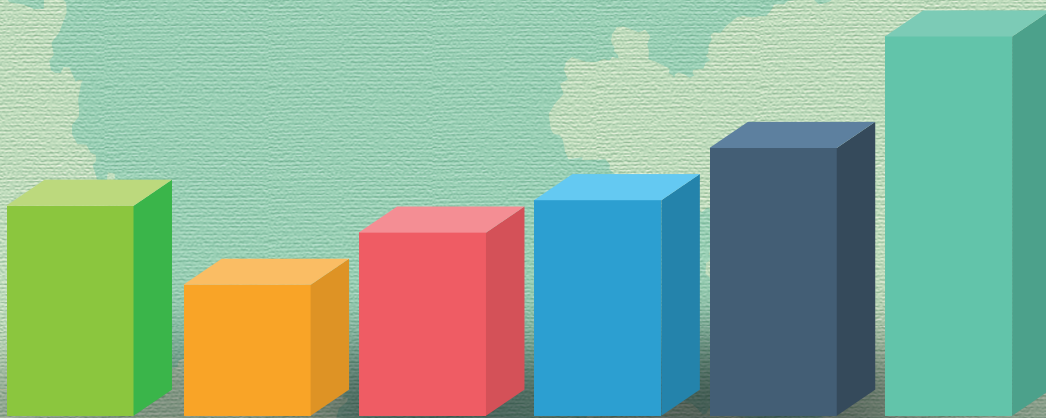
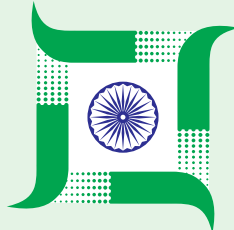




JHARKHAND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2019-20



PLANNING-CUM-FINANCE DEPARTMENT
CENTRE FOR FISCAL STUDIES
GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND



झारखण्ड सरकार

JHARKHAND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2019-20

**PLANNING-CUM-FINANCE DEPARTMENT
CENTRE FOR FISCAL STUDIES
GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AABY	Aam Admi Bima Yojana
AAGR	Average Annual Growth Rate
AAH	Anna Amrutha Hastham
AAI	Airports Authority of India
AAP	Annual Action Plan
AAY	Anatyodaya Anna Yojana
AY	Annapurna Yojna
ABD	Area Based Development
ABDEAS	Accrual Based Double Entry Accounting System
AB-PMJAY	Ayushman Bharat –Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana
ACA	Additional Central Assistance
ACPHD	Alameda County Public Health Department
ACP	Annual Credit Plan
AD	Authorized Dealer
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADI	Average Daily Intake
AFY	Annual Financial Year
AGEGC	Agriculture sector excluding growing of crops
AGY	Adarsh Gram Yojana
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership
AGYW	Adolescent Girl and Young Women
AIADA	Accelerate Irrigation Benefit Programme
AIBP	Aditayapur Industrial Area Development Authority
AIBP	Accelerate Irrigation Benefit Programme
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
AID	Alternative for India Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AISCET	All India Society for Electronics & Computer Technology
AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education
AJJPY	Aadim JanJati Pension Yojna
AJSVN	Anusuchit Janjati Sahakarita Vikas Nigam
AKM	Ajeevika Krishi Mitra
ALIMCO	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANBC	Adjusted Net Bank Credit
ANC	Antenatal care
ANCDR	Annual New Case Detection Rate
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
ANR	Aided Natural Regeneration
APL	Above Poverty Line

Acronyms and Abbreviations

APMC	Agricultural Produce Market Committee
APS	Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi
APY	Atal Pension Yojana
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARSH	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ASDP	Aajeevika Skill Development Programme
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
ASK	Aajeevika Sansadhan Kendra
ASIDE	Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
ATDC	Apparel Training & Design Centre
ATS	Apprenticeship Training Scheme
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
AVM	Ajeevika Vanopaj Mitra
AWC	Anganwari Centre
AWH	Anganwadi Helper
AWW	Angawadi Workers
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BAY	Birsa Awas Yojana
BBBP	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
B.S.N.L	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BAIF	Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation
BBBP	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
BC	Backward Caste
BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
BCG	Bacillus Calmette–Guérin
BCM	Billion Cubic Meter
BDOs	Block Development Officers
BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
BE	Budget Estimate
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BEMOC	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care Training
BIADA	Barhi Industrial Area
BHQs	Block Head Quarters
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
BIT	Birsa Institute of Technology
BLF	Block Level Federation

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMB	Bharatiya Mahila Bank
BMBY	Birsa Munda Bagwani Yojana
BMC	Biodiversity Management Committee
BMI	Body Mass Index
BMMU	Block Mission Management Unit
BLC	Block Level Committee
BOT	Build Operate And Transfer
BPED	Bachelors in Physical Education
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPs	Boundary Pillars
BPO	Block Project Officer
BRP	Block Resource Person
BRGF	Backward Regions Grant Fund
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BSSPY	Bal Shramik Shiksha Protsahan Yojana
BSPU	Basic Seed Production Unit
BSUP	Basic Services to Urban Poor
BTRA	Bombay Textiles Research Association
BTS	Base Transceiver Services
CA	Controlled Atmosphere
CAB	Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-chemical
CAB-AHS	Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical-Annual Health Survey
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAL	Computer Aided Learning
CADWM	Command Area Development and Water Management
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CAPART	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
CAs	Certification Agencies
CASP	Community Aid & Sponsorship Programme
CBCS	Choice-Based Credit System
CBMS	Community Based Monitoring System
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CC	Collection Centres
CCB	Central Cooperative Bank
CCD	Conservation cum Development
CCDU	Communication and Capacity Development Unit
CCI	Child Care Institution
CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
CCSAMMN	Climate change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDLG	Capacity Development for Local Governance
CDR	Credit-Deposit Ratio
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CFB	Citizen's Feedback
CFCs	Common Facility Centres
CFPS	Child Friendly Police Stations
CFS	Centre for fiscal Studies
CFT	Cluster Facilitation Teams
CGF	Critical Gap Fund
CGTMSE	Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CHC	Community Health Centres
CID	Crime Investigation Department
CIDC	Construction Industry Development Council
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CIL	Coal India Limited
CIPET	Central Institute for Plastic Engineering & Technology
CJs	Community Journalists
CLF	Cluster Level Federation
CMP	Comprehensive Mobility Plan
CMTC	Community Managed Training Centres
CMSA	Chief Minister's Social Assistance
CMSA	Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture
CNCP	Child in Need for Care and Protection
CNT	Chotanagpur Tenancy
CoE	Centres of Excellence
Cos	Community Organisers
CPIS	Comprehensive Project Investment Subsidy
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPL	Commercial Pilot License
CPSU	Central Public Sector Undertaking
CRF	Central Road Fund
CRISIL	Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSC	Common Service Centres
CSBs	Community Seed Banks
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CST	Central Sales Tax
CTE	Colleges for Teacher Education
CTI	Central Training Institute
CTS	Craftsman Training Scheme
CUG	Closed User Group
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
CWS	Current Weekly Status
CWSN	Children with Special Needs (CWSN)
CZA	Central Zoo Authority
DAA	District Appropriate Authority
DAC	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DANWADEP	Danida's Watershed Development Programme
DAP	Di Ammonium Phosphate
DAY	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojna
DBFO	Design Build Finance Operate
DBT	Direct Benefits Transfer
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDC	Deputy Development Commissioner
DDRC	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre
DCBC	District Capacity Building Committee
DCCB	District Central Cooperative Banks
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
DDRC	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre
DELP	Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme
DEO	District Education Officer
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DFS	Department of Financial Services
DO	Divert Observation
DOE	Department of Education
DoLR	Department of Land Resources
DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DHQ	District Head Quarter
DIC	District Industries Centre
DIET	District Institutes of Education and Training
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
DIP	District Irrigation Plan

Acronyms and Abbreviations

DISE	District Information System for Education
DKVK	Divyayan Krishi Vigyan Kendra
DLBC	District Level Banking Committee
DLCC	District Level Coordination Committee
DLCW	District Level Centre for Women
DLSA	District Legal Services Authority
DMMU	District Mission Management Unit
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DMPA	Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate
DoIT	Department of Information Technology
DPAP	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DPR	Detail Project Report
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
DRDA	District Rural Development Agencies
DRDO	Defense Research Development Organization
DRI	Differential Rate of Interest
DRPs	District Resource Persons
DRS	Debt Restructuring Scheme
DSD	Direct Store Delivery
DSR	District Survey Report
DSS	Direct Subsidy Scheme
DTR	Dynamic Thermal Rating
DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
DWCDSS	Department for Women, Child Development and Social Security
DWSD	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department
EAG	Empowered Action Group
EAP	Externally Aided Project
EBD	Educationally Backward Districts
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECGC	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation
ECR	Emigration Check Required
EDA	Export Development Assistance
EDF	Electronics Development Fund
EDI	Education Development Index
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Program
EI & IS	Economically Important & Inter-State
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EMOC	Emergency Obstetric Care Training
EMRS	Eklavya Model Residential Schools
ENC	Essential New Born Care
EOC	Emergency Operation Centres

Acronyms and Abbreviations

EOI	Expression of Interest
EOUs	Export Oriented Units
EPA	Entry Point Activity
EPF	Employee Provident Fund
ERM	Extension Renovation & Modernization
ERO	External Resource Organisations
ESDM	Electronic System Design and Manufacturing
ESI	Employees' State Insurance
EST&P	Employment through Skills Training & Placement
ESZ	Ecologically Sensitive Zones
EWR	Elected Women Representative
FC	Fixed Capital
FC	Finance Commission
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FDA	Forest Development Agencies
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FDDI	Footwear Design and Development Institute
FFS	Farmers Field School
FIEO	Federation of Indian Export Organisations
FIRMS	Fire Information for Resource Management System
FLCC	Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling
FLCs	Financial Literacy Centers
FNHW	Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH
FPC	Flat Plate Collector
FPOS	Farmer Producer Organizations
FPIS	Family Planning Indemnity Scheme
FPLMIS	Family Planning Logistic Management Information System
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FRH	Forest Rest House
FSI	Forest Survey of India
FTK	Field Test Kits
FTO	Fund Transfer Order
FY	Financial Year
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GHG	Green House Gases
GIS	Global Investor summit

Acronyms and Abbreviations

GIS	Geographical Information System
GoI	Government of India
GoJ	Government of Jharkhand
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPF	General Provident Fund
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Global Positioning System
GR	Ganga Rejuvenation
GRDA	Greater Ranchi Development Authority
GSD	Gross State Domestic
GSPEC	Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSS	Grid Sub-Station
GST	Good and Service Tax
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWSW	Ground Water & Surface Water
HaM	Hectare-Meter
HAPIS	Horticulture Area Production Info System
HCM	Hot Cooked Meal
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HEC	Heavy Engineering Corporation
HIS	Hydrologic Information System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HLTC	High Level Technical Committee
HPEC	High Powered Expert Committee
HPD	High Priority Districts
HRD	Human Resource Department
HQ	Head Quarter
HTLS	High Temperature Low Sag
HUNAR	Hallmarking of Unrecognized Novice and Amature Resources
HVA	High Value Agriculture
HYV	High Yield Varieties
HWC	Health & Wellness Center
HWMF	Hazardous Waste Management Facility
IAP	Integrated Action Plan
IASE	Institute for Advance Studies in Education
IAY	Indira Awas Yojna
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICI	Investment Company Institute
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Service
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IDP	Institute Development Plan
IDPS	Immuno-Deficiency Pension Scheme
IDTR	Indo Denish Tool Room
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEDSS	Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage
IFA	Iron Folic Acid
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IGMSY	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna
IGNDPS	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
IGNOAPS	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGNWPS	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
IGWDP	Indo German Watershed Development Programme
IHHL	Individual Household Latrines
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
IINRG	Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums
IIM	Indian Institute Management
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IIPS	International Institute of Population Sciences
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IITF	India International Trade Fair
IKSL	IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited
IL&FS	Infrastructure Leasing & Finance Company
IMC	Institute Management Committee
IMD	Indian Metrological Department
IMIS	Institute of Management & Information Science
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
INM	Integrated Nutrients Management
IP	Intermediate Panchayat
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IPPP	Intensive Participatory Planning Process
IQF	Individual Quick Frozen

Acronyms and Abbreviations

IRCTC	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation
IRO	Internal Resource Organization
ISBT	Inter-State Bus Terminus
ISFR	India State of Forest Survey
ISI	Information Sciences Institute
ISM	Indian Institute of Science
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
IT	Information Technology
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Authorities
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Project
ITES	Information technology enabled services
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
ITI	Indian Institute of Technology
ITPO	India Trade Promotion Organisation
IUCD	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
IUD	Intrauterine device
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
J.M.T.T.C	Jubilee Memorial Technical Training Centre
JAC	Jharkhand Academic Council
JAP-IT	Jharkhand Agency for Promotion of Information Technology
JARDCL	Jharkhand Accelerated Road Development Co. Ltd
JARDP	Jharkhand Accelerated Road Development Plan
JBAV	Jharkhand Balika Awasiya Vidyalaya
JBVNL	Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
JCERT	Jharkhand Council for Educational Research and Training
JCL	Juvenile in conflict with law
JCNL	Jharkhand Communication Network Limited
JCRL	Jharkhand Central Railway Limited
JCST	Jharkhand Council on Science & Technology
JEPC	Jharkhand Education Project Council
JETA	Jharkhand Eco-Tourism Authority
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
JHALSA	Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority
JHARNET	Jharkhand State Information and Communication Network
JHASCOFISH	Jharkhand State Co-Operative Fisheries Federation Ltd.
JHAMFCOFED	Jharkhand State Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Development and Marketing Federation Limited
JHIMDI	Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation
JIADA	Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority

Acronyms and Abbreviations

JICA	Japan Intensive Cooperation Agency
JICD	Jharkhand Institute of Craft and Design
JIIDCO	Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
JIGAY	Jharkhand Integrated Gram Adarsh Yojana
JIMMS	Jharkhand Integrated Mines & Minerals Management System
JINFRA	Jharkhand Infrastructure Development Corporation
JIP	Jharkhand Industrial Policy
JIIP	Jharkhand Industrial Investment Policy
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
JLG	Joint Liability Groups
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JOHAR	Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project
JREDA	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency
JPRA	Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act
JRHMS	Jharkhand Rural Health Mission Society
JSAC	Jharkhand Space Application Centre
JSCB	Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank
JSCPS	Jharkhand State Child Protection Society
JSDMS	Jharkhand Skills Development Mission Society
JSEB	Jharkhand State Electricity Board
JSFC	Jharkhand State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation
JSFDC	Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation
JSLPS	Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society
JSRP	Jharkhand State Road Project
JSSPS	Jharkhand State Sports Promotion Society
JSTDI	Jharkhand Silk Textile Development Institute
JSWM	Jharkhand State Watershed Mission
JSWSH	Jharkhand State Water and Sanitation Mission
JTDC	Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation
JTDEP	Jharkhand Tribal Development and Empowerment Project
JTDP	Jharkhand Tribal Development Program
JTDS	Jharkhand Tribal Development Society
JTELP	Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme
JTET	Jharkhand Teachers Eligibility Test
JTRI	Jharkhand Tribal Research Institute
JUTCOL	Jharkhand Urban Transport Corporation Limited
JUPMI	Jharkhand Urban Planning and Management Institute
JUIDCL	Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Limited
JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited
JUUNL	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd
JUVNL	Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd

Acronyms and Abbreviations

JWDS	Jharkhand Woman Development Society
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KM	Kilo Meter
KSY	Kishori Shakti Yojana
KVA	Kilovolt amps
KVIB	Khadi and Village Industries Board
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
KYC	Know Your Customer
LAN	Local Area Network
LBW	Low Birth Weight
LDMs	Lead District Managers
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LIN	Labour Identification Number
LPCD	Litres Per Capita Per Day
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSAS	Life Saving Anesthetic Skill Re orientation
LT	Low Tension
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
M.B.B.S	Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery
MA	Modified Atmosphere
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
MCD	Minority Concentration Districts
MCM	Million Cubic Meter
MCS	Model cluster Schools
MCW	Maternity and Child Welfare Centres
MDA	Market Development Assistance
MDF	Moderately Dense Forest
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDI	Micro Drip Irrigation
MDM	Mid Day Meal
MDR	Major District Roads
MDS	Master of Dental Surgery
MEC	Microenterprise consultant
MECON	Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants Limited
MECs	Micro Enterprise Consultants
MESO	Micro Economic Social Organisation
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MFP	Minor Forest Produces

Acronyms and Abbreviations

MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MHUPA	Ministry of Urban Housing and Poverty Alleviation
MIS	Management Information Systems
MKSP	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
MKY	Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojna
MLLY	Mukhyamantri Ladli Laxmi Yojna
MMJSSA	Mukhya Mantri Janani Shishu Swasthya Abhiyan
MMKAY	Mukhy Mantri Krishi Aashirwad Yojana
MDRs	Major District Roads
MMDBY	Mukhya Mantri Dal Bhat Yojana
MMP	Mission Mode Projects
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMS	Mandal Mahila Samakhya
MMU	Mobile Medical Unit
MNRE	Ministry of Natural and Renewable Energy
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
MOFPI	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MOP	Muriate of Potash
MoMA	Ministry of Minority Affairs
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
M.P.P	Milk Pooling Points
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MOSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
MPCY	Medhavi Putra/Putri Chatravriti Yojana
MPED	Masters in Physical Education
MSS	Mines Surveillance System
MSBY	Mukhyamantri Swasthya Bima Yojana
MSDP	Multi Sector Development Programme
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
MSK	Mahila Shakti Kendra
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
M-STripES	Monitoring System for Tiger-Intensive Protection and Ecological Status

Acronyms and Abbreviations

MT	Million Tone
MPI	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
MTCs	Malnutrition Treatment Centres
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
MUDRA	Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency
MVI	Motor Vehicles Inspector
MVY	Mukhyamantri Vidyalakshmi Yojana
MWDS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MYRADA	Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency
NA	Not Available
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NADMS	National Agriculture Drought Monitoring System
NAEB	National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board
NAPCC	National Action Plan for Climate Change
NARI	National AIDS Research Institute
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBA	National Board of Accreditation
NBC	Net Bank Credit
NBCR	National Bureau of Crime Records
NBFC	Non-Banking Financial Companies
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCLP	National Child Labour Project
NCML	National Collateral Management Service
NCS	National Career Service
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training
NDML	National Database Management Ltd
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NeGP	National e-Governance Plan
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NESCL	NTPC Electric Supply Company
NF	Non Forest
NFBS	National Family Benefit Scheme
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non-Government Organizations

Acronyms and Abbreviations

NH	National Highways
NHAI	National Highways Authority of India
NHDP	National Highway Development Programme
NHE	National and Health Education
NHM	National Health Mission
NIA	Net Irrigated Area
NIFT	National Institute of Fashion Technology
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NIOS	National Institute of Open Schooling
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NMFP	National Mission on Food Processing
NMMU	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
NMP	National Manufacturing Policy
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NOFN	National Optical Fiber Network
NPAs	Non Performing Assets
NPA	National Park Authority
NPCA	National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems
NPEGEL	National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
NPCB	National Program for Control of Blindness
NPCDCS	National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke
NPTA	National Plan for Technical Assistance
NPS	Non Priority Sector
NRDP	National Drinking Water Programme
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREP	National Rural Employment Programme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRLP	National Rural Livelihoods Project
NRM	National Resource Management
NRM	National Rurban Mission
NRO	National Resource Organizations
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NSA	Net Sown Area
NSAP	National Social Assistant Program
NSF	National Sports Federation
NSG	National Steering Group
NVA	Net Value Added
NSAP	National Social Assistance Program

Acronyms and Abbreviations

NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSQF	National Skills Qualifications Framework
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSS	National Social Scheme
NSSF	National Small Saving Fund
NSSK	Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSU	National Sports University
NSV	No-Scalpel Vasectomy
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NTSA	National Technical Support Agency
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
NWFP	Non Wood Forest Product
NWDPRA	National Watershed Development Programme for Rain fed Areas
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OF	Open Forest
OFC	Optical Fibre Cable
OFWM	On Farm Water Management
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OPS	Other Priority Sector
OPHDI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
OSC	One Stop Centre
OSP	Office of Strategy & Planning
OTP	One Time Password
OWC	Organic Waste Converter
PE	Project Experts
PAB	Programme Approval Board
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
PC	Project Cost
PCARDB	Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
PCC	Plain Cement Concrete
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PCI	Per Capita Income
PCLDB	Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks
PDO	Public Data Office
PDS	Public Distribution System
PEAIS	Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas

Acronyms and Abbreviations

PFC	Power Finance Corporation
PFP	Patanjali Food Park
PFR	Pre Feasibility Report
PFCCL	Power Finance Corporation Consulting Limited
PGCIL	Power Grid Cooperation of India Limited
PHC	Primary Health Centres
PHC	Public Health Centres
PHS	Priority Household Scheme
PHED	Public Health and Engineering Department
PHH	Priority Households
PHY	Primary Household Yojana
PIA	Program Implementing agencies
PIB	Press Information Bureau
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PMA	Preferential Market Access
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMAGY	Prime Minister Adarsh Gram Yojana
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna- Gramin
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMEYSA	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichai Yojana
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PMRY	Prime Minister Rozgar Yogna
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana
PMSSY	Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
PMU	Project Management Unit
PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
POERI	Power over Economic Resources
POP	Progesterone-Only Pill
POS	Point of Sale
PPC	Primary Processing Centres
PPIUCD	Post Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRADAN	Professional Assistance for Development Action

Acronyms and Abbreviations

PRASAD	Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spiritual Augmentation Drive
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRC	Performance Review Committee
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSA	Priority Sector Advances
PSB	Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria
PSE	Pre School Education
PSPTG	Pension Scheme for Primitive Tribal Group
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PTG	Primitive Tribal Groups
PTI	Panchayat Training Institution
PTP	Primitive Tribe Population
PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PTR	Palamu Tiger Reserve
PSS	Power Sub-Station
PTTC	Primary Teachers Training Colleges
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PVUNL	Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited
PWCS	Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies
PWD	Public Works Department
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PWS	Piped Water Supply
PWSS	Piped Water Supply Scheme
PYKKA	Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan
QA	Quality Audit
QAP	Quality Assurance Plan
QCD	Quality Control Directorate
QCI	Quality Control of India
QEH	Queen Elizabeth House
QP	Quality Policy
RA	Recruiting Agency
RAD	Rainfed Area Development
RIADA	Ranchi Industrial Area Development Authority
RAPDRP	Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme
RAW	Ranchi Adventure Wheelers
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCD	Road Construction Department
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RCS	Regional Connectivity Schemes

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
RDD	Rural Development Department
RDDE	Research, development, diffusion, and evaluation
RDF	Random Decision Forest
REC	Rural Electrification Corporation
REC	Renewable Energy Corporation
REGP	Rural Employment Generation Programme
RF	Revolving Funds
RFF	Revering Fish Farming
RFA	Recorded Forest Area
RFS	Rural Franchisee Schemes
RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi GraminVidyutikaranYojna
RGPSA	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shasaktikaran Abhiyan
RGSEAG	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
RGSA	Rasthriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RGSY	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RIMC	Rashtriya Indian Military College
RKSK	Rashtriya Kishore Sawathya Karayakaram
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna
RMC	Ranchi Municipal Corporation
RMNCH+A	Reproductive Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health
RMNCH	Reproductive Maternal-Neonatal-Child Health
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
ROB	Railway Over Bridge
RoGP	Rate of growth of Population
RoPCI	Rate of growth of PCI
RPCD	Rural Planning and Credit Department
RPWSS	Rural Piped Water Service Scheme
RPWSS	Reliance Power Wash Sales Services
RRB	Regional Rural Banks
RRP	Road Requirement Plan
RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institute
RTE	Right to Education
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
RUDSETI	Rural Development & Self Employment Training Institute
RUSA	Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyaan
RVNL	Rail Vikas Nigam Limited
RVSPY	Rajya Vidhwa Samman Pension Yojna
SAA	Specialized Adoption Agencies
SAF	South Asian Federation
SAAP	State Annual Action Plan

Acronyms and Abbreviations

SAG	Scheme Adolescent Girls
SAGY	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SAIL	Steel Authority of India Limited
SAJHA	Sports Authority of Jharkhand
SAM	Severe and Acute Malnourished Children
SAPCC	State Action Plan on Climate Change
SARA	State Adoption Resource Agencies
SARC	Sustainable Agriculture Resource Centre
SAU	Social Audit Unit
SATH-E	Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital in Education
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SBCC	Social Behavioural Change and Communication
SBLP	SHG bank-linkage program
SBM- G	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SBM-U	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
SC	Sub Centres
SCs	Scheduled Castes
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCARDB	State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank
SCB	State Cooperative Banks
SCI	Systematic Crop Intensification
SCLDB	State Cooperative Land Development Bank
SCM	Smart City Mission
SCPCR	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
SCPS	Jharkhand State Child Protection Societies
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SCSP	Special Component Sub Plan
SD	Standard Deviations
SDC	SAARC Documentation Centre
SDEO	Sub Divisional Education Officer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
SDHQs	Sub-Divisional Head Quarters
SDIS	Skill Development Initiative Scheme
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDP	School Development Plan
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SDY	Salt Distribution Yojana
SECC	Socio-Economic caste Census
SECURE	Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural Rate of Employment
SEP	Self-Employment Programme

Acronyms and Abbreviations

SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SFBs	Small Finance Banks
SFD	State Forest Department
SGDP	State Gross Domestic Product
SGST	State Goods and Service Tax
SGY	Smart Grampanchayat Yojana
SGSY	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna
SH	State Highways
SHAJ	State Highway Authority of Jharkhand
SHAM	Sub-mission on Agricultural Mechanisation
SHG	Self Help Group
SHM	Soil Health Management
SHPI	Self-help Promoting Institution
SHQ	State Head Quater
SICDP	Small Industries Cluster Development Programme
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIP	State Irrigation Plan
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SITP	Scheme For Integrated Textile Parks
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Units
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SKIPA	Sri Krishna Institute of Public Administration
SKO	Subsidized Kerosene Oil
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SLBs	Service Level Benchmarks
SLIP	Service Level Improvement Plan
SLP	Service Level Progress
SLQAC	State Level Quality Assurance Cell
SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SM&ID	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development
SMAE	Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension
SMART	Simple Methodical Accountable Responsive Transparent
SMC	Soil& Moisture Conservation
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMMU	State Mission Management Unit
SNP	Supplementary Nutrition Programme
SOR	State's Own Revenue
SoUL	Solar Light
SPIADA	Santhal Paragna Industrial Area Development
SPMRM	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

Acronyms and Abbreviations

SPV	Solar Photo-Voltaic
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SPT	Santhal Pargana Tenacy
SRC	State Resource Cell
SRCW	State Resource Centre for Women
SRI	Systematic Rice Intensification
SRLM	State Rural Livelihood Mission
SRS	Sample Registration System
SRS	Supported Residential Services
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
SSA	Social Security Agreements
SSC	Sector Skill Council
SSC	Skill Council Courses
SSDG	State Service Delivery Gateway
SSSPS	State Social Security Pension Scheme
SSP	Single Super Phosphate
STCs	Special Training Centres
STEP	Support to Training and employment Programme for Women
STEP-UP	Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STP	Skill Training Providers
STPI	Software Technology Parks of India
SUH	Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless
SUI	Stand-Up India
SUDA	State Urban Development Agency
SUSV	Support to Urban Street Vendors
SVNSPY	Swami Vivekananda Nisshakta Svavalamban Protsahan Yojana
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
SWI	Systematic Wheat Intensification
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWPS	State Widow Pension Scheme
SWS	Single-Window Clearance System
TB	Tuberculosis
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TCDC	Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIC	Tourism Information Centre
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
THP	Targeting Hardcore Poor
THR	Take Home Ration

Acronyms and Abbreviations

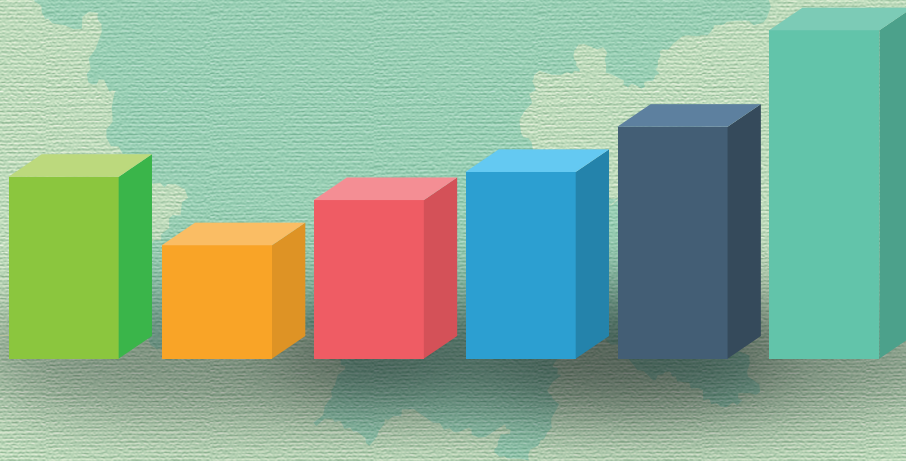
THV	Targeting the Hardcore Poor Scheme
TIC	Tourist Information Centres
TOF	Trees Outside Forests
TPC	Training and Production Centre
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TPS	Total Priority Sector
TSD	Time Speed Distance
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TQA	Total Quality Assurance
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UCDN	Urban Community Development Network
UD&HD	Urban Development & Housing Department
UDAY	Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojna
U-DISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UDR	United Data Repository
UEE	Universal Elementary Education
UG	Under Ground
UID	Unique Identity Number
ULB	Urban Local Body
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
U.P	Uttar Pradesh
UPHC	Urban Primary Health Centers
UPSS	Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status
UR	Unemployment Rate
USA	United State of America
USEP	Urban Self-Employment Programme
UT	Urban Transport
UTIs	Urinary Tract Infections
UWSP	Urban Women Self-Help Programme
VAC	Village Assistance Committee
V.E	Vocational Education
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDF	Vehicle Damage Factor
VDF	Very Dense Forest
VDP	Village Development Plan
VEDC	Village Environment Development Committee

Acronyms and Abbreviations

VFMPC	Village Forest Management & Protection Committee
VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee
VLE	Village Level Entrepreneurs
VLCPC	Village Level Child Protection Committee
VMC	Village Monitoring Committee
VO	Village Organization
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VRF	Vulnerability Reduction Fund
VTIP	Vocational Training Improvement Project
VRP	Village Resource Person
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WAMIS	Work and Management Information Systems
WAMS	Works and Accounts Management Information System
WAR	Wild Adventure Rally
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCD	Women's Child Development
WDC	Watershed Development Component
WHO	World Health Organization
WHL	Women's Helpline
WII	Wildlife Institute of India
WLL	Wireless in Local Loop
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
WPT	Ward Planning Team
WSA	Water Spread Area
WUA	Formation and involvement of Water User Association
XLRI	Xaviers Labour Relation Institute
XISS	Xavier Institute of Social Service
YSS	Yogada Satsang



MACRO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW



The economy of Jharkhand has experienced high instability in the last five years. While it achieved a double digit growth in some of the years, it experienced negative growth in some other years. The average annual growth rate (CAGR) of the economy, for the last five years, has been 6 per cent only. It is estimated to grow at the rate of 7.2 per cent in the current financial year (2019-20).

The economy of Jharkhand has grown at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 6 per cent in the last five years. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices (also called 'real GSDP') of Jharkhand was Rs. 186534 crores in the year 2014-15; it has been estimated to be Rs. 249554 crores in the current financial year (2019-20). The economy of the state has experienced high instability in these five years. After a double digit growth of 12.5 per cent in 2014-15, the growth rate of the state slumped down to minus (-) 6.5 per cent in the year 2015-16. The real GSDP of the state, thus, decreased by about Rs. 12 thousand crores in a single year. The economy, however, recovered in subsequent years. The real GSDP of the state increased by about Rs. 18 thousand crores in 2016-17 and by about Rs.24 thousand crores in the year 2017-18. Thus in comparison to previous years, the growth rates in these two years were 10.5 and 12.6 per cent, respectively, but if compared to the real GSDP of 2014-15 they grew at the annual rate of 1.8 per cent in 2016-17 and 5.3 in 2017-18.

The economy of the state has grown at the rate of 7 per cent in 2018-19 and it is estimated to grow by 7.2 per cent in the current financial year (2019-20). The nominal GSDP¹ of the state is estimated to grow by 11.6 per cent in the current financial year. The slow growth of the last two years is partly because of the global recession (See box-1.1 below).

In the last five years (between 2014-15 and 2019-20) the Gross State Value Added at basic prices (GSVA)² has grown at an average annual rate of 8.0 per cent at current prices and 4.3 per cent at constant (2011-12) prices. The per capita income (per capita NSDP) has grown at an average annual rate of 7.8 per cent at current prices and 4.3 per cent at constant prices in the last five years. In comparison to the previous year the per capita income of the state this year has grown by 9.5 per cent at current prices and 5.6 per cent at constant prices.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand is estimated to be Rs. 3,43,126 crore at current prices and Rs. 2,49,554 crore at constant prices this year (2019-20). The per capita income (per capita NSDP) is estimated to be Rs. 83,592 at current prices and Rs. 60,339 at constant prices in the year 2019-20. The GSVA, GSDP, NSDP and per capita income at current prices have more than doubled within a span of eight years, that is, between the years 2011-12 and 2019-20.

The GSVA, GSDP and per capita income at constant prices have grown by about 52 per cent, 65 per cent and 46 per cent respectively in this eight-year period.

Table 1.1: GSVA, GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita GSDP at current and constant prices

Year	GSVA in ₹ Crore		GSDP in ₹ Crore		NSDP in ₹ Crore		Per capita NSDP in ₹		Per capita GSDP in ₹	
	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices
2011-12	139130	139130	150918	150918	137383	137383	41254	41254	45318	45318
2014-15	171257	200796	186534	218525	170568	200357	48781	57301	53347	62496
2015-16	157741	186875	174881	206613	158231	187479	44524	52754	49210	58139
2016-17	172620	211871	193174	236250	176363	216791	48826	60018	53480	65405
2017-18 (P.)	188646	241880	217617	276253	199148	254285	54246	69265	59277	75246

¹ The real GSDP is also known as GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices and the nominal GSDP is also known as GSDP at current prices. The difference between the two is caused by inflation in the economy.

² Gross Value Added (GVA) or Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is the summation of value addition made by enterprises, Government and households. The GDP or GSDP is equal to GVA or GSVA at basic prices + product taxes – product subsidies.

Year	GVA in ₹ Crore		GSDP in ₹ Crore		NSDP in ₹ Crore		Per capita NSDP in ₹		Per capita GSDP in ₹	
	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices
2018-19 (Pr.)	199330	266711	232821	307581	213274	283657	57157	76019	62395	82430
2019-20 (Pr.)	210879	294568	249554	343126	228837	317022	60339	83592	65802	90475

(P-Provisional, Pr. -Projection)

Source: DES, GoJ

Table 1.2: Growth in GVA, GSDP, NSDP and Per GSDP, at Constant and Current Prices

Year	GVA in ₹ Crore		GSDP in ₹ Crore		NSDP in ₹ Crore		Per capita Income (NSDP) in ₹		Per capita GSDP in ₹	
	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices
2014-15	12.9	16.4	12.5	15.9	13.3	16.5	11.4	14.6	10.7	14.0
2015-16	-7.9	-6.9	-6.2	-5.5	-7.2	-6.4	-8.7	-7.9	-7.8	-7.0
2016-17	9.4	13.4	10.5	14.3	11.5	15.6	9.7	13.8	8.7	12.5
2017-18 (P.)	9.3	14.2	12.7	16.9	12.9	17.3	11.1	15.4	10.8	15.0
2018-19 (Pr.)	5.7	10.3	7.0	11.3	7.1	11.6	5.4	9.8	5.3	9.5
2019-20 (Pr.)	5.8	10.4	7.2	11.6	7.3	9.5	5.6	9.5	5.5	11.6
CAGR between (2014-15 & 2019-20)	4.3	8.0	6.0	9.4	6.1	9.6	4.3	7.8	4.3	7.7

(P-Provisional, Pr.- Projection)

Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), GoJ.

Figure 1.1: GSDP at constant & current prices

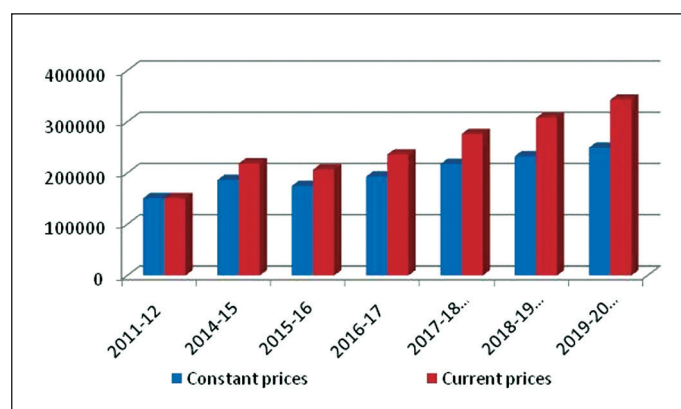


Figure 1.2: Growth rate of GSDP at constant & current prices

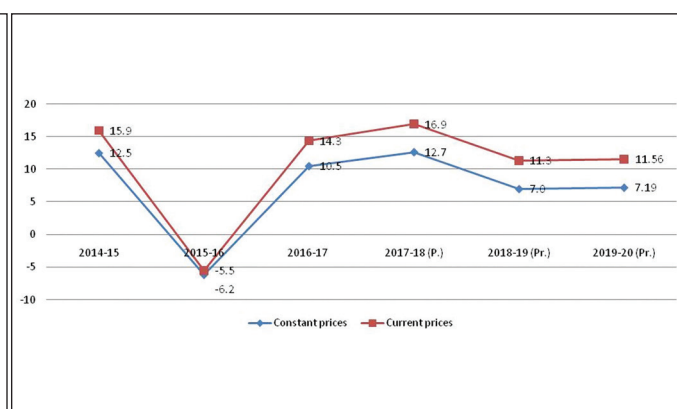


Figure 1.3: Per capita Income (NSDP) at constant & current prices

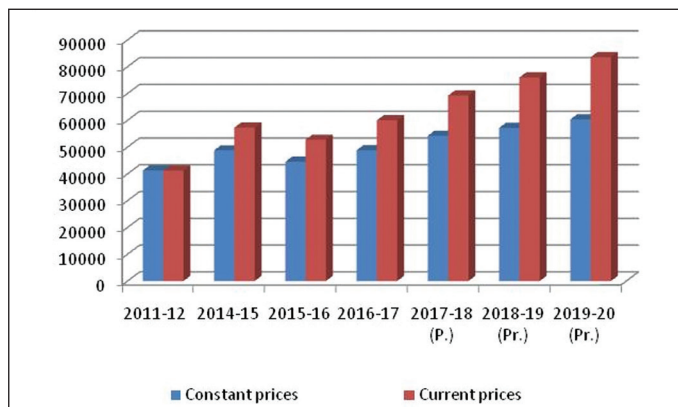
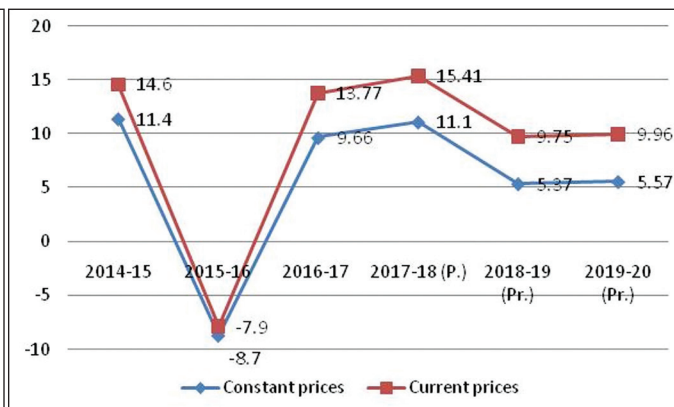


Figure 1.4: Growth rate of Per capita NSDP at constant & current prices



Box-1.1: The Global Recession and Jharkhand Economy

The world economy which had gradually recovered from the 2008 recession by 2010 appears to have again fallen into a recessionary situation since the last year. This year the recession has further accentuated.

The growth has decelerated in the USA, China and Germany. The industrial growth in China is running at a 17 year low. The German Economy, which recorded a negative growth in the third quarter of 2018, has again contracted in the second quarter of 2019 (April-June). Its prospects for the third quarter are also gloomy.

The performance of these three economies, through their role in the global production networks and value chains, has affected the rest of the world economy, especially those of Asia and Europe. The second quarter growth rate of Thailand has been the lowest since 2014. The combined GDP growth rate of the 19 countries of Euro zone has also fallen sharply. In the first quarter of the year 2019 it was 0.4 per cent but in the second quarter it remained at 0.2 per cent. The Indian economy has also been affected by global recession though not as badly as the rest of the world. The growth rate of India has also decelerated. After achieving a growth rate of 8.2 per cent in the year 2016-17 its growth rate has been estimated to have decelerated to 5 per cent in the year 2019-20.

The economy of Jharkhand has been prone to changes in the global economy. The recession of 2008-09 had affected its economy very badly. The GSDP of the state at 2004-05 prices had contracted in the year 2008-09 in comparison to that of the previous year. Its growth rate that year, was -1.75 per cent, much less than the national growth rate and the growth rate of other states of the country. The other states of the country had also been affected by the global meltdown of 2008-09, but not as badly as Jharkhand.

Though affected by the current global recession, the economy of Jharkhand has performed much better than the world economy or the national economy. It grew at the rate of 6.99 per cent in the year 2018-19 and is estimated to grow by 7.2 per cent this year (2019-20).

India and Jharkhand

The GDP of India was about Rs. 105 lakh crore at constant (2011-12) prices and about Rs. 125 lakh crore at current prices in the year 2014-15. By the year 2018-19 (PE) they grew to become about Rs.141 lakh crore at constant and Rs. 190 lakh crore at current prices. The GDP of the country at constant prices, thus, grew at the compound annual rate (CAGR) of 7.5 per cent between the years 2014-15 and 2018-19. The GSDP at constant

price of Jharkhand in the same period grew at the compound annual rate of 5.7 per cent; 1.8 percentage points less than the national average. The real GSDP of the State³ was about Rs. 186 thousand crores in the year 2014-15. It grew to become about Rs. 233 thousand crores in the year 2018-19. The real GSDP of the state, thus, was about 1.77 per cent of the real GDP of the country in the year 2014-15. It decreased to 1.65 per cent of the GDP of the country in the year 2018-19.

³ The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)/ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices is also called real GSDP/GDP and the GSDP/GDP at current prices is also called nominal GSDP/GDP.

The real per capita income of the state was about 33 per cent less than that of the country in the year 2014-15. It

became about 38 per cent less than the real per capita income of the country in the year 2018-19.

Table 1.3: GSDP of Jharkhand in comparison with GDP and Per Capita Income (PCI) of India

Year	GDP of India ₹ Crore		GSDP of Jharkhand as a % of GDP of India		Growth rate of GDP of India		PCI of India		PCI of Jharkhand as a % of PCI of India	
	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices
2011-12	8736329	8736329	1.73	1.73			63462	63462	65.01	65.01
2014-15	10527674	12467959	1.77	1.75	7.4	11.0	72805	86647	67.00	66.13
2015-16	11369493	13771874	1.54	1.50	8.0	10.5	77659	94797	57.33	55.65
2016-17	12298327	15362386	1.57	1.54	8.2	11.5	82931	104659	58.88	57.35
2017-18	13179857	17095005	1.65	1.62	7.2	11.3	87623	114958	61.91	60.25
2018-19 (PE)	14077586	19010164	1.65	1.62	6.8	11.2	92565	126406	61.75	60.14

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (<http://mospi.nic.in/data>)

Inter-State Comparison of Per Capita Income and Growth Rate

The per capita income of Jharkhand is one of the lowest in the country. Out of the 28 states of the country it ranked 26th in the year 2015-16. The per capita income of only Bihar and Uttar Pradesh was less than that of Jharkhand in the year 2015-16. It has, however, improved its position in the recent years. It now ranks

25th among the 28 states of the country. Apart from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh even Manipur's per capita income has become less than that of Jharkhand in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18. In the year 2015-16, the per capita income of Manipur was about 5.1 per cent more than that of Jharkhand, by the year 2018-19 it has become about 5.6 per cent less than that of Jharkhand. The gap between the per capita income of Jharkhand and those of other states has also declined over these three years.

Table 1.4: The Ranking of the states in terms of their Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices

	State\UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (P)	
		PCI	Rank	PCI	Rank	PCI	Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	108002	15	124401	14	143935	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	112046	14	115931	15	127748	15
3	Assam	60817	24	66430	24	74204	24
4	Bihar	30404	28	34156	28	38631	28
5	Chhattisgarh	73590	20	81808	20	89813	20
6	Goa	334576	1	382140	1	422149	1
7	Gujarat	139254	10	155149	9	174652	9
8	Haryana	164868	3	183171	3	203340	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	135512	11	150290	11	167044	11
10	Jharkhand	52754	26	60018	25	69265	25

	State\UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (P)	
		PCI	Rank	PCI	Rank	PCI	Rank
11	Karnataka	148108	5	170133	4	187649	4
12	Kerala	148133	4	167632	5	184000	5
13	Madhya Pradesh	62616	23	74787	22	82941	22
14	Maharashtra	146258	7	162005	6	176102	8
15	Manipur	55447	25	59345	26	65411	26
16	Meghalaya	68836	21	73753	23	81098	23
17	Mizoram	114055	13	127107	13	141210	14
18	Nagaland	82466	18	92315	16	102581	17
19	Odisha	64595	22	77311	21	84854	21
20	Punjab	118858	12	128780	12	142644	13
21	Rajasthan	83427	17	91654	17	99487	18
22	Sikkim	245987	2	280729	2	317134	2
23	Tamil Nadu	140441	9	154272	10	171583	10
24	Telangana	140840	8	159584	8	180697	7
25	Tripura	83680	16	91266	18	105044	16
26	Uttar Pradesh	47062	27	50942	27	55456	27
27	Uttarakhand	147592	6	161172	7	182320	6
28	West Bengal	75992	19	82291	19	93711	19

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (<http://mospi.nic.in/data>)

Figure 1.5: Per Capita Income of the States in 2015-16

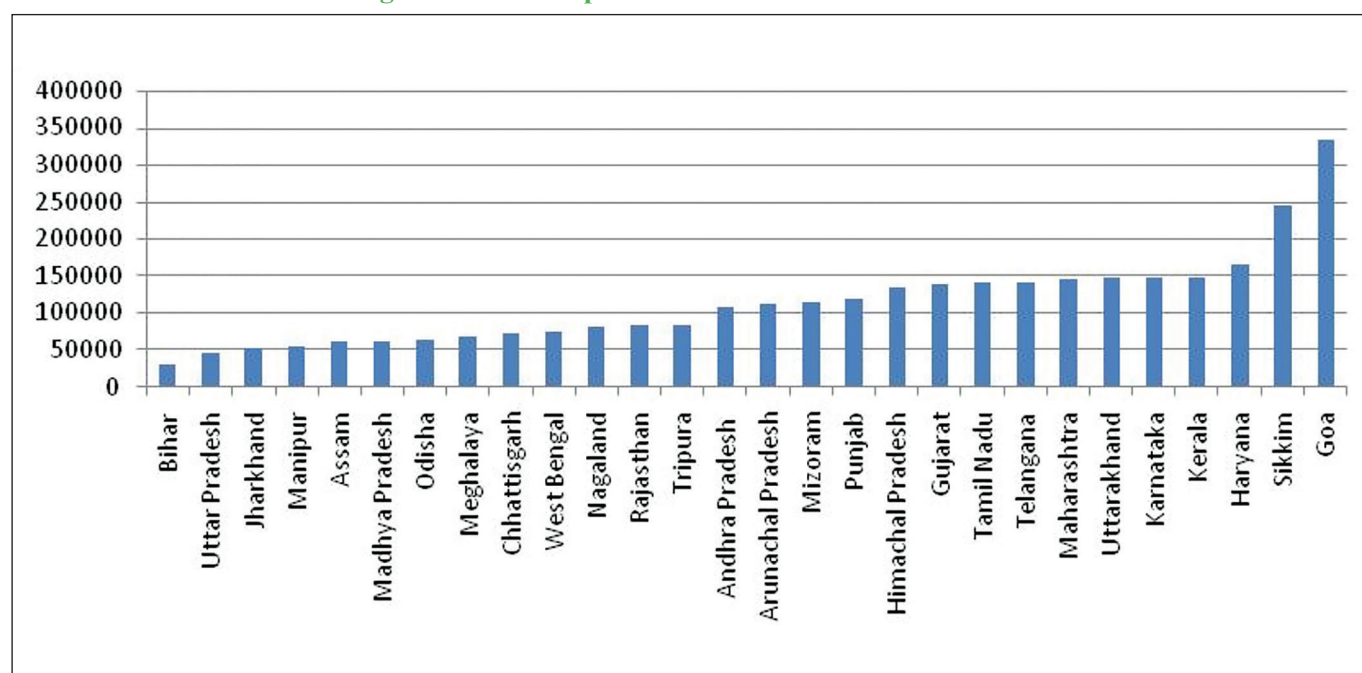
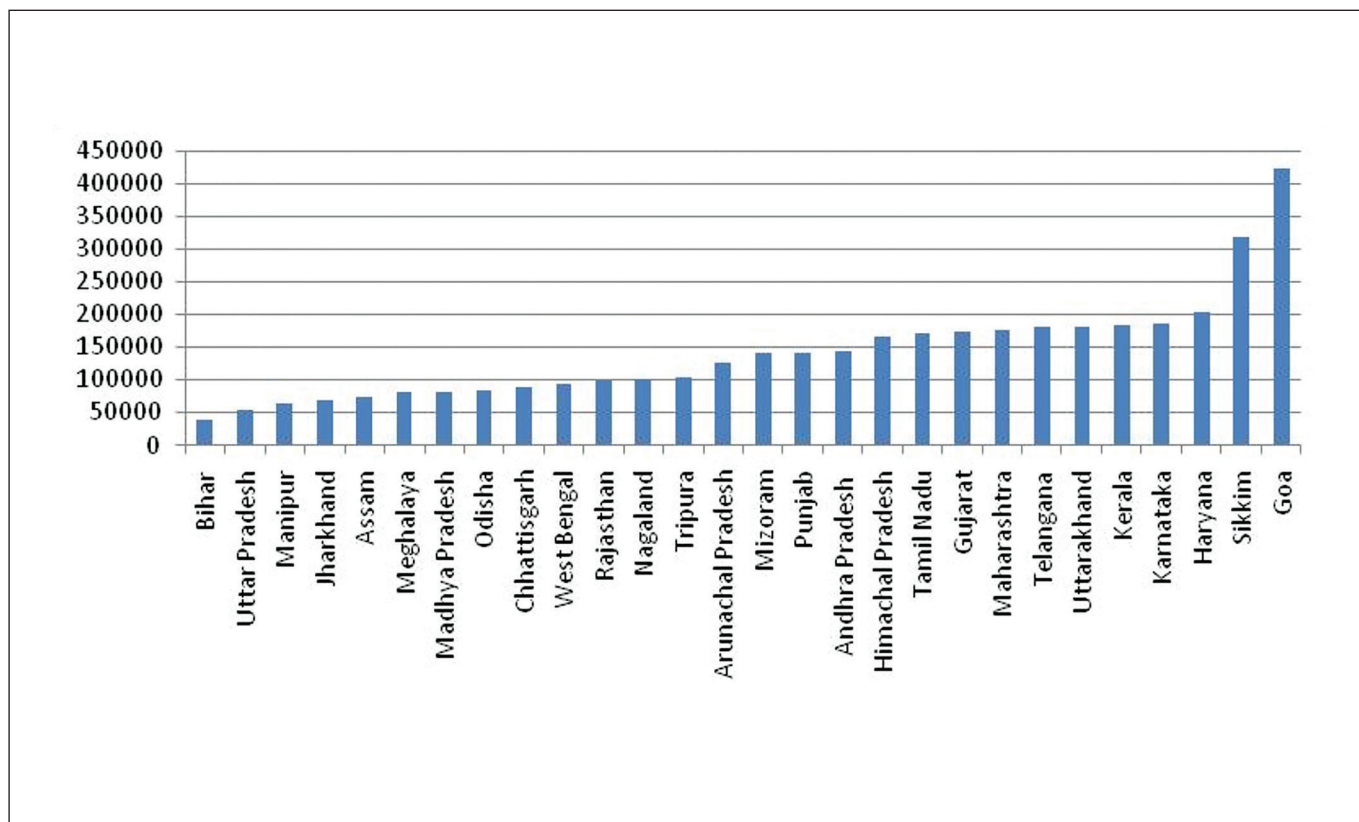


Figure 1.6: Per Capita Income of the States in 2017-18



A Decomposition of Jharkhand's Growth Story

Sectoral Variations in Growth Rate: Among the three major sectors (the primary, the secondary and the tertiary) of the state's economy, the tertiary sector has grown at the fastest rate this year (2019-20). While the primary sector has been estimated to grow at the rate of 3.6 per cent and the secondary sector at the rate of 3.8 per cent, the tertiary sector has been estimated to grow at the rate of 8.3 per cent this year (2019-20). This has almost been the pattern for the last few years. In the last four years (2016-17 to 2019-20), the tertiary sector has grown at the compound average annual rate (CAGR) of 9.5 per cent, the primary sector at the average rate of 4.8 per cent and the secondary sector by 4.9 per cent. Within the tertiary sector, the air transport has recorded the fastest growth. In the last four years it has grown at an average annual rate of 43.5 percent. This year also it is estimated to grow by more than 40 per cent. 'Trade and repair services' is another sub-sector of the tertiary sector which has recorded an impressive growth. In the last four years it grew at an average annual rate of 12.9 per cent. This year it is estimated to have grown by 12.4 per cent. Barring a few, like storage and public administration, most of the sub sectors of the tertiary sector have performed very well. They have grown by

more than 7 per cent this year.

The modest growth of the secondary sector is because of the slow growth in construction and manufacturing sub sectors and a negative growth in 'electricity, gas, water supply and other utilities'. The construction sector is estimated to have grown by about 3 per cent and the manufacturing sector by 4.6 per cent this year (2019-20). The electricity, gas, water supply and other utilities sub-sectors has recorded a negative growth. The value of its output is estimated to decrease by about 11 per cent this year. Its average annual growth in the last four years has also remained -12.7 per cent. This has happened mainly because of the loss incurred by 'Jharkhand vidyut vitran nigan limited'.

Within the primary sector, the mining and quarrying sub-sector is estimated to have grown by 2.47 per cent and the agriculture, forestry and fishing sub-sector by about 4.4 per cent. Within the agricultural, forestry and fishing sub sector, fishing has grown by 12.9 per cent and forestry and logging by 9.4 per cent. Fishing, though not a major constituent of this sector, has recorded an impressive growth in the last several years. In the last four years, it grew at an average annual rate of 18.6 per cent.

Table 1.5 : Sectoral Growth rate on Y-o-Y in 2019-20 and CAGR between 2016-17 & 2019-20 at current and constant prices.

S. No.	Year/ Sectors and sub-sectors	Constant prices		Current Prices	
		2019-20 (Pr.)	CAGR 16-17 to 19-20	2019-20(Pr.)	CAGR 16-17 to 19-20
1.	Agri. , Forestry & Fishing	4.4	4.5	13.65	14.5
1.1	Crop	2.57	4.1	11.56	12.2
1.2	Livestock	1.28	0.0	11.96	20.8
1.3	Forestry & logging	9.4	6.7	17.25	11.7
1.4	Fishing	12.9	18.6	26.74	30.7
2.	Mining & quarrying	2.47	5.3	2.92	5.6
I.	Primary (1+2)	3.61	4.8	10.74	12.0
3.	Manufacturing	4.58	5.7	7.31	8.5
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utilities	-10.96	-12.7	-3.90	-5.1
5.	Construction	2.93	4.3	6.86	9.1
II.	Secondary (3+4+5)	3.81	4.9	6.90	8.3
III.	Industry (2+II)	3.49	5.0	6.06	7.7
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	12.16	12.6	15.96	16.4
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	12.36	12.9	16.17	16.7
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	9.07	7.9	12.76	11.5
7.	Transport, Storage & Communication	7.60	7.2	11.09	8.5
7.1	Railways	7.47	11.5	10.40	7.6
7.2	Road transport	6.32	5.2	9.91	8.7
7.3	Air transport	41.20	43.5	45.97	48.2
7.4	Services incidental to transport	8.64	8.5	12.31	12.1
7.5	Storage	-14.22	-25.8	-11.38	-23.6
7.6	Communication & services related to Broadcasting	8.78	4.6	12.69	8.0
8.	Financial services	7.32	6.7	9.99	11.2
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	8.06	7.6	11.82	12.0
10.	Public administration	1.63	8.5	7.46	13.9
11.	Other services	7.75	11.7	14.15	17.6
IV.	Tertiary (6+7+8+9+10+11)	8.26	9.5	12.47	13.6
12.	GSPA	5.79	6.9	10.44	11.6
13.	GSDP	7.19	8.9	11.56	13.2

Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ.

Sectoral Contribution to Growth Rate: The tertiary sector has been the major contributor in the growth⁴ of the state's economy. It has contributed 65 per cent to the

growth of the state's economy in the year 2019-20. The primary and secondary sectors have made a contribution of approximately 15 and 20 per cent, respectively.

⁴ Contribution of a sector to the growth rate of the state's economy is the growth rate of the sector weighted by the sector's share in GSPA. It is calculated by dividing the absolute change in the value of output created by a sector/ sub-sector by absolute change in the overall GSPA of the state.

Within the tertiary sector, the three sub-sectors – ‘trade, repair, hotels & restaurants’, ‘real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services’ and ‘transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting’, have made the major contributions to the growth of the state’s economy. Their contributions to the state’s growth rate have been about 27, 13 and 10.6 per cent, respectively. Thus more than 50 per cent contribution to the growth of GSDP in the state, has been made by these three sub-sectors. The reasons for their high contribution to the growth rate of the economy is their good performance coupled with their large share in the economy. In the current financial year, the share of ‘trade, repair, hotels & restaurants’ sub-sector in the GSVA of the state is 13.7 per cent and it has grown at the rate of 12.2 per cent, the share of ‘real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services’ is 9.7 per cent and it has grown at the rate of 8.06 per cent and the share of ‘transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting’ is 8.2 per cent and it has grown at the rate of 7.6 per cent. The contribution of the ‘air transport’, the fastest growing sub-sector of the economy, is negligible-0.5 per cent only because its share in the GSVA of the state is very low- 0.1 per cent only.

The output of the ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector’ constitutes 14.5 per cent of the GSVA of the state, but its contribution to the state’s growth rate is disproportionately low - only about 11 per cent. This is because of a low growth in crop production, a major constituent of this sector, and almost stagnant livestock production. The ‘crop production’ which constitutes about 8 per cent of the GSVA of the state, is estimated to have grown by about 2.6 per cent and the livestock sector which constitutes 2.5 per cent of the GSVA of the state, is estimated to have grown by about 1.3 per

cent in the current financial year. Though fishing and aquaculture have made a growth of about 13 per cent in the current financial year, its contribution to the growth rate of the economy is a mere 1.3 per cent. This is because of its extremely low share (0.7 per cent) in the GSVA of the state. The ‘Forestry and logging’ sub-sector has recorded a growth of about 9.4 per cent and contributed 5.4 per cent to the growth of the state’s economy. The output of this sector constitutes 3.5 per cent of the GSVA of the state.

The contribution of industry (comprising of ‘mining and quarrying’ and ‘secondary sector’) to the growth rate of the state has been about 24 per cent in the current financial year. Within this sector manufacturing has been the major contributor to the growth rate of the state, contributing about 16 per cent to the growth of the state’s economy.

The ‘Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services’- sub-sector of this sector, because of its negligible share in the GSVA of the state and a negative growth has made negligible, in fact a negative contribution to the growth of the economy. Its contribution to the growth rate is - 1 per cent this year. The growth rate of this sector has remained negligible for the last four years; since 2016-17. The value of output of this sector has declined by about 70 per cent between 2015-16 and 2019-20. The value of the output of this sector in 2015-16 was more than three times the estimated value of the output of this sector in the current financial year (2019-20). The share of ‘Construction’ in the total GSVA of the state is 8.6 per cent but it has made a contribution of 4.5 per cent only in the growth rate of the state’s economy because of a slow growth experienced by it. In the current financial year it is estimated to have grown by about 3 per cent only.

Table 1.6: Sectoral Contribution to Growth Rate & their Share in GSVA at constant prices in the year 2019-20

S. No.	Item	Contribution to growth rate	Share in GSVA
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.1	14.5
1.1	Crops	3.6	7.8
1.2	Livestock	0.6	2.5
1.3	Forestry and logging	5.4	3.5
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1.5	0.7
2.	Mining and quarrying	4.1	9.3
I.	Primary (1+2)	15.2	23.8

S. No.	Item	Contribution to growth rate	Share in GSVA
3.	Manufacturing	16.3	20.5
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	-1.0	0.5
5.	Construction	4.5	8.6
II.	Secondary (3+4+5)	19.8	29.5
III.	Industry (2+II)	23.9	38.8
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	27.0	13.7
6.1	Trade & repair services	25.8	12.8
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	1.2	0.8
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	10.6	8.2
7.1	Railways	3.2	2.5
7.2	Road transport	3.8	3.5
7.3	Air transport	0.5	0.1
7.4	Services incidental to transport	0.3	0.2
7.5	Storage	0.0	0.0
7.6	Communication & services related to broadcasting	2.7	1.8
8.	Financial services	4.3	3.5
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	13.2	9.7
10.	Public administration	1.6	5.3
11.	Other services	8.3	6.3
IV.	Tertiary (6+7+8+9+10+11)	65.0	46.7
12.	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	100.0	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), GoJ

Sectoral Shares in GSDP

Between 2011-12 and 2019-20 the share of the tertiary sector, in the GSVA of the state has increased while those of the other sectors has declined. The shares of 'agriculture, forestry & fishing', 'industry' and 'service/tertiary' sectors in GSVA of the state in the year 2011-12 were 16.05 per cent, 45.41 per cent and 38.54 per cent, respectively. In the financial year 2019-20 the share of agriculture in the GSVA is estimated to be 14.5 per cent while that of 'industry' is estimated to be 38.9 per cent and that of services is estimated to be 46.7 per cent. This has happened because of a relatively slow growth in the 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' and 'industry' sectors and a relatively high growth in the service sector. Decrease in the share of the agricultural sector with the growth of the economy is a universal phenomenon. This happens because of both the technological limitations

of the agricultural sector and the change in the composition of demand with the increase in income. On the technological front, the law of diminishing returns applies much earlier and in a more intense form in the agricultural sector than in the other sectors causing a slow-down in the rate of growth in this sector. On the demand side, as per Engel's Law⁵, the demand for manufactured products and services increases at a much faster rate than the demand for agricultural products as a response to which the output of the agricultural sector increases at a much slower rate than the other two sectors. Industry, though, has grown at a faster rate than the agricultural sector still has scope for improvement in its performance in the years to come. The growing dominance of the service/tertiary sector, however, is an all India phenomenon and Jharkhand is not an exception to it.

⁵ Engel's law is an observation in economics stating that as the income rises, the proportion of income spent on food falls.

Table 1.7 : Share of the major sectors in the GSVa of the state

Item	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18 (P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	16.05	15.53	14.89	14.69	14.49
Mining and quarrying	11.65	9.76	9.94	9.64	9.3
Primary	27.70	25.29	24.83	24.33	23.83
Secondary	33.76	31.28	30.63	30.08	29.51
Industry	45.41	41.04	40.57	39.72	38.85
Services/ Tertiary	38.54	43.43	44.55	45.60	46.66
GSVA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ and projections of CFS, GoJ.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector

Crop production is the most important sub-sector of the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector. Despite being mostly rain-fed and dependent on the vagaries of monsoon - because of which its production has been affected adversely in the years of bad monsoon, its contribution to the total value of output of the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector has mostly remained more than 50 per cent. The value of its output constituted about 54 per cent of the value of output of this sector in the year 2016-17. Its share has remained almost stable in the last four years. This is because it grew at a rate almost equal to that of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector. It grew at an average annual rate of 4.1 per cent while the Agriculture, Forestry and

Fishing' sector grew at the average annual rate of 4.5 per cent between 2016-17 and 2019-20.

Unlike crop production, the share of the output of livestock to the total output of the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector has declined steadily in the last four years from about 20 per cent in 2016-17 to about 17 per cent in the year 2019-20. This is because of almost a negligible growth in this sector in this period.

Unlike livestock, the share of fishing has increased steadily in the last four years from 3.3 per cent to 4.9 per cent. This has happened because of its steady growth in the last four years. Between 2016-17 and 2019-20, it grew at an average annual (CAGR) rate of 18.6 per cent. The share of forestry and logging has also recorded an increase from about 22.5 per cent to about 24 per cent.

Table 1.8 : Value of the output of Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector and constituents

(₹ Crore)

Item	2016-17	2017-18(P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)
Crops	14594	15632	16034	16447
Livestock	5281	5155	5221	5287
Forestry and Logging	6036	6126	6702	7331
Fishing and Aquaculture	891	1167	1318	1488
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	26803	28080	29275	30554

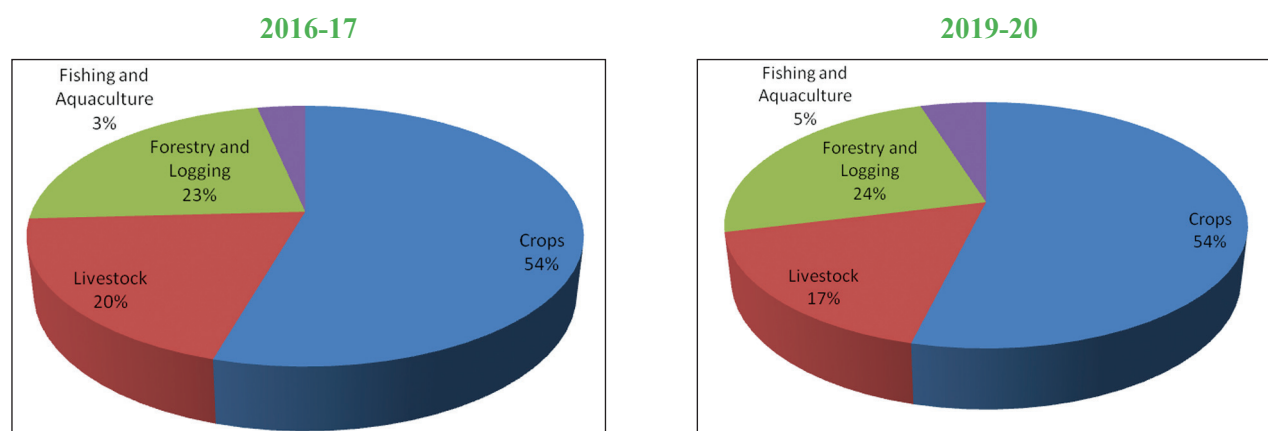
Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, GoJ. projections by CFS, GoJ.

Table 1.9 : Share of the constituents in the output of Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector

(In %)

Item	2016-17	2017-18(P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)
Crops	54.45	55.67	54.77	53.83
Livestock	19.70	18.36	17.83	17.30
Forestry and Logging	22.52	21.82	22.89	23.99
Fishing and Aquaculture	3.32	4.16	4.50	4.87
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 1.7: Share of the value of output of the constituents of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector in its total output



Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ and projections of CFS, GoJ.

Industry

Manufacturing is the most important sub-sector of the industrial sector. The output of this sub-sector constitutes more than 50 per cent of the total output of the industrial sector. Its share in the output of the industrial sector has increased by 1 per cent point only in the last four years. The mining and quarrying is the second most important sub-sector of the industrial sector. Its output, currently, constitutes about 24 per cent of the output of the industrial sector. The share of this sector has remained almost stable over the years. In 2016-17, it contributed about 23.8 per cent to the total value output of the industrial sector and in 2019-20 its share is estimated to be about 24 per cent of the value of

the output of the industrial sector.

The value of the output of 'construction' sub sector constitutes about 22 per cent of the total output of the industrial sector. Its share in the output of this sector has remained almost stable over the years. In terms of the value of output, the Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility services is an insignificant constituent of the industrial sector. The output of this sub-sector contributes only 1.2 per cent to the total output of the Industrial sector. The share of this sub-sector has declined in the last four years - from 2.02 per cent of the total output of the industrial sector in the year 2016-17, to 1.2 per cent in the year 2018-19.

Table 1.10 : Value of output of the Industrial sector at constant prices

(₹ Crore)

	2016-17	2017-18 (P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)
Mining and quarrying	16854	18754	19216	19690
Manufacturing	36568	39454	41259	43146
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	1431	1202	1071	953
Construction	15993	17119	17620	18137
Industry	70845	76529	79166	81926

Source: GSDP and related aggregates by DES, GoJ and projections by CFS, GoJ.

Table 1.11 : Value of output of the Industrial sector at constant prices

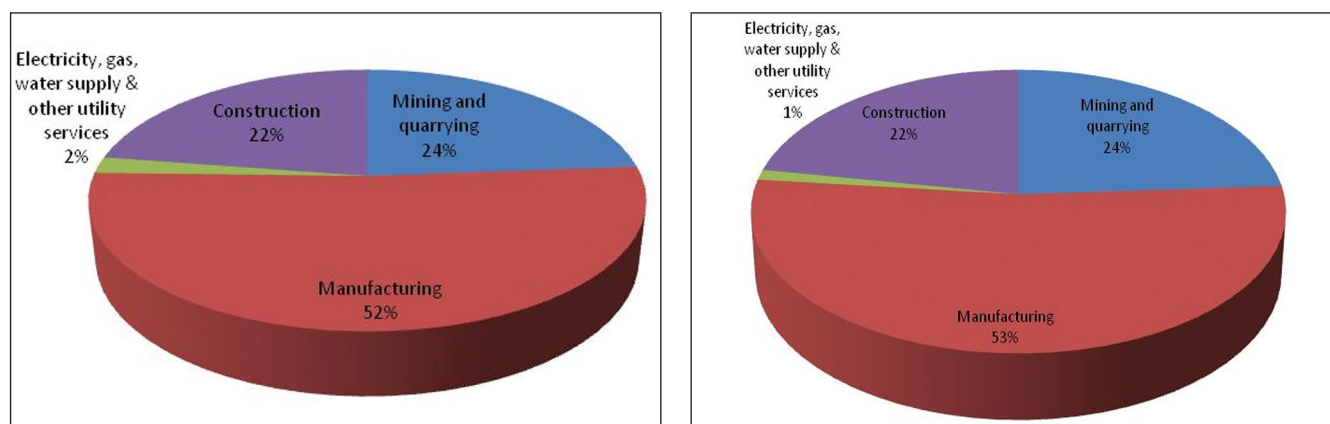
(₹ Crore)

	2016-17	2017-18 (P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)
Mining and quarrying	23.79	24.51	24.27	24.03
Manufacturing	51.62	51.55	52.12	52.67
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.02	1.57	1.35	1.16
Construction	22.57	22.37	22.26	22.14
Industry	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 1.8: Share of the sub-sectors in the industrial output

2016-17

2019-20



Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ and projections of CFS, GoJ.

Tertiary/ Service Sector

The Tertiary/ Service sector has been the most dominant and the fastest growing sector of the economy of this state. The output of this sector constitutes about 47 per cent of the GSVA of the state; it has recorded an average annual rate of 9.5 per cent between FY 16 and FY 19, much higher than the overall growth rate of the state. It alone contributes to about 65 per cent in the growth of the state's economy.

Within this sector, the 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants' is the fastest growing sub-sector. It has grown at an average annual rate of about 12.6 per cent in the period 2016-17 to 2019-20. As a result, the share of this sub-sector in the total value of the output of the tertiary sector has grown over the years – from about 25

per cent in the year 2016-17 to 29 per cent in the year 2019-20.

The share of all other sectors has either remained almost unchanged or has changed only marginally. The share of 'Public Administration' in the total value of the output of the tertiary sector has remained almost unchanged in this period. Its share in the value of output of the tertiary sector was 11.7 per cent in 2016-17 and 11.4 per cent in 2019-20. The share of 'Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services', on the other hand has declined marginally from about 22 per cent in the year 2016-17 to about 21 per cent in the year 2019-20. Similarly, the share of 'Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting' has declined from 18.7 per cent in 2016-17 to 17.5 per cent in 2019-20.

Table 1.12 : Value of output of the Tertiary sector and its sub-sectors at constant prices

(₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2016-17	2017-18 (P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)
1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	20175	22905	25689	28813
1.1	Trade & repair services	18800	21454	24107	27088
1.2	Hotels & restaurants	1374	1451	1582	1726
2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	14023	14927	16048	17268
2.1	Railways	3820	4589	4931	5299
2.2	Road transport	6429	6617	7035	7480
2.3	Air transport	73	109	154	217
2.4	Services incidental to transport	339	367	399	433
2.5	Storage	3	2	1	1
2.6	Communication & services related to broadcasting	3358	3244	3528	3838
3	Financial services	5998	6332	6795	7293

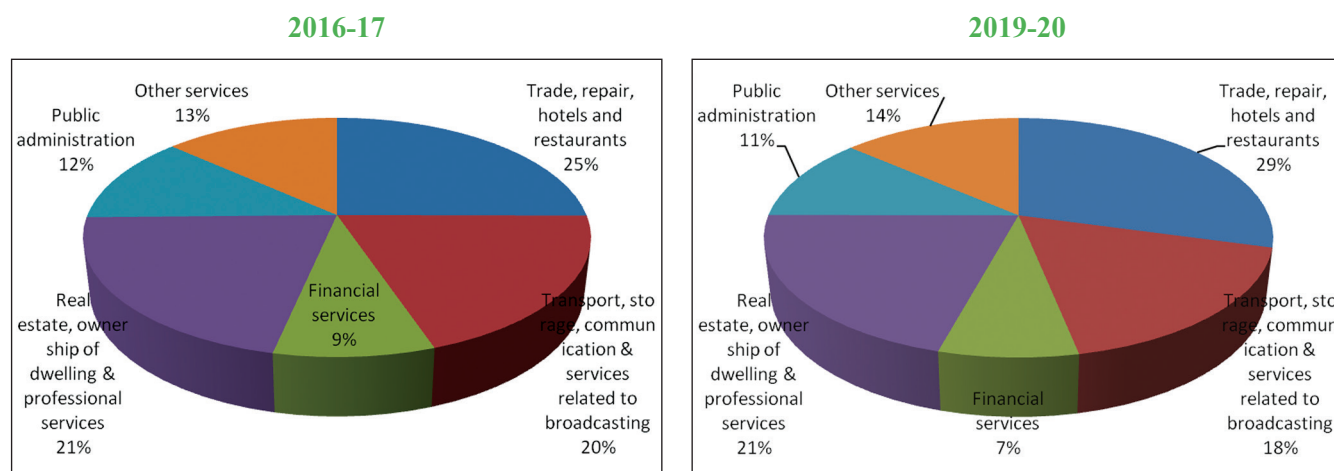
Sl. No.	Item	2016-17	2017-18 (P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)
4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	16429	17533	18946	20474
5	Public administration	8762	10821	10998	11177
6	Other services	9586	11520	12412	13374
	Tertiary	74973	84037	90889	98400

Source: GSDP and related aggregates byf DES, GoJ and projections by CFS, GoJ.

Table 1.13 : Share of the sub sectors in the output of the Tertiary Sector

Sl. No.	Item	2016-17	2017-18 (P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)
1	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	26.91	27.26	28.26	29.28
1.1	Trade & repair services	25.08	25.53	26.52	27.53
1.2	Hotels & restaurants	1.83	1.73	1.74	1.75
2	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	18.70	17.76	17.66	17.55
2.1	Railways	5.09	5.46	5.43	5.39
2.2	Road transport	8.58	7.87	7.74	7.60
2.3	Air transport	0.10	0.13	0.17	0.22
2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44
2.5	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.6	Communication & services related to broadcasting	4.48	3.86	3.88	3.90
3	Financial services	8.00	7.53	7.48	7.41
4	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	21.91	20.86	20.85	20.81
5	Public administration	11.69	12.88	12.10	11.36
6	Other services	12.79	13.71	13.66	13.59
	Tertiary	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 1.9: Share of the sub sectors in the output of the Tertiary Sector



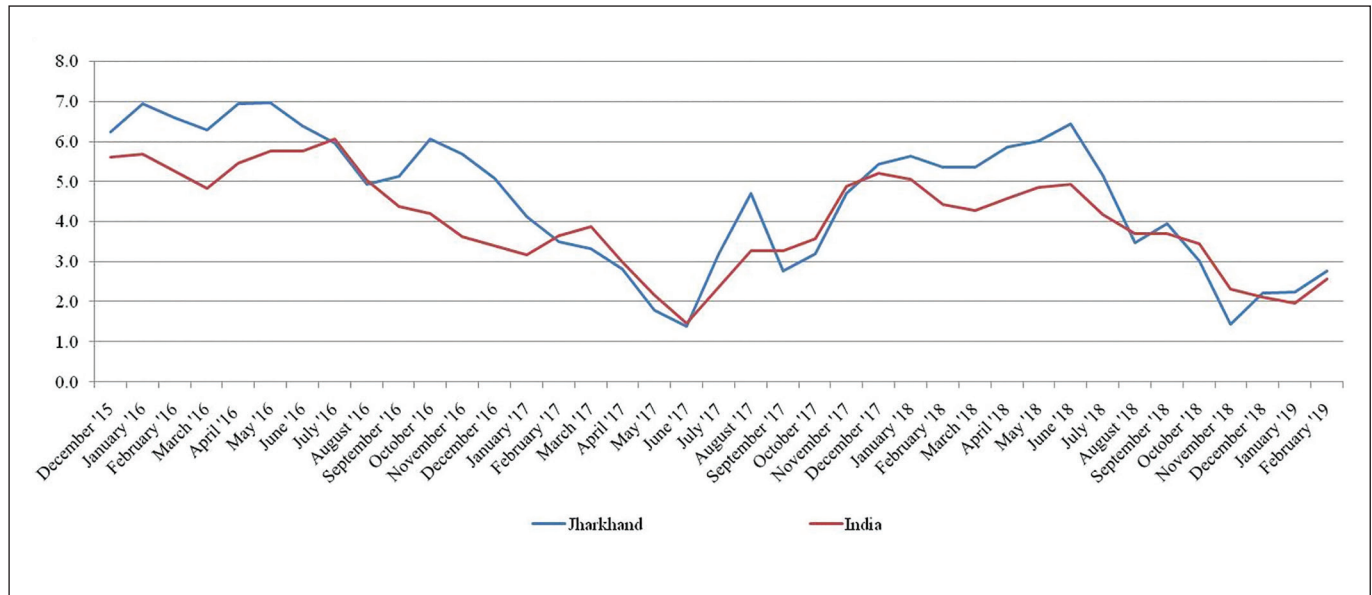
Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ and projections of CFS, GoJ.

Inflation in Jharkhand

The rate of inflation in India and in Jharkhand has reduced after the adoption of the New Monetary Policy Framework⁶ in February, 2015. The rate of inflation in Jharkhand has remained below 7 per cent and that of India below 6 per cent since December 2015. The annual rate of inflation in India, measured in terms of Consumer Price Index (CPI)⁷, was 4.5 per cent in the financial year 2016-17, 3.6 per cent in the financial year 2017-18 and 3.5 per cent in the year 2018-19. The rate of inflation in

Jharkhand has remained almost similar to that of India. The annual rate of inflation in Jharkhand was 5.3 per cent in 2016-17, 3.9 per cent in 2017-18 and 3.9 per cent in 2018-19. The rate of inflation, both in India and Jharkhand, has remained below 4 per cent since August 2018. The rate of inflation in India and Jharkhand was 3.7 and 3.5 per cent respectively in August 2018, 2.1 and 2.2 per cent respectively in December, 2018, 2.6 and 2.8 per cent respectively in February 2019 and 3.99 and 2.87 per cent respectively in September, 2019.

Figure 1.10: Rate of Inflation in Jharkhand



Source: Calculated from the data obtained from Data.Gov in (<https://data.gov.in/catalog/state-level-consumer-price-index-ruralurban>)

Barring a few months, the rate of inflation in Jharkhand has either been almost equal to that of the country or higher than the national rate. In twenty two out of the last thirty five months (from April 2016 to February 2019⁸) the rate of inflation in Jharkhand has been higher than the national rate of inflation. The difference between the two has ranged between 2 per cent to 0.1 per cent. As is evident from the graph above (Fig 1.8), the financial year 2016-17 started with more than 1 per cent gap between the rate of inflation in Jharkhand and national inflation rate which emerged again in October, 2016 and continued till December, 2016. It resurfaced and continued from August 2017 and March 2018 to

July 2018. Since August, 2018, the rate of inflation in Jharkhand has either been less than the national rate of inflation or only marginally above. According to a press release of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (www.mospi.gov.in/cpi) the national rate of inflation in October, 2019 was 4.62 per cent while that of Jharkhand was 3.77 per cent. The rate of inflation in Jharkhand in the months of August, 2019 and September 2019 was also less than the all-India rate of inflation. It was 2.02 and 2.87 per cent for Jharkhand in the months of September, 2019 and October, 2019 respectively while at the all-India level it was 3.28 and 3.99 per cent respectively in these two months.

⁶ The Reserve Bank of India under the new monetary policy framework aimed to bring retail inflation below 6% by January 2016. The target for all the subsequent years was fixed at four per cent with a band of (+/-) 2 per cent.

⁷ Inflation rate is measured as change in CPI (combined) of the month in comparison to the same month last year. For example the rate of inflation in December 2015 is change in CPI of this month over that of December, 2014.

⁸ State level data on inflation is available on the government site (<https://data.gov.in/catalog/state-level-consumer-price-index-ruralurban>) up to February 2019 only.

Poverty in Jharkhand

According to the ‘Global Multidimensional Poverty Index -2019’ report, released by Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in July 2019, about 72 lakh people of Jharkhand have come out of multidimensional poverty in a 10- year period from 2005-06 to 2015-16. The percentage of multidimensionally poor in the state has decreased from 74.7 per cent in 2005-06 to 46.5 per cent in 2015-16. According to this report, India and Cambodia are the fastest in the 10 select-countries to have reduced their multidimensional poverty the most. Within India, Jharkhand, in comparison to the other states, has made the fastest reduction in multidimensional poverty.

The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) is a composite index of 10 indicators of deprivations of the people. These 10 indicators are nutrition, child mortality, years of schooling, school attendance, access to cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing and assets. They are related with the three most important dimensions of human life – health, education and standard of living. The first two indicators are related with health, the next two with education and the last six with the standard of living. The three dimensions have

been assigned equal weightage – 1/3rd weight to each of these three. Within each dimension each indicator has been assigned equal weight. Thus nutrition and child mortality have been assigned 1/6 weight each; years of schooling and school attendance have been assigned 1/6 weight each; and each of the indicators of access to cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing and assets have been assigned 1/18 of weights.

In the last five years, a lot of progress has been made in the areas related to these indicators. A large number of families in the state have been given gas cylinders under Ujjwala yojana. The government of Jharkhand has given double cylinders to the beneficiaries of this scheme. The problem of housing of the poor families has been resolved through ‘PM Aawas Yojana’, and the problem of sanitation through ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’. The coverage of schooling and health care facilities has also increased in the last five years. The access to safe drinking water and electricity has also improved. The ICDS, Mid-day Meal and national nutrition mission have led to the improvement of the nutritional status of the children of the state. Thus the next round of NFHS and the ‘Global Multidimensional Poverty Index Report’ based on this survey is expected to show a sharper reduction in multidimensional poverty in the state.

Figure 1.11: Number of Multidimensional Poor (in crores)

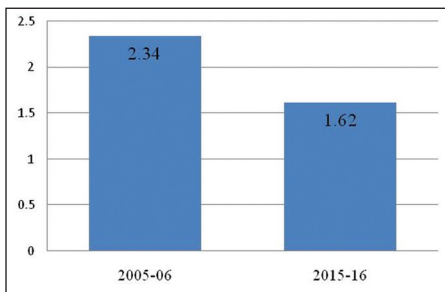


Figure 1.12: % of Multidimensional Poor in 2005-06

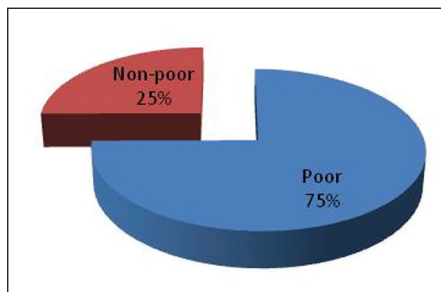
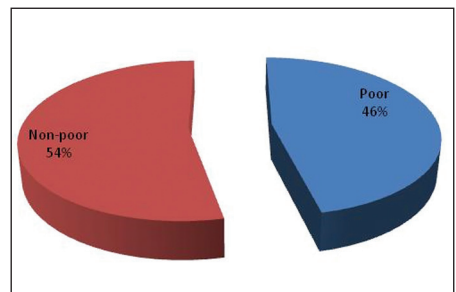


Figure 1.13: % of Multidimensional Poor in 2015-16



Conclusion

The GDP of Jharkhand is estimated to grow by 7.2 per cent in the current financial year. The per capita income of the state is estimated to have grown by 9.96 per cent at current prices and 5.6 per cent at constant prices. In the last five years (between 2014-15 and 2019-20) the GSDP of the state has grown at an average annual rate of 6 per cent at constant prices and 9.4 per cent at current prices; the per capita income (per capita NSDP) of the state has grown at an average annual rate of 4.3 per cent at constant prices and 7.8 per cent at current prices. The average growth rate of Jharkhand has been less than the

national average. As a result, the difference between the per capita income of the state and the country has increased.

Among the three major sectors of the state’s economy, the tertiary sector has grown at the fastest rate this year. It is estimated to grow at the rate of 8.3 per cent while the other two sectors have grown at less than 4 per cent this year. The tertiary sector has contributed the major share in the GSDP of the state (46.7 per cent) and is the major contributor to the growth of the state’s economy also. It contributed 65 per cent to the growth of the state’s economy in the year 2019-20.

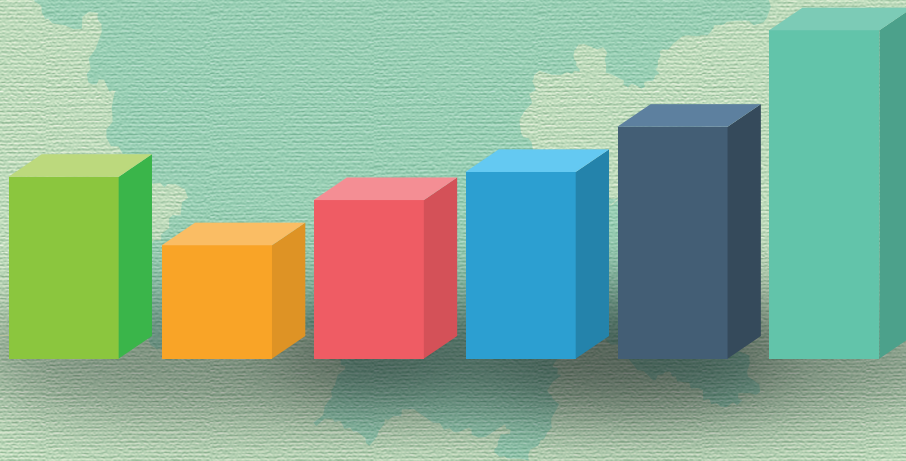
The rate of inflation in Jharkhand has remained below 7 per cent since December 2015. The annual rate of inflation in Jharkhand was 5.3 per cent in 2016-17, 3.9 per cent in 2017-18 and 3.9 per cent in 2018-19. The rate of inflation, both in India and Jharkhand, has remained below 4 per cent since August 2018.

Jharkhand, in comparison to the other states, has made

the fastest reduction in multidimensional poverty. About 72 lakh people of Jharkhand have come out of multidimensional poverty in a 10 year period from 2005-06 to 2015-16. The percentage of multi-dimensionally poor in the state has decreased from 74.7 per cent in 2005-06 to 46.5 per cent in 2015-16.



FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES



The actual size of the budget, though, has remained less than its budget estimates, has increased at an average annual rate of 16.7 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19. Between the expenditure on plan/scheme and expenditure on establishment, the former has increased at a faster rate than the latter. As a result, the share of expenditure on schemes in the total expenditure of the state has increased from about 37 per cent in the year 2013-14 to about 55 per cent in the year 2018-19.

In order to meet the gap between the receipts and expenditure, especially the capital expenditure, the state has resorted to borrowing. However, both the fiscal deficit and the net borrowing of the state have mostly remained within the limits of the FRBM.

Receipts

The total receipts of Jharkhand were about Rs. 30463 crores in the year 2013-14, which grew to Rs. 65888 crores in the year 2018-19. It, thus, grew at a compound annual rate (CAGR) of 16.5 per cent between 2013-14

and 2018-19. The revenue receipts grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 16.5 per cent and the capital receipts by 17.6 per cent.

In the current financial year (2019-20), the total receipt is estimated (Budget Estimate) to be Rs. 85429 crores, about 30 per cent more than the actual receipts of the previous year. The revenue receipt is estimated to be Rs. 74358 crores, and the capital receipt is estimated to be 11071 crores in the year 2019-20. Thus they are estimated to grow by 32.4 and 13.7 per cent, respectively from the actual receipts of the year 2018-19.

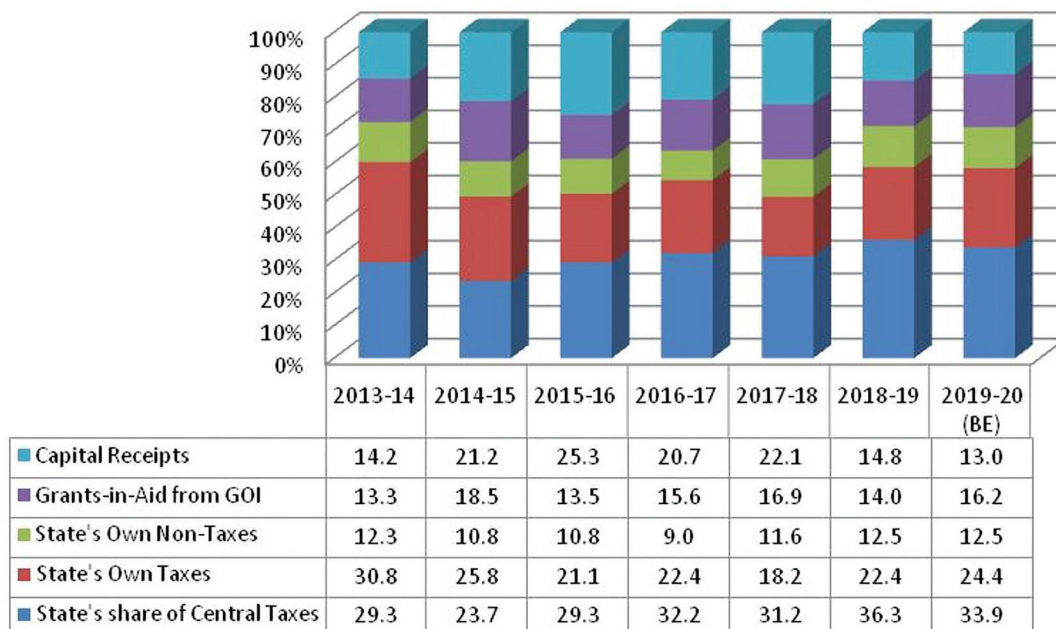
More than three fourths of the total receipts of the state are in the form of revenue receipts and less than one fourth in the form of capital receipts. The revenue receipts constituted about 85 per cent of the total receipts of the state in the year 2018-19 and the capital receipts, the remaining 15 per cent. In the budget estimates of the current financial year they are estimated to be 87 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively.

Table 2.1: Receipts of the state in ₹ Crores

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (BE)	CAGR (2013-14 to 18-19)
1. Revenue Receipts	26136.79	31564.56	40638.35	47053.93	52756.03	56151.70	74358.00	16.5
2. Tax Revenue	18319.11	19836.82	27447.70	32441.17	33497.07	38658.2	49850.00	16.1
(a) State's share of Central Taxes	8939.32	9487.01	15968.75	19141.92	21143.63	23906.13	29000.00	21.7
(b) State's Own Taxes	9379.79	10349.81	11478.95	13299.32	12353.44	14752.07	20850.00	9.5
3. Non-Tax Revenue	7817.68	11727.74	13190.65	14612.76	19258.96	17493.50	24508.00	17.5
(a) State's Own Non-Taxes	3752.71	4335.06	5853.02	5351.41	7846.67	8257.98	10674.20	17.1
(b) Grants-in-Aid from GOI	4064.97	7392.68	7337.64	9261.35	11412.29	9235.52	13833.80	17.8
4. Capital Receipts	4326.43	8476.94	13798.92	12308.74	14948.25	9736.43	11071.00	17.6
5. Total Receipts (1+4)	30463.22	40041.50	54437.27	59362.67	67704.28	65888.13	85429.00	16.7

Source: The Department of Planning-cum-Finance (Finance Division), GoJ

Figure 2.1: Composition of total Receipts of the state (in Percentage)



Revenue Receipts

The state mobilises revenue from tax and non-tax sources. Part of both the tax and the non-tax revenue is generated within the state and part of it comes from the Central Government in the form of the share in central taxes and grants-in-aid. Except for the years 2014-15 and 2017-18, about two-thirds of the revenue receipts of the state come from the tax sources and the rest from the non-tax sources. The share of the revenue from the non-tax sources had increased in the year 2014-15 because of a very high growth in the grants-in-aid from the GOI and had increased in the year 2017-18 because of the high growth in the state's own non-tax revenue. The Grants-in-aid from the GOI increased excessively by about 82 per cent in the year 2014-15. This year was the terminal year of the 13th Finance Commission and the state received payments of the arrears of grants-in-aid.

About half of the total revenue receipts of the state were mobilised within the state in the year 2013-14. However, since the year 2014-15, the share of resources received from the central government started increasing while the resources generated within the state started decreasing. In the total revenue receipts of the state, the

share of resources from the centre had increased from about 50 per cent in the year 2013-14 to about 54 per cent in the year 2014-15, mainly, because of the increase in the grants-in-aid. Its share started increasing since 2015-16 because of the increase in both the vertical and the horizontal devolution from the centre to the state on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. The state's share in the central taxes, which was about 30 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state in the year 2014-15, increased to 39 per cent in the year 2015-16. Its share in the total revenue receipts of the state remained more than 40 per cent between 2016-17 and 2018-19. It is estimated to be 39 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state in the current financial year. As a result of the increase in the state's share in central taxes, the share of resources from the centre (grants in aid from the centre and the devolution of central taxes) had increased to about 57 per cent in the year 2015-16 and about 60 per cent in the year 2016-17. The centre contributed about 59 per cent to the total revenue receipts of the state in the year 2018-19 and is estimated to contribute about 57 per cent to the total revenue receipts of the state in the year 2019-20.

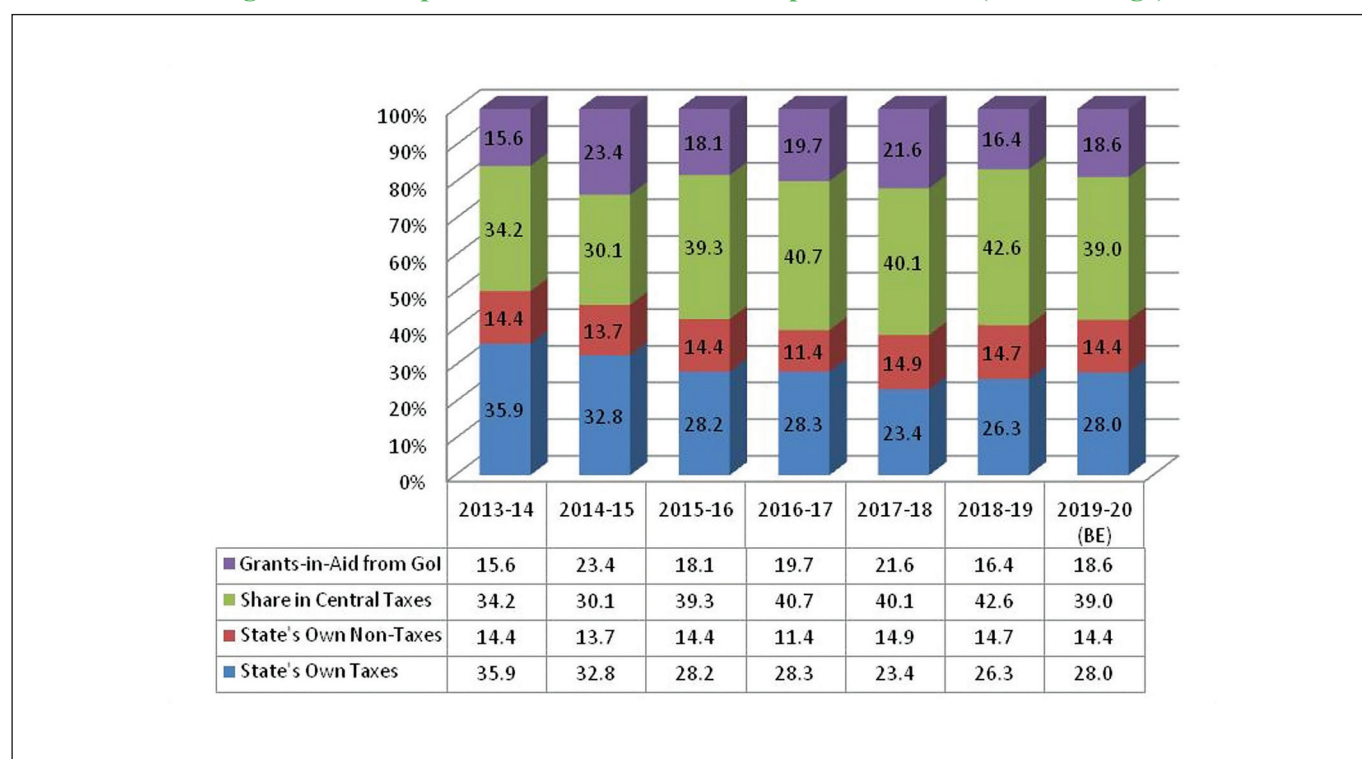
Table 2.2: The Revenue Receipts of the State Government

(₹ in crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (BE)
From its own sources	13132.49	14684.87	17331.96	18650.66	20200.11	23010.05	31524.2
State's Own Taxes	9379.79	10349.81	11478.95	13299.25	12353.44	14752.07	20850.00
State's Own Non-Taxes	3752.71	4335.06	5853.01	5351.41	7846.67	8257.98	10674.20
From GoI	13004.29	16879.69	23306.39	28403.2	32555.93	33141.65	42833.8
Share in Central Taxes	8939.32	9487.01	15968.75	19141.92	21143.63	23906.13	29000.00
Grants-in-Aid from GoI	4064.97	7392.68	7337.64	9261.35	11412.29	9235.52	13833.8
Total Revenue Receipts	26136.79	31564.56	40638.35	47053.96	52756.03	56151.7	74358.0

Source: The Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.

Figure 2.2: Composition of the Revenue Receipts of the state (in Percentage)



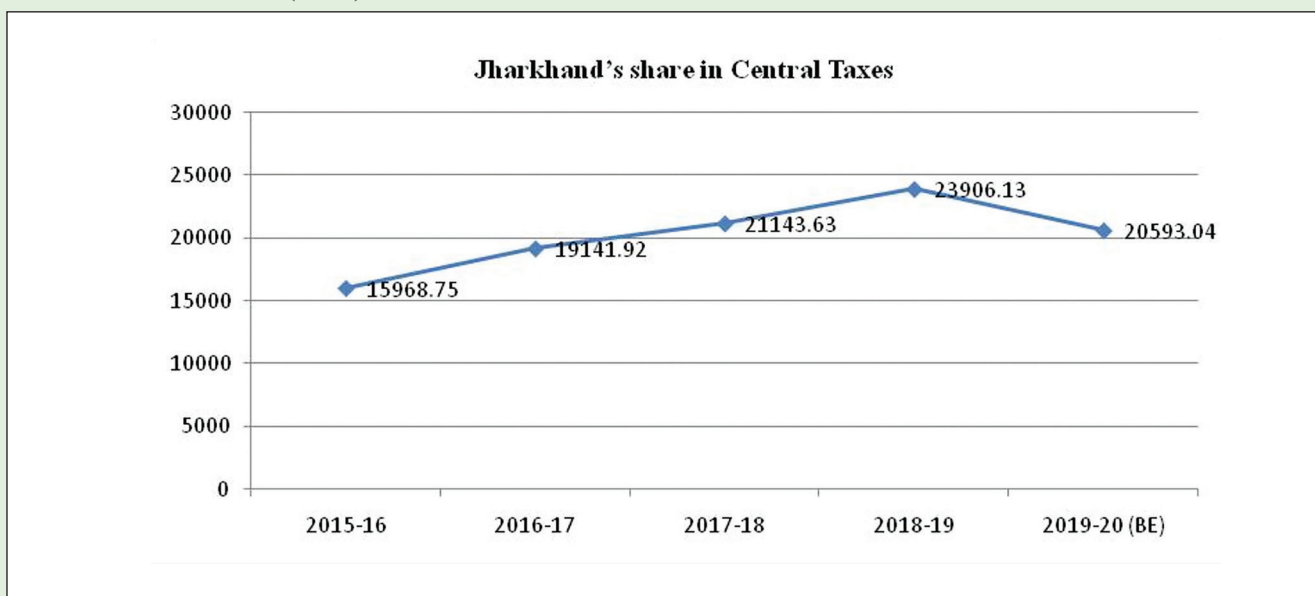
The Tax Revenue of the state

The tax revenue of the state consists of the 'State's Share in Central Taxes' and its 'Own Tax Revenue'. Between the two, the state's share in the central taxes has shown the fastest growth between 2013-14 and 2018-19. While the state's share in central taxes grew at a CAGR of 21.7 per cent, the state's own taxes grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 9.5 per cent only in this period. The reason for the high growth in the state's share in the central taxes has been an increase in the devolution by the centre following the award

of the 14th Finance Commission (FC) and an increase in the share of Jharkhand in the inter se transfer. The 14th FC had recommended a hike in the devolution by 10 percentage points, from 32 per cent of the previous commission to 42 per cent in this commission period (2015-16 to 2019-20). The 15th Finance Commission also recommended a change in the horizontal formula for the distribution of the states' share in divisible pool among the states because of which Jharkhand's share in inter se transfer has also increased from 2.802 per cent in the 13th Finance Commission to 3.139 per cent in the 14th Finance Commission.

Box 2.1: Economic slowdown and fall in the state's share of central taxes

Because of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the state's share in central taxes increased by about 68 per cent in the year 2015-16 in comparison to that of 2014-15. While the state had received Rs. 9478 crores in the year 2014-15, it received Rs. 15968.75 crores in the year 2015-16 - about six and half thousand crore rupees more than that of the previous year. Between 2015-16 and 2018-19, the state's share in central taxes increased at compound annual rate (CAGR) of 14 per cent. The state thus received about 23906 crore rupees from the centre under this head in the year 2018-19. In the current financial year (2019-20), as per the calculation of the union budget of 2020-21, the state is expected to receive only 20593 crore rupees as share in central taxes – about Rs. 3314 crore less than what it received in the previous year. The state's share in central taxes, thus, is estimated to decline by about 14 per cent this year from that of the previous year. This decline in the Jharkhand's share in central taxes has been because of the fall in the collection of central taxes caused by slow growth of the country's Gross National Income (GNP).



The nominal GNP of the country in the current financial year (2019-20) is estimated to grow by 7.6 per cent only (1st Advanced Estimate) – the lowest in the award period of 14th Finance Commission. In the year 2015-16, the nominal GNP grew at the annual rate of 10.5 per cent and in between 2016-17 and 2018-19 by more than 11 per cent (Economic Survey 2019-20).

Table 2.3 : The Nominal GNP of India and its growth rate

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Nominal GNP (₹ CR.)	12320529	13612095	15185986	16910192	18816538	20239374
Growth rate	11.1	10.5	11.6	11.4	11.3	7.6

The slow average growth in the state's own taxes has been because of the fall in the collection of all the major state's taxes, commercial taxes, excise, registration and land revenue in the year 2017-18. The collection from commercial taxes, excise, registration and land revenue in the year 2017-18 decreased by 6.48%, 12.57%, 22.68% and 35.07%, respectively, because of which the state's own sources of revenue decreased by about 7 per cent from the last year. One of the important reasons

for the decrease in the revenue from registration is the concessions given to the women in their first registration of land or house of value up to ₹50 lakh. The decline in the revenue from the excise duty was mainly because of a change in policy in which the retail sale of liquor was taken over by the state government. As a result, the number of outlets got reduced drastically and the revenue from the state excise-duties fell significantly. It however recovered after the reversal of the policy.

As a result, while the share of the ‘state’s share in the central taxes in the total revenue receipts of the state has increased from about 34 per cent in 2013-14 to 39 per cent in the 2018-19, the state’s own taxes has decreased from about 36 per cent to 28 per cent in this period.

State’s Own Taxes: Commercial taxes are the main source of the own tax revenue of the state. It constitutes of more than 80 per cent of its own tax revenue. The total tax collection from this source was Rs. 7524.62 crores in the year 2013-14 and it increased to about 12 thousand crores in the year 2018-19. It, thus, grew at the compound annual rate of 9.7 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19. Except for the year 2017-18, when the collection from this source had declined by 6.5 per cent, in all other years, it grew at an annual rate of more than 10 per cent. Excise and transport are the other

two important sources of own tax revenue of the state. The former constitutes about 7 per cent and the latter about 6 per cent of the own tax revenue of the state. The collection from excise and transport was about Rs. 628 crores and Rs. 495 crores respectively in 2013-14. They grew at the compound annual rate of more than 11 per cent to become about Rs. 1083 crores and Rs. 864 crores respectively in the year 2018-19.

The collection of revenue from registration has decreased at a compound annual rate of 2.1 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19. As a result its share in the state’s own tax revenue has decreased from 5.4 per cent in 2013-14 to 3.1 per cent in the year 2018-19. The share of revenue from land revenue in the state’s own tax revenue has remained almost the same between 2013-14 and 2018-19.

Table 2.4: The Revenue Receipts from the state’s own tax and non-tax sources (in Crores)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR
State's Own Taxes	9379.79	10349.81	11478.95	13299.25	12353.44	14752.07	9.5
Land Revenue	229.84	83.54	164.35	240.26	156.01	389.38	11.1
Excise	627.93	740.16	912.47	961.68	840.81	1082.82	11.5
Registration	502.6	530.67	531.64	607.01	469.34	451.09	-2.1
Transport	494.79	660.37	632.59	681.52	778.37	863.94	11.8
Commercial Taxes	7524.62	8335.07	9237.90	10808.78	10108.91	11964.84	9.7
State's Own Non-Taxes	3752.71	4335.06	5853.01	5351.41	7846.67	8257.98	17.1
Mines	3230.22	3472.99	4384.43	4094.25	5941.36	5934.64	12.9
Others	522.49	862.07	1468.58	1257.16	1905.31	2323.34	34.8

Source: The Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.

Figure 2.3: The Composition of Own Sources of Tax revenue

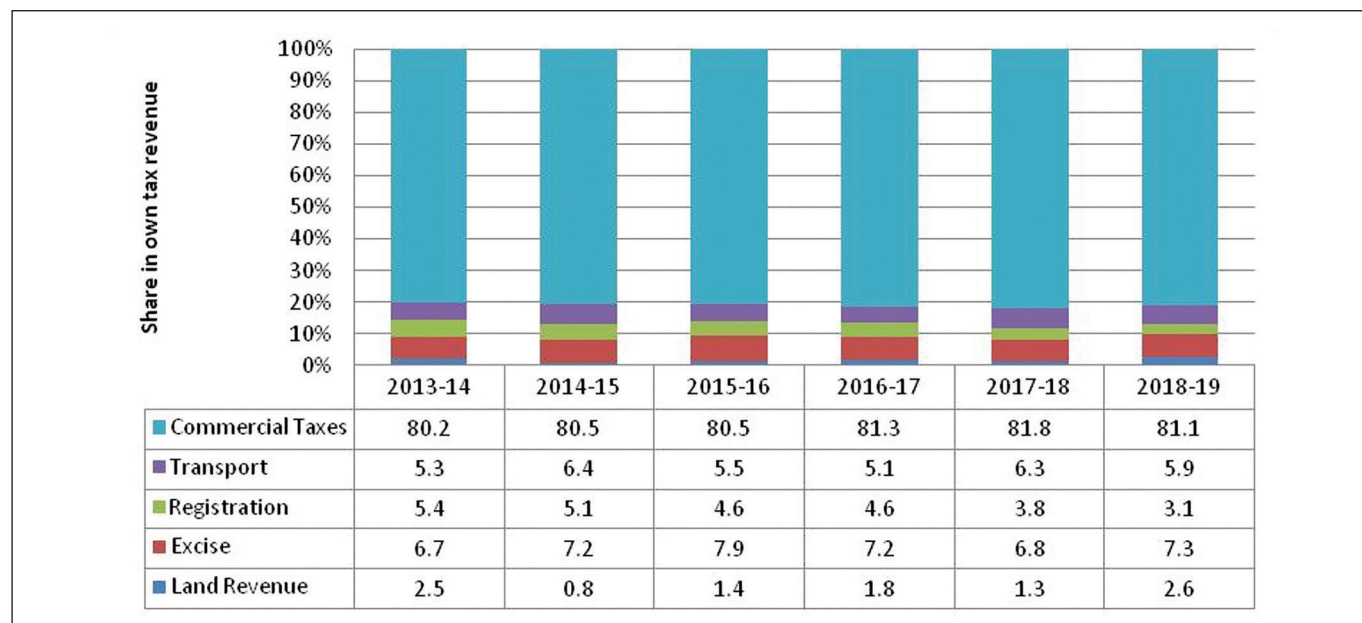
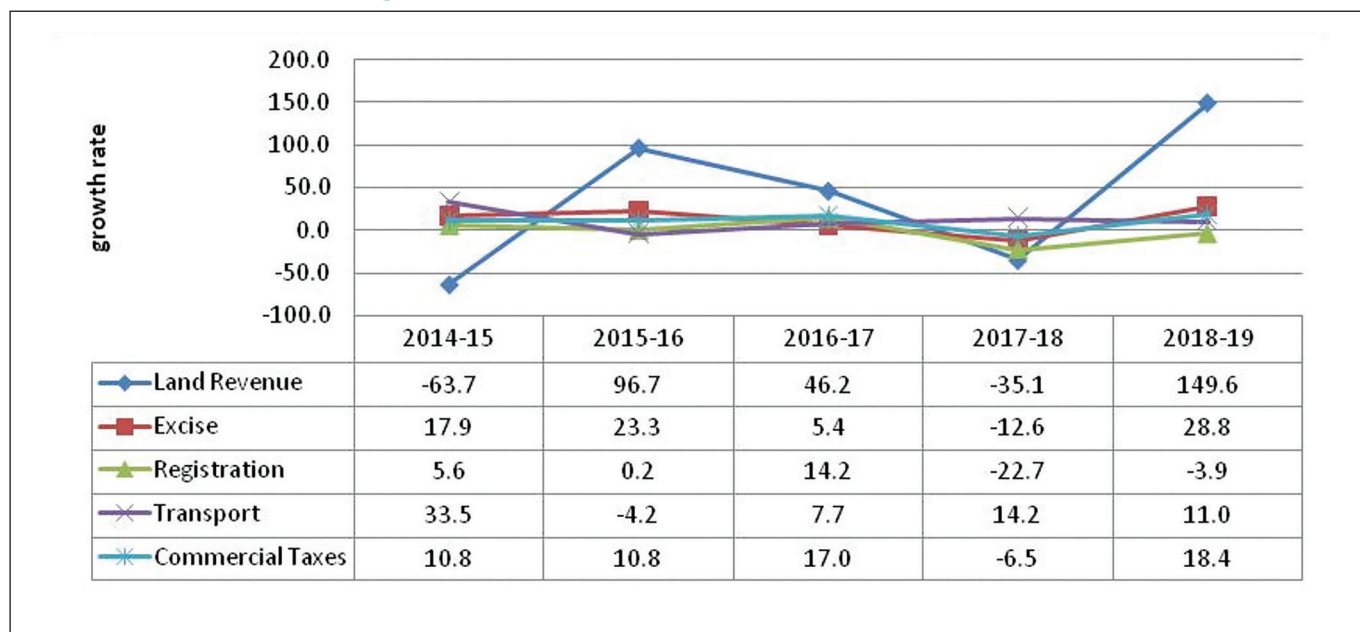


Figure 2.4: The Growth in own sources of tax revenue



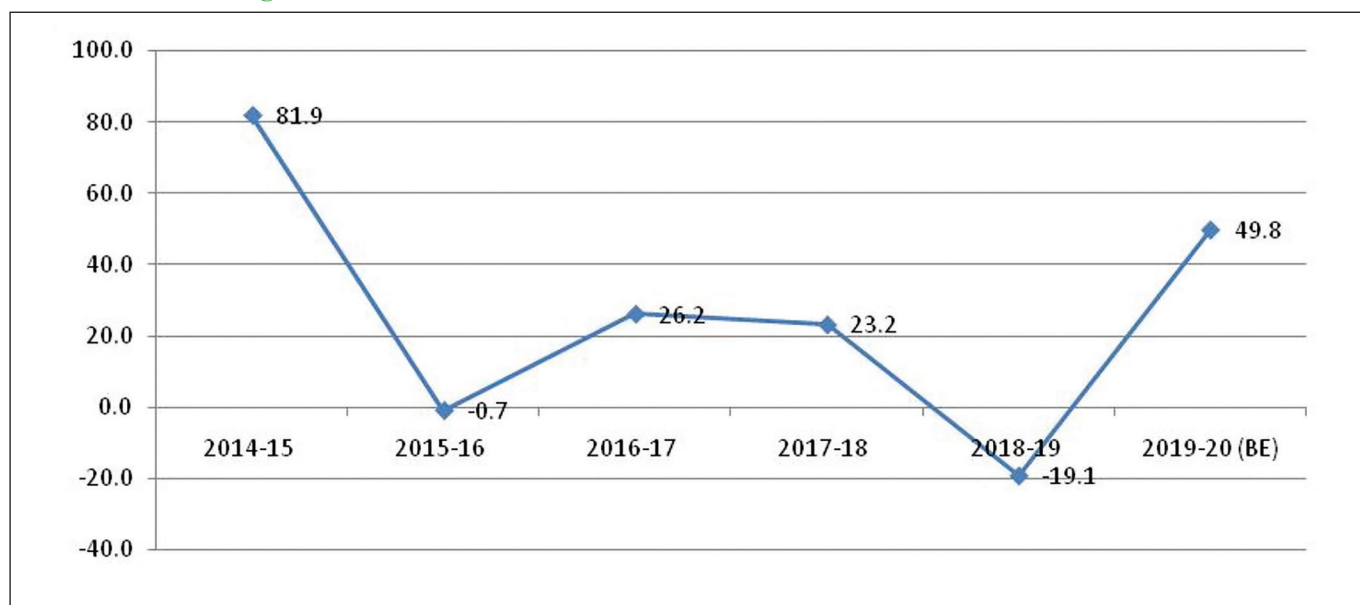
State’s Receipts from Non-Taxes

The non-tax revenue of the state increased at a CAGR of 17.5 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19. The state’s own non-tax revenue grew at the CAGR of 17.1 per cent and grants-in-aid from the government of India by 17.8 per cent. Therefore, the share of both the, state’s own non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid from the GoI, has remained almost the same in this period.

Grant in Aid from GoI: In the year 2013-14, the state received ₹ 4064.97 crores of Grants-in-Aid from the government of India. It increased to Rs. 9235.52 crores in the year 2018-19. It, thus, grew at an average annual

rate (CAGR) of 17.8 per cent. In the current financial year (2019-20) it is estimated to be Rs. 13833.8 crores, a growth of about 50 per cent from the actual receipts of Grants-in-Aid from the government of India of the year 2018-19. It had increased by about 82 per cent in the year 2014-15, the terminal year of the 13th Finance Commission (FC). The state, in this year, was paid arrears of Grants-in-Aid of the 13th FC. The amount of grants- in-aid remained almost the same in the year 2015-16. It grew by more than 20 per cent in the following two years, 2016-17 and 2017-18, but the receipts from this source decelerated by about 19 per cent in the year 2018-19.

Figure 2.5: The Growth in Grants in Aids from the Government of India.



The State's Own Non-Tax Revenue: The state's own non-tax revenue was about ₹ 3753 crores in the year 2013-14. Growing at an average annual rate of about 17 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19, it grew to about ₹ 8258 crores in the year 2018-19. Thus, it more than doubled in a period of 6 years. The revenue from mines is the most important source of the state's own non-tax revenue. About Rs. 3230 crores of revenue were collected from this source in the year 2013-14, which

increased to about Rs. 5935 crores in the year 2018-19. It, thus, grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 12.9 per cent in this period. The state received Rs. 522 crores of revenue from the other non-tax sources in the year 2013-14 which increased by more than 4 times by the year 2018-19. The state received Rs. 2323 crores of revenue from the other non-tax sources in the year 2018-19. It thus grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of about 35 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19.

Figure 2.6: The Composition of State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

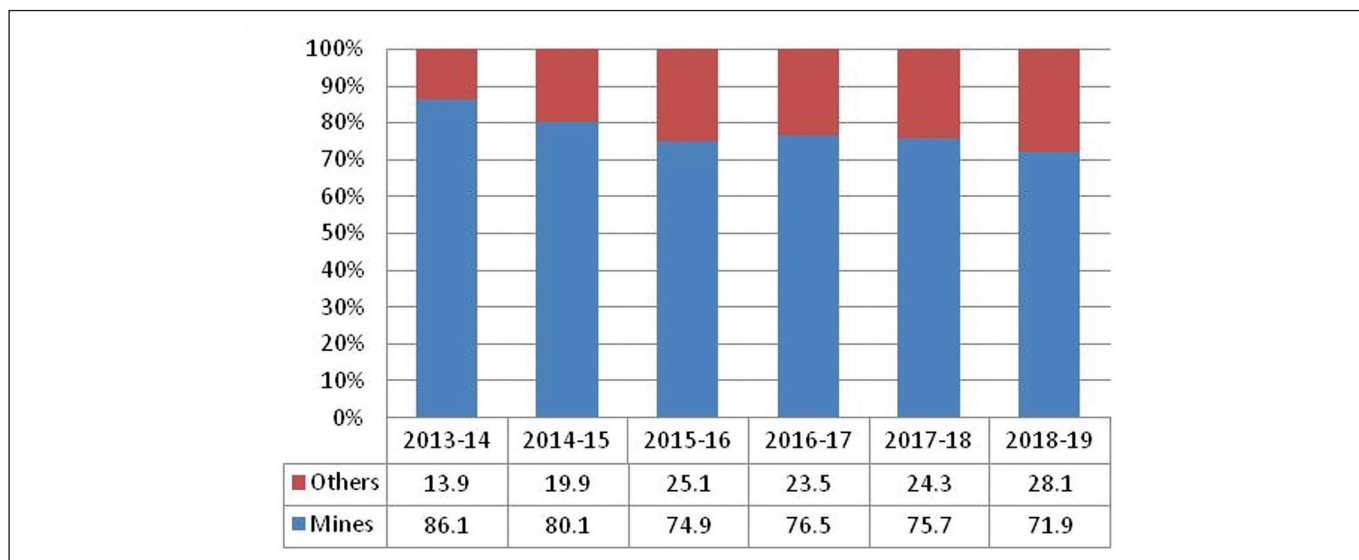
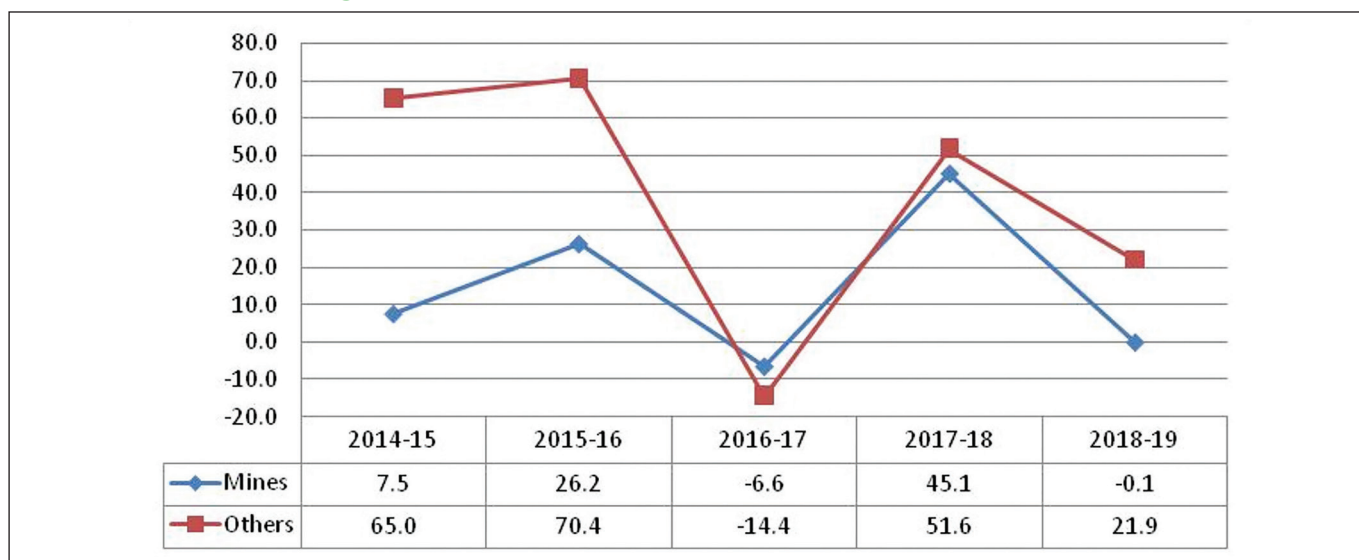


Figure 2.7: The Growth Rate State's Own Non-Tax Revenue



Capital Receipts

The capital receipts of the state government include the recoveries of loan, other non-debt capital receipts and borrowing and other liabilities of the government. Out of them, borrowing and other liabilities is the main source of capital receipts of the state. It constitutes more

than 99 per cent of the total capital receipts of the state. Recoveries of loan constituted not more than 0.5 per cent of the total capital receipts of the state between 2013-14 and 2018-19. In this period, the borrowing and other liabilities of the state grew at a compound annual rate (CAGR) of 17.8 per cent and the recoveries of loans by 15.5 per cent.

Table 2.5 : The Capital Receipts of the State Government

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR
Recoveries of Loans	23.32	33.06	31.06	38.45	42.41	47.57	15.3
Other Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.09	0.0	
Borrowing and Other Liabilities	4303.11	8443.88	13767.86	12270.29	14880.78	9688.86	17.6
Capital Receipts	4326.43	8476.94	13798.92	12308.74	14948.26	9736.4	17.6

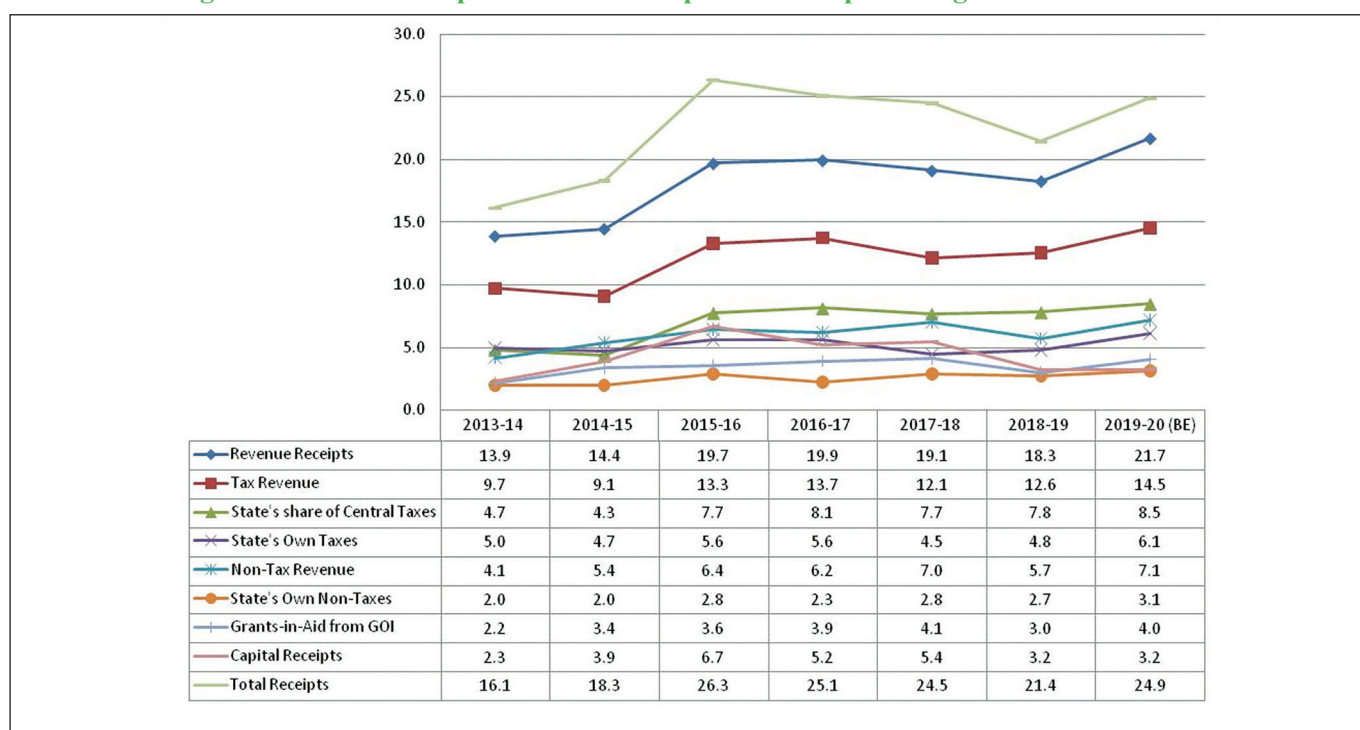
Receipts as a percentage of GSDP

The state's total receipt along with all its components, as a percentage of its GSDP, has mostly increased since 2013-14. The total receipt of the state which was about 16 per cent of the GSDP in the year 2013-14 increased to about 26 per cent in the year 2015-16. It remained about 25 per cent of the GSDP in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 but declined to about 21 per cent in the year 2018-19. It is estimated to be about 25 per cent of the GSDP in the current financial year (2019-20). Both the revenue and capital receipts, as a percentage of GSDP have increased in this period, but the major change has taken place in revenue receipts, especially in the tax revenue. The tax revenue was about 9 per cent of the GSDP of the state in the years 2014-15. It increased to about 13 per cent of the GSDP in the year 2015-16 and is estimated to be about 14.5 per cent of the GSDP in the current financial year. The main reason for increase in the tax revenue is

the increase in the state's share in central taxes on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. The non-tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP, on the other hand, improved only marginally from 4.1 per cent in the year 2013-14 to 5.7 per cent in the year 2018-19. In the current financial year it is estimated to be 7.1 per cent of the GSDP.

The capital receipt as a percentage of the GSDP increased from 2.3 per cent in the year 2013-14 to 6.7 per cent in the year 2015-16 but decreased to 3.2 per cent in the year 2018-19. In the current financial year it is estimated to be 3.2 per cent of the GSDP. The increase in the capital receipts in the year 2015-16 was caused by the loan taken by the state under the Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme. The state received a debt of Rs 5,553.37 crores this year under the UDAY scheme.

Figure 2.8: Total Receipts and their Components as a percentage of nominal GSDP



Source: Based on the data provided by the Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.

Expenditure of the State

The total expenditure of the state has increased at the compound annual rate of 16.7 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19. The total expenditure of the state was about Rs. 30 thousand crores in the year 2013-14 which increased to Rs. 65888 crores by 2018-19. In the current financial year (2019-20) it is estimated to be about 85 thousand crores.

Between 2013-14 and 2018-19, the expenditure on plans/schemes has grown faster than the expenditure on establishment. While the expenditure on establishment grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 9.1 per cent, the expenditure on schemes/plans grew at the average annual rate (CAGR) of 26.5 per cent in this period. In the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, the expenditure on plans/schemes made a record growth of about 68 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. This could become

possible because of the payment of arrears of grants-in-aid of 13th FC in the year 2014-15 and an increase in the state's share in central taxes in the year 2015-16. The state's share in the central taxes had increased by about ₹ 6482 crores in the year 2015-16 from that of the year 2014-15¹. Thereafter the expenditure on plans/schemes grew at a very modest rate. In the current financial years expenditure on this head is estimated to grow by about 45 per cent.

The expenditure on Establishment, on the other hand increased at a very modest rate between 2013-14 and 2016-17, but made a big leap in the year 2017-18. This has mainly been because of the hike in salary and pension because of the implementation of the recommendations of the 7th pay commission. The expenditure on establishment is estimated to increase by 11 per cent in the current financial year.

Table 2.6 : Expenditure of the GoJ

(in ₹ Crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR (2013-14 to 2018-19)	2019-20 (BE)
I. Establishment (Non-Plan) Expenditure	19277.05	21296.12	23150.20	25097.46	31736.24	29822.6	9.1	33145.37
(i) On Revenue Account of Which	17184.41	19358.98	20759.80	22895.38	28427.24	26675.34	9.2	29145.85
(a) Interest Payments	2614.44	2929.15	3320.08	4172.25	4661.68	4851.97	13.2	5187.07
(b) Salary	6934.16	7381.55	8177.92	8888.99	10789.67	12091.42	11.8	13270.23
(c) Pension	3484.31	3465.32	3990.01	4135.29	5913.24	5991.48	11.5	5761.92
(d) Other Administrative Expenses	4151.5	5582.96	5271.79	5698.85	7062.65	3740.47	-2.1	4926.63
(ii) On Capital Account	2092.64	1937.14	2390.40	2202.07	3309.00	3147.26	8.5	3999.52
II. Scheme/Plan Expenditure	11152.26	18745.38	31287.07	34265.21	35968.05	36065.53	26.5	52283.63
(a) On Revenue Account	6287.48	12435.92	15793.03	22193.66	22523.17	23983.03	30.9	36657.15
(b) On Capital Account	4898.68	6309.46	15494.05	12071.56	13444.88	12082.50	19.8	15626.48
Total Expenditure	30463.22	40041.50	54437.27	59362.67	67704.28	65888.13	16.7	85429.00

Source: Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

¹ 2015-16 was the first year of the reward period of the 14th Finance Commission (FC). The 14th FC had increased the devolution to the states from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. Because of the revised sharing norms the share of Jharkhand in inter se transfer also increased from 2.92 in the 13th FC to 3.19 in the 14th FC.

Table 2.7 : The Year on Year growth in the Actual Expenditure of the GoJ

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (BE)
I. Establishment (Non-Plan) Expenditure	10.5	8.7	3.9	31.9	-6.0	11.1
(i). On Revenue Account of Which	12.7	7.2	4.7	30.8	-6.2	9.3
(a) Interest Payments	12.0	13.3	25.7	11.7	4.1	6.9
(b) Salary	6.5	10.8	8.7	21.4	12.1	9.7
(c) Pension	-0.5	15.1	3.6	43.0	1.3	-3.8
(d) Other Administrative Expenses	29.3	-1.4	-13.2	47.7	-41.2	18.7
(ii) On Capital Account	-7.4	23.4	-2.8	42.4	-4.9	27.1
II. Plan Expenditure	68.1	66.9	12.6	2.1	0.3	45.0
(a) On Revenue Account	97.8	27.0	40.5	-3.5	6.5	52.8
(b) On Capital Account	28.8	145.6	-22.1	13.3	-10.1	29.3
Total Expenditure	31.4	36.0	9.0	14.2	-2.7	29.7

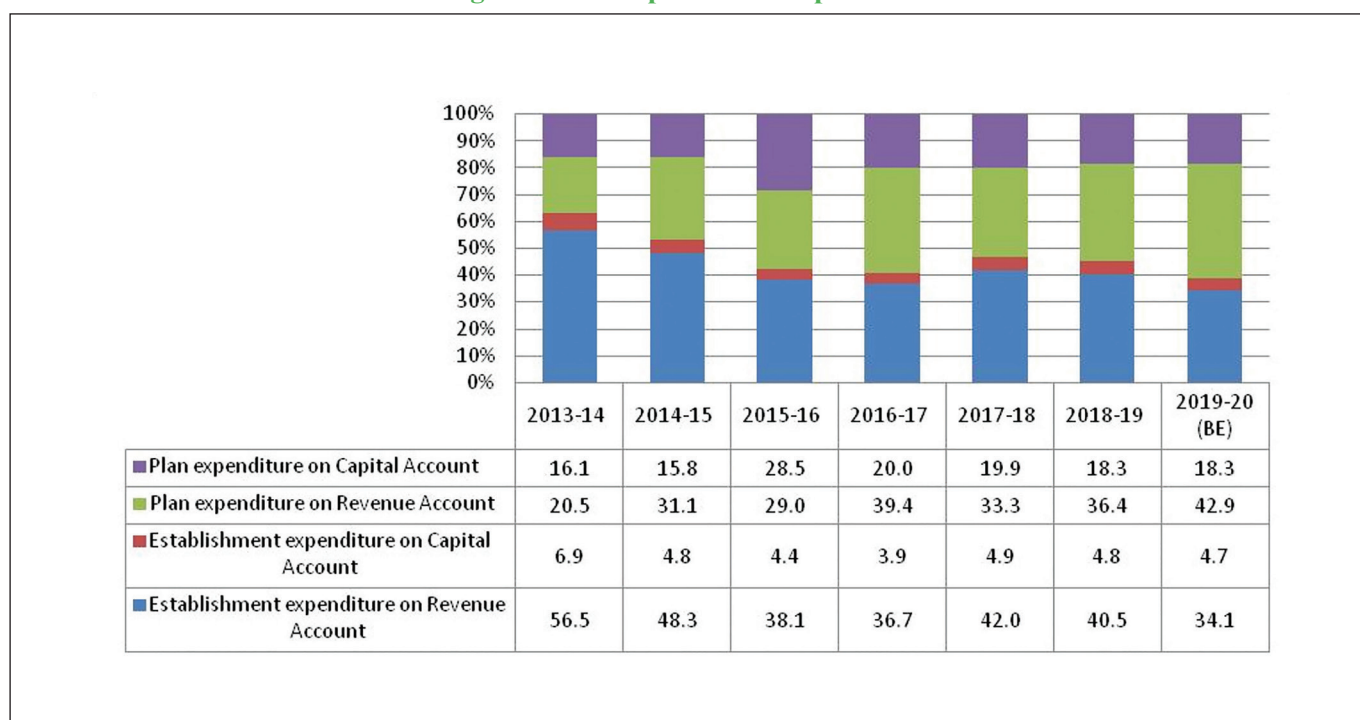
Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

Composition of Expenditure

The share of expenditure on establishment in the total expenditure has decreased and that of the schemes/plans has increased over the years. In the year 2013-14, about 67 per cent of the budgetary resources of the state were spent on establishment and only the remaining 33 per cent on schemes/plans. Gradually, the

proportion of total resources spent on establishment has decreased and that of schemes/plans has increased. In the year 2018-19, about 45 per cent of the budgetary resources of the state were spent on establishment and about 55 per cent on schemes/plans. The expenditure on establishment constitutes only about 39 per cent of the total expenditure in the budget-estimates of 2019-20.

Figure 2.9: Composition of expenditure



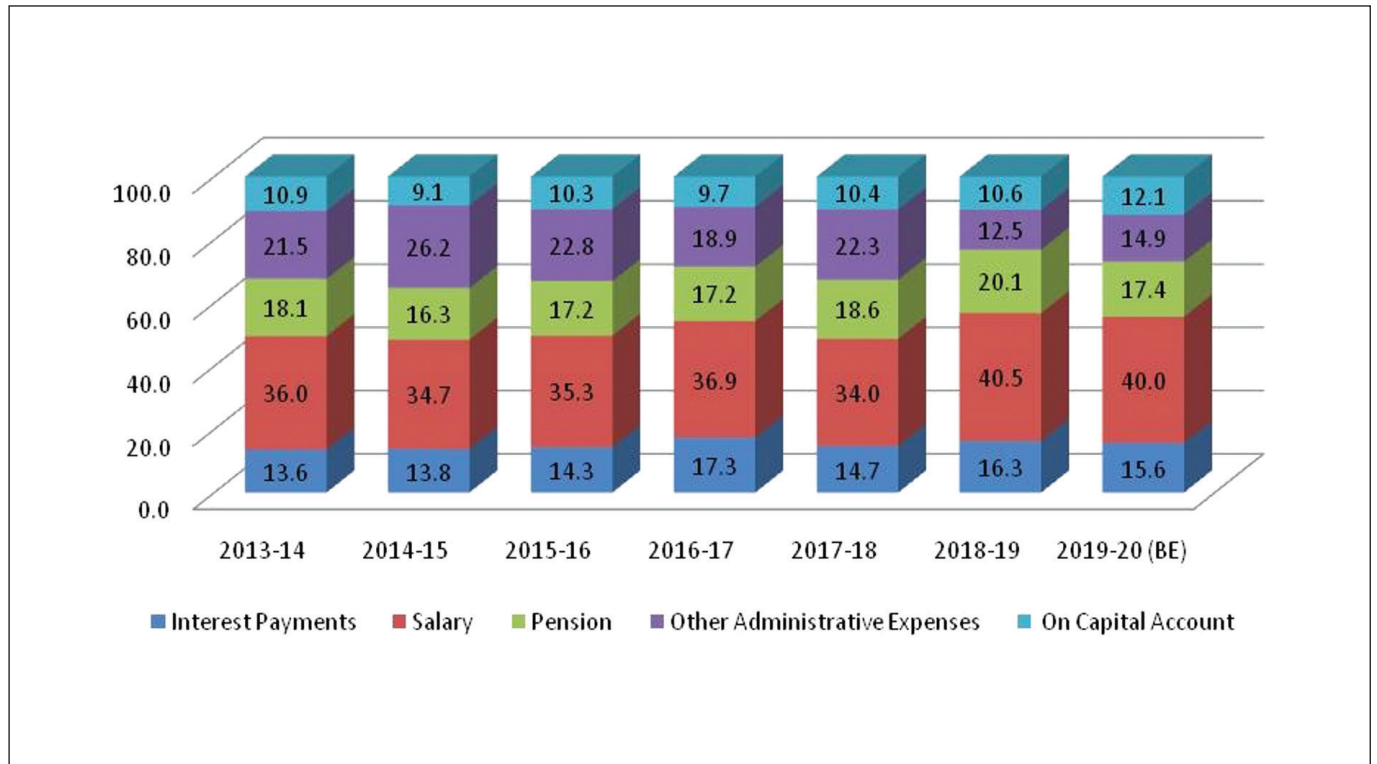
Source: Based on the data provided by the Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.

Establishment Expenditure: The expenditure on establishment is done on both the revenue and the capital accounts. About 90 per cent of such expenditure is done on the revenue accounts i.e. for the payment of salary, pension, interest and other administrative expenses and the rest of the amount is spent on capital account for the repayment of public debt, payment of loans and advances and expenditure on capital outlay. The establishment-expenditure on the revenue account has grown faster than that on the capital account. In the last five years while the establishment-expenditure on the revenue account has increased at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 9.2 per cent, that on the capital account has increased at the rate of 8.5 per cent only. This has been because of a double digit growth in all the three major constituents of the establishment expenditure on the revenue account, i.e. interest-payment, salary and pension. Since the growth of both the establishment-expenditure on the revenue-account and that on the capital account has been less than the growth of the total expenditure, the share of both these types of expenditures in the total expenditure of the state has decreased in the last five years.

Within the establishment-expenditure the share of pension, interest and salary has increased and that of the

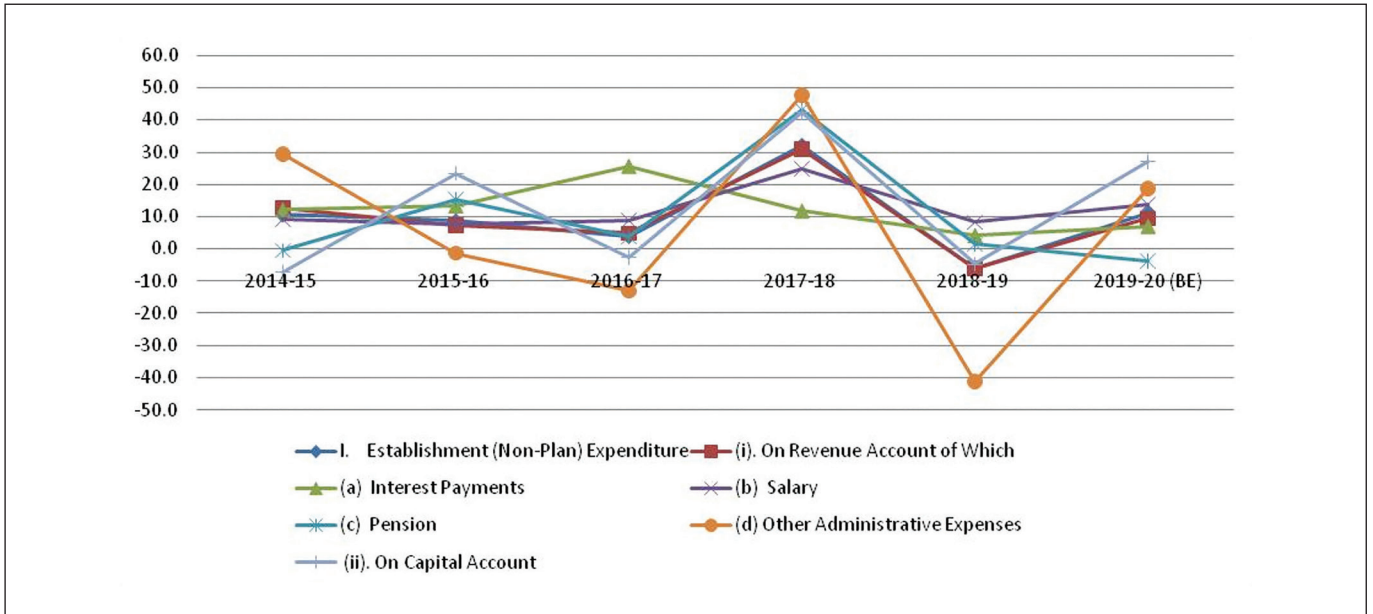
other administrative expenses has decreased over the years. The share of pension has increased from about 18 per cent in the year 2013-14 to about 20 per cent in the year 2018-19, that of interest has increased from about 13.6 per cent in the year 2013-14 to 16.3 per cent in the year 2018-19 and that of salary has increased from about 36 per cent in the year 2013-14 to about 40 per cent in the year 2018-19. The share of the other administrative expenses, on the other hand, has decreased from about 21.5 per cent in the year 2013-14 to about 12.5 per cent in the year 2018-19. The changes in the relative share of salary, pension, interest and other administrative expenses have occurred because of differences in their growth-rate. While the interest has grown at an annual rate (CAGR) of 13.2 per cent both the pension and salary have grown at the rate of 11.5 per cent. The other administrative expenses, on the other hand, have decreased at the compound annual rate of 0.8 per cent. In the current financial year the share of salary, pension, interest and other administrative expenses in the total establishment expenditure is estimated to be 40, 17.4, 15.6 and 14.9 per cent respectively. The establishment-expenditure on capital account is estimated to grow by 27 per cent and therefore its share in the total establishment expenditure is estimated to be about 12 per cent in the current financial year.

Figure 2.10: Composition of the Establishment-Expenditure



Source: Based on the data provided by the Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.

Figure 2.11: Growth in the components of the Establishment-Expenditure



Source: Based on the data provided by the Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.

Expenditure on Plans/Schemes:

The expenditure on plans/schemes grew at an average annual rate of 26.5 per cent between the years 2013-14 and 2018-19. The expenditure-plan on the revenue account increased at an annual rate of 30.9 per cent and that on the capital account increased at the rate of 19.8 per cent. Due to the difference in the growth of these two components of the plan/scheme expenditure, the share of plan/scheme expenditure on the revenue account has increased from about 56 per cent to 66 per cent and that of the capital account has decreased from about 44 per cent to 34 per cent. In the current financial year (2019-

20), the plan/scheme expenditures on the revenue and capital accounts have been estimated to grow by 52.8 and 29.3 per cent respectively. As a result, their share in the total plan expenditure is estimated to be about 70 and 30 per cent respectively.

The growth in the plan expenditure of these two components has fluctuated from year to year. The growth in plan/scheme expenditures on the revenue account varied between -3.5 per cent (in 2017-18) to 99 per cent (in 2014-15) and the growth in plan/scheme expenditures on the capital accounts has varied from -23.4 (in 2016-17) to 145.6 per cent (in 2015-16).

Figure 2.12: Growth in the Expenditure Plan/Schemes

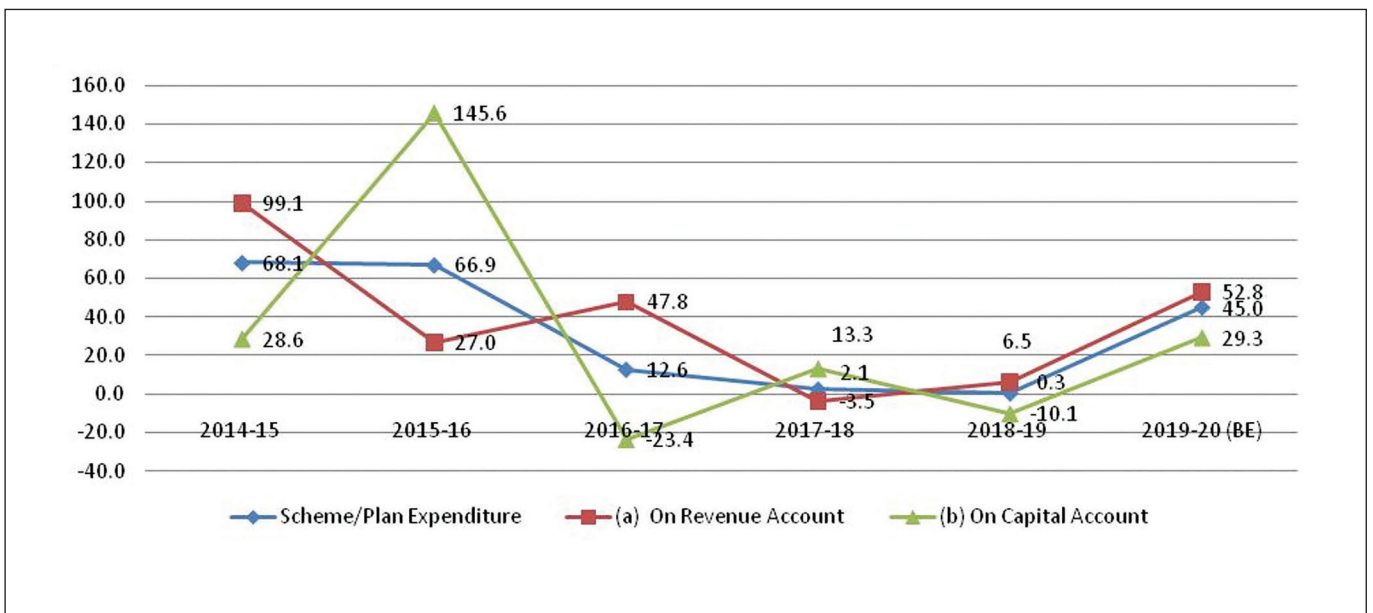
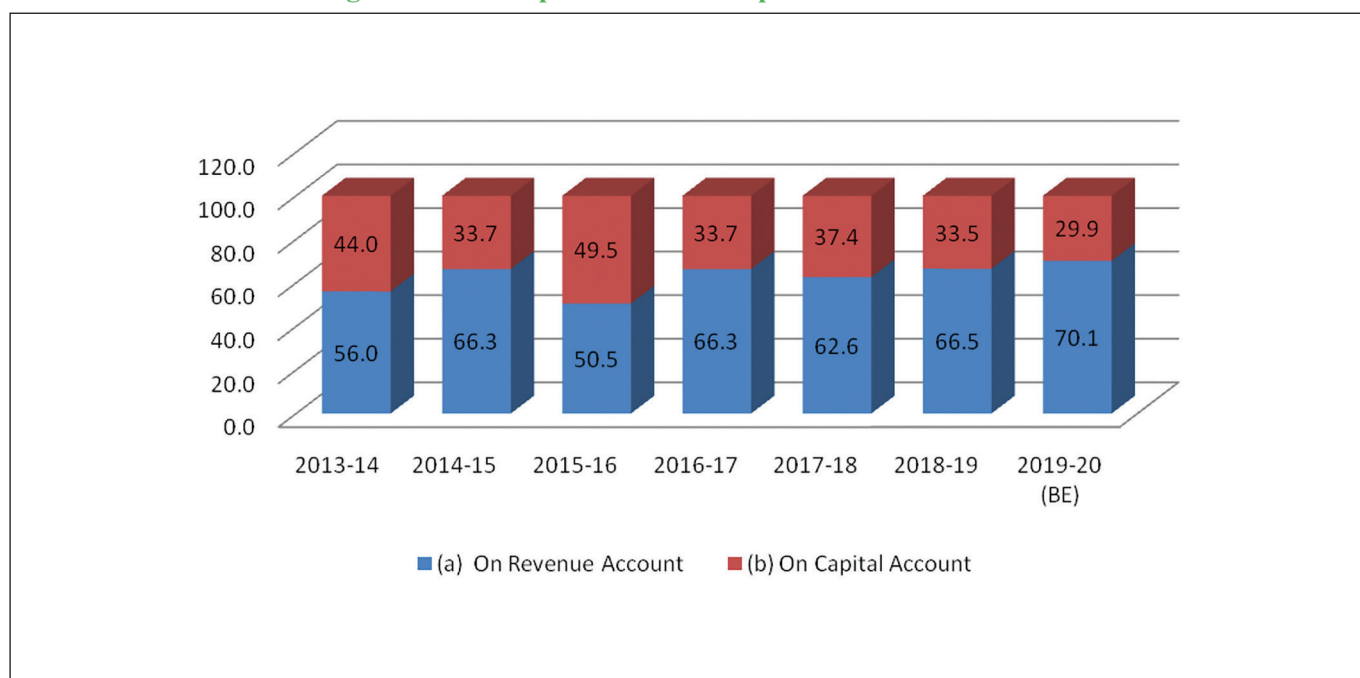


Figure 2.13: Composition of the Expenditure Plan/Schemes



The Actual versus the Budget Estimate

The Actual and the Estimated Receipts: The actual receipts of the state have been less than the estimates made or the targets fixed in the budgets (BE) of the respective years. The total receipts of the state had fallen short of the estimates made in the budget of 2013-14 by about ₹9086 crores which increased to ₹14312 crores in the year 2018-19. The gap between the estimated receipts (BE) and actual receipts thus increased at an average rate (CAGR) of 9.5 per cent per annum between 2013-14 and 2018-19.

The shortfall of the actual budget from the budget estimates has not only been observed throughout the last five years, but has also shown an increasing trend. It has ranged from about 2 per cent in the year 2015-16 to about 18 per cent in the year 2018-19.

The shortfall between the actual and the estimated budget is almost all-pervasive. Except for the borrowings, all the actual revenue and capital receipts of the state have been less than their budget estimates. The gap is the widest in the cases of grants-in-aid from GOI. The actual grants-in-aid from GOI fell short of the estimated one by more than 50 per cent in the year 2015-16 and more than 33 per cent in the year 2018-19. The collection from state's own source of revenue (state's own taxes and state's own non-taxes) has also fallen short of their budget estimates by huge margins. The state's own taxes have fallen short of the budget estimates (targets) by more than 20 per cent since 2015-16. The shortfall in it was as high as 38 per cent in the year 2017-18. The collection from the state's own non-taxes also fell short of its targets by more than 30 per cent in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Table 2.8 : The Budget-Estimate of Revenue Receipts of the Government of Jharkhand (In ₹ Crores)

	2013-14 (BE)	2014-15 (BE)	2015-16 (BE)	2016-17 (BE)	2017-18 (BE)	2018-19 (BE)	2019-20 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	33598.90	43443.75	48027.31	55756.42	65607.42	69130.00	74358.00
2. Tax Revenue	19504.92	22691.29	26701.06	35528.66	40934.69	46250.00	49850.00
(a) State's share of Central Taxes	9352.52	10878.61	12000.27	18478.66	21034.19	27000.00	29000.00
(b) State's Own Taxes	10152.40	11812.68	14700.78	17050.00	19900.50	19250.00	20850.00
3. Non-Tax Revenue	14093.98	20752.46	21326.25	20227.76	24672.73	22880.00	24508.00
(a) State's Own Non-Taxes	4167.13	4966.99	6304.13	8425.76	11258.16	9030.00	10674.20
(b) Grants-in-Aid from GOI	9926.85	15785.47	15022.12	11802.00	13414.57	13850.00	13833.80

	2013-14 (BE)	2014-15 (BE)	2015-16 (BE)	2016-17 (BE)	2017-18 (BE)	2018-19 (BE)	2019-20 (BE)
4. Capital Receipts	5950.00	6943.95	7465.65	7746.27	10066.00	11070.00	11071.00
(a) Recoveries of Loans	50.00	53.95	49.65	46.27	66.00	70.00	71.00
(b) Other Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Borrowings and Other Liabilities	5900.00	6890.00	7416.00	7700.00	10000.00	11000.00	11000.00
5. Total Receipts (1+4)	39548.90	50387.70	55492.95	63502.69	75673.42	80200.00	85429.00

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

Table 2.9 : The shortfall in the actual Receipts from the estimated Receipts (In ₹ Crores)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR
1. Revenue Receipts	7462.11	11879.19	7388.95	8702.49	12851.39	12978.30	11.7
2. Tax Revenue	1185.81	2854.47	-746.64	3087.49	7437.62	7591.80	45.0
(a) State's share of Central Taxes	413.20	1391.60	-3968.48	-663.19	-109.45	3093.87	49.6
(b) State's Own Taxes	772.61	1462.87	3221.83	3750.68	7547.07	4497.93	42.2
3. Non-Tax Revenue	6276.30	9024.72	8135.59	5615.00	5413.77	5386.50	-3.0
(a) State's Own Non-Taxes	414.42	631.93	451.11	3074.35	3411.49	772.02	13.2
(b) Grants-in-Aid from GOI	5861.88	8392.79	7684.48	2540.65	2002.28	4614.48	-4.7
4. Capital Receipts	1623.57	-1532.99	-6333.26	-4562.47	-4882.26	1333.57	-3.9
(a) Recoveries of Loans	26.84	20.89	18.59	7.81	23.59	22.43	-3.5
(b) Other Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-25.09	0.00	
(c) Borrowings and Other Liabilities	1630.64	-1553.88	-6351.85	-4484.27	-4880.76	1311.14	-4.3
5. Total Receipts (1+4)	9085.68	10346.20	1055.68	4140.02	7969.13	14311.87	9.5

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

Table 2.10: The shortfall in actual Receipts from the estimated Receipts (in percentage)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1. Revenue Receipts	22.21	27.34	15.38	15.61	19.59	18.77
2. Tax Revenue	6.08	12.58	-2.8	8.69	18.17	16.41
(a) State's share of Central Taxes	4.42	12.79	-33.07	-3.59	-0.52	11.46
(b) State's Own Taxes	7.61	12.38	21.92	22	37.92	23.37
3. Non-Tax Revenue	44.53	43.49	38.15	27.76	21.94	23.54
(a) State's Own Non-Taxes	9.94	12.72	7.16	36.49	30.3	8.55
(b) Grants-in-Aid from GOI	59.05	53.17	51.15	21.53	14.93	33.32
4. Capital Receipts	27.3	-22.08	-84.83	-58.9	-48.5	12.05
(a) Recoveries of Loans	53.68	38.72	37.44	16.88	35.74	32.04
(b) Other Receipts	100	100	100	100	100	100
(c) Borrowings and Other Liabilities	27.64	-22.55	-85.65	-58.24	-48.81	11.92
5. Total Receipts (1+4)	23.0	20.53	1.9	6.5	10.53	17.85

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

The Actual and Estimated Expenditure

As a result of the shortfall in the total receipts, the actual expenditure of the government has also fallen short of what was estimated in the budgets. It caused under-utilization of the allocations made in the budget. What is more worrying is that the shortfall in the actual expenditure is more in the plan expenditure and less in the non-plan expenditure. While the shortfall in the

plan-expenditure increased from ₹ 7999 crore in the year 2013-14 to ₹10437.47 crores in the year 2018-19 the shortfall in the actual non-plan expenditure from its estimates has decreased from ₹1119.95 crores in 2013-14 to ₹3874 crores in the year 2018-19. The shortfall in the plan-expenditure was about 22 per cent in the year 2018-19 while that in the non-plan expenditure was 11.5 per cent only.

Table 2.11: The Estimated Expenditure of the GoJ (in ₹ Crore)

	2013-14 (BE)	2014-15 (BE)	2015-16 (BE)	2016-17 (BE)	2017-18 (BE)	2018-19 (BE)	2019-20 (BE)	CAGR
I. Establishment (Non-Plan) Expenditure	20397.00	23632.73	23356.11	26437.34	31169.74	33697.00	33145.37	8.4
(i) On Revenue Account of Which	18508.67	21547.10	20987.20	24235.73	27930.26	30050.72	29145.85	7.9
(a) Interest Payments	2474.64	2729.12	3426.94	4180.43	4467.04	5631.04	5187.07	13.1
(b) Salary	8143.59	9197.73	9165.09	10197.45	10944.83	12819.93	13270.23	8.5
(c) Pension	3061.26	4287.64	4492.61	4789.69	5791.43	5595.52	5761.92	11.1
(d) Other Administrative Expenses	4829.18	5332.61	3902.56	5068.16	6726.96	6004.23	4926.63	0.3
(ii) On Capital Account	1888.32	2085.63	2368.91	2201.61	3239.48	3646.28	3999.52	13.3
II. Scheme/Plan Expenditure	19151.90	26754.97	32136.84	37065.35	44503.68	46503.00	52283.63	18.2
(a) On Revenue Account	11926.40	17940.83	22356.04	24526.19	29931.06	32693.72	36657.15	20.6
(b) On Capital Account	7225.50	8814.14	9780.80	12539.15	14572.62	13809.28	15626.48	13.7
Total Expenditure	39548.90	50387.70	55492.95	63502.69	75673.42	80200.00	85429.00	13.7

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

Table 2.12: The shortfall in the actual Expenditure from the estimated expenditures (in ₹ Crores)

	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual
I. Establishment (Non-Plan) Expenditure	1119.95	2336.61	205.91	2375.28	-566.50	3874.40
(i) On Revenue Account of Which	1324.26	2188.12	227.40	2496.86	-496.98	3375.38
(a) Interest Payments	-139.80	-200.03	106.86	8.18	-194.64	779.07
(b) Salary	1209.43	1816.18	987.17	1308.46	155.16	728.51
(c) Pension	-423.05	822.32	502.60	654.40	-121.81	-395.96
(d) Other Administrative Expenses	677.68	-250.35	-1369.23	-630.69	-335.69	2263.76
(ii) On Capital Account	-204.32	148.49	-2149	-0.46	-69.52	499.02
II. Scheme/Plan Expenditure	7965.74	8009.59	849.77	2800.14	8535.63	10437.47
(a) On Revenue Account	5638.92	5504.91	6563.02	2332.53	7407.89	8710.69
(b) On Capital Account	2326.82	2504.68	-5713.25	467.59	1127.74	1726.78
Total Expenditure	9085.68	10346.20	1055.68	4140.02	7969.13	14311.87

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

Table 2.13: The shortfall in the Actual Expenditure of the GoJ from the estimated (in Percentage)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
I. Establishment Expenditure	5.5	9.9	0.9	9.0	-1.8	11.5
(i) On Revenue Account of Which	7.2	10.2	1.1	10.3	-1.8	11.2
(a) Interest Payments	-5.6	-7.3	3.1	0.2	-4.4	13.8
(b) Salary	14.9	19.7	10.8	12.8	1.4	5.7
(c) Pension	-13.8	19.2	11.2	13.7	-2.1	-7.1
(d) Other Administrative Expenses	14.0	-4.7	-35.1	-12.4	-5.0	37.7
(ii). On Capital Account	-10.8	7.8	-0.9	0.0	-2.1	13.7
II. Scheme/Plan Expenditure	41.6	29.9	2.6	7.6	19.2	22.4
(a) On Revenue Account	47.3	30.7	29.4	9.5	24.7	26.4
(b) On Capital Account	32.2	28.4	-58.4	3.7	7.7	12.5
Total Expenditure	23.0	20.5	1.9	6.5	10.5	17.8

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

The Receipts and Expenditure of the current Financial Year (up to November, 2019)

Only about 52 per cent of the total targeted receipts of the state have been collected till November 2019 in the current financial year. Only about 57 per cent of the state's own taxes and about 47 per cent of the state's non-taxes have been collected by November, 2019. About 90 per cent of the grants-in-aid from GOI have

been received, but this is because of the inclusion of a receipt of Rs. 4158.02 crores for the CAMPA which is included in it. If this is excluded the actual receipts from grants-in-aid of GOI will come out to be only 60 per cent of the target.

Due to the shortage of receipts of the state, only about 52 per cent of the total allocation could have been spent by November 2019.

Table 2.14: The Receipts of 2019-20 in Rs. Crores (up to November, 2019)

	Actual up to No. '19	Target	Actual as a % of target
State's share of Central Taxes	13262.99	29000	45.73
State's Own Taxes	11937.83	20850	57.26
State's Own Non-Taxes	4975.48	10674.2	46.61
Grants-in-Aid from GOI	12450.99	13833.8	90.00
Borrowings	2116.14	11000	19.24
Recovery of loan	34.18	71	48.14
Total Receipts (1+4)	44777.61	85429	52.41

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

Table 2.15: The Expenditure of 2019-20 in Rs. Crores (up to November, 2019)

	Actual up to Nov. '19	Allocation	Actual as a % of allocation
Establishment	21723.92	33145.37	65.54
State Scheme	15908.07	38449.83	41.37
Central Scheme	6872.52	13833.80	49.68
Total	44504.51	85429.00	52.10

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

Deficit position of the state

The excess of the expenditure of the state over its total receipts has been financed by the fiscal deficit. The fiscal deficit which was about ₹2 thousand crores in the financial year 2013-14, increased by about three times to become about ₹6 thousand crores in the year 2014-15. Thus in a single year, between 2013-14 and 2014-15, it increased by about 185 per cent. However, despite this increase, the fiscal deficit remained within the FRBM limits (3 per cent of the GSDP of the state) in the year 2014-15. In the year 2015-16, the fiscal deficit further increased by another 78 per cent. A large part of it however, was because of the loan taken under the UDAY scheme.² This year's fiscal deficit was also within the permissible limit of the FRBM after deducting the loan taken under the UDAY scheme. The fiscal deficit of the state, however, exceeded the FRBM limits in

the following two years, that is, in 2016-17 and 2017-18. The fiscal deficit was 4.02 per cent of the GSDP in the year 2016-17 and 4.27 per cent of the GSDP in the year 2017-18. The fiscal deficit of the state, however, decreased by about 44 per cent in the year 2018-19 from that of the year 2017-18. As a result it was possible to maintain the fiscal deficit of the state within the FRBM limits. In the current financial year also it is estimated to be within the limits of the FRBM.

The primary deficit, which is fiscal deficit minus the interest payment, except for the year 2015-16 has always remained less than 3 per cent in the state.

The state has mostly been a revenue surplus state. As a result, the revenue deficit of the state has mostly remained negative. This revenue surplus has been used for the creation of capital assets in the state.

Table 2.16 : The budget deficits position of Jharkhand (in absolute terms in ₹ Crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (BE)
Revenue Deficit	-2664.90	230.34	-4085.52	1964.89	-1805.62	-5520.98	-8555
Revenue Deficit as a % of GSDP	-1.41	0.11	-1.98	-0.83	-0.65	-1.79	-2.49
Fiscal Deficit	2306.19	6564.00	11521.93	10192.41	11931.25	6628.76	7155.63
Growth in fiscal deficit		184.5	78.2	-12.3	18.1	-44.4	7.9
Fiscal Deficit as a % of GSDP	1.22	3.00	5.58	4.31	4.32	2.16	2.09
Primary Deficit	-308.25	3634.85	8201.85	6020.15	7296.57	1776.80	1968.56
Primary Deficit as a % of GSDP	-0.16	1.66	3.97	2.55	2.63	0.58	0.57

Source: The Department of Planning – cum- Finance, Government of Jharkhand

Liabilities of the state

As a result of the increase in the fiscal deficit, the debt-burden of the state has also increased. Between 2014-15 and 2018-19, the cumulative public-debt has increased at a compound annual growth rate of (CAGR) by about 17 per cent. The public-debt which was about 20 per cent of the GSDP in 2013-14 and 2014-15, started increasing sharply thereafter. It has remained above 27 per cent since 2015-16. The per capita debt has also almost doubled after 2014-15. It was about ₹12 thousand in the year 2014-15, increased to about ₹22 thousand in the year 2018-19 and is estimated to be about ₹24 thousand in the year 2019-20.

The outstanding liabilities of the state include:

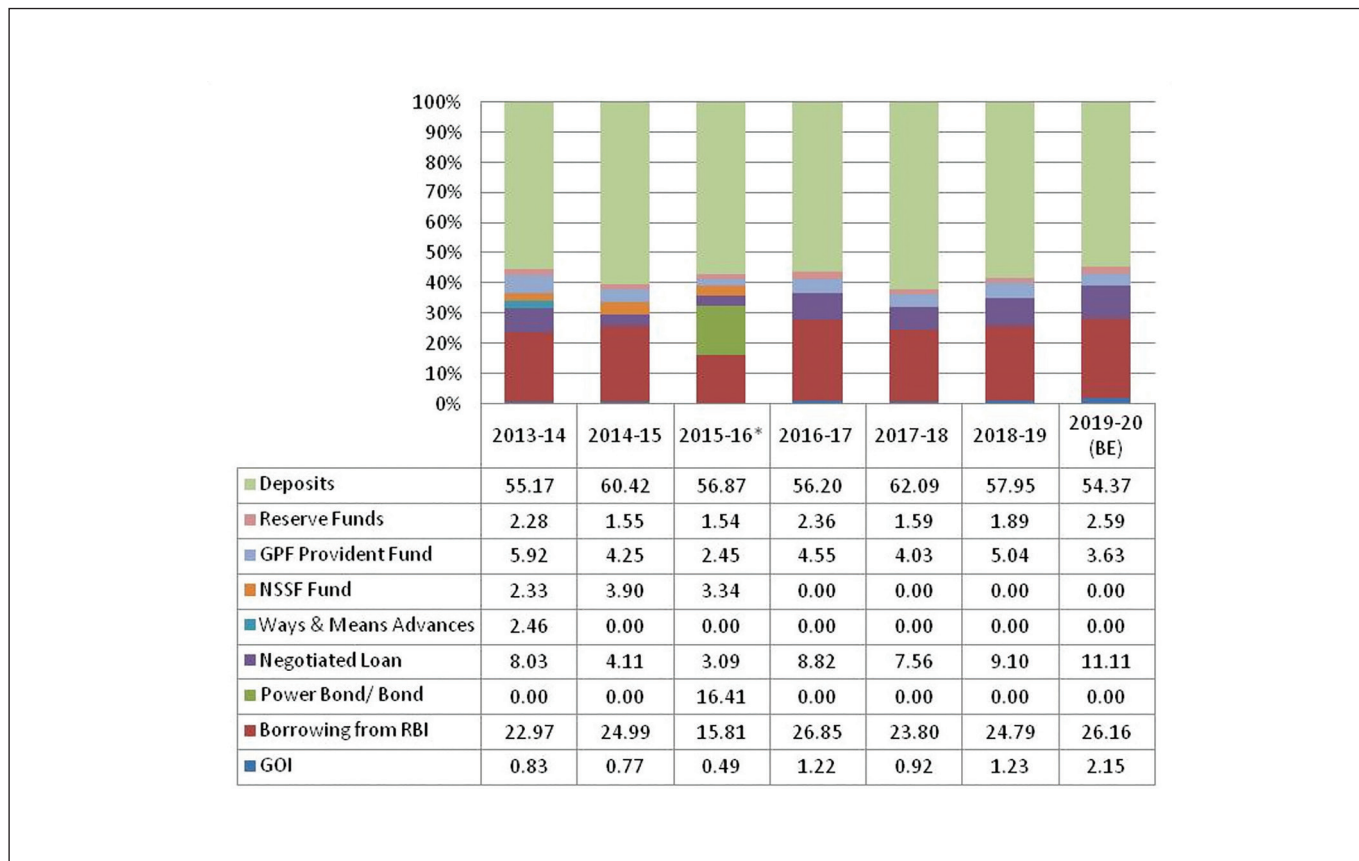
borrowings from the government of India and RBI, negotiated loans, ways and means advances, National Small Saving Fund (NSSF), General Provident Fund (GPF), Reserve Funds, deposits, power bond/bonds etc. The main sources of borrowing for the state are deposits, borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India and negotiated loans. Except for the year 2015-16, they account for more than 80 per cent of the gross borrowing of the state. Since 2016-17, more than 90 per cent of the gross borrowing of the state has been taken from these three sources. Ways and means advances have been discontinued from 2014-15 and the borrowings from NSSF have been discontinued from 2016-17. Funds through power bonds had been raised only once in the year 2015-16 under the UDAY scheme.

¹ ₹5553.37 crores were taken under the UDAY Scheme which is not to be reckoned against the normal permissible net borrowing ceiling for 2015-16

There is not much variation in the composition of Gross Borrowing in the last six years. Except for NSSF and Ways and Means Advances, the other sources of borrowing have mostly maintained their share in the gross borrowing in the last six years. About 55 per cent of the gross borrowing of the state came from ‘Deposits’ in the year 2013-14; its share to the gross borrowing was about 58 per cent in the year 2018-19 and is estimated

to be about 54 per cent in the year 2019-20. The share of borrowing from the RBI was about 23 per cent, that of negotiated loan about 8 per cent and that of GPF provident fund about 6 per cent in the year 2013-14; they were about 25 per cent, 9 per cent and 5 per cent respectively in the year 2018-19. In the current financial year they have been estimated to be about 26 per cent, 11 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Figure 2.14: Components of Gross Borrowing (in percentage)



Source: The Department of Planning cum Finance, GoJ

Debt Sustainability

The debts-sustainability indicators help in designing the borrowing policy of the state as it measures the debts-servicing-capacity or the ability to redeem the debt. The ratios like net borrowing to GSDP ratio, the cumulative debt to the GSDP ratio and the interest to the total revenue receipts are quite useful in assessing the trend of debt-sustainability on which the state is moving.

The net borrowing, which is gross borrowing less repayments, has mostly been less than the borrowing ceiling of the state except for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. In the year 2015-16 the state crossed the borrowing ceiling because of the Rs 5553.37 crore of loans taken under the UDAY scheme. Since the UDAY loan has to be excluded for counting the borrowing

ceiling, the net borrowing comes to be almost within the limit. Though the net borrowing of the state crossed the borrowing ceiling in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, it came well within the borrowing ceiling of the state in the year 2018-19. In the current financial year it is expected to be well within the borrowing ceiling of the state

A low debt to the GSDP ratio indicates that the economy has sufficient capacity to pay back its debts without incurring further debt. A level of 35 per cent is sustainable for any economy. Jharkhand has been keeping well within this limit. It was less than 20 per cent of the GSDP till 2014-15 but has increased to about 27 per cent of GSDP in the year 2015-16 and estimated to be about 27 per cent in the current financial year.

The percentage of interest paid to the total revenue receipts of the state indicates the debt-servicing-capacity of a state. The interest-payment of the state was about 10 per cent of its revenue receipt till 2013-14. It has started

decreasing since then. In the current financial year, it is estimated to be about 7 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state.

Table 2.17: Debt Sustainability and Debt as a percentage of GSDP)

Year	Gross Borrowing (₹ in crore)	% of Gross Borrowing to GSDP	Net Borrowing (₹ in crore)	% of Net Borrowing of GSDP	Cumulative Debt (₹ in crore)	Total Debt / GSDP Ratio	% of Interest to Revenue receipts	Per capita Debt (in ₹)
2013-14	12840.67	6.8	2724.87	1.4	37593.86	19.9	10.0	10928
2014-15	19808.53	9.1	5975.23	2.7	43569.07	19.9	9.3	12460
2015-16*	33843.38	16.4	12961.5	6.3	56530.57	27.4	8.2	15907
2016-17	19192.63	8.1	10296.5	4.4	66826.97	28.3	8.9	18501
2017-18	25205.53	9.1	10268.1	3.7	77095.04	27.9	8.8	21000
2018-19	22223.77	7.2	6687.87	2.2	83782.92	27.2	8.6	22453
2019-20 (BE)	27909.87	8.1	9081.58	2.6	92864.5	27.1	7.0	24486
CAGR	13.8		22.2		16.3			14.4

Note : * ₹ 5553.37 crores were taken under the UDAY Scheme which is not to be reckoned against the normal permissible net borrowing ceiling for 2015-16.

Source: The Department of Planning cum Finance, GoJ

Table 2.18: Year Wise Debt Position of Jharkhand

Year (Actual)	(₹ in crore)														
	GOI	Borrowing from RBI	Power Bond/ Bond	Negotiated Loans	Ways & Means Advances	NSSF Fund	GPF Provident Fund	Reserve Funds	Deposits	Gross Borrowing (2 to 10) = 11	Repayment (-)	Net Borrowing	Borrowing Ceiling	Cumulative Debt	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13	14	15	
2013-14	106.2	2950.0	0	1031.56	315.58	299.6	760.2	293.19	7084.37	12840.67	10115.8	2724.87	4527.53	37593.86	
2014-15	153.2	4950.0	0	814.23	0	772.7	842.56	307.85	11968	19808.53	13833.3	5975.25	6393.00	4W3569.07	
2015-16*	165.0	5350.0	5553.4	1044.71	0	1132	830.1	521.68	19246.9	33843.38	20881.9	12961.4	6360.00	56530.57	
2016-17	234.3	5154.0	0	1693.13	0	0	872.6	452.88	10785.7	19192.63	8896.15	10296.5	7993.00	66826.97	
2017-18	231.6	5999.6	0	1905.59	0	0	1016.42	401.0	15651.3	25205.53	14937.45	10268.1	8383.55	77095.05	
2018-19	272.9	5509.0	0	2021.52	0	0	1120.04	421.0	12879.3	22223.77	15535.90	6687.87	8597.95	83782.92	
2019-20 (BE)	600	7300.0	0	3100.0	0	0	1014.43	722.16	15173.3	27909.87	18828.29	9081.58	9501.92	92864.50	
CAGR	20.8	13.3		14.4			8.1	7.5	12.7	11.6	9.0	19.7	13.7	17.4	

Note : * ₹ 5553.37 crores were taken under the UDAY Scheme which is not to be reckoned against the normal permissible net borrowing ceiling for 2015-16.

Source: The Department of Planning-cum- Finance, GoJ

Conclusion

The total receipt of the state has increased at an average annual rate (CAGR) by about 17 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19. The revenue receipt, which constitutes more than three fourths of the total receipts of the state, has increased at the rate of 16.5 per cent and the capital receipt, which constitutes less than one fourths of the total receipts of the state, by 17.8 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18. In the current financial year (2019-20) the total receipt of the state is estimated to be 30 per cent more than the actual receipt of last year.

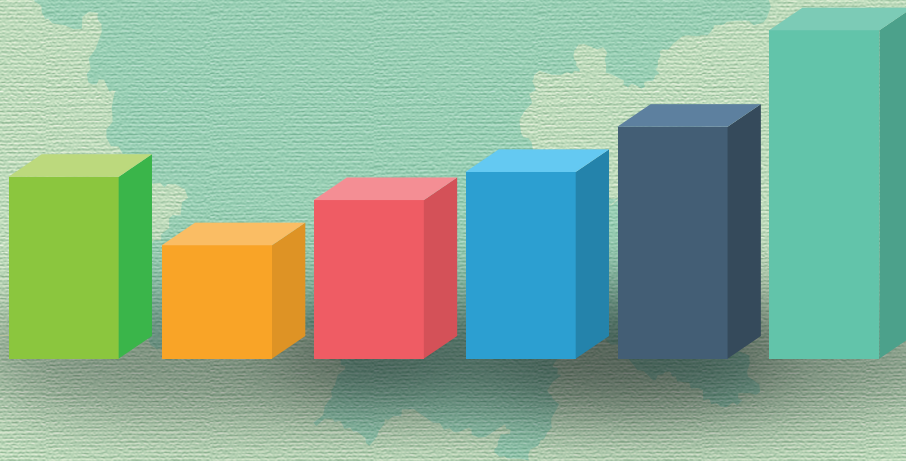
The expenditure of the state has matched the total receipts of the state. Regarding the expenditure on plans/schemes and expenditure on establishment the former has grown faster than the latter. While the expenditure on schemes/plans grew at the average annual rate (CAGR) of 26.5 per cent in this period, the expenditure on establishment grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 9.1 per cent only.

The excess of the expenditure of the state over its total receipts has been financed by fiscal deficit. The fiscal deficit of the state has mostly remained within the limits set under FRBM. It exceeded the FRBM limits in 2016-17 and 2017-18 only when the fiscal deficit became 4.28 per cent and 4.32 per cent of the GSDP respectively. It came down to 2.16 per cent of the GSDP of the state in the year 2018-19 and is estimated to be 2.09 per cent of the GSDP in the current financial year – which is well within the FRBM limit.

The net borrowing of the state, in most of the years, is well within the borrowing ceiling of the state. It exceeded the borrowing ceiling of the state only in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18. The debt-GSDP-ratio is less than 30 per cent and the interest-revenue-receipt ratio is less than 10 per cent. The debt of the state thus, is sustainable.



INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE



An extensive and intensive coverage of financial institutions is good for the faster economic growth of the state. At present there are 3184 branches of financial institutions in the state. They include 1484 rural, 771 semi-urban and 842 urban branches of public and private commercial banks as well as 65 and 22 branches of Small Finance Banks (SFBs) and Payments Banks respectively. There has been a significant improvement in all the key indicators of banking sectors in the state. The data from the first quarter of 2018-19 to the first quarter of 2019-20 has witnessed an increase in Deposits by 10.72% which is quite impressive as compared to 5.78% for the same quarters of the last year. The Credit, on the other hand, has increased by 9.31% in comparison to 10% for the same quarters last year. In 2011-12 Deposit to GSDP Ratio at current prices was 47.95% whereas; the Credit to GSDP Ratio was only 23.29%. In 2019-20, these ratios have improved to 63.50% and 36.40% respectively.

The national benchmark for C-D ratio is 60% and the private sector banks have always exceeded it. As per the 68th round of SLBC Jharkhand report for the first quarter of 2019-20, private sector banks have a C-D ratio of 78.65% and the public sector banks have a C-D ratio of 39.92%. The overall C-D ratio for this period is 56.40%, which is quite below the benchmark. The gross non-performing assets (NPAs) ratio — bad loans as a percentage of total loans — of the banking system in Jharkhand was estimated at 6.18% in June

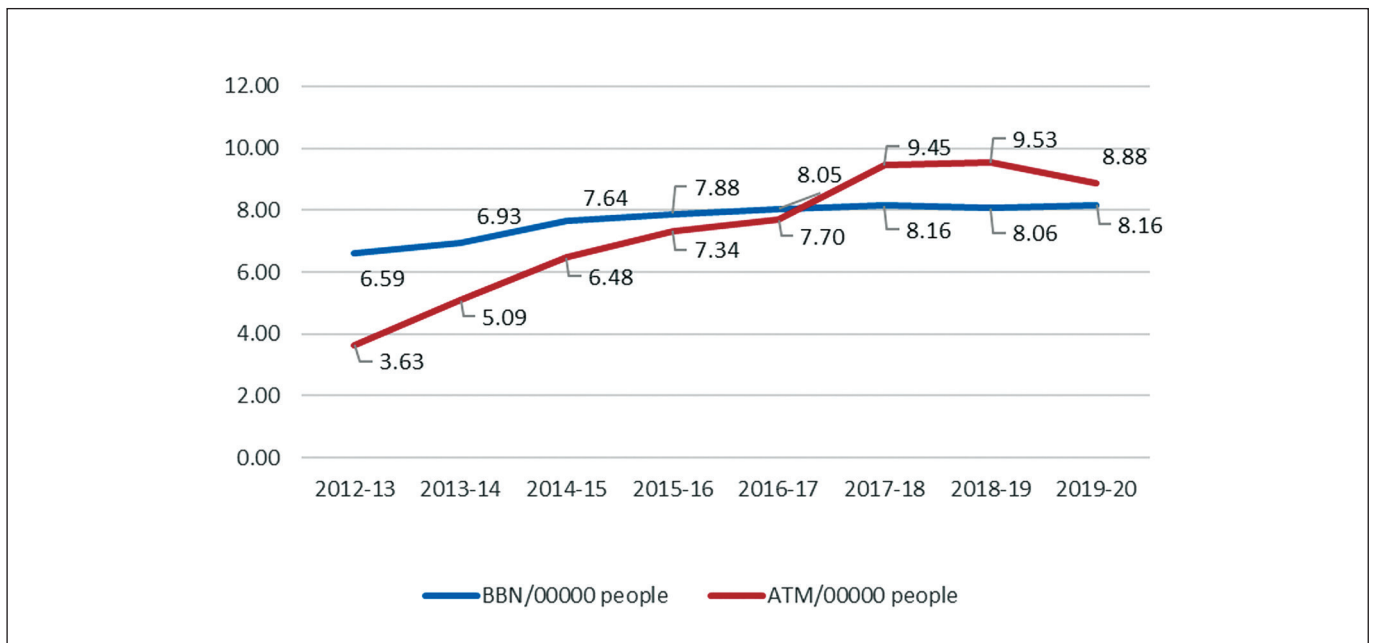
2019. This has shown an overall rising trend since 2011. However, since 2016 it is either declining or rising very slowly. The total agricultural credit by all banks stands at Rs. 14821.83 crores in the state and it accounts to only 15.61% of the gross credit as on 30th June 2019. In relation to the national benchmark of 18%, this low ratio needs to be improved. MSMEs are also performing well in the state. Since June 2017 total MSMEs accounts have increased from 550 thousand to 714 thousand in June 2019 and the outstanding credit positions in these accounts has also increased from Rs. 19208.31 crores to Rs. 26934.78 crores over the same period. In June 2018 this amount was Rs. 22208.72 Crores and thus it shows a growth rate of 21.28% which is quite good. The performances of the schemes like PMMY, DAY-NRLM, PMJDY, PMJJBY, and Stand-Up India have also been impressive in the state.

Present chapter gives an overview of current status of Financial Institutions with their financial operations and evaluates their performances in the recent years to significantly highlight the role of Institutional Finance in building a prosperous Jharkhand.

Development of Financial Infrastructures

The speed of transfer of funds from the surplus sector to the deficit sector depends on the development of financial institutions and their infrastructures. This development can be seen and measured in terms of the number of financial institutions and their network coverage.

Figure 3.1: Ratio of Bank Branch/ATM to per lakh Population



Source: SLBC Jharkhand Reports and Projected population of Jharkhand by CFS, Jharkhand.

Networking & Coverage of Financial Institutions

Jharkhand has a good coverage of banking and financial institutions. As per the 68th SLBC report, there are 3184 branches of financial institutions in the state. They include 1484 rural, 771 semi-urban and 842 urban branches of public and private commercial banks as well as 65 and 22 branches of Small Finance Banks (SFBs) and Payments Banks which are a new phenomenon (table-3.1).

Here, the coverage has been measured as a ratio of bank

branch/ATM to per lakh population. The penetration of financial institutions in the state is also improving continuously. It is clear from the Figure-3.1 that in 2012-13 only 6.59 bank branches and 3.63 ATMs were available for one lakh people in the state. But now in 2019-20 this has increased to 8.16 and 8.88 respectively which show the expansion in the coverage of banking institutions through branches as well as ATMs. The figures used in computation have used projected population figures.

Table 3.1: Quarterly Performance of Banking Sector in Jharkhand (Rs in crores)

Financial Year -	2017-18	2018-19				2019-20
Quarters -	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Key Indicators	63rd As on 31st Mar. 2018	64th As on 30th June 2018	65th As on 30th Sept. 2018	66th As on 31st Dec. 2018	67th As on 31st Mar. 2019	68th As on 30th Jun. 2019
Deposit	198114.26	198214.28	207019.21	210626.45	218100.64	219466.95
Credit	85518.63	86863.17	91399.54	94002.59	95562.14	94952.77
Credit as per place of utilization & RIDF	33957.45	30782.35	31373.73	32466.00	29465.43	28820.18
Total Credit	119476.08	117645.52	122773.27	126468.59	125027.57	123772.95
CD Ratio (%)	60.31	59.35	59.31	60.04	57.33	56.40
Priority Sector Advances (PSA)	46528.36	45573.29	48489.84	50898.32	52924.75	52754.89
Share of PSA to Total Advances (%)	54.40	52.47	53.05	54.15	55.38	55.56
Agricultural Advances	13485.92	13510.82	13723.45	14367.67	14864.80	14821.83
Share of Agricultural Advances to Total Advances (%)	15.77	15.55	15.01	15.28	15.56	15.61
i. Micro & Small Enterprises Advance	21711.74	20323.37	21823.55	21958.79	24189.37	24508.50
ii. Share of Micro & Small Enterprises to Total Advances (%)	25.38	23.44	23.87	23.35	25.31	25.81
iii. Share of Micro Enterprises in MSE (%)	58.34	59.90	57.35	56.94	56.60	57.19
Advances to Weaker Sections	14852.75	14937.72	15169.46	15625.68	16334.11	16365.23

Financial Year -	2017-18	2018-19				2019-20
Quarters -	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Share of Weaker Section Advances to Total Advances (%)	17.37	17.19	16.60	16.62	17.09	17.24
DRI Advances	42.19	31.15	30.88	34.26	32.59	34.51
Share of DRI Advances to Total Advances (%)	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Advances to Women	11269.86	11455.11	10427.00	10503.06	13027.82	13334.22
Share of advances to women in Total advances (ANBC) (%)	13.18	13.19	11.41	11.17	13.63	14.04
Advances to Minorities	5620.21	5806.86	5857.91	5733.03	6113.46	6064.21
Share of Advances to Minorities under PSA (%)	12.08	12.74	12.08	11.27	11.55	11.50
Gross N.P. A	5223.27	5099.35	5275.93	5657.68	5711.86	5866.98
Provision	2790.54	2571.05	2633.41	2813.78	2820.73	3025.41
Gross NPA Percentage	6.10	5.87	5.77	6.01	5.98	6.18
Net NPA Percentage	2.84	2.91	2.89	3.02	3.02	2.99
Branch Net-Work (in no.)- Rural	1497	1498	1473	1472	1486	1484
Semi-Urban	785	785	753	752	776	771
Urban	726	729	789	783	834	842
Branch Network- Small Finance Bank (SFB)						65
Payment Banks						22
Total	3008	3012	3015	3007	3096	3184
ATMs installed in Jharkhand	3557	3471	3497	3347	3367	3420
ATM-Small Finance Bank						26

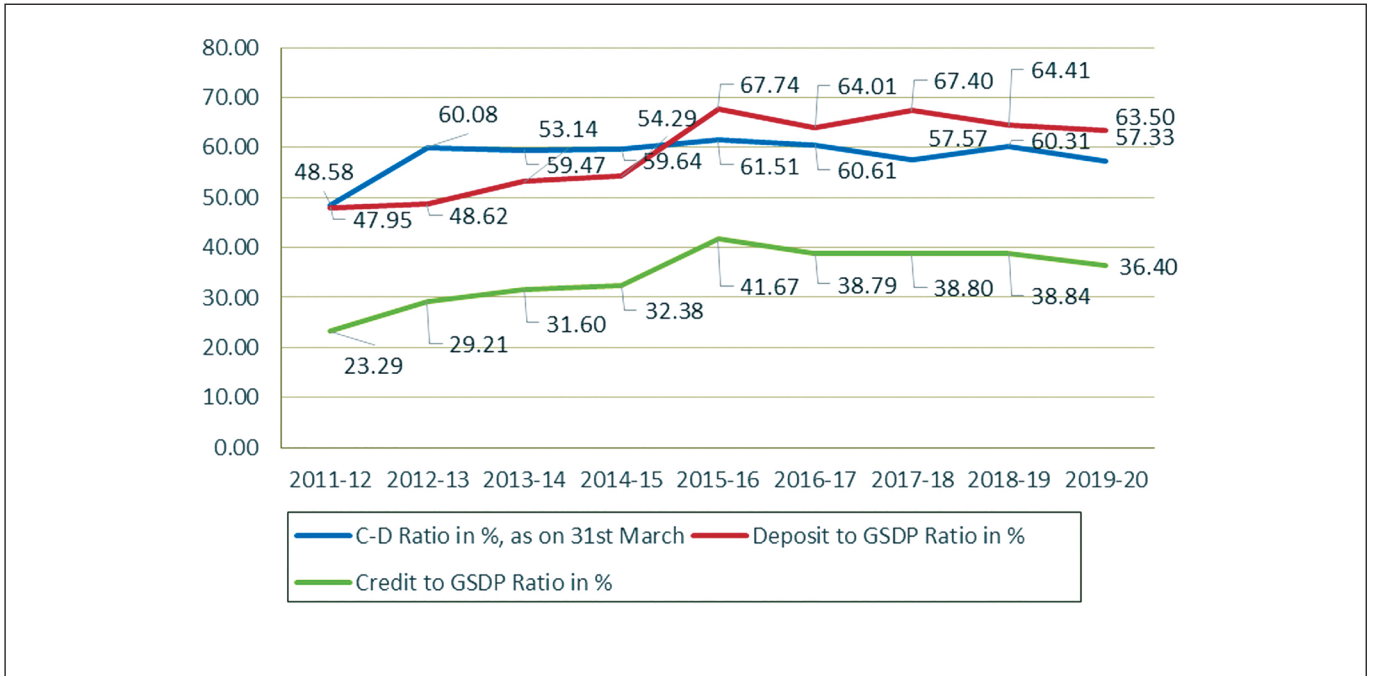
Source: 63rd to 68th, SLBC Report, Jharkhand

Deposit to GSDP and Credit to GSDP Ratio

An idea about the banking behaviour of the people can be evaluated by looking at the involvement of banking institutions for savings and borrowing purposes by the people. A ratio of Deposits and Credit to GSDP helps in evaluating such behaviour. In Jharkhand the Deposit to GSDP ratio is very good but Credit to GSDP ratio is relatively low. However, both are improving

continuously. In 2011-12 Deposit to GSDP Ratio at current prices was 47.95% whereas the Credit to GSDP Ratio was only 23.29%. In 2019-20, these ratios have improved up to 63.50% and 36.40% respectively. A relatively low Credit to GSDP ratio may be a matter of concern as it indicates low credit-absorption-capacity in the state. This problem is also reflected in a low Credit-Deposit ratio which most of the time has remained below the RBI benchmark of 60%.

Figure 3.2: Ratios of Deposit to GSDP, Credit to GSDP and Credit to Deposit (in %)



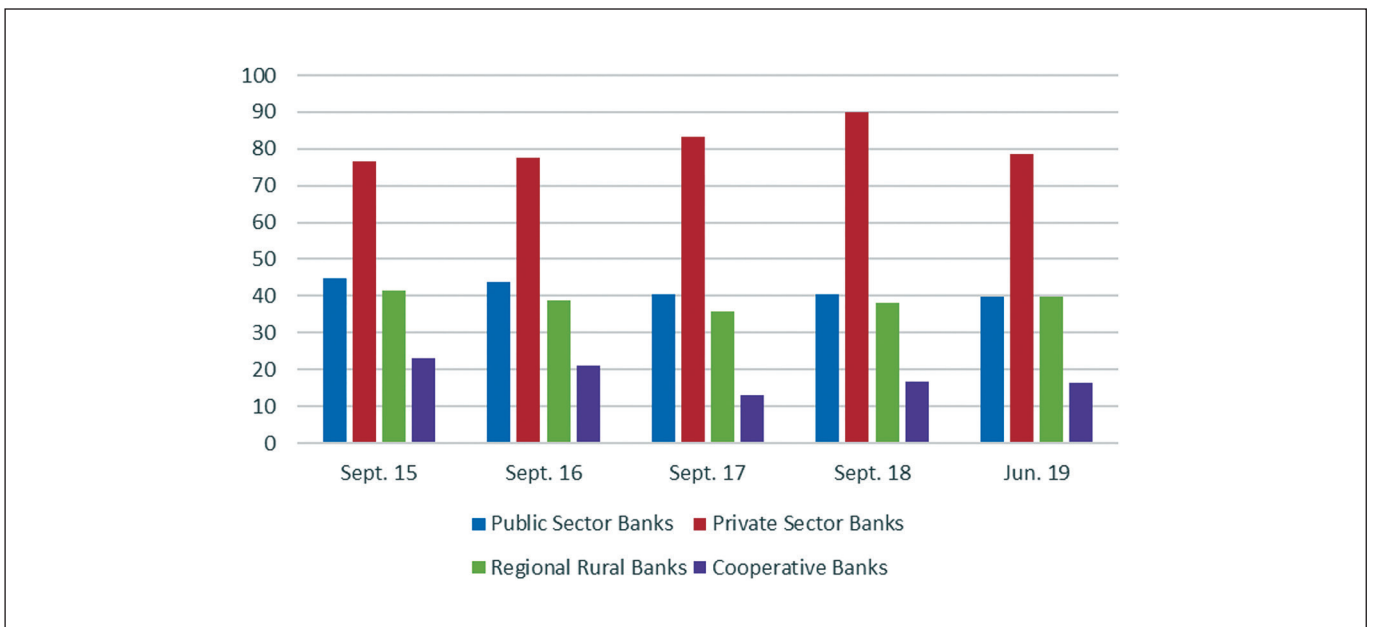
Source: SLBC Jharkhand Reports and Projected GSDP of Jharkhand by CFS, Jharkhand.

C-D Ratio

The national benchmark for C-D ratio is 60% and the private sector banks have always exceeded it. As per the 68th round of SLBC Jharkhand report for the first quarter of 2019-20, private sector banks have a C-D ratio of 78.65% and the public sector banks have a C-D ratio of 39.92%. The overall C-D ratio for the same reference period is 56.40%, which is quite below the benchmark of 60%. One probable reason could be the

poor credit-absorption-capacity of agriculture and allied activities in the rural areas consequent upon the poor attitude as well as the poor infrastructure of the banking industry. This needs to be improved as the flow of credit to the agricultural sector is necessary to boost the rural economy. The Figure-3.3 reveals that as usual private sector banks have a quite high C-D ratio but the public sector and the regional rural banks are also improving upon this.

Figure 3.3: Bank Category-wise Trend in C-D Ratio (in %)



Source: 59th to 68th SLBC Jharkhand Reports.

Loans and Advances

A comparison of different indicators of loans and advances between Q1 of 2018-19 to Q1 of 2019-20 shows a general improvement. Priority Sector Advances (PSA) has shown an increase of 15.76% and has improved from the growth rate of 14.38% for the same quarters of the previous years. The share of PSA to total advances has also increased from 52.47% to 55.56%. Similarly, Agricultural Advances has increased by 9.70% and has improved from the growth rate of 7.21% for the similar quarters of the previous years. The share of Agricultural Advances to Total Advances has also risen slightly from 15.55% to 15.61%. The share of the weaker section Advances in Total Advances has

marginally increased from 17.19% to 17.24 and the share of advances to women in Total advances has also increased from 13.19% to 14.04% (Table-3.2).

Recovery of Loans and Advances

The position of recovery of loans and advances in the different sectors under government sponsored schemes is improving consistently. As per Table-3.3, Total Priority Sector (TPS) has improved from 48.26% in 2016 to 55.37% in 2017 and with a marginal decline to 53.57% in 2018 and has again improved significantly to 58.12% in 2019. Similar improvement is also there in case of Agriculture, MSMEs and Other Priority Sector (OPS).

Table 3.2: Sector-wise Status of Recovery of Loans and Advances (as on 31st March)

Amount in Lacs.

Sectors	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Agriculture	146248.9	51.72	114955.1	45	328778.3	56.89	348329.99	56.31
MSMEs	226478.2	51.36	226197.4	43	144581.3	44.1	236659.11	57.25
OPS	85844.6	60.84	215755.1	48	163134.9	57.77	166364.23	63.79
TPS	458571.7	48.26	556907.6	55.37	636494.5	53.57	751353.33	58.12

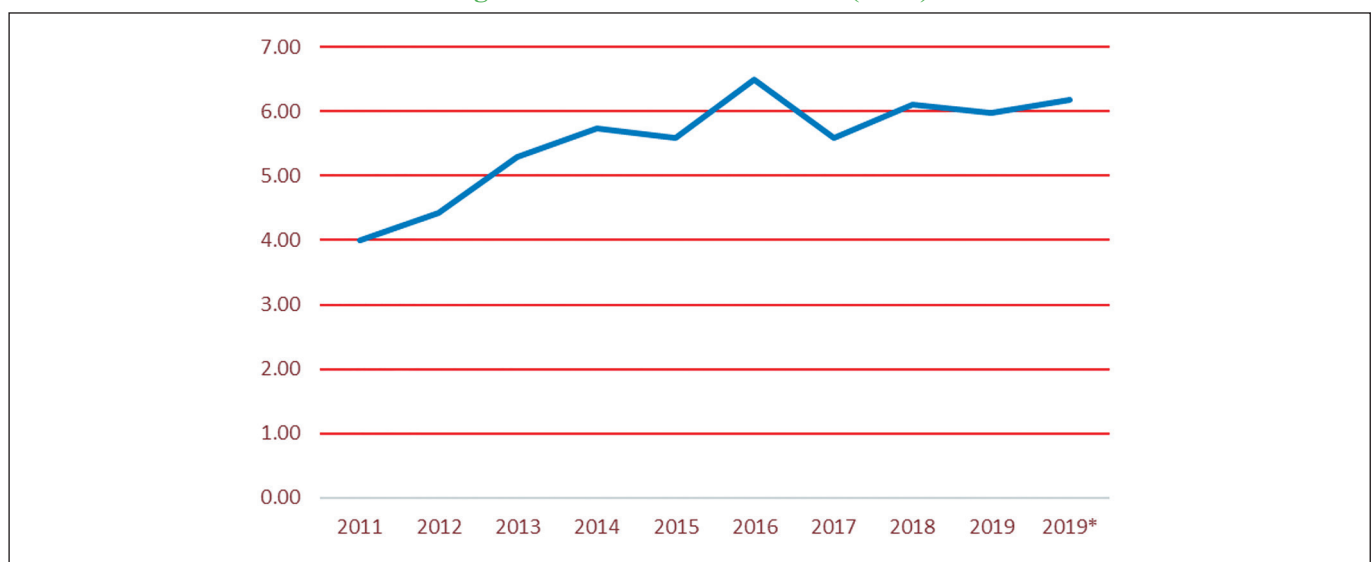
Source: 55th, 59th, 63rd & 67th SLBC Jharkhand Report (Annexures)

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)

NPAs have become a big headache for the banking industry in the whole country. The gross non-performing assets (NPAs) ratio — *bad loans as a percentage of*

total loans — of the banking system in Jharkhand was estimated at 6.18% by June 2019. This has shown an overall rising trend since 2011. However, since 2016, it is either declining or rising very slowly (figure- 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Trend in Gross NPA (in %)



Source: 37th to 68th SLBC Jharkhand Reports.

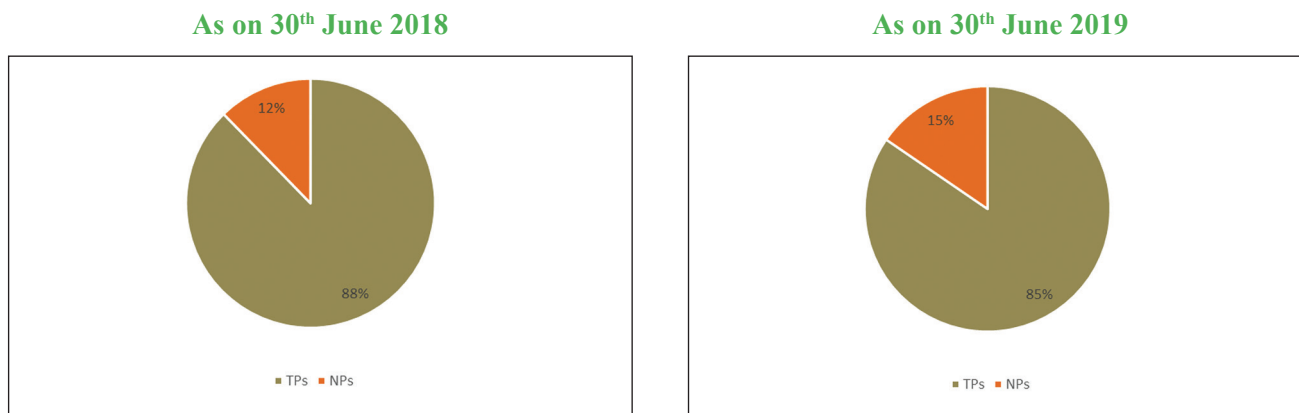
Note: * marked bar is showing the NPA position between March 2019 to June 2019 whereas all other bars are showing the NPA position between 31st March of previous year to 31st March of the next year.

Compositional change in the status of Net NPA

The compositional status of Net NPA between Total Priority sector (TPs) advances and Non-Priority sector (NPs) advances has not changed much between

30th June 2018 and 30th June 2019. It is still highly tilted towards the TPs. However, there has been some progress in reducing the net NPAs in this sector. Earlier the compositional status between the TPs and the NPs was 88:12 but now it is 85:15; figure-3.5.

Figure 3.5: Compositional Status of NPAs



Source: 64th & 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report

Performance of Banks under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

As per 68th SLBC Report which covers the data of first Quarter in the financial year 2019-20, the target achievement is 29.1% which is higher than that of the first quarter of 2018-19. However, the achievement of non-priority sector target is only 26.7% which is quite lower than that of 2018-19. The achievement of the target of Agriculture sector is even much less than that

of the MSME sector. While the target achievement for agriculture sector was 16.6% only it was 43.00% for the MSME sector. However, as compared to 2018-19, both have increased. The overall achievement of target is 28.3% which is almost equal to 28.5% achieved in the first quarter of 2018-19. However, banks need to put in more efforts in the coming quarters to increase the achievement particularly in the agricultural sector which is still very far from the desired target of 30% (table-3.3).

Table 3.3: Sector-wise Achievement under Annual Credit Plan (as on 30 June 2019, AMT in Rs. Crores)

Sector	Annual Target 2018-19	Achievement in AFY 2018-19		Annual Target 2019-20	Achievement in AFY 2019-20	
	Amount	Amount	% Achieved	Amount	Amount	% Achieved
Agriculture	8336.6	1008.29	12.1	9026.0	1494.5	16.6
MSME	8560.4	3086.26	36.1	10269.1	4413.9	43.0
OPS	4213.6	694.5	16.5	2817.5	525.7	18.7
Total Priority	21110.6	4789.05	22.7	22112.7	6434.1	29.1
Non-Priority	8773.3	3729.85	42.5	11921.9	3187.4	26.7
Total	29883.9	8518.9	28.5	34034.6	9621.4	28.3

Source: 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report

Agriculture and Status of KCC

The total credit for agriculture by all banks stands at Rs. 14821.83 crores in the state and this accounts only 15.61% of gross credit as on 30th June 2019. In relation to the national benchmark of 18%, it needs to

be improved. The total disbursement in KCC accounts in 2019-20 amounts to Rs. 321.92 crores against Rs. 300.19 crores in 2018-19. The total outstanding has also increased from Rs. 6497.25 crores as on June 2018 to 7014.4 crores as on June 2019, Table-3.4.

Table 3.4: Bank Category-wise Status of KCC in Jharkhand (Amount in Crores)

Type of Banks	Disbursement during 2018-19		Outstanding in KCC accounts		Disbursement during 2019-20		Outstanding in KCC accounts	
	Account	Amount	As on 30.06.2018		Account	Amount	As on 30.06.2019	
			Account	Amount			Account	Amount
Public Sector Banks	60360	208.72	1224202	4878.79	54739	191.21	1297006	5024.4
Pvt.Banks	6557	26.04	33088	170.76	8679	33.85	48572	221.06
Total	66917	234.76	1257290	5049.55	63418	225.06	1345578	5245.46
RRB	15415	64.48	363206	1416.2	14336	96.06	389754	1738.6
Co-operative Banks	283	0.95	18700	31.5	121	0.8	11002	30.34
Total	82615	300.19	1639196	6497.25	77875	321.92	1746334	7014.4

Source: 64th to 68th SLBC, Jharkhand

Conversion of KCC into Smart KCC

All general KCC accounts have to be converted to Smart KCC accounts. These Smart KCC accounts will have *Rupay Cards* which can be used at ATMs and POS to promote digital transactions. As per the records given by the banks till 30th June 2019 out of a total of 1540921 eligible KCC accounts, only 1364708 have applied for a Rupay Card and against them 1327364(97.26%) Rupay Debit Cards have already been issued to them.

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

MSMEs are performing well in the state. Since June 2017 the MSMEs accounts have increased from 550 thousand to 714 thousand in June 2019. The credit outstanding positions in these accounts have also increased from Rs. 19208.31 crores to Rs. 26934.78 crores over the same period. In June 2018 this amount was Rs. 22208.72 crores and thus it shows a growth rate of 21.28% which is quite good.

Table 3.5: Financing Micro & Small Enterprises (MSE) (Priority Sector)

Sl. No	Particulars		Outstanding Position as			
			at the end of			
			Jun-17	Jun-18	Jun-19	
Micro and Small Enterprises						
1	Micro Enterprises		Accounts	451	539	697
			Amount	10242.99	12172.7	14018.59
2	Small Enterprises		Accounts	69	46	58
			Amount	7585.04	8150.67	10489.91
3	Total Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE Sector)		Accounts	520	585	765
			Amount	17828.03	20323.37	24508.59
Medium Enterprises						
4	Total of Medium Enterprises		Accounts	30	7	9
			Amount	1380.28	1885.35	2426.28
MSMES						
Total MSME (Priority Sector Advances)			Accounts	550	592	774
			Amount	19208.31	22208.72	26934.78
5	a.	Share of Credit to Micro Enterprises in total credit to the MSE sector	Percent share of amount (Stipulation: 60%)	57.45%	59.90%	57.20%
	b.	Share of credit to the MSE sector in NBC/ANBC	Percent share of amount	22.38%	23.44%	25.81%

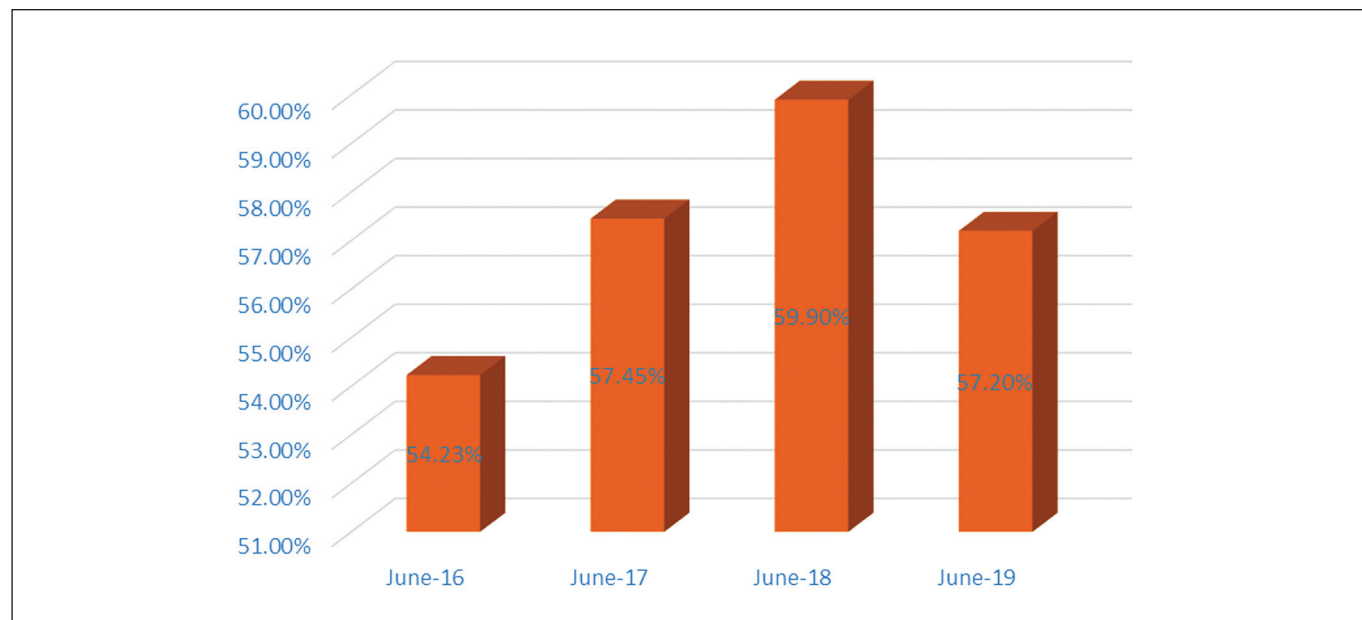
Source: 64th to 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report.

Note: Accounts in thousands, Amount in Crores.

However, as per the RBI benchmark of 60% for the Micro sector credit in the entire MSME credit, Jharkhand has registered 57.20% only. It is also noticeable that the

share of micro sector credit in the entire MSEs credit is improving steadily from 54.23% in June 2016 to 57.45% in June 2017 and further to 59.90% in June 2018.

Figure 3.6: Share of Credit to Micro Enterprises in Total Credit to the MSE Sector (in %)



Source: 68th, 64th, 60th SLBC Jharkhand Report.

Collateral Free Loan Up to Rs. 2.00 Crore in MSME

Lack of sufficient collateral is seen as a major roadblock for the micro/small enterprise units (MSEs) in obtaining credit from the banking system. Keeping this in view, the government of India and SIDBI had set up

"Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises" (CGTMSE). On the basis of CGTMSE guidelines, MSE loans up to Rs. 2 crores are eligible for a credit-guarantee-cover and this cover is extended to those entrepreneurs who have viable projects/ proposals but lack adequate collateral security to offer.

**Table 3.6: Coverage under CGTMSE (For eligible loans upto Rs 2 crores in MSE)
(Position as on 30.06.19)**

(A/C in 000, Amt in Crore)

Year	Eligible MSE loan up to Rs 2 crores		Coverage under CGTMSE	
	Total		Total	
	A/C	Amt.	A/C	Amt.
Jun-17	472	12787.77	114	4510.32
Jun-18	401	18082.83	114	4454.72
Jun-19	556	19642.13	115	7961.82

Source: 61st, 64th & 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report

As per bank information, till June 2019, there are approximately 5.56 lakhs MSME accounts which are eligible for CGTMSE coverage of Rs. 2 crores but only 1.15 lakhs accounts have applied for coverage under this scheme which accounts for 20.68% only as against June 2018 data where there were 4.01 lakhs eligible MSE credit accounts but only 1.14 lakhs accounts (28.42%) applied for coverage under this scheme. Thus,

in terms of the number of accounts covered there is an increase of 1000 accounts (table-3.6) but in terms of the coverage percentage, there is a decline.

Education Loan

Human capital is the most active capital and its development is a top priority. As on 30th June 2019, banks have disbursed an education loan of Rs. 3088.14 crores

against 65335 accounts. Apart from a marginal decline in June 2019, there has been a consistent increase in the disbursement of education loans and it can be seen in table-3.8a. The new norms of RBI have neutralized the effects of CNT and SPT acts in providing collateral security against a loan of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for education by making available credit guarantee to banks. This has

helped a lot to the eligible SC/ST students in taking education loan of up to Rs. 7.50 lakhs. Table-3.8b shows that in the first quarter of the financial year 2018-19, Rs. 8.99 crores have been disbursed to 328 SC/ST students under this scheme whereas, in the first quarter of 2019-20, Rs. 9.06 crores have been disbursed to 368 SC/ST students under this scheme.

Table 3.7a: Total Education Loan (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Total As on 30/06/2016	Total As on 30/06/2017	Total As on 30/06/2018	Total As on 30/06/2019	Disbursement during FY 2019-20
No. of Accounts	59767	61098	66458	65335	2467
Amount	2246.89	2554.35	3148.48	3088.14	164.84

Source: 60th, 64th & 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report

Table 3.7b: Total Education Loan up to 7.50 lakhs (ST/SC)

Particulars	FY 2018-19				FY 2019-20			
	Sanctioned		Disbursed		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	Nos.	Amount (in Rs. Crores)	Nos.	Amount (in Rs. Crores)	Nos.	Amount (in Rs. Crores)	Nos.	Amount (in Rs. Crores)
Total Education Loan (in Q1)			4175	230.84			2467	164.84
Total Education Loan up to 7.50 lakhs	1691	79.51	1472	39.59	1699	100.57	1656	37.05
Total Education Loan to ST/SC up to 7.50 lakhs	337	17.27	328	8.99	382	23.34	368	9.06

Source: 64th & 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report

Housing Loan

Housing for all is the slogan of the day and housing loan plays a significant role in making it a reality. The status of disbursement of housing loans to the people in the state has increased by 7.43% between June 2018

and June 2019 as compared to 32.36% between June 2017 and June 2018 which is quite low. This is probably due to a dismal performance of the real estate sector across the country. In Q1 of 2019-20, Rs. 3243 crores have already been disbursed under housing loans by the banks (Table-3.8).

Table 3.8: Housing Loan (Amount in Rs. Crores)

Particulars	Total As on 30/06/2016	Total As on 30/06/2017	Total As on 30/06/2018	Total As on 30/06/2019	Disbursement during FY 2018-19
No. of Accounts	67455	71835	78294	82505	3243
Amount	5392.54	6528.78	8642.05	9284.88	483.07

Source: 60th, 64th & 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is a scheme for providing loans up to 10 lakhs to the non-corporate, non-farming small/micro enterprises. These loans are classified as MUDRA loans under PMMY. These loans are given by Commercial Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks, Cooperative Banks, MFIs and NBFCs. The

borrower can approach any of the lending institutions mentioned above or can apply online through this portal. Under the aegis of PMMY, MUDRA has created three products namely 'Shishu', 'Kishore' and 'Tarun' to signify the stage of growth / development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit / entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of

graduation / growth. As per the 68th SLBC Jharkhand report, more than Rs. 650 crores have been disbursed

by the commercial banks between April, 2019 and June, 2019 (table-3.9).

Table 3.9: Achievements of Jharkhand under PMMY

(Amt in Crores)

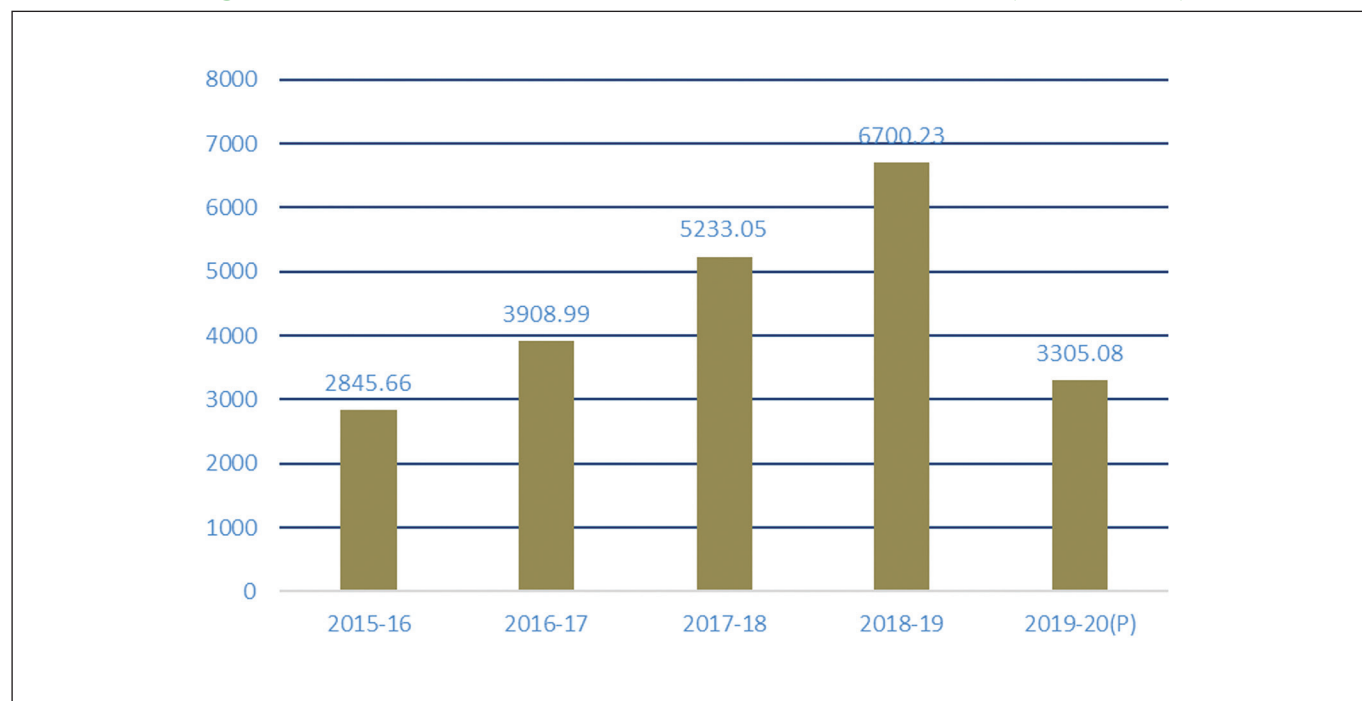
		Shishu		Kishore		Tarun		Total	
		No	AMT	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt
01/04/18-30/06/18	Sanctioned	22862	65.2	15844	357.99	3676	291.97	42382	715.16
	Disbursed	22685	56.05	15811	301.55	3655	255.5	42151	613.1
	Disbursed to Sanctioned Ratio in %	99.22	85.96	99.79	84.23	99.42	87.50	99.45	85.72
01/04/19-30/06/19	Sanctioned	75201	273.73	9758	202.33	2559	206.50	87518	682.57
	Disbursed	75135	271.54	9741	193.27	2548	186.13	87424	650.94
	Disbursed to Sanctioned Ratio in %	99.9	99.2	99.8	95.5	99.6	90.1	99.9	95.4

Source: 64th & 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report.

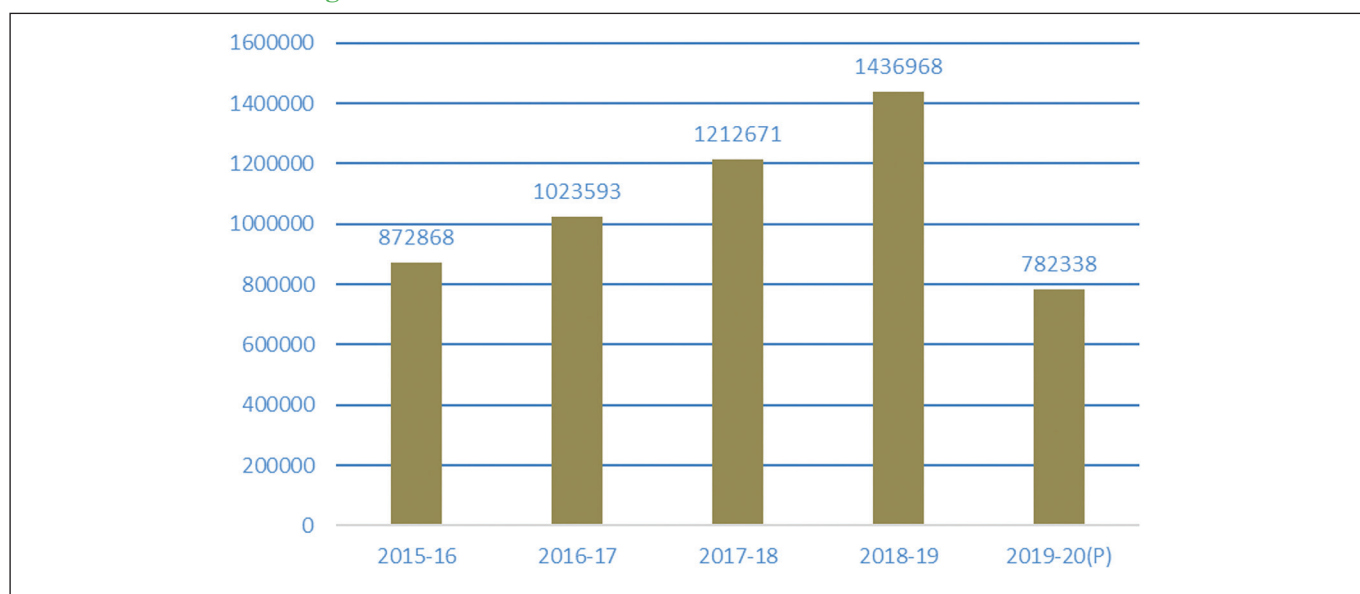
As per the MUDRA Portal, Micro Finance Institutions have sanctioned Rs. 1173.18 crores against an approximate 345921 accounts in the state and Rs. 1062.99 crores have already been disbursed to them.

Thus under the MUDRA Scheme a total of Rs. 1713.93 crores have been disbursed to 433345 accounts till June 2019. Figures-3.7a and 3.7b show the comparative progress of the MUDRA scheme in Jharkhand.

Figure 3.7a: MUDRA Loans in Jharkhand Total Disbursed Amt. (Rs. in Crores)



Source: MUDRA Portal.

Figure 3.7b: MUDRA Loans in Jharkhand in No. of Sanctions.

Source: MUDRA Portal.

Stand Up India Loan Programme

The Stand-Up India Scheme facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakhs and Rs 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a green-field enterprise. This enterprise may be in the manufacturing, services or in the trading sector.

The scheme is anchored by the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, Government of India. In Jharkhand under this programme, in the first quarter of AFY 2019-20, banks have extended credit to 22 beneficiaries out of which 21 are Women Beneficiaries and Rs. 4.75 crores have been disbursed to them (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10 Jharkhand's achievement in Stand Up India Loan Programme (Till 30.06.19)

Total Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries	SC/ST Beneficiaries	Loan Disbursed Amt (in crore)
22	21	00	4.75

Source: 68th SLBC Jharkhand Report.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) also called Aajivika is now named Deendayal Antayodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM). It is the central government's flagship scheme which aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. It believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor and capacitates them with information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization to participate in the growing economy of the country.

National Rural Livelihood Mission – Jharkhand's Achievement

The Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) was formed as an autonomous society in the

year 2009 within the Rural Development Department, Government of Jharkhand. The society is created to serve as a special-purpose-vehicle for the smooth implementation of poverty reduction schemes and programmes in the state. The Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) has been designated by the state government to implement the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in Jharkhand in September 2011. The JSLPS initiated implementation of NRLM in the financial year 2012.

Till 30th June 2019, a total of 263 blocks, 22184 villages and 2540726 families of Jharkhand had been covered under NRLM schemes. The Mission is progressing satisfactorily in the state and since its inception more than one lakh (105421) SHGs have been credit-linked with banks and Rs. 103426 lakhs of credit have been availed by them to ensure a smooth and effective execution of this scheme in the state (Table-3.11).

Table 3.11: National Rural Livelihood Mission – Jharkhand’s Achievement (Till 30.06.19)

Indicators	Status as on March'19	Achievement in AFY-19-20	Cumulative status as on date since inception
No of Blocks	263	--	263
No of Villages	21340	844	22184
Total number of SHGs supported by SRLM	193182	8990	202172
Total number of families supported by SRLM	2331272	209454	2540726
No. of SHGs receiving R.F	83006	2633	85639
Amt. of RF disbursed (Rs. In Lacs)	12413	545	12958
No. of SHGs receiving CIF	37074	0	37074
Amt. of CIF disbursed (Rs. In Lacs)	20527	0	20527
No. of SHGs credit-linked with Banks	99746	5675	105421
Amt. of Credit availed from Banks (Rs. in Lacs)	97751	5675	103426

Source: JSLPS quoted from 68th SLBC Report Jharkhand

Financial Inclusion

The benefits of institutional finance will be maximum if all the people and institutions are covered under it. Several schemes like PMJDY, PMJJY, PMSBY, APY, etc. are running in the country to improve financial inclusion.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Till June 2019, more than 1.25 crore PMJDY accounts have been opened in the state, out of which more than 91 lakhs (72.87%) are rural accounts and more than 34 lakhs (27.12%) are urban accounts (table-3.12). More than 89% of these accounts are AADHAR seeded whereas more than 68% accounts are mobile seeded too. However, only 57.2% accounts have an activated Rupay card, which is low and needs to be improved

Table 3.12: PMJDY – Jharkhand’s Achievement (Till 30.06.19)

Total No. of Accounts			No. of Rupay Cards issued on PMJDY accounts	No. of AADHAR seeded PMJDY accounts	No. of Mobile seeded PMJDY accounts	No. of Rupay Cards distributed by banks on PMJDY accounts	No. of Rupay Cards activated by banks on PMJDY accounts
Rural	Urban	Total					
9157656	3408016	12565672	10515989	11223920	8609010	8434120	7187806

Source: Quoted from 68th SLBC Report Jharkhand

Insurance and Pension Schemes

Two insurance scheme- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Sadak Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and one pension scheme- Atal Pension Yojana (APY) were launched in the second

phase of PMJDY. These schemes are also running quite successfully in the state. The total enrolment in PMJJBY is more than 7.6 lakhs and in PMSBY, it is more than 32.7 lakhs. In APY the total enrolment is more than 3.7 lakhs, out of which approximately 1.19 lakhs have been enrolled during AFY 2019-20 only (table-3.13).

Table 3.13: PMJJBY, PMSBY & APY – Jharkhand's Achievement (Till 30.06.19)

PMJJBY	PMSBY	APY	
Total Enrolment	Total Enrolment	Enrolment during 2019-20	Total Enrolment since inception
764422	3279979	119704	373962

Source: Quoted from 68th SLBC Report Jharkhand

Expansion of Bank Branch/Banking Outlet (BC)

As per the RBI resolve for increasing financial inclusion, every village with a population of more than 5000 must have a bank branch/banking outlet (BC) by 31.3.17. In Jharkhand 137 such villages were identified where there was no bank or bank branch. Accordingly, these villages were notified for brick & mortar branch opening. But now, as per the new guidelines of the RBI, a BC can be considered as a banking outlet if it operates for a minimum of 4 hours per day for a minimum of five days in a week at a fixed place. As per this guideline all 137 villages are now equipped with a fixed location BC.

Concluding Remarks

The financial infrastructure and access to financial services are on the rise in the state. As compared to 6.59 bank branches and 3.63 ATMs for one lakh people in 2011-12, it is 8.16 and 8.88 in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Most of the key indicators of performance of the banking industry have shown an improvement in the recent years. The deposit to GSDP and credit to GSDP ratios have improved continuously. The C-D ratio and the flow of credit to agriculture, MSMEs and other Priority-sectors have also improved significantly. The total agriculture-credit by all banks stands at Rs. 14821.83 crores in the state which accounts to 15.61% of gross credit as on 30th June 2019. Since June 2017 the total MSMEs accounts have increased from 550 thousand to 714 thousand in

June 2019. The credit outstanding positions in these accounts have also increased from Rs. 19208.31 crores to Rs. 26934.78 crores over the same period. In June 2018 this amount was Rs. 22208.72 crores and thus it shows a growth rate of 21.28%. The performances of MUDRA and Stand-Up India are also encouraging and it will certainly improve the entrepreneurial capabilities in the state with an enhancement in the credit-absorption-ability of the state. Under the MUDRA scheme a total of Rs. 1713.93 crores have been disbursed to 433345 accounts till June 2019. Education loans and housing loans are increasing and will ensure the improvement in the quality of human capital. As on 30th June 2019, banks have disbursed education loan of Rs. 3088.14 crores against 65335 accounts.

However, the C-D ratio and the flow of credit to agriculture and other priority sectors are not satisfactory and still demands more efforts as these ratios are less than even their respective national benchmarks as fixed by the RBI. A low credit to GSDP ratio is also a challenge and efforts must be made to improve the rural financial infrastructures and the attitude of banks towards priority-sector-lending as this will be quite helpful in increasing the credit-absorption-capacity of the state. Though at a slow rate, the rise in NPAs is not good as it deteriorates the asset-quality of banks, hence efforts must be made to reduce the gross NPA ratio.

IV

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ



Rural Jharkhand is marching ahead under various central and state sponsored programmes. The resounding success of the SBM-G program has converted the state into ODF. Saturation is 100 per cent under the Rural Electrification programme “SAHAJ”. Whether its developing agricultural resources under MGNREGA (Jharkhand tops this ranking of state followed by Telangana and Lakshadweep); utilizing its budget up to 97 per cent and hence creating a broad base for future livelihood development or in creating employment on a large scale for unskilled people or empowering the SHGs and creating a strong cadre of resource persons such as Poshan sakhis and sakhimandals, or creating networks for the financial inclusion and adopting various e-enabled digital platforms for faster tracking and greater transparency, the department of rural development is creating synergies for a self-reliant rural Jharkhand where the Gram Panchayats are becoming stronger and are winning laurels. We are getting there gradually.

Rural development is indispensable for national development for a nation like India where close to 67 per cent of the milieu resides in the countryside. Reflecting a strong commitment, the department of rural development, Panchayati Raj and Rural Works in the state of Jharkhand have been effectively implementing several programs for a self-reliant rural Jharkhand. These three departments work together for effective delivery-systems.

There are several programmes under the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) for farm and non-farm livelihood-generations, community engagement, SHGs’ strengthening and women empowerment, development of village-clusters, development of a cadre of trained rural professionals for doorstep service delivery such as Poshan Sakhis and Sakhi-mandals, community managed sustainable agriculture, infrastructure-development through PMAY-G, PMKSY and RURBAN, PMGSY and PMG Setu Yojana – to name a few. A highlight intervention has been to develop community-based monitoring systems and facilitate adoption of e-enabled portals for better transparency and better results of these programmes evidenced in the complete overhaul of MGNREGA. The Adarsh Gram Yojana also deserves special mention. Each of these programmes, whether

centrally or state sponsored, will be elaborated in the ensuing sections. Central to the policy planning and strategizing are the following themes

- Labour-intensive growth.
- Rural micro and small enterprise development.
- Labour market participation of youth and women.
- Capacity building.
- Empowerment of Women SHGs.
- Enhancement of Model Village under the Adarsh Gram Yojana.
- By generating wage-based employment opportunities and by economically assisting people of the permissible category to start their own small enterprises and generating sustainable income.
- Creation of Village Forest and Road side afforestation.
- Connecting road for every village with CD blocks.
- Financial inclusion
- New construction work of block-building under Model Plan under the infrastructure development of community.

SECTION A: Rural Development

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA is a flagship rural-jobs programme of the Government of India. MGNREGA with its prime objective of improving the rural livelihood-security has had a comprehensive span in the state since its inception in 2005. The achievements under MGNREGA during the financial year 2019-20 are compared with those at the national level and encapsulated in the box below. In the FY 2019-20, 11, 76,670 households benefited under this program 4, 74, 33,126 person-days were generated and Rs. 15, 28,726 crores worth of assets were created. A total number of 9, 41,264 individual-category-works was accomplished.

Box 4.1: MGNREGA in Jharkhand in FY 2019-20: A snapshot

A total of 9, 41,264 individual-category-works were accomplished in the FY2019-20. 1.67 crores individual-category work done in India in 2019-20

A total of 73, 93,296 DBT transactions have been done in the state in FY 2019-20 as against 6417534 in FY2018-19. A total of 28.05 crores DBT were done in the country in 2019-20

4, 74,33,126 person days generated as against 176.93 crores generated across India 33,28,785 active workers; 85,65,673 total workers; 38.86 percent (country 12.28 active workers)

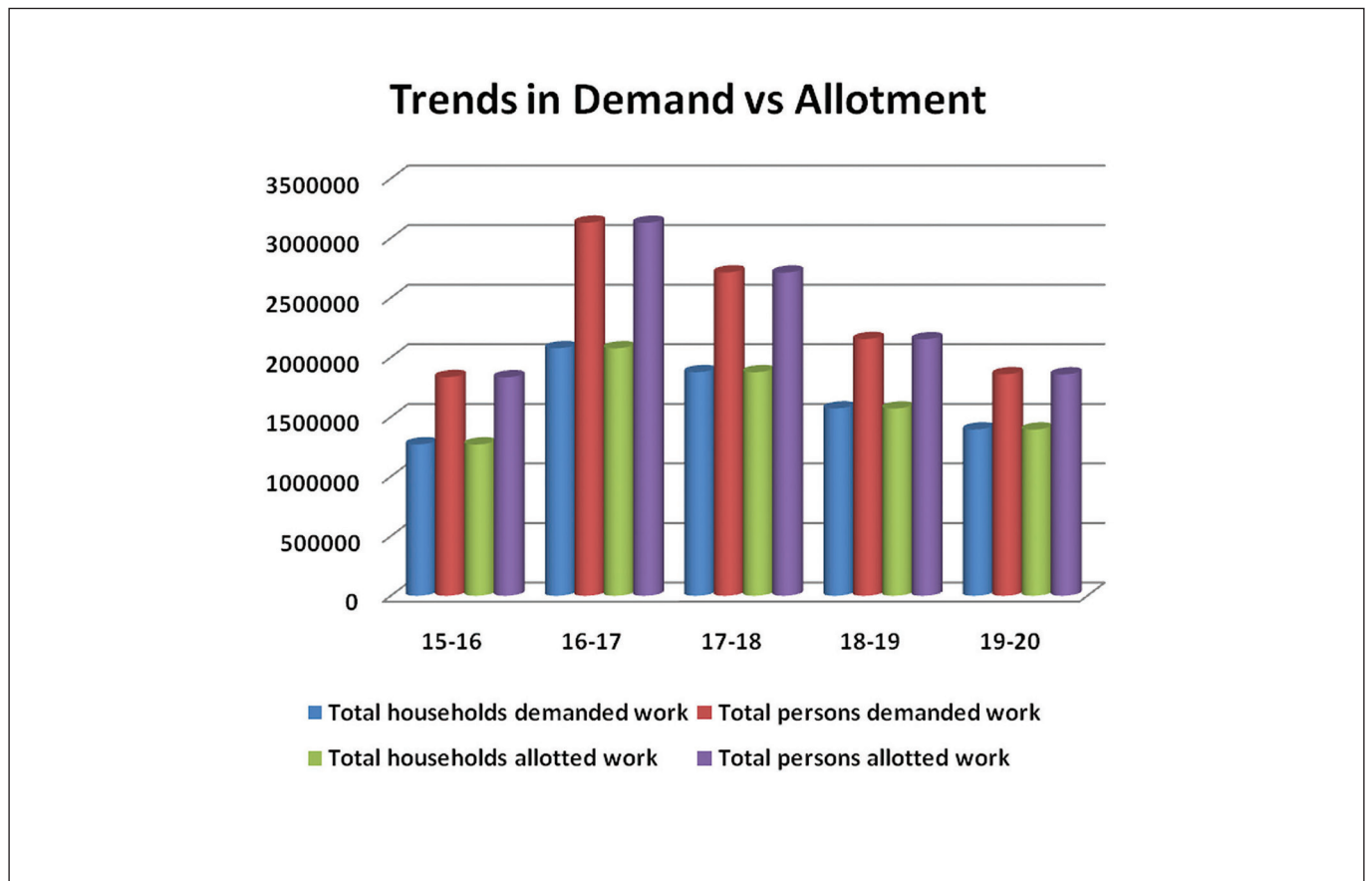
Assets worth 15,28,726 crores have been created till date in the state as against 4.7 crores at the national level till date 11,76,670 households have been benefited as against 4.51 crores households benefited across all the states in the FY 2019-20

Source: nrega.nic.in accessed on 15th Dec.2019.

The figure below depicts the trends in demand as compared with allotment at both the household and individual levels. The graph exhibits a downward trend

in demand since the FY 2016-17. The demand for work is almost met with allocation in the reference period.

Figure 4.1 : Trends in Demand vs Allotment



Source: https://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/mgnrega_new/Nrega_home.aspx accessed on the 15th of Dec.2019.

The physical progress in the state in the FY 2019-20 is listed in tables 4.1 and 4.2. Of the total 48.53 lakh job-cards issued, only about 25.73 lakhs were active. Similarly 33.29 lakh workers of the total 85.66 workers

were active under MGNREGA. The schedules caste and schedule tribe workers constituted 11.04 per cent and 30.56 per cent of the total number of active workers under the programme.

Table 4.1: Physical progress as on the 15th of December 2019

Job Card	
Total No. of Job Cards issued [In Lakhs]	48.53
Total No. of Workers [In Lakhs]	85.66
Total No. of Active Job Cards [In Lakhs]	25.73
Total No. of Active Workers [In Lakhs]	33.29
(i) SC workers against active workers [%]	11.04
(ii) ST workers against active workers [%]	30.56

Source: http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_lvl_details_dashboard_new.aspx accessed on 15th Dec.2019

The trends in physical progress over a span of five years from the FY 2015-16 to the FY 2019-20 are enumerated in the table below. The average wage-rate per day per person has increased by Rs.9 from about Rs.162 in the FY 2015-16 to Rs. 171 in the FY 2019-20. The participation of women has increased marginally as

reflected in the increase in women person days out of the total person-days from 39.22 per cent in the FY 2018-19 to 41 per cent in the FY2019-20. A point to be noted is the gradual fall in the average days of employment provided per household and the total number of households completing 100 days of employment.

Table 4.2: Trends in physical progress

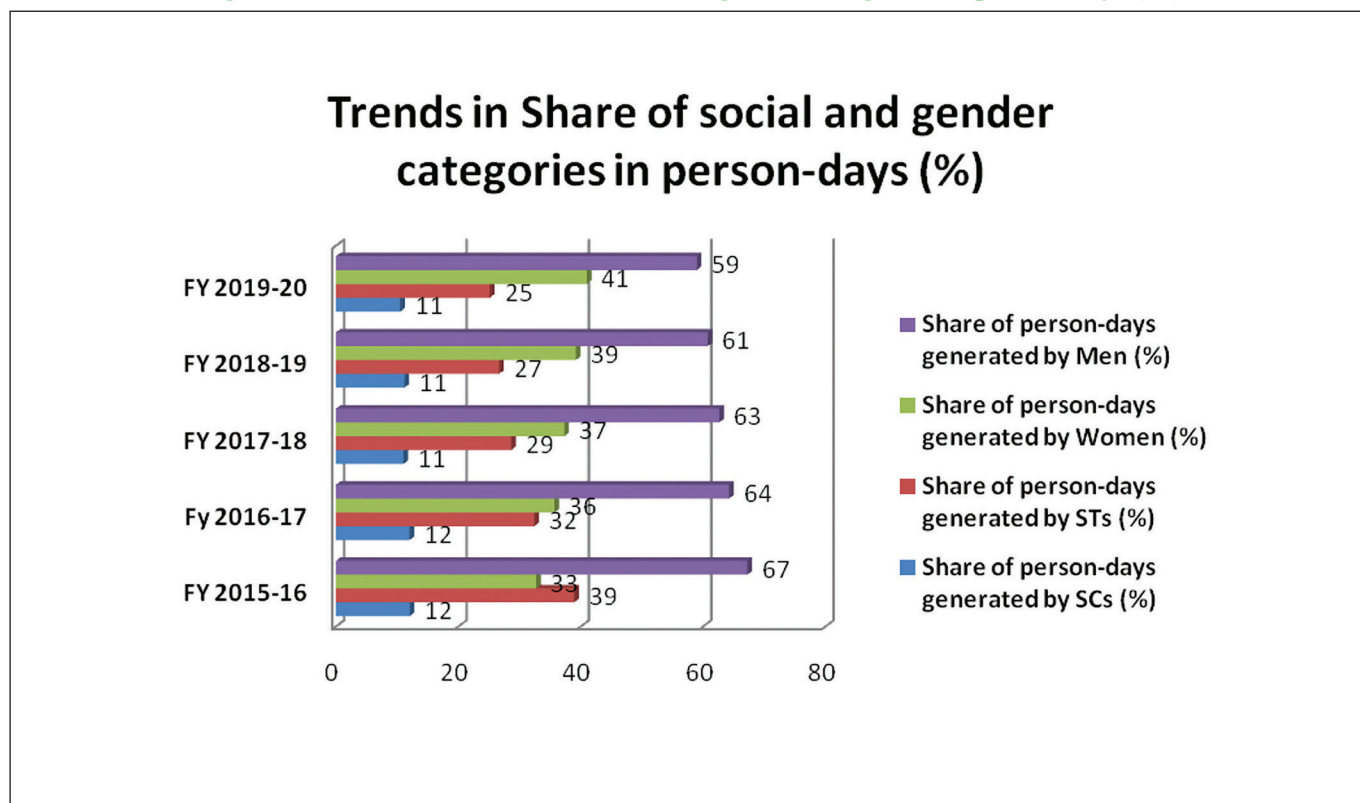
Parameters	FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016
Approved Labour Budget [In lakhs]	700	700	700	700	646.05
Person-days Generated so far [In lakhs]	473.81	536.64	592.74	707.41	585.65
% of Total LB	67.69	76.66	84.68	101.06	90.65
% as per Proportionate LB	98.9				
SC person-days% as of total person-days	10.52	11.22	11.05	12.04	12.08
ST person-days% as of total person-days	25.17	26.68	28.68	32.42	38.95
Women Person-days out of Total (%)	41.01	39.22	37.33	35.72	32.75
Average days of employment provided per Household	40.29	42.17	41.03	40.6	52.01
Average Wage-rate per day per person (Rs.)	170.98	167.99	167.98	166.98	161.97
Total no. of HHs who completed 100 Days of Wage Employment	15,602	25,991	57,524	37,140	1,74,252
Total no. of Households who Worked [In lakhs]	11.76	12.73	14.45	17.42	11.26
Total no. of Individuals who Worked [In lakhs]	14.85	16.24	19.08	24.7	15.68
Differently abled persons who worked	5614	6228	7253	7875	5745

Source: http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_lvl_details_dashboard_new.aspx accessed on 15th Dec 2019

The trends in the generation of person-days generated across the social and gender categories are displayed in figure 2. The share of person-days generated by the SCs has declined marginally from 12 per cent in the FY 2015-16 and the FY 2016-17 to 11 per cent in the FY 2017-18 and remained so since. The share of the STs

depicts a downward trend from 39 per cent in the FY 2015-16 to 25 per cent in the FY 2019-20. The share of person-days generated by women has increased from 33 per cent in the FY 2015-16 to 41 per cent in the FY 2019-20 while that of the men in the same period has fallen from 67 per cent to 59 per cent.

Figure 4.2 : Trends in Share of social and gender categories in person-days (%)



Source: Calculated from data at https://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/mgnrega_new/Nrega_home.aspx on the 15th of Dec.2019

The table given below captures the trends in the progress of works over the past five years since the FY2015-16. The number of Gram Panchayats with no expenditure under MGNREGA has increased from 104 in the FY 2016-17 to 187 in the FY2019-20. An analysis of the expenditure on different category of works reflects a steady upward trend in the aforesaid period. The proportion spent on agriculture and agriculture allied

works has witnessed a hike from 67.91 per cent in the FY2015-16 to 97.88 per cent in the FY2019-20. Similarly the amount spent on NRM expenditure, both public and individual, reflects an increase of about 9 per cent from 65 per cent in the FY 2015-16 to about 74 per cent in the FY2019-20. Of the 6.51 lakh works (both new plus spillover) that were taken up, 1,95,586 have been completed while the rest are ongoing.

Table 4.3: Trends in progress in the status of Works

Works	FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016
Number of GPs with NIL exp	187	146	127	104	133
Total number of Works Taken up (New + Spill Over) [In lakhs]	6.51	8.23	9.07	6.24	2.55
Number of Ongoing Works [In Lakhs]	4.55	4.18	6.21	4.18	1.87
Number of Completed Works	1,96,586	4,05,595	2,85,655	2,05,902	68,419
% of NRM Expenditure (Public + Individual)	74.16	60.18	51.78	74.64	65.06
% of Category B Works	79.89	85.42	80.34	54.21	34.14
% of Expenditure on Agriculture & Agriculture Allied Works	97.88	94.41	92.09	83.94	67.91

Source: http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_lvl_details_dashboard_new.aspx accessed on the 15th of Dec.2019

Box 4.2: Jharkhand topped the country in developing agricultural resources under MNREGA, according to a ranking released by the Union Ministry of Rural Development.

Jharkhand bagged the top position followed by Telangana, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Puducherry..

The initiatives undertaken at the ground level which helped the state earn laurels can be summarized as follows:

System of irrigation developed throughout the year by merging the several small streams to create larger ones

Moisture retained in the fields at all times by digging trenches around the fields

Water level raised by digging wells from house-to-house through MNREGA. Due to this, the use of surface water is fully used in the cultivation of vegetables. Apart from this, the level of ground-water also rises

Dhobas: Thousands of 10-feet dhobas were dug to make water available to the farmers without any means of irrigation

Emphasis on the development of animal husbandry such as the creation of poultry sheds etc.

etcetera to reduce dependence on agriculture for income. Income from farming products increased in animal husbandry.

The table below highlights the trends in the number of households reaching 100 days of employment according to the social category.

Table 4.4: Trends in Households reaching 100 days of employment

	Total number of households which reached 100 day limit	Total number of SC households over 100 day limit	Total number of ST households over 100 day limit
2019-20	15876	1619	4687
2018-19	25991	2799	7484
2017-18	57524	6527	16986
2016-17	37140	4584	11974
2015-16	174252	21237	68578

https://nregarep2.nic.in/netnrega/dynamic2/dynamicreport_new4.aspx accessed on 17th Dec.2019

Table 4.5 below details the trends in financial spend over the reference period FY2015-16 to the FY2019-20. Some highlights of the FY 2019-20 are visible in the speed and mode of payment-transfer to the beneficiaries. So the proportion of payments generated within 15 days

has increased significantly from 71.44 per cent in the FY 2015-16 to 99.99 per cent in the FY2019-20. Similar improvements are reflected in the mode of payment with 99.98 per cent payment done through EFMS.

Table 4.5: Trends in the Financial progress of MGNREGA

Financial Progress	FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016
Total centre release	109274.9	153805.7	135264.6	167913.2	96989.31
Total Availability	112969.8	153805.7	155718.7	190956.1	103566.7
Percentage Utilization	85.44	98.91	98.16	96.23	128.37
Total Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs.)	96,524.06	1,52,133.14	1,52,848.94	1,83,748.06	1,32,947.39
Wages (Rs. In lakhs)	80,740.86	90,371.31	99,643.17	1,18,227.67	88,090.22
Material and skilled Wages (Rs. In lakhs)	11,619.85	54,550.79	45,843.21	57,220.25	38,927.90
Material (%)	12.58	37.64	31.51	32.61	30.65

Financial Progress	FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017	FY 2015-2016
Total Administrative Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs.)	4,163.35	7,211.04	7,362.56	8,300.13	5,929.27
Administrative Expenses (%)	4.31	4.74	4.82	4.52	4.46
Average Cost Per Day Per Person (In Rs.)	233.8	262.39	255.97	257.8	237.47
% of Total Expenditure through EFMS	99.88	99.87	99.86	99.65	99.82
% payments generated within 15 days	99.99	98.94	95.12	80.21	71.44

Source: http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/all_lvl_details_dashboard_new.aspx accessed on 15th Dec.2019

Tables 4.6 and 4.7 give details of the **district-wise** physical progress under the various categories. Table 6 reflects that the highest number of job cards under the SC category was issued in Palamau and the minimum at Lohardaga. West Singhbhum and Koderma respectively had the maximum and minimum number of job cards issued under the ST category. Under the category “others” the maximum number of job cards were issued in the district of West Singhbhum and the minimum at Khunti.

Moving to the number of households which were provided employment, the maximum number of SC

households were given employment in Palamau and the minimum in Pakur, the maximum and minimum number of ST households which were given employment were in Ranchi and Koderma respectively. Giridih had the highest number and Khunti the least number of households which were provided employment under the “others” category.

Women represent almost 50 per cent of the active workers. The maximum number of women who were provided employment under MGNREGA were in Giridih and the least number were in Khunti.

Table 4.6: District wise physical progress by Social category: Job cards and Households which were provided employment FY 2019-20

District	HH issued job cards				No. of HH Provided Employment				EMP. Provided
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	No. of Women
Bokaro	33135	35563	143156	211854	6826	8752	33251	48829	25182
Chatra	67215	8227	119765	195207	17066	1795	38340	57201	30904
Deoghar	23008	28399	158829	210236	5868	6976	54525	67369	27570
Dhanbad	26237	33182	141297	200716	4694	7648	38225	50567	23858
Dumka	11313	83672	113697	208682	3334	21588	49210	74132	35314
East Singhbhum	10453	112570	92037	215060	1842	22639	16750	41231	25354
Garhwa	43897	29875	136294	210066	14521	9495	62220	86236	51599
Giridih	28856	32075	238276	299207	7985	11501	92348	111834	61891
Godda	10901	38701	156178	205780	1712	8671	33052	43435	20452
Gumla	8739	134438	54109	197286	1489	24385	12348	38222	19441
Hazaribagh	41640	15804	144157	201601	7732	3326	37714	48772	25788
Jamtara	12133	43683	74765	130581	4187	12410	33884	50481	22682
Khunti	4818	75734	21908	102460	1154	17075	5494	23723	11254
Koderma	9875	1051	67590	78516	2446	318	24151	26915	16065

District	HH issued job cards				No. of HH Provided Employment				EMP. Provided
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total	No. of Women
Latehar	21717	45481	65342	132540	8586	16095	29368	54049	29234
Lohardaga	3210	46600	24850	74660	899	11602	5822	18323	12526
Pakur	5284	80605	77274	163163	696	12374	14126	27196	13048
Palamau	83541	27499	158428	269468	28400	7846	49261	85507	45622
Ramgarh	6656	20094	46500	73250	1926	6224	17071	25221	14900
Ranchi	19065	155628	147141	321834	3471	27294	31239	62004	34988
Sahibganj	8832	56818	98036	163686	1301	9475	20776	31552	13656
Seraikela Kharsawan	9202	71426	83525	164153	2224	18549	22727	43500	28963
Simdega	11410	77936	28653	117999	2773	20000	9491	32264	16753
West Singhbhum	8469	209949	67557	285975	943	22398	8876	32217	17668
Total	509606	1465010	2459364	4433980	132075	308436	740269	1180780	624712

http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/state_html/empstatusnewall_scst.aspx?page=S&lflag=eng&state_name=JHARKHAND&state_code=34&fin_year=2019-2020&source=national&Digest=nAW75GZcSq7wwwQ9UFJ0eA (accessed on 18th Dec. 2019)

The developments in the districts under the number of person-days generated as well as the number of families completing 100 days of employment-disaggregated under different social classes under the MGNREGA programme are represented in table 4.7 given below.

As reflected in the table-maximum and the least number of person-days generated amongst the SC were in Palamau and Pakur respectively. Similarly, Ranchi and Koderma had the highest and the lowest number of person-days generated by the ST. Among the other social groups, Giridih and Lohardaga had the highest and the least person-days generated. Aggregated across all social classes, Palamau generated the maximum and Lohardaga the minimum. Women generated the maximum person-days in Giridih and the least in Lohardaga.

MGNREGA envisaged providing minimum 100 days of employment to the rural poor in a calendar year. The maximum number of families completing 100 days of employment in the FY 2019-20 was recorded in Jamtara and the least in the district of Sahebgunj. Disaggregating by social class we find that the maximum number of SC households completing 100 days of employment was in the district of Chatra and the least in both Pakur and Khunti where only 1 family each could achieve 100 days of employment. Similarly Gumla and Koderma respectively had the highest and the least number of ST households completing 100 days of employment. Across the other social groups, Jamtara and West Singhbhum had the highest and lowest number of households reaching this stipulated number.

Table 4.7: District-wise Person-days generated and Households reaching 100 days limit in FY 2019-20

Districts	No. of Person-days generated					Families Completed 100 Days			
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	SCs	STs	Others	Total
Bokaro	246936	328680	1264985	1840601	722589	23	33	102	158
Chatra	613593	69792	1474293	2157678	952657	260	25	669	954
Deoghar	234739	292214	2186976	2713929	926835	27	58	288	373
Dhanbad	200901	330070	1717776	2248747	885319	117	207	684	1008
Dumka	156577	927801	2327062	3411440	1352175	53	387	815	1255

Districts	No. of Person-days generated					Families Completed 100 Days			
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women	SCs	STs	Others	Total
East Singhbhum	68696	853573	585805	1508074	668891	16	285	183	484
Garhwa	584584	374214	2730420	3689218	1556685	134	68	621	823
Giridih	313572	457624	3846405	4617601	2178047	51	146	596	793
Godda	72783	369628	1444487	1886898	677995	9	119	400	528
Gumla	62572	992055	547527	1602154	593088	35	548	332	915
Hazaribagh	296608	126756	1526883	1950247	873586	147	53	765	965
Jamtara	225902	616701	1811982	2654585	878197	234	453	1141	1828
Khunti	46373	661411	213182	920966	325325	1	153	49	203
Koderma	97029	13735	974594	1085358	548710	20	4	169	193
Latehar	363510	636273	1227680	2227463	956055	90	168	349	607
Lohardaga	31554	394561	205991	632106	289724	14	279	101	394
Pakur	26515	475204	557989	1059708	386223	1	37	60	98
Palamau	887613	250230	1586896	2724739	1080902	146	40	323	509
Ramgarh	95826	275711	813890	1185427	480764	63	223	530	816
Ranchi	119222	992827	1223443	2335492	985194	50	437	639	1126
Sahibganj	43239	304197	716909	1064345	405778	3	25	48	76
Seraikela Kharsawan	101660	732973	1014526	1849159	868152	48	359	427	834
Simdega	109662	810399	390619	1310680	510600	70	524	240	834
West Singhbhum	32385	736194	324829	1093408	493324	7	56	39	102
Total	5032051	12022823	30715149	47770023	19596815	1619	4687	9570	15876

http://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/state_html/empstatusnewall_scst.aspx?page=S&lflag=eng&state_name=JHARKHAND&state_code=34&fin_year=2019-2020&source=national&Digest=nAW75GZcSq7wwwQ9UFJOeA (accessed on 18th Dec. 2019)

Other recent initiatives under MGNREGA

Social Audit

Social audit is a process of reviewing official records and determining whether the state-reported expenditures reflect the actual money spent on the ground. Social audit has been made mandatory for the purpose of enhancing local governance, particularly for strengthening accountability and transparency in the implementation of the MGNREGA programme and thereby identifying gaps and enhancing its efficacy. 51 per cent of the total 4403 Gram Panchayats in the state planned for audit atleast once in the FY 2019-20. Excluding Bokaro, Giridih, Khunti, Ranchi, Sahibganj

and Seraikela Kharsawan, in all the other districts more than 50 per cent of the Gram panchayats had planned for social audit at least once in the FY 2019-20. Ranchi had the least number with only 37 per cent.

MGNREGS-NRLM-CFT

NRLM-MGNREGS CFT Convergence project is part of the initiative taken by MoRD to strengthen the MGNREGA planning and implementation processes through regular hand-holding support to the community and government by deploying the Cluster Facilitation team at the (CFT) Panchayat Level. The CFT acts as the interface between the community institutions and the GP. They make plans and prepare estimates for

the GP but the actual execution rests with the NREGA personnel.

This vision of the convergence is to provide sustainable income through community-asset-creation and individual-asset-creation and the increased participation of women. This requires community-participation in planning, implementation and monitoring. The aim of the CFTs is to achieve this.

Progress update:

- MoU Signed with 28 CSOs for 76 blocks
- In the first year of project, coverage is 186 CFTs in 21 districts
- Release of 5% of amount released to the 17 CSOs
- Utilization certificates received except for a few partners
- Recruitment of CFT functionaries are almost completed for 64 blocks.

Impact of CFT:

- Provided valuable feedback on the ground realities of MGNREGA which helped the department streamline the process of sanctioning schemes, issuing detailed guidelines on the role of the Panchayats and guidelines for the procurement of material.
- Enabled the department to carry out pilot-projects on mango plantation in MGNREGA (under the state sponsored scheme *Birsa Munda Bagwani Project*), SHG mates and training of the Gram Panchayat members on MGNREGA
- Alerted the department of the irregularities such as use of machines, closing of schemes without

completing payments, wrong deletion of job-cards, inability of the households to complete 100 days of work etc.

- Improved the implementation of MGNREGA in the blocks by helping workers demand for job-cards and work, helped to improve the quality of structures, monitored timely payment of wages and helped workers to register a complaint in the case of violation of their entitlements etc.

Convergence:

- Framework for complementary convergence of MGNREGA assets with schemes of the Department of Agriculture prepared
- Convergence with IFAD-funded JTELP project
- Registering MGNREGA workers with the construction workers' Cess Board through the Department of Labour
- Standard Operating Procedure for the convergence of IWMP with MGNREGA notified
- Convergence with Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Horticulture, WCD, JOHAR, JHIMDI etc.

Geo-MGNREGA

Under this, assets that are created across the country related to water harvesting, drought relief, flood control activities, sanitation etc. are geo-tagged. Satellite-derived-location-based services are being utilized for the planning and monitoring of nearly 2 million assets annually through the use of mobile-based geo-tagging.

Target-Gram Panchayats have been identified for GIS planning across all the districts of the state. The details of the achievements under Geo tagging are depicted in table given below.

Table 4.8: District-wise progress under Geo MGNREGA in FY 2019-20

FY 2019-20			
Districts	Target (GPs identified for GIS Plan)	Number of GPs with GIS based plans uploaded in NREGASoft (% of total GPs)	No of works
Bokaro	18	0	0
Chatra	24	0	0
Deoghar	20	0	0
Dhanbad	20	9	0
Dumka	20	0	0
East Singhbhum	22	0	0
Garhwa	40	1	0

FY 2019-20			
Districts	Target (GPs identified for GIS Plan)	Number of GPs with GIS based plans uploaded in NREGASoft (% of total GPs)	No of works
Giridih	26	5	0
Godda	18	2	0
Gumla	24	0	0
Hazaribagh	32	17	18
Jamtara	12	4	0
Khunti	12	4	0
Koderma	12	1	0
Latehar	18	11	227
Lohardaga	14	3	0
Pakur	12	0	0
Palamau	42	7	0
Ramgarh	12	0	2
Ranchi	36	2	1
Sahibganj	18	9	0
Seraikela Kharsawan	18	0	0
Simdega	20	2	0
West Singhbhum	36	2	23
Total	526	79	271

Source: https://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/mgnrega_new/Nrega_home.aspx accessed on 18th Dec.2019

e-SAKSHAM

It is a digital platform for providing training in the use of GIS based applications such as Bhuvan Portal, Google

earth pro etc. Details of the trainings provided in the FY 2019-20 under e-Saksham both at the district and the block levels are summarized in the table given below.

Table 4.9: Training provided at the district and the block levels under e-Saksham in FY 2019-20

Districts	DTRT Training Status				BTRT Training Status			
	Batches		Trainees		Batches		Trainees	
	Completed	Ongoing	Trained	Ongoing	Completed	Ongoing	Trained	Ongoing
Bokaro	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Deoghar	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	0
Dhanbad	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
East Singhbhum	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Giridih	1	0	14	0	1	0	34	0
Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0
Latehar	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Pakur	1	0	2	0	1	0	12	0
Ranchi	4	0	84	0	14	0	438	0
Total	10	0	108	0	20	0	514	0

https://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/mgnrega_new/Nrega_home.aspx accessed on 18th Dec.2019

Jharkhand Rural Livelihood Mission

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a flagship programme of MoRD, GOI, towards the reduction of rural poverty across the nation. The key objective of the mission is to improve the well-being of the disadvantaged communities through the process of universal social-mobilizing and capacity- building of rural poor. The formation of women self-help groups is central to the implementation of rural development programmes. Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) was formed as an autonomous society in the year 2009 within the Rural Development Department, Government of Jharkhand. The society is created to serve as a special-purpose-vehicle for the smooth implementation of poverty-reduction schemes and programmes in the state. JSLPS has been designated as the nodal agency by the state government to implement the NRLM programme in Jharkhand.

Programmes implemented by JSLPS

Coverage and expansion

Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS), Department of Rural Development, Govt. of Jharkhand is committed towards promoting livelihood for the marginalized, deprived and disadvantaged women of the rural community, in the state. It aims to create a socio-economically developed Jharkhand through inclusive growth strategies for empowering the underprivileged members of the vulnerable communities/groups through social mobilization, financial inclusion, livelihood promotion and skill development.

The society is executing different programmes which have a consistent and lasting impact on poverty-alleviation, women empowerment, equity and ownerships in livelihood programmes of the state. This has led to emancipations, welfare and successful benefits for the families in the rural space of Jharkhand.

The society in a very short span has firmly anchored itself by effectively extending its outreach to some of the remotest locations of this state. Several successful stories of women breaking the poverty-inertia from the traditionally marginalized sections have further boosted the moral of SRLM leading to tangible benefits and wealth-ascendancy.

The society has its outreach in all the 24 districts of the state, and aspires to leave its indelible imprints in all the 263 Blocks of the state under the ambit of intensive, resource-block and home grown model for (or partnership) categories. Collaborative partnerships and symbolic relationships have led to a better convergence between departments for greater access to entitlements and benefits for the deprived population. Table 4.10 given below depicts the progress under NRLM over the past three years. JSPLS has established its presence in all the 253 blocks covering 4368 Gram Panchayats and 24700 villages. The number of village-organizations has grown to 15171 in the FY 2019-20; an increase of 7842 as compared to the FY 2017-18. There are now 223,285 SHGs and 2,791,063 households which have been mobilized to join the SHGs.

Table 4.10: Coverage and expansion under JSLPS

Activities	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20 (as on 25 th Oct)
No. of Blocks	200	263	263
No. of Panchayats	2765	3244	4368
No. of Villages	15733	21340	24700
No. of SHGs	132514	193165	223285
No. of Households Mobilized in SHGs	1656425	2414563	2791063
No. of Village- Organizations	7229	12564	15171

Source: JSLPS

Financial Inclusion

SHG Credit linkage

SHG Credit-linkage under the NRLM programme is one of the key interventions fulfilling the aspirations of rural women towards self-dignity and self-reliance. As on 25th Sept. 2019 around 1.12 lakhs SHGs have been

linked with banks and Rs 989 cr. mobilized through these SHGs. The money raised and saved via these SHGs is utilized by the women-members for various purposes ranging from the education of their children to the wedding of their kids. Often these women use this money for medical contingencies.

Revolving Fund/Community Investment fund-

As in October 2019, 94000 SHGs have received the revolving fund (RF) whereas 37,000 have received the community investment fund (CIF) and these are being used for consumption as well as production-purposes and are rotating among the SHGs members. Total of Rs.513 Cr are disbursed as RF and CIF.

Business Correspondent Model

Alternate Banking Services is envisaged as a key strategy to provide access to financial services and its long-term sustainability in rural Jharkhand. JSLPS has helped create a network of 788 Business Correspondent (BC) agents who work at the village level and provide banking services at door steps. JSLPS reviews their performance and regularly conducts capacity building workshops with these BCs.

Livelihood Intervention

In Jharkhand, under **Deen Dayal Antyodaya (DAY) NRLM**, Sakhi Mandals are the edifice of the livelihood intervention, at the farm level and are developing numerous institutions in these villages. These Village Organizations (VOs) have also been formed to further intensify the livelihood interventions. The Livelihood sub-Committees have been formed within VOs for better implementation, monitoring and transparency. But in order to promote business entities, Producer Groups are deemed to be the pivotal points as far as collectivization of produce is concerned.

Strategies for Livelihood layering

Geographical coverage and deepening of livelihood activities:

During the FY 2017-18, livelihood-interventions were expanded to 95 blocks. In the FY 2018-19, the expansion and deepening of livelihood sectoral interventions covered a total of 150 blocks. From the current financial year this has become the core intervention for all the blocks going forward.

System of Crop Intensification (SCI) and vegetable cultivation:

A total of 5,48,336 households have been facilitated with various farm based livelihood strategies, among which the SRI and vegetable-cultivation are prominent activities. Community Cadres have been developed to provide support to the farmers at the village level.

Capacity building at three levels

- SHG level/community members

- AKM level/CRP i.e. community cadre
- VO/livelihood sub-committee level

Goat based Livelihood intervention

The livelihood intervention through the promotion of goat rearing was commoditized through community resource-persons encapsulated as Aajeevika Pashu Sakhi. 2.2 lakh households are engaged in livestock or small ruminants.

Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture:

Community Managed Sustainability Agriculture (CMSA) was taken-up through the trained AKMs in the different blocks with specific strategies.

Under the ultra-poor strategy of CMSA the following activities are being carried out-

- The existing or new community-livelihoods resource persons/AKM (two in each village) replaced.
- VO sub-committee on livelihoods are formed and nurtured.
- Focus is on the poorest-of-the-poor to bring them in the agricultural fold and provide them with the proven package of practices.

Identification of organic clusters and further intervention

37 organic clusters were identified through 5 organic CRP drives in the blocks where the potential of livelihood farm-activities was perceived and where community cadres (AKM & APS) existed. The aim is to identify around 80 such organic clusters. Further, 3226 farmers were mobilized under the organic cluster development programme.

Aajeevika Sansadhan Kendra (ASK)-

JSLPS has focused on goat, backyard poultry and duck-based livelihood intervention and the emphasis was on the establishment of Resources Centre named as “**Aajeevika Sansadhan Kendra**” and its operationalization in blocks. The process for establishing these entities as chick-hardening has been initiated. In addition to this these ASK are developed as business entities for chick-hardening centre (for 25 days old chick).

Producers' Group/Producers' Company

In the FY 2019-20, 212 Producers' groups were promoted to initiate the agricultural activities/business involving more farmers and engaging in bulk production for better returns.

Non-Farm Intervention

Training and Production Centre (TPC):

Training and Production Centre (TPC) has been established as state of the art centre with all modern

machineries and equipment. The TPC is providing support in preparing school uniforms for government schools, bags for the Dakiya scheme/DAY-NRLM and to the other departments.

Table 4.11: Progress under training by JSPLS

Indicators	Annual Target (2019-20)	Progress of the current Financial Year	Cumulative achievements as on 25 th Aug 2019
Total Youths Trained	24115	6404	36301
Total Youths Placed	Centre-70, Training centre capacity-10632		
No. of Youths trained under RSETI	17460	6836	125829

Source: JSLPS

Solar Light (SoUL) Project:

18 Assembling and Distribution Centres and 120 enterprises for Repair and Maintenance have been established. Approximately 8.2 lakh solar lights have been distributed.

Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

The Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) programme of the Government of India aims to improve the status of women in agriculture and bridge the gender-gap that still exists in the Indian agrarian world to bring about systemic changes in the sector. Launched in 2010-2011, the programme was initiated through Aajeevika – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), with a specific agenda to:

- create sustainable livelihood-institutions around agriculture and allied activities
- create sector-specific, geography-specific best package of practices
- create a wide pool of community resource persons for scaling up livelihood-interventions in the entire country

Programme Objectives

- To facilitate sustainable changes through capacity building: training and orientation initiatives are designed to build the capacity of women-farmers so that they are not only equipped with the technical knowledge to efficiently manage their family-farms and resources, but also empowered with the skills to emerge as community-leaders in their own right.
- To strengthen livelihood and nutrition security: by promoting the cultivation of indigenous varieties

through sustainable agricultural practices that are in sync with the natural ecology of farmlands, and to strengthen livelihood and nutrition security for women farmers. In order to further strengthen their livelihood and economic security, we also plan to promote initiatives that diversify women's income base through alternate income generation programmes.

- To raise awareness among women farmers: poor literacy levels and little exposure to the world outside their own communities leave many women-farmers unaware of the various government programmes and schemes that may be beneficial to them. Often, they have little understanding of their own rights as citizens of the country and require guidance to avail their entitlements. GREEN works to raise their awareness-levels so that they may make the best use of these programmes.
- To enable institutional development: we aim to initiate community-based organizations which strengthen MKSP intervention programmes, and sustain positive changes in the community long after programme completion. These include improving the effectiveness of Self Help Group (SHG) initiatives, Community Seed Banks (CSBs) and Sustainable Agriculture Resource Centres (SARC). It is hoped that such institutional development, rooted in self-governance and lead by community members themselves will ultimately led agrarian communities on the road to autonomy.

The table below enumerates the district-progress in the state under the MKSP in the FY 2019-20. Mahila Kisans

have been galvanized across 10 districts and trained. Today there are 27,327 of them trained under this programme with Ranchi and East Singhbhum leading the way. 429 villages across 139 Gram Panchayats in 25 blocks of these 10 districts have been brought under the fold of MKSP.

Organic clusters: The department has been working

relentlessly to create organic clusters at the village levels. As in November 2019, work has progressed across 17 of the 24 districts of the state i.e. Pakur, Ranchi, Dumka, West and East Singhbhum, Latehar, Chatra, Jamtara, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Simdega and Giridih. 209 organic-clusters have been formed across 1186 villages covering 216 GPs, spread across 69 blocks of the afore mentioned 17 districts.

Table 4.12: Summary of district-wise project progress under MKSP

Names of Districts	No. Of Blocks	No. Of GPs	No. Of Villages	No. Of PIAs	No. Of Projects	No. Of Mahila Kisans
Ranchi	4	18	80	2	2	6222
East Singhbhum	4	24	74	2	2	4787
Ramgarh	1	28	43	1	1	3000
Latehar	3	14	39	2	2	2986
Palamau	4	13	26	1	1	2418
West Singhbhum	2	11	51	2	2	2317
Hazaribagh	3	11	43	1	1	2200
Simdega	1	4	15	1	1	1398
Khunti	1	8	29	1	1	1024
Dumka	2	8	29	1	1	975
Total	25	139	429	8	8	27327

<http://mksp.gov.in/ProjectSummaryDistrict.nic> accessed on 17th Dec.2019

Key Interventions by JSLPS under MKSP

Tamarind Processing:

Collectivization of 412 metric tons of tamarind was done by involving 8750 farmers. Tamarind- processing (e.g. de-seeding, brick making) was done by 13 dedicated processing units.

Essential Oil Distillation Unit

There are 8 distillation units that have been established in 7 blocks of Jharkhand where in 560 farmers are engaged with the work of these distillations units.

Lac Processing Unit

Under NTFP (Non timber forest produce) Scientific Lac cultivation and Tamarind value-chain-activities were undertaken in 16 blocks of Jharkhand across 6 districts i.e. Ranchi, Latehar, Simdega, Gumla, W.Singhbhum and Khunti. There are 25000 farmers covered under the lac cultivation programme with an objective to collect and process lac through scientific methods. Under scientific lac cultivation it is envisaged to promote various interventions through the promotion of 150 Producer Groups

Resham

2000 farmers are undergoing training in basic seed rearing for Resham production. JSLPS helps in supporting the commercial rearers, reelers, spinners and the weavers across the proposed locations. The Basic Seed Production Unit (BSPU) is an important component for the basic seed production which is carried out in a period of 7 months. During the year 2018-19 altogether 3800 farmers were supported for commercial crop-rearing, 250 farmers were supported to establish CFC for post cocoon activities. At present, 31 CSPSUs have been established and 161000 DLFs have been produced by basic farmers through the promotion of 150 ARMs. 3 Cocoon Banks have been developed.

Promotion of Medicinal Plant

The core agenda is to nurture sustainable institutions around medicinal plants/herbs/shrubs based- livelihood-model by value-adding before and after harvesting, collection-practices, market-linkages, and regenerating the plants and valuable species for the sustainability of this sector. This has been initiated in 10 blocks across five districts of Jharkhand (Hazaribagh, Latehar, West

Singhbhum, Simdega and Khunti.) There are different NTFP and medicinal plants which have been taken for intervention which include Lemon grass cultivation and oil distillation, Vetivar, geranium, karanj, Kusum, Chiraunji, Aonla, Tulsi, Kalmegh etc. Altogether 9 oil distillation-units have been set up during this period.

The department has been working relentlessly to create organic clusters at the village levels. As in November 2019, work has progressed across 17 of the 24 districts of the state i.e. Pakur, Ranchi, Dumka, West and East Singhbhum, Latehar, Chatra, Jamtara, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Khunti, Simdega, Giridih. 209 organic clusters have been formed across 1186 villages covering 216 GPs spread across 69 blocks of the afore mentioned 17 districts.

Social Development

Witch Hunting Prevention Campaign and Anti Human Trafficking:

- Carried out in 484 villages of 20 blocks with the identification of 901 cases.
- 322 SHGs have been trained on Witch Hunting Prevention and Anti Human Trafficking
- 779 trafficking cases were identified.

PVTG – DAKIYA Scheme:

“DAKIYA” scheme is a Central Government scheme for the Primitive Tribal Groups. In Jharkhand there are eight Primitive Tribal Groups, i.e. Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Pahariya, Sabar, Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya. Under this scheme, all the PTG households get 35 kg of rice per month free of cost at their doorsteps. These rice packets are packaged by the women of Self Help Groups. In Palamau, 4,763 households are covered under the PTG Dakiya Scheme.

Out of a total 71176 PVTG HH (source: Aahar Portal) 26,000 households were included in the SHG folds through 2435 PVTG SHGs. These PVTG SHGs are involved in the packaging of food grains, mainly rice, under the PDS scheme for providing at the door step of PVTG families.

Other Social Development Initiatives

- 3.45 lakh IHHL have been constructed by VOs/SakhiMandal
- 1881 Elderly and 1094 PVTG groups were formed
- Approximately 3500 VOs are trained on FNHWs (Food, nutrition, health and wash) issues and

discussions initiated in VOs meetings, VOs are attending VHND (Village health and nutrition day) and are actively involved in creating awareness.

- 650 victims were identified in Witch hunting prevention campaign
- 453 PWDs groups and 632 elderly groups were formed

Other Initiatives

- **Ajeevika Canteen:** 90 Canteens are being run by the community-institutions and many of them are in the government-premises
- **Community Based Monitoring System:** 800 Community-monitors trained from amongst the SHG members are engaged in the regular monitoring of SHGs and VOs on all standard parameters
- **Community Journalists:** 500 community-based-journalists from amongst the SHG members have been engaged under partnership with any one leading newspaper of state.
- **Ajeevika One Touch Centre:** 10 Ajeevika Touch Centres have been activated for providing Government e-services at the cluster Level.
- **Custom Hiring Centre:** 537 centres have been established to provide various services at the community level.
- Total 2500 Producer Groups (including Johar) have been formed and are being nurtured to take up a higher order of cultivations, aggregations and value-chain.

Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification Micro Drip Irrigation (JHIMDI)

Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation (JHIMDI) Project has been launched by the state government with the objective to enhance household-incomes through diversified farming and on-farm activities. JSLPS conducts workshops for the capacity-building of communities on improved MDI technology and packaging practices of crops for wider dissemination of technology, collectivization of the products and linkages with market and convergence with government programmes for replication.

The project is being implemented in 30 blocks across 9 districts of Jharkhand i.e. Ranchi, Giridih, Pakur, West Singhbhum, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, Khunti and Dumka)

As on September 2019, 5097 farmers have been registered for the installation of Micro Drip irrigation and 1865 have been installed by the MDI in the identified blocks. By the end of the current FY the aim is to reach 7000 farmers.

JOHAR

The development-objective of the Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth (JOHAR) Project, funded by the World Bank, is to enhance and diversify household-income in select farm and non-farm sectors for targeted beneficiaries in the project areas of Jharkhand. Over 200,000 rural households and some 3,500 farmer producer groups are expected to benefit from the project with women as principal actors in production, processing and marketing. Women SHG members, including those from the scheduled castes and tribes, and small holders and landless households from 17 districts and 68 blocks of rural Jharkhand are expected to benefit.

The project comprises of three components.

- 1) The first component, diversified and resilient production and value addition will support collectives of small producers and interventions for diversification, intensification, and value-addition in the selected sub-sectors of high-value agriculture (HVA), livestock, non-timber

forest produce (NTFP), fisheries, and irrigation. It consists of the following sub-components: (i) rural-producer-collectives; (ii) high-value- agriculture development; (iii) livestock development; (iv) fishery development; (v) non-timber forest produce development; and (vi) irrigation system development.

- 2) The second component will involve support for promoting market-access and private sector participation, fostering skill development relevant to the chief value chains, and facilitating the development of pro-poor agricultural finance systems. It consists of the following sub-components: (i) market access and private sector participation; (ii) skill, jobs, and enterprise-development; and (iii) pro-poor agricultural finance systems.
- 3) The third component, project and knowledge-management-objective is to establish effective project management and facilitate strong knowledge-management

Many of the physical activities and achievements under the project JOHAR being implemented by JSLPS have been summarized in the preceding section under NRLM. The subsequent table below describes the financial progress made under the project in the FY2018-19 and FY2019-20.

Table 4.13: Financial progress report on project “JOHAR” implemented by JSLPS

Particulars	As in March 2018	Achievements of the FY 2018-2019	Achievements of the FY 2019-20 (As in Sept 2019)	Cumulative Achievement as in Sept 2019
Programme Outreach				
No. of districts entered	13	4	0	17
No. of blocks entered	27	25	13	65
No. of villages covered	596	1750	469	2815
No. of PGs formed	596	1750	469	2815
No. of HH covered under PGs	30329	69246	23257	122832
No. of SC/ST HH covered	19000	45045	11968	76013
No. of PGs with saving accounts	229	1478	674	2381
No. of PGs received PG start-up grant	0	1169	745	1914

Particulars	As in March 2018	Achievements of the FY 2018-2019	Achievements of the FY 2019-20 (As in Sept 2019)	Cumulative Achievement as in Sept 2019
No. of social Cadres developed (AKM, APS, AVM, AMMetc.)	950	4723	1107	6780
High value Agricultural Progress				
No. of HH/ Farmers covered under high value agriculture (HVA)	12821	59347	15427	87595
No. of HHs which received HVA input grant	0	28831	28000	56831
No. of soil-testing labs established	0	0	60	60
No. of vermin-compost pits established	0	550	315	865
No. of modern nurseries established at PG Level	0	10	18	28
Livestock Progress				
No. of HHs covered under Livestock (Piggery / Goatery / BYP)	5087	16037	5807	26931
No. HHs which received Grant for shed construction	0	4051	2070	6121
No. of sheds completed	0	1232	1695	2937
No. of HHs which received revolving grant for livestock	0	3695	10867	14562
No. of HHs which received animal grant	0	0	4329	4329
Fishery progress				
No. of HHs which covered under Fishery	1144	5728	3280	10152
No. of HHs which received input grant	0	1560	3127	4687
NTFP Progress				
No. of HHs under NTFP (Lac, lemon grass, Moringa, Tamarind etc.)	794	9732	7962	18488
Irrigation Progress				
No. of irrigation DPRs Prepared	75	551	199	825

Particulars	As in March 2018	Achievements of the FY 2018-2019	Achievements of the FY 2019-20 (As in Sept 2019)	Cumulative Achievement as in Sept 2019
No. of irrigation schemes installed	0	0	104	104
No. of HHs covered under irrigation schemes	0	0	2254	2254
No. of PGs which received grant for 0.5/ 1 HP solar movable pumps	0	0	30	30
Agri- Business and Marketing progress				
No. of FPOs formed and made functional with system in place	0	9	7	16
Total no. of PGs involved in collective-marketing	0	324	398	722
Total volume of input/output business done by PG (in lakhs)	0	0	0	576

Source: JSLPS

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

The major objective of PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field-level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water, use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water-saving technologies (**More crop per drop**), enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water-conservation-practices by exploring the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for peri-urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in the precision irrigation system.

PMKSY has been conceived as amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). The scheme is being implemented by the Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development. The Ministry of Rural Development is to mainly undertake rain-water-conservation, construction of farm ponds, water harvesting structures, small check-dams,

contour bunding etc. MoWR, RD & GR, are to undertake various measures for the creation of assured irrigation sources, construction of diversion canals, field channels, water diversion/lift irrigation, including development of water-distribution systems. The Ministry of Agriculture will promote efficient water conveyance and precision-water-application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns in the farms “(JalSinchan)”, construction of micro-irrigation structures to supplement source-creation activities, extension activities for the promotion of scientific-moisture-conservation and agronomic measures

Programme architecture of PMKSY is envisaged to adopt a ‘decentralized State level planning and projected execution’ structure to allow states to draw up their own irrigation-development-plans based on the District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and the State Irrigation Plan (SIP).

Key achievements under Micro-irrigation in Jharkhand

The table given below depicts the targets and achievements for both drip and sprinkler irrigation for the FY 2019-20 across the 24 districts of the state. The total physical target in the FY 2019-20 under drip-irrigation was 5670 hectares of which 1371.82 ha or 14.89 per cent was covered. The achievement under

sprinkler-irrigation was marginally better with 16.87 per cent or 540.58 ha covered as against the physical target of 5664 ha. The best performing district was Gumla

with 44.75 per cent total coverage followed by Chatra with 29.25 per cent total coverage against their physical targets. Simdega had the lowest achievement.

Table 4.14: Physical progress in Micro-irrigation in the FY 2019-20

Districts	Physical Target for 2019-20 (area in ha)		Total Physical Target (ha) for 2019-20	Physical Achievements Up To December, 2019 (ha)		Total Physical Achievements Up To December, 2019 (ha)	% Achievement
	Drip	Sprinkler		Drip	Sprinkler		
Bokaro	265	265	530	104.93		104.93	19.8
Chatra	290	290	580	100.13	69.51	169.64	29.25
Deoghar	185	185	370				
Dhanbad	200	200	400	26.3		26.3	6.58
Dumka	195	195	390	43.22	0.61	43.83	11.24
East Singhbhum	275	275	550	28.57		28.57	5.19
Garhwa	190	190	380	5.3	64.12	69.42	18.27
Giridih	200	200	400	18.14	4.47	22.61	5.65
Godda	50	50	100				
Gumla	610	610	1220	342.89	203.04	545.93	44.75
Hazaribagh	375	375	750	64.41		64.41	8.59
Jamtara	50	50	100				
Khunti	360	360	720	102.76	39.29	142.05	19.73
Koderma	50	50	100	4.69	14.8	19.49	19.49
Latehar	210	204	414	21.73	19.99	41.72	10.08
Lohardaga	305	305	610	77.39	48.49	125.88	20.64
Pakur	60	60	120				
Palamau	215	215	430		16.73	16.73	3.89
Ramgarh	250	250	500	16.15		16.15	3.23
Ranchi	625	625	1250	285.44	49.85	335.29	26.82
Sahibganj	50	50	100				
Seraikela Kharsawan	295	295	590	81.75		81.75	13.86
Simdega	195	195	390	7.09		7.09	1.82
West Singhbhum	170	170	340	40.93	9.68	50.61	14.89
Total	5670	5664	11334	1371.82	540.58	1912.4	16.87

https://pmksy.gov.in/microirrigation/Physical_Report.aspx accessed on 17th Dec. 2019

The table below enumerates the physical targets for micro irrigation under both drip and sprinkler as well as the achievements for the FY 2019-20. The details for each of the 24 districts in the state are depicted. In the reference period the state achieved a total of 17.29 per cent of its total financial target of Rs.4275 lakhs till the

month of November. 9 per cent and 24.22 per cent of the financial targets were achieved under sprinkler and drip irrigation respectively. Gumla was the best performing district followed by Ranchi, Chatra and Bokaro. As was evident from the analysis of the physical progress, Simdega reported the lowest achievement.

Table 4.15: Financial progress in Micro-irrigation in FY 2019-20

District	Financial Target for 2019-20 (Rs.lakhs)		Total Financial target for 2019-20 (Rs. lakhs)	Financial Achievements up to November 2019-20 (Rs.lakhs)		Total Financial Achievements up to November 2019-20 (Rs. lakhs)	% Achievement
	Drip	Sprinkler		Drip	Sprinkler		
Bokaro	108.77	91.12	199.89	41.78	8.55	50.33	25.18
Chatra	119.03	99.72	218.75	43.35	13.74	57.09	26.1
Deoghar	75.94	63.61	139.55				
Dhanbad	82.09	68.77	150.86	12.81		12.81	8.49
Dumka	80.04	67.06	147.1	16.16	0.19	16.35	11.11
East Singhbhum	112.88	94.56	207.44	11		11	5.3
Garhwa	77.98	65.33	143.31	1.86	20.15	22.01	15.36
Giridih	82.09	68.77	150.86	8.59	2.08	10.67	7.07
Godda	20.53	17.19	37.72				
Gumla	250.38	209.76	460.14	133.49	68.18	201.67	43.83
Hazaribagh	153.92	128.95	282.87	27.41		27.41	9.69
Jamtara	20.53	17.19	37.72				
Khunti	147.76	123.79	271.55	46.17	12.02	58.19	21.43
Koderma	20.53	17.19	37.72	1.99	5.22	7.21	19.11
Latehar	86.2	70.2	156.4	7.8	6.26	14.06	8.99
Lohardaga	125.19	104.88	230.07	31.62	15.05	46.67	20.29
Pakur	24.63	20.63	45.26				
Palamau	88.25	73.94	162.19		4.65	4.65	2.87
Ramgarh	102.62	85.97	188.59	6.22		6.22	3.3
Ranchi	256.53	214.92	471.45	120.36	16.24	136.6	28.97
Sahibganj	20.53	17.19	37.72				
Seraikela Kharsawan	121.08	101.44	222.52	34.73		34.73	15.61
Simdega	80.04	67.06	147.1	2.64		2.64	1.79
West Singhbhum	69.78	58.46	128.24	15.79	3.11	18.9	14.74
Total	2327.32	1947.7	4275.02	563.77	175.44	739.21	17.29

https://pmksy.gov.in/microirrigation/Financial_Report.aspx accessed on 17th Dec.2019

PMKSY (Watershed) by the Department of Land Resources, MoRD

- Building water harvesting structures such as

- check-dams, nala-bund, farm-ponds, tanks etc.
- Capacity-building, entry point activities, ridge-area-treatment, drainage-line-treatment, soil

and moisture conservation, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture- development, livelihood-activities for the asset-less persons and production system and micro enterprises for the small and marginal farmers etc.

- Effective rainfall management like field bunding, contour bunding/trenching, staggered trenching,

land leveling, mulching etc.

The physical-plan-achievement of the state under the watershed activities for the FY 2019-20 are reflected in the table below. 32 farms ponds were built across the state with a total storage capacity of 17146 cubic metres. For ground water-recharge 7 structures were developed.

Table 4.16: Physical Plan Achievement in the FY 2019-20 under PMKSY-Watershed

Water Harvesting Structures	Newly created					
	No.		Storage Capacity (Cubic meter)		Command Area (ha.)	
	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved
Farm Ponds	245	32	226964	17146	201.5	0
Check dams	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
Nala Bunds	20	0	64338	0	0	0
Percolation Tanks	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
Ground Water Recharge Structures	50	7	2500	0	N.A.	N.A.
Others	14	0	0	0	0	0

<http://iwmpmis.nic.in/mainPage.jsp?requestAction=reportedyearStateDistrict> accessed on 17th Dec.2019

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)

Rural housing programme, as an independent programme, started with the flagship Central rural housing scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), in January 1996. Two decades later, to improve upon the programme and correct the gaps therein and to expedite the government's commitment to providing "Housing for All" by the year 2022, IAY has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana –Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April 2016.

PMAY-G aims at providing a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all homeless people and those who live in kutchha and dilapidated houses, by 2022. The immediate objective was to cover 1 crore households living in kutchha /dilapidated houses in three years from 2016-17 to 2018- 19. In the restructured scheme the minimum size of the house has been increased to 25 sq.mt from 20sq. mt with hygienic cooking space. The unit assistance has been increased from Rs.70,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh in the plains and from Rs75,000 to Rs 1.30 lakh in the hilly areas, difficult areas and IAP districts. The beneficiary is entitled to 90.95 person-days of unskilled labour from the MGNREGS. The assistance for the construction of toilets shall be leveraged through convergence with the SBM-G, MGNREGS or any other dedicated source

of funding. Convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection etc. and various other government programmes are also to be attempted.

The cost of unit assistance is to be shared between the central and state government in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for the north eastern and the Himalayan states. The annual allocation to the states will be based on the Annual Action Plan (AAP) approved by the Empowered Committee and will be released to the states /UTs in two equal installments.

Once of the most important features of PMAY-G is the selection of beneficiary. To ensure that assistance is targeted at those who are genuinely deprived and that the selection is objective and verifiable, PMAY-G instead of selecting the beneficiary from among the BPL households selects beneficiary using housing deprivation parameters in the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 data which is to be verified by the Gram Sabhas. The SECC data captures specific deprivations related to housing among households.

The trends in the physical progress of PMAY-G in the state have been summarized in the table below. As on the 15th of December 2019, 6,66,706 houses have been completed under phase 1 and 2 of PMAY-G in Jharkhand.

Table 4.17: Trends in Physical progress in Jharkhand

	PMAY-G	PMAY (G)+ IAY
Houses completed in 2014-2015 and prior	139136	
Houses completed in 2015-2016	27544	
Houses completed in 2016-2017	215843	142454
Houses completed in 2017-2018	142046	197002
Houses completed in 2018-2019	119752	284463
Houses completed in 2019-2020	22385	42787
Total no. of Houses completed in Phase-I and Phase-II	666706	666706

<https://pmayg.nic.in/netiay/newwebsite/home.aspx> accessed on 15th Dec.2019

The table below gives details of the district-wise progress made under the various social categories in the FY 2019-20. On an average, 8 per cent completion-rate was achieved against the total number of houses sanctioned under the PMAY-G scheme. Dhanbad, Godda and Latehar, in that order, were the best performing states.

Table 4.18: District-wise Physical Progress by social categories in FY 2019-20

Names of the districts	Target fixed by Districts	Sanctions Made	Break-up of sanction					Completed	Break-up of completion				
			ST	SC	Minorities	PH	Others		ST	SC	Minorities	PH	Others
Bokaro	15000	13920	4988	2524	1468	0	6408	1000	233	179	110	0	588
Chatra	14500	14277	449	7420	1432	1	6408	1062	27	467	163	0	568
Deoghar	14500	14499	3014	2470	3989	1	9015	303	19	77	123	0	207
Dhanbad	11000	9347	1480	603	2268	5	7264	2170	109	95	664	2	1966
Dumka	22760	22203	14263	993	2202	1	6947	1362	746	69	178	0	547
East Singhbhum	11425	8467	7407	562	35	1	498	1288	1021	147	3	0	120
Garhwa	22000	21902	4161	8741	4000	2	9000	1201	208	436	296	0	557
Giridih	28950	22138	6037	2981	5690	2	13120	1522	309	174	502	0	1039
Godda	15500	12367	4776	695	3398	2	6896	2392	564	96	891	0	1732
Gumla	11425	11038	8489	406	437	0	2143	1208	753	52	94	0	403
Hazaribagh	12000	9305	1091	2377	1862	0	5837	581	47	133	106	0	401
Jamtara	9000	7756	1988	422	2863	1	5346	529	44	5	338	0	480
Khunti	12600	11057	8967	305	190	0	1785	288	239	17	6	0	32
Koderma	4000	3511	8	211	499	0	3292	92	0	6	23	0	86

Names of the districts	Target fixed by Districts	Sanctions Made	Break-up of sanction					Completed	Break-up of completion				
			ST	SC	Minorities	PH	Others		ST	SC	Minorities	PH	Others
Latehar	10000	9980	5980	2000	1000	0	2000	1694	893	362	205	0	439
Lohardaga	4500	4463	2874	100	997	1	1489	449	209	7	180	0	233
Pakur	12000	11671	6452	219	4000	2	5000	717	316	11	316	0	390
Palamau	28800	22796	1624	11809	1977	2	9363	2630	90	1413	234	2	1127
Ramgarh	4500	4484	1704	291	501	0	2489	325	78	15	67	0	232
Ranchi	15000	13262	7889	586	1088	2	4787	345	140	15	63	0	190
Sahibganj	13925	13469	5319	680	4773	0	7470	1271	356	53	519	0	862
Seraikela Kharsawan	8750	7221	4088	335	49	1	2798	930	341	42	10	1	547
Simdega	9000	8346	6886	485	44	0	975	83	69	3	0	0	11
West Singhbhum	10865	9143	8388	191	0	0	564	235	196	8	0	0	31
Total	322000	286622	118322	47406	44762	24	120894	23677	7007	3882	5091	5	12788

<https://rhreporting.nic.in/netiay/SocialProgressReport/Categorywisehousescompletedreport.aspx> accessed on 19th Dec 2019.

JIGAY for local village development creating Smart Grams

Four different schemes at the local village-level development i.e. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), PM Adarsh Gram Yojana (PM-AGY), CM SMART Gram Panchayat Yojana (CM- SGY) and MLA Adarsh Gram Yojana (AGY) have been integrated under the **Jharkhand Integrated Adarsh Gram Yojana (JIGAY)** by the department of Rural development, government of Jharkhand. The following sections describe briefly the progress of each of these schemes.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The goal of Sansad Adarsh Gram yojana (SAGY) is to translate the comprehensive and organic vision of Mahatma Gandhi into reality, keeping in view the present context.

Objectives

- To trigger processes which lead to the holistic development of the identified gram panchayats.

- To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population
- To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire the neighbouring gram panchayats to learn and adapt.
- To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats.

Achievement

- RDD, GoJ, has started the implementation of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) since the day of its launch by MoRD, Gol on 11th October, 2014
- All MPs have GPs for rolling out the SAGY. 20 GPs have been selected in phase 1.
- 95% of the MPs have selected their GPs for the roll out of SAGY in phase II leading to the selection of 19 GPs

- Till date 60% of the MPs i.e. 2 MPs have selected 13 GPs amongst them for phase III.
- A total no. of 4181 schemes have been approved. 2075 of these schemes have been completed and 609 of the schemes are in the last stages of completion and a total no. of 1497 schemes are still pending for approval in the different-line departments. Some reasons for the delay in approval are non-availability of funds or duplicity or irrelevance of schemes or the size of schemes or the schemes not meeting the requisite criteria.
- RDD, GoJ, has already approved a budget of Rs. 200 crores for the construction of roads under PMGSY in SAGY GPs.
- Already 117.kilometres (Avg. 5.85 km/ SAGY phase GP against the target 8 km /SAGY GP) of PMGSY PCC road have been constructed.
- Panchayat Secretariat: 49 out of 50 SAGY GPs are providing the facility of CSCs. All the 54 SAGY GPs have been declared ODF by the DWSD, GOJ.
- Altogether 3748 Sakhi Mandals have been formed in these SAGY GPs and Rs.786 lakhs have been provided with RF / CIF/ Bank Credit etc.
- A total no. of 212 ponds have been constructed / renovated in these SAGY GPs.
- Regular Services of HSC /CHC have been ensured in all the SAGY GPs.
- 100% saturation under PM-Ujjwala yojana.
- DWSD, GoJ, has approved the plan for saturating 100% HH connection with piped drinking water-supply in all the SAGY GPs.
- The energy department has approved the plan for saturating 100% HH connection with electricity in all the SAGY GPs. and already 308 out of 364 SAGY villages are saturated.
- RDD, GoJ, has constituted a full time PMU (project management unit) to facilitate community partnership in SAGY through AAP of NRLM.
- Presently one state-coordinator, programme-manager, 17 YPs and 14 consultants have been deputed from NRLM for the full-time implementation of SAGY.

PM Adarsh Gram yojana (PMAGY):-

The Prime Minister Adarsh Gram yojana (PMAGY)

has been initiated with the objective to transform the villages with schedule caste-population exceeding 50 per cent in to harmonious villages where social justice and equality prevail and all residents collectively work towards the peaceful development of the society. 100 villages in six districts have been selected in phase I, 173 villages in 22 districts selected in phase II and 94 villages in 11 districts have been selected in phase III in Jharkhand till date.

Achievements

- Rural Development Department, Government of Jharkhand has made provision of Rs. 21.00 lakh per village for the selected 100 villages in phase I. In addition to this Rs.20.00 lakhs per village have been allocated by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and another corpus of Rs.20 lakhs per village by the Government of India.
- A total no. of 1186 schemes worth Rs.3208.16 have been approved by the RDD,GoJ, for implementation through the Critical Gap Fund (CGF).
- A total no of 545 DPRs have been approved by the RDD, GoJ for implementation through the Critical Gap Fund (CGF)
- An amount of Rs. 809 lakhs has been sanctioned for 99 approved schemes for 35 villages of Chatra district in phase I.
- An amount of Rs. 90 lakhs has been sanctioned for implementation of 10 schemes in 5 villages in Bokaro district.
- A total no. of 1348 Women SHGs have been formed under NRLM and a total amount of 309.80 lakhs has been sanctioned under different Financial inclusion schemes of NRLM by RDD , GOJ
- All the 324 PMAGY villages have been declared ODF by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation,GoJ.
- A total no. of 3417 schemes have been approved for implementation through the different line-departments for 100 villages selected in phase I. 873 of these schemes have been completed .

Adarsh Gram Yojana (AGY)

Rural Development Department, Government of Jharkhand, has promulgated this programme in one village each, selected by MLAs and 19 native villages

of the renowned revolutionaries of Jharkhand with the aim to transform these villages into progressive communities with multiple options of livelihood and to help preserve their cultural and indigenous roots.

100 villages out of which 81 villages were selected by 81 MLAs and 19 native villages of the renowned and acclaimed revolutionaries of Jharkhand have been selected as targets under the AGY programme.

Achievement

- 73 Gram Sansad Bhawans and 79 Gram Sanskritik Kendras (Akhda) have already been constructed.
- One ambulance for medical emergency and one LCD projector for community meetings have already been provided to all the selected 100 villages.
- An amount of Rs. 920.00 lakhs has been sanctioned from the Critical Gap Fund (CGF) for the implementation of Village Development Plan of 41 of the selected villages.

CM Smart Gram Panchayat yojana (CM SGY)

The vision of CM Smart Gram Panchayat is to develop a village effectively adapted and practising e-Governance with single-window-solution-provision for all its citizens with greater transparency, having a vibrant Micro Economic Zone with common Service Centre linked with the network of local entrepreneurial cadre for ensuring the transfer of appropriate technology in the areas of health, education, livelihood, agriculture, micro-enterprise, safe drinking water and sanitation, clean alternative energy, environment-protection and climate-resilient community. 5 Gram Panchayats have been selected through open competition for under this programme.

Achievements

- RDD, GoJ, has allocated an amount of Rs.420.00 lakh for transforming the 5 selected GPs into smart Gram Panchayats.
- RDD, GoJ has already sanctioned the DPR worth Rs.87.50 lakh of Kantashol GP in Dumaria Block in East Singhbhum district for the implementation of its VDP.
- DPRs worth 87.50 lakhs of 45 schemes have already been prepared for Chenaro GP in Dumaria Block in the district of Hazaribagh.
- DPRs for Bundu GP in Bokaro and Thakur Ginjo GP in Ranchi are in the final stages of preparation.

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) under National Rurban Mission

The **objective** of the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters. Large parts of the rural areas in the country are not stand-alone settlements but part of a cluster of settlements, which are relatively proximate to each other. These clusters typically illustrate the potential for growth, have economic drivers and derive locational and competitive advantages. Hence, NRuM is making a concerted policy directive for such clusters. These clusters once developed can then be classified as 'Rurban'. Hence taking cognizance of this, the Government of India, has proposed the *Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)*, aimed at developing such rural areas by providing of economic, social and physical infrastructural facilities.

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is a scheme launched by the Government of India in 2016 to deliver integrated project based infrastructure in the rural areas, which will also include the development of economic activities and skill development. The preferred mode of delivery is through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) while using various scheme-funds for financing.

A '**Rurban cluster**', would be a cluster of geographically contiguous villages with a population of about 25000 to 50000 in the plain and coastal areas and with a population of 5000 to 15000 in desert, hilly or tribal areas. There are two categories of Rurban clusters, both tribal and non tribal.

The larger outcomes envisaged under this Mission are : (i). Bridging the rural-urban divide w.r.t. economic, technological and those related to facilities and services. (ii). Stimulating local economic development with emphasis on the reduction of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas. (iii). Spreading development in the region. (iv). Attracting investment in the rural areas.

The table given below reflects the progress of SPMRM in the various districts of Jharkhand. As is evident from the table 5.33 crores of the approved 3108.28 crores under the CGF were spent till October 2019. Similarly 226.98 cores of the 1006.13 crores of approved funds from the convergence funds have been spent. CGF funds are largely unspent. Dhanbad had the highest amount spent from the convergence funds followed by Hazaribagh, Bokaro and Khunti.

Table 4.19: Progress status of SPMRM as on 17th Oct.2019 (in Rs. Crores)

Districts	Cluster Names	Budget as per approved ICAP			Expenditure		
		CGF	Convergence	Total	CGF	Convergence	Total
Dhanbad	Palani	26.22	61.17	87.39	0.11	27.47	27.58
Giridih	Bhandaridih	28.10	66.66	94.76	1.33	10.73	12.06
East Singhbhum	Dharambahal (T)	13.96	32.62	46.58	2.03	7.69	9.71
Sub total		68.28	160.45	228.73	3.47	45.89	49.36
Bokaro	Siyalijori	30.00	75.41	105.41	0.00	23.67	23.67
Hazaribagh	Gouriya Karma	30.00	154.15	184.15	0.00	24.76	24.77
Khunti	Birhu(T)	15.00	55.76	70.76	1.24	22.34	23.58
Gumla	Karoundi(T)	15.00	85.38	100.38	0.00	12.52	12.52
West Singhbhum	Dudhbila(T)	15.00	76.60	91.60	0.61	11.15	11.76
Sub total		105.00	447.30	552.30	1.86	94.44	96.30
Chatra	Saradhu	30.00	72.28	102.28	0.00	18.01	18.01
Ramgarh	Bicha	30.00	101.19	131.19	0.00	18.07	18.07
Ranchi	Brambe(T)	15.00	40.96	55.96	0.00	5.65	5.65
Latehar	Mangra(T)	15.00	43.74	58.74	0.00	18.56	18.56
Simdega	Aidega(T)	15.00	55.31	70.31	0.00	10.30	10.30
Dumka	Behrabank(T)	15.00	44.72	59.72	0.00	10.01	10.01
Pakur	Hami(T)	15.00	40.18	55.18	0.00	6.05	6.05
Sub total		135.00	398.38	533.38	0.00	86.65	86.65
Grand Total		308.28	1006.13	1314.41	5.33	226.98	232.31

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand.

Section B: Panchayati Raj

In order to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions as per the spirit of the constitution and the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001, the Department of Panchayati Raj has undertaken several schemes such as the construction of Panchayat Bhawan (Buildings), grants to Zila Parishad, construction of Dak Bungalows, office Buildings, Bus stands of the Zila Parishad areas and the training of PRIs officials and staff. The grants to Gram Shabha etc. are also being undertaken. The vision of the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) is to accomplish decentralized and good local self-governance through the empowered and efficient PRIs.

The mission of the PRI is to empower Panchayats and representatives of the PRIs to plan holistic development by making them realize their rights, entitlements and duties through the effective delivery of services.

Major Functions

- Capacity Building of Elected Representatives and functionaries of three tier PRIs.

- Strengthening of training institutions
- Training for the PRIs and the Officials
- Special Grants and Prizes for the PRIs
- Support to State Election Commission in conducting free and fair election of tPRIs.
- Support to State Finance Commission.
- Preparing rules and guidelines for the proper implementation of the Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act 2001.
- Associations and convergence with other departments on issues like Devolution, PESA.
- Implementation of the programmes and schemes as per the guidelines of MoPR, Planning Commission and Central Finance Commission.
- Monitoring of on-going schemes.

There are 24 district panchayats, 263 intermediate panchayats and 4350 village panchayats in Jharkhand. The local governing bodies are listed district-wise in the table given below.

Table 4.20: List of District-wise Local Governing Bodies

District Panchayats	No. of intermediate panchayats	No. of village panchayats
Bokaro	9	241
Chatra	12	152
Deoghar	10	194
Dhanbad	10	256
Dumka	10	206
East Singhbhum	11	231
Garhwa	20	189
Giridih	13	353
Godda	9	195
Gumla	12	159
Hazaribagh	16	251
Jamtara	6	118
Khunti	6	86

District Panchayats	No. of intermediate panchayats	No. of village panchayats
Koderma	6	106
Latehar	9	115
Lohardaga	7	66
Pakur	6	128
Palamau	21	268
Ramgarh	6	125
Ranchi	18	305
Sahibganj	9	163
Seraikela Kharsawan	9	132
Simdega	10	94
West Singhbhum	18	217
Total	263	4350

Source: The Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Jharkhand

Box 4.3: State Gram Panchayats recognized and awarded

Panchayats selected for Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar 2019 (Appraisal year 2017-18)

Level of the Panchayats	Serial no.	Names of the Panchayats with hierarchy (District>Block>GP)	Category of Award (General/Thematic)
District	1	Khunti	General
Intermediate Panchayat	2	Giridih> SURIYA	General
	3	Deoghar> MADHUPUR	General
Village Panchayat	4	Giridih>Birni> KAPILO	General
	5	Dhanbad>Dhanbad> GOPINATHDIH	General
	6	Koderma>Jainagar> TAMAI	General

Six panchayats from Jharkhand, listed below, were selected for the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Sashaktikaran award, 2019.

Source: <https://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/20126/0/All+DDU-NDRG+Award+2019+%281%29.pdf/12a6456e-2d19-8e1f-788e-39ed87f18ddd?t=1568781102089>

The Panchayat institutions hold democratic elections every five years. These elections are conducted by the state government and are bound by the rules and regulations of the Election Commission of India. To promote a fair gender representation at least 33 per cent seats are reserved for women. The Schedule caste and

tribes have also been provided with reservations in seats to ensure equity in community-representation. The table below gives details of the elected representatives of the Gram panchayats (GPs), the Intermediate panchayats (PS) and the District panchayats (ZP).

Table 4.21: Basic Profile of PRIs

Sl. No.	Parameters	No.
1	Numbers of elected representatives in Gram Panchayats (GP), Intermediate Panchayats (PS) and District Panchayats (ZP).	GP – 52807 PS – 5405 ZP – 545
2	Number of women elected representatives in the Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats.	GP – 27664 PS – 2812 ZP – 281
3	Number of ST elected-representatives in the Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats.	GP – 2281 PS – 1818 ZP – 179
4	Number of SC elected representatives in the Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats.	GP – 421 PS – 650 ZP – 66

Source: Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Jharkhand

“**Hamari Yojana Hamara Vikas**” aka “our plan our development” – is the new age rural development *mantra* of the Panchayati Raj Institution. The underlying principle of the devolution of power for better planning, implementation and success has been taken a step further right up to the village level and to the folks these development programmes and schemes propose to serve. The above mantra bestows the power of planning their needs, prioritizing them and defining ways for their fructification in the hands of the village panchayat and the village folks.

The “**Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan**” and the “**Gram Panchayat Development plan**” are both programmes emanating from “hamari yojna hamara vikas” of the department of Panchayati Raj.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

The Government on 24th April, 2018, on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day, launched the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) for its implementation from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2022 with the primary aim of strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the main thrust on the convergence with Mission Antyodaya and emphasis on strengthening the PRIs in the 117 Aspirational districts. The scheme has been approved with a total budget outlay of Rs. 7255.50 crores out of which the share of the state will be Rs. 2755.50 crores and that of the Central will be Rs. 4500 crores. The scheme extends to all the states and union territories including the non-Part IX areas where

the Panchayats do not exist. The 3rd meeting of the CEC of RGSA was held on 22nd and 23rd February, 2019 and the Annual Action Plans for 2019-20 of the 33 states / union territories were approved including that of the state of Jharkhand.

The scheme consists of the central and the state components. The central component comprises of (i) National level activities viz. National Plan for Technical Assistance (NPTA) including NPMU, collaboration with academic institutions/ institutions of excellence including NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for the various activities of capacity-building and training (CB&T) for the PRIs (ii) Mission Mode Project (MMP) on e-Panchayat and (iii) Incentivization of the Panchayats. The state component relates to the activities to be undertaken by the state governments for capacity-building and training (CB&T) and other activities for the strengthening of the Panchayats i.e. capacity-building and training, training infrastructure and HR support for training, strengthening of the Gram Sabhas in PESA areas, distance learning facility via SATCOM, support for innovations, technical support to the PRIs, Financial Data and Analysis Cell, Panchayat Buildings, e-enablement of the Panchayats, project based funding for the economic development and income-enhancement, IEC and PMU. The sharing pattern for the state component is in the ratio of 60:40 except NE and the hilly states where the central and state-sharing is in the ratio of 90:10. For all the union territories, Central share is 100%.

The scheme has programmatic focus for phased saturation mode on ensuring basic orientation-training for the elected representatives of the Panchayats,

within six months of their election and refresher trainings within 2 years. RGSA will have thrust for SHG-PRI convergence to ensure effective community-mobilization and greater public ownership of flagship programmes of the govt. use of the e-governance and technology-driven solutions at the Panchayat level will be increased to attain administrative efficiency, improved service delivery, and greater accountability.

For enabling the PRIs to implement the RGSA in a meaningful, concerted and result oriented manner, a framework for the implementation of RGSA has been prepared and shared with the states.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan

The XIVth Finance Commission-award has created an enormous opportunity for responsive local governance at the cutting-edge-institutional level of the Gram Panchayats. The guidelines issued by M/O Finance for the release and utilization of the local bodies' grants stipulate that proper plans are to be prepared by the Gram Panchayats for the basic services within the functions devolved to them as per State laws before incurring expenditure under the FFC award.

The Gram Panchayats are also constitutionally mandated for the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP), for economic development and social justice, utilizing the resources available with them. The Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) should be

comprehensive and based on a participatory process involving the community particularly the Gram Sabha, and will be in convergence with the schemes of all the related central ministries / line departments related to the 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. The convergence assumes greater significance in view of the fact that the Panchayats can play an important role for the effective implementation of flagships schemes on the subjects of the national importance for the transformation of rural India.

This Ministry took the initiative of preparing model guidelines for GPDP and circulated the same to all the states where part IX of the constitution is applicable. Based upon these model guidelines, all the states notified their state, specific guidelines for GPDP. The GPDPs were being formulated and implemented by the states since then, as per their respective state guidelines.

Further, in consonance with the emerging need for the holistic development of the villages, the Ministry has revised the Model GPDP guidelines issued during 2015. The revised guidelines, 2018, have been put on the website of the Ministry and have been shared with the states for amplifying their respective guidelines.

The district wise physical progress under GPDP is presented in the table below. 3508 GPDP plans submitted by the gram panchyats were approved while 699 are pending approval in the FY 2019-20. 114 of these plans have been submitted to the Gram Sabha for suggestions.

Table 4.22: District-wise Physical progress of GPDP in the FY 2019-20

District Panchayats	Total no. of Gram Panchayats	GPs that submitted Gram Sabha Suggestions	GPs With Pending Plans	GPs with published plan (Approved Plans)
Bokaro	241	0	45	193
Chatra	152	0	37	101
Deoghar	194	1	1	193
Dhanbad	256	2	0	255
Dumka	206	0	29	176
East Singhbhum	231	0	33	174
Garhwa	189	1	28	151
Giridih	353	1	71	272
Godda	195	0	96	66
Gumla	159	0	23	132

District Panchayats	Total no. of Gram Panchayats	GPs that submitted Gram Sabha Suggestions	GPs With Pending Plans	GPs with published plan (Approved Plans)
Hazaribagh	251	0	77	144
Jamtara	118	0	1	117
Khunti	86	70	1	85
Koderma	106	4	12	94
Latehar	115	0	24	87
Lohardaga	66	0	28	37
Pakur	128	0	8	120
Palamau	268	1	68	196
Ramgarh	125	0	0	125
Ranchi	305	0	40	263
Sahibganj	163	2	5	158
Seraikela Kharsawan	132	32	10	122
Simdega	94	0	23	71
West Singhbhum	217	0	39	176

Source: The Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Jharkhand

In the table below the new initiatives and developments in the state have been captured briefly. In the FY 2019-20 social audits under the 14th Finance Commission were conducted in 1500 GPs. The GP Executive committee approved 71 per cent of the 4368 Gram Panchayat

Development Plan (GPDP) uploaded on the GPDP portal in the FY 2019-20. Extensive training workshops were conducted at the district and block levels in the current FY, the details of which are elaborated in the table given below.

Table 4.23: New initiatives and developments in the area of PR

Sl.No.		
1	Quantitative outcome of GPDP in the last three years- 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (so far).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the year 2017-18, 4381 GPs had uploaded the GPDP in portal, out of which 4370 have been approved by the GP executive committee i.e.100% In the year 2018-19, 4368 GPs had uploaded the GPDP in portal, out of which 4277 GPDPs have been approved by the GP Executive Committee i.e.98% In the year 2019-20, 4159 GPs had uploaded the GPDP in portal, out of which 2950 GPDPs have been approved by the GP Executive Committee i.e.71%

Sl.No.		
2	Achievements of people's campaign in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 (so far).	<p>2018-19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the year 2018-19, GPDP focused on convergence between 14th FC/MGNREGA and Aajeevika Mission. A total of 8714 SHG women were nominated as facilitators. Mission Antodaya survey of 3570 GPs had been completed A total of 4277 GPDP plans were approved by the GP executive committee.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019-20 3 days-orientation of DRPs were completed: 110 District Resource Persons were trained. Mission Antoday: 72 DRPs were trained in Mission Antoday. 1052 BRTs trained in Mission Antoday. 1052 BRTs oriented on the GPDP planning process the Planning Unit for GPDP 2020-21 is Ward. The GPDP will be prepared in the convergence-mode including SDGs
3	The Initiatives undertaken by the Social Audit Units.	Social Audit for the 14 th Finance Commission conducted for 1500 GPs
4	Social Audit Unit- the details of social audits conducted- the names of schemes and the number of GPs covered.	GP- 1500 Scheme: 14 th FC

Source: *The Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Jharkhand*

The table given below summarizes the budget approved under the Annual Plan of the department of Panchayati Raj, government of Jharkhand, for the FY2019-20. The total budget approved for CB&T was Rs.10.92 crores, for the institutional infrastructure cost, which is recurring, was Rs.2.78 crores and that approved for

Panchayat bhawan support, including repair, was Rs.12 crores. The total outlay for e-enablement was Rs.1.23 crores. The budget approved for IEC, 2 per cent of the plan size, was Rs.0.65 crores while that for PMU, 5 per cent of the plan size, was Rs.1.62 crores. A total outlay of Rs.34.62 crores was approved.

Table 4.24: CEC Approved Activities- Annual Plan (2019-20) - Jharkhand

	No.	Days	Rate	Level	Amt. +Approved (in Rs.)	CEC Decision
Training Components						
Training for GPDP						
ZP Members on poverty, achieving food security and improving nutrition and gender inequality in their jurisdiction areas	545	2	1900	State	20,71,000	Approved
PS Pramukhs on monitoring and supervision	263	2	1100	District	5,78,600	
Orientation of state MTs on GPDP	96	3	1900	State	5,47,200	
Orientation of District Resource Persons	240	5	1100	District	13,20,000	
Training of Panchayat Planning Teams	21785	3	850	District	55,55,1750	
Orientation of Panchayat Samiti Pramukh/Up Pramukhs for their role inGPDP	526	2	1100	District	11,57,200	
One Day Envisioning Exercise in all the GPs	4357	1	800	Block	34,85,600	
GPDP Planning Process	4357	3	800	Block	1,04,56,800	
State-Level Orientation of ZP Chairpersons/Vice Chairpersons	48	2	1900	State	1,82,400	
Training of the GP-ERs/ Functionaries on SHG						
Mukhiyas of 1000 GPs under Mission Antoday	1000	2	1100	District	22,00,000	
Gram Panchayat Sarpanch/ upa-sarpanch (WOMEN Mukhiyas)	1800	2	n1100	District	39,60,000	
Orientation of 700 IPRPs along with Women Mukhiyas	700	2	1100	District	15,40,000	
Training of Mukhiyas and IPRPs	700	7	1900	State	93,10,000	
Total Training CB&T-GPDP	36417				9,23,60,550 or say Rs. 9.23 cr.	
Other than GPDP Training						
Orientation of e-Panchayat Unit on the core issues of Panchayat	52	3	1900	State	2,96,400	Approved

	No.	Days	Rate	Level	Amt. +Approved (in Rs.)	CEC Decision
GP Executive Members at NIRDPR	200		10000		0	CEC is not approved as it is not as per the RGSA norms
SDG and Thematic Issues						
Training of Women EWRs and the SHG members	1500	2	1100	District	33,00,000	Approved
Training of Mukhiyas and Members of village organizations (SHGs) on affordable and clean energy	2400	2	1100	District	52,80,000	Approved
Orientation of PESA traditional heads on special powers to the Gram Sabhas under JPRA 2001 and Forest Right Act	2071	3	1100	District	68,34,300	Approved
Total other than the GPDP Training	4152				88,76,400	
Total training (GPDP+other than the GPDP Training)					10,12,36,950 or say Rs. 10.12 cr.	Approved
Other Activities under CB&T (Training Material, Evaluation, Exposure-Visits)						
Development of the training material including film and electronic material					5,00,000	Approved
Evaluation of training					5,00,000	Approved
Exposure visits outside the state (Upto Rs. 4000/per day/per participant)	200	7	4000		56,00,000	Approved
Total other activities under CB&T (Training Material, Evaluation, Exposure Visits)					66,00,000	
Handholding support for GPDP (Rs. 10,000/- per GP)	90	0	10000		9,00,000	CEC approved of 90 Handholdings
PLC	1				5,00,000	CEC approved 01 PLC
Institutional infrastructure (Recurring Cost)						
HR at SPRC					38,00,000	Approved
HR at DPRC	24		10,00,000		2,40,00,000	Approved

	No.	Days	Rate	Level	Amt. +Approved (in Rs.)	CEC Decision
Total Institutional infrastructure (Recurring Cost)					2,78,00,000	
Panchayat Bhawan Support						
Repair of Panchayat Bhawan	100	0	4,00,000	0	4,00,00,000	CEC approved for 100 GP repair
CSC Relocation	200	0	4,00,000	0	8,00,00,000	CEC approved for 200 GPs
Total Panchayat Bhawan Support					12,00,00,000	
Technical Support to GP (up to Rs. 0.50 lakh per Block)	Not proposed by States					
E-Enablement						
Computers & Printers	41		40,000		16,40,000	CEC approved for 41 Computers
e-SPMU	1	12	50,000		6,00,000	Approved
e-DPMU	24	12	35000		1,00,80,000	Approved
Total e-Enablement					1,23,20,000	
PESA Support						Approved activities based on supplementary proposal
Orientation of 2071 PESA traditional heads on special powers to the Gram Sabha under JPRA 2001 and Forest Right Act	2071	3	1100	0	0	Approved under other than GPDP training above at Sl No.1 (xviii)
Handholding support in PESA GPs	100				0	The state should undertake this activity above under 2(v) related to handholding support approved by the CEC

	No.	Days	Rate	Level	Amt. +Approved (in Rs.)	CEC Decision
Gram Sabha Mobiliser	500	12	2500		1,50,00,000	The state has proposed 02 GSM per GP for 500 GPs. 01 GSM per GP is approved
District Coordinator	24	12	25000		72,00,000	Approved
Block Coordinator	131	12	20000		3,14,40,000	Approved
Total PESA Approved					5,36,40,000	
A&F Data Cell					6,00,000	Approved
Total 1+8					32,35,96,950	
IEC (2%)					64,71,939	Approved 2% to plan size
PMU (5%)					1,61,79,847	Approved 5% to plan size

Source: <https://www.panchayat.gov.in/documents/20126/62145/Jharkhand+19.20annex.pdf/655ba31d-65f8-a197-ecel-5a2a5eeb03f8?t=1555321660117>

Section C: Rural Works

The main objective of the Department of Rural Works is to construct and maintain roads and bridges mainly in the rural areas including the remote, far-flung and difficult-to-reach areas. The department strives to provide a robust rural infrastructure to connect the rural habitations with the main economy and make all services including market and medical aid within their reach.

The various schemes being run by the Department are

under two verticals.

- State Sponsored Schemes, i.e. the Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Gram Setu Yojana
- Centrally sponsored scheme i.e. PMGSY schemes

The physical progress under each of the two state sponsored schemes is described in the tables below. The total road measuring 692.5 kilometres was constructed under the CM- gram sadak yojana during the FY 2019-20, taking the total road constructed road as on 31st March 2019 to 22270.93 kilometres.

Table 4.25: Physical progress under CM-Gram Sadak Yojana

Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana
Length of the roads constructed after the formation of the state – 22270.93 kilometres (as on 31 st March 2019)
Length of the roads completed in the FY 2018-19 – 2420.90 kilometres
Length of the roads completed in the FY 2019-20 – 692.5 kilometres (as on 31 st March 2019)

Source: Department of Rural Works affair, Government of Jharkhand

The table below describes the physical progress achieved under the CM-Gram Setu Yojana in the FY 2019-20. In the

current FY 25 bridges were built under this scheme taking the total to 516 bridges built in the state under this scheme.

Table 4.26: Physical progress under the CM-Gram Setu Yojna in the FY 2019-20

Chief Minister Gram Setu Yojana (CM-GSY)
No. of bridges constructed after the formation of the state- 516 (as on 31 st March 2019)
No. of bridges completed in the FY 2018-19 – 129
No. of bridges completed in the FY 2019-20 – 25 (as on 31 st March 2019)

Source: The Department of Rural Works affair, Government of Jharkhand

The achievements under PM-Gram Sadak scheme are given in the table below. Altogether 10672 villages have

Table 4.27: Physical progress under PMGSY in the FY 2019-20

PradhanMantri Gram sadakYojana (PM-GSY)
Number of villages with population above 100 connected via pucca roads – 1924
Number of villages with population in the range 500-1000 connected via pucca roads – 3439
Number of villages with population in the range 250-500 connected via pucca roads – 4171
Number of villages with population in the range 100-250 connected via pucca roads – 1138
Total number of villages where pucca roads have been built - 10672

Source: The Department of Rural Works affair, Government of Jharkhand

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan-Gramin (SBM-G)

Box 4.4 Swachh Bharat Abhiyan-Gramin (SBM-G)

Like all other states, Jharkhand was declared 100 per cent ODF on 2nd October 2019. An analysis of how the state got there reveals the systematic planning and round-the-clock activities of everyone involved including the families wherein these toilets were built and who were encouraged to use them.

The journey in the rural areas of the state was replete with challenges and like every other region in India, changing people's behavior towards sanitation was the major issue. Convincing people to stop open defecation at the cost of constructing a toilet was a daunting task for the government authorities.

The department organized Swachhta Diwas on the 19th of every month across all schools in the districts to spread awareness. On the 2nd of every month, a Swachhata Sabha was organized across all gram panchayats where discussions on toilet-status, usage-status and ODF-status were held so that residents are made aware of the developments on the sanitation front. The main focus of the 'Information, Education and Community' (IEC) methodology was on the ownership of toilets. Taking advantage of the fact that most of its rural population is engaged as labourers or construction workers, private contractors to construct the toilets were not hired. The villagers who worked as labourers in different parts of India were called back for a brief period to construct the toilets and were paid in return. An important contributing factor was the involvement of local communities and especially the women of SHGs.

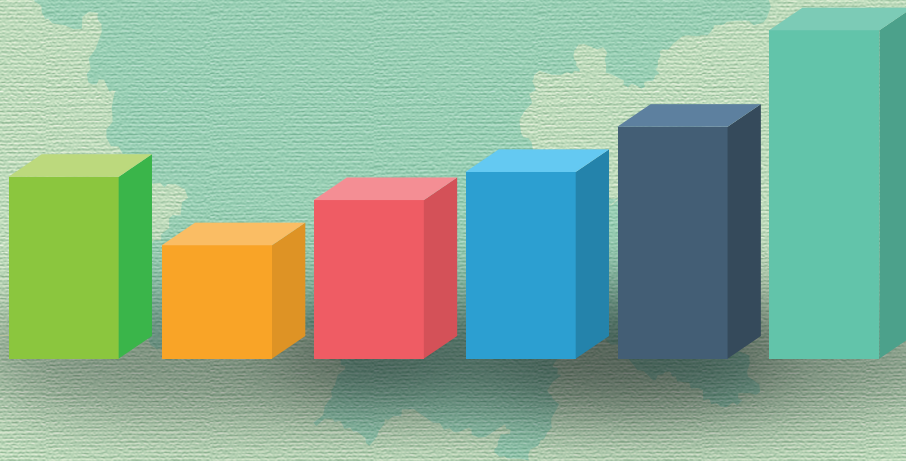
The state is also moving forward towards better wastewater and solid waste management systems.

The department of Rural Development, Government of Jharkhand, has added yet another feat to its list of accomplishments. In the FY 2018-19, the state achieved 100 per cent rural electrification with electricity reaching all rural households in all the 24 districts of the state. In the FY 2019-20, the entire state has been declared open defecation free, a resounding success

of the SBM-G programme and which also once again revealed the importance of involving local communities who contributed sincerely towards the creation of a vibrant, happy and self-reliant rural economy. The key to the success of all rural development programmes is community participation and this lends huge credibility to the "hamari yojana humara vikas" programme.



URBAN DEVELOPMENT



Introduction

Urbanisation is a reflection of the modern industrial society. The urban centres are the hub of educational institutions, health -care, recreation and transport facilities and centres of technology, new research and inventions. The urban centres have spill-over effect on its surroundings areas. They transform the society in many ways. Thus, urban-development has a direct link with the socio-economic development of the society. The level of urbanisation in Jharkhand is not high, nearly one-fourth of its population lives in the urban areas and the rest 75 per cent lives in the countryside. Thus, there is need to focus on the enhancement of the level of urbanisation and urban-development in the state. Jharkhand is known for its mineral resources, and most of its cities and towns have been developed around the mineral and industrial zones of the state. There are many mining and industrial towns in the state like Jharia, Jadugora, Jamshedpur, Sindri, Dhanbad and so on.

The urban development in Jharkhand requires significant attention. There are two dimensions which need to be focused on. First, focus must be on the provision of amenities and infrastructure to the existing cities and towns and secondly the level of urbanisation in the state should be enhanced meaning development of new towns and cities. The government of Jharkhand is working on both these dimensions.

Level of Urbanization

The level of urbanisation in Jharkhand is less than that of the national average. As per the Census 2011, only 24.05 per cent population of the state lived in the urban areas while the corresponding figure at the national level was 32 per cent. The rate of urbanisation in the country from 2001 to 2011 has increased by 3.4 percentage points, from 27.8 per cent (2001) to 31.2 per cent (2011). In contrast, such an increment was 2.20 percentage in Jharkhand. The percentage of urban population in Jharkhand was 22.25 per cent in 2001, which increased to 24.05 per cent in 2011.

In 2001, there were 152 towns in the state which increased to 228 in 2011. Table 5.1 shows that in 2001, there were two 'million cities' in the state while in 2011, there were three 'million cities'. About 1,442,130 people were added up in the 'million cities' from 2001 to 2011. The decadal growth in the population of the million cities was 69 per cent which is the highest among all the six-class towns and cities. In the same period the number of class-one cities has increased from five to seven and the decadal growth in its population was 22 per cent which is only one-third of that of the million cities. The number of class two towns has decreased from 18 to 12 but the growth in its population was 13 per cent. The number of class three towns grew from 37 to 39 and the decadal growth in its population was 24 per cent. The number of class four towns increased from 35 to 48 and the decadal growth in its population was 20 per cent.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Urban Population by Size Class of Town

Size Class	Class	Number		Population		Growth Rate in Population
		2001	2011	2001	2011	
More than One Million	Millions Cities	2	3	2,170,040	3659170	69
100,000-1 Million	Class I town	5	7	550437	668844	22
50,000-99,999	Class II town	18	12	782342	882716	13
20,000-49,999	Class III town	37	39	1047148	1302052	24
10,000-19,999	Class IV town	35	48	560966	674280	20
5000-9,999	Class V town	45	90	551952	634552	15
Less than 5000	Class VI town	10	29	128859	131546	2
All classes		152	228	5,791,744	7953160	37

Source: Computed from Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India, 2011

Table 5.2 shows the district-wise level of urbanization in the state. It reflects that the level of urbanisation was the highest in Dhanbad district where more than fifty per cent of the population live in the urban areas

followed by Purbi Singhbhum and Bokaro. The level of urbanisation in Ranchi district was 43.18 per cent. The least urbanised district of the state was Godda where the level of urbanisation was only 4.91 per cent.

Table 5.2: District-wise Urban Population of Jharkhand, 2011

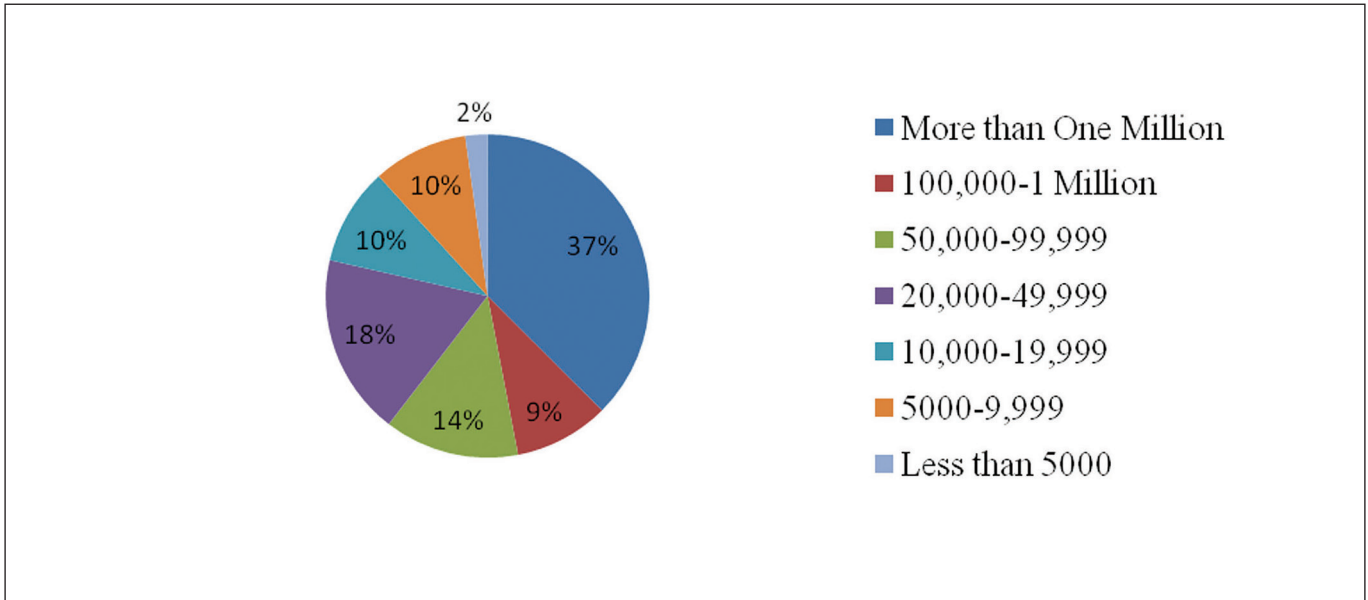
SI. No.	Districts	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage Urban to Total Population
1	Dhanbad	2,682,662	1559416	58.13
2	Purbi Singhbhum	2,291,032	1272680	55.55
3	Bokaro	2,062,330	983644	47.70
4	Ramgarh	949,159	418955	44.14
5	Ranchi	2,912,022	1257335	43.18
6	Seraikela-Kharsawan	1,063,458	258746	24.33
7	Kodarma	717,169	141246	19.69
8	Deoghar	1,491,879	258227	17.31
9	Hazaribagh	1,734,005	275307	15.88
10	Pashchimi Singhbhum	1,501,619	218177	14.53
11	Sahibganj	1,150,038	159666	13.88
12	Lohardaga	461,738	57411	12.43
13	Palamau	1,936,319	226003	11.67
14	Jamtara	790,207	75746	9.59
15	Giridih	2,445,203	208024	8.51
16	Khunti	530,299	44982	8.48
17	Pakur	899,200	67512	7.51
18	Simdega	599,813	42944	7.16
19	Latehar	725,673	51858	7.15
20	Dumka	1,321,096	90178	6.83
21	Gumla	1,025,656	65081	6.35
22	Chatra	1,042,304	62954	6.04
23	Garhwa	1,322,387	69670	5.27
24	Godda	1,311,382	64419	4.91
	Jharkhand	32,966,238	7933061	24.06

Source: Computed from Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India, 2011

Figure 5.1 shows the proportion of urban population in the million plus cities and class six towns in the state in the year 2001. The proportion of urban population in the million plus city of the state was of 37 per cent which is the highest among all cities and towns. Apart from it, the share of urban population was the second highest in

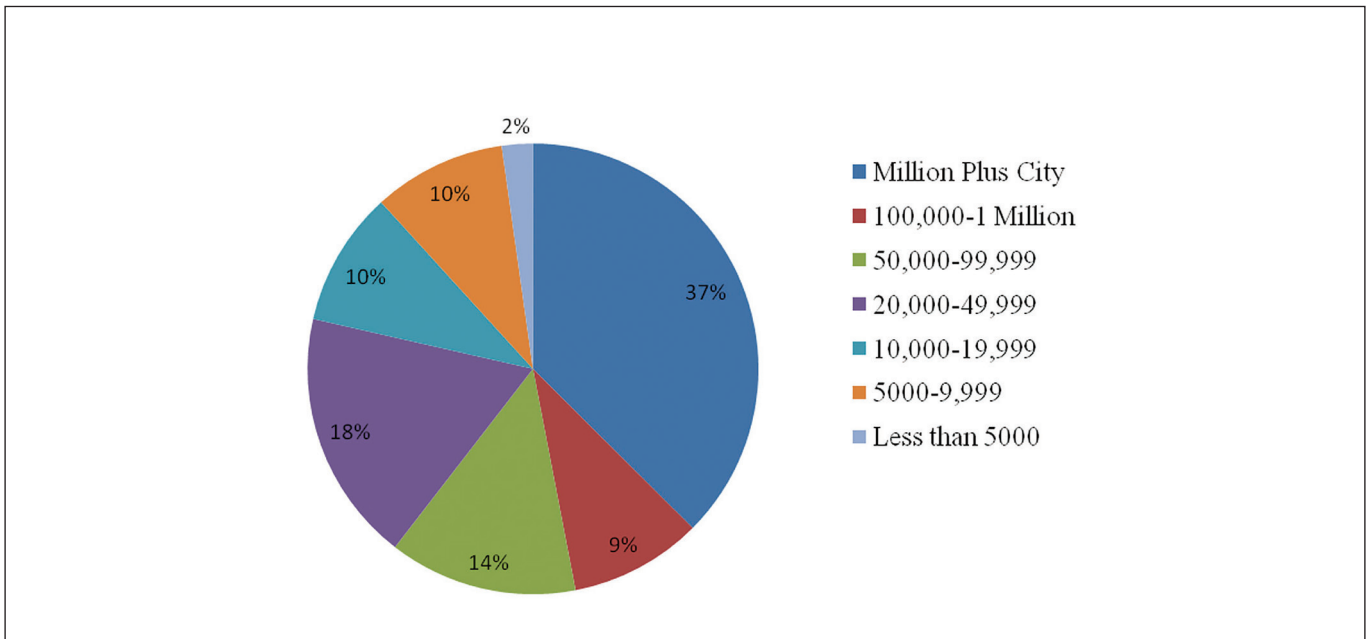
class third towns in the state. The proportion of urban population in class second towns was 14 per cent and fourth and fifth class towns were 10 per cent population. The proportion of urban population in class six towns was the least which was only 2 per cent.

Figure 5.1: Share of Urban Population (in %) in 2001



Source: Computed from Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India, 2001

Figure 5.2: Share of Urban Population (in %) in 2011



Source: Computed from Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India, 2011

Figure 5.2 shows the proportion of the urban population in a million cities and class six towns in the state in 2011. It reflects that the share of urban population in million plus city has increased from 37 per cent to 46 per cent in the state. The largest cities of the state are growing at faster rate than the others. In 2011, beside in million plus city and class VI towns, the proportion of the urban population have declined in all the cities and towns. In class VI towns it has remained constant where the highest proportion of declination has been reported in class second towns of the state.

Status of the Slum Population

As per the UN-Habitat characteristics, the slums lack durable housing, have insufficient living areas, lack an access to clean water, have inadequate sanitation and insecure tenure. All the notified areas in a town or city notified as ‘Slum’ by the State, Union territories, Administration or the Local Government under any Act including a ‘Slum Act’ may be considered as Notified slums.

According to the Census of India 2011, the definition

and types of slums are given below.

(ii) All areas recognized as ‘Slum’ by the State, Union territories Administration or the Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slums under any act may be considered as recognized slums.

(iii) A compact area of at least 300 people or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment, usually with inadequate infrastructure with poor sanitation and drinking water facilities are called slums. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by the Directorate of Census Operations. Jharkhand has less than one per cent of the total slum population of India.

In urban Jharkhand, 372999 people lived in slums in 2011. The share of slum-population among the six class cities and towns was the highest in class I cities which was 72 per cent, followed by class III towns (14

%) and class II towns (10 %). Slums have not been reported in class VI towns. Around 35 per cent of the slum population of urban Jharkhand was illiterate. In class I cities about 34 per cent of the slum-population was illiterate while in class II towns 35 per cent of the slum population was illiterate. About 41 per cent of the slum population was illiterate in each of the class III and IV towns while in class V towns’ 36 per cent of the population was illiterate. About 68 per cent of the slum population in Jharkhand was non –working. The percentage of non-working population was the highest in class I cities (69%), and it was the lowest in class IV cities (65%). Out of a total working-population in the slum-area of Jharkhand, 82 per cent were main workers and the remaining 18 per cent were marginal workers. In the case of class I cities, 84 per cent of the slum population were main workers while 16 per cent was marginal workers. The percentage of marginal workers was the highest in class IV towns in the state. It was 31 per cent.

Table 5.3: Status of Slum Population in Jharkhand in 2011

Class Towns	The share of Slum Population	Total Slum Population	Illiterate	Non-Working Population	Working population	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
I	72	269969	34	69	31	84	16
II	10	36771	35	68	32	77	23
III	14	52258	41	67	33	72	28
IV	2	8278	41	65	35	69	31
V	2	5723	36	67	33	84	16
Jharkhand	-	372999	35	68	32	82	18

Source: Computed from Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Urban Local Bodies in Jharkhand

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, gave constitutional recognition to ULBs and emphasized their role in service delivery, but implementation of reforms for ULBs remains incomplete and uneven across states. The 74th amendment designates 18 functions to ULBs, including town planning, land-use regulation, and water supplies. In the past, state governments have dominated policy development, fiscal resources, development of urban infrastructure, and even delivery of urban services. The capacity and financial resources of the ULBs do not match their expanded functional responsibilities. However, this is changing as ULBs begin to develop

greater planning, project implementation, and maintenance capacities, as reflected in the design of recent national urban programs.

Constitution of Urban Local Bodies in Jharkhand

The 74th Amendment of the Constitution has laid down the principles for the constitution of Municipalities in the urban areas. It provides for constitution of Municipalities, such a Nagar Panchayat (by whatever name called) for a transitional area, that is to say an area in transition from rural area to an urban area; a municipal council for a smaller urban area and a Municipal corporation for a larger urban area.

A provision has been made for constitution of Municipal Council (Municipality) and Nagar Panchayat in section 14(a) and 14(b) of Bihar Municipal Act-1992 respectively and for constitution of Corporation in section 4(o) of Ranchi Municipal Corporation Act-2001. Jharkhand Corporation Act-2001 also provides for reorganization of municipality into corporation by way of amalgamation of area of the contiguous urban local bodies or by way of extending or altering the limits of existing Municipal Corporation.

In view of the constitutional provisions and the laws made therein, the Govt. of Jharkhand for the purpose of constituting municipality, hereby takes policy decision and lays down the following guidelines for notification of Larger urban area, Smaller urban area and Transitional urban area.

This policy is known as "Urban Area (Fixation of guidelines) Policy-2006"

Classification of Urban Local Bodies

1. Transitional Urban Area: An area may be notified as Transitional Urban Area (Nagar Panchayat) if the following criteria are satisfied:

- (a) Population : 12000 to 40000
- (b) Density of population per sq. k.m.: 400 and above (Provided that a local area with a lesser density of population may also be considered if it has acquired urban characteristic).
- (c) Revenue: INR 25 lacs and more per annum (Provided that a local area with a lesser density of population may also be considered if it has acquired urban characteristic).
- (d) Percentage of Employment in Non-Agricultural activities : 75% and above
- (e) Economic Importance: Availability of market facilities and potentialities to attract industries.
- (f) Other factors : Local population has acquired urban characteristics.

2. Smaller Urban Area

An area may be notified as Smaller Urban Area (Municipality) if the following criteria is satisfied:

- (a) Population : Above 40000
- (b) Density of population per sq. k.m.: 400

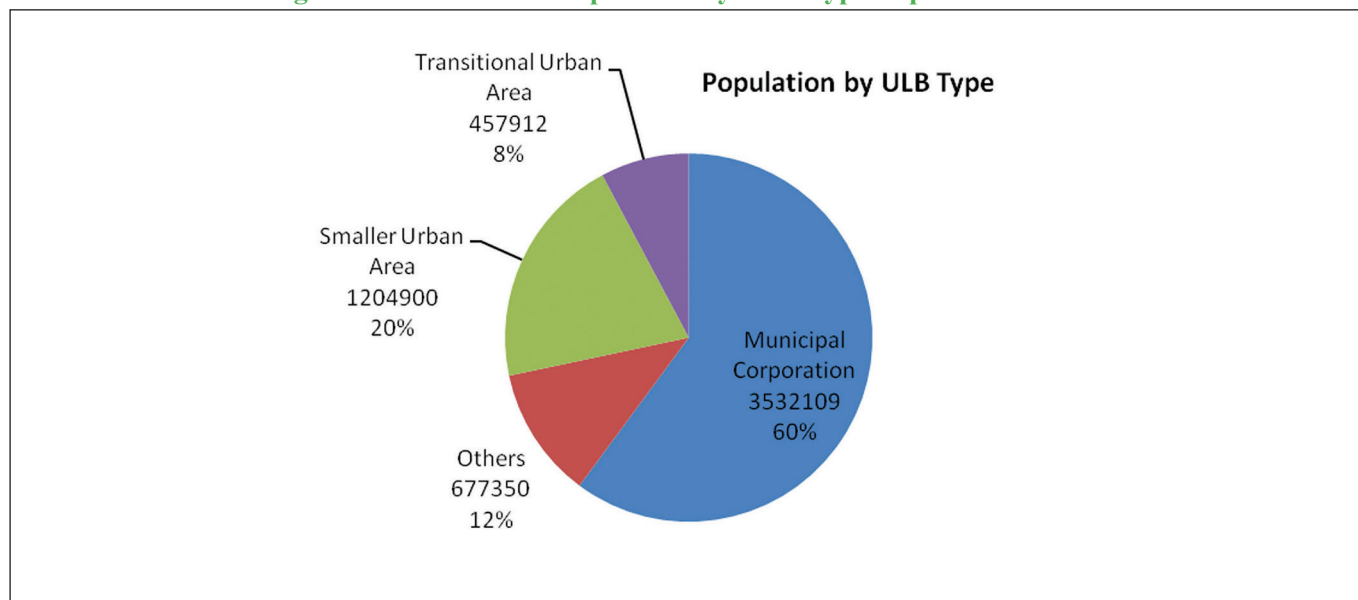
and above (Provided that a local area with a lesser density of population may also be considered if it has acquired urban characteristic).

- (c) Revenue: INR 50 lacs and more per annum (Provided that a local area with a lesser density of population may also be considered if it has acquired urban characteristic).
- (d) Percentage of Employment in Non-Agricultural activities : 75% and above
- (e) Economic Importance: Availability of market facilities and potentialities to attract industries.
- (f) Other factors : Local population has acquired urban characteristics.

3. Larger Urban Area:

An area excepting those parts of the scheduled area as covered under Article ZC, may be declared as "Larger Urban Area" for the purpose of constitution of Corporation provided that the following criteria is satisfied.

- (a) Population : Above 1.5 Lacs;
- (b) Density of population per sq. k.m.: 400 and above (Provided that a Municipality (smaller urban area) with a lesser density of population may also be considered if it is otherwise important).
- (c) Revenue: INR 1.5 crores and more per annum (provided municipality with a lesser revenue may also be considered if it is otherwise important).
- (d) Percentage of Employment in Non-Agricultural activities : Not less than 75%
- (e) Economic Importance: Established industries, potential for growth of industries, commerce, higher education ,medical facilities and adequate infrastructure necessary for economic and industrial growth.
- (f) Other factors : The number of peripheral villages whose growth and expansion are towards the proposed larger urban area.

Figure 5.3: Jharkhand Population by ULB Type as per Census 2011**Municipal Elections in Jharkhand :**

Based on the provisions in Chapter 4 of Jharkhand Municipal Act 2011 elections for 3 positions of ULB namely Mayor/Chairperson, Deputy Mayor/Vice-Chairperson and Ward Councillors are conducted in

every 5 years.

Municipal elections were held for 34 ULBs including 5 Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) in the year 2018 and elections are due in 14 ULBs to be held in 2020 including 3 Municipal Corporations

Table 5.4: List of ULBS in Jharkhand

S. No.	Name of ULB	District	Election Held/ Proposed (year)	Population (Census 2011)
1	Ranchi Nagar Nigam	Ranchi	2018	1073427
2	Bundu Nagar Panchayat	Ranchi	2018	21054
3	Phusro Nagar Parishad	Bokaro	2018	89178
4	Giridih Nagar Nigam	Giridih	2018	181632
5	Chatra Nagar Parishad	Chatra	2018	49985
6	Lohardaga Nagar Parishad	Lohardaga	2018	57411
7	Dumka Nagar Parishad	Dumka	2018	47584
8	Basukinath Nagar Panchayat	Dumka	2018	17123
9	Madhupur Nagar Parishad	Deoghar	2018	55238
10	Chaibasa Nagar Parishad	Chaibasa	2018	44477
11	Adityapur Nagar Nigam	Seraikela-Kharsawan	2018	174355
12	Seraikela Nagar Panchayat	Seraikela-Kharsawan	2018	
13	Kapali Nagar Parishad	Seraikela-Kharsawan	2018	43256
14	Chirkunda Nagar Parishad	Dhanbad	2018	45508
15	Khunti Nagar Panchayat	Khunti	2018	36390
16	Godda Nagar Parishad	Godda	2018	48480
17	Jamtara Nagar Panchayat	Jamtara	2018	29415
18	Mihijam Nagar Parishad	Jamtara	2018	40463
19	Chakulia Nagar Panchayat	East Singhbhum	2018	16306

S. No.	Name of ULB	District	Election Held/ Proposed (year)	Population (Census 2011)
20	Hussainabad Nagar Panchayat	Palamau	2018	29241
21	Medininagar Nagar Nigam	Palamau	2018	158941
22	Chattarpur Nagar Panchayat	Palamau	2018	28450
23	Latehar Nagar Panchayat	Latehar	2018	26981
24	Hazaribagh Nagar Nigam	Hazaribagh	2018	197466
25	Gumla Nagar Parishad	Gumla	2018	51264
26	Simdega Nagar Parishad	Simdega	2018	42944
27	Pakur Nagar Parishad	Pakur	2018	45840
28	Garhwa Nagar Parishad	Garhwa	2018	46059
29	Sahibganj Nagar Parishad	Sahibganj	2018	88214
30	Barharwa Nagar Panchayat	Sahibganj	2018	24133
31	Rajmahal Nagar Panchayat	Sahibganj	2018	22514
32	Ramgarh Nagar Parishad	Ramgarh	2018	123875
33	Domchanch Nagar Panchayat	Koderma	2018	24531
34	Dhanbad Nagar Nigam	Dhanbad	2020	1162472
35	Deoghar Nagar Nigam	Deoghar	2020	203123
36	Chas Nagar Nigam	Chas	2020	156888
37	Chakradharpur Nagar Parishad	West Singhbhum	2020	56531
38	Jhumri Telaiya Nagar Parishad	Koderma	2020	87867
39	Bishrampur Nagar Parishad	Palamau	2020	42925
40	Koderma Nagar Panchayat	Koderma	2020	24633
41	Majhiyam Nagar Panchayat	Garhwa	2020	18349
42	Gomia Nagar Parishad	Bokaro	2020	48141
43	Barki saraiya Nagar Panchayat	Giridih	2020	18933
44	Dhanwar Nagar Panchayat	Giridih	2020	15297
45	Hariharganj Nagar Panchayat	Palamau	2020	28467
46	Bachra Nagar Panchayat	Chatra	2020	12969
47	Mahagama Nagar Panchayat	Godda	2020	30401
48	Shri Banshidhar Nagar Nagar Panchayat	Palamau		32725
49	Jamshedpur Notified Area Committee	East Singhbhum		677350
50	Jugsalai Nagar Parishad	East Singhbhum		49660
51	Mango Nagar Nigam	East Singhbhum		223805

Status of Road Infrastructure in the Cities and Towns

Status of Urban Amenities and Facilities in the state in 2015-16 by NFHS Data

The fourth round of the national-family health survey was conducted in 2015-16. This latest data shows that around 96.7 per cent urban households' had-electricity connections while during the 2011 census this figure was

86 per cent. Thus within four years, 10.7 per cent urban households got electricity-connections in the state. That is a remarkable achievement. Urban Jharkhand was 0.8 per cent behind urban India. Households with improved drinking-water sources in urban Jharkhand were 88.6 per cent while the national figure was 91.1 per cent. Households using improved sanitation facilities in urban

Jharkhand were 59 per cent that is 11 per cent less than the national average. In 2015-16, 55.4 per cent people of urban Jharkhand were using clean fuel while 80.6 per cent urban India were using safe cooking fuel. Around 98.7 per cent people of urban Jharkhand were using

iodised salt. Here Jharkhand is ahead of urban India. Households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance in urban Jharkhand were 13.7 while the national figure was 28.2 per cent.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Urban Amenities and Facilities in Jharkhand in 2015-16

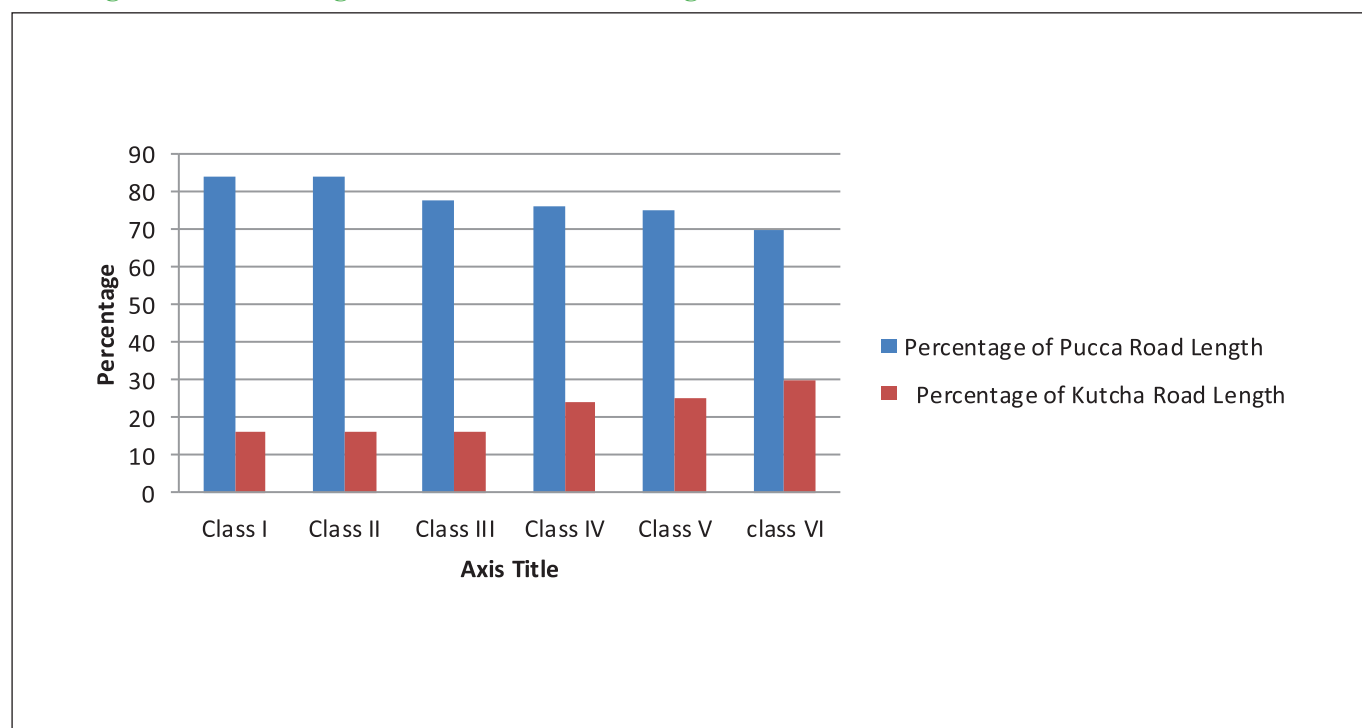
NFHS 4	Urban Jharkhand	India
Households with electricity	96.7	97.5
Households with an improved drinking-water source	88.6	91.1
Households using improved sanitation facilities	59.0	70.0
Households using clean fuel for cooking	55.4	80.6
Households using iodised salt	98.7	96.5
Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	13.7	28.2

Source: National Family Health Survey 4, 2015-2016, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

The Pucca road length in class V towns was the highest in the state that was 6856Kms followed by class IV towns 6839 Kms while in class I cities the Pucca road length was 6480 Kms. The Kutcha road length was the

highest in class V, followed by class IV towns. About 84 per cent class I and II cities and towns had Pucca roads. The percentage of Pucca road length was the lowest in the class VI towns in the state.

Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Road Length across Cities and Towns of Jharkhand in 2011



Source: Computed from Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Status of Fire Services across Class Six Cities and Towns

The other civic facilities, like percentage availability of the Fire Fighting Service, was the highest in class I cities. It was around 80 percentage followed by class

II cities. In class II towns, only 60 per cent of the cities had firefighting services followed by class III towns. Only eight and two per cent of the class IV and V towns had firefighting services respectively. It was almost absent in the class VI cities. It reveals that this service is decreasing from large cities to small towns.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Fire Services across Class Six Cities and Towns in 2011

	Class	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	class VI
Fire Fighting Service	Yes	80	60	26	8	2	0
	No	20	20	74	92	98	100

Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Availability of Home, Working women's Hostel and Old Age Homes in the Cities and Towns of Jharkhand

The government-run orphanage homes in Jharkhand were only three, and all are located in the class I cities. The other five classes of towns did not have this facility. The working women's hostel in Jharkhand was 10, and

out of it, seven were located in the class I cities and one each in class III, IV and V towns. The government-run old age homes are also very few in the urban areas of Jharkhand. There were only four old age homes in the urban areas of Jharkhand out of which three were located in the class I cities and one was located in the class II towns.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Orphanage Homes, Working women's Hostels and Old Age Homes in Cities and Towns of Jharkhand in 2011

Facilities	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Urban Jharkhand
Govt.-Orphanage Home	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Govt.-Working Women's Hostel	7		1	1	1		10
Govt.-Old Age Home	3	1	-	-	-	-	4

Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Status of Educational Infrastructure in the Cities and Towns

Education is the key to development. For better education, educational infrastructure is essential. The schools, colleges and universities are the knowledge-production centres, and they play a significant role in social development. In urban Jharkhand there were 1669 primary schools in 2011, out of which 724 were located in the class I cities followed by 287 in the class III towns. In 2011, the government middle school was 1264 in the urban areas out of which 603 were in class I cities followed by 219 in the class III towns. The number of government secondary schools was 414 in urban Jharkhand, out of which 142 were situated in the class I cities followed by class III towns that were 87. The number of government senior secondary schools in urban Jharkhand was 169, out of which 36 were located in the class I Cities while in the class III towns, the senior secondary schools are the highest among the cities and towns. The government degree college, art, science and commerce colleges in urban Jharkhand was 86 out of which 24 in each stream was situated in the class I cities and class III towns. It shows that in the case of schools and colleges, the availability of infrastructure is better in the class I cities and class III towns in the state. Most of the professional institutions were located

in the class I cities which work as magnets for the students. For instance, in urban Jharkhand around seven government degree law colleges were situated out of which five were located in the class I cities followed by one each in the class II towns and V towns. There were seven universities in the urban areas of the state, out of it three were located in the class I cities followed by class II towns and each one was located in class III and IV towns. In 2011, there were seven medical colleges, out of which four were located in the class I cities and the rest were in the class III towns. In the case of Engineering colleges, five government engineering colleges were in the state, and all of them were located in the class I cities. The same finding was observed in the case of management institutes, for instance, there were only two management institutes in the state, and both were situated in the class I cities. There were ten polytechnic colleges in the urban areas of the state out of which six were located in the class I cities and three were located in the class III towns, and one was located in the class V town. There were 21 vocational centres in the state out of which eight were situated in the class III towns and 7 in the class II towns. There were three government special schools for the disabled in the state out of which one each is situated in class II, V and VI towns of the state.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Educational Infrastructure in different Class Cities and Towns of Jharkhand in 2011

City/Town	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Urban Jharkhand
Primary School	724	209	287	184	212	53	1669
Middle School	603	145	219	123	148	26	1264
Secondary School	142	49	87	55	67	14	414
Senior Secondary School	36	22	50	23	30	8	169
Degree College-Art, Science and Commerce	24	13	24	13	10	2	86
Degree College-Law	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
Degree College-University	3	2	1	1	0	0	7
Medical College	4	0	0	3	0	0	7
Engineering College	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Management Institute	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Polytechnic	6	0	3	0	1	0	10
Vocational (Others)	7	6	8	0	0	0	21
Special School for Disabled	0	1	0	0	1	1	3

Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Status of Medical Facilities in the Cities and Towns

Health is an essential parameter of development. For a healthy life, curative and preventive health-care facilities should be available for every citizen. In 2011, 259 allopathic hospitals were there in urban Jharkhand, out of which 78 were situated in the class I cities, 31 in the class II towns while the class V towns had 52 allopathic hospitals which were the second-highest after the class I cities. The availability of hospital beds is a better representation of health-care facilities. It shows that in urban Jharkhand, 1.52 hospital beds were available for 1000 people. Across the six class cities and towns, the availability of the hospitals with allopathic beds was the highest in the class IV towns followed by class II towns while it was the lowest in the class VI towns followed by the class III towns; the class I cities were at the third

lowest position in the state. It may be because of the pressure given by the population on class I cities. The man power represents the better status of health care. In urban Jharkhand, there were 0.20 doctors per 1000 population. This is quite low. Across the six class cities and towns, the availability of doctors was the lowest in the class VI towns. The availability of the hospital allopathic paramedical staff per 100 population is also not satisfactory. In the urban areas of Jharkhand, there was 0.76 medical staff while in the class I cities it was 0.74. The allopathic paramedical staff was the highest in the class IV towns which was 1.20 for the 1000 population, and it was lowest in the class VI cities and the class III towns. There is a need to focus on health-care infrastructure, not only the physical infrastructure but also on the manpower.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Health Care Facilities in different Class Cities and Towns of Jharkhand in 2011

Class Towns	Hospital Allopathic (Numbers)	Hospital Allopathic Beds (Numbers)	Hospital Allopathic Doctors-In Position (Numbers)	Hospital Allopathic Para Medical Staff-In Position (Numbers)
Class I	78	1.26	0.22	0.74
Class II	31	1.64	0.16	0.88
Class III	43	1.20	0.09	0.37
Class IV	46	3.84	0.31	1.20
Class V	52	1.48	0.31	1.16
class VI	9	0.58	0.04	0.09
Urban Jharkhand	259	1.52	0.20	0.76

Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Banking Facilities in Urban Jharkhand

The number of nationalised banks in urban Jharkhand was 698 out of which 236 were located in the class I cities followed by 149 in the class III towns and 114 in the class V towns. There were only 18 nationalized banks in the class VI towns. There was 144 private commercial banks in urban Jharkhand, out of which 73 were situated in the class I cities, 18 in the class II towns, 29 in the class III towns, 4 in the class IV towns, 19 in the class V towns and only one in the class VI towns. The number of co-operative bank in urban Jharkhand

was 129. The highest number of the cooperative banks was situated in the class V towns followed by the class III towns. It was the lowest in the class VI towns.

Similarly, the highest number of agricultural credit society was situated in the class V towns, followed by the class IV towns. There were 277 non-agricultural credit societies in urban Jharkhand which is the highest after the nationalised banks. Most of the non-agricultural-credit societies were located in the class I cities followed by the class V towns.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Banking Facilities in different Class Cities and Towns of Jharkhand in 2011

Towns/Cities	Nationalized Banks (Numbers)	Private Commercial Banks (Numbers)	Co-operative Banks (Numbers)	Agricultural Credit Societies (Numbers)	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies (Numbers)
Class I	236	73	19	19	131
Class II	91	18	13	25	18
Class III	149	29	27	28	38
Class IV	90	4	23	36	29
Class V	114	19	43	78	49
Class VI	18	1	4	18	12
Urban Jharkhand	698	144	129	204	277

Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Main Schemes for Jharkhand

- Urban Water Supply Scheme
- Solid Waste Management
- Sewerage / Septage and Drainage
- Urban Transport
- Beautification and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

Urban Water Supply Scheme in Jharkhand

Jharkhand with an urban population of 24.05% is growing at the rate of 2.3% per annum, however less than the National Average of 31.16% but the rapid urbanization brings challenges, so the State Govt. is focused on improving the socio-economic condition of its cities and strengthening urban infrastructure through

provision of basic services such as affordable housing, Water & sanitation; access to opportunities for economic development and all round well-being of the residents, with a view to creating an environment for dignified living, leisure, health and recreation.

Rapid improvements are being made in augmenting drinking water supply in Jharkhand, due to concerted efforts by the government and communities at improving coverage. The level of investment in water, has increased in size in the last few years. For example, in 1980 rural sanitation coverage was estimated at 1% and reached 95% in 2018. At the same time, local government institutions in charge of operating and maintaining the infrastructure are seen as weak and lack the financial

resources to carry out their functions.

The GoJ has prioritized urban development at the policy level over the last five years, but progress has been slowed by low capacity to deliver and manage urban services, both at state and the local level.

Water Supply Access & Responsibility:

Water supply and sanitation is a State responsibility under the Indian Constitution. As per the census 2011 41.6% of Urban Household has access to Tap Water which is less than the national average of 70.6%. Government of Jharkhand understanding the importance and priority is committed towards safe drinking water to each household.

Table 5.11: Water Supply comparison

Indicators	India (Urban)	Jharkhand (urban)	Target for the state 2020-21	Source
%of Household as Tap Water (source of drinking)	70.6	41.6	75	Census 2011
Tap water from treated source	62.0	34.7	75	Census 2011
Per Capita Supply of Water (lpcd)	186 (based on average figure of 30 states)	196	196	CPCB, Ministry of environment & Forestry

Current Water Supply Schemes:

In order to meet the future urban water challenges, there needs to be a shift in the way we manage urban water systems. An Integrated Urban Water Management approach must be adopted which involves managing freshwater, wastewater, and storm water, using an urban area as the unit of management.

More than 10 ULBs including Ranchi have water supply schemes which cater the partial population of the respective ULB.

GoJ, understanding the challenges of managing the water system, is taking steps of providing safe water and sanitation facilities in all the local bodies. The following Water Supply schemes under execution : Ranchi Water Supply Scheme Phase-I, Dhanbad Urban Water Supply Phase-I, Chas Urban Water Supply, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Adityapur, Khunti (World Bank), Chatra Phase-II, Chakulia, Chakardharpur, Manjhiaon, Latehar, Madhupur, Rajmahal, Godda, Koderma, Basukinath, Ranchi Urban Water Supply Phase-II B and Dhanbad Urban Water Supply Phase-II.

Administrative sanction has been accorded for the water supply projects for Dumka (INR 105 Crore) and Hussainabad (INR 47 Crore) and Ranchi Water Supply Phase - II A towns and the bids of these projects are under various stages.

The DPR for the towns of Simdega, Ramgarh, Rehla and Bishrampur, Jhumritilaiya, Medinagar and Ranchi Phase II Package C are under preparation.

In addition to these, UD&HD is committed to provide water to each household of all the ULBS. In this process the department is in process to start the detailed project preparation for 11 newly formed ULBs of Jharkhand with a cost estimation of INR 400 Crores

Investment and financing

The current system of financing water supply and sanitation is fragmented through a number of different national and state programs.

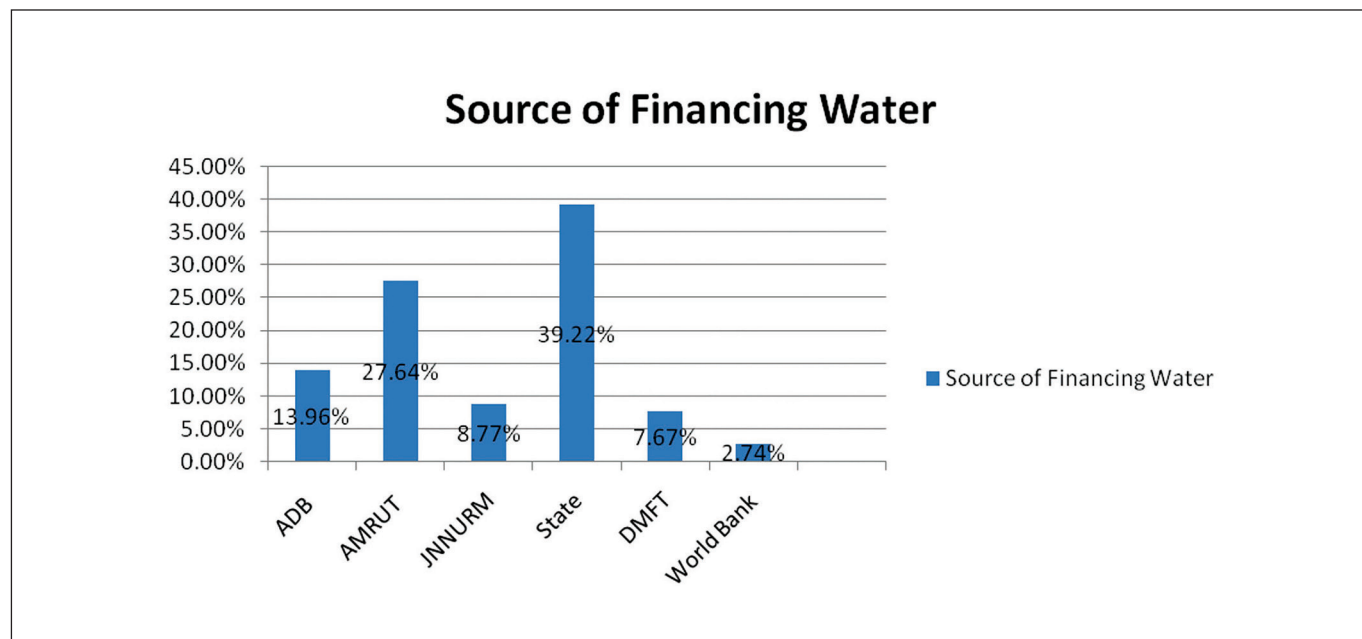
State budgets the major source of financing for water supply and sanitation. However central schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (2005-2014) and Atal

Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) played an important role in financing urban water supply through central government grants.

UD&HD, GoJ has collaborated with World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) seeking assistance for the proposed World Bank aided Jharkhand Municipal

Development Project(JMDP) and proposed Asian Development Bank aided Jharkhand Urban Resilience and Livability Improvement Project(JURLIP). These collaborations have been done considering the need for investments in urban infrastructure services such as urban water supply and sanitation.

Figure 5.5: Financing Water in Jharkhand



Sanitation Schemes in Jharkhand

Sewerage / Septage / Faecal Sludge Management

According to estimates, about 80% of the sewage in India flows into rivers, lakes and ponds. This sewage is untreated and pollutes water bodies. It also often seeps underground, which is a cause of concern, since drinking water is primarily sourced from groundwater.

Towns of Jharkhand namely Sahibganj and Rajmahal ULBs are covered under Namami Gange Scheme. The sewerage scheme for Sahibganj town has been completed under National Mission for Ganga Rejuvenation(NMCG) with a project cost of INR 146 whereas the project for sewerage scheme in Rajmahal is under implementation.

In Jharkhand one sewerage project has been completed. In addition to this 3 sewerage projects in Rajmahal, Adityapur and Ranchi and 4 septage schemes are under implementation. In 4 ULBs namely Hazaribagh, Chaas, Deoghar and Giridih Septage schemes are under implementation. The bid for Faecal Sludge Management 4 towns namely Chirkunda, Bundu, Gumla and Simdega have been issued. The DPR for Jugsalai Sewerage & Drainage scheme proposed to be funded by Asian

Development Bank(ADB) has been sanctioned by the Jharkhand State cabinet and the DPR for another scheme proposed for ADB funding i.e. Mango is under preparation. For 2 towns(Dhanbad & Phusro) the sewerage scheme has been posed for Namami Gange funding.

The detailed project reports (DPRs) for sewerage / septage and faecal sludge management schemes for towns are under various stages of preparation.

It has been proposed that the detailed project reports (DPRs) for sewerage / septage and faecal sludge management schemes for 9 towns namely Mahagama, Barhara,

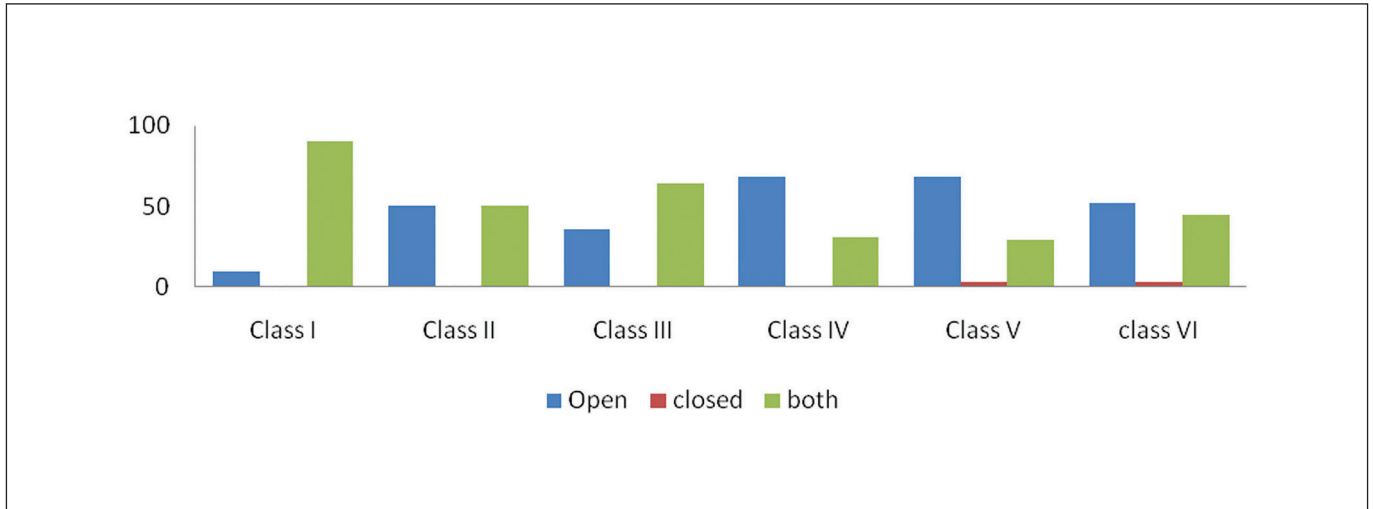
Drainage Facilities in Urban Jharkhand

The nature of the drainage system is directly associated with sanitation and hygiene. The closed drainage system is a reflection of development. Around 90 per cent drainage in the class, I cities of Jharkhand had both opened and closed drainage systems and 10 per cent had open drainage system. In class II towns, half of the drainage was opened, and the same percentage was both closed and opened; none of the drainage systems was only closed. In class III towns 36 per cent drainage

systems were opened and 64 per cent was both closed and opened. In class IV towns' 68 per cent drainage was opened, and one per cent was closed, 31 per cent drainage were both opened and closed. In class V and

VI towns, 3 per cent drainage was closed. Around 68 and 52 per cent of class V and VI towns had opened drainage system.

Figure 5.6: Status of Drainage System across Class Six Cities and Towns in 2011



Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Urban Transport in Jharkhand

City Bus Service in Ranchi

In addition to the existing city bus services in towns like Ranchi, UD&HD Govt. of Jharkhand has a vision to enable integrated planning, design and development of infrastructure and associated facilities with Ranchi Smart City Corp. Ltd. In addition to this RSCCL will implement formulation of strategy, operation, maintenance and other related services for City Bus Service at Ranchi. The selection of public transport route is driven by factors such as the potential passenger market, the trip patterns of prospective users, and other socio-economic criteria. Based on travel pattern at Ranchi, at present there are 8 bus routes which include the important Roads along with the outer Ring Road proposed to cater the passenger demand with minimum number of interchanges.

Ranchi Smart city has given mandate by the UD & HD, GoJ to start the city bus service in Ranchi city initially with 200 buses. In 1st Phase 100 new low floor buses will ply on the main arterial routes followed by 50 more buses according to the demand on proposed routes. 50 old buses from RMC are proposed for Outer Ring Road. These above buses will be of Diesel (BS-VI)/CNG/ Electric. This City Bus services will be on PPP mode. RfP for the operation of City Buses is under preparation.

City Bus Service Project under BRTS Model in the

major cities of Jharkhand – (Appointment of PMC for City Bus Service in Ranchi)

Background:

As per the direction of the Board of Directors in the 3rd Board meeting of the company, JUTCOL shall appoint Project Management Consultant (PMC) for the end-to-end execution of City Bus Service under the BRTS Model which will include the formulation of strategy, operation, maintenance and other related services for City Bus Service under BRTS in Ranchi in the First phase and later it will be implemented in the other cities of Jharkhand i.e. Dhanbad, Bokaro, Deoghar and Jamshedpur. A Project Management unit (PMU) (for City Bus Service is required to be set up for the city of Ranchi) under JUTCOL. Regarding the project the following matters have been considered and approved in the Third Board Meeting of JUTCOL held on 10.07.2018 as follows:-

- That there is need for strengthening the existing fleet size of buses and increasing its coverage with a robust and dedicated institutional structure for its operation and maintenance along with other short and medium term improvement-measures as suggested under various studies.
- That a Project Management unit (PMU) (for City Bus Service is required to be set up for the city of Ranchi) under JUTCOL to be set up for the

formulation of strategy, operation, maintenance and other related services in BRTS.

- The City Bus Service under BRTS system will be implemented in the city of Ranchi in the First Phase and later it will be implemented in the other cities of Jharkhand i.e. Dhanbad, Bokaro, Deoghar and Jamshedpur.
- The key components of the implementation of City bus service in Ranchi will be as follows:
 - a. Bus depots/Bus stops/Bus stands.
 - b. In the outer ring road, Tram-service is to be explored.
 - c. Facilities to pedestrians and non-motorized commuters.
 - d. Single Electronic Command Control and Communication Centre.

Urban Transport System

UD&HD has proposed to strengthen the urban transport system in the following:

- Urban Roads
- Bridges
- Public Transport
- Bus Stands / Inter State Bus Terminus(ISBT)

Solid Waste Management:-

In order to keep the city clean and pollution-free, it is required to collect, transport, treat and dispose of household garbage and the medical/industrial waste in a scientific and systematic manner which is known as solid-waste management (SWM).

A total of 42 cities are being targeted for the execution of SWM projects in the current financial year. Waste to compost SWM Plant completed in Deoghar & Giridih. Waste to compost SWM Plant under trial in Godda & Chakulia. Concessionaire appointed for other 27 ULBs. (Mihijam, Pakur, Jamtara, Garhwa, Rajmahal, Sahebganj, Khunti, Seraikela, Jhumaritilaya, Koderma, Bundu, Latehar, Chirkunda, Chaibasa, Chatra, Dhanbad, Adityapur, Jamshedpur, Mango, Jugsalai, Kapali, Deoghar, Giridhi, Godda, Chakuliya, CKP & Chas).

ULBs are under tender finalization stage. (Ranchi, Phusro & Madhupur). 01 ULBs are under Tendering Process. (Simdega). 03 DPR under process of approval (Gumla, Lohardaga & Hussanabad). 02 DPR under revision. (Basukinath, Hazaribag). DPRs under preparation for

03 ULBs. (Ramgarh, Dumka & Medninagar). Tender under process for appointment of DPR Consultant for 03 ULBs (Manjhiaon, Bishrampur & Bansidhar Nagar). The User charges for solid waste management service have been notified and implemented.

Beautification and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies

UD&HD has proposed beautification and rejuvenation of water bodies in Jharkhand The bid for beautification and rejuvenation of water bodies in 4 ULBs namely Ranchi, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur and Deoghar has been issued.

Schemes and Programmes

• Ranchi Smart City: Vision and Goals

Ranchi is going to be a hub of education for both the formal and non-formal sectors by reinforcing its good educational institutes in preparation for welcoming knowledge-based industries. The main goals of the city are as follows:-

- ❖ To become a knowledge-hub/city for the state of Jharkhand and other northeastern states of the country in the next 5-10 years. There are several sub-goals before achieving the goals, such as enhancing the vision by attracting the best think tanks to the knowledge city. The brand-image as the education and research capital will be enhanced.
- ❖ Development of human capital: Students and researchers will get a better platform to hone their skills, there will be development of intellectual property, and augmentation of social infrastructure.
- ❖ Reduce travel times and incidences of traffic violations, use of IT as a tool to make Ranchi a safe city for pedestrians and commuters.
- ❖ Ranchi is to be one of the cleanest and greenest cities:- prompt and time-bound collection and transportation of waste and its disposal.

1. Summary of All (SCM + State + PPP + Convergence) Projects

- Total Cost of 34 Projects = Rs 2748.51 Cr.
- Work Order has been issued for = 27 projects worth Rs 2580 Cr.

- Out of all W.O. issued, No. of the projects completed = two projects of 49.57 Cr.
- Overall Expenditure of 34 Projects = Rs 773.68 Crores. (SCM + State/PPP/Convergence)

2. Summary of Smart City Mission (SCM) Projects

- Total SCM funded Projects = 18 Projects worth Rs 1036.71 Cr.

- Under SCM Projects, Work Order has already been issued for = 12 Projects Worth 888.60 Cr.
- SCM Projects under Implementation = All 12 projects as above (Integrated Projects Comprises 8 Projects)
- Expenditure under SCM Projects = 334.44 Cr.
- UC submitted for Project expenditure & A&OE = 356.44 Cr.

Table 5.12: Smart City Mission Project wise Updates

S No	Name of Project	Expected Date of Completion	Cost of Project (Cr)	Physical Progress %	Status of Implementation	Financial Progress (Cr)	Utilization (%)
1	Integrated Infrastructure Development Work, ABD area Ranchi Smart City (Consists of 8 Individual Projects).	5/3/2021	469.96	5	Work is in progress. Finalization of designs, and ground preparatory works in progress. Shifting of utilities is being carried out. Implementation by JUIDCO	170.00	36%
2	Over head line Shifting of 33kV & 11kV and 33/11 kV HMTP Substation Shifting	30-11-2019	17.70	35	Work is in progress. Implementation by JBVNL	10.00	56%
3	220/33 kV GIS SS and Transmission Lines, Cables and Shifting 132kV OH-line to UG-cable	8/9/2020	226.00	17	Work is in progress. Implementation by JUSNL.	110.00	49%

S No	Name of Project	Expected Date of Completion	Cost of Project (Cr)	Physical Progress %	Status of Implementation	Financial Progress (Cr)	Utilization (%)
4	Water supply project for bringing 12 MLD water from Hatia to ABD site	30-11-2019	10.10	80	Work is in progress. Implementation by DW&SD	10.10	100%
5	DPR for Open Spaces & Park Development (phase-1)		14.40		Technical Sanction of DPR accorded.		
6	DPR for Open Spaces & Park Development (phase-2)		28.20		DPR of Artisan hut for another 9 Cr is under the process of approval.		
7	DPR for Riverfront Development (package-1)		35.40		Technical sanction of DPR has been accorded.		
8	DPR for Riverfront Development (package-2)		12.60		Technical Sanction of DPR has been accorded.		
9	Solid waste management system		5.00		LOA has been drafted for agreement with Ranchi Municipal Corporation for carrying out SWM in the ABD area. Likely to be formalised within Dec 2019.		
10	Public transport system- phase1, buses, bus stop, IPT Integration, Fare management, IPTS		52.50		RfP Under preparation		
11	Command Control and Communication Centre	6/3/2020	164.85	12	Work in Progress.	28.56	17%
	TOTAL - Smart City Mission (A)		1036.71			334.44	

S No	Name of Project	Expected Date of Completion	Cost of Project (Cr)	Physical Progress %	Status of Implementation	Financial Progress (Cr)	Utilization (%)
12	Surveillance of ABD Site		20.00		This will be taking up after ABD Integrated Infrastructure Project is complete.		
13	Convention Centres	09.08.2020	392.00	15	Work in Progress.	59.03	15%
14	Jharkhand Urban Planning and Management Institute (JUPMI)	8/1/2020	108.00	60	Work is in Progress.	59.72	55%
15	Public Bicycle Sharing (Proposed in annuity model)	31-10-2019	21.80	65	Phase 1 Operational. Phase 2 - procurement of 750 cycles is completed. Assembling work is in progress.		
16	Urban Civic Tower	10.08.2020	192.00	10	Work is in Progress.	25.10	13%
17	Smart Road 1 Airport to Birsa Chowk via Hinoo Chowk	20-01-2021	42.50	24	Work is in Progress.	10.50	25%
18	Smart Road No. 2 Raj Bhawan to Birsa Chowk Via Kishore Ganj	20-01-2021	162.00	3	Work is in Progress.	5.75	3.5%
19	Smart Road No. 3 Raj Bhawan to Kantatoli via Circular Road	5/2/2021	93.00	0.1	Work is in Progress.	5.11	5%
20	Birsa Smriti Park (phase-1)	1/11/2019	53.30	80	Work is in Progress.	28.88	54%
21	Rabindra Bhavan	27-06-2020	165.00	36	Work is in Progress.	53.72	33%
22	Rejuvenation & Conservation of Harmu River	31-03-2018	91.40	98	Work is in Progress.	86.00	94%
23	Karamtoli Talab	16-09-2019	10.20	100	Project has Completed	10.20	100%

S No	Name of Project	Expected Date of Completion	Cost of Project (Cr)	Physical Progress %	Status of Implementation	Financial Progress (Cr)	Utilization (%)
24	Jaipal Singh Stadium and Vendors' Market	8/7/2018	39.40	100	Project has Completed	39.40	100%
25	Urban Haat in Kanke	23-08-2018	17.20	55	Work is in Progress.	11.50	67%
26	Beautification & Conservation of Bada Talab	9/7/2019	13.00	30	Work is in Progress.	8.03	62%
27	Augmentation and Strengthening of Ranchi Phase 1 Water Supply Scheme under Ranchi Municipal Corporation	3/12/2021	291.00	7	Work is in Progress.	36.30	12%
	TOTAL STATE/ PPP/ CONVERGENCE (B)		1711.80			439.24	
	Grand Total (A+B)		2748.51			773.68	

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The AMRUT mission is targeting five core areas of the urban facility (i.e. water supply, sewerage/seepage, stormwater drainage, urban transport & greenspaces) that enhances the urban living experience. The state has been providing these core facilities in the selected seven cities of the state (i.e. Ranchi, Dhanbad, Adityapur, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Chas and Giridih) under AMRUT scheme¹. According to the service-level improvement-plan (SLIP) of these cities, Jharkhand has prepared the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Rs. 1245.74 crores, out of which the water supply project amounts to around Rs. 772 crores, sewerage/ septage projects Rs.444.36 crores, and parks/ greenspace projects to Rs. 29.38 crores.

The purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with an assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; (ii) increase the amenity-value of cities by developing greenery

and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). Citizens, particularly women, value all these outcomes, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in the form of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs).

Coverage

- The categories of cities which are covered in the AMRUT are given below:
- All cities and towns with a population of over one lakh with notified municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas),
- All capital cities/towns of states/ UTs,
- All cities/ towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme,
- Thirteen cities and towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population of more than 75,000 and less than 1 lakh,

¹ In other cities which have not been covered under AMRUT scheme the state is investing on its own or getting fund from other sources.

- Ten cities from the hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each state)

Details of the activities undertaken by ULBs of the states

Under AMRUT, a total of 46 projects are sanctioned for 7ULBs, in different sectors. There are six projects related to water supply, five projects related to Sewerage and Septage, and 35 projects related to green space/park development. The projects were further subdivided in tranches, and as per SAAP a total of 59 projects were sanctioned under AMRUT.

Project Management

As on date, 26 park projects have been completed. One water supply project in Giridih is in the advance stages of completion (96%). The park projects are envisaged to be completed by June 2020, and water supply and Sewerage/Septage projects are targeted to be completed by December 2021.

Reform Implementations

The ULBs have been in the forefront of the reform implementations. The ULBs of Jharkhand have been given in grant of about 40 crores INR for their performance in reform Implementations. The major reforms implemented by the ULBs are

E-Governance

- Online registrations of births and deaths
- Online applications for property tax, licenses, digital payment systems
- Building-plan approval in 47 ULBs
- Implementation of (Human Resources Management System (HMIS) in all the ULBs
- E procurement if being used in all the ULBs

City-wise project funds for proposed projects under AMRUT

Table 5.13: Sector-Wise Fund Allocation

Sectors	Fund allocations (in Rs. Cr.)
Water Supply	1334.18
Sewerage and Septage Management	251.50
Parks	29.38
Grand Total	1615.06

Source: State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Jharkhand (FY 2017-18 to 2019-20) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Urban Development and Housing Department, govt. of Jharkhand

- Project Management system implemented for the centralized monitoring of all the ongoing schemes

Financial Management

- All the ULBs have been migrated into Accrual based double entry accounting system
- Financial statements & Audit report uploaded in public platform
- Revision of property tax rules has resulted in a great deal of increase in revenue collection

Implementation of Policy and by law

- Revision of building bye- law and incorporation of 14 essentials of MBBL
- Revision of property tax rules
- Implementation of new policies i.e. faecal sludge and septage management, waste, water advertisement.

Other Reforms

- GIS based Master Plan approved for 6 AMRUT cities (Adityapur, Chas, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Giridih, Hazaribagh)
- Credit ratings for all the 7 AMRUT cities done, re-tender for the 2nd round credit rating for Dhanbad and Deoghar is in process.
- Floating of Municipal Bond from Ranchi Municipal Corporation is under process
- Promotion for Energy Saving has been under taken by all the AMRUT cities. A total of 88814 conventional street lights have been replaced with LED lights against a replacement target of 83649.

Table 5.14: City-wise and Sector wise Fund allocations (in Crores)

City	Water Supply	Sewerage and Septage Management	Parks	Grand Total
Adityapur	326.55	217.84	4.02	548.41
Chas	129.29	8.97	4	142.26
Deoghar		9.97	4.01	13.98
Dhanbad	159.31	-	5	164.31
Giridih	36.32	6.87	2.99	46.18
Hazaribagh	416.56	7.85	4	428.41
Ranchi	266.15	-	5.36	271.51
Grand Total	1334.18	251.5	29.38	1615.06

Source: State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Jharkhand (FY 2017-18 to 2019-20) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Urban Development and Housing Department, govt. of Jharkhand

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

India's Best Performing State First Runner Up: Jharkhand

Jharkhand has 42 urban local bodies (ULBs) out of which 31 cities fall under the category of less than 1 lakh population, 9 with more than 1 lakh population. Ranchi is the state capital and falls under the population-category of million-plus city, apart from Ranchi, Dhanbad also falls under the same population-category. Since 2017 Jharkhand has been identified as the top-performing-state of India. This time Jharkhand also managed to give strong compared to the other states and has been awarded the 2nd best cleanest state of Swachh Survekshan 2019.

Jharkhand is the top performing state according to the direct observation on the components of Swachh Survekshan 2019; 35 out of 42 ULBs of Jharkhand have scored more than 70% of marks under this category. In 90% of the ULBs more than 70% of the sampled community and public toilets are well equipped with the basic requirements of light, ventilation, seats, water supply, cleanliness, gender friendliness etc. Apart from this the state has constructed 2,15,525 individual household latrines (IHHLs) (as per Swachh Urban

MIS) which contributed in making Jharkhand an open-defecation-free state. Further, Jamshedpur NAC & Sahibganj are ODF++ and 39 ULBs are ODF+ certified by the MOHUA.

Jharkhand was able to achieve this award not only due to the efforts and dedication of the state and the ULB teams but also the passion shown by the residents of the state. More than 70% of the residents in the 34 ULBs agreed that they are happy with the cleanliness and sanitation-services provided. During face-to-face feedback-interview, more than 75% of the surveyed residents responded positively to the question. As per the service-level-progress report of all the ULBs, there are a total of 29 ULBs in Jharkhand who are practicing door to door collection of garbage-waste in more than 80% of the ward areas. Under the Garbage-Free certification programme, Jamshedpur declared as 5-star, 19 ULBs are declared 3-star rating and 4 ULBs are declared 1- star rating.

Six cities of Jharkhand have been listed under ULB ranking among 100 cities having a population of more than 1 lakh. Jamshedpur is at the 15th position followed by Ranchi (46). The other four cities are Dhanbad (56), Hazaribagh (64), Chas (66), and Mango (95).

Table 5.15: Status of Cities of Jharkhand in Swachh Survekshan 2019

Cities/Towns	ULB Ranking among 100 Cities (Population >1 Lakh)
Jamshedpur	15
Ranchi	46
Dhanbad	56
Hazaribagh	64
Chas	66
Mango	95

Data Source: Swachh Survekshan, The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India 2019

Box 5.1

Ranchi Municipal Corporation Jharkhand Best State Capital/UT in 'Citizen Feedback'

Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand. It has also been selected as one of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as a smart city under PM Narendra Modi's flagship Smart Cities Mission. Ranchi is famous for its natural beauty, hospitality, and tribal culture. The city has been immensely successful in creating awareness among the citizens on the issues of sanitation and hygiene. Under the citizen-feedback component, Ranchi scored 1040/1250, and the responses were captured from face to face interviews, Web-Based OTP, and Swachhta app feedback accounting for 19.57%, 46.37%, and 28.89% responses, respectively.

98.41% of the citizens of Ranchi were aware that their city was participating in Swachh Survekshan 2019; over 97.73% were also satisfied with the cleanliness of their city and considered it an improvement over the last year. 95.85% of the respondents also acknowledged the ULB's extensive work to maintain toilets. Over 3363 complaints were registered in the Swachhta app in the last three months, i.e., November 2018, December 2018, and January 2019. The ULB has resolved 92.25% of the complaints within the SLA. The citizen-feedback is further reinforced by the results of the Direct Observation. In On-field assessment, the city scored 100% in the parameters of cleanliness and the availability of litter bins in wholesale markets for perishable goods; cleanliness of airports/auto stands, bus and railway stations; visibility of SBM messages in CT/PT and commercial areas; and city-wide beautification.

In 2019 Swachh Survekshan, five towns of Jharkhand have been listed. The population of these towns is less than one lakh. Out of these five towns, Bundu is at the

44th position followed by Pakur (45) and Phusro (90). The other towns are Chatra (91), Rajmahal (97)

Table 5.16: Status of the towns of Jharkhand in Swachh Survekshan 2019

Cities/Towns	ULB Ranking among 100 Cities (Population <1 Lakh)
Bundu	44
Pakur	45
Phusro	90
Chatra	91
Rajmahal	97

Data Source: Swachh Survekshan, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India 2019

Box 5.2**Phusro Nagar Parishad, Jharkhand: the Best City in ‘Solid Waste Management’ - East Zone in >50,000 - 1 Lakh Category**

Phusro Nagar Parishad is a notified town in the Bokaro district of Jharkhand. It is located about 35 kilometres (22 mi) from the district headquarters of Bokaro. As per the 2011 Census of India, Phusro Nagar Parishad has a total population of 89,178. It has been awarded the Best City in ‘Solid Waste Management’ in East Zone in the population category between 50,000 and 1 lakh. The town has secured a total of 1324 marks out of a maximum of 1783 marks allocated under SWM indicators in Swachh Survekshan 2019. With the dedicated Nagar Parishad staff and even more fervent citizens made the city to achieve 100 % segregation of waste at source. All the Bulk Garbage Generators, and the parks and gardens within the city are practising on-site processing of organic waste. 100% wards are covered with the door-to-door garbage-collection-facility. The Sanitation-staff carries out its work twice a day, sweeping in almost all the commercial areas of the city and an activity-log for sweeping is also tracked by the sanitary Inspectors. All the commercial areas have sufficient number of twin-bins installed which are emptied daily. The city has secured a commendable score of 1140 marks out of 1250 in the direct observation component of SS 2019, which involved the independent assessment of the town’s residential and commercial areas, public and community toilets, railway stations, bus stands, and vegetable and fruit markets. Most of these areas were found to be very clean, with the required facilities, including the IEC messages for the general public present in all areas. Public and commercial toilets are visibly clean and are also easily accessible to all. The city-administration has been able to keep its public sanitation facilities clean and in adequate number as required by its citizens. In addition to that, all vegetable, fruit and fish/meat markets were found to be clean and well maintained. The city has spearheaded the journey towards ‘Swachhata’ with a favorable approach and earned positive responses under Citizen Feedback component in SS 2019. Over 87% of the respondents among the citizens of Phusro had a favorable outlook of their local body’s activities in the Swachh Bharat initiative the respondents were asked relevant questions and gave an overwhelmingly positive feedback about the current levels of cleanliness in the city as well as about the improvements from the previous year. Approximately 87 per cent of the respondents who participated in the survey found that the litter bins were positioned in appropriate places and were readily available to drop the refuse. Almost 86% of the citizens said that they were happy about the door-to-door collection of service and segregation at the source that the Nagar Nigam is providing them. To make the citizens aware about the open defecation-free city under the best practices, the city-administration has implemented various strategies, brought out IEC materials, organized rallies and formed an inspection Committee for the night to monitor open defecation. The city has constructed community and public toilets to serve communities and public spaces. All the community as well as public toilets are gender, child and disabled friendly and are tracked by sanitation department teams. The citizens have an impressive feedback to give on the performance and attitude of the city-administration to attain the goals and objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission.

Box 5.3**Gumla Nagar Panchayat, Jharkhand: Best City in ‘Innovation and Best Practices’ - East Zone in > 50,000 - 1 Lakh Category**

Gumla Nagar Panchayat with a population of around 51000 is located in the southern region of Jharkhand. The Gumla Nagar Panchayat has been awarded the ‘Best City in Innovations and Best Practices’ from the urban local bodies who participated in Swachh Survekshan 2019 assessment from the East zone in the population- category of 50000 to 1 lakh ULB led-innovation and best practices. Considering the rise in population demand, the Gumla Nagar Panchayat has acknowledged the issue of handling garbage waste being generated on a daily basis, by giving prime focus to wet waste-management process. The Wet Waste Management programme initiated by the ULB is intended

to reduce the adverse effects of waste on human health and environment. The ULB collects wet waste from the various hotels, restaurants, schools, households and distributes the same to the owners of piggeries which are further fed to the pigs. The Food plate-waste which is generated during the production, processing, transportation, distribution or consumption of food, is in a way used as food items to the livestock species and thus reduces the burden of disposal of waste being sent to the dumpsites. This process has saved a lot of expenses involved in the transportation, disposal and processing of wet waste to the dumpsite.

Home composting has been considered one of the sustainable methods to process wet waste generated at the source. A citizen led initiative taken by Ganesh Ram, a resident of Gumla Nagar Panchayat has been an inspirational example where in the wet waste being sent to the dumpsite is being processed at on-site itself. Ganesh segregates wet waste from the generated garbage in the form of cooked and raw waste. This segregated waste is fed to the pigs and a certain amount is converted into compost. Starting from his own household, Ganesh Ram now has started contacting hotel and various other waste generators for wet waste collection. This environmental friendly initiative has now been taken up by many residents of Gumla Nagar Panchayat and this collectively has helped in the reduction of garbage at the landfill as most of the waste is being processed at the source itself.

Box 5.4

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation: AMRUT

To provide basic amenities such as 24X7 Water Supply, Sewerage/Septage connections to each household and Green Spaces to the urban citizens of India, the Government of India (GoI) has identified 500 cities in India where the population is more than 1,00,000. Accordingly, 7 cities of Jharkhand; Ranchi, Dhanbad, Adityapur, Chas, Giridih, Hazaribagh, and Deoghar have been identified by GoI to uplift the living standard of the citizens of the above cities through Urban infrastructure development.

In pursuit of the above, under the AMRUT scheme, the Government of Jharkhand has implemented 46 Projects including 6 Water Supply, 5 Sewerage/Septage and 35 Park Projects. The projects are executed by respective contractors through Project Management Consultants and implemented by JUIDCO Limited (A state Govt. entity) and finally monitored by the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), UD&HD and GoJ. Due to the expeditious approach of the state in executing the projects, to date, the state has been able to complete 26 Park Projects and will be completing 1 water supply project in a couple of months out of the total 46 projects.

Apart from these, the GoI also mandates 500 cities including selected cities of Jharkhand to implement 11 reforms in the field of E-Governance, Financial Management, Building-Bye-laws, Credit ratings, GIS based Master Plan, etc. Government of Jharkhand (GoJ) is persistently working in these areas and has achieved the following milestones in Urban reform:

Out of 51 ULBs, the Online Building Plan Approval system has been implemented in 47 ULBs.

1. GoJ has implemented the Human Resource Management System (HRMS) in all ULBs.
2. All ULBs have been migrated to Accrual based double entry accounting system.
3. Revision of property tax rules assisted the state in increasing revenue collection by many folds.
4. Revision of Building Bye-laws, and incorporation of 15 essentials of Model Building Bye-Laws.
5. Implementation of GIS based Master Plan in 6 ULBS, Adityapur, Dhanbad, Chas, Hazaribagh, Giridih, and Deoghar.
6. Credit ratings of 7 AMRUT Cities have been completed and the state has replaced around 88814 streetlights with energy efficient bulbs against a target of 83649.

Due to the persevering effort of GoJ to transform urban cities, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), GoI has rewarded Rs. 40.23 Cr. to the state in the last 4 years. The state is using these reform incentives in a constructive way and has used around Rs. 28.40 Cr. in Giridih House Service Connection and Hazaribagh Water Supply Projects.

Box 5.5

Smart City Mission – Ranchi

Ranchi is one of the 100 smart cities under the Smart City Mission of the Government of India. Accordingly, the Government of Jharkhand envisions to make **Ranchi- A Smart City: A Knowledge hub for educational excellence along with an efficiently managed traffic and transportation system-based city aided by Information Technology.**

Through the initiatives under the Smart City Mission program, incredible strides are being taken to transform Ranchi into a livable, healthy, and sustainable city within a very short span of time. With focus on improving the quality of life for its citizens, Ranchi is embracing people-centric planning practices which include strengthening of safety and security, public transport services, implementation of a progressive parking management system and adoption of transit-oriented development principles for urban planning. These are aided by an **Integrated Traffic and Transport System** which is being developed for **PAN CITY** to provide digital platform for incorporating Public transport management, Parking management, Corridor Management (Traffic), IPT Integration, Fare management across the entire city of Ranchi. The entire system would be controlled through a **Command Control and Communication Centre** whose implementation is going on at full speed.

Over the next few years, through Smart city initiatives, Ranchi aims to increase its modal share of public transport to 50% by expanding its bus fleet by more than five times. As mentioned above, the intelligent traffic management system will help improve efficiency and service of its bus fleet. Further, to provide comfortable access to its public transport and encourage walking and cycling in the city, Ranchi aims to redesign its streets as ‘**Smart Streets**’ with wide, safe and continuous footpaths, safe crossing facilities, underground utilities, clearly demarcated parking bays, and uniform carriageways.

The ABD area (656.30 Acres) of Ranchi Smart City which was selected as a Greenfield Development with focus mainly on excellence in education along with the provision of smart basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, sewage and solid waste management to address the challenges of urban infrastructure issues posed by Ranchi’s rapidly growing urban population in a much smarter way. As a pilot, this Greenfield area-based development is also proposed to adopt a **transit-oriented development (TOD)** approach with dense, mixed-use neighborhoods planned along frequent, fast, and reliable high capacity mass transport lines which will be replicated at other parts of the city in a phased manner. The smart city proposal reinforces the city’s intention to curb private vehicle use by managing parking through market-based pricing. The ABD site & Pan City initiatives have been designed so as to focus on provision of services and facilities to less privileged sections of the society through development of LIG housing, livelihood opportunities, structuring of vending zones etc. to bring in inclusive development and narrow the gap of economic disparity between the privileged & underprivileged sections.

The ranking of Ranchi Smart City during the initial phase in 2016 was 26th among the 100 Smart Cities. In 2018, the ranking of Ranchi Smart City has increased to 3rd position and it has continued its position till 2019. At present the ranking of Ranchi Smart City is 4th among the 100 Smart Cities.

Recognizing its efforts, Ranchi Smart City has been awarded for BEST PERFORMANCE in implementation of the Smart Cities Mission among round -2 cities by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in January-2020. Notably, Projects worth 90% of Smart City Mission funds are already under implementation.

With definite funding from the national and state governments towards these tangible improvements planned in the city, Ranchi is on its way to transforming itself into a sustainable, equitable and inclusive city.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban – (PMAY-U)

The PMAY-U scheme under Housing for All mission seeks to address the housing-requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers through its four verticals

i.e. "In situ" Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy, Affordable Housing in Partnership, Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house-construction with a converged aim of ‘Housing

for All by 2022'. Jharkhand intends to provide affordable houses to 2.54 Lakh identified households under the PMAY-U scheme (table 5.17).

A total of 188758 DUs have been sanctioned and 2752.28 Crores central share assistance have been sanctioned. 121985 houses have been grounded till date and 55,202 have been completed so far.

a) Vertical IV: Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual House Construction (BLC):-
128278 houses have sanctioned by the state, for which 1924.17 Crores central assistance have been sanctioned so far. Out of 128278 houses 101431 houses have been grounded and 54838 houses have been completed so far.

b) Vertical III: - Affordable Housing in Partnership

The state has notified Jharkhand Affordable Housing policy 2016, with an emphasis on innovative technology, green housing, rainwater harvesting and water-conservation technologies.

44663 houses have been sanctioned by the state, for which 669.95 crores central assistance have been sanctioned so far. Out of 44663 houses 20554 houses have been grounded in the state and 364 houses have been completed so far and seven projects Geo-tagged till now.

c) Vertical II: Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy:-

Under this scheme, HUIDCO , NHB and SBI are central nodal agencies and are facilitating the process with the PSBs through the state level banker’s committee. Till date, 4483 applications have been sanctioned and 69.80 Crores have been disbursed as subsidy.

d) Vertical I “In Situ” Slum Redevelopment

Under the In-Situ rehabilitation of the existing slum dwellers 15817 DUs have been sanctioned. For this around 158.17 crores central assistance have been sanctioned so far.

Table 5.17: PMAY-U-HFA (Urban) Project Details in Jharkhand

Demand Assessed	Component (Projects)	DUs Sanctioned (Nos.)	Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs in Cr)	Houses Grounded	Houses Completed/ Finishing	Houses Geo-tagged
2.54 Lakhs	AHP (46)	44663	669.95	20554	364	7 Projects
	BLC (311)	128278	1924.17	101431	54838	101830*
	ISSR (27)	15817	158.17	0	0	0
	Total (384)	188758	2752.29	121985	55202	101837

Note :- * 399 DUs geo tagged but not yet started

Atal Clinic in Jharkhand

The Jharkhand government has started 25 Atal Mohalla Clinics in 15 ULBs of Jharkhand on 16th August, 2019 on the occasion of the first death anniversary of the former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The main aim of the clinics is to provide primary health care to the masses in their neighborhood. Patients would get free

medical facilities along with medicines at these clinics. Initially a total of 25 clinics were established across 15 districts while the target was to set up 100 such clinics in the state till September 2019. Currently 71 Atal Clinics are working in 32 ULBs of Jharkhand. 24,734 patients have been benefitted from these clinics in the state till now. The highest number of benefitted patients are from Dhanbad (4036) followed by Chas (3937).

Table 5.18: Number of Beneficiaries of the Atal Clinic

Sl.No.	Name of ULB	No.of citizens benefited
1	Ranchi	2750
2	Gumla	75
3	Lohardaga	110
4	Khunti	173
5	Dhanbad	4036
6	Giridih	601
7	Hazaribagh	1155
8	Kodarma	82
9	Jhumri Telaiya	156
10	Chas	3937
11	Chatara	150
12	Ramgarh Council	90
13	Mango	644
14	Jamshedpur	2944
15	Chakradharpur	289
16	Adityapur	870
17	Seraikela	272
18	Kapali Nagar	110
19	Dumka	194
20	Deoghar	961
21	Madhupur	213
22	Pakur	2040
23	Jamtara	94
24	Sahibganj	522
25	Medininagar	2011
26	Chhatarpur	36
27	Garhwa	106
28	Latehar	113
	Total	24,734

Conclusion

Around one-fourth population of the state live in the urban areas and the trend of urbanization reflects that it is increasing at a fast rate. The decadal growth-rate across the different classes of towns and cities shows that the growth of million plus city in the state is 69 per cent. It is the highest in the state followed by the class III towns (24 per cent) and Class I towns(22 per cent) in the state. The share of urban population again shows that around

39 per cent urban population live in the three million plus cities namely, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur followed by the class III towns (18 per cent) which have a population between 20,000-49,999. Thus, there is the need to focus on the development of infrastructure of the million cities which could accommodate such a huge population successfully. There is also the need to develop small towns in a planned way and provide basic civic amenities and facilities to the people.

The government is running several schemes and programmes for the urban development and the poor people of the state either run by the state or the central government, for instance, Smart City Ranchi, AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission, Urban Transport and Atal Clinic etc. The state government is tirelessly engaged in achieving the aims of development in a mission-mode through this scheme and programme. One of the

remarkable achievements is noticed under the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission in which, Jharkhand has been awarded number-one among the best performing states. Jharkhand is making concerted efforts in achieving the target of PMAY and AMRUT. The government has also started a new health facility for the urban poor in the neighborhoods namely Atal Clinic.

Appendix

Appendix 5.1: Approved Projects of Vertical - III (Affordable Housing in Partnership)

City/ULB	No. of EWS Houses	Administrative Sanction by the state
Adityapur	5560	6140
Bundu	85	80
Chaibasa	448	460
Chakradharpur	1700	1120
Chas	980	640
Chirkunda	140	
Deoghar	1369	729
Dhanbad	2700	1500
Dumka	160	160
Garhwa	360	400
Giridih	200	190
Hazaribagh	540	300
Jamshedpur	10,836	12472
Jamtara	120	40
Jugsalai	96	

City/ULB	No. of EWS Houses	Administrative Sanction by the state
Jhumri Telaiya	80	80
Khunti	210	210
Koderma	90	90
Lohardaga	412	405
Madhupur	120	120
Mango	1797	
Medininagar	420	420
Mihijam	824	740
Pakur	380	360
Ramgarh	170	140
Ranchi	14,114	2881
Sahibganj	180	180
Seraikela	52	60
Simdega	520	380
Total Approved	44663	30117

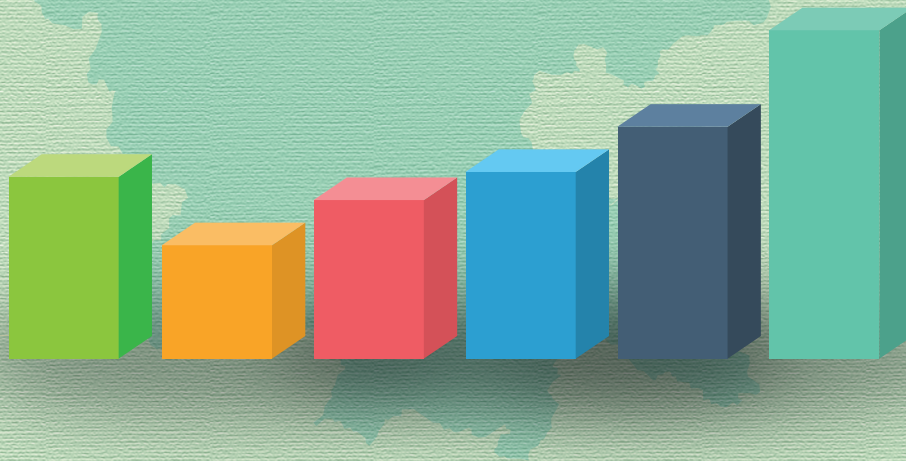
Appendix 5.2: Approved Projects of Vertical - I (In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation)

Sl. No.	City/ULB	No. of EWS Houses
1	Bundu	50
2	Chaibasa	240
3	Chakradharpur	48
4	Chakulia	180
5	Chirkunda	260
6	Deoghar	700
7	Dhanbad	1224
8	Garhwa	160
9	Gumla	75
10	Hazaribagh	220
11	Jhumri Telaiya	210

Sl. No.	City/ULB	No. of EWS Houses
12	Khunti	420
13	Latehar	820
14	Lohardaga	140
15	Madhupur	60
16	Medininagar	680
17	Pakur	260
18	Ranchi	9320
19	Sahibganj	100
20	Simdega	120
21	Hussainabad	300
	Total	15,817

VI

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES



Fluctuations in agricultural productions is common in Jharkhand. The state has witnessed a fall in agriculture production in last two years. The production of both Kharif and Rabi crops has declined in the year 2018-19 comparison to that of the year 2017-18. The total cropped area and production of paddy has declined to 1338 thousand hectare and 2991 thousand tonnes in 2019-20 from 1735 thousand hectare and 5109 thousand tonnes respectively in 2017-18. Similarly, for the same period a decline in the total cropped area and production of wheat can be observed which has declined to 164 thousand hectare and 300 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 from 221 thousand hectare and 470 thousand tonnes in 2017-18 respectively. In addition to other reasons of downswing in agriculture, deficient rainfall is very significant and the overall rainfall deficiency was at 28 per cent in 2018 and stood at 21 per cent in 2019. However, the 1st advanced estimates of 2019-20 have shown that the improvement has started. In 2019-20, the production of paddy has increased by 3.7 per cent and yield in kg per hectare has increased by 18.3 per cent over 2018-19. Similarly, the production and yield of Maize has increased by 2 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively for the same period.

The progress in allied activities are better. Although the state does not have perennial sources of water, it has done very well in fisheries. The production of fish in the state has grown at about 9.71 over 2017-18 to 2018-19. The fish production increased from 96.6 thousand metric tons in the year 2012-13 to 208 thousand tons in the year 2018-19. The production of fish seed in this period increased more than ten- fold from 9446 lakhs in 2012-13 to 103629 lakhs in 2018-19. The number of fish seed growers has also increased in this period from 2754 in 2012-13 to 8066 in 2018-19

Production of Crops

Kharif Crops

In the state, the largest area under cultivation among Kharif crops is dedicated to paddy. As per the figures of 4th advanced estimates of 2018-19, more than 66 per cent of the area under Kharif crop is occupied by paddy. The second largest area is dedicated to maize. About 11 per cent of the area under Kharif is occupied by maize. Among the pulses grown in the Kharif season, arhar and urad are the most important ones in terms of area and production. Together, they occupy about 15 per cent of the area under Kharif crops. Groundnut is the most important oilseed grown in the Kharif season in this state. It however, is grown in only about 1.3 per cent of the area under Kharif crops.

As per the 1st advanced estimates of kharif crops in 2019-20, the total cropped area of Paddy stood at 1338 thousand hectare and the total production at 2991 thousand tonnes. The total cropped area of Maize stood at 248 thousand hectare and the total production at 488 thousand tonnes. For Arhar, Urad and Moong, the total cropped area stood at 229, 125 and 22 thousand hectare respectively whereas, production stood at 226, 110 and 17 thousand tonnes respectively. The cropped area of groundnut stood at 27 thousand hectare and production at 30 thousand tonnes (table-6.1 and figure-6.1).

As compared with 2017-18, there has been a decline in area, production as well as yield of kharif crops in 2018-19 and 2019-20. However, the 1st advanced estimates of 2019-20 have shown that the improvement has started. In 2019-20, the production of paddy has increased by 3.7 per cent and yield has increased by 18.3 per cent over 2018-19. Similarly, the production and yield of Maize has increased by 2 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively for the same period.

Table 6.1: Area, Production, and Yield of Kharif Crops: 2017-18 to 2019-20

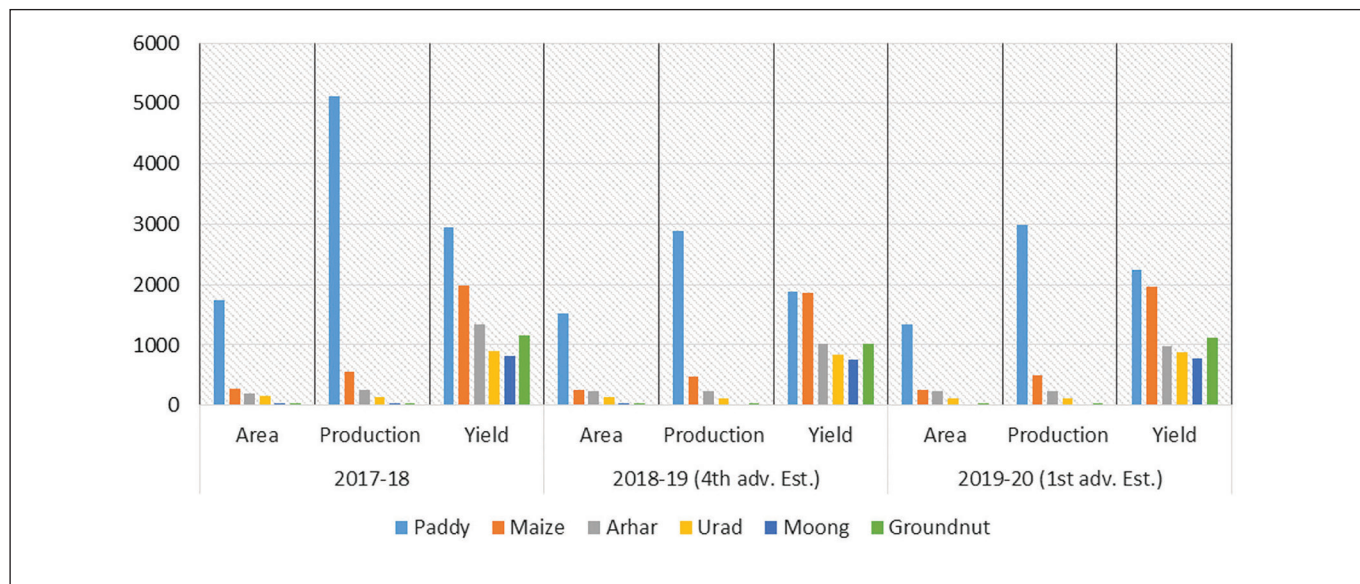
(Area in 000 hectare, Production-000 Tonnes, Yield -Kg/hect)

Crop	2017-18			2018-19 (4 th adv. Est.)			2019-20 (1 st adv. Est.)		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Paddy	1735	5109	2944	1527	2885	1889	1338	2991	2236
Maize	284	567	1993	255	478	1872	248	488	1970
Arhar	194	261	1348	231	234	1015	229	226	984
Urad	148	132	892	131	111	843	125	110	880
Moong	30	25	828	30	23	748	22	17	770
Groundnut	29	34	1151	30	31	1027	27	30	1115

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Figure 6.1: Area, Production and Yield of Kharif Crops: 2017-18 to 2019-20

(Area in 000 hectares, Production-000 T, Yield -Kg/hectare)



Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Rabi Crops

Among the Rabi crops, the largest area under cultivation is dedicated to gram, wheat and rapeseed/mustard. As per the 4th advanced estimates of 2018-19, wheat occupied about 20 per cent, gram occupied about 25 per cent and rapeseed/mustard occupied about 31 per cent of total area under Rabi crops. Masoor, peas, and linseed occupy about 7 per cent, 6 per cent and 5 per cent of the total area under Rabi crops, respectively. Maize is grown in the rabi season on a very small piece of land. It was grown on only 6 thousand hectares in the year 2018-19.

In 2018-19, the total cropped area of gram, wheat, masoor and peas was estimated at 190, 164, 57 and 50

thousand hectare respectively. The total production and yield of these four crops during the same period was estimated at 217, 300, 50 and 62 thousand tonnes and 1143, 1831, 882, and 1262 kg/hectare respectively (table-6.2 and figure-6.2).

As compared with the area, production and yield of most of the rabi crops in 2016-17 and 2017-18, a decline can easily be observed in 2018-19, see table 6.5. The total cropped area of wheat has declined from 221 thousand hectare to 164 thousand hectare. Similarly, the production and yield has also declined from 470 thousand tonnes to 300 tonnes and 2126 kg/hectare to 1831 kg/hectare respectively. A similar type of decline can be easily observed in other crops too over the same period.

Table 6.2: Area, Production, and Yield of Rabi Crops; 2016-17 to 2018-19

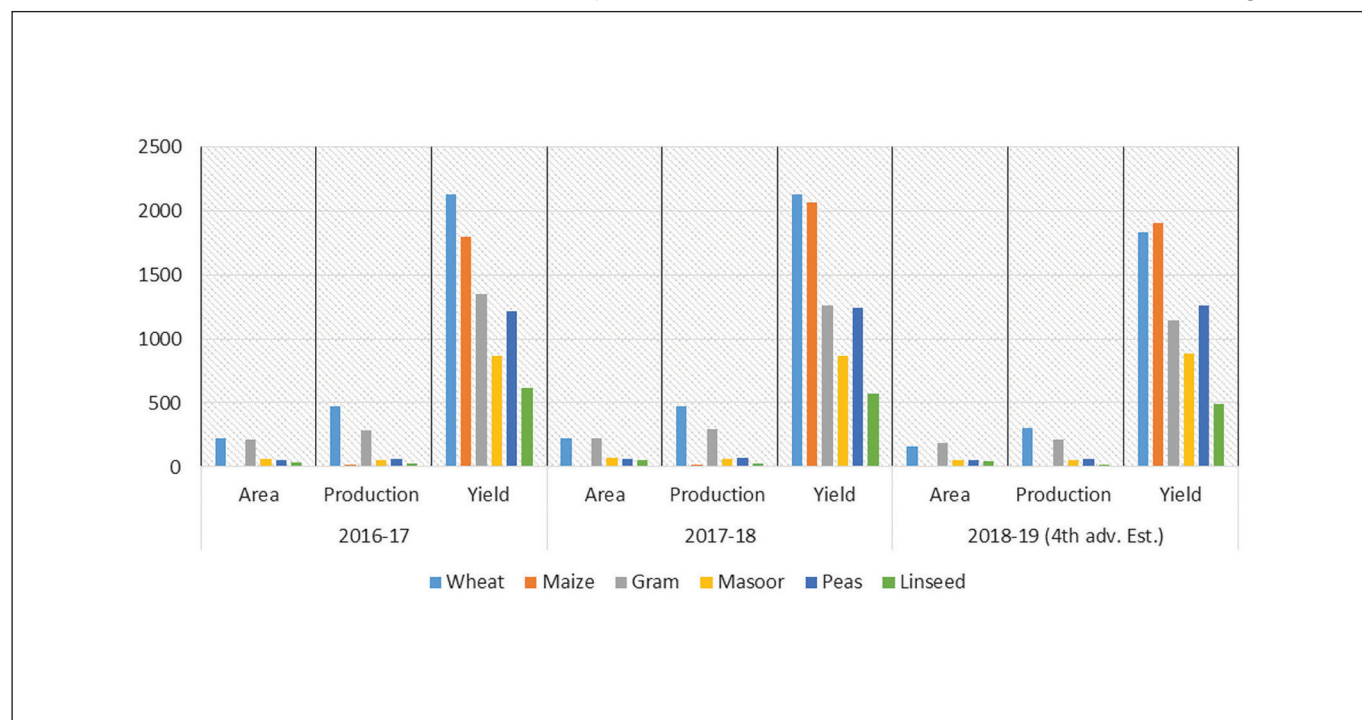
(Area in 000 hec, Production-000 Tonnes, Yield -Kg/hec)

Crop	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (4th adv. Est.)		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Wheat	221	470	2126	221	470	2126	164	300	1831
Maize	10	18	1796	10	21	2063	6	11	1905
Gram	211	285	1351	223	293	1258	190	217	1143
Masoor	62	54	864	69	60	868	57	50	882
Peas	53	64	1217	59	73	1242	50	62	1262
Linseed	39	24	612	52	30	571	40	19	491

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Figure 6.2: Area, Production and Yield of Rabi Crops: 2016-17 to 2018-19

(Area in 000 hectares, Production-000 Tonnes, Yield -Kg/hectares)



Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Crop-wise area, production, and yield of total pulses, food grains, oilseeds, and cereals

The area under the cultivation and production of pulses, cereals and oilseeds has increased in the last two years and has shown a little decline in the 4th advanced estimates of 2018-19 see table-6.3 and figure-6.3. The area under the cultivation of food grains increased from 3064 thousand hectares in 2016-17 to 3066 thousand hectares in 2017-18 and declined to 2306 thousand hectare in 2018-19. The cropped area of pulses and oilseeds declined from 793 thousand hectare to 745 thousand hectare and from 411 thousand hectare to 334 thousand hectare respectively in between 2017-18 to 2018-19. For the same period the production and

productivity has also declined. Production of pulses have declined from 884 thousand MT to 733 thousand MT. The production of food grains and oilseeds have also declined from 7071 thousand Mt to 4422 thousand MT and from 299 thousand MT to 226 thousand MT respectively.

The decline in the production of pulses, food grains and oilseeds in this period has taken place because of decline in both the area and the yield. The area of pulses, food grains and oilseeds decreased at an annual rate of about 6 per cent, 11 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. The yield- rate of pulses, food grains and oilseeds decreased at an annual rate of about 11 per cent, 29 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively.

Table 6.3: Crop-wise area, production, and yield of total pulses, food grains and oilseeds: 2016-17 to 2018-19

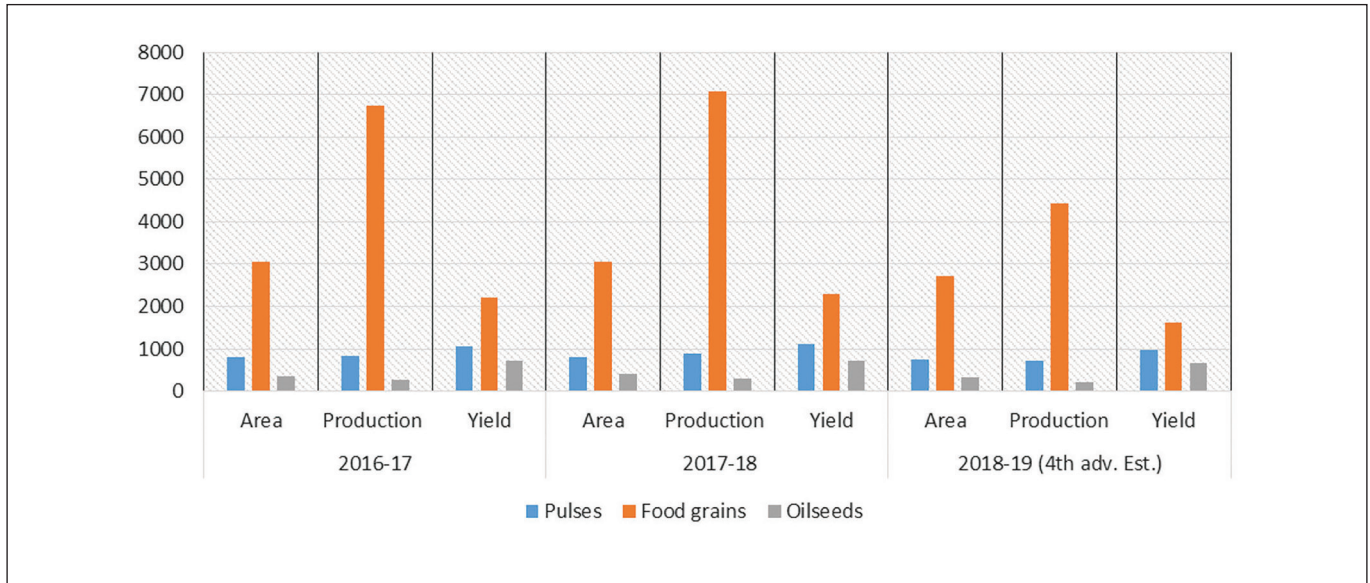
(Area in 000 hectares, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/ hectares)

Crops	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (4 th adv. Est.)		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Pulses	805	844	1049	793	884	1114	745	733	984
Food grains	3064	6730	2204	3066	7071	2306	2714	4422	1629
Oilseeds	361	264	732	411	299	729	334	226	676

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Figure 6.3: Crop-wise Area, production, and yield of total pulses, food grains and oilseeds: 2016-17 to 2018-19

Area-000 hectare, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hectare



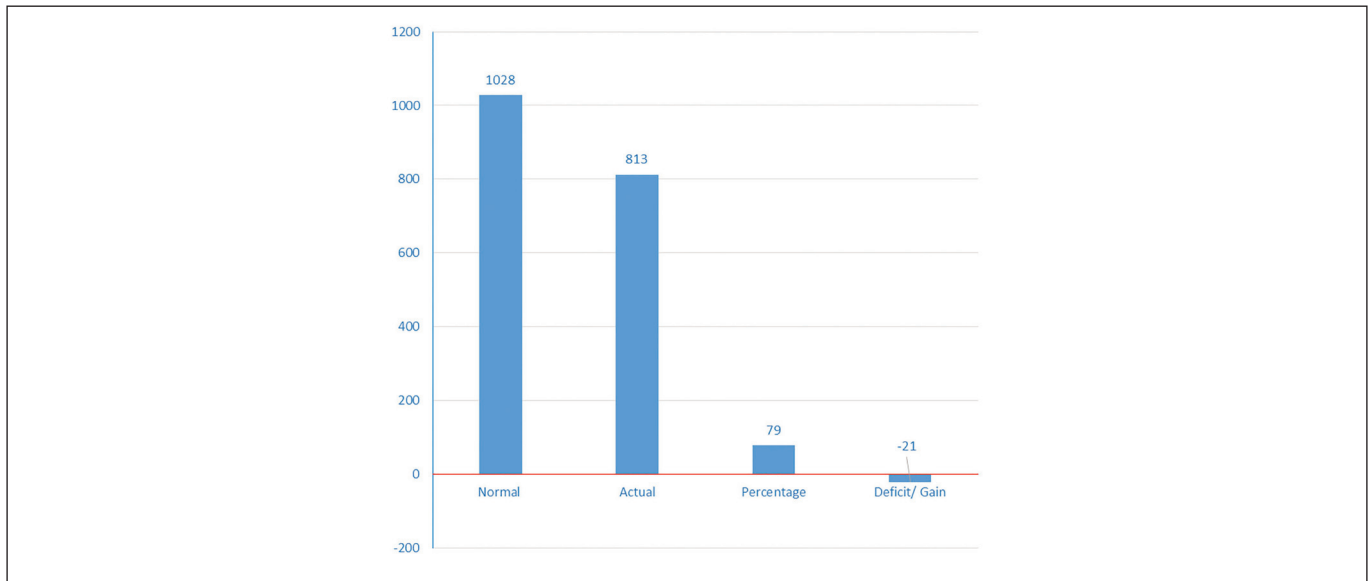
Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Rainfall

As like the other states in the country the agriculture in Jharkhand is mostly dependent on the monsoon. A large part of its annual rainfall is received during the south west monsoon season (June-September). Last year (in the monsoon season of 2018), the state received deficient rains by about 28 per cent. This year the rainfall has remained deficient too. However this time the deficiency has come down to about 21 per cent. Figure 6.4 shows that the state received only 79 per cent of the normal expected rainfall till 30th September 2019.

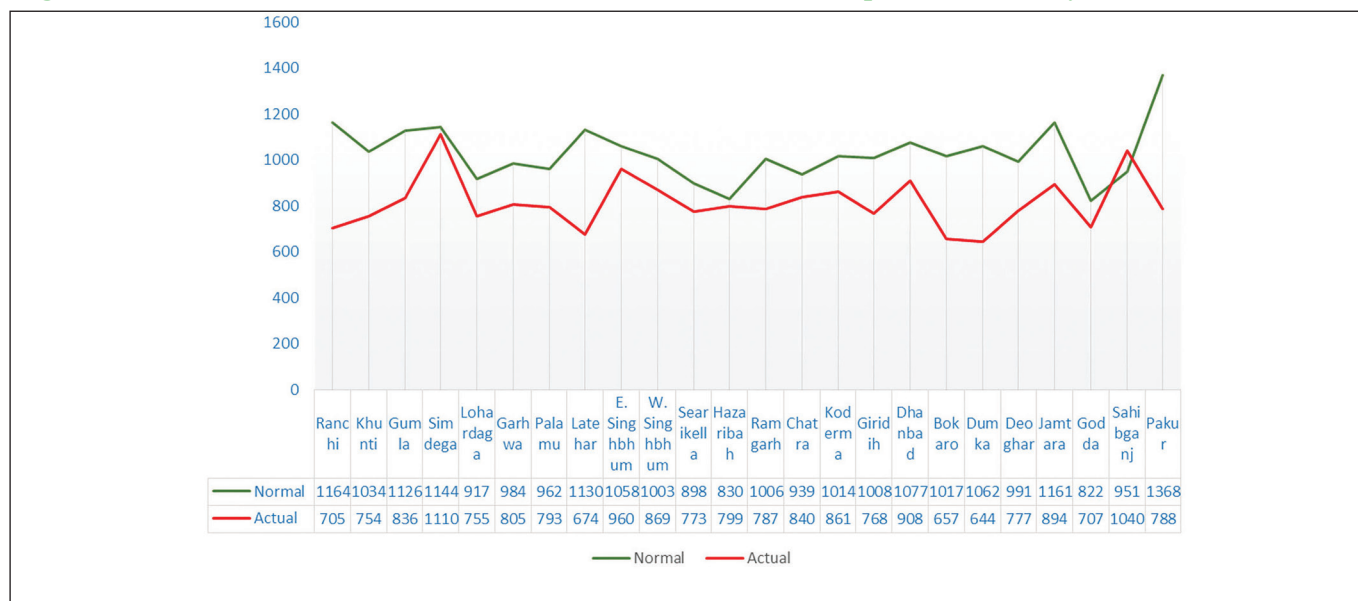
Figure-6.5 shows the district-wise distribution of rainfall in the state. It is clear that Sahibganj is the only district which has received a little more than the normal limit of the rainfall. Sahibganj has received 1040 mm rainfall as against the normal average of 951mm. Only four out of twenty four districts- Simdega, East Singbhum, Hazaribagh and Sahibganj have received more than 90 per cent rainfall compared to their normal averages. Pakur, Ranchi, Dumka, Latehar and Bokaro are least receivers of rainfall as they have received less than 65% of their normal averages.

Figure-6.4: Normal and Actual Rainfall from June - September for the year 2019 in Jharkhand



Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Figure-6.5: District-wise Normal and Actual Rainfall from June - September for the year 2019 in Jharkhand



Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Fertilizers

Consumption of Fertilizer: Fertilizer is one of the major inputs that help in increasing the productivity of the crops. In Jharkhand, the major fertilizers used are Urea, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP), and NPK which stands for "nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium," the three nutrients that compose complete fertilizers. The consumption of fertilizers can be seen by dividing them into Kharif and Rabi crops. Table-6.4a and 6.4b shows that Urea and DAP are the two most important fertilizers. As

per last four year's consumption average, starting from 2016 to 2019, Urea accounts for about 65.38 per cent and DAP about 26 per cent of the total chemical fertilizers consumed in the state during Kharif season. Similarly, last four year's consumption average of Urea and DAP accounts for 72.18 per cent and 18.41 per cent respectively during the Rabi season, starting from 2016-17 to 2019-20. About 150 thousand tonnes of urea and 63 thousand tonnes of DAP were consumed in the Kharif season of 2019. During Rabi season of 2019-20 till October 2019, about 14 thousand tonnes of Urea and 3 thousand tonnes of DAP have been consumed.

Table-6.4a: Consumption of fertiliser during Kharif Season

Season	UREA	DAP	NPKS	MOP	TOTAL
2016	161985.650	37013.000	8082.200	1825.500	208906.350
2017	138815.750	62200.900	8385.300	2688.250	212090.200
2018	116386.715	63825.300	22675.000	4307.200	207194.215
2019	150811.600	63319.350	21609.300	4785.400	240525.650
TOTAL	567999.715	226358.550	60751.800	13606.350	868716.415

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Table-6.4b: Consumption of fertiliser during Rabi Season

Season	UREA	DAP	NPKS	MOP	TOTAL
2016-17	56548.250	25180.650	6873.400	1191.700	89794.000
2017-18	83232.400	19769.950	5928.550	509.900	109440.800
2018-19	112981.680	20061.950	18564.750	360.000	151968.380
2019-20 (till 31.10.19)	14585.580	3191.700	1371.000	16.750	19165.030
TOTAL	267347.910	68204.250	32737.700	2078.350	370368.210

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Box-6.1: Rs 100 Crore boost to Organic farming

In September 2019, the Jharkhand Government has announced to give a Rs. 100 crore boost to Organic Farming in the state. This amount will be spent in three fiscal years starting from 2019-20. For the current fiscal year Rs. 35 crore has been sanctioned for this scheme.

Under this scheme, farmers will be given Rs. 30, 000 per acre to practice chemical free farming.

Fishery

Fish Production

Though the state does not have perennial sources of water, it has done very well in the production of fish, see figure-6.16. The production of fish in the state has grown at about 9.71 over 2017-18 to 2018-19. The fish

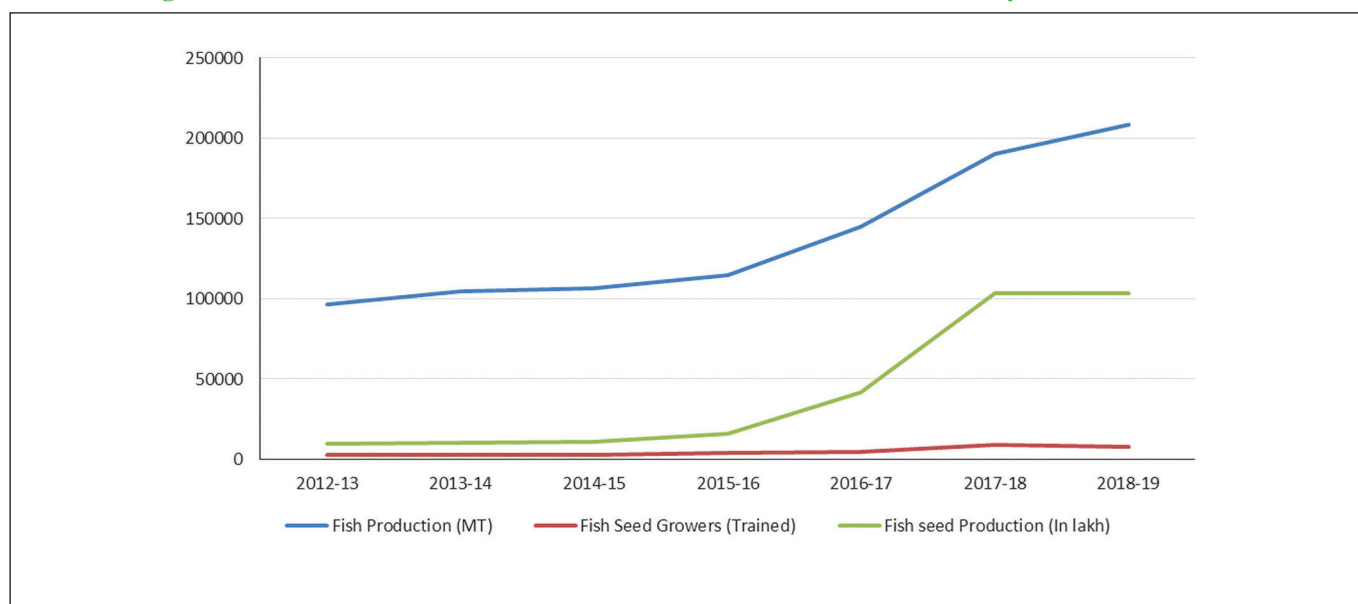
production increased from 96.6 thousand metric tons in the year 2012-13 to 208 thousand tons in the year 2018-19. The production of fish seed in this period increased more than ten- fold from 9446 lakhs in 2012-13 to 103629 lakhs in 2018-19. The number of fish seed growers has also increased in this period from 2754 in 2012-13 to 8064 in 2018-19 (table-6.5).

Table 6.5: Fish Production, Fish Seed Growers & Fish seeds Production from 2012-13 to 2018-19

Years	Fish Production (MT)	Fish Seed Growers (Trained)	Fish seed Production (In crores)
2012-13	96600	2754	94.46
2013-14	104820	3052	106.45
2014-15	106430	2828	108.33
2015-16	115000	4219	161.96
2016-17	145142	4925	415.04
2017-18	190000	9338	1033.49
2018-19	208450	8064	1036.29

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Jharkhand

Figure 6.6: Fish Seed Growers, Fish & Fish seed Production from the year 12-13 to 18-19



Source: The Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Jharkhand

Schemes and Initiatives to promote fishery

Many schemes/initiatives to promote fisheries are running in the state. These schemes are sponsored by

the state as well as central governments. Table-6.6 shows the last five year’s achievements of these schemes starting from 2014-15 to 2018-19. Since 2014-

15, the state government has distributed more than 23 thousand fishing net and 582 subsidised fishing boat to the fishermen. For fish farming the state government has constructed pond on more than 1097 acres of land in the last five years. Similarly, the government has provided training to more than 37 thousand fish

farmers. Under the housing to fishermen a total of 9,284 houses were allocated to fishermen which includes 7468 houses by state government and 1816 houses by the central government. Similarly under accidental group insurance— a centre sponsored scheme, more than 5.86 lakh fishermen have been covered since 2014-15.

Table-6.6: Schemes/ Initiatives for Fishery and their Achievements

Scheme/initiatives	Sponsored by	Achievements					Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Distribution of fish food/fishing nets (in nos.)	Sate	2728	3788	4436	6439	6527	23918
Subsidized fishing boat (in nos.)	state	0	444	0	0	138	582
Housing for Fishermen (in nos.)	State	0	0	1833	2979	2656	7468
	Centre	466	946	404	0	0	1816
Pond construction for fish farming (in acres)	state	0	288	534	228.25	47.5	1097.8
Training to Fish farmers (in nos.)	State	5172	8604	5502	8932	9439	37649
Stall/Thela to Fish Retailers (in nos.)	State	0	196	148	141	76	561
Cage culture (in nos.)	Sate	0	1153	0	0	0	1153
	Centre	0	0	1012	261	49	1322
Riverine Fish Farming (in units)	Sate	0	0	677	567	562	1806
	Centre	0	0	0	258	35	293
Accidental Group Insurance (in nos.)	Centre	86694	114500	126000	128000	131502	586696

Source: The Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Jharkhand

Schemes and Initiatives for Agriculture

The government of Jharkhand has successfully taken the following initiatives for the development of the agriculture and allied sectors.

State Plan

- **Exchange, Distribution and Seed Production**—The scheme provides seeds to the farmers for the kharif, rabi, and the other cropping seasons. Till November 2019 in the financial year 2019-20, Rs. 279.15 lakh has already been spent against the total allocation of Rs. 1450 lakh. The physical target for seed exchange for the financial year 2019-20 is to ensure cropping in 655482 hectare of agriculture land and till November 2019, the achievement is 18951.63 hectare.
- **Krishi Mela, Workshop, Exhibition, Training, Tour & Extension**—The scheme aims to enhance

awareness of the people in the agricultural activities which is helpful in agricultural output. During 2018-19 Rs. 1000.00 lakh was provisioned for this scheme. For the financial year 2019-20, a sum of Rs. 1793.50 lakh has been provisioned and out of which Rs. 100.18 lakh has already been spent till November 2019. Under this scheme of the state, one of the target was to organise Dist. Level Krishi Mela in all 24 districts and this target has already been achieved.

- **Vishesh Fasal Yojna**—The objective of the scheme is to increase the production of special crops like Rajma, Til, Moong fali and Soyabean. Vishesh Fasal Yojna has been implemented in the state since 2017-18 and the scheme is quite popular and successful. During the period of 2019-20, Rs. 85.15 lakh has been provisioned with a physical

target to cover 1274.8 ha. of agricultural land.

- **Single Window Centre** – This scheme aims to provide all the benefits related to the agricultural schemes and to provide technical support to the farming community at their door step. For this purpose, 200 Single Windows Centre have been established during 2016-17 & 2017-18. In the financial year 2019-20, the target was to establish the rest 60 in order to achieve a total of 260 single window centres in the state have already been achieved. For the recurring and non-recurring expenses of Single Window Centres, a total of Rs. 1375.86 lakh has been provisioned and out of which Rs. 407.16 has already been spent up to November 2019 in the current financial year.
- **Conversion of Fallow Land into Cropped Area Scheme** – This is aimed to increase the total cropped area by using fallow land. The scheme is doing well in the state as during 2017-18, 95514-hectare fallow land has been converted into cropped areas and in 2019-20, 12771.5-hectare has already been achieved against the total target of 16518.5-hectare to convert into cropped areas. Under this scheme for the period of 2019-20, Rs. 498.66 lakh has been provisioned and till November 2019, 140.24 lakh have already been spent.
- **Double Cropping Rice Fallow Scheme** – For this scheme the physical and financial targets as set for the current financial year are 57400-hectate and Rs. 1989.79 lakh respectively. Till November 2019 the achievements are 1850-hectare and Rs. 77.48 lakh respectively. Under this scheme mainly the rice fallow area have been brought under cultivation of pulses and oilseeds.
- **Interest Subvention** – It's a well-established fact that credit plays an important role in increasing the agricultural production and thus, the availability, access to adequate, timely and low-cost credit from institutional sources are of great importance to all the farmers. Under this scheme, an additional 3% interest subvention benefit will be given to those farmers who repay their short-term crop loans promptly before the due date. Hence, the farmers will get crop loans at the interest rate of 1% per annum only. For the financial year 2019-20 an allocation of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs has been provisioned for this scheme.
- **Establishment and Strengthening of Agriculture - Laboratories** - Different types of quality inputs are used in the agricultural operations such as fertilizers, pesticides, bio-pesticides, micronutrients etc. In order to ensure the supply of quality inputs, the State Quality Control Laboratories of fertilizer, Seed, and Pesticides will be strengthened. Similarly, Soil Health Card is an important tool to know the actual quantity of the fertilizers required for a specific crop. Soil Health Card scheme is running in the state to cover each and every farmer of the state. So the strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories will be an important part of this scheme. During 2017-18 against the financial target of Rs. 221.11026 lakh, Rs. 53.19872 lakh has been utilised under this scheme. Furthermore, Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provisioned for the year 2018-19 and out of which Rs. 157.72 lakh has been utilized. For this purpose the fund has been allocated to the district/concerned laboratory.
- **Mobile Phone Distribution-** a scheme to distribute free mobile phones to 28 lakh farmers by 2019/2021 by the state government was started in 2018. As against the target of 17132 mobile phone worth Rs. 345.97 lakh, 6976 mobile phones worth Rs. 139.52 lakh were distributed to the farmers in the state in 2018-19. In 2019-20 till November 2019, as against the target of distributing 49026 mobile phones worth Rs. 933.66 lakh, 29783 mobile phones worth Rs. 394.18 have already been distributed.
- **Mukhymantri Krishi Aashirwad Yojana (MMKAY)** - This scheme was announced in January 2019 and executed in August 2019. The MMKAY scheme is a target set by the government to provide welfare and financial support to farmers in Jharkhand. The scheme, which was incorporated in the state budget from the financial year 2019-2020, is the *first scheme by the state government that provides 100 percent settlement through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) medium*. Under the first phase of the MMKAY scheme, Rs 5000 will be disbursed to 13.60 lakh farmers for each acre of their land with a maximum amount of Rs 25,000. The amount will be directly transferred through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) to the registered bank accounts on August

10, 2019. The remaining 22 lakh farmers will also be registered soon and the funds are expected to be transferred by October this year.

Central Plan

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)** - Launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani', the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Micro irrigation is also incentivized through subsidy to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'. In 2018-19 as against the physical target of 18,436 hectare the achievement was 3,977.48 hectare and as against the financial target of Rs. 8005.50 lakh the achievement was Rs. 3360.27 lakh. In 2019-20 till November, 2019 as against the physical target of 11,334 hectare the achievement is 694 hectare and as against the financial target of Rs. 2767.30 lakh the achievement is Rs. 1007.95 lakh.
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** - In 2018-19 the total amount sanctioned for this scheme was Rs. 6205.91 lakh out which the achievement remained at Rs. 2750.35 lakh. In 2019-20 the total sanctioned amount for this mission is Rs. 5000 lakh and till November 2019, Rs. 1023.63 lakh have already been spent.

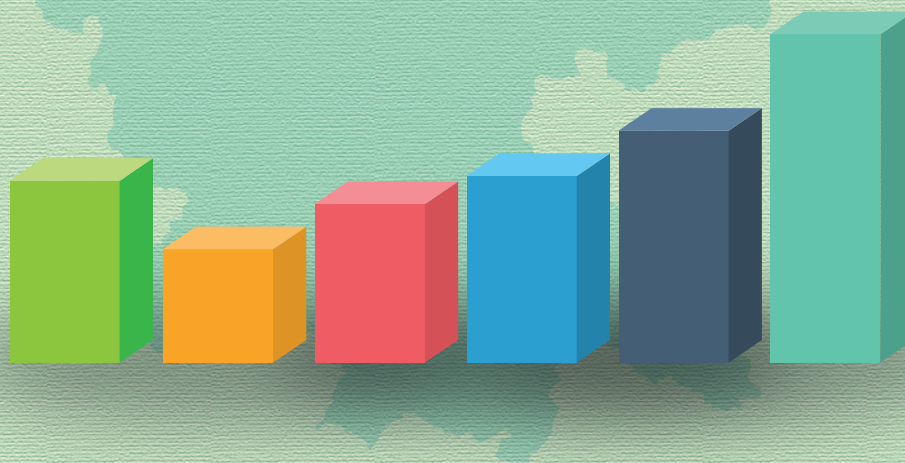
- Soil Health Card**- Launched in 2015, the scheme has been introduced to assist State Governments to issue Soil Health Cards to all farmers in the country. The Soil Health Cards provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. In 2018-19 the total amount sanctioned was Rs. 116.43 lakh and the achievement remained at Rs. 52.52 lakh.
- Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension**- The Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) focuses on awareness creation and enhanced use of appropriate technologies in agriculture & allied sectors. In 2018-19 the total provisioned amount for this scheme was Rs. 3978.85 lakh against which the actual expenditure remained at Rs. 2776.85 lakh. In 2019-20, the total amount sanctioned for this scheme is Rs. 2055 lakh and till November the actual expenditure is Rs. 693.66 lakh.

Conclusion

Despite many hurdles the agriculture sector has sustained many developments in the state. New schemes like distribution of free Mobile Phones to farmers and Mukhyamantri Krishi Aashirwad Yojana added moral and financial boost up to the farmers. However, the production and yield of the major Kharif crops like paddy, arhar, moong and groundnut has seen a little decline. A similar situation is there in case of Rabi crops like maize, masoor, peas, and linseed too. The progress in fisheries sector is consistent and the production of fish and fish seeds are increasing continuously.

VII

FOOD SECURITY



Ensuring food security to every citizen of the state is among the primary objectives of the government. In order to achieve this objective several schemes have been launched in the state. At present several welfare programmes are running effectively in the state to provide a continuous supply and an easy access to food grains and other materials to the targeted beneficiaries in the state. The state has around 57.19 lakh ration card holders which cover more than 2.63 crore members in the state. To ensure an easy access to food grains, the state is maintaining more than 25 thousand 4 hundred PDS dealers in the state.

The department of Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs, government of Jharkhand is trying to provide food security to all its citizens by planning and executing various schemes in the state. NFSA is operative in the state and schemes like Priority Household, Antyodaya Anna Yojana, PVTG Dakiya Scheme, Mukhyamantri Dal Bhat Yojana, etc. are being implemented to ensure food-security in the state. Under NFSA, the amount of subsidy in the financial year 2015-16, was Rs. 504.83 crores. This has been raised to Rs. 717.56 crores in the budget estimate (BE) of 2019-20, thus, showing an increase of more than 42 %. At present several welfare programmes are running effectively in the state to provide a continuous supply and easy access to food grains and other materials to the targeted beneficiaries in the state. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is also helping in ensuring food-security by providing clean cooked food to the people. A total of more than 32.64 lakh LPG connections have been issued and out of this a total of 32.54 lakh connections have already been

installed in the state since the launching of this scheme in 2016. To supplement this, the state is maintaining 369 fully functional godowns with a storage-capacity of more than 1.61 lakhs MT. To ensure an easy access to food grains the state has been maintaining more than 25 thousand 4 hundred PDS dealers in the state. The state has around 57.19 lakh ration card holders which cover more than 2.63 crore members in the state.

The present chapter in the light of the four pillars of food security, i.e. availability, accessibility, utilization and stability in supply, evaluates the status of Jharkhand for the current fiscal year in contrast with the previous years' progress.

Storage and Management of Food grains

In Jharkhand, the Jharkhand State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation (JSFC) is responsible for lifting the food grains from the FCI depots present in the state. Food grains are delivered under the door-step-delivery system from the JSFC godowns to the PDS/fair price shops, from where they are distributed among the beneficiaries. Jharkhand comes in the zone where mainly paddy is procured during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS). KMS runs from 1st October of a year to 30th September of the next year. Table-7.1 shows the purchase of rice between 2014-15 and 2018-19 (up to 31st august, 2019). It can be observed easily that there has been a focus on maintaining an ideal and consistent stock of rice in the state. In the year 2015-16, the stock was 2.06 lakh tonnes, in 2016-17, it was 1.39 lakh tonnes and in 2018-19 till 31st march 2019, it has reached to 1.21 lakh tonnes.

Table 7.1: Purchase of Rice as per KMS (1st Oct. to 30th Sept.) in Jharkhand

Year	Rice (in lakh tonnes)
2014-15	0.02
2015-16	2.06
2016-17	1.39
2017-18	1.43
2018-19*	1.21

Source: The Department of Food and Public Distribution, GOI, Annual Report-2018-19.

Note: * up to 31-03-2019.

Godowns and storage centres

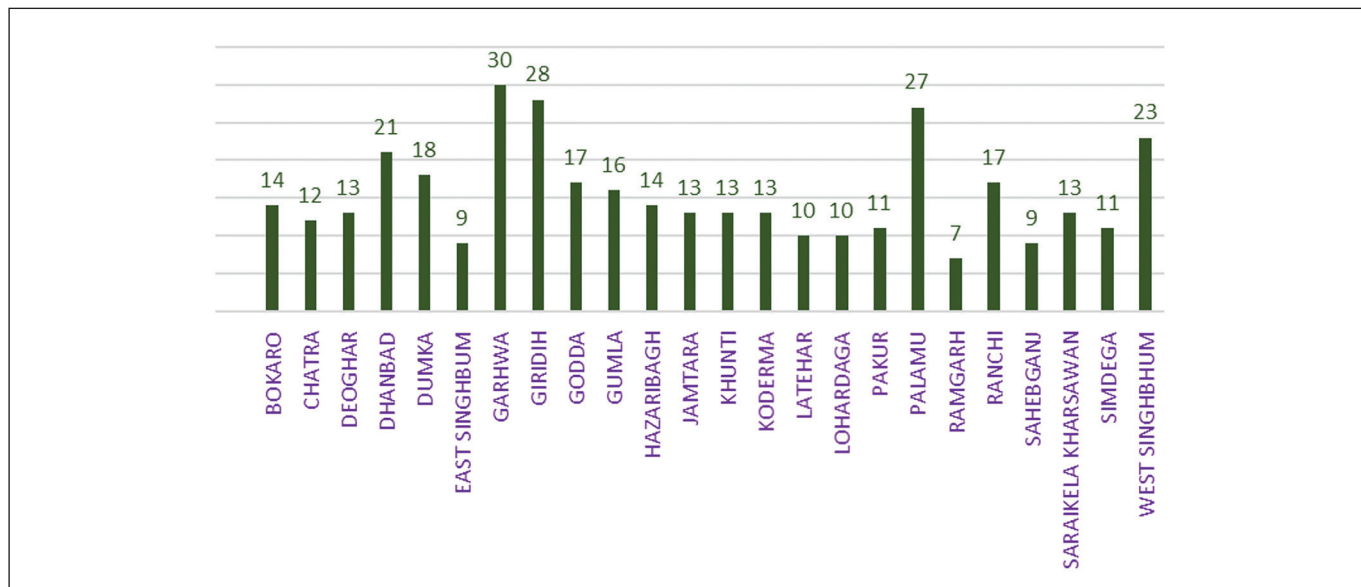
Storage capacity is crucial to food security as it helps in ensuring a continuous supply of food grains. At present Jharkhand has a total of 375 fully functional godowns

with a storage capacity of more than 1.61 lakhs MT of food grains. The maximum number of godowns are in Garhwa (30) followed by Giridih (28) and Palamu (27) at the second and third places respectively. Figure-7.1

shows the district-wise number of depots in the state whereas Figure-7.2 shows the current status of storage-capacity of godowns in the different districts. It is clear

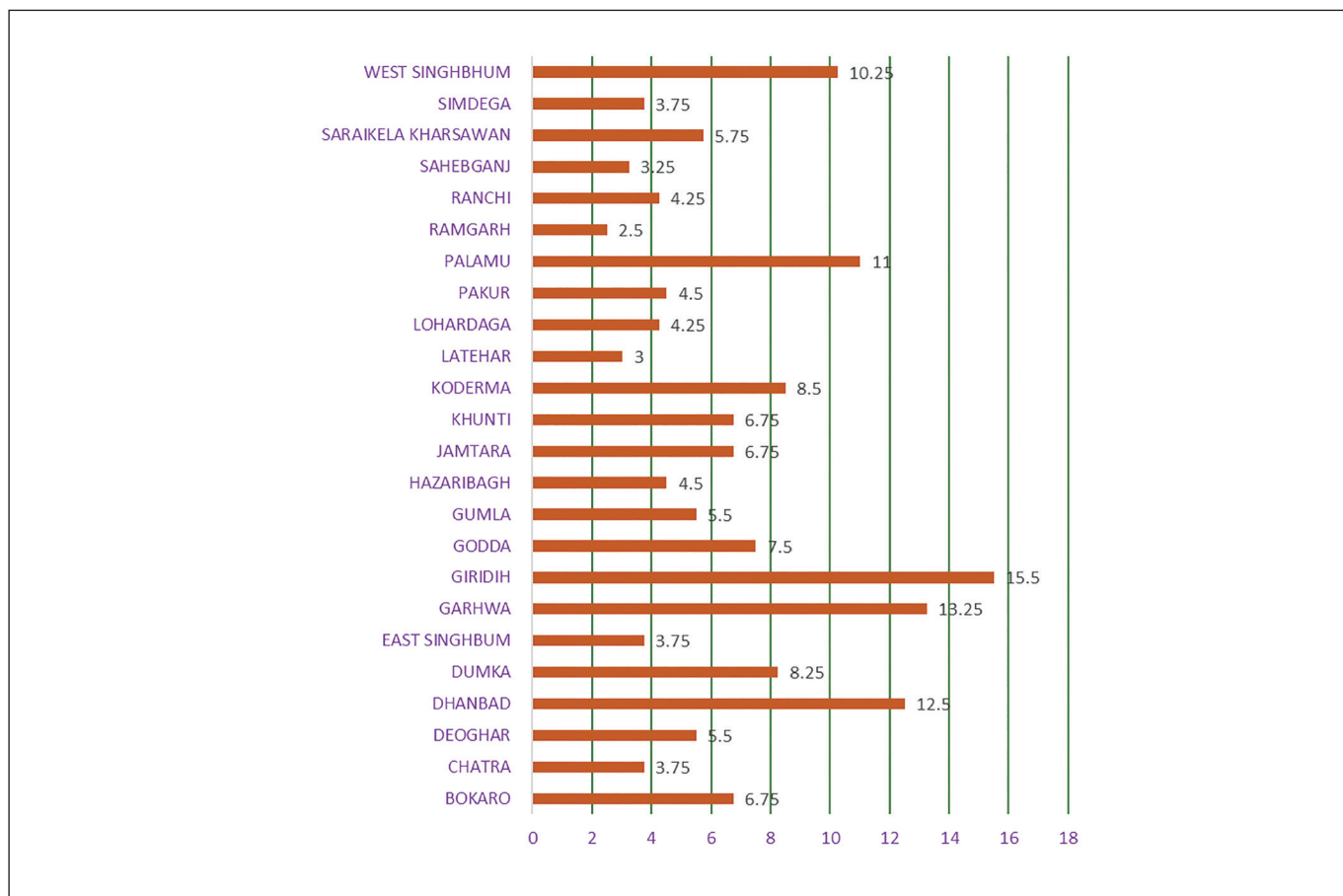
that Giridih tops this list with a storage-capacity of 15.5 thousand MT followed by Garhwa (13.25) and Dhanbad (12.5) at the second and third places respectively.

Figure 7.1: Total number of Constructed/Transferred Godowns between FY 2009-10 to FY 2019-20 (District-wise)



Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Figure 7.2: District-wise Status of Storage Capacity of the Total number of Constructed/Transferred Godowns between FY 2009-10 and FY 2019-20 (in thousand MT).



Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Stock of Food grains

As on 29th November 2019, all the depots in the state have a stock of more than 23,57,44,436 Kg of rice, 3,72,54,234 Kg of wheat, 76,00,290 Kg of salt and 49,17,046 Kg of sugar to meet the requirements of the various welfare schemes in the state. Table-7.2

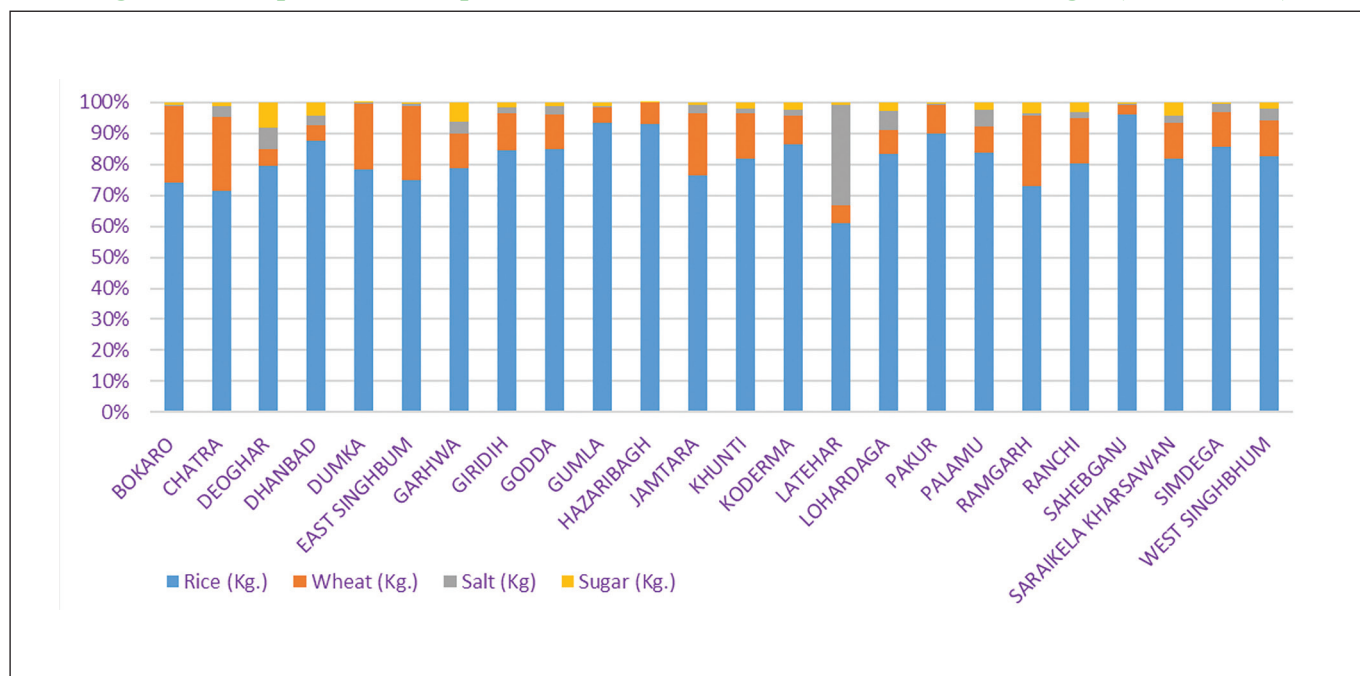
gives district-wise details of the current stock of the various food grains. Figure-7.3 shows the proportional composition of the stock of rice, wheat, salt and sugar in the different districts of Jharkhand and it is clear that the proportion of rice is the maximum in all the districts followed by wheat, salt and sugar respectively.

Table 7.2: District wise Current Stock Status of Rice, Wheat, Salt and Sugar. (in Kg. as on 29-11-19)

Names Of Districts	Rice	Wheat	Salt	Sugar
Bokaro	14498791	4864745	56629	153699
Chatra	6911517	2329124	310241	136809
Deoghar	2615335	187993	226664	266531
Dhanbad	19968190	1135326	693370	948513
Dumka	19719964	5337622	122077	29082
East Singhbhum	22319154	7170939	272342	102342
Garhwa	5747489	792213	288761	455457
Giridih	11401112	1608547	219172	240892
Godda	5869635	771004	202819	79413
Gumla	9302676	506948	20500	141266
Hazaribagh	12103258	913573	8273	7007
Jamtara	1634179	432245	50720	21897
Khunti	3774840	680226	58532	100484
Koderma	15792286	1697066	307100	465285
Latehar	5613823	520468	2981489	88825
Lohardaga	2664815	256504	187623	93551
Pakur	14509050	1468630	60550	95070
Palamau	10951979	1089208	674474	335035
Ramgarh	2480883	771617	24462	122663
Ranchi	10758725	1959035	272367	430698
Sahebganj	21949800	668531	88217	97913
Seraikela Kharsawan	7693750	1084009	210370	411459
Simdega	4688455	622723	142120	22750
West Singhbhum	2774730	385938	121418	70405
Total	235744436	37254234	7600290	4917046

Source: https://aahar.jharkhand.gov.in/depot_masters/depotStock

Figure 7.3: Proportional Composition of the Stock of Rice, Wheat, Salt and Sugar (District-wise)



Source: https://aahar.jharkhand.gov.in/depot_masters/depotStock

Subsidies to Food Security Schemes by the state Government

The state government has shown its total commitment towards providing sufficient food grains under NFSA to the people of the state. For this a sufficient amount has been spent on the subsidies to AAY and PHH schemes. Table-7.3 shows that there has been a consistent increase in the amount provided as subsidy. In the financial year 2015-16, the amount was Rs. 504.83 crores but it has increased to Rs. 717.56 crores in 2019-20 as per the budget-estimates (BE). Accordingly, this has witnessed an increase of more than 42 %, which is quite significant.

Table 7.3: Food Subsidy due to NFSA (AAY & PHH)

Year	Amount in Rs. Crores
2015-16	504.83
2016-17	631.10
2017-18	639.86

Year	Amount in Rs. Crores
2018-19	606.72
2019-20 (BE)	717.56

Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) aims to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with clean cooking fuel – LPG, so that they don't have to compromise with their health in smoky kitchens or wander in unsafe areas collecting firewood. This also ensures clean and well-cooked food which is an integral part of food-security to the people. A total of more than 32.64 lakh LPG connections have been issued and out of this a total of 32.54 lakh connections have already been installed in the state since the launching of this scheme in 2016. Table 7.4 shows the district-wise performance of this scheme in the state.

Table 7.4: District-wise Report Card of PMUY

Sl. No.	Names of Districts	Total KYC	Total KYC Cleared	Total no. of Connections issued	Total no. of Connections Installed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bokaro	212553	175556	171679	170482
2	Chatra	164510	127845	125382	122418

Sl. No.	Names of Districts	Total KYC	Total KYC Cleared	Total no. of Connections issued	Total no. of Connections Installed
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Deoghar	178290	131002	127014	123065
4	Dhanbad	267019	227578	219157	213374
5	Dumka	229846	181666	177299	170680
6	Garhwa	250550	184517	177463	174808
7	Giridih	388083	286507	283110	282598
8	Godda	178601	141086	138115	128612
9	Gumla	137250	102947	100294	96183
10	Hazaribagh	205895	165974	162835	161331
11	Jamtara	120361	84979	81764	73245
12	Khunti	90935	59263	57868	54119
13	Koderma	91530	66273	64698	62936
14	Latehar	120080	85943	84517	82697
15	Lohardaga	90109	64380	63917	63893
16	Pakur	136451	87964	87655	83638
17	Palamau	337662	240361	234741	233254
18	West Singhbhum	205919	169776	164730	158726
19	East Singhbhum	192852	148148	141879	139815
20	Ramgarh	146016	103467	100490	97352
21	Ranchi	242739	171740	162388	157445
22	Sahebganj	241962	183918	180026	178539
23	Seraikela Kharsawan	143554	114832	113823	106330
24	Simdega	82093	73378	71285	70348
	Total	4454863	3379104	3292134	3205894

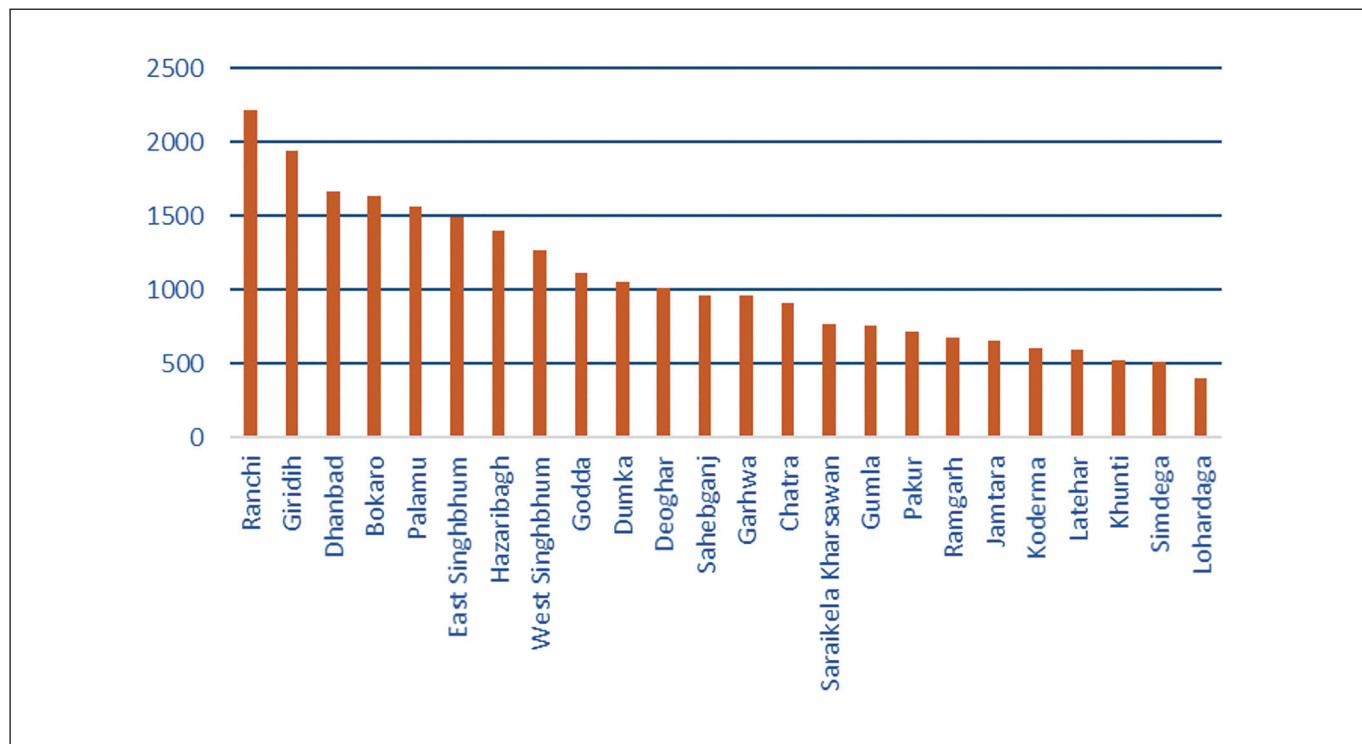
Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Public Distribution System (PDS)

This system ensures that the beneficiaries of food security schemes must enjoy an easy access to food grains, sugar, salt, Kerosene Oil, etc. and that too at their door steps. PDS runs through PDS dealers who distribute food grains and other materials at their fair price shops to the beneficiaries as per the eligibility of their respective ration cards. Jharkhand has a very wide network of PDS dealers and fair price shops. There are 25,410 PDS dealers in the state which cover almost all

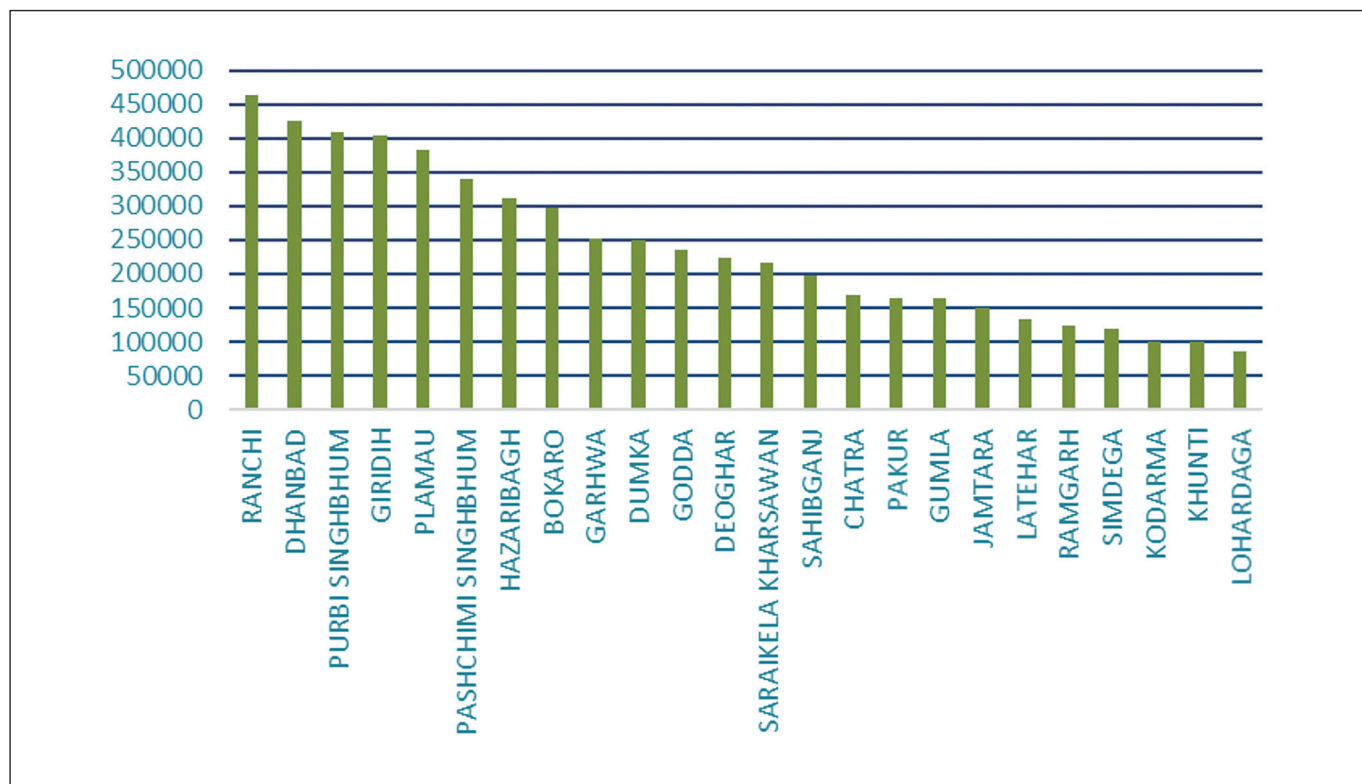
the eligible beneficiaries in the state. Ranchi tops the list with 2,222 dealers and Lohardaga is the last with 406 dealers among the district-wise list of PDS dealers (Figure-7.4). These numbers are quite consistent in contrast with the district-wise distribution of the total number of card holders in the state where Lohardaga with 86,221 has the minimum number and Ranchi with 4,64,510 has the maximum number of card holders. In Jharkhand, the total number of card holders are 57,19,048 (Figure-7.5).

Figure 7.4: Number of PDS Dealers (District-wise) as on 2ndDec. 2019



Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Figure 7.5: Total number of Ration Card holders (District-wise) as on 07-11-2019



Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Scheme-wise Digitization of Ration Cards

To ensure that there is zero leakage and that benefits reach to the right persons in accurate quantities and in

a short time the state government has ensured that all ration cards must be digitized. Table-7.5 shows that there are three types of heads and members- *PHH*, *AAY* and

White, in the ration cards. Under the PHH head there are 48.06 lakh ration cards which cover 2.25 crore members in the state. Similarly, there are 9.12 lakh AAY heads which cover 37.75 lakh members. Thus altogether, there are more than 57.19 lakh ration cards holders in the state which cover more than 2.63 crore people. There are white ration card holders also in the state who get

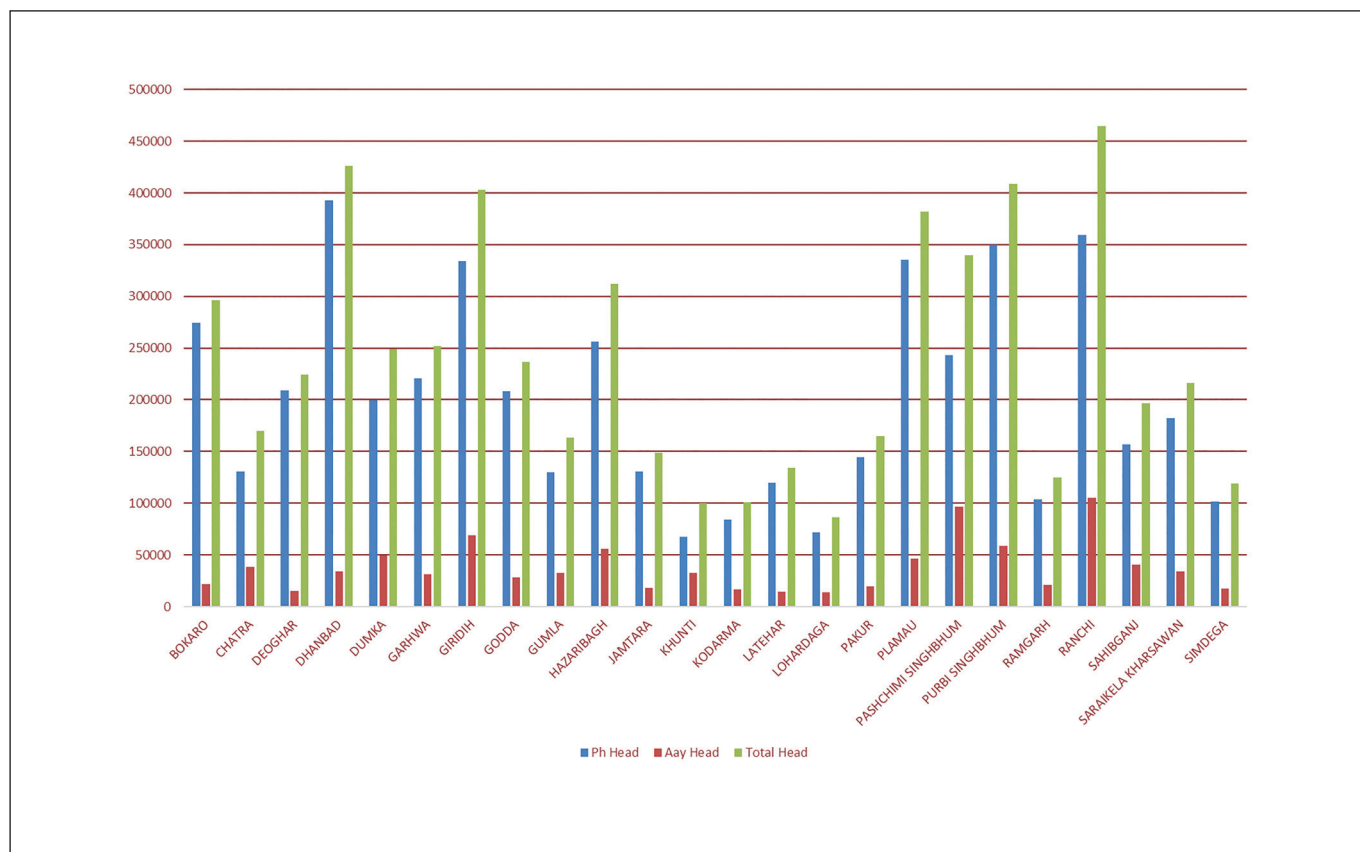
only Kerosene oil at the subsidized rate. The number of white heads is 4.87 lakhs which cover 19.07 lakh members in the state. Figure-7.6 shows that Ranchi has the maximum no. of digital ration cards which include both PHH and AAY scheme cards whereas Dhanbad has the maximum no. of PH Heads.

Table 7.5: District-wise details of Ration Card Holders as on 07/11/2019

Names of District	Ph Heads	Ph Members	Aay Heads	Aay Members	Total no. of Heads	Total no. of Members	White Heads	White Members
Bokaro	274331	1246798	21872	100282	296203	1347080	61043	246164
Chatra	130882	718696	38682	170821	169564	889517	18447	74588
Deoghar	208773	1109586	15451	69841	224224	1179427	22597	83021
Dhanbad	392516	1746234	33875	122510	426391	1868744	31438	121512
Dumka	199443	926800	49552	193521	248995	1120321	18653	68266
Garhwa	220563	1052735	31097	131976	251660	1184711	6521	24510
Giridih	334029	1754829	69095	353007	403124	2107836	23954	92903
Godda	208044	1005371	28373	100638	236417	1106009	14582	57278
Gumla	130228	656201	32946	166148	163174	822349	13522	53429
Hazaribagh	256207	1197110	55797	262452	312004	1459562	25885	104360
Jamtara	130868	634887	18220	78837	149088	713724	6639	23133
Khunti	67332	330146	32986	119674	100318	449820	1863	7696
Kodarma	84066	455026	16964	79549	101030	534575	22966	100552
Latehar	119458	601353	14501	70913	133959	672266	4321	17536
Lohardaga	72163	370818	14058	57613	86221	428431	3755	15227
Pakur	144684	700833	19804	68627	164488	769460	16120	57526
Plamau	335451	1630525	46617	192061	382068	1822856	15152	56025
Pashchimi Singhbhum	243513	909739	96206	336268	339719	1246007	21932	78757
Purbi Singhbhum	349874	1464148	58705	197111	408579	1661259	54819	215742
Ramgarh	104180	496275	20732	93112	124912	589387	30499	122275
Ranchi	359515	1556011	104995	430585	464510	1986596	35810	141407
Sahibganj	156498	786660	40402	164132	196900	950792	16166	66193
Seraikela Kharsawan	182084	745709	34467	138169	216551	883878	15187	57788
Simdega	101542	480962	17407	77243	118949	558205	5217	21224
Grand Total	4806244	22577452	912804	3775090	5719048	26352812	487088	1907112

Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Figure 7.6: District-wise status of the total no. of Digitization of Ration Cards under PHH and AAY as on 07/11/2019



Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

National Food Security Act (NFSA)

NFSA is an act which ensures a near universal food-grain coverage for the economically vulnerable sections of the society. It has been operational in Jharkhand since October, 2015. The Act allows Jharkhand to insulate its 86.4 per cent population in the rural areas and 60.4 per cent in urban areas from starvation. Initially, about 33 lakh BPL/Antyodaya families and 16 lakh more families from the lower strata of the erstwhile APL category were taken as priority-category taking it to a total 51.70 lakh families who were covered under this scheme and this number is now more than 57 lakhs. Antyodaya families are getting 35 kg of grain while priority families 5 kg of grain per head at the rate of Re 1 per kg.

Aahar Jharkhand

Aahar Jharkhand, an online portal available on the web address <https://aahar.jharkhand.gov.in> is maintained by the Department of Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand. The portal provides real-time information about the number of PDS dealers and their addresses with the stock of food grains, ration card holders under different schemes,

the status of digitization of the ration cards, numbers of godowns with storage capacity, current stocks, etc. along with much relevant information. This portal is a very good attempt in increasing transparency as anyone can access almost real-time information about the stock of food grains and other materials, its distribution policy, current price and allocation policy, daily and monthly transaction details with beneficiaries' details 24X7 from anywhere in the world.

Status of Ongoing Schemes

These schemes are intended to reduce food insecurity in the state by attacking the problem in a general as well as a surgical manner.

Priority Household Scheme (PHS)

Under the Priority Household scheme of the NFSA-2013, 5 Kg of food grains (rice and wheat) are being provided to each person at the subsidized rate of Re. 1/Kg. A total of 48.06 lakh households are receiving benefits under this scheme. The monthly allocations of food grains to the state government for this scheme are 100085.145 MT of rice and 12776.301 MT of wheat respectively.

Box 7.1: Battling hunger: Jharkhand shows the way

Jharkhand has become the first state in the country to establish a comprehensive protocol to identify ‘hunger deaths’ after the state government decided to notify each district on the suggestions made by a committee that had been constituted to establish a code of identification.

The protocol seems to be exhaustive. It has prioritized among other meaningful interventions, *a quick and thorough investigation of the cause of death, medical check-up of the surviving family within 24 hours, assessment of food security and health conditions of the surroundings as well as surveillance of the affected area for a period of three years*. The shift in understanding or attributing the deaths to the lack of nutrition as opposed to the lack of food would make it difficult for indifferent authorities to deny such occurrences. Viewing starvation from a holistic, social and economic perspective would also lead to a better understanding of the issues embedded in under nourishment.

Significantly, Jharkhand has developed a model that can be followed by the other states battling hunger. However, the success of the protocol would depend on its proper implementation. The combination of political will and rightful scrutiny from *bona fide* stakeholders can, evidently, make a difference on the ground.

(<https://www.telegraphindia.com/opinion/battling-hunger-jharkhand-shows-the-way/cid/1717357>)

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Under AAY, 35 kg rice/wheat per family per month is distributed to the Antyodaya families at the subsidized rate of Re.1.00 per kg. At present the total number of targeted Antyodaya families is 9,12,804 and the monthly allocations of food grains to the state government for this scheme are 28463.405 MT of rice and 3633.730 MT of wheat.

Annapurna Yojana (AY)

The scheme is meant for those who are above 60 years of age and who are eligible for Indira Gandhi National old Age Pension Scheme but not getting the benefits. Under this scheme 10 Kg of rice per beneficiary per month are distributed free of cost to 54,939 persons. This scheme depends upon the allocation of food grains from the central government.

Subsidized Kerosene Oil

Since the FY 2017-18, the white ration card holders have also been included as beneficiaries of this scheme. At present 62.06 lakh households are covered under this scheme and the allotment of kerosene oil is 1,35,216 KL in FY 2019-20. In distributing kerosene oil under this subsidized scheme, 50% of PDS shop owners’ commission is borne by the state government, which is proposed to be 50 paise per litre and the rest 50% commission is the consumers’ liability. This scheme is now fully covered under the DBT scheme.

Godowns Construction/Renovation

The storage of food grains help in ensuring an all-time regular supply of food which is a pre-condition of food security. Out of a sanctioned storage capacity of 2.87

lakh MT, 1.61 lakh MT is complete and 1.07 lakh MT is still under construction. Under this scheme the main focus of the department is to create sufficient storage-capacity for food grains to strengthen the supply-chain-management-system.

Distribution of Salt for PHH and AAY Families

Keeping in mind the health benefits of iodized salt, the government is distributing 1 Kg of refined iodised salt per month at a subsidized rate of Re. 1 per Kg to each PHH and AAY family. At present a total of around 57.19 lakh families are benefiting from this scheme.

Distribution of Sugar to AAY

Now only the AAY families are covered under this scheme. Under this scheme sugar is provided per month at a subsidized rate to the AAY families depending on dietary habits/central allocation/preferences of the population. The supplier for sugar in the state is being selected by the reversed-auction-process of NeML. At present a subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kg is being provided by the central government.

Mukhyamantri Dal-Bhat Yojana

377 Dal-Bhat centres are running in the state and are providing one meal at Rs. 5 only to the poor people. At present, 11 Dal-Bhat centres are running at night and there is a plan to increase this number. There is also one scheme to convert the Dal-Bhat Kendras running on government land into Aadarsh Kendras. In addition, there is a proposal to run the same yojana as Mukhyamantri Canteen Yojana in the districts of Ranchi and Jamshedpur with an enhanced quality and better facilities. The M/s Touchstone Foundation has

been entrusted with the responsibility of Ranchi district and M/s Annamrita Foundation (Former name-ISKON, Jamshedpur) of Jamshedpur district.

Pradhanmantri Ujjawala Yojana

This central scheme runs in coordination with the state government to provide free LPG connections to the families covered under SECC data. In this scheme the state needs to provide the variable amount for a gas stove and the first gas refill per connection. From FY 2016-17 till date, a total of 32.54 lakh connections have been distributed under this scheme in the state. At present the state government is reimbursing the cost of the additional refill (retail selling price - subsidy) to the PMUY beneficiaries.

National Food Security Complaint Redressal

A proper mechanism needs to be evolved for the proper monitoring, supervision and redressal of the grievances under the NFSA. For this purpose, Call Centres, Help Lines, DGRO, State Food Commission, etc. have been established.

Distribution of Digital Weighing Machine to PDS Dealers

There is a proposal to provide digital weighing machines to the PDS shops to stop pilferage in the distribution of food grains and to ensure that the beneficiaries get the allotted quantity. In the FY 2017-18 the PDS shops of the Ranchi District and Anubhajan of Dhanbad and Jamshedpur have been provided this machine on pilot-basis.

Skill Development Scheme

Training and workshop of the officials for capacity-building and the successful implementation of the NFSA are important. Consumer-awareness which is presently very poor in the state seeks attention and several provisions have already been made to enhance it. Funds have been allocated to educate and empower the consumers about their rights and duties. Several forms of media like print and electronic media, banners and hoardings, trade fares and exhibitions, seminars and workshops, etc. are to be used for this purpose.

Consumer Welfare Fund Scheme

In order to look after the welfare of consumers in the state, a welfare fund with an initial amount of Rs. 10 crores has already been constituted in the FY 2016-17. Out of Rs. 10 crores the contribution of the state is Rs. 2.5 cr. And that of the central govt. contribution is Rs.

7.5 cr.

PVTG Dakiya Scheme

It is an innovative scheme of the Jharkhand government. It was started in April 2017. It aims at providing food grains to the Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) population. Under this scheme, a PVTG family is provided with 35 kg of food grains free of cost. At present the total number of PVTG families in the state is 73,386.

Jharkhand State Contingent Food grains Fund

The government aims at providing food-security under the provisions of NFSA, 2013. However, to thwart any eventuality of starvation-deaths, the govt. has constituted the Jharkhand State contingent food-grains' fund right from the district level down to the panchayat level in the FY 2018-19. From this fund, 10 kg of rice is made available free of cost to the eligible beneficiaries. The procurement of the rice will be made from the open market at or below the notified rate of the local market committee.

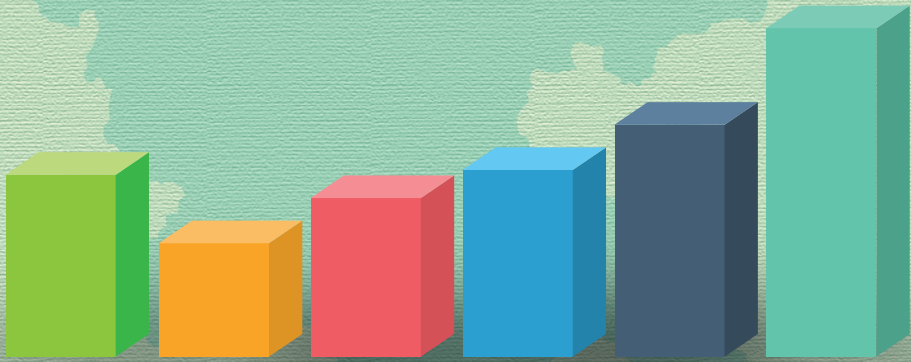
Concluding Remarks

Thus, the state is progressing well in improving the status of food security. The state has made efforts to ensure the maximum availability of food. It has already procured more than 1.21 lakh tonnes of rice in the month of March 2019. The current stock (Nov., 2019) of rice, wheat, salt and sugar stands at 23,57,44,436 kg, 3,72,54,234 kg, 76,00,290 kg and 49,17,046 kg respectively. In KMS 2018-19 the state government could procure 2.27 lakh MT of paddy. The state has also put its effort to improve the accessibility of food. The government has allocated more than Rs. 717.56 crores as subsidy to the NFS schemes in the financial year 2019-20 (BE). All the central schemes including some of state governments' own schemes like the Dakiya Yojana, etc., intended to improve food-security are running well in the state. The network of PDS dealers are expanding in the state and most of the ration cards are digitized which will certainly help in improving the quick-availability and accessibility of food grains to the beneficiaries.

However, the challenges of complete food-security are still there. In order to meet the target of the near universal-food-security in the state as set under the NFSA, further improvement and progress are required on all fronts particularly on the expansion of capacity and improvement in delivery.

VIII

INDUSTRY



Jharkhand has a high potential for industrial development. It is well endowed with all the resources required for industrial development. Jharkhand is one of the richest mineral zones in the country. Due to its large mineral reserves, the state is suitable for ‘mining and mineral extractions industries’ on the one hand and mineral based ‘manufacturing units’ on the other. The state is close to the vast market of eastern India. It is also close to the ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip which facilitates transportation and marketing of minerals to other parts of the world. The state also has the potential for the development of textile units, especially those of tasar, garment units, food processing and forest based product industries.

The value of Industrial Production

The potential for industrial development of the state has not been fully utilised. The growth rate of industry and its constituting sectors has remained very modest. Between 2011-12 and 2019-20, the value of industrial production at constant prices (2011 prices) has grown at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 3.3 per cent only. The value of the output of the manufacturing sector has

grown by 4.6 per cent and that of mining by 2.9 per cent in this period. The performance of the other two sectors of industry, ‘electricity, gas and water supply’ and ‘construction’ has also remained poor. The value of the output of mining and quarrying and the manufacturing sectors, which together constitute about three fourths of the total output of industry, had recorded a negative growth in the years 2013-14, 2015-16. Though the output of the manufacturing sector recovered in the year 2016-17, that of the mining sector further decelerated in the year 2017-18. These sectors have been vulnerable to global recession and the global prices of minerals. The decline in their performance was partially because of the external economic environment. Both the sectors have, however, recovered in the coming years. In the year 2017-18, the mining sector recorded a growth of 11.3 per cent and the manufacturing sector of 7.9 per cent. If the growth rates of the years 2013-14 and 2015-16 are ignored the average growth-rate of the manufacturing sector would be 13.4 per cent and if the growth rates of the years 2013-14, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are ignored the average growth-rate of the mining and quarrying sector would be 8.1 per cent between 2011-12 and 2019-20.

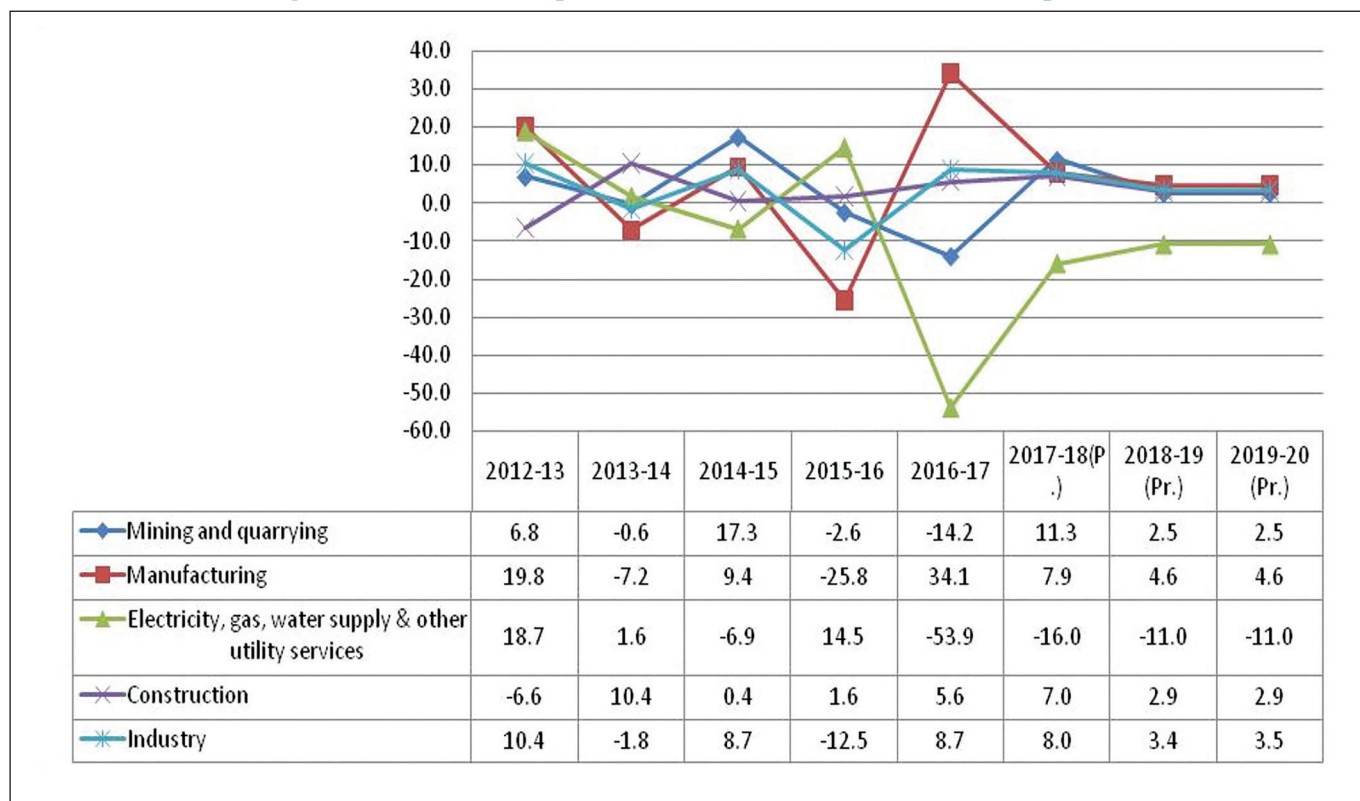
Table 8.1: Value of output of the Industrial sector at constant prices

(₹ Crores)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P.)	2018-19 (Pr.)	2019-20 (Pr.)	CAGR
Mining and quarrying	16204	17305	17206	20179	19651	16854	18754	19216	19690	2.5
Manufacturing	30166	36148	33564	36720	27264	36568	39454	41259	43146	4.6
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2412	2863	2910	2710	3103	1431	1202	1071	953	-11.0
Construction	14395	13443	14843	14904	15147	15993	17119	17620	18137	2.9
Industry	63177	69759	68523	74513	65165	70845	76529	79166	81926	3.3

Source: The GSDP and related aggregates by DES, GoJ.

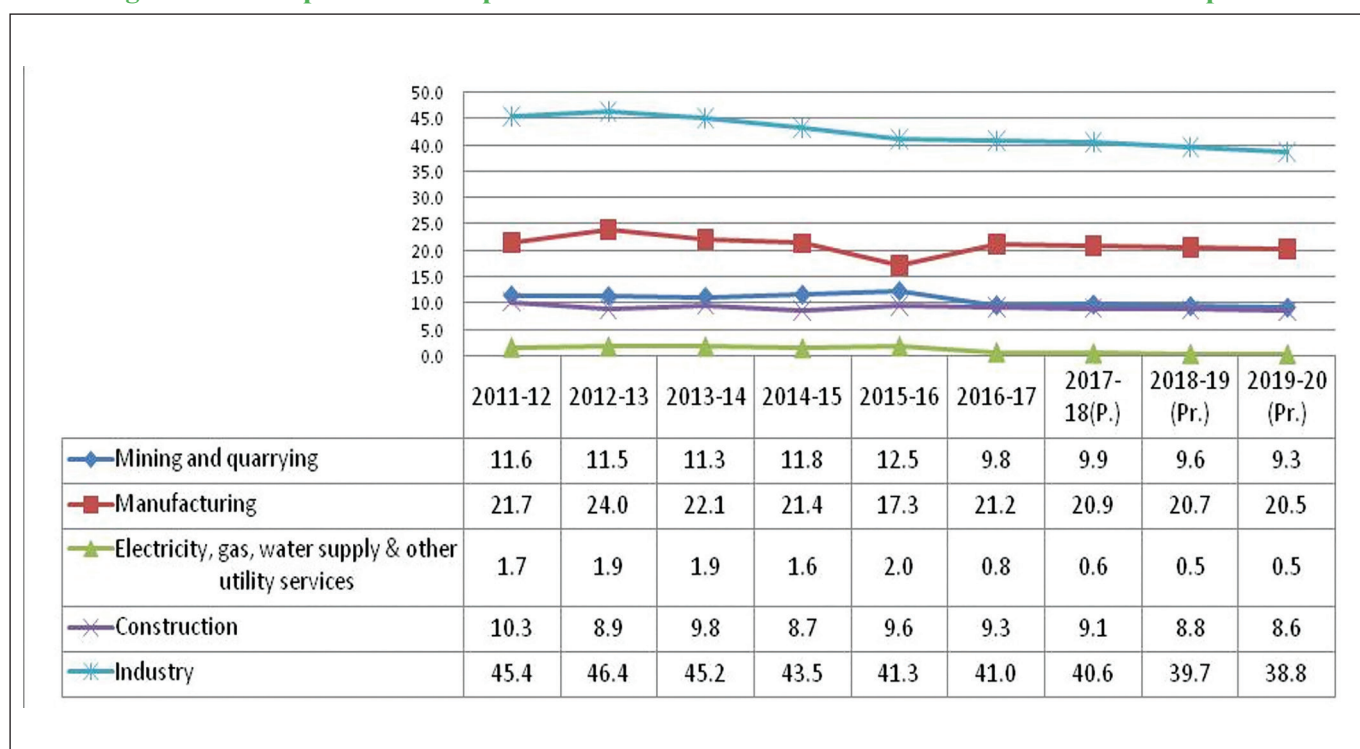
Figure 8.1: Value of output of the Industrial sector at constant prices



Due to slow growth in the industrial sector, its share in the total value of output (Gross State value Added-GSVA) has declined. The share of the industrial sector in the GSVA of Jharkhand was about 45 per cent in the year 2011-12. It is estimated to have declined to about

39 per cent in the year 2019-20. Though the share of all the sectors has declined, the sharpest decline has taken place in the share of the value of the output of electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services.

Figure 8.2: Composition of output of the constituents of the Industrial sector at constant prices



Key Industrial Sectors of Jharkhand

Minerals: Jharkhand is one of the richest mineral zones in the world and boasts of 40 per cent and 27 per cent of India's mineral and coal reserves respectively. Due to its large mineral reserves, mining and mineral extractions are the major industries in the state. The production of minerals during 2017-18 in the state stood at Rs 2,070.39 crores (US\$ 286.96 million) and Rs 844.38 crores (US\$ 120.82 million) between April and July 2018.

Jharkhand is rich in mineral resources such as coal (27.3 per cent of India's reserves), iron ore (26 per cent of India's reserves), copper ore (18.5 per cent of India's reserves), uranium, mica, bauxite, granite, limestone, silver, graphite, magnetite and dolomite. Jharkhand is the only state in India to produce coking coal, uranium

and pyrite. With 25.7 per cent of the total iron ore (hematite) reserves, Jharkhand ranks second among the states of the country.

Jharkhand has coal-reserves of about 82,439.52 MT. Jharkhand accounts for 20-25 per cent of the total steel produced in the country. During 2017-18, 1,191 thousand tonnes of limestone were produced and the total value stood at US\$ 7.16 million in Jharkhand. The production and value of limestone stood at 465 thousand tonnes and US\$ 2.28 million (as in April-July 2019).

The whole of Jharkhand is endowed with a variety of mineral resources from major minerals such as iron ore, copper ore, coal, limestone, fire clay, china clay and quartz etc. Minor minerals such as granite, sand etc. are also available in the state.

Table 8.2: Status of mineral deposits of Jharkhand (2015-16)

Mineral	Jharkhand's Reserves (in Million Tonnes)	Jharkhand's Share in Indian (%)	Districts
Coal	80356.2	27.37%	Dhanbad, Bokaro, Latehar, Giridih, Ramgarh, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Pakur, Dumka
Iron Ore (Haematite)	4596.621	25.70%	West Singhbhum
Apatite rock Phosphate	7.27	27.07%	West Singhbhum
Cobalt	9	20.04%	East Singhbhum
Silver ore	23.84	5.10%	Ranchi, East Singhbhum
Copper Ore	288.12	18.48%	East Singhbhum
Kyanite	6.03	5.84%	West Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan, East Singhbhum,
Graphite	12.91	7.38%	Palamau
Asbestos	0.154	0.69%	West Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan
Fireclay	66.619	9.33%	Dhanbad, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Giridih, Ramgarh
Quartz and Silica	156.521	4.47%	East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Dumka, Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Palamau, Sahebganj
Bentonite	0.98	0.17%	Sahebganj
Bauxite	146.323	4.20%	Lohardaga, Latehar, Gumla, Godda, Sahebganj
Chinaclay/ Kaolin	198.69	7.33%	Lohardaga, Ranchi, Dumka, Sahebganj, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum

Mineral	Jharkhand's Reserves (in Million Tonnes)	Jharkhand's Share in Indian (%)	Districts
Feldspar	1.634	1.23%	Dumka, Hazaribagh, Deoghar
Garnet	0.11	0.19%	Koderma, Chatra
Magnetite	10.542	0.10%	Palamau, East Singhbhum
Barytes	0.035	0.04%	Ranchi, Palamau, East Singhbhum
Talc/Soapstone	0.338	1.25%	West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Palamau
Dolomite	41.43	0.53%	Palamau, Garhwa
Limestone	634.41	0.34%	Garhwa, Palamau, Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, West Singhbhum
Chromite	0.73	0.35%	West Singhbhum
Manganese ore	13.7	3.18%	West Singhbhum
Nickel	9	4.76%	East Singhbhum
Gold ore	8.15	0.09%	Ranchi, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Simdega, Palamau
Ochre	0.215	0.14%	West Singhbhum
Vermiculite	0.03	1.23%	Koderma
Mica	0.002	0.30%	Koderma, Giridih, Hazaribagh
Black/ Coloured Granite	8875340	19.36%	Dumka, Jamtara, Koderma, Ranchi, Khunti, Simdega, Palamau, Latehar, Garhwa

Source: The Department of Mines and Geology, GoJ

MSME in mineral's sector: Any industry which utilises the minerals purely as raw materials definitely requires a huge investment and is beyond the scope of small and medium scale industries. However, the MSME has been set up as allied and subsidiary industries. There is further potential for the development of MSME in the mineral sector:

- Crushing of limestone to powder.
- In the district of Ranchi, near Tupudana, gray granite is available, but its commercial use at a large scale has never been fully explored. Experts claim that the polished stone can be used for floor in the construction of houses. The granite-reserve of Jharkhand is 8875340.000 million tonnes which is 19.36 % of the national reserve. The varieties available here are tiger-skin, mayurakshi-blue, sawan-rose, English-teak, black-granite (black

cheetah, black zebra). Given the availability of granite, a few polishing units may be launched in the state.

- Crushing of soapstone / Quartz: A unit on this line also has got great potential in the state as this product has got extensive industrial-use. Soapstone and quartz are available in the entire Chhotanagpur-region and other nearby districts.

Tasar Silk: The state is the largest producer of tasar silk (a non-mulberry silk) in the country, with 76.4 per cent share in the total output. In 2017-18 (P), the production of raw tasar silk in the state stood at 2,220.0 million tonnes and 949.3 million tonnes for the FY18-19 till Dec 2018.

The natural resources, policy incentives and location-specific advantages of Jharkhand have worked as a boost for the development of this sector.

Table 8.3: progress of Sericulture, Handloom Sector and Handicraft

Name of Scheme	Year 2018-19
A. Sericulture Sector	
Production of Tasar Raw Silk (in MT)	2,372
Training (in nos.)	9,925
One Year Certificate Course Training (in nos.)	60
Preservation of Tasar Seed Cocoon (in Lakhs)	89
Basic Seed Production (in Lakh)	16
Basic Seed Rearing and Tasar Commercial Seed Production (in Lakhs)	167.72
Development of Mulberry Sericulture, Plantation and Equipment Support (in Acres)	72
Crop Insurance of Tasar Farmers (in nos.)	20,000
Support for connectivity under Krishak Sambad Suvidha Scheme (in nos.)	20,000
B. Handloom Sector	
One Year Training in Weaving (in nos.)	144
Computer Aided Design Training with the help of C-DAC	400
Two months of training in Weaving and Dyeing	1,020
C. Handicraft Sector	
Two months of improved training in the different handicraft-trades	3,705

Source: The Directorate of Handloom, Sericulture & Handicraft, Department of Industries, GoJ

Handicraft-sector in Jharkhand: Jharkhand is very rich in handicrafts. More than 40 types of handicrafts such as Ratha, applique, satin stitch, tie and dye, terracotta, tasar print, paper meshe, dhokra, making agarbatti or incense-sticks, bamboo and leather craft, pyatkar and jadopatiya painting, tribal Jewellery, pearl jewellery and paper packaging are made in different parts of the state. In order to provide technical facilities to them, the directorate provides training through eight Handicraft Resources cum the Development Centres situated in Hazaribagh, Palamau, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Khunti, Dumka and Deoghar. In the year 2018-19, 2545 craftsmen and women were provided upgraded training in the different handicraft-trades.

The total number of artisans under the handicrafts-programme included 30% women. In addition, a large number of the people of Jharkhand are attached to the earthen craftsmanship and they are dependent for their livelihood on their traditional work of making idols of deities, *Gamla*, *Matka*, *Hathi*, *Ghoda*, *Kulhad*, *Diya* and other artefacts both for use and decoration. In order to develop this sector, the Government of Jharkhand provides technical support, financial assistance and other facilities to the artisans of the state. Jharkhand Matikala Board has been set up for the development of

earthen craftsmanship. For the development of earthen craftsmanship Rs. 733.90 lakhs have been provided for the year 2018-19. 200 electric wheels have been distributed to the beneficiaries on subsidy in the year 2018-19. About 2000 persons engaged in earthen works will be benefited by 2019-20.

In order to provide training to the weavers and crafts persons, a Craft and Design Institute is being established in Ranchi with the help of NID, Ahmedabad which will conduct diploma and degree courses for crafts and designs. Computer-based training in design is being provided in 05 places i.e, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Seraikela-Kharsawan and Latehar with the help of C-DAC'

To benefit the people engaged in lac, honey and forest products, Mukhyamantri Laghu Kutir Udyog Vikas Board has been established. 125 farmers have been given training on lac-cultivation along scientific lines by IINRG in the year 2018-19.

Engineering industry: The engineering industry is another major manufacturing sector of the state. The major growth drivers of the engineering industry in Jharkhand are the availability of raw materials (iron and steel, aluminium, copper and other metals and non-metals), power, water and industrial labour.

Box 8.1: Snapshot: Advantages for Jharkhand
Extensive Mineral Resources

- Jharkhand is one of the richest mineral zones in the world and has around 40 per cent of India's mineral wealth.
- Largest producer of coal, mica and copper in India.

Policy and Fiscal Incentives

- Jharkhand offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives to the industries under the Industrial Policy 2012.
- The state also has policies for the IT and SEZs offering sector-specific incentives.

Investment Potential

- Investment opportunities in sectors such as mining and metals, power, infrastructure, manufacturing and food processing.
- The GSDP of the state grew at a CAGR of 10.81 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

Location Advantage

- Location-specific advantage as it is close to the vast markets of eastern India.
- Close to the ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip with easy access to raw materials.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), is the major source of industrial statistics. It provides the estimates of various aggregates like fixed and working capital, input, output, value added, employment, etc. pertaining to the organised manufacturing-sector. The ASI covers all the factories registered under the sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Beedi and Cigar units registered under the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

The registered industries in Jharkhand have made impressive progress between 2005-06 and 2017-18. The number of factories in Jharkhand has increased at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 5 per cent, their fixed capital by 15.5 per cent and the value of their output by 10.7 per cent in this period. The number of workers in this period has increased at an annual rate 2.5 per cent and their wages by 10.1 per cent. Most of the indicators of these industries grew at a faster rate in the period between 2005-06 and 2011-12 than between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

Table 8.4: Growth in the Industries of Jharkhand

	Compound Annual Growth Rate					
	2005-06	2011-2012	2017-18 (P)	2005-06 to 2011-12	2011-12 to 2017-18	2005-06 to 2017-18
Number of factories	1590	2556	2,866	8.2	1.9	5.0
Fixed Capital (Rs. Lakhs)	1879988	6742579	10,547,093	23.7	7.7	15.5
Number of Workers	113591	135795	153,026	3.0	2.0	2.5
Total no. of Persons Engaged	148300	196793	192,282	4.8	-0.4	2.2
Wages to Workers (Rs. Lakhs)	125161	228400	398,932	10.5	9.7	10.1
Total Emoluments (Rs. Lakhs)	225760	516062	754,377	14.8	6.5	10.6
Value of Output (Rs. Lakhs)	4163373	10305316	14,145,906	16.3	5.4	10.7
Gross Capital Formation (Rs. Lakhs)	519916	2161522	165,471	26.8	-34.8	-9.1
Profits (Rs. Lakhs)	914271	745298	907,709	-3.3	3.3	-0.1

The growth in many of the industrial indicators in Jharkhand has remained higher than the all India average. In the period 2005-06 to 2017-18, the number of factories in Jharkhand has grown at the rate of 5 per cent per annum while in India it has grown at the rate of 4.5 per cent per annum. Similarly, while the fixed capital in Jharkhand grew at an average annual rate of 15.5 per

cent, that in India grew at the rate of 15.1 per cent only in this period. As a result, the share of Jharkhand in the All-India average has made steady improvements. Jharkhand had 1.13 per cent of factories and 3.1 per cent of fixed capital of India in the year 2005-06; they became 1.21 and 3.2 per cent, respectively in the year 2017-18.

Table 8.5: Jharkhand as a percentage of all India in Important Industrial Indicators

	Average Annual Growth rate in India			Jharkhand as a % share of India		
	2005-06 to 2011-12	2011-12 to 2017-18	2005-06 to 2017-18	2005-06	2011-12	2017-18
Number of factories	7.6	1.5	4.5	1.13	1.17	1.21
Fixed Capital (Rs. Lakhs)	21.5	9.1	15.1	3.10	3.46	3.20
Number of Workers	6.5	2.7	4.6	1.59	1.30	1.25
Total no. of Persons Engaged	6.7	2.5	4.6	1.63	1.47	1.23
Wages to Workers (Rs. Lakhs)	17.6	11.6	14.6	3.32	2.29	2.07
Total Emoluments (Rs. Lakhs)	19.4	11.8	15.5	3.05	2.40	1.80
Value of Output (Rs. Lakhs)	20.3	5.8	12.8	2.18	1.78	1.75
Gross Capital Formation (Rs. Lakhs)	15.5	1.0	8.0	3.03	5.31	0.38
Profits (Rs. Lakhs)	16.1	4.4	10.1	4.96	1.65	1.55

Inter State Comparison in the Level of Industrialization

While Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are the most industrialized states of the country, Jharkhand is

a moderately industrialized state. Among the 34 states and union territories Jharkhand ranked 20th in the number of factories, 13th in terms of fixed capital, 17th in the number of workers engaged and 16th in terms of the total output and net value added.

Table 8.6: Level of Industrialization of Jharkhand in comparison to other states

Sl. No.	States	Factories	Fixed capital	Workers	Total no. of Persons	Total output	Net Value Added
1	Maharashtra	26393	35844136	1414565	2007794	120598963	22999569
2	Gujarat	26586	69103199	1403204	1826748	135865018	18130698
3	Tamil Nadu	37787	27754189	2095223	2523483	86393305	13713990
4	Karnataka	13518	19018695	828689	1065346	52893736	8721853
5	Uttar Pradesh	15830	13845026	839121	1070841	51537266	7360712
6	Haryana	8891	11801700	674373	858313	50694952	6368005
7	Uttarakhand	2998	5842010	339694	426587	23618499	4388321
8	Rajasthan	9212	10937405	432434	556103	29742609	4246017
9	Madhya Pradesh	4533	15416401	281063	378022	25723104	3991800
10	Telangana	15263	8101026	669220	794520	22222983	3931738
11	West Bengal	9534	11743291	516740	663751	31896207	3699113
12	Andhra Pradesh	16296	17359581	486846	597292	31121259	3593370
13	Himachal Pradesh	2671	4534824	146633	205781	11291885	2964376
14	Odisha	3066	33907302	229036	279496	22996998	2698449
15	Punjab	12726	4725230	569266	708232	21210410	2679446
16	Jharkhand	2866	10547093	153026	192282	14145906	2334453

Sl. No.	States	Factories	Fixed capital	Workers	Total no. of Persons	Total output	Net Value Added
17	Kerala	7649	4346595	241789	310326	16407298	1937909
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1355	3016960	93928	119591	10831498	1473620
19	Chattisgarh	3352	11276704	147310	185805	12560528	1449542
20	Goa	715	1055445	51377	76214	5044696	1411722
21	Assam	4538	2733666	180489	217155	6732646	1364876
22	Sikkim	82	705218	15069	19659	1836037	1064105
23	Daman & Diu	1745	1149170	89854	115040	4364063	765817
24	Jammu & Kashmir	1019	920266	58005	73498	3288427	640797
25	Bihar	3461	1997672	104057	121772	6002667	640408
26	Delhi	3432	641472	68630	102248	4655142	555781
27	Puducherry	681	447633	39738	51816	3069202	437190
28	Meghalaya	133	361974	10758	12689	568899	122400
29	Chandigarh	233	103779	5414	9424	486470	61891
30	Tripura	607	45161	23393	26632	155929	30480
31	Nagaland	186	20764	5207	5983	54104	13167
32	Arunachal Pradesh	117	19343	2671	3298	99998	12206
33	Manipur	191	15929	7334	8532	42083	8376
34	Andaman & Nicobar. Islands	18	2142	249	324	14328	659
35	All India	237684	329341000	12224402	15614598	808167115	123812856

Industrial Area Development

Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority (JIADA)

The Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority (JIADA) is an autonomous body committed for the industrial development of the state. It was set up in 1974 under the Industrial Area Development Authority Act. For the last thirty years, it has been playing a progressively increasing role in the industrial development of the seven tribal districts of Jharkhand. It has, over the years, greatly accelerated the pace of its activities and as a

result it has achieved a premier position in the field of industrialisation. Entrusted fundamentally with the task of establishing industrial areas, JIADA has also taken up the responsibility of providing a continued assistance to the units which come up in these industrial areas. JIADA provides a total package of assistance at a single point to the entrepreneurs, be it in the selection of the project, location, providing developed land/sheds, arranging term loans and bank finance, power and water supply, technical know-how, market tie-up and disbursement of incentives of the state government.

Table 8.7: Description of Industrial Area under JIADA

Region	Districts	No of industrial areas	Total Area	Total available plots in %	Total allotted
Ranchi	Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Lohardaga, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Palamau, Garhwa	32	1841.97	62	35.63
Adityapur	East Jamshedpur, Seraikela-Kharsawan,	30	4172.47	19.8	
Santhal Parganas	Jamtara, Dumka, Deoghar, Sahibgunj	19	1036.04	11.7	
Bokaro	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Giridih,	4	1482.52	6.5	

Ranchi District- RIADA

For the industrial development of Ranchi, Ranchi Industrial Area Development Authority [RIADA] has been looking after the allotment of sheds; shops etc. for industrial purposes and it is responsible for the development of the industrial estates / areas. This authority was created in the year 1982 and has since then developed 5 industrial estates in Tupudana ,Kokar, Namkum, Getalsud, Tatisilwai and Khunti.

In all these industrial estates 507.48 acres of land are available in which 697 plots have been developed. 636 plots and sheds / shops have been occupied by the

various industrial enterprises for different activities. These enterprises include engineering, minerals, hosiery, ceramics and chemical, wooden, plastic, electrical and electronic items.

Presently RIADA has about 1842 acres of land across 10 districts namely Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Lohardaga, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Palamau and Garhwa. In the last four years, between 2015-16 and 2018-19, 143 units have been approved in the Ranchi industrial area with a proposed investment of Rs. 1170.23 crores and a total employment potential of about 40 thousand people.

Table 8.8: Progress of RIADA from 2015-16 to 2018-19

Year	Total No. of Units	Proposed Employment (in Nos)	Proposed Investment (in Lacs)
2015-16	07	89	586.67
2016-17	23	16996	6109.11
2017-18	54	10622	49547.23
2018-19	59	11361	60780
	Total:	39068	117023.01

Source: The Department of Industries, GOJ

Adityapur Industrial Area (AIADA)

The Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority (AIADA) was established in 1972 by the government of Bihar for the purpose of promoting industrial growth. There were 50 industrial units at the time. Adityapur is today witnessing rapid industrialization with about 800 units operating in the zone. This success-story is chiefly the result of AIADA's vision, its unrelenting commitment to industrial development and its meticulous planning to transform the region into a preferred destination for investors.

Developed plots with necessary infrastructure facilities, such as well-laid road network, drainage system, uninterrupted power supply and sufficient water supply, are available in all the seven phases of the industrial area. In order to meet the requirements of the various entrepreneurial scales and types, plot-sizes ranging from 5,000 sq feet to 45,000 sq feet are offered. Larger plots are available for entrepreneurs wanting to set up large-scale units.

The industrial area houses 791 units – including 11 large-scale, 64 medium-scale, 550 small-scale, and 166

tiny industries. The number of export-oriented units in Adityapur has also been increasing rapidly. There are 20 industrial units exporting their products to over 20 countries, including the United States, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, China, Switzerland, South Africa, The United Kingdom, Canada Germany and the West Asian countries. The total investment in the production-units of the particular zone is approximately Rs.3,000 crores and the average annual turnover is about Rs.3,500 crores. The area provides direct employment to over 27,500 people – including the tribal and the local population.

The industrial area houses 480 light engineering works, 41 mineral-based units, 49 plastic and rubber units, 53 chemical industries, 21 food and beverage plants, four pharmaceutical companies, and 21 electrical, four sponge iron and two liquid petroleum gas-bottling units.

There are 25 automobile body-building and automobile service centres, 56 ferrous induction casting units and 35 forging businesses in the region. Under the AIADA's direction, a special economic zone for the automobile and auto components, with a mall and an urban haat, is being set up.

Table 8.9: Progress of the AIADA from 2015 to 2019

		2015		2019	
Total Land	(in acres)	3167		4466	
		Total no. of Units	No. of Functional Units	Total no. of Units	No. of Functional Units
Micro Units	(In Nos)	546	480	564	520
Small Units	(In Nos)	489	430	595	459
Medium Units	(In Nos)	193	170	199	180
Large Units	(In Nos)	12	10	24	10
Mega Units	(In Nos)	17	15	24	15
Total no. of Units		1257	1105	1406	1184*

Source: The Department of Industries, GOJ

In the last three years, generation of new employment-opportunities in the Adityapur Region has been 20,525.

New Initiatives

Many new initiatives have been taken up for the

development of industries in the state. As a result of the new initiatives of the government around 546 new projects with an investment of Rs. 1,13,961 crores have either come up or are in the pipeline. They are going to generate employment for about 1,04,527 people.

Table 8.10: Investments and New Projects in Jharkhand.

Ground-breaking Details					
Ground-breaking	Date	Projects	Investments(In Crores)	Employment	Location
I	18-05-2017	20	695.61	20052	Ranchi
II	19-08-2017	73	2231.63	8212	Jamshedpur
III	20-12-2017	105	3475.14	17778	Bokaro
IV	27-04-2018	151	2722.06	10707	Deoghar
Mega GB (Total 3 Companies)	25-05-2018	3	40034	2600	Dhanbad
VI	29-11-2018	50	270.79	1614	Ranchi (Along with the Agricultural Summit)
VII	19-12-2018	90	1048.43	9976	Jamshedpur (Along with VDP)
Others	2014-18	54	20484.3	31588	
Adani Power		1	43000	2000	Godda
Total		546	113,961	104527	
Mega GB					
Names				Investment	Employment
Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Ltd				7000	400
Patratu Phase-I (3x800 MW) - NTPC Ltd				18668	1200
North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project- NTPC Limited				14366	1000

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

Box 8.2: Major Initiatives taken over the Decade

The following are some of the major initiatives taken by the government to promote Jharkhand as an investment destination:

- Jharkhand offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives to the industries under the Industrial Policy 2012.
- The government of Jharkhand has implemented a Single-Window Clearance System (SWS) for faster and one-point clearance of industrial projects, single-point dissemination of industrial project-related information and streamlining of the inspection of industries by different agencies/authorities.
- The state has established chemical clusters in the Sahibgunj, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Deoghar districts to promote investments from micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).
- In April 2018, 151 companies invested about Rs 2,700 crores (US\$ 418.93 million) in the state of Jharkhand on the occasion of the fourth 'Jharkhand Momentum'.
- As in April 2019, Jharkhand had a total installed power-generation-capacity of 1,773.74 MW, comprising 764.95 MW under private utilities, 554.05 MW under state utilities and 454.74 MW under central utilities.
- Power generation in the state for 2018-19** reached 1,177.46 GWH.
- According to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), the cumulative FDI-inflow in Jharkhand including Bihar from April 2000 to December 2018 has been US\$ 113 million. During 2018-19**, exports from the state stood at US\$ 891.72 million.

Recent Achievements

- The Jharkhand Global Investor Summit has attracted huge investments in Jharkhand. About 267 MOU's/LOI, with a proposed investment of Rs. 264655.31 crores and with an employment potential of approximately 224659 persons were signed in Jharkhand.

Table 8.11: Online Reg. In Ydyog Adhar Portal (Till dt. 11.11.2019)

Micro	Small	Medium	Total
125153	10034	354	135571

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

- For the promotion of export, Jharkhand Export Policy, 2015 has been formulated. Under this policy Incentives are given to the industrial units for export-promotion and presently 22 registered units are exporting their products.

Table 8.12 : Year-wise exports under the Jharkhand Export Policy

Year	Export in Cr.
2015-16	3128.00
2016-17	4807.00
2017-18	7198.00

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

The Tool Room at Ranchi and Dumka is operational. It offers a four-year diploma course in tool and die-technology besides short term courses to the entrepreneurs and technocrats. The table below shows the year-wise number of trainees under the four year diploma course conducted by the Jharkhand Government Tool Room and Training Centre, Ranchi and Dumka.

Table 8.13: Number of trainees under the four year diploma course

Year	No. of Trainees
2015-16	1227
2016-17	1652
2017-18	1904
2018-19	2109

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

- A large number of people in the state have been benefited by the PMEGP. The progress of PMEGP over the years has been given in the table below. It shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of beneficiaries every year.

Table 8.14: Achievements under PMEGP

Financial Year	Target		Achievement (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2018-19	2477	6193.49	1790	4505.89
2019-20 Till Oct.219	2762	8285.02	780	1714.85

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

- Adityapur Auto Cluster is established.
- Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology at Ranchi has started functioning. A short-term training for Skill-Development is being given to 466 persons
- DPR is under progress for the establishment of Plastic Park at Devipur, Deoghar.
- Air Cargo Complex at the Birsa Munda International Airport, Ranchi has been made operational.
- Jharkhand is the first and the only one state in the country where the Corporate Social Responsibility-Council (CSR) has been established under the chairmanship of the honourable Chief Minister of Jharkhand.

Box 8.3: Deoghar to become a Plastic Hub

The Government of India has approved the setting up of a Plastic Park in the Deoghar District of Jharkhand. The project will be set up at a cost of Rs. 120 crores in an area of 150 acres and a range of polymer products including woven sacks, moulded furniture, water tanks, bottles, pipes, mosquito nets, etc would be manufactured. It has a great potential for attracting investors for setting up an ecosystem for the plastic industry and for generating employment-opportunities for the local populace.

The project is likely to provide direct employment to about 6000 people and indirect employment to over 30000 people. The government of Jharkhand is providing facilities, land and building infrastructure to set up a Central Institute for Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) alongside the Plastic Park so that invaluable human resources may be trained there to become plastic engineers and technicians. This human resource is of vital importance as the plastic industry is growing at a rapid pace and the polymer-consumption in India will double from the current 10 million metric tonnes to 20 million metric tonnes by 2022, the minister added.

A Rs. 3.5 crore Plastic Recycling units is also proposed at Deoghar to tackle the menace of plastic-waste mostly generated by the tourists visiting this place. Deoghar, a popular tourist destination, receives over 5 crore tourists per year, leading to the generation of a lot of plastic waste. This waste needs to be recycled scientifically to control the generation of plastic waste and ensure sustainable development; hence the plastic-recycling-unit will be of huge importance, the minister informed.

The coming up of the Plastic Park, CIPET and the Plastic Recycling unit will build an ecosystem that would encourage the setting up of the Plastic Industry at Deoghar, thereby making it a ‘Plastic Hub’ in the future.

Under different policies, incentives have been given to many industries over the years. About 477 crore rupees have been disbursed to the industries between 2015-16 and 2019-20. In the year 2018-19, about 138 crore rupees

were disbursed to 48 industrial units as incentives. In the current financial year (2019-20), about 43 crore rupees have been disbursed to about 26 industries till October 2019.

Table 8.15: Incentives disbursed according to different industrial policies:

Financial Year	Policy	Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Industries
2	3	4	5
2015-16	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2001	7752.09	27
	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2012	2888.86	07
	Food Processing (NMPP)	200.00	03
	Total-1	10840.95	37

Financial Year	Policy	Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Industries
2	3	4	5
2016-17	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2001	3738.76	24
	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2012	6404.83	20
	Food Processing (NMPF)	454.81	15
	Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015	392.06	05
	Jharkhand Feed Processing Industry Policy 2015	99.86	03
	Jharkhand Export Policy 2015	35.80	03
	Total-2	11126.12	70
2017-18	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2001	2237.95	08
	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2012	4666.92	15
	Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015	239.69	07
	Jharkhand Feed Processing Industry Policy 2015	62.50	02
	Jharkhand Industrial Investment Promotion Policy-2016	450.00	03
	Total-3	7657.06	35
2018-19	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2001	1200.00	02
	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2012	5442.54	14
	Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015	1582.09	13
	Jharkhand Feed Processing Industry Policy 2015	48.50	01
	Jharkhand Export Policy 2015	20.00	02
	Jharkhand Industrial Investment Promotion Policy-2016	4903.00	13
	Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016	622.94	03
	Total-4	13819.07	48
2019-20 Till Oct.2019	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2001	862.01	02
	Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2012	263.73	03
	Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015	1096.5132	08
	Jharkhand Feed Processing Industry Policy 2015	11.171	01
	Jharkhand Export Policy 2015	0	0
	Jharkhand Industrial Investment Promotion Policy-2016	1259.628	09
	Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016	773.10413	03
	Total-5	4266.15633	26
Total (1+2+3+4+5)		47709.35633	216

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

Policy Initiatives

The govt. of Jharkhand has taken a long stride in the industrial development and has announced the following fiscal incentives in the Jharkhand Industrial Policy (JIP) – 2012:

1. Comprehensive Project Investment Subsidy (CPIS) – This is exclusively for the industries other than the Mega Industries. Industrial Units will be entitled to get Comprehensive Project Investment Subsidy (CPIS) for investments made

in :

- (i) Plant and Machinery.
 - (ii) Pollution-Control Equipment.
 - (iii) Environment-friendly-alternative power-generation- equipment.
 - (iv) Employee-Welfare (EPF, ESI, Health Insurance Scheme).
2. The qualifying amount of investment for subsidy under the CPIS will be calculated giving 50% weightage to the investments made in Plant and Machinery, 20% each to the investment in pollution-control-equipment and environment-friendly-alternative power-generation equipment and 10% to investment in the employee-welfare (EPF, ESI, and Health Insurance).
 3. SC/ST/Women/Handicapped Entrepreneurs will avail 5% additional benefit under the CPIS (Applicable only to the residents of Jharkhand and the handicapped more than 40%).
 4. Special incentives for the extremist-infested blocks: There will be 5% additional incentive under the CPIS for the new and non-mineral-based industrial units located in the extremist-infested blocks (beyond 5 kms of municipal area) and reimbursement of VAT will be made for one additional year.
 5. Industries implementing the state government's reservation policy in direct employment will be eligible for 5% additional incentive under the CPIS.
 6. Stamp duty and Registration-fee: Manufacturing units with the direct employment of 100 persons will enjoy 50% reimbursement of stamp duty and registration fee for land directly purchased from the *raiyats*.
 7. 100% reimbursement of stamp duty and registration fee for land will be allowed for the industries offering direct employment of 100 persons per acre of land bought.
 8. Only one-time subsidy under the CPIS category will be provided and also the subsidy to be paid will be spread over a period of 5 years time @ 20% per annum.
 9. The industries engaged in the mineral-extraction-activities such as mining, crushing, transportation, washing etc. without significant value-addition

will not be entitled for such benefits.

10. Quality Certification:

(a) High priority is being accorded by the state government for improving the quality of industrial products and will be provided assistance for obtaining quality-certification from BIS and other internationally recognized institutions @ 50% of the expenditure incurred up to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The units obtaining certification / accreditation under any of the following internationally recognized / accepted standards will be eligible for the benefit:

- ISO-9000 Quality Management System
- ISO-14000 Environmental Management System
- ISO-18000 Occupational Health and Safety Standards
- BIS Certification
- Social Accountability Standards
- Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) Certificate
- LEED Certification in new and renewable Energy
- Internationally accredited eco-labels OKE-TEX 100 etc
- Any other internationally accredited certification that will enable better positioning of the market

(b) An enterprise can avail the facility for more than one certification during the policy-period subject to the maximum limit.

(c) Incentives for quality certification (ISO-9000, ISO-14000 etc.) are also being given by the Government of India. The state government will promote and facilitate the units getting such benefits on priority-basis.

11. Patent Registration: Industrial units will be encouraged for filing their successfully generated, registered and accepted patents based on their original work / research. The state govt. will provide financial assistance of 50% of the expenditure incurred up to a maximum of Rs. 2

- lakhs per patent. Out of these a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh may be given on the expenditure incurred in the filing of patent, attorney-fees, patent-tracking etc. up to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs on the final acceptance of the patent.
12. Subsidy / Incentive on VAT: This facility will be available to all the industries including MSME, handloom, sericulture, handicraft, khadi and products of the industries of villages as given below:
 - (a) MSME will be eligible for the reimbursement of 60% of Net VAT paid per annum up to a maximum 100% of the total fixed capital-investment made for different durations depending on the location of the units.
 - (b) Large and Mega Industries will be eligible for the reimbursement of 50% of the NET VAT paid per annum up to a maximum of 75% of the total fixed capital-investment for different durations depending on the location of the units.
 - (c) Handloom, Sericulture, Handicraft, Khadi and rural industrial products will be eligible for the reimbursement of 75% of the NET VAT paid per annum up to a maximum of 100% of the total fixed capital-investment for different durations depending on the location of the units.
 - (d) Apparel, Textile, Food Processing, Automobiles, IT/ITES and Bio-Tech units will be eligible for the reimbursement of 75% of the NET VAT paid per annum up to a maximum of 75% of the total fixed capital-investment.
 13. Incentives for the industrial parks, private industrial areas / estate: 50% of the cost up to a maximum of Rs. 10 crores incurred on the development of common infrastructure of green field textile / apparel park, IT/ITES park, Biotechnology parks, gems and jewellery parks, herbs parks, chemical and pharmaceutical parks, food parks, automobile vendor parks etc. and private industrial area/estate will be borne by the state government. Such infrastructure will mainly include a network of roads, drainage, drinking water, power-transmission etc.
 14. The state-government will provide 50% reimbursement of the registration fee of the land of the above mentioned industrial parks and private industrial areas / estate.
 15. Incentive for Cluster-Development: A minimum grant of 10% of the total approved project-cost by the government or SPVs' own contribution, whichever is less, will be offered by the state government to the cluster schemes approved by the government of India for the state.
 15. Incentives for Textiles and Apparels:
 - (a) 100% reimbursement of stamp duty and transfer-duty paid by the industry will be allowed for the execution of lease, lease-cum-sale or sale deeds in respect of industrial land /plots allotted or purchased by industries and execution of lease deeds in the case of industrial sheds / plots taken on lease.
 - (b) Textile / apparel manufacturing units will be provided the financial assistance for the purchase of land close to the apparel / textile park for the construction of dormitories by the house workers at the rate of one acre for every 1000 workers employed. The assistance will be limited to 50% cost of the land up to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs.
 16. Incentive for Agro-Food Processing Cluster:

The state government will give an assistance of 10% of the project-cost, provided, the DPR of the project is approved by GOI-MSME.
 17. Incentive for captive power plant:

New or existing industrial units setting up captive power plants will be exempted from the payment of 50% of electricity duty for a period of five years for self-consumption or captive use (i.e. in respect of power being used by the plant) from the date of its commencement.
 18. Incentive for IT/ ITES
 - (a) Mega IT units will be exempted from electricity duty for five years.
 - (b) New IT – ITES as well as expansion-units investing between Rs. 5 crores and 50 crores and employing more than 100 direct workers will be eligible for a comprehensive project-investment subsidy (CPIS).

- (c) Recruitment Incentive of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per 50 people (local people including those who have studied in the state) will be given to the IT – ITES units. This will be one time benefit with a maximum limit of Rs. 25 lakhs.
 - (d) 100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and registration fee paid by ITITES industries on sale / lease deeds on the first transaction.
 - (e) 50% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and registration fee paid by IT-ITES industries on sale / lease deeds on the second transaction.
 - (f) Facilities at (d) and (e) will not be available for the IADA land.
 - (g) Lease rentals (including premises on rent) up to 50% of the actual cost incurred, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum, will be reimbursed up to a period of three years for the plug-and-play built-up-office space of minimum 2500 sq. ft. These units will not be allowed to take benefit under land / building component of CPIS. However other components of CPIS like incentives for plant, machinery etc. can be availed by them.
 - (h) The government will encourage Captive Power Generation in IT-ITES locations. 40% of the capital expenditure incurred in soundless captive power generation sets will be reimbursed. This will be one-time incentive under CPIS (by clubbing the pollution control equipment incentive and environment-friendly-programme).
19. Incentive for Tourism: (No other incentives mentioned in the policy elsewhere will be applicable except the following):
- (a) There will be total exemption of luxury tax and electricity-charges at the domestic rate on the bed and breakfast (home stay) facilities on the dwelling units and no separate permission from the urban local bodies for land-use will be required. It will be applicable for a maximum period of 5 years. Five star hotels at Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad and three and

four star hotels at other places of the state will get 50% reimbursement of the luxury tax for a maximum period of five years. (Multiplexes have already been granted 100% exemption of entertainment tax by the Department of Urban Development, GOJ).

- 20. New Ropeways and Amusement parks set up in the state will be reimbursed of the entertainment tax for a period of 5 years from the date of becoming fully operational.
- 23. Classification of backward areas: For the purpose of determination of the types and the quantum of incentives available under this policy, different areas of the state are being classified into the following three categories:

Category A. (Least backward):

All such blocks which are shown in brackets, district wise, are industrially developed as notified by the state government. They come under Category A. They are Ranchi (Ranchi Sadar, Nagri, Ratu, Ormanjhi, Kanke and Namkum), East Singhbhum (Dhalbhumgarh, Potaka, Ghatshila, Noamundi and Goalmuri), Dhanbad (Govindpur, Jharia and Chirkunda), Seraikela-Kharsawan (Chandil, Adityapur, Kharsawan and Gamharia), Bokaro (Chas, Bermo, Chandankayari, Chandrapura and Petarwar), Ramgarh (Ramgarh and Patratu) and Giridih (Giridih Block).

Category B (Backward):

All such blocks which are shown in brackets, district wise, are industrially developed as notified by the state government. They come under Category B. They are West Singhbhum (Jhinkpani and Chakradharpur), Ramgarh (Mandu), Dhanbad (Baliapur), Bokaro (Gomia and Jaridih), Hazaribagh (Hazaribagh, Katkamdag, Keredari, Daroo, Barkagaon and Barhi), Giridih (Suriya), Koderma (Telaiya Basti and Chandwara), Chatra (Tandwa), Dumka (Dumka Sadar), Godda (Godda and Sudarpahari), Khunti (Khunti), Deoghar (Deoghar, Madhupur and Devipur), Latehar (Chandwa), Garhwa (Garhwa and Bhawnathpur), Palamau (Daltonganj), Seraikela-Kharsawan (Rajnagar) and district headquarters of the remaining districts.

Category C (Most Backward):

All the remaining blocks not mentioned in category A and category B come under Category C.

Box 8.4: Government's Vision and Policies for Industrial Development of the State

Government's Vision for the Industrial Development	
Power	Industry Interface
Increasing generation to 10,000 million units and bring Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to fewer than 15%	Establishment of a single window clearance-system for the investors in the state.
Policies and Objectives for Industrial Development	
Jharkhand Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2016	To foster manufacturing and innovation, create employment-opportunities and state-of-the-art-infrastructure and enhance inclusivity
Jharkhand Industrial Park Policy 2015	Improve the manufacturing-sector and set up processing industries for engineering goods and services
Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015	Provide financial assistance for the up-gradation of technology at the existing food-processing units as well as for setting up of new units
Jharkhand Tourism Policy 2015	To make Jharkhand the most preferred tourist destination both inside and outside India and develop infrastructure to promote tourism.
Jharkhand State-Solar Power Policy 2015	To boost private-sector participation to set up solar power-projects and increase solar power-generation to 2,500 MW by 2020

CSR activities

The various CSR activities by the different industries in

the state that have been taken up have been mentioned below, which is a good initiative towards the social responsibility is taken up by the corporate sector.

Table 8.16: CSR Activities of Industries in Jharkhand

Name of the Company with Address	CSR initiatives from 2016-19
Uranium Corporation of India Limited P.O. Jaduguda, District East Singhbhum, Jharkhand 832102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drinking Water Initiatives ● Infrastructural Development in Schools ● Talent Nurture Programme/RTE ● Skill Development Initiatives including ITI ● Women Empowerment ● Promotion of Sports ● Preservation of Cultural Heritage ● Development Projects ● Swachh Bharat Initiatives ● Contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh Contribution to the govt. of Jharkhand for CSR under Aspirational District Programmes
Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. HUDCO Regional Office, Maple Plaza, Sixth Floor, Ashoknagar, Ranchi - 2.	Scheme formulated and sanctioned for a sum of Rs. 61.72 Lacs for Rural water supply (Handpump) in 106 locations in Giridih.

Name of the Company with Address	CSR initiatives from 2016-19
<p>Hindustan Copper Ltd./ Indian Copper Complex, Moubhandar, At PO Ghatsila, District East Singhbhum, Jharkhand. Pin-832103</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Skill Development: Training and Support to the existing and new SHGs in Hand Glove /Handloom /Wooden craft/ Muri (Puffed Rice) Project, ● Health and Hygiene: Construction/ Support for Household latrines, Installation of Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines and Incinerator, Drinking water structure (Borewell with motor fitting) including soak pit for water recharging, Plaster and Painting of 200 toilets. <p>Providing and fixing aluminium glazed window door grills and doors in the halls constructed under CSR at an Old Age Home Ranchi.</p>
<p>Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Sanctoria, P.O-Dishergarh, Dist. West Burdwan, West Bengala</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sports: Providing Cricket bowling Machine to the District Authority,Deoghar, ● Infrastructure: Construction of 4 classrooms, cultural stage, cycle shed, 4 toilets and PCC roads inside the campus of High school at Gopibandh in Sarath block, Construction of 4 classrooms, cultural stage, cycle shed, 4 toilets inside the campus at Babandiha High school in Sarath block, Construction of 4 classrooms, cultural stage, cycle shed, 4 toilets at Saraswati Shishu Vidya Mandir School, khaga, Palajori, Construction of cultural stage, cycle shed and 4 toilets at Sidho Kano High School, Bagadaha Palajori, Operation and maintenance of (ITI, Sikatia, Godda) for the academic session 2017- 2018,Operation and maintenance of (ITI, Sikatia, Godda) for the academic session 2016-2017, Construction of boundary wall around the Urdu Middle School at Kasba village, Construction of school -building at Mugma Area, construction of 04 classrooms in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya , Benagoria, Dhanbad,Renovation of Workshop for educating 50 tribal children of Ramakrishna Math, Jamtara, Construction of 4 classrooms, cultural stage, cycle shed, 4 toilets and PCC road inside the campus of High school at Gopibandh in Sarath block, Construction of 4 classrooms, cultural stage, cycle shed, 4 toilets inside the campus at Babandiha High school in Sarath block, Construction of 4 classrooms, cultural stage, cycle shed, 4 toilets at Saraswati Shishu Vidya Mandir School, khaga, Palajori, Operation and maintenance of (ITI, Sikitia, Godda) for the academic session 2017-2018, Operation and maintenance of (ITI, Sikitia, Godda) for the academic session 2016- 2017, Approval of payment of Rs 70 lakhs to JSPL towards the operation and maintenance-expenses to the institution from 1st September 2016 to 31st Aug 2017 Solid Waste Management: Installation of Organic Waste Converter(OWC) under the project Solid Waste Management at Baba Baidyanath Mandir at Deoghar,Jharkhand

Name of the Company with Address	CSR initiatives from 2016-19
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (Raw Material Division)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education: Bokaro Steel Kalyan Vidyalaya-IIID caters to the educational needs of the children hailing from the underprivileged sections/ from BPL families of the society. In Bokaro PVT ITI provided 100 dual bench desks through the CSR Department, Procurement and Installation of two Lathe machines, Repair and rectification of all the electric machines at the Electrical Workshop, Commissioning of Forging laboratories, Maintenance and Inspection of Fire extinguishers which were defunct since 2010, through the Safety department, of oxygen and carbon dioxide gas procurement; BSL has given patronage to AshaLata, an NGO working for the development, welfare and rehabilitation of differently-abled children ● Healthcare: Mobile Medical Unit being run in collaboration with M/s Piramal Swasthya is providing primary healthcare services to 40 peripheral villages in a month ● Livelihood Generation: 124 trainees admitted under the Grass Roots developed programme, 204 students (electrician-84, Fitter- 84, welder-36) were admitted at Bokaro. Pvt ITI, BSL had started the Silk Yarn reeling project for the empowerment of women of peripheral villages at Udyog Kendra of Mahila Samiti, Sector -4, B SCity ● Women Empowerment ● Drinking Water and Sanitation: . Repair and Maintenance of 40 hand pumps installed by BSL/CSR in peripheral villages have been done and repairing work of more hand-pumps is in progress ● Sports, Art & Culture
Vedanta Limited 1stFloor, M-11, VIP Road,Harmu Housing Colony, Harmu, Ranchi-834002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Infrastructure: Renovation of 50 anganwadi centres through the district-administration is completed. (MoU done with Govt. for 150 anganwadi centres), Renovation of Kamarbeda D school and construction of two toilets with water facility, Construction of model nandghar at Dubil . ● Drinking Water: Water borewell with an overhead tank and distribution facility through taps in three locations. <p>Education Centres for Children have been set up and training to sevikas and Sahayikas through FxBI has been given..</p>
Thriveni Sainik Mining Pvt. Ltd. C/ONTPC Ltd., Langatu, Badkagaon, Hazaribagh- 825311	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthcare and Awareness programme ● Livelihood training and capacity building ● Drinking water ● Education ● Infrastructure ● Social welfare/cultural activities

Name of the Company with Address	CSR initiatives from 2016-19
<p>The Tinplate Company of India Limited Golmuri Works, Jamshedpur</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remedial Classes ● Improving the quality of education in the community-schools ● Specialised training in Sports ● Scholarship to the SC/STstudents ● Vocational Training 6. Healthcare and Sanitation Essential Amenities / Govt. related CSR Projects
<p>NOX AIR PRODUCTS c/o Bokaro Steel Plant, Near SSCL, Construction-Equipment Zone, Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro</p>	<p>Rural Development (Holistic Development of 2 villages). Jharnamuri and Bagudih in the Bokaro district</p>
<p>Tata Power Company Limited Jojobera Power Plant, PO: Rahargora Jamshedpur-831017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education: Around 250 women are being given adult education classes. ● Sanitation Project using CLTS approach: BCC campaign is organized and technical support for behavioural changes have been provided to end open defecation. More than 10000 (ten thousand) toilets have been constructed mostly through community-contribution (to address slipback issues) ● Livelihood: Formation of SHGs to promote saving and thrift and promote income generation and micro finance. More than 1800 women have been organized and a deposit of more than 54 lacs have been mobilized in last 3 years. These SHGs are doing interloaning and have ventured into income-generation activities, Women Empowerment: Training on different income generation activities were given to more than 1000 women on mushroom-cultivation , vermi composting , duckery , polultry farming , and agriculture and goatry. Women are also being trained on handicraft and embroidery for the generation of sustained income. ● Healthcare: Homeopathic camp and free medicines at Govindpur are benefiting more than 1000 patients every year, Solar water pumps have been installed to enable 12 farmers to carry out agricultural activities in around 5 acres of land. ● 20 tribal youths have been trained on fitter and electrical trade locally ITI. <p>2400 litres of drinking water are supplied daily to the nearby communnities for 4 months i.e. 120 days in Govindpur, Krishnagar and Sopodera.</p>
<p>Tata Motors Ltd, TELCO Colony, Jamshedpur</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health – Malnutrition-treatment and prevention for children between 0 to 6 years of age. Health-awareness programmes in the community are conducted. Preventive and curative health services in the villages are provided. 2,50,000 people have been benefitted through these health programmes in 2018-19.

Name of the Company with Address	CSR initiatives from 2016-19
<p>Tata Motors Ltd, TELCO Colony, Jamshedpur</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education- Scholarships for students from underprivileged backgrounds are provided. Support classes for the secondary school students are organized. Co-curricular activities in schools for all-round personality-development of students. 25000 students have been benefited through education programmes in 2018 -19. ● Employability - Vocational training of youth for marketable vocational skills. Training of farmers, women SHGs in the various allied agricultural trades. 2400 people benefitted through the employability of such programmes in 2018-19. ● Environment - Sapling plantation and building awareness in the community towards the protection and conservation of the environment. 30000 saplings have been planted in 2018-19.
<p>Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Jojobera Cement Plant, P O -Rahargora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rural Safety ● Education ● Health & Hygiene ● Water ● Employability ● Infrastructure ● Mason training
<p>Jamshedpur Utilities & Services Company Limited Sakshi Boulevard Road, Northern Town, Bistupur, Jamshedpur - 831001</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education ● Employability Essential Enablers ● Employment & Entrepreneurship
<p>JAMIPOL Limited Namdih Road, Burma Mines, Jamshedpur - 831007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting Health Care : Financial assistance to Meherbai Tata Memorial Hospital , Contribution to Anurag Foundation - a proactive NGO working towards treatment and blood transfusions for the Thalassemia-affected children belonging to the economically backward sections of society. Continuation of proactive awareness programmes with 'JEEVAN' – an NGO cum suicide prevention centre. ● Promoting Education : Annual financial assistance to Prem Jyoti Prangan, a school for the underprivileged children, Renovation of the BPM School, Burma mines a primary - middle level school (semi- aided) catering to students from the underprivileged sections of society, Contribution to Bal Kalyan Vidya Mandir School – distribution of free text books, providing education and support and mid day snacks for the children of the school, support for setting and running of a HRD centre for providing educational facilities and the development of Vocational Livelihood Skills at Lupingdih and Badabanki villages near Jamshedpur, with the support of Jharkhand Human resources Development Centre , Support to the School of Hope (The Jamshedpur Society for the Welfare of Mentally Challenged Children) and Gyanoday Noble Academy (School for Special Children) at Jamshedpur

Name of the Company with Address	CSR initiatives from 2016-19
<p>Hindalco Industries Limited Dumri Coal Mines, Hazaribagh Hindalco Industries Limited, Muri Works, Hindalco Industries Limited, Mines Division, Lohardaga Hindalco Industries Limited, Kathautia Mines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education ● Health ● Livelihood ● Infrastructure and Social Development
<p>Grasim Industries Ltd. Garhwa road, rehala, Palamau</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education: Formal educational programme (Aditya Bal Vidya Mandir), Distribution of educational materials and uniforms among poor students, Scholarship to poor and meritorious students. School sanitation programmes (toilet), Celebration of national days, construction/repairing of school-boundary walls, repairing of village link roads ● Healthcare: Organization of rural medical camps, family planning camps, eye operation camps, antenatal and post natal checkups, treatment of RTI & STD cases, treatment of TB patients, awareness building for small family norms, provision of safe drinking water (installation and repairing of hand pumps), AIDS awareness camp, epidemic camps, NID pulse immunization, routine immunization, referral cases, weekly homeopathic camps, toilet-construction and repairing, ● Sustainable Livelihood: Formation of Self Help Groups, Formation of Paani Panchayats (Water User Group) & Kisan Clubs, Micro lift irrigation - through Hydel tower, Repairing of dams / irrigation wells, Construction/ repairing of water harvesting structures and development of high yield variety seeds ● Distribution of seeds among farmers, Skill development training to the rural youths, agriculture training programme, animal vaccination and treatment, organic farming, social forestry programme, tailoring training programme, training for skill development of women Self Help groups, ● Mini Solar Grid Infrastructure: Construction/repairing of community hall and resource centres.
<p>Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited Plot No-IV/A-7(P), Bokaro Industrial Area, Balidih, Bokaro steel City, Bokaro-827014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Infrastructure: Renovation of Orphan/MR Ashram, Kitchen/store/toilet block construction, Anganwadi Renovation, Bath Ghat Construction near Pond ● Livelihood: World on Wheel Bus and E-module Computer Literacy to school-students, youth and women of SHGs, cutting and tailoring skill training, broom making skill training, food processing training ● Basic Services: LED Street-Light-fitting in 16 villages, well-renovations,

Name of the Company with Address	CSR initiatives from 2016-19
ACC LIMITED Chaibasa Cement Works, Jhinkpani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● VIDYA UTKARSH: Promotion of rural merit through DAV running ACC Middle schools for villagers, running 03 village schools, infrastructural support to the neighbouring schools, support to provide supplementary teachers in schools ● DISHA: running tailoring and embriodery class, promotion of rural merit through ITI, technical training through GURUKUL, supporting youth through placement linked employability programmes. running tailoring and embriodery classes ● AAROGYAM: Rural health service through rural mobile vans, cataract operation camps, general health camps/HIV/ AIDS awareness camps etc, School Sanitation Projects.
ACC Limited, Sindri Cement Works PO:- ACC Sindri Colony, Dist:- Dhanbad, Jharkhand, PIN:-828124	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DISHA: Empowering women through Self Help Groups, skill development centres for rural youth between 18 to 35 yrs ● Vidya Utkarsh : Improving quality & literacy enhancement
Rungta Mines Ltd. RUNGTA HOUSE, Chaibasa-833201, West Singhbhum (Jharkhand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthcare and Drinking Water ● Education and Communication ● Alternative Livelihood and Greenery Development ● Infrastructural Development ● Promotion of Sports and Culture
Electrosteels Steels LTD Village: Siyaljuri, PO: Batbinor, Chandankiyari Block, Bokaro Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PROMOTION OF SPORTS and CULTURE ● Children's Well-being and Education ● Healthcare ● Drinking Water and Sanitation ● Women's Empowerment ● Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ● Skilling the Youth for New Opportunities ● Sports and Culture
JSPL Balkudra Patratu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health Care Services ● Provision of Safe Drinking water ● Sanitation and Hygiene ● Community Education ● Entrepreneurship-Development Programme ● Vocational Training and Skill Training (O.P. Jindal Community College) ● Sports and Culture ● Rural Development Projects ● Operation of O.P. Jindal School.

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

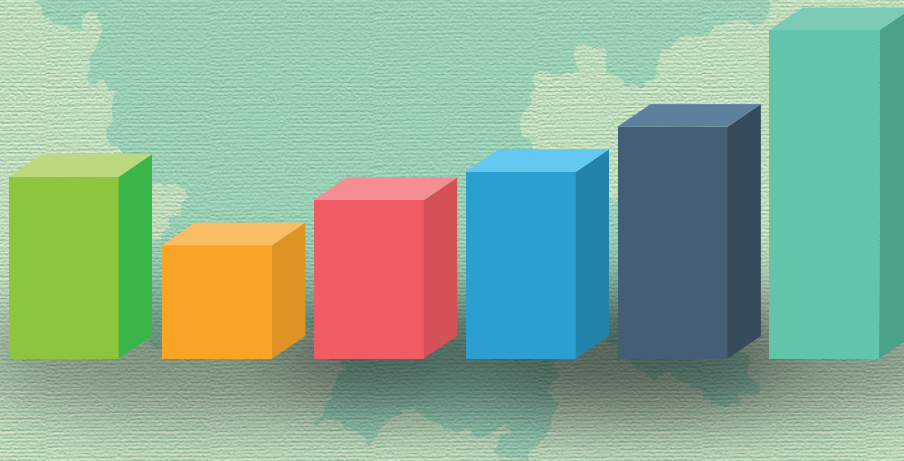
Conclusion

Thus, it can be said that the industrial sector has taken a lot of effort to improve and flourish in Jharkhand. The various policies of the state are on a constant endeavour

to improve the industrial sector of the state. The policies are not only promoting growth but are also ensuring that there is the requisite skill in the state to provide not only employment but long-term-employment to the people of the state.

IX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION



Infrastructure is one of the main pillars for the economic development of a state. An extensive and efficient infrastructure is crucial for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy of the state. A well-developed infrastructure increases production, improves productivity and reduces the cost of production.

Effective modes of transport enable the entrepreneurs to get their goods and services to the market in a secured manner and on time and facilitate the movement of workers to the most suitable jobs. States also depend on the supply of electricity that is free of interruptions and shortages so that businesses and factories can function unimpeded. Finally, a solid and extensive communication-network allows for a rapid and free flow of information, which increases the overall economic efficiency by helping to ensure that businesses can communicate and decisions are made by economic agents.

ENERGY

Energy is an essential requirement for the economic

as well as the overall development of the state. The availability of sufficient quality-power is unavoidable for meeting the means of subsistence of the common people and for industrial development. Electricity forms the lifeline of business and factories so that they can work without hindrance. Jharkhand inherited a poor electricity infrastructure-base. But there has been a steady improvement in the supply of electricity of the state.

Power Generation

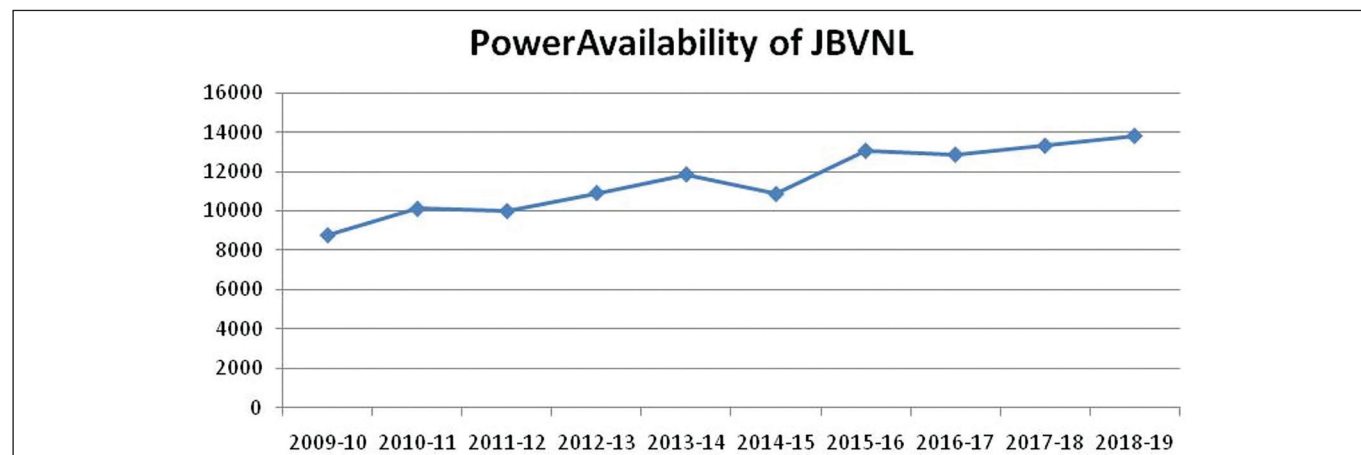
The state of Jharkhand has enormous potential for generating power. There are a number of schemes being implemented to further the power generation. The availability of power in Jharkhand has shown a steady increase over the years. Between 2009-10 and 2018-19 it has increased at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 5.2 per cent. The total power availability was about 8759 MW in the year 2009-10 and the present power-availability in the year 2018-19 has been 13820 MW.

Table 9.1: Comparative Power Statistics and Availability of JBVNL

Year	Power-Availability of JBVNL (MW)	YoY growth in power availability
2009-10	8758.91	
2010-11	10103.2	15.3
2011-12	9988.20	-1.1
2012-13	10911.61	9.2
2013-14	11861.61	8.7
2014-15	10859.61	-8.4
2015-16	13062.67	20.3
2016-17	12864.97	-1.5
2017-18	13319.79	3.5
2018-19	13820.20	3.8
CAGR	5.2%	

Source: The Department of Energy Statistics, GoJ

Figure 9.1 : Comparative Power Statistics and Availability of JBVNL



In the power sector high priority has been given to the private sectors and captive power-generation projects. Encouragement is being provided to them on a very large scale. The state of Jharkhand, in January, 2014 had unbundled the erstwhile Jharkhand State Electricity Board into Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (JUVNL – Holding Company), Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Limited (JUUNL – State Genco), Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL – State Transco) and Jharkhand Bijli Vitaran Nigam Limited (JBVNL – State Discom). In order to facilitate rapid development of the state, a focused approach towards the development of infrastructure had been adopted by the state government. The unbundling of erstwhile JSEB in January 2014 had been a step in the right direction, paving the way for a robust and sustainable power sector and realizing the long-term vision of ensuring energy for everyone.

One of the distinguishing features of the power sector in Jharkhand is that it is being served by multiple

distribution licenses viz. JBVNL, DVC, Tata Steel, JUSCO and SAIL Bokaro. Two licensees, viz. DVC and JUSCO have overlapping geographical boundaries with the state-distribution-utility, JBVNL.

Electricity Demand and Supply Position

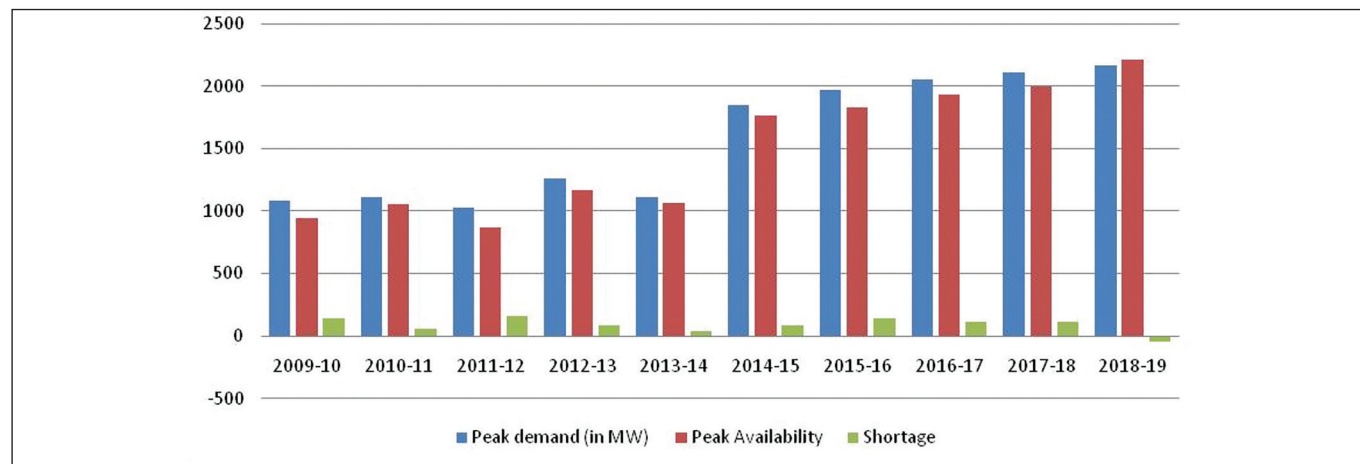
The peak power demand has mostly been more than the peak power availability. It has caused shortage of power during the peak time. Both the peak power demand and the peak power availability have increased over a period of time. Between the period 2009-10 and 2018-19 the peak power demand increased at an average annual (CAGR) rate of 8 per cent and the peak power availability by 9.9 per cent. As a result, the shortage of power during the peak period has decreased over this period. In the year 2009-10, the peak power availability was about 15 per cent less than the peak power demand, it decreased to about 4 per cent in the year 2013-14 and 6 per cent in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18. In the year 2018-19 the shortage turned to a surplus of 41 MW.

Table 9.2: Peak Power-Demand and Availability

Year	Peak demand (in MW)	Peak Availability	Shortage	Shortage as a % of demand
2009-10	1088	947	141	14.9
2010-11	1108	1052	56	5.3
2011-12	1030	868	162	18.7
2012-13	1263	1172	91	7.8
2013-14	1111	1069	42	3.9
2014-15	1850	1764	86	4.9
2015-16	1970	1827	143	7.8
2016-17	2051	1933	118	6.1
2017-18	2113	1994	119	6.0
2018-19	2169	2210	-41	-1.9
CAGR	8.0	9.9		

Source: The Department of Energy, GoJ

Figure 9.2: Shortage of Peak-Power demand and Availability



The availability of energy in the state has mostly remained less than its requirement. Though the availability of energy has increased faster than its requirement between the year 2009-10 and 2018-19, except for the two years, 2015-16 and 2018-19, there has always been a shortage of availability of energy in the state. The shortage of energy availability, however, has decreased in this period.

Between the period 2009-10 and 2018-19 the

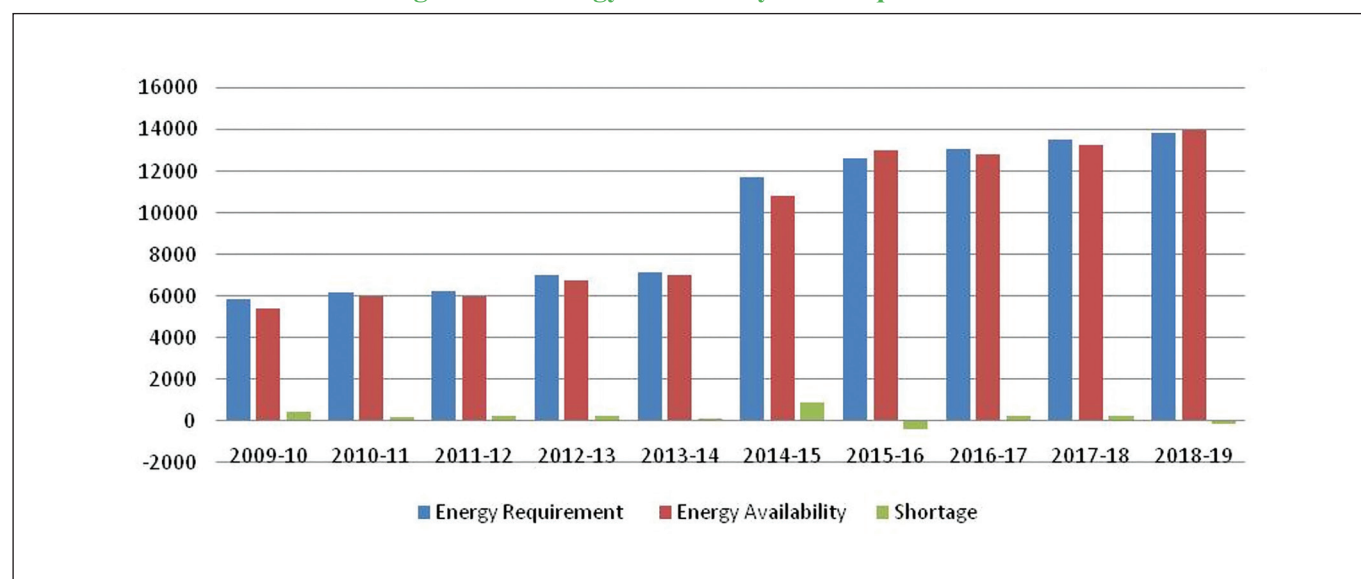
requirement of energy has increased at an average annual (CAGR) rate of about 10 per cent and its availability by about 11 per cent. As a result, the shortage of energy has decreased over this period. In the year 2009-10, the availability of energy was about 8.5 per cent less than its requirement, it decreased to about 4 per cent in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 and about 2 per cent in the year 2013-14. In the year 2018-19 the shortage turned to a surplus of 121 MU.

Table 9.3: Energy-Availability and Requirement (in MU)

Year	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Shortage	Shortage as a % of requirement
2009-10	5867	5407	460	8.5
2010-11	6195	5985	210	3.5
2011-12	6280	6030	250	4.1
2012-13	7042	6765	277	4.1
2013-14	7143	7007	136	1.9
2014-15	11737.01	10859.61	877.4	8.1
2015-16	12670.56	13062.67	-392.11	-3.0
2016-17	13121.16	12864.97	256.19	2.0
2017-18	13564.88	13319.79	245.09	1.8
2018-19	13900.00	14021.00	-121	-0.9
CAGR	10.1	11.2		

Source: The Department of Energy, GoJ

Figure 9.3: Energy Availability and Requirement



Although Jharkhand already has adequate tied up generation-capacities with the IPPs (independent power producers), central allocations and state generating

sources, a significant part of the above power-shortage is attributed to the evacuation and access issues in the state.

There are various sources of power supply in the country. Coal is the sole source of thermal power in the state for the state private and central sectors. A total of 9762 MW was made available in 2019 in the form of thermal

power. Besides this, 1503 MW of hydropower-energy and 515.9 MW of renewable energy were available as on 2019.

Table 9.4: Installed Capacity (MW) of Power Utilities in Jharkhand

Mode wise Installed capacity (in MW)								
Ownership / Sectors	Thermal				Nuclear	Hydro	Renewable Source Energy (MNRE)	Grand Total
	Coal	Gas	Diesel	Total				
State	420	-	-	420	-	130	16	566
Private	702	-	-	702	-	-	499.9	1201.9
Central	8640	-	-	8640	-	1373	-	10013
Sub Total	9762	-	-	9762	-	1503	515.9	11780.9

Source: The Department of Energy, GoJ

For the financial year 2019-20, the following table depicts the anticipated power-supply-position of Jharkhand between July 2019 and October 2019. The

overall demand-surplus has varied between 0.1 and 1.5 per cent and the peak demand surplus has varied between 3 and 4.2 per cent in this period.

Table 9.5: Anticipated Month-wise Power Supply Position in Jharkhand for the Financial Year 2018-19

Month	Peak			Energy		
	Demand (MW)	Availability (MW)	Demand Surplus (%)	Demand (MW)	Availability (MW)	Demand Surplus (%)
July'19	2012	1952	3.0	2002	1990	1.5
Aug'19	2040	1956	4.1	2012	1996	0.8
Sep'19	2051	1975	3.7	2030	2020	0.5
Oct'19	2069	1983	4.2	2039	2040	0.1

Source: The Department of Energy, GoJ

Going forward, the following generation-capacity-addition is likely to enhance the state's self-sufficiency in power:

New Power Plant

The state is expected to be a power surplus state in the near future with the setting up of new power generating units. Following power generating units is expected to come up in coming years.

- 5x800 MW PUVNL TPP, a Joint Venture between NTPC and JBVNL is under commissioning, with 3x800 MW to be commissioned by 2020-21 and 2x800 MW by 2022-23
- PUVNL will enable the state to meet its power-needs to a large extent and will help in bringing down the purchase of power as well

Electricity access and Rural Electrification

By means of the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), the state is trying to electrify all the un-electrified villages and hamlets of Jharkhand. For the financial year 2017-18, 33/11 kV power sub-centres, 33 kV distribution lines, 11 kV distribution lines and low tension (L.T) line are to be set up for the better transmission of power through the transformer. So in order to improve the distribution of power in the state, there is a need to first strengthen the infrastructure of operations and maintenance.

The electrification of villages and free electricity-connections to the BPL households are sanctioned under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). As can be seen from the table below there has been a significant achievement in the scheme.

A large number of the BPL and the APL connections have been completed. Different kinds of lines such as LT, 11 KV, 33 KV etc. have also been installed and the achievement has been quite positive towards the new

DDUGJY scheme.

The total expenditure of the new DDUGJY scheme has been around Rs 3,307.38 crores.

Table 9.6: Status of DDUGJY New Scheme

Sanctioned Project-Cost	Rs. 3,722.12 Crores
Amount received as Gol Grant	Rs. 1,850.38 Crores
Amount received as state-contribution	Rs. 367 Crores
Amount received as loan from FIIs/others	Rs. 1,090 Crores
Expenditure incurred	Rs. 3,307.38 Crores

Source: JBVNL

Table 9.7: Progress of the DDUGJY Scheme

Sr. No.	Names of Milestones	Unit	Scope	Completed Quantity	Completion Timeline/ Remarks
1	Intensive Electrification of Villages (UE)	No.	383	383	Completed
2	Intensive Electrification of Villages (PE)	No.	17,915	14,831	Minimum infrastructure has been put-up in these 3,084 villages and rest of the electricity infrastructure will be completed by Mar'20
3	SAGY Villages	No.	19	19	Completed
4	Connection to BPL Households	No.	3,43,699	3,43,699	Completed
5	Connection to APL Households	No.	3,44,368	3,44,368	Completed
6	33/11 KV New Substations	No.	112	38	Mar'20
7	Augmentation of 33/11 KV Substations	No.	102	58	Mar'20
8	Distribution Transformers (DTRs)	No.	56,523	44,349	Mar'20
9	Feeder Segregation	Ckm	4964	3723	Mar'20
10	LT. Line	Ckm	42,057	34,685	Mar'20
11	11 KV Line (Excluding Feeder Segregation Lines)	Ckm	14,297	10972	Mar'20
12	33 KV Line	Ckm	1466	653.4	Mar'20
13	Energy Meter - Consumer	No.	4,50,127	3,28,579	Dec'19
14	Energy Meter - 11 KV Feeder and 33 KV feeder	No.	840	840	Completed

Source: JBVNL

Initiatives to be taken under the Jharkhand Bijli Vitaran Nigam Limited (JBVNL) during the financial year 2017-18

1. Saral-Samiksha : Saral Samiksha is an online project-monitoring tool to ensure the real-time monitoring of all the on-going projects, transformer-repair-works and inventory management.

2. Suidha : In line with the vision of the Central Government under the SAUBHAGYA scheme, JBVNL has taken upon itself the task to provide connection to every household of the state by the end of the calendar year 2018. It is envisaged that with the progress of its mission to release connections to every household of the state the flow of applications for the release of new

connections will increase exponentially.

3. Saksham : It is important for every organization in the power sector to enhance the efficiency of its staff at every level of work-execution, to attract and retain talent, identify and groom future leaders from within its ranks and to provide necessary capability-building opportunities to its employees so as to be competitive in the ever changing power sector-scenario.

4. Sashakt : Ever since the existence of JBVNL, the Nigam has been striving to provide enhanced

consumer services, especially for the resolution of consumer complaints. With the increased penetration of information technology, the number of avenues available to the consumers for submitting complaints and suggestions has increased. Social media is one such medium, which has over the years, not only became an integral part of our life but has developed as a platform for raising and filing complaints. Thus, the incorporation of new technologies and the platform for receiving complaints in the existing complaint-handling-mechanism of the JBVNL was inevitable.

Box 9.1: Saubhagya Yojana

This programme has been launched to provide electricity to all the villages in the state. Under this programme people would get electricity 24x7, which would not only change the lives of the people in the villages but there would also be a change in their thought-process, economic condition, and education of their children and at the same time raise the standard of irrigational facilities for the farmers.

The plan is to make Jharkhand an electricity hub by 2022. It would produce surplus electricity which will be provided to other states as well. The villages which have not got electricity through grid will be electrified through solar energy.

About 17.64 lakh families in villages and 1.64 lakh families in the urban areas would get electricity under this yojana. The plan is to provide free electricity to the poor. The APL families would get electricity connections by paying Rs 500 in 10 instalments of Rs 50 each month.

Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Authority

Solar Photovoltaic Programme: Under this programme it has been proposed to distribute LED solar lantern and LED solar home lighting systems and to commission solar submersible pumps at subsidized rates.

- Solar Lantern: Under this scheme for the financial year 2017-18, a total number of 20000 LED-based solar lantern has been distributed to the people for which a financial outlay of Rs. 2.0 crores has been earmarked.
- Solar Street Lighting System: A total number of 4000 solar street lighting systems, with a technical specification of 1 x 7W LED, 40Wp Module, 12v

and 160 Wh Lithium Ferro Phosphate battery, are to be supplied/installed in government/ semi-government institutions/organizations of the state during the financial year 2018-19, for which a financial outlay of Rs. 4.0 crores has been earmarked.

- Solar Home System: A total number of 1000 LED solar home systems are to be supplied. There are two types of LED-based solar home systems namely 75 Wp solar home system and 150 Wp solar home system for operating the radio and USB port for mobile phone charging, for which a financial outlay of Rs. 1.35 crores has been earmarked.

Table 9.8: Progress of Jharkhand's Renewable Energy Development Authority (JREDA)

Sl No	Types of System	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Cumulative Capacity/ Installation
1	GCRT Project (MWp)	4.565	3.552	7.831	3.409	19.357
	GCRT Project (No of Building)	100	236	242	399	977
2	Solar Pump (Nos.)	225	707	126	960	2018

Sl No	Types of System	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Cumulative Capacity/ Installation
3	Solar Street Light (Nos.)	500	3200	5000	433	9133
4	Solar Highmast (Nos.)	-	-	49	19	68
5	Rural electrification of village through solar mini/microgrid & solar stand alone (Nos.)	-	212	30	-	242
6	H/H Electrification under SAUBHAGYA Scheme (Nos.)	-	-	3494	4282	7776

Source: JREDA

ROAD

A smooth movement of public goods and a hassle-free public transport system form the backbone of a modern and well administered state. A modern transportation system works as a catalyst for the growth-oriented public economy and utility services. The Transport Department of Jharkhand is striving to promote road-infrastructure-support for the transportation of goods and passengers, to promote public transport and an advanced quality of service, to create a modern, and an energy-efficient environment, and an eco-friendly surface-transport system, to facilitate road-safety and modern traffic-management. At the national level the population of the vehicles ratio is 83: 1, whereas in the state of Jharkhand this ratio is 100: 1. The Transport Department is trying to achieve the national ratio regarding the availability of vehicles.

As is well known, the road-infrastructure has been divided into three categories; namely, national highways,

state highways and major district roads, rural roads and minor district roads. The national highways are the primary system of roads which connect the state to the different parts of the country. The state highways are the secondary system of roads, which connect the districts of Jharkhand with one another, thereby generating more mobility of the people within the state. The rural roads constitute the tertiary sector, where the connectivity with the remote villages and the rural areas provide the people with easy access to livelihood.

While there is a massive programme to develop the national highways and the rural roads through BHARATMALA and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) respectively, the important link of secondary network that is SH, MDRs and the other roads of PWD (RCD) are developed primarily through funding from the state budget. The other sources of funding are central assistance or other schemes like the state's share in the central road fund etc.

Table 9.9: Road Lengths under the various Categories

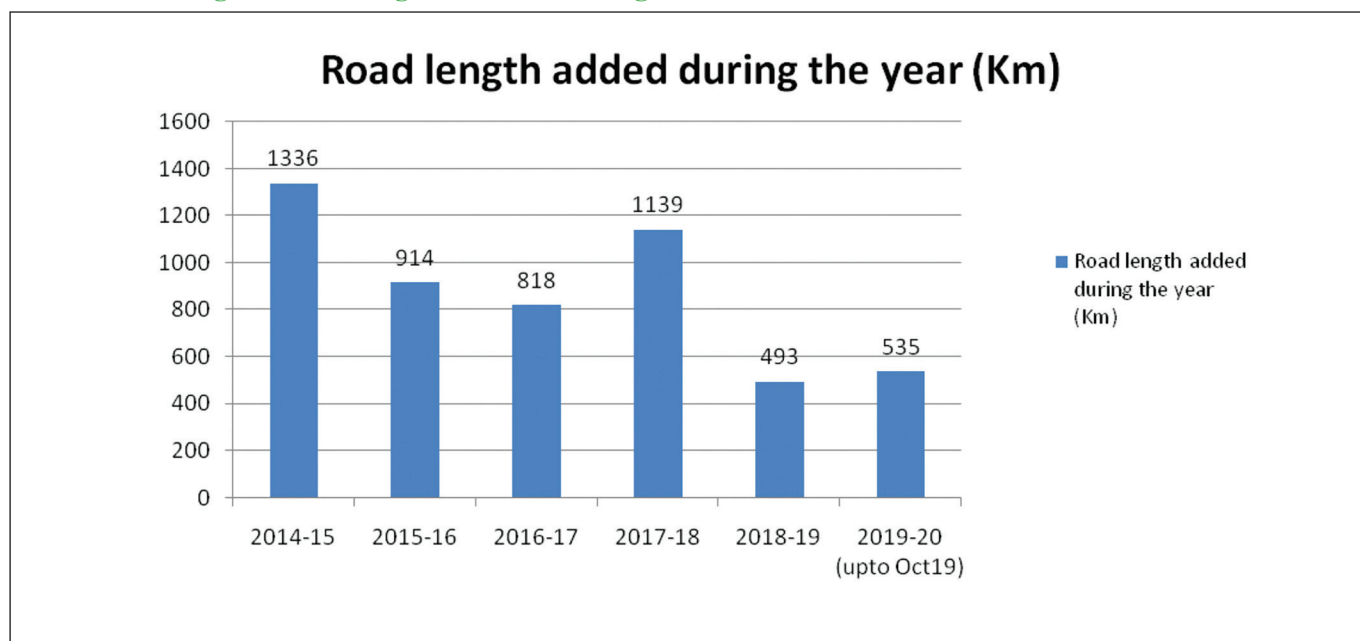
Category	Status	
	01.4.2019	31.10.2019
National Highways		
Number	33	33
Total Length (km)	3400	3400
iii) NH with State Govt (km)	2480.6	2480.6
iv) NH transferred to NHAI (km)	919.4	919.4
RCD Roads (Km)		
Total Length	12200.6	12735.6
State Highways (SH)	1231.9	1231.9

Category	Status	
	01.4.2019	31.10.2019
Major District Roads (MDR)	4845.7	4845.7
Other RCD Roads	6123.0	6658.0

Source: The Road Construction Department, GoJ

As can be seen from the figures below, the length of roads has been gradually increasing over the years.

Figure 9.4 : The growth of Road lengths under SH, MDR and Other RCD Roads



Source: The Road Construction Department, GoJ

Road Density:

From the table, it is evident that the road density in Jharkhand is less than that of the national average. In the category of the SH and MDRs (Roads excluding NH & Rural Roads), Jharkhand is 41.4 per cent of the national average. The deficit at present is 226.0 km per 1000 sq. km compared to the national average. In order to catch up with national average a length of around 18017 Km

road has to be upgraded to the SH/ MDR category. This would require around Rs. 72078 crores. (@ Rs 4.0 crore per Km). The state has planned to increase the road-density to 250 km per 1000 sq km by 2025. This will require around 7193 km of roads to be upgraded to the SH/ MDR category. This will require around 1439 km to be upgraded each year requiring an additional budget of Rs. 5756 crores each year.

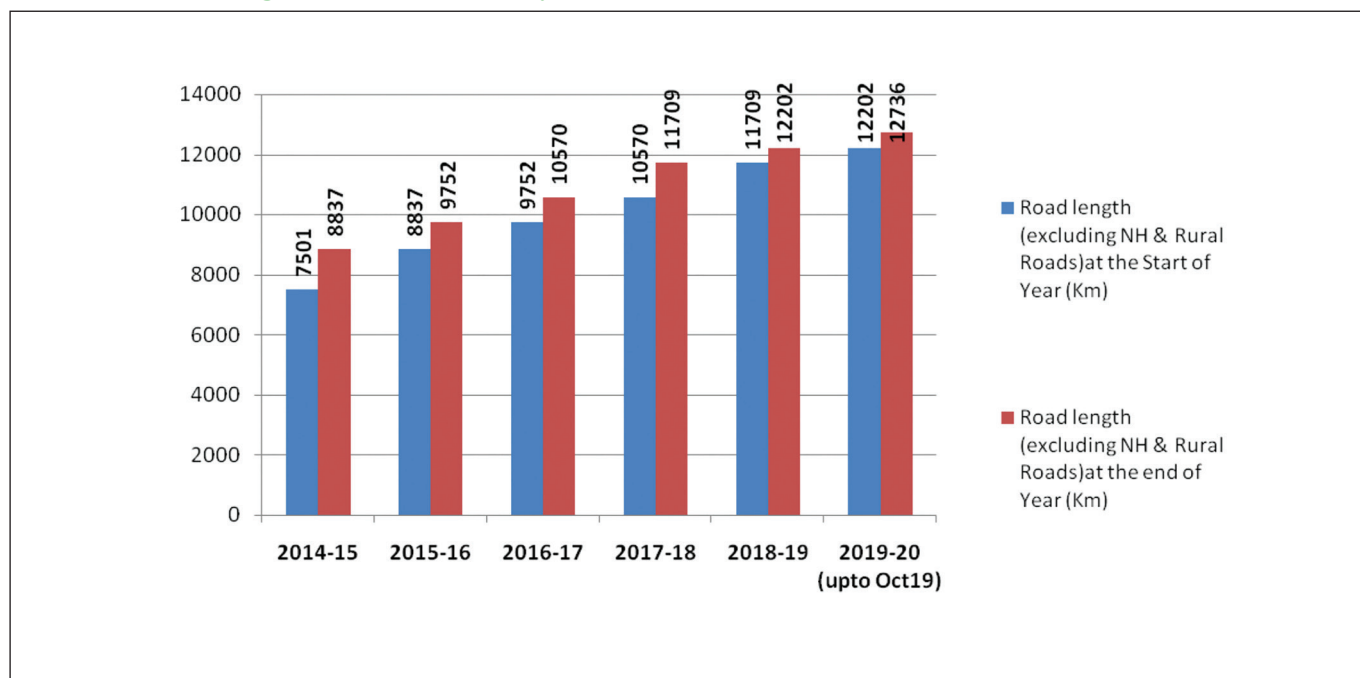
Table 9.10: Road Density: A comparison

	India	Jharkhand	Remarks
Total Length of Roads	1268287	12736 (Approx)	RCD Roads- 12735.6 (SH : 1231.9 Km, MDR : 4845.7 Km and other Roads 6658 Km)
Road Density in terms of Area (Road Km / 1000 Sq. Km)	385.78	159.78	Area of Jharkhand (including water area)- 79700 Sq Km; Area of the country (including water-area)-3287590 Sq. km

Source: The Road Construction Department, GoJ

The National Vs Jharkhand indicator of SH & MDRs (Roads excluding NH & Rural Roads) is as follows:

Figure 9.5 : Road Density of roads under SH, MDR & Other RCD Roads



Source: The Road Construction Department, GoJ

Year-wise addition of roads to the SH & MDR Category is given below:

Table 9.11: Road Transferred to the RCD for development and the increase of density

Financial Year	Length in km
2019-20 (upto 31.10.2019)	535
2018-19	493
2017-18	1139
2016-17	818
2015-16	914
2014-15	1336

Source: The Road Construction Department, GoJ

Objectives to be achieved:

The Road Construction Department has envisaged the requirements and is catering to the needs of the road sector. It has been striving to achieve them through its budgetary resources till now. The objectives of the department are as follows:

- Connecting all district HQs with the state-capital, Ranchi by well laid two lane roads
- Replacing all the old and distressed bridges on SHs & MDRs
- Four-laning of the strategic roads and High Density Corridors
- To augment the capacity of the existing roads of RCD to at least 2 lane-capacity-with focus on the

roads of tourism, economic/ industrial importance and also on inter-state connectivity

- To construct by passes for the major cities/ towns of the state
- To minimize ‘a grade’ railway-crossings by constructing ROBs/ RUBs on SH & MDRs
- Widening and strengthening of roads of the state capital, Ranchi
- To increase the road density to a comparable level with the national road density for such categories of roads like SH, MDR and Other roads (Roads other than NH and Rural Roads)
- Developing institutions and human-resource capacity for dealing with the challenges of the

sector.

- Garnering private resources for the development of roads and mobilizing additional resources through off-budgetary means

Challenges:

In order to keep pace with the present-day requirement, the Road Construction Department (RCD) essentially requires huge finances and highly skilled and expert human resources to meet the forthcoming challenges in the trade. The important challenge before the RCD is to provide a network of roads, bridges and associated infrastructure so as to ensure comfortable, economical, safe and fast movement of the passengers, goods and trade and to match the demands of the growing economy and urbanization. The department will have to act in a time-bound manner to tackle the deficiencies and meet the objectives aimed at meeting future-needs.

Quality Control:

The RCD has a separate “Quality Control Directorate” exclusively for ensuring quality, by way of defining Quality Policy (QP), Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) and Quality Audit (QA). Quality Testing laboratories at the field, regional and central level will also require funding. This will bring the Directorate at par with the best national practices in other states. There would be

a fully functional central laboratory at Ranchi, five regional laboratories and field laboratories in all the districts/ divisions.

State Highway Authority of Jharkhand (SHAJ):

State Highway Authority of Jharkhand (SHAJ), a corporate body within the organization is functional and operational. It is envisaged to function as an independent institution for the creation of network of roads. However, it still functions as a semi-autonomous body, fully relying on the funding from the state for its operations. Currently, the state is also collecting a cess on petrol and high-speed diesel oil which is directly being deposited in the state treasury. However, the proceeds of the cess collected are not being channelized for the dedicated utilization of construction/maintenance of the road network in the state. The authorities need to be strengthened. This needs to be made fully manned. The tentative cost (including capital and revenue expenditure) is assessed as Rs 250 crores to make the authorities fully manned and operational for proper functioning.

Transport Department

The collection of revenue from the transport-department has also been increasing for the state. The table and figure below, show the increase in the revenue-collection of the transport-department and its growth.

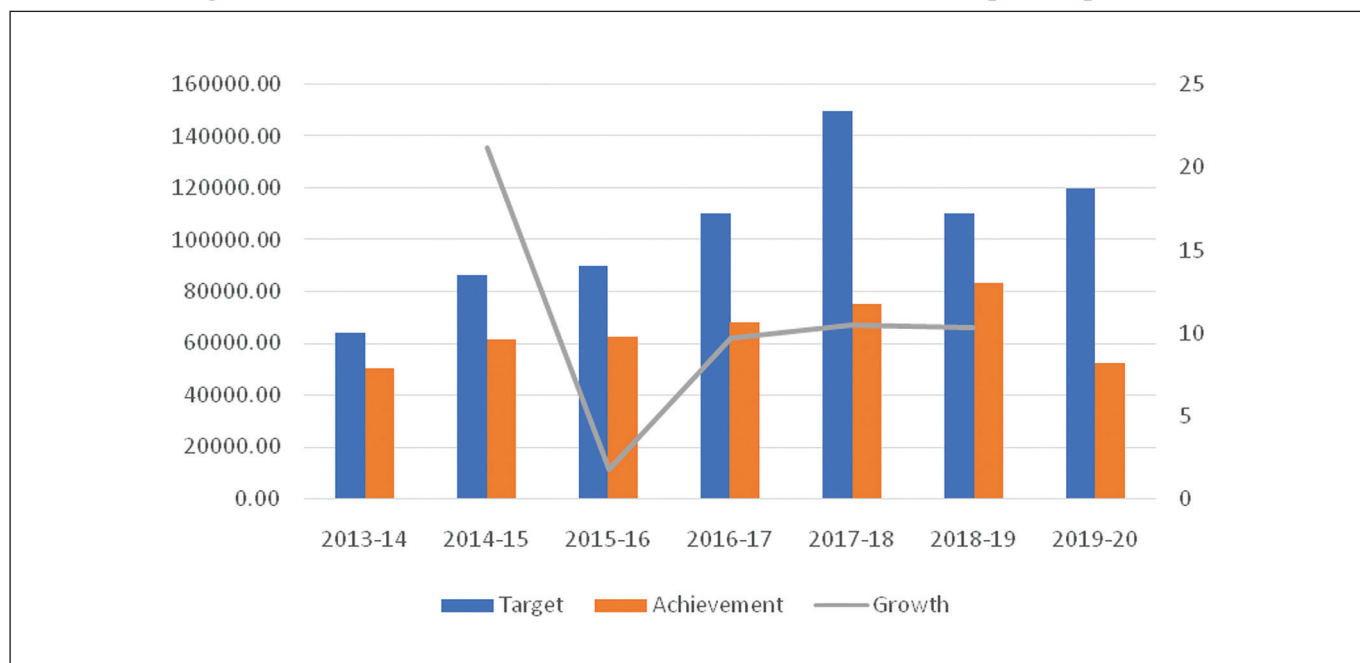
Table 9.12: Annual Revenue Collection Report, Transport Department (Rs. In lakhs)

Financial Year	Targets	Achievements	Percentage	Revenue Increase (Absolute)	Revenue Increase (Percentage)
2013-14	63940.00	50492.16	78.97	3730.19	8.88
2014-15	86331.00	61208.06	70.90	10715.90	21.22
2015-16	90076.22	62265.99	69.13	1057.93	1.73
2016-17	110000.00	68275.05	62.07	6009.06	9.65
2017-18	150000.00	75408.79	50.27	7133.74	10.45
2018-19	110000.00	83167.06	75.61	7758.27	10.29
2019-20 (up to Sep'2019)	60001.78*	52446.32	87.40**		0.00

Note: *target up to September 2019 was Rs. 60001.78 lakhs while for the year 2019-20 it is Rs. 180005.34 lakh. ** the percentage achievement is for the target up to September 2019.

Source: The Transport Department, GoJ

Figure 9.6 : Achievements of the Revenue Collection of the Transport Department



RAILWAYS

Railways constitute a significant part of the transporting-network and provide connections on multiple fronts: industrial production centres get connected with markets as well as with sources of raw materials for facilitating industrial development; agricultural production-centres are connected with distant markets. Railways link places, enabling large-scale, rapid and low-cost movement of people across the length and breadth of the country. In a growing economy like Jharkhand, railways undoubtedly have an important role to play in promoting the development of the backward areas and it is with this view that the state government has accorded high priority to expand the rail-network in the state.

The existing railway-stem is being modernised, expanded and up-graded with the support of the Indian railways. Railway projects (Rs. 3292 crores) are underway. The Doeghar-Dumka project is under commissioning and the Ranchi-Lohardaga project is under operation. New fast railway links have improved connectivity. Inland Container Depot is being set up at Tatanagar to facilitate export and high-speed. Freight and passenger train services are also going to be introduced. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through Jharkhand covering all the northern states and has connectivity to ports.

The details of the projects are as follows:

1. Deoghar-Dumka Project (60 km) – the section of the project is under operation.

2. Dumka- Rampurhat Project (64 km)- the section of the project is under operation
3. Koderma-Giridih Project (111 km)- the section of the project is under operation
4. Ranchi-Lohardaga- Tori Project (113 km)- the section of the project is under operation
5. Ranchi- Barkakhana- Hazaribagh Koderma Project (203 km)- the project from Ranchi-Barkakhana- Hazaribagh and Ranchi- Sanki section is underway. The section from Barkakhana- Sanki (20 km) work is underway and should be completed by March 2020.
6. Koderma-Tilaya Project (14 km)- the section under Jharkhand has been completed.

New Initiatives

- For the fast implementation of the rail projects related to the coal areas, the Jharkhand Central Railway Limited (JCRL) Company has been formed. Under this company, the rail project, Shivpur- Kathautiya will be made. For this, the land acquisition is underway.
- To undertake new railway projects, a joint-venture-agreement between the Jharkhand government and the railway ministry with a share of 51:49 respectively, dated 20.01.2017, has been signed. In the light of this, a joint venture company, Jharkhand Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. has been set up

dated 06.07.2018. Under this joint-venture, the following rail projects will be taken up.

1. Namkum- Kandra
2. Giridih- Parasnath- Madhuban
3. Tori- Chatra
4. Chitra- Basukinath
5. Godda- Pakur

Civil Aviation

The state government is planning to develop the airport in line with the Deoghar airport in Jharkhand for the operations of A-320 category aircrafts wherein out of the estimated 300 crores of CAPEX, 50 crores are being shared by the state government, 200 crores by DRDO and the rest 50 crores or the actual cost by AAI. In the current scenario, apart from the huge capital involved in land-acquisition, the development of infrastructure of a domestic airport for the operations of A-320 category aircrafts the cost will be around 400 crores. The state government seeks the CAPEX funding for this infrastructure-development through the FC XV.

The recent developments in the sector of civil aviation are as follows:

- **Expansion of Birsa Munda Airport, Ranchi:-**

Currently the airport is spread over 545 acres. The department seeks to develop the airport up to the international airport-standard by expanding the existing airport upto another 303.62 acres. Out of 303.62 acres, 301.12 acres have already been acquired and handed over to AAI. The acquisition of the rest of the 2.5 acres of land is under process. A sum of Rs. 210.00 crores has been spent on land-acquisition. An MoU between AAI and the govt. of Jharkhand regarding the mentioned expansion is being finalized.

- **Development of Deoghar Airport:**

The state govt. in collaboration with the Airports Authority of India is developing a domestic airport at Deoghar on 653.75 acres of land. The airport will be suitable for the operation of A-320 category aircrafts. A sum of Rs. 426 crores has been spent as compensation-payment against land-acquisition plus forest-clearance. Moreover, Rs. 32.50 crores have been spent in utility-shifting. The construction work is under progress and is targeted to be completed by 2020.

- **Establishment of Flying Academy at Dumka:-**

The department is soon going to start a commercial

pilot license training academy with multi engine rating at Dumka on the PPP model in collaboration with M/s Aryan Aviation Pvt. Ltd. The required infrastructure including the administrative building and hostel have been constructed which are worth Rs. 9.26 crores. The concerned agency has applied for the approval of the Flying Training Academy. The training programme is expected to commence from the next year.

- **Regional Connectivity Schemes (RCS):-**

The state govt. has entered into a MoU with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, govt. of India and Airports Authority of India on 31.08.2016 for implementing the Regional Connectivity Scheme in the state. Under this scheme the airports at Dumka and Bokaro have been selected so far to be connected via air. Both the airports will be connected with Kolkata and Patna. In addition to 20% share of state govt. in the viability-gap funding decided for RCS flights, the state govt. has also committed to provide free security and subsidized water and electric supplies for the selected airports.

- **Establishment of Govt. Gliding Centre:-**

The state government has established new gliding training centres at Dumka and Dhanbad. Further, gliding training centres at Giridih and Bokaro are under way.

IT & Communications

Information and technology being essential core components to the development-scenario are slowly becoming the backbone of the smooth functioning of any plan or project. There has been a positive improvement in the IT sector of the state. There has been gradual increase in the mobile connections reaching 2,61,91,093 users. Under JharNet, all the 24 district headquarters are connected with the state headquarters. Data, Voice and Video communication are available between the state headquarters to all the 24 district headquarters whereas Data and Voice communication are available between the state headquarters and the 38 sub-divisional headquarters and 214 block headquarters.

A) Telephone connections in Jharkhand

The total subscriber-base for mobiles as on 30.09.2019 is 2, 61, 91,093 and that of landlines are 68,436.

B) IT based communication

Wi-Fi Hotspot in LWE affected Areas:

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has authorized BSNL to erect a total of 782 sites in the Left Wing Extremist-affected areas across the state. At

present, all the mobile towers are functional. The state govt. has developed all the 782 sites as High Speed Internet Hubs by the installation of WiFi Hotspots. All

the Hotspots are benefitting the local rural residents in those far flung areas thereby achieving the objectives of Digital India and Cashless Jharkhand Campaigns.

Box 9.2: Jharkhand govt to provide free mobile phones to 28 lakhs Farmers

There is a plan to provide free mobile phones to 28 lakh farmers. The mobile phones will be given to the farmers between 2019 and 2021 with an aim to help farmers to have greater information about the market. This will make them free from the exploitation of middle men away and also

There is also a plan to provide a separate electric feeder for the farmers for agricultural purpose. They will be provided with six hours of uninterrupted electricity.

The state government is committed to provide sufficient support for the development of agriculture and allied activities.

C) IT based Infrastructure

JHARNET (SWAN) - Jharkhand State Information and Communication Network which is known as JharNet or SWAN (State Wide Area Network) has been built exclusively for the use of the government of Jharkhand and its various departments. It is a communication-network built to carry Multi Services - Data, Voice and Video.

- JharNet was set up during the year 2005-06 and got commissioned with effect from 01/08/2009. A five-year operation and maintenance was completed by 13/07/2014 and presently it is running in service-extension period.
- On the backbone of JharNet many applications like treasury, registration, e-office, transport, jail-court video-conferencing etc are running.
- The govt. of Jharkhand has decided to revamp the existing network and setup the JharNet 2.0 network offering reliable and robust services at all levels across the state. The current infrastructure is envisaged to be setup on MPLS VPN technology, thus providing more availability and uptime of the network and would be operated as Managed

Network Services model.

- M/s PwC has been appointed as the consultant for JharNet 2.0 and assigned the work of making Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Request for Proposal (RFP) along with bid process management and acceptance-test of the network.
- M/s L&T have been selected as System Integrator for JharNet 2.0. The due date of the implementation of JharNet 2.0 is 1st February, 2019.
- BSNL is the primary MPLS provider. Bandwidth at State HQ-54 Mbps, District HQ-8 Mbps, Sub-Divisional HQ-4 Mbps and Block HQ-2 from Primary connectivity provider and same from secondary connectivity provider has been provisioned.
- The implementation of JharNet 2.0 is under progress. Materials have been delivered and the installation and configuration-work is going on.
- JharNet 2.0 will connect the state headquarters with all the 24 district headquarters, 38 sub-divisional headquarters, 260 block headquarters and its different horizontal offices.

Table 9.13: Rural and Urban CSC Rollouts Status in Jharkhand

IT Based Infrastructure (Pragya Kendras) Status			
	Rural	Urban	Total
Rollout CSCs	14113	3432	17545
Functional CSCs	11752	2939	14691

Source: The Department of IT, GoJ

Table 9.14: CSC Projects in Jharkhand. (2015-16 to 2019-20)

Financial Year	Total CSCs Rollout (Cumulative)
2015-16	4200
2016-17	11500
2017-18	19600
2018-19	20302
2019-20 (FY 2019-20 the rollout of CSCs number has come down due to the removal of inactive (6 months or more) CSCs by CSC-SPV.)	17545

Source: The Department of IT, GoJ

D) Status of NOFN (Bharat Net Status)

Bharat Net: The National Optical Fibre Network (NoFN) is a project initiated in 2011 to provide broadband connectivity to over two lakh fifty thousand (2,50,000) gram panchayats across India. The project includes internet-access, using existing optical fibre and extending it to the Gram Panchayats. The project was intended to enable the Government of India and govt. of Jharkhand to provide e-services and e-applications nationally.

A Special Purpose Vehicle: Bharat Broadband Network

Limited (BBNL) has been created as a public sector undertaking (PSU) for the execution of the project. In Jharkhand it is being implemented in phase wise manner. Bharat Net phase II will be implemented by Jharkhand Communication Network Limited (JCNL), a SPV formed under the state government. In year 2020-21 the aim is to provide connectivity to government locations at each GPs (e.g. School, Health Centre, Anganwadi, Police Stations etc.)

The present status of Bharatnet project in Phase-I & II is mentioned below:-

Table 9.15: Status of Bharatnet Project

Item No.	No. of Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of GPs	OFC laying completed in GPs	No. of GPs Lit.	PLB Ducts Completed	OFC Completed
Phase-I & I+ Scope	13	142	2707	2648	2201	6843 Km	6969 Km
Work Started	13	142	2699				

Source: The Department of IT, GoJ

Work has started in Bharat Net Phase-II which consists of the rest of 11 districts. A selected agency has started the work from the 1st of March 2019 in 25 blocks. Currently work is in progress in 75 blocks out of 116 blocks.

Conclusion

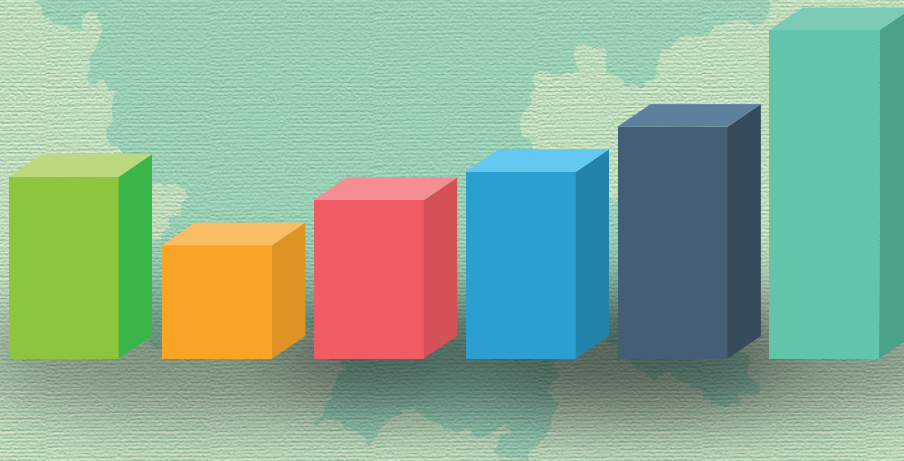
An extensive and efficient infrastructure is crucial for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy of the state. A well-developed infrastructure increases production, improves productivity and reduces the cost of production. Electricity forms the lifeline of business and factories so that they can work without hindrance. Jharkhand inherited a very poor electricity infrastructure base, but there has been steady improvement in the

electricity infrastructure of the state. With schemes like Saral Samiksha, Saksham, Sashakt, the energy efficiency in the state has been strengthened.

The Roads are also getting more efficient. Programmes like Bharatmala and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) are the programmes for the development of National Highways and Rural Roads respectively. The Railways are being developed. The railway systems are being modernised, expanded, up-graded with the support of Indian Railways. Various new Railway projects are underway. In terms of Civil Aviation, new airports are being constructed and expansion of the existing airport is underway. In the field of IT and Communication, Wifi to LWE affected areas, JHARNET, Bharat Net etc are being developed.



LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT



The recently published Periodic Labour Force Survey Report 2017-18 has measured the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (ps+ss) for Jharkhand at 31.2 per cent as against the All India average of 36.9 per cent. For males this rate is 50.4 per cent in Jharkhand while 55.5 per cent is the national average. Similarly, for females, it is 10.9 per cent and 17.5 per cent in Jharkhand and India respectively. The overall Worker Population Ratio (ps+ss) is 28.8 per cent in Jharkhand while the national average is 34.7 per cent. For males, it is 46.2 per cent and 52.1 per cent for Jharkhand and India in that order. Worker Population Ratio for the females is lower than that of males both for Jharkhand and India. It is 10.3 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively. A higher LFPR (Labour Force Participation Rate) and WPR (Worker Population Ratio) is an indicator of the higher effective supply of labour in the economy.

The Unemployment Rate (UR) indicates the unutilized supply of labour and can be considered as wastage of human capital. The UR (ps+ss) for Jharkhand is 7.7 per cent whereas; it is 6.1 per cent for India. In rural Jharkhand the UR is 7.1 per cent and in the urban areas it is 10.5 per cent. The rural, urban national average for UR is 5.3 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively. The overall UR among males in Jharkhand is 8.2 per cent and among females, it is 5.2 per cent. At the all-India level these rates are 6.2 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.

Considering the total employment at usual status (ps+ss) in Jharkhand, 61.3 per cent workers are self-employed, 23.6 per cent are casual labourers and only 15.1 per cent are engaged on the basis of regular wages/salary. The conditions are similar at the all-India level too. At all India level 52.2 per cent are self-employed, 24.9 per cent casual labour and only 22.8 per cent are engaged for regular wage/salary. In terms of the sectoral employment-status the maximum percentage of working persons (46.75) in Jharkhand are working in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector followed by construction (18.54 per cent), manufacturing (8.7 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7.9 per cent).

Labour force and Employment

Labour force is an 'economically active' population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production

and, therefore, includes both the 'employed' and 'unemployed' persons. At present our country is experiencing the phenomenon called 'Demographic Dividend' and to reap its maximum benefits, an effective use of this economically active population is required. The government of Jharkhand is very active in this process and various types of schemes and programmes for tapping and enhancing the potentials of labour force are being implemented in the state.

Performance of Labour Market in Jharkhand

Various indicators like Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR) can be used to get a clear picture of the performance of labour market in Jharkhand.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)¹

LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour-force of the population. This is a very good indicator to measure the supply of labour in an economy. At the time of recession, it is generally seen that the labour force-participation-rate goes down. This is because, at the time of recession, the economic activity is very low which results in fewer jobs across the economy and when there are fewer jobs, people are discouraged to focus on employment which eventually leads to lower participation-rate. It also helps in understanding the nature and existence of unemployment in the economy.

LFPR according to usual status (ps+ss) in Jharkhand

This measure helps in assessing the conditions of regular and long term employment and unemployment in the economy. The estimate of the labour force in the usual status (ps+ss) includes (a) the persons who either worked or were available for work for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and also (b) those persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

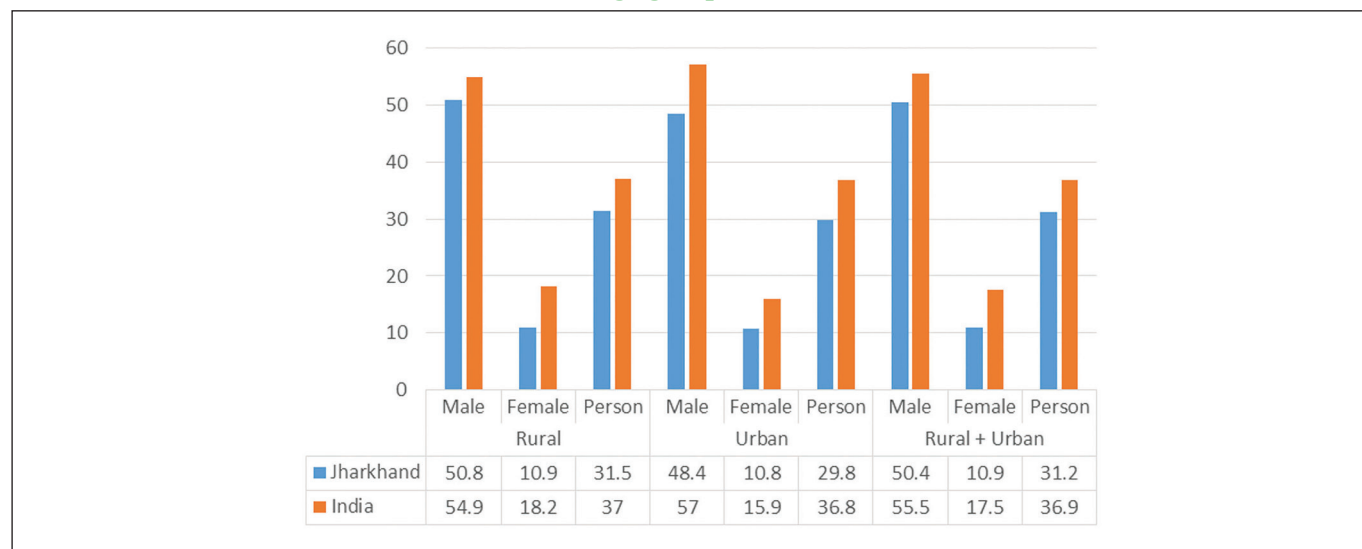
As per figure- 10.1 the overall labour-force-participation-rate according to the usual status among males is 50.4 per cent and among females, it is only 10.9 per cent. Apart from the gender-variation, there is a regional variation too. The LFPR among males in rural areas is 50.8 per cent and in the urban areas it is 48.4 per cent. The LFPR among females in rural areas is 10.9 per cent and in the

¹ LFPR = $\frac{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$

urban areas it is 10.8 per cent. As compared with the all India figures of LFPR, the figures of Jharkhand are quite

low. The national average of LFPR among males is 55.5 per cent and among females, it is 17.5 per cent.

Figure- 10.1: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to the usual status (ps+ss), age groups: All



Source: Appendix Tables (16): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

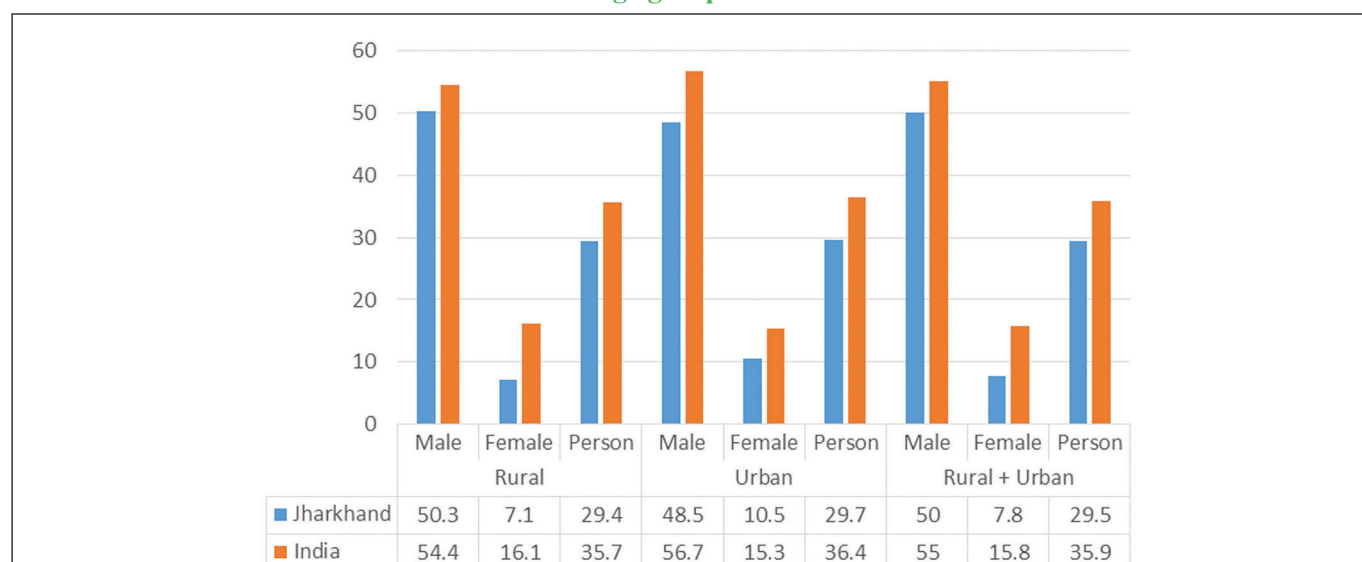
LFPR according to the current weekly status in Jharkhand

This measure helps in capturing seasonal variations in employment and unemployment. The labour force in the current weekly status gives the average picture of the labour-force-participation in a short period of one week during the survey-period. The estimate of labour force according to the current weekly status-approach gives the number of persons who worked for at least 1 hour or was seeking/ available for work for at least 1 hour on

any day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey.

As per figure- 10.2, the LFPR among males is higher than that of the females in Jharkhand. The overall LFPR for males is 50 per cent and for females, it is only 7.8 per cent. These figures are again less than the national average which is 55 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively. However, on comparing the LFPR according to the usual status with the current weekly status, no significant variation is observed in Jharkhand.

Figure-10.2: Labour-force-participation rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to the current weekly status, age groups: All



Source: Appendix Tables (34): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Educational levels and LFPR according to the usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in Jharkhand

Labour force participation rate among the educated has also been found to be higher among the males than the females. It has generally been found to be high among those having very low level of education and those who are highly educated. Table-10.1 gives a comprehensive picture of the variations in the LFPR (Usual Status) for different educational levels in Jharkhand. Among the rural males, LFPR is maximum for post graduates and

above and those literate and educated up to primary level. It is 95.4 per cent and 90.8 per cent respectively for these two categories. However, among the rural females, the LFPR is highest for those having diploma/certificate course. It is 65 per cent for them. Among the urban males LFPR is highest among the post graduates. About 95 per cent of them have been found to be participating in the labour market. Among the urban females also the maximum LFPR is among post graduates. About 47 per cent of them have been found to be seeking work/employment.

Table-10.1: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to the usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above of different general educational level

State/UT	Rural- Males									
	Not literate	Literate & up to Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/ Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate & above	Secondary & above	All (incl.n.r.)
Jharkhand	77.8	90.8	72.6	65.7	58.9	81.7	81.6	95.4	67.3	75.7
India	80.1	87.8	77.8	64.7	60.1	81	80.8	87.5	67.4	76.4
Rural- Females										
Jharkhand	17.9	13.9	14.6	12.1	9.0	65.0	16.0	14.8	11.8	15.7
India	29.1	26.2	19	16.3	14.6	46.8	27.6	49.2	19.3	24.6
Rural- Persons										
Jharkhand	39.6	57.6	47.6	46.6	40.2	79.8	64	74	48.1	46.3
India	47.2	57.5	52.9	45.6	42.3	71.2	61.5	73.8	49	50.7
Urban- Males										
Jharkhand	69.2	81.2	68.1	55.3	52	58.2	77.6	94.9	63.9	66.9
India	77.9	83.2	78.5	65.9	56.7	79.4	80.5	84.9	70.3	74.5
Urban- Females										
Jharkhand	20.1	11.6	7.7	4.6	8.5	0	22.8	47.3	13.6	14.3
India	21.8	22	14.5	11.8	11.9	43.1	30.2	44.4	21.5	20.4
Urban- Persons										
Jharkhand	33.5	42.8	41.2	32.2	31	58.2	56.5	69.2	41.7	40.2
India	39.3	52.3	48.1	41.4	36.1	69.5	58.8	65	48.6	47.6
Rural+Urban- Males										
Jharkhand	77.1	89.7	71.8	63.2	56.7	67.6	79.7	95.1	66.2	73.9
India	79.8	86.6	78	65.1	58.9	80.1	80.6	85.9	68.6	75.8
Rural+Urban- Females										
Jharkhand	18.2	13.5	13.4	9.7	8.8	65	20.2	41.5	12.6	15.4
India	27.8	25.1	17.6	14.6	13.5	44.9	29.2	45.6	20.4	23.3
Rural+Urban- Persons										
Jharkhand	38.9	55.5	46.6	42.6	36.9	67.5	60.1	70.7	45.8	45.1
India	45.9	56.1	51.5	44.2	39.9	70.3	60	67.8	48.8	49.8

Source: Appendix Tables (22): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

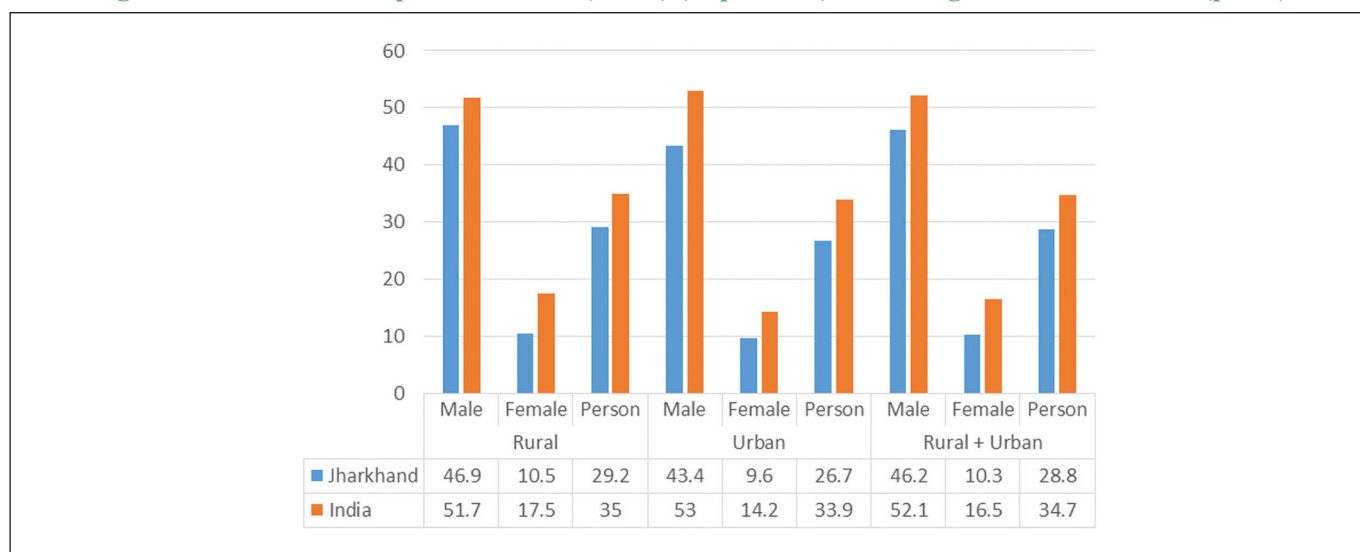
Worker Population Ratio (WPR)²

This measure helps in analyzing the actual size of the present labour-force which can be economically engaged. The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is the percentage of persons who are actually employed and therefore economically productive. The estimates of the employed persons have been obtained based on two approaches- usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (cws).

WPR according to the usual status (ps+ss) in Jharkhand

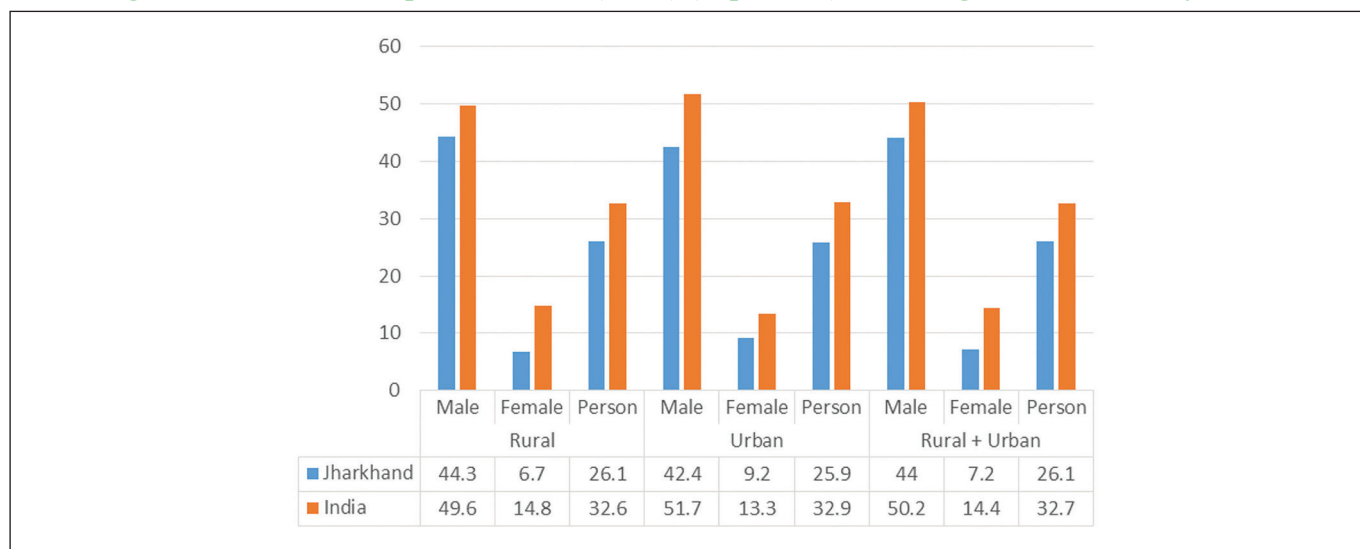
In Jharkhand the overall WPR for males is 46.2 per cent and for females it is 10.3 per cent. The national average for these is 52.1 and 16.5 per cent respectively. Apart from the gender-wise variation in WPR, there is a region-wise variation too. The WPR among the urban males is 43.4 per cent and for the rural males it is 46.9 per cent. A similar situation is there in the case of females also. The WPR among the urban females is 9.6 per cent and for the rural females it is 10.5 per cent (figure-10.3).

Figure- 10.3: Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to the usual status (ps+ss)



Source: Appendix Tables (17): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Figure- 10.4: Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to current weekly status



Source: Appendix Tables (35): The Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

² $WPR = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$

WPR according to the current weekly status (cws) in Jharkhand

WPR according to current weekly status is helpful in measuring short-term fluctuations in the actual employment of the workers. Among the males WPR is 44.3, 42.4 and 44 in the rural, urban and the rural + urban areas respectively. Among females it is 6.7, 9.2 and 7.2 in rural, urban and rural + urban respectively. As compared with the national average of WPR, Jharkhand has a lower WPR for males, females and persons (figure-10.4).

Unemployment Rate (UR)³

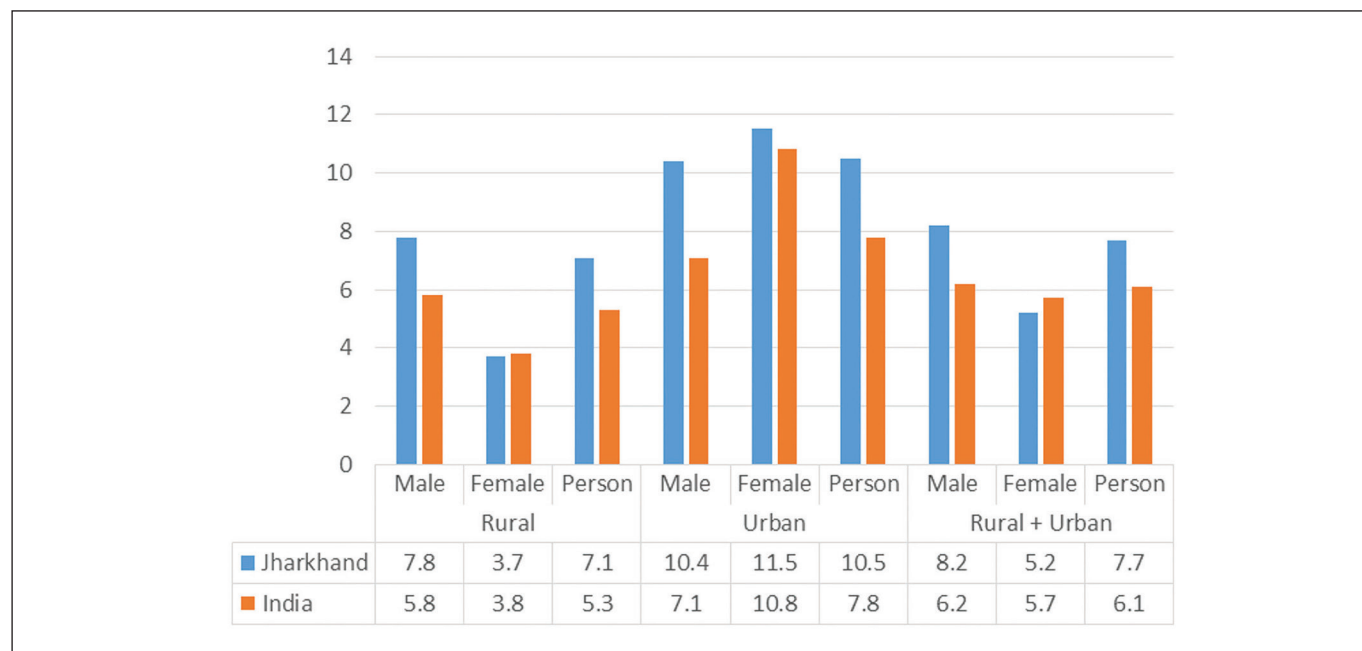
This measure helps in analyzing the unutilised portion of the labour force in an economy. The Unemployment-rate (UR) is defined as the percentage of persons who have failed to get the opportunity to be economically active

despite seeking for it. As in the case of the employed, for the unemployed also, estimates are obtained in the two approaches- usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (cws).

UR according to the usual status (ps+ss) in Jharkhand

Given the ongoing slowdown in the Indian economy the unemployment-rates are quite high all over the country. As per figure-10.5, the unemployment-rate in the urban areas of Jharkhand is higher than that of the rural areas among both the males and females. The UR among males in the urban areas is 10.4 per cent and in the rural area, it is 7.8 per cent only. The UR among females in the urban and rural areas is 11.5 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. The overall UR in Jharkhand is 7.7 per cent while in India it is 6.1 per cent, measured according to the usual status.

Figure-10.5: Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to the usual status (ps+ss)



Source: Appendix Tables (18): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

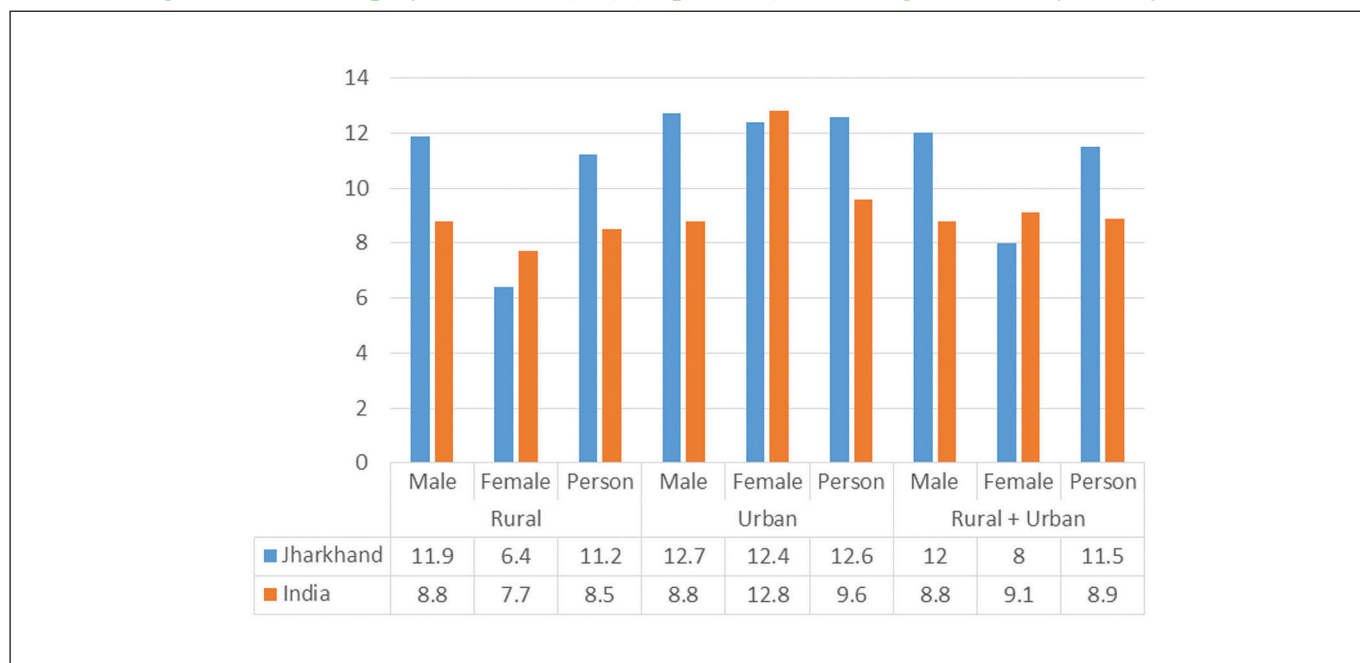
UR according to the current weekly status (cws) in Jharkhand

The UR according to current weekly status shows that unemployment is higher in Jharkhand as well as in India if compared with the estimates of the UR according to Usual Status (ps+ss). As per figure-10.6, the overall UR according to the current weekly status is 11.5 per cent in Jharkhand and 8.9 per cent in India. Similar to

that of the UR according to the usual status-figures, the UR according to the current weekly status figures is also showing higher unemployment-rate in the urban areas of Jharkhand than in the rural areas among both the males and the females. In the urban areas it is 12.7 and 12.4 per cent respectively for males and females. In the rural areas it is 11.9 and 6.4 per cent for males and females respectively.

³ UR = $\frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}} \times 100$

Figure-10.6: Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to currently weekly status



Source: Appendix Tables (36): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Educational levels and UR according to usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in Jharkhand

Educational level is generally understood to improve the employability of a person. But usually it is just the opposite. An educated person becomes highly selective for the types of work which are fewer in numbers in comparison to the applicants. So, they remain unemployed for some time. Less educated on the other hand are available for all types of work and so get job easily and quickly.

In Jharkhand, the unemployment-rate is very low among the not-literates in all the categories i.e. the rural, urban,

males and females (table-10.2). Among the rural males, the UR is the lowest (0.9 per cent) in the post graduates and above category and the highest (75.6 per cent) in the diploma/certificate course category. However, in the case of the urban males the UR is highest (14.2 per cent) in the higher secondary category. Similarly, for the rural and the urban females the UR is the maximum in the postgraduate and above category. It is 39.6 per cent and 34.8 per cent respectively. For the rural, urban, males, and females combined, the maximum UR (40.2 per cent) is in the diploma/certificate course category and the minimum UR (1.9 per cent) is in the not literate category.

Table-10.2: Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above of different general education level

State/UT	Not literate	Literate & up to Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/ Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate & above	Secondary & above	All (incl.n.r.)
Rural- Males										
Jharkhand	2.8	4.8	8.1	7.2	13.8	75.6	27.3	0.9	13.6	7.4
India	1.7	3.1	5.7	5.6	9.5	26.3	18.1	13.3	10.5	5.7
Rural- Females										
Jharkhand	0.0	1.6	8.5	12.6	11.8	0	32.5	39.6	16	3.7
India	0.1	0.6	3.7	4.4	14.4	25.4	32.7	36.8	17.3	3.8

State/UT	Not literate	Literate & up to Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/Certificate course	Graduate	Post Graduate & above	Secondary & above	All (incl.n.r.)
Rural- Persons										
Jharkhand	2.0	4.5	8.2	7.7	13.7	68.8	27.6	3.0	13.8	6.8
India	1.1	2.5	5.4	5.4	10.2	26.2	20.5	18.9	11.5	5.3
Urban- Males										
Jharkhand	2.2	6.7	12.8	10.9	14.2	10.7	11.1	8.5	11.5	10.2
India	2.1	3.6	6	5.8	9.2	12.1	11.7	8.6	9.2	6.9
Urban- Females										
Jharkhand	0	0	0	11.4	26.3	0	24.6	34.8	25.8	11.5
India	0.8	1.3	5.1	10.6	17.2	23.9	24.4	19.5	19.8	10.8
Urban- Persons										
Jharkhand	1.2	5.7	11.8	11	15.8	10.7	13.2	18.2	13.5	10.4
India	1.6	3.1	5.9	6.4	10.4	14.1	14.5	12.3	11.3	7.7
Rural+Urban- Males										
Jharkhand	2.8	5	8.9	8	13.9	42.1	19.7	5.3	12.9	7.9
India	1.8	3.2	5.8	5.7	9.4	18.8	14.7	10.4	9.9	6.1
Rural+Urban- Females										
Jharkhand	0	1.3	7.6	12.4	17.7	0	27	35.1	20.5	5.2
India	0.2	0.8	4	6.3	15.4	24.6	27.5	24.3	18.5	5.6
Rural+Urban- Persons										
Jharkhand	1.9	4.6	8.7	8.4	14.3	40.2	20.5	13.3	13.7	7.5
India	1.2	2.7	5.5	5.7	10.3	19.8	17.2	14.6	11.4	6

Source: Appendix Tables (24): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Percentage distribution of workers by broad status in employment

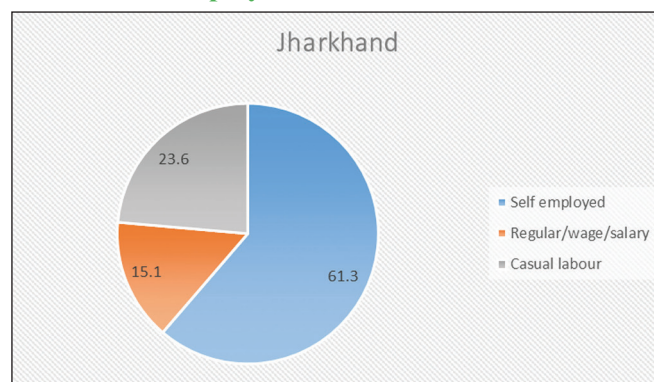
This is quite helpful in knowing the current employment-structure of workers in the economy. This also measures employment according to the usual status (ps+ss) and current weekly status (cws).

Percentage distribution of workers in the usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment in Jharkhand

Figure-10.7a and 10.7b shows the broad status of employment (usual status (ps+ss)) in Jharkhand and India by sex (male and female) and residence (rural and urban). In Jharkhand, 61.3 per cent workers are self-employed, 23.6 per cent are casual labourers and only 15.1 per cent are engaged on regular wages/salary. The conditions are similar at the all-India level too. 52.2 per cent are self-employed, 24.9 per cent are

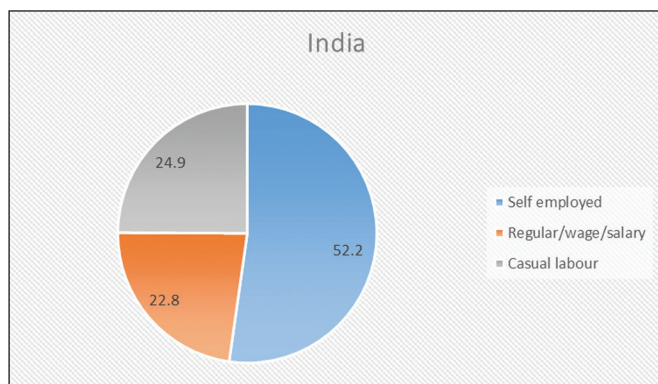
casual labourers and only 22.8 per cent are engaged on a regular wage/salary.

Figure-10.7a: Percentage distribution of workers in the usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment in Jharkhand



Source: Appendix Tables (19): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Figure-10.7b: Percentage distribution of workers in the usual status (ps+ss) by the broad status of employment in India

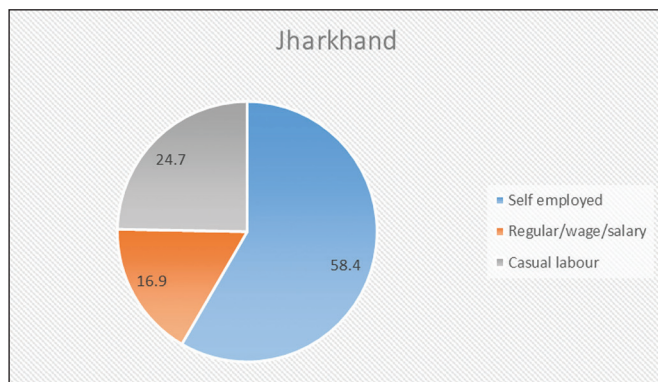


Source: Appendix Tables (19): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Percentage distribution of workers in the current weekly status (cws) by broad status of employment in Jharkhand

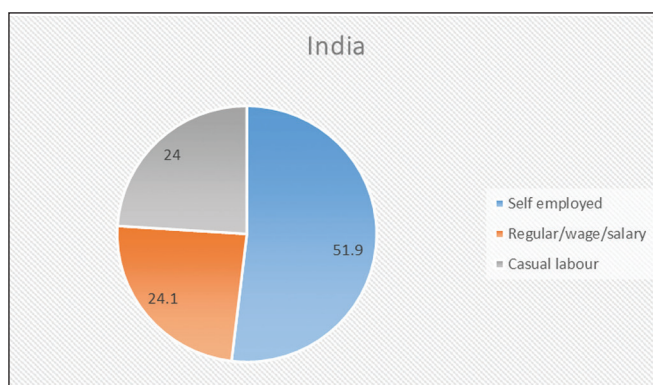
Figure-10.8a and 10.8b shows the broad status of employment by current weekly status by sex and residence in Jharkhand and India. There is not much difference in figures whether measured at the usual status or current weekly status. Most of these workers (58.4 per cent) are self-employed and only 16.9 per cent have regular wage/salary giving jobs. This distribution is similar at the all-India level too.

Figure-10.8a: Percentage distribution of workers in the current weekly status (cws) by broad status of employment in Jharkhand



Source: Appendix Tables (38): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Figure-10.8b: Percentage distribution of workers in the current weekly status (cws) by broad status of employment in Jharkhand



Source: Appendix Tables (38): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

Percentage distribution of working persons at usual status (ps+ss) by industry of work in Jharkhand

Most of the workers in Jharkhand, like the rest of India, are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. As per table-10.3, about 43 per cent of the workers are working in industry A, which includes agriculture, forestry and fishing. Construction (industry F) is the next most labour absorbing sector employing about 21 per cent of the workers. About 7.9 per cent of the workers are engaged in ‘wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles’ (G industry) and about 8.42 per cent of the workers are engaged in manufacturing (industry C). There is difference in the occupational pattern of males and females. There is gender wise differentiation in occupational distribution. In comparison to males, a larger percentage of females are engaged in agriculture forestry and fishing and a lower percentage of them are engaged in trade (wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) and construction. Over the years, the agricultural operation is getting feminized which has resulted into a higher absorption of female workers in the agriculture and associated sector. Construction and trade by and large have been dominated by males.

Table- 10.3: Percentage distribution of working persons at usual status (ps+ss) by industry of work

State/UT	Industry sections of NIC-2008																						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	ALL	
rural+urban- Males																							
Jharkhand	43.3	1.7	8.4	0.3	0.22	20.62	9.17	5.07	1.84	1.3	0.61	0.24	0.52	1.16	1.35	3.04	0.63	0.05	1.54	0.11	0	0	100
India	40.2	0.5	12.3	0.4	0.29	13.68	11.7	6.33	2.0	1.08	1.12	0.26	0.94	1.37	1.8	2.62	0.8	0.33	1.99	0.5	0	0	100
rural+urban- Females																							
Jharkhand	62.9	0.4	10	0.04	0.31	8.67	2.03	0.11	0.48	0.32	0.29	0	0.08	0.07	2.13	6.17	1.7	0	2.13	2.11	0	0	100
India	57.0	0.2	12.5	0.1	0.12	5.03	4.83	0.33	1.45	0.72	0.83	0.05	0.46	0.59	1.01	7.06	2.52	0.11	1.66	3	0	0	100
rural+urban- Persons																							
Jharkhand	46.7	1.5	8.7	0.2	0.23	18.54	7.92	4.2	1.61	0.17	0.55	0.2	0.44	0.97	1.48	3.58	0.81	0.04	1.65	0.46	0	0	100
India	44.1	0.4	12.1	0.3	0.25	11.67	10.1	4.93	1.87	0.99	1.05	0.21	0.83	1.19	1.62	3.78	1.2	0.28	1.92	1.08	0	0	100

Source: Appendix Tables (27): Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18

State Government's Initiatives to Promote Employment

Recruitment Camps and Job Fairs

Recruitment camps and job fairs are very good initiatives to bring in local job seekers and employers on a common platform. These are quite useful in helping the local youths to find an appropriate job for themselves, given their qualifications, skills and other limitations. The government of Jharkhand is very regular in organizing

recruitment-camps and job fairs. Table-10.4 gives a district-wise account of the number of recruitment camps and job fairs organized in the last two years along with the number of persons selected.

As per table-10.4, in the financial year 2018-19, a total of 251 recruitment-camps and job fairs were organized in the state and 13830 persons got selected for different jobs. In the financial year 2019-20, so far (December, 2019), 3363 persons have got jobs in 35 recruitment-camps and job fairs.

Table-10.4: Number of recruitment camps and Job fairs organized and number of persons selected in the last two years- (2018-19 and 2019-20) – District wise.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Recruitment Camps/Job fairs	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
			No. of organized Recruitment Camps/ Job Fairs	No. of Persons Selected	No. of organized Recruitment Camps/ Job Fairs	No. of Persons Selected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ranchi	Recruitment Camp	32	702	05	120
		Job fair	02	804	02	1117
2	Khunti	Recruitment Camp	05	-	-	-
		Job fair	02	352	01	88
3	Lohardaga	Recruitment Camp	05	258	-	-
		Job fair	01	68	01	-
4	Daltonganj	Recruitment Camp	07	190	-	-
		Job fair	02	456	01	188
5	Garhwa	Recruitment Camp	04	152	-	-
		Job fair	01	187	01	194
6	Latehar	Recruitment Camp	05	137	-	-
		Job fair	01	84	01	-
7	Hazaribagh	Recruitment Camp	13	355	05	-
		Job fair	02	471	01	184
8	Ramgarh	Recruitment Camp	17	289	-	-
		Job fair	01	213	-	-
9	Gumla	Recruitment Camp	06	117	-	-
		Job fair	01	109	-	-
10	Simdega	Recruitment Camp	04	85	-	-
		Job fair	02	172	-	-
11	Dhanbad	Recruitment Camp	03	193	01	32
		Job fair	04	840	01	211
12	Bokaro	Recruitment Camp	09	451	-	-
		Job fair	03	610	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Recruitment Camps/Job fairs	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
			No. of organized Recruitment Camps/ Job Fairs	No. of Persons Selected	No. of organized Recruitment Camps/ Job Fairs	No. of Persons Selected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Koderma	Recruitment Camp	13	264	-	-
		Job fair	02	316	-	-
14	Chatra	Recruitment Camp	09	137	-	-
		Job fair	01	83	-	-
15	Giridih	Recruitment Camp	10	409	01	-
		Job fair	01	112	-	-
16	Jamshedpur	Recruitment Camp	27	1087	06	475
		Job fair	02	863	01	96
17	Seraikela-kharsawan	Recruitment Camp	11	485	04	253
		Job fair	04	462	01	55
18	Chaibasa	Recruitment Camp	06	524	-	-
		Job fair	-	-	-	-
19	Dumka	Recruitment Camp	09	122	-	-
		Job fair	01	204	01	247
20	Jamtara	Recruitment Camp	02	101	-	-
		Job fair	02	207	-	-
21	Deoghar	Recruitment Camp	02	33	-	-
		Job fair	04	421	01	103
22	Godda	Recruitment Camp	04	111	-	-
		Job fair	02	146	-	-
23	Sahibganj	Recruitment Camp	02	45	-	-
		Job fair	01	161	-	-
24	Pakur	Recruitment Camp	03	52	-	-
		Job fair	01	190	-	-
Total			251	13830	35	3363

Source: The Directorate of Planning & Training, Department of Labour, GoJ

Employment Exchange

National Career Service (NCS) is an initiative taken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, to provide quick and efficient career-related services. It was launched on July 20, 2015 to focus on providing the right skills and generating employment. NCS serves as a platform for addressing all career-related needs of the youth and students. NCS provides information related to jobs and manpower-requirement both at the state as well as at the national level.

Table-10.5 shows the NCS portal indicators for

Jharkhand and India. During the financial year 2019-20, up to January 2020, close to 9.44 lakh hits were registered from Jharkhand which constituted about 0.50 per cent of the total number of hits from the country. Around 41 thousand job seekers registered at the NCS portal while the employers' registration number stood at 878. The Skill Providers' Registration from Jharkhand stood at 1.02 per cent in the country. Similarly, the local service provider and Government Department Registration stood at 1.05 per cent and 1.39 per cent in the country respectively.

Table- 10.5: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Indicators (Till January 2020)

Indicators Summary	All India	Jharkhand	Contribution (%)
Total Hitson NCS Portal	18,75,91,183	9,44,231	0.50
Job seekers Registration	1,05,26,093	41,343	0.39
Employers Registration	51,206	878	1.71
Skill Providers Registration	2,262	23	1.02
Counsellor Registration	651	4	0.61
Local Service Provider Registration	14,374	151	1.05
Placement Organization	37	0	0
Government Department Registration	1,009	14	1.39

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

Table-10.6 shows the Job posting indicators at NCS from Jharkhand and India. Till January 2020, there were 6,017 jobs posted from the state which contributed to about 0.45 per cent of the total number of jobs posted at the all-India level. Similarly, Jharkhand contributed

to about 1.05 lakh Job Vacancies announced in the country. This stood at 1.61 per cent of the number of job vacancies announced through the NCS portal in the country.

Table- 10.6: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Job Posting Indicators(Till January 2020)

Job Posting Indicators	All India	Jharkhand	Contribution (%)
Total no. of Job Postings	13,31,540	6,017	0.45
Total no. of Job Vacancies	65,63,193	1,05,654	1.61

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

Table-10.7 shows gender-wise registration details of job seekers from Jharkhand and India at the NCS. Out of 41,343 job seekers from Jharkhand, more than 50 per cent (31,486) were males while 9,837 were females and 20 were transgender. The total number of male registrations from Jharkhand constituted about 0.43

per cent of the total male registrations in the country. Similarly, the total number of female registrations from Jharkhand constituted about 0.30 per cent of the total number of female registrations in the country. At the all India-level also, more male job seekers have registered compared to the females.

Table- 10.7: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Jobseeker's Registration Details-Gender wise (Till January 2020)

Gender wise Registration	All India	Jharkhand	Contributions (%)
Male	72,48,969	31,486	0.43
Female	32,73,106	9,837	0.30
Transgender	3,186	20	0.63

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

Age-group wise details of Jobseekers' registration at NCS during FY 2019-20, till January 2020, have been shown in table- 10.8. If we look at the age-profiles of the job seekers who registered through the NCS both from Jharkhand and at the all-India level, interestingly, we observe that most of the registered job seekers from Jharkhand belonged to the age group of 25-34, followed

by the age group of 18-24. In the 25-34 age group, the total number of registrations are 19,099 which constitute 0.35 per cent of the total number of registrations in the country in the same age group. Similarly, in the 18-24 age group, the total number of registrations are 17,492 which constitute 0.58 per cent of total number of registrations in the country in the same age group.

Table- 10.8: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Jobseekers' Registration Details-Age group wise (Till January 2020)

Age group	All India	Jharkhand	Contribution (%)
Up to 18	95,318	1,008	1.06
18-24	30,24,566	17,492	0.58
25-34	54,89,301	19,099	0.35
35-44	13,89,605	2,872	0.21
45-54	3,88,381	739	0.19
55-64	1,03,126	109	0.11
Above 64	35,733	24	0.07

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

Table-10.9 gives the education wise profile of jobseekers' registration at NCS. The maximum numbers of job seekers from Jharkhand are graduates (13,052) followed by intermediate plus two passed (9,011), matriculate (7,553), Post graduates (3,330) and Diploma (after

10th) holders (2,280). The total number of graduate job seekers from Jharkhand constitutes 0.68 per cent of the all-India graduate jobseekers. Similar percentages for plus two is 0.41 per cent, matriculate is 0.36 per cent and post Graduate is 0.87 per cent respectively.

Table- 10.9: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Jobseekers' Registration Details according to Educational Qualification wise (Till January 2020)

Educational Qualification	All India	Jharkhand	Contribution (%)
No Schooling	8,69,132	63	0.01
Up to 9 th class	7,16,423	634	0.09
Matriculate	20,88,614	7,533	0.36
11 th Passed	1,08,340	813	0.75
Plus two Passed	21,95,978	9,011	0.41
Diploma After matric	2,73,145	2,280	0.83
Graduates	19,06,096	13,052	0.68
Post Graduates	3,81,237	3,330	0.87
Qualification Not Specified	15,46,760	799	0.05

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

11,781 people from Jharkhand have registered themselves as unemployed at the NCS portal and this constitutes 0.16 per cent of the total number of the registered unemployed at NCS in India (table-10.10).

475 job seekers from Jharkhand have declared their current status as employed while registering at NCS which constitutes 0.63 per cent of all such job seekers of India.

Table- 10.10: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Jobseekers' Registration Details- Employment Status wise (Till January 2020)

Employment Status	All India	Jharkhand	Contribution (%)
Unemployed	73,49,050	11,781	0.16
Employed	61,777	389	0.63
Self-Employed	2,48,200	475	0.19
Apprentice	19,534	181	0.93
Employment Not Specified	25,71,228	24,352	0.95

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

Table-10.11 shows sector-wise registration-details of employers at the NCS portal from Jharkhand and all over India. The maximum number of employers from Jharkhand have registered under sector not specified

(842) which constitutes 1.77 per cent of the all-India total. Construction is at the second position with the registration of just five employers.

Table- 10.11: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Employers' Details- Sector wise Registration (Till January 2020)

Sectors	All India	Jharkhand	Contribution (%)
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	121	2	1.65
Administrative And Support Service Activities	556	4	0.72
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	56	2	3.57
Construction	157	5	3.18
Education	232	2	0.86
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	95	2	2.11
Financial And Insurance Activities	221	3	1.36
Information And Communication	302	1	0.33
Manufacturing	836	3	0.36
Mining And Quarrying	18	3	16.67
Other Service Activities (including Placement and Employment Agencies)	272	4	1.47
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	147	2	1.36
Sector Not Specified	47,559	842	1.77
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	360	3	0.83

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

Most of the jobs posted from Jharkhand at the NCS (2,575) were for the plus two qualified people

(table-10.12). For graduates a total of 1,297 jobs were posted at the NCS from Jharkhand.

Table- 10.12: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Job Posting Details- by Qualification (Till January 2020)

Educational Qualification	All India	Jharkhand	Contribution (%)
No Schooling	5,71,182	710	0.12
Matriculate	11,701	286	2.44
Plus two passed	83,322	2,575	3.09
Diploma	29,724	67	0.23
Graduates	5,41,238	1,297	0.24
Post Graduates	82,106	595	0.72
Phd	3,404	43	1.26

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

Table- 10.13 shows that most of the jobs posted in Jharkhand are related to 'Other Service Activities' (including Placement and Employment Agencies) followed by Information and Communication, Financial

and Insurance Activities, Administrative And Support-Service-Activities, Real Estate Activities, Education, Human Health and Social Work-Activities, and Transportation and Storage etc.

Table- 10.13: Jharkhand Fact Sheet: NCS portal Job Posting Details- by Sector (Till January 2020)

Sectors	All India	Jharkhand	Contribution (%)
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	5,986	65	1.09
Administrative and Support Service Activities	16,004	484	3.02
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,005	9	0.90
Construction	21,302	88	0.41
Education	58,706	320	0.55
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	3,506	37	1.06
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,01,918	613	0.60
Human Health and Social Work Activities	23,491	274	1.17
Information and Communication	5,90,953	1,122	0.19
Manufacturing	48,036	160	0.33
Mining and Quarrying	2,794	19	0.68
Industry Not Specified	11,802	30	0.25
Other Service Activities (including Placement and Employment Agencies)	3,33,079	1,170	0.35
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	31,981	111	0.35
Real Estate Activities	11,054	451	4.08
Transportation and Storage	17,072	294	1.72
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	29,129	63	0.22

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

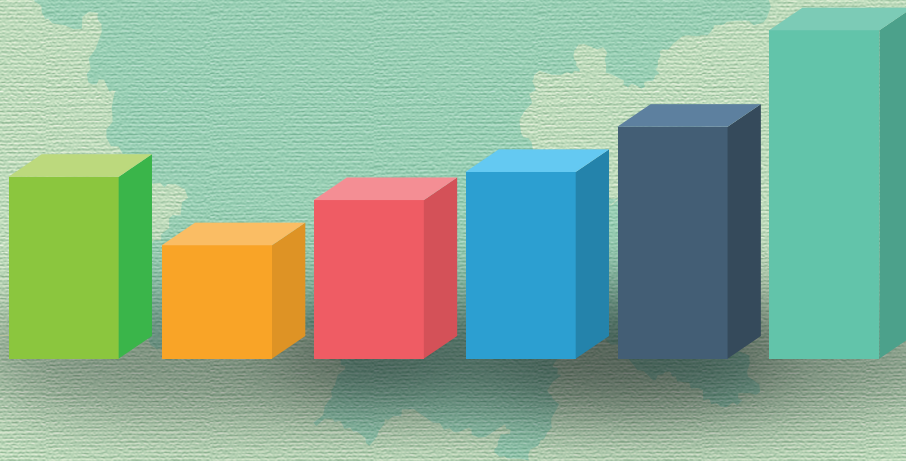
Conclusion

At present the performance of the labour market is not very encouraging. Given the symptoms of the slowdown in the Indian economy, the unemployment rate is quite high all over the country, including Jharkhand. The unemployment rate (ps+ss) in Jharkhand is 7.7 per cent which is higher than that of the national average of 6.1 per cent. The LFPR (ps+ss) in Jharkhand is 31.2 per cent which is lower than that of the national average of 36.9 per cent. Similarly, the WPR (ps+ss) is 28.8 per cent

which is again lower than that of the national average of 34.7 per cent. The situation is more or less similar in all the other indicators and parameters measuring the performance of labour market. Jharkhand has lagged behind the all-India averages in all the parameters. This, apart from the effective implementation of the existing schemes and policies to tackle the problem of unemployment, demands a more focused approach by the government.

XI

EDUCATION



The state, over the years, has made rapid progress in most of the indicators of educational development. The progress in these indicators has not only been absolute but also in relative terms. In most of these indicators the gaps between the males and females, between the rural and urban areas, between the state and the all India average and among different social communities, have narrowed down over the years. In the near future, Jharkhand will be one of the leading states of the country in most of these indicators of educational development.

Literacy-rate in Jharkhand

Only about half of the population of Jharkhand was literate at the time of its formation; about three fourths of the males and one third of the females were found to be literate in the census of 2001. As a result of this wide difference in the literacy rates of the males and females, the gender-parity in the literacy-rate at that time was

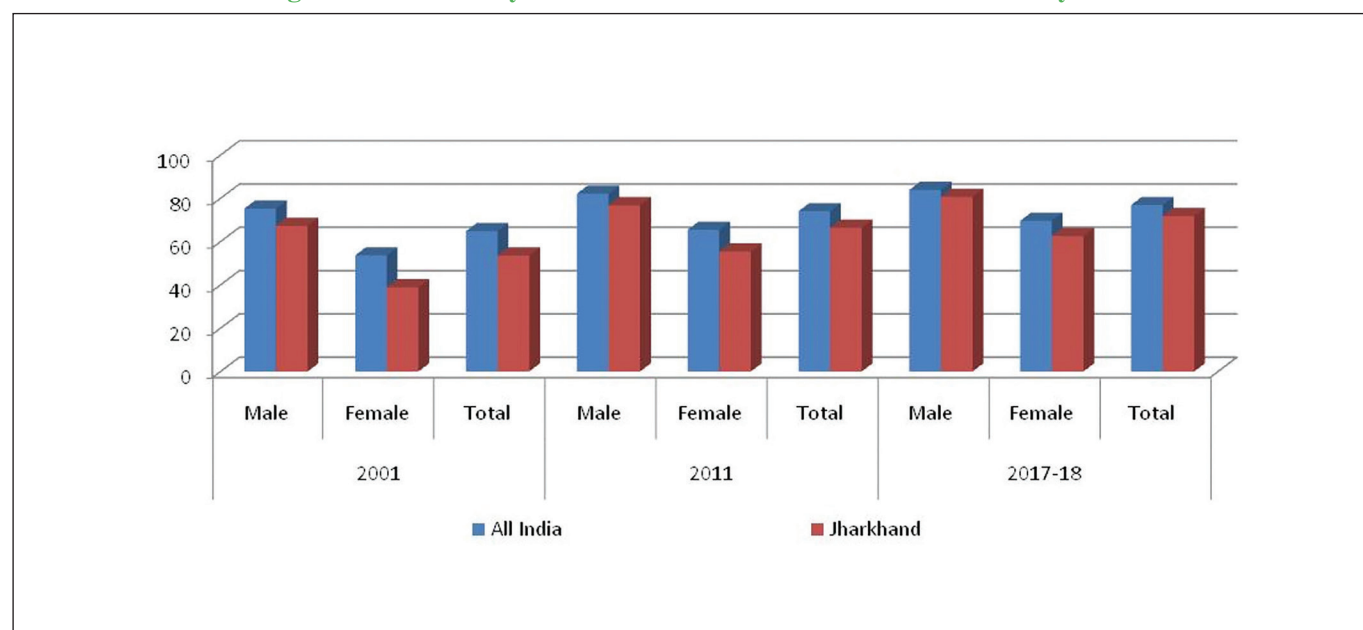
only 0.58. Both the literacy rate and the gender-parity in the literacy-rate of Jharkhand were much less than those at the all-India level at that time - about 17 and 19 per cent less than the all-India rates, respectively. Both the literacy rate and the gender-parity in the literacy-rate have improved and the gaps between the rates of Jharkhand and India as a whole have also narrowed down over the years. By 2011 the literacy-rate of Jharkhand had increased to 66.4 per cent and by 2017-18 to 71.8 per cent. The gender-parity in the literacy rate has also improved to 0.72 in 2011 and 0.78 in 2017-18. In literacy-rate the gap between Jharkhand and the whole of India has reduced to 10.3 per cent in 2011 and 6.6 per cent in 2017-18 and in gender-parity it has reduced to 9.5 per cent in 2011 and 6.5 per cent in 2017-18. The gap in the literacy rate of Jharkhand and India has narrowed down over the years which is evident from the graph below.

Table 11.1: Literacy Rate and in its Gender Parity of Jharkhand and All India over the years

	2001			2011			2017-18			Gender parity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	2001	2011	2017-18
Jharkhand	67.30	38.87	53.56	76.84	55.42	66.41	80.7	62.6	71.8	0.58	0.72	0.78
All India	75.26	53.67	64.83	82.14	65.46	74.04	83.9	69.6	76.9	0.71	0.80	0.83
Gap	10.6	27.6	17.4	6.5	15.3	10.3	3.8	10.1	6.6	19.0	9.5	6.5

Source: For 2001 and 2011 Census of India and for 2017-18, PLFS, MoSPI, May 2019.

Figure 11.1: Literacy-Rate of Jharkhand and All India over the years

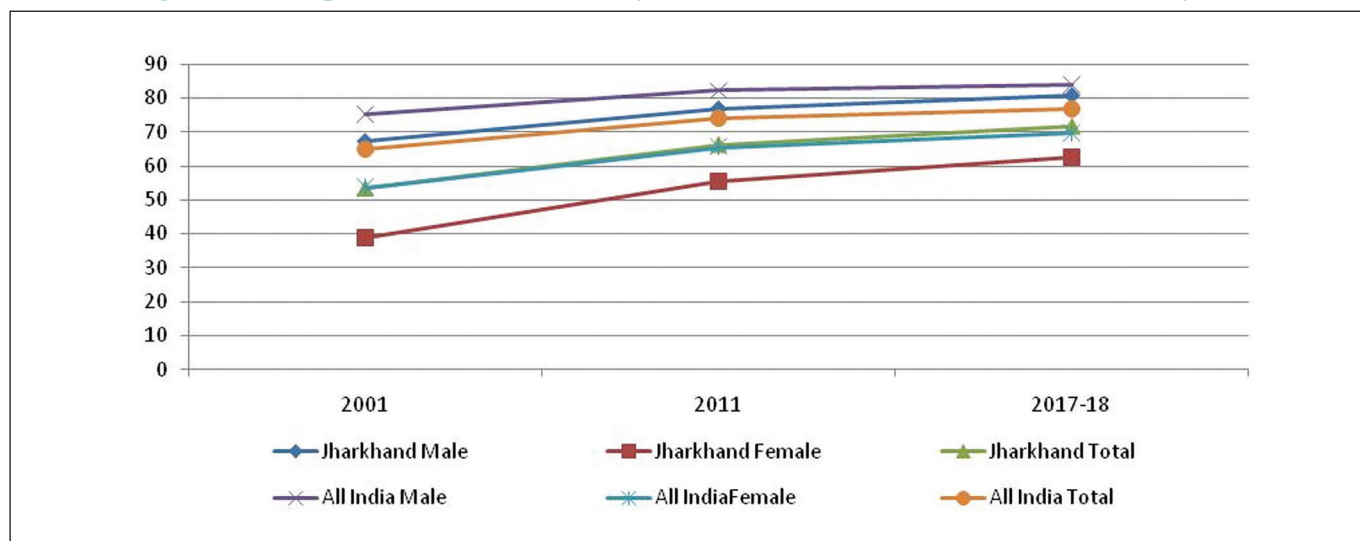


Source: Based on the Census of India and PLFS (MoSPI), May 2019 data.

The fact that the gap in the literacy-rate of Jharkhand and India has narrowed down over the years, is also

evident from the graph below.

Figure 11.2: Improvement in the Literacy Rate of Jharkhand and All India over the years



Source: Based on the Census of India and PLFS (MoSPI), May 2019 data.

The Rural-Urban-Divide in the Literacy-Rate

The literacy-rate in the rural areas is much less than that of the urban areas, and for the females of the rural areas it is much less than that of the males of the area. As a result the gender-parity-index in the rural areas is less than that of the urban areas. Though the rural-urban-disparity is evident at all India-level also, it is more pronounced in Jharkhand. Over the years, this gap in the literacy-rates of the rural-urban areas of Jharkhand and All India is, however, narrowing down fast. The gender-disparity in the literacy-rate in the rural areas is also decreasing speedily. In Jharkhand the literacy-rate of rural males has increased from about 61 per cent in 2001 to about 78 per cent in 2017-18, at the same time, the literacy rate of the rural females has increased from about 30 per cent to about 59 per cent. The literacy-rates of male and the females of the urban areas of Jharkhand

were 87 and 77 per cent, respectively in 2001, which increased to 91 and 77 per cent, respectively in 2017-18. As a result, between 2001 and 2017-18, the gender-parity in the literacy rate of Jharkhand has increased from 0.49 to 0.75 in the rural areas and from 0.8 to 0.85 in the urban areas. Thus in Jharkhand, the rural-urban-disparity in the literacy-rates of the males has decreased from 30 per cent to about 12 per cent and that of the females from about 57 per cent to about 24 percent in this period.

In this period the disparity between Jharkhand and all India in the rural literacy rate of males has decreased from about 14 per cent to 3.2 percent and that of females from about 35 per cent to about 9 per cent. The disparity between Jharkhand and all India in the urban literacy rate had always been very nominal.

Table 11.2: Literacy Rate and Gender Parity in Literacy Rates in the Rural and the Urban areas of Jharkhand and All India over the years

	2001			2011			2017-18			Gender parity		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	2001	2011	2017-18
Jharkhand Rural	60.9	29.9	45.7	72.8	48.9	61.1	78.1	58.8	68.7	0.49	0.67	0.75
Jharkhand Urban	87.0	70.0	79.1	88.4	75.5	82.3	91.2	77.2	84.2	0.8	0.85	0.85
All-India-Rural	70.7	46.1	58.7	78.6	58.8	68.9	80.7	64.5	72.8	0.65	0.75	0.80
All-India-Urban	86.3	72.9	79.9	89.7	79.9	85.0	91.6	81.6	86.7	0.84	0.89	0.89

	2001			2011			2017-18			Gender parity		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	2001	2011	2017-18
Rural-Urban disparity in Jharkhand	30.0	57.3	42.2	17.6	35.2	25.8	14.7	23.8	18.4	38.7	21.2	11.8
Rural-Urban disparity in India	18.1	36.8	26.5	12.4	26.4	18.9	11.9	21.0	16.0	22.6	15.7	10.1
Disparity between Jharkhand and all India in the rural literacy rate	13.9	35.1	22.1	7.4	16.8	11.3	3.2	8.8	5.6	24.6	10.7	6.3
Disparity between Jharkhand and all India in the urban literacy rate	-0.8	4.0	1.0	1.4	5.5	3.2	0.4	5.4	2.9	4.8	4.5	4.5

Source: For 2001 and 2011 Census of India and for 2017-18, PLFS (MoSPI), May 2019.

An overview of the Enrolment of Students in Jharkhand

An important reason for the hike in the literacy-rate is the impressive enrolments of the students at all levels of school-education. At present, about 76 lakh students are enrolled in the different stages of school-education.

About 60 lakh students are enrolled at the elementary level, out of which about 40 lakh students are enrolled at the primary level and about 20 lakhs at the upper primary level. Besides the elementary level, about 10 lakh students are enrolled at the secondary level and about 6 lakhs at the higher secondary level in Jharkhand.

Table 11.3: Enrolment in the Elementary Sections

Standard	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Primary	4453329	3940476	4074931	4022718
Upper Primary	2068314	1848665	2014774	2000129
Elementary	6521643	5789141	6089705	6022847
Secondary	1025613	884460	992307	969215
Higher Secondary	559635	429224	654153	624620
Total	8106891	7102825	7736165	7616682

Source: District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18 and 2018-19

The enrolments in all the grades between VIII and XII and both for the boys and girls increased sharply between 2016-17 and 2017-18. As compared to 2016-17, in the year 2017-18, the total enrolment in these grades increased by about 20 per cent. The enrolment in grade IX increased by 14.5 per cent, in grade XI, it increased by 45.5 per cent and in grade XII by more than 60 per cent. The enrolment in grades VIII and X increased by about 10 per cent each. The enrolment, however, almost stagnated in the year 2018-19. On the whole, in comparison to the year 2017-18, the enrolment in the year 2018-19 decreased by about 1.6 per cent; from about 77.36 lakhs in the year 2017-18 to 76.08 lakhs in the year 2018-19. The enrolment in grades IX

and XI decreased by about 5 and 8 per cent, respectively while in all other grades it changed by less than 1 per cent. This decrease in enrolment, however, was not real, it was caused by elimination of duplicate enrolment due to application of Aadhar.

The enrolments of girls in all these grades have been almost equal to that of the boys. As a result, the gender-parity index has been close to one. The gender-parity index has not only been high in all the grades, it has also improved over the years. The gender-parity index for grade XI was 0.90 and for grade XII was 0.91 in the year 2016-17; it increased to 0.96 and 0.97 for these two grades respectively in the year 2018-19.

Table 11.4: Enrolment in Classes VIII- XII

Grade	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
VIII	291843	294550	586393	320127	323220	643347	321656	323774	645430
IX	234620	232173	466793	267891	266661	534552	252856	254447	507303
X	209166	208501	417667	228899	228856	457755	230710	231202	461912
XI	121378	109777	231155	174894	161665	336559	156695	150623	307318
XII	103651	94418	198069	167386	150208	317594	161327	155789	317116
Total	960658	939419	1900077	1159197	1130610	2289807	1123244	1115835	2239079

Source: The District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

Table 11.5 : Growth rate in enrolment and gender-parity in Class VIII-XII

Grade	2017-18			2018-19			Gender Parity		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
VIII	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.01	1.01	1.01
IX	14.2	14.9	14.5	-5.6	-4.6	-5.1	0.99	1.00	1.01
X	9.4	9.8	9.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.00	1.00	1.00
XI	44.1	47.3	45.6	-10.4	-6.8	-8.7	0.90	0.92	0.96
XII	61.5	59.1	60.3	-3.6	3.7	-0.2	0.91	0.90	0.97
Total	20.7	20.4	20.5	-3.1	-1.3	-2.2	0.98	0.98	0.99

An improvement has also been registered in the case of enrolment of students with special needs in the state. In classes VIII to XII about 95 hundred students with special needs were enrolled in the year 2016-17. The enrolment of such students increased by about 11 per cent in the year 2017-18 but fell by about 6 per cent

in the year 2018-19. Thus, the total enrolment of such students in classes VIII to XII in the year 2018-19 became about 98 hundred. There is no discrimination against special need in the case of the enrolment of girls. Gender-parity-index of the enrolment of such students in most of the classes is above one.

Table 11.6: Grade wise Enrolment of Students with Special needs

Grade	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
VIII	3035	2851	5886	3575	3346	6921	3038	2689	5727
IX	870	973	1843	690	818	1508	939	1035	1974
X	524	647	1171	601	793	1394	479	671	1150
XI	84	230	314	156	219	375	321	247	568
XII	59	186	245	114	180	294	171	237	408
VIII-XII	4572	4887	9459	5136	5356	10492	4948	4879	9827
IX-X	1394	1620	3014	1291	1611	2902	1418	1706	3124
XI-XII	143	416	559	270	399	669	492	484	976

Source: The District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

Table 11.7: Growth in Enrolment and gender parity of Students with Special needs

Grade	2017-18			2018-19			Gender Parity		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
VIII	17.8	17.4	17.6	-15.0	-19.6	-17.3	0.94	0.94	0.89
IX	-20.7	-15.9	-18.2	36.1	26.5	30.9	1.12	1.19	1.10
X	14.7	22.6	19.0	-20.3	-15.4	-17.5	1.23	1.32	1.40
XI	85.7	-4.8	19.4	105.8	12.8	51.5	2.74	1.40	0.77
XII	93.2	-3.2	20.0	50.0	31.7	38.8	3.15	1.58	1.39
VIII-XII	12.3	9.6	10.9	-3.7	-8.9	-6.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
IX-X	-7.4	-0.6	-3.7	9.8	5.9	7.6	1.16	1.25	1.20
XI-XII	88.8	-4.1	19.7	82.2	21.3	45.9	2.91	1.48	0.98

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and NET Enrolment Ratio (NER)

Gross and Net enrolment ratios (GER¹ and NER²) show the general level of participation in a given level of education. A 100 per cent NER at any educational level shows universal participation of the respective corresponding population qualified as per the age-requirements of that educational level. GER is sometimes greater than 100 per cent as it also covers, in addition to the proper aged, over aged, under aged and repeaters in the corresponding enrolled population at the different educational levels.

In the year 2017-18, the GER for school-education in Jharkhand was more than 100 per cent at the primary, upper primary and elementary levels. In the year 2018-19, at the primary level it fell a little below 100 per cent but for the upper primary and elementary level

it remained above 100 per cent. At the secondary and higher secondary level the GER is not only low but has remained almost unchanged between 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The NER is not only less than 100 at all the levels of education, but has remained almost unchanged between 2017-18 and 2018-19. Like the GER, the NER is high at the primary, upper primary and elementary levels but is drastically low at the secondary and higher secondary levels. The NER at the primary and elementary levels is a little above 90 per cent and at the upper primary level is a little below 90 per cent both in 2017-18 and 2018-19. But at the secondary and higher secondary levels it is even below 50 per cent in both these years.

There is no apparent gender-disparity at any level of education; neither in the GER nor in the NER.

¹ GER is the ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that corresponds to the same level of education. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students, because of early or late school entrance, and grade repetition.

² The NER is the total enrolment of the population of the age group that corresponds to the same level of education. Thus NER cannot exceed 100 percent.

Table 11.8: GER and NER (All categories) at the different Educational Levels

Educational Levels	2017-18						2018-19					
	GER			NER			GER			NER		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	101.35	100.48	100.93	92.34	91.65	92.00	100.15	99.08	99.63	90.67	89.70	90.20
Upper Primary	98.26	108.81	103.27	83.82	91.93	87.67	97.17	108.44	102.52	83.54	92.43	87.76
Elementary	100.33	103.15	101.69	94.48	96.84	95.62	99.17	102.08	100.57	93.19	95.61	94.36
Secondary	68.86	76.36	72.41	47.61	52.24	49.80	69.13	76.35	72.55	46.27	51.59	48.79
Higher Secondary	55.68	57.92	56.73	34.33	34.58	34.45	55.67	57.90	56.71	26.59	28.92	27.67

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18 & 2018-19.

Note: GER and NER of Elementary include Primary and Upper Primary.

GER among the Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC)

The SCs and STs, though were educationally deprived at one point of time, are catching up very fast with the rest of the communities. The GER of the SCs and the STs at all the levels of education is higher than the GER of the state, which includes all the communities of the state. At the primary, upper primary and elementary

levels, the GER of both the SCs and STs is more than 100 per cent. At the secondary and the higher secondary levels the GERs of both these communities are very low. The GER of SC is a little higher than the STs at all the levels of education. No systematic difference is visible between the enrolments of boys and girls of these two communities. So like the other communities these two communities have also become aware of the importance of educating their children irrespective of their gender.

Table 11.9: GER among ST and SC at different Educational Levels

Educational Levels	ST						SC					
	2017-18			2018-19			2017-18			2018-19		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	108.99	108.20	108.60	106.08	105.07	105.59	115.09	113.01	114.07	114.40	112.15	113.30
Upper Primary	97.16	105.70	101.27	95.99	105.06	100.35	108.00	120.10	113.71	108.25	121.44	114.48
Elementary	105.11	107.40	106.23	102.77	105.07	103.89	112.83	115.16	113.96	112.43	114.97	113.66
Secondary	60.06	65.37	62.63	58.31	64.75	61.43	66.73	76.78	71.40	67.10	77.14	71.76
Higher Secondary	40.56	43.98	42.23	39.14	43.72	41.37	57.02	59.32	58.06	47.00	53.99	50.15

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18 & 2018-19

Inter District Variation in GER

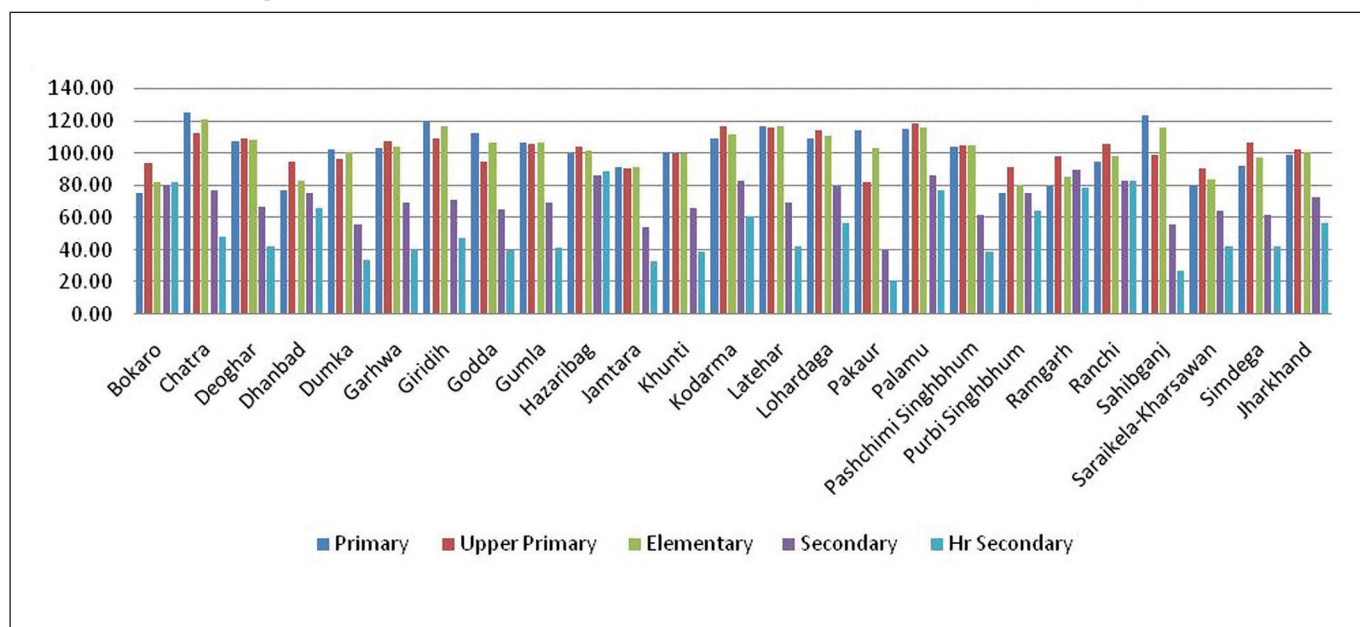
Apart from variations in the GER at the different levels of education there is a wide inter-district disparity in the GER of this state. In 2018-19, out of the 24 districts, 8 districts recorded a less than 100 per cent GER and within them 5 of the districts had less than 90 per cent GER in elementary education. On the other hand 3 of the districts had more than 120 per cent GER. Chatra with 121.1 per cent is at the top of this list, whereas; East Singhbhum with only 80.49 per cent

is at the bottom in elementary education. The GER at the secondary and higher secondary level is very low. None of the districts have even 100 per cent GER in secondary and higher secondary education. Pakur has the lowest GER at secondary and higher secondary level (about 40 and 21 per cent, respectively) and Ramgarh has the highest GER at the secondary level (about 90 per cent) and Hazaribagh has the highest GER at the higher secondary level (about 89 per cent) based on all management schools.

Table 11.10: District-wise GER at the different Levels of Education (2018-19)

GER	Districts			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary
20-30				Higher Secondary
30-40				Pakur, Sahibganj Dumka, Jamtara, Khunti, West Singhbhum
40-50			Pakur	Chatra, Deoogarh, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Latehar, Seraikela, Simdega.
50-60			Dumka, Jamtara, Sahibganj	Lohardaga
60-70			Deoogarh, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Khunti, Latehar, West Singhbhum, Seraikela, Simdega	Dhanbad, Koderma, East Singhbhum
70-75			Giridih	
75-80	East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Ramgarh		Chatra, Dhanbad, Lohardaga, East Singhbhum	Palamau, Ramgarh
80-90	Seraikela-Kharsawan	Pakur,	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Purbi Singhbhum, Seraikela	Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Palamau, Ranchi
90-95	Jamtara, Simdega	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Jamtara, Purbi Singhbhum, Seraikela	Jamtara	Ramgarh
95-100	Ranchi,	Dumka, Godda, Khunti, Ramgarh, Sahibganj	Ranchi, Simdega	
100-105	Hazaribagh, Khunti, Dumka, Garhwa, West. Singhbhum,	Hazaribagh	Garhwa, Dumka, Khunti, Hazaribagh, Pakur, West Singhbhum	
105-110	Gumla, Deoogarh, Lohardaga, Koderma	Garhwa, Koderma, Giridih, Gumla, West Singhbhum, Ranchi, Simdega, Deoogarh,	Deoogarh, Godda, Gumla	
110-115	Godda, Pakur,	Chatra, Lohardaga	Koderma, Lohardaga	
115-120	Palamau, Latehar,	Koderma, Latehar, Palamau.	Giridih, Latehar, Palamau, Sahibganj,	
120-126	Giridih, Sahibganj, Chatra		Chatra	

Figure 11.3: District-wise GER at different Levels of Education (2018-19)



Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The GPI in education measures the participation of girls vis-à-vis that of boys in education. The GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between the girls and the boys - a value less than 1 indicates a disparity against the girls and a value greater than 1 indicates that it is favourable

for the girls. Except at the upper primary level, the GPI in Jharkhand at all the other levels of education is less than 1. They are, however, more than 0.9 and at the elementary and secondary levels they are almost approaching 1. Since 2016-17, the GPI has remained almost unchanged at almost all the levels of education.

Table 11.11: The Gender Parity Index different levels of education

Standard	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Primary	0.96	0.94	0.94	0.94
Upper Primary	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01
Elementary	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96
Secondary	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99
Higher Secondary	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE)

Promotion, Drop-out and Repetition

More than 90 per cent of the students at the primary and elementary levels were found to be promoted to a higher level in the year 2018-19. The success-rate of the students is a little less at all the other levels of education and it usually decreases at the higher levels of education. About 89 per cent of the students of the upper primary, about 85 per cent of the students of the secondary level and about 81 per cent of the students of the higher secondary level were found to be promoted to a higher level.

The efforts of the government to promote education of girls have resulted in an improvement not only in their enrolment but also in their success-rate. The promotion-rate of the girls, is higher than that of the boys at all the levels of education. The girls seem to be more sincere than the boys; their drop-out rate is lower than that of the boys. The repletion-rate of the girls is also lower than that of the boys at the primary and the elementary levels. In all the other levels of education it is either the same for both the boys and the girls (of the primary level) or a little higher for the girls than the boys.

Table 11.12: Dropouts, Promotion and Repetition-Rates in Jharkhand in 2018-19

	Primary			Upper Primary			Elementary			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Drop-out-rate	6.0	4.5	5.3	10.4	9.7	10.04	7.4	6.2	6.8	13.4	12.9	13.2	17.8	17.7	17.7
Repetition-rate	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
Promotion-rate	92.4	94.0	93.2	88.2	89.1	88.7	91.0	92.3	91.7	84.5	84.9	84.7	80.6	80.6	80.6

Source: The District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2018-19

An inter-temporal analysis of the drop-out and transition rates does not show any clear-cut trend. At all the levels of education both the drop-out rates and the transition rates have fluctuated over the years but it has mostly

remained the same in 2015-16. The drop-out rate reduced drastically in the year 2017-18 because of Aadhar mapping with enrolment.

Table 11.13: Dropout-Rate

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Primary	5.38	15.71	-1.42	5.25
Upper Primary	8.99	19.61	-0.02	10.04
Elementary	6.59	16.95	-0.96	6.84
Secondary	9.21	22.39	1.52	13.16
Higher Secondary	19.51	34.93	-0.14	17.73

Note- Drop-out reduced in 2017-18 due to Aadhar mapping of enrolment.

Table 11.14: Transition-Rate

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Primary to Upper Primary	84.22	76.28	94.78	85.91
Upper Primary to Secondary	79.79	69.39	89.75	76.99
Secondary to Higher Secondary	58.17	46.87	80.11	66.71

Educational Infrastructure

Number of Schools

In the year 2015-16, there were about 41 thousand schools in Jharkhand. By the year 2018-19, the number of schools has reduced to about 35 thousand only. This has happened because of the merger of a large number of schools. More than 90 per cent of these schools had classes up to the 8th standards (elementary schools). The percentage of the secondary and higher secondary schools is very low. Only about 5 per cent of the schools

provide secondary-level-education and only about 2 per cent provide higher secondary-level-education. While the number of the primary, upper primary, elementary and the secondary schools has decreased, the number of higher secondary schools has increased since 2016-17. Some of the Secondary schools have been up-graded into higher secondary school as a result the number of secondary schools has decreased and the number of higher secondary schools has increased from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

Table 11.15: The Distribution of Schools of DoE in Jharkhand

	Number				Percentage wise types of schools			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Primary	25733	24406	24086	21185	62.98	61.75	61.44	59.77
Upper Primary	12680	12426	12420	11568	31.03	31.44	31.68	32.63
Elementary	38413	36832	36506	32753	94.0	93.18	93.13	92.40
Secondary	1925	1834	1833	1830	4.71	4.64	4.68	5.16
Higher Secondary	523	860	861	864	1.28	2.18	2.20	2.44
Total	41384	39526	39200	35447	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE)

Note: Elementary education includes the number of primary and upper primary schools. Secondary school up-gradation into higher secondary school has led to a decrease in the number of secondary schools and an increase in the number of higher secondary schools from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

There are about 67 primary schools, 56 upper primary schools, 13 secondary schools and 5 higher secondary schools per lakh population in the state. One primary school, thus, caters to 1484 people, one upper primary school caters to 1778 people, one secondary school serves about 7828 people and one higher secondary school serves about 23 thousand people in the state in the 2018-19 with the estimated population of 3.63 crores. In 2017-18, there were about 76 primary schools

58 upper primary schools, 13 secondary schools and 5 higher secondary schools per lakh population in the state with the estimated population of 3.60 crore. One primary school, thus, catered to about 1310 people, one upper primary school catered to 1721 people, one secondary school served about 7713 people and one higher secondary school served about 23 thousand people in the state in the year 2017-18.

Table 11.16: Number of Schools per lakh population in 2017-18 and 2018-19

Types of Schools	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
2017-18	76.3	58.09	12.96	4.33
2018-19	67.36	56.24	12.77	4.34

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18 and 2018-19

Types of Schools

Most of the schools of the state are co-educational. The proportion of co-educational schools however, decreases and the proportion of only girls' school increases with increase in the level of education. While almost all the primary-level-schools are co-educational,

about 98 per cent of the upper-primary schools, 90 per cent of the secondary schools and 78 per cent of the higher secondary schools are co-educational. On the other hand, while only about 0.1 per cent of the primary schools were girls' schools, about 7 per cent of the secondary and 20 per cent of the higher secondary schools are only girls' schools.

Table 11.17: Types of Schools

	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total
Primary	0.2	0.1	99.7	100
Upper Primary	0.8	0.9	98.3	100
Secondary	2.3	7.2	90.5	100
Higher Secondary	1.0	20.5	78.5	100

Schools by types of Management

About 70 per cent of the schools of the state are managed by the department of school education of the government of Jharkhand. There is some relation between the size of schools and the types of management. Most of the

small-size schools are managed by DoE while the large size schools are managed by other types of management. While more than 70 per cent of the schools with up to 300 students are managed by the DoE, about 73 per cent of the schools with more than 1000 students are managed by other types of management.

Table 11.18: Types of management

	Number of Students										
	0 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	80 to 100	100 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 500	500 to 1000	1000 & Above	Total
DoE	1429	6452	6701	4624	2771	6935	2992	2332	1005	206	35447
% to all	70.9	87.3	86.7	84.6	78.7	73.6	70.2	67.8	52.5	27.1	77.2
Other management	586	936	1025	844	748	2484	1271	1105	909	553	10461
% to all	29.1	12.7	13.3	15.4	21.3	26.4	29.8	32.2	47.5	72.9	22.8
All Management	2015	7388	7726	5468	3519	9419	4263	3437	1914	759	45908
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

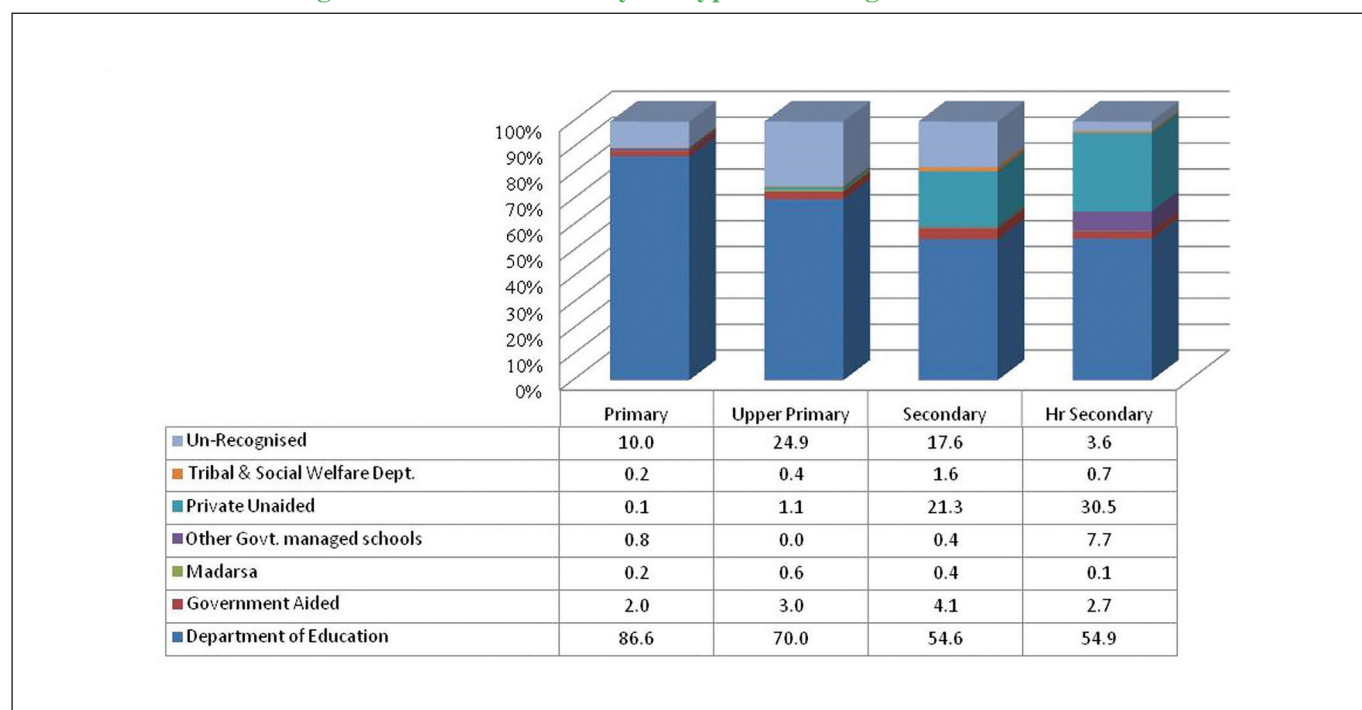
There is some relation between the proportion of schools catering to the different levels of education and the types of management. While the participation of the government is high at the lower levels of education, private participation increases at the higher levels of education. While about 87 per cent of the primary schools and 70 per cent of the upper primary schools are managed by the DoE, only 55 per cent of the secondary and higher secondary schools are managed by it. About 21 per cent of the secondary schools and 30 per cent of the higher secondary schools are private schools and are unaided. The Government aided, Jawahar

Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kendriya Vidyalaya/Central School, recognized (by Wakf board/Madarsa Board) and unrecognized Madarsas, NCLP, Railway Vidyalaya, Sainik School, Schools of Social welfare Department and those run by the Tribal Welfare Department are the other types of schools. All such schools, however, are very few in number in the state. Only a little more than 1 per cent of the secondary and less than 1 per cent of the other schools are managed by the tribal and social welfare departments and less than 1 per cent of the schools are madarsas.

Table 11.19: Schools run by types of Management

Management	Primary				Upper Primary				Secondary				Higher Secondary			
	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-Ed	Total
Department of Education	8.9	25.0	86.9	86.6	18.2	32.5	70.8	70.0	17.9	44.2	56.4	54.6	31.3	85.1	47.2	54.9
Government Aided Schools	17.8	25.0	2.0	2.0	34.3	41.1	2.4	3.0	21.8	17.9	2.6	4.1	12.5	1.5	2.8	2.7
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2
Kendriya Vidyalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.0	2.4
Madarsas recognized	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1				
Madarsas unrecognized	37.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.3	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other Govt. managed Schools													6.3	2.8	4.0	3.7
NCLP	0.0	9.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
Private Unaided	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	10.3	25.8	21.2	21.3	12.5	7.7	36.7	30.5
Railway					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sainik School													0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Social Welfare					0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0					6.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tribal Welfare Dept.	31.1	25.0	0.1	0.2	28.5	8.6	0.0	0.3	43.6	6.7	0.1	1.6	25.0	1.9	0.0	0.6
Un-recognised	4.4	15.6	10.0	10.0	8.0	13.9	25.2	24.9	3.8	4.6	19.0	17.6	0.0	0.6	4.4	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source:

Figure 11.4: Schools run by the types of Management in 2018-19


Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19

Schools with the number of students and teachers

Most of the government schools have very few students and very few teachers. A little less than 5 per cent of the schools have less than 20 students, about 20 per cent of the schools have less than 40 students and about 55 per cent of the schools have less than 100 students. Only about 6 per cent of the schools have more than

500 students which include about 1.6 per cent of those schools which have more than one thousand students.

Similarly, about 13 per cent of the schools have only one teacher and another 34 per cent have only two teachers. Only about 25 per cent of the schools have more than 5 (6 and above) teachers and about 9 per cent of the schools have more than 10 teachers.

Table 11.20: Schools with the Number of students (2018-19)

	Number of Students per school										
	0 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	80 to 100	100 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 500	500 to 1000	1000 & above	Total
Department of Education (DoE)	1429	6452	6701	4624	2771	6935	2992	2332	1005	206	35447
All Management	2015	7388	7726	5468	3519	9419	4263	3437	1914	759	45908
% of schools in DoE	4.03	18.20	18.90	13.04	7.82	19.56	8.44	6.58	2.84	0.58	100.00
All Management	4.39	16.09	16.83	11.91	7.67	20.52	9.29	7.49	4.17	1.65	100.00

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19

Table 11.21: Percentage of Schools by Number of teachers (2018-19)

	Number of Teachers per school											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	Total
DoE	15.3	43.3	11.9	9.3	6.5	4.1	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	2.6	100.0
All Management	13.1	34.7	10.3	8.8	7.6	4.9	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	8.8	100.0

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19

School-Mergers in Jharkhand

In order to provide a sufficient number of quality-teachers and adequate infrastructure to the schools, so that the quality of their education and the outcome of learning can be improved, the government in Jharkhand has pursued mergers of sub optimal size schools. In the last three academic years, that is, in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, a comprehensive consolidation-exercise has been undertaken under which nearly 4000 sub-scale schools have been merged into the nearby schools. The processes of school reorganization involved detailed field-inspections, consultations at the block and district levels with multiple stakeholders including parents, teachers, local authorities, children and communities.

Table 11.22: Number of Schools before and after Mergers

	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
Before Merger (2016-17)	24406	12426	1834	860	39526
After Merger (2018-19)	21185	11568	1830	864	35447
% change	13.2	6.9	0.2	-0.5	10.3

Source: *The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19*

The exercise of school-mergers and reorganization has led to multiple impacts which have been beneficial for improving the quality of education. It has improved the availability of teachers in the schools. There has been a significant reduction in multi-grade teaching, especially in the primary schools. This is critical to improving the learning-outcomes as the state proceeds towards the implementation of a large-scale learning enhancement programme called “Gyan Setu”. The programme requires the teachers of a school to form groups of students according to their levels of learning and address the needs of each group separately. This technique cannot be effectively implemented in the schools which have just 1 or 2 teachers.

A reorganised school, formed with the mergers of sub-scale neighbourhood-schools, caters to a larger community leading to a greater community-participation and community-scrutiny. This is expected to cause an improvement in the learning-outcomes from increased teacher-accountability due to community-pressure and community-monitoring.

Since, school-development-grants are linked to the enrolment in schools, the large-scale schools would be

In the process of the reorganisation of schools care has been taken to ensure access of every child to a fully functional school in terms of the availability of teachers, infrastructure, and other resources as mandated under the RTE act.

The Outcome of School Reorganisation

As a result of the reorganisation of schools, the number of schools has decreased by 10.3 per cent between 2016-17 and 2018-19. The number of primary schools (class I to V) has decreased by 13.2 per cent and the middle schools (class I to VIII & VI to VIII) by 6.9 per cent in this period. The number of the secondary and higher secondary schools has remained almost the same.

able to improve the conditions of schools significantly due to the availability of a large chunk of untied funds.

Additionally, the state is also expected to be benefited financially from the reduced requirement of teachers, reduced civil work and reduced infrastructural maintenance-cost.

Plan for Further reorganisation and consolidation

The consolidation and reorganization of schools have been largely successful in Jharkhand and have been appreciated by the MHRD and NITI Ayog. However, many sub-scale schools still continue to function in different parts of Jharkhand. There are 1429 schools managed by the Department of Education, which have up to 20 students, 6452 schools with 20 to 40 students and 6701 schools with 40 to 60 students. Thus, there is an opportunity to further reorganize these sub-scale schools so as to create effective-schooling-units with adequate infrastructure and sufficient number of teachers. This will be carried out by providing cycle to the students currently enrolled in the sub-scale schools.

School Facilities

Condition of School: Most of the schools of Jharkhand

are in good conditions. In the academic year 2018-19, about 91 per cent of the classrooms in the secondary schools and 94 per cent of the classrooms in the higher secondary schools of Jharkhand were found to be in good

condition. Only about 5 per cent of the classrooms in the secondary schools and 2 per cent of the classrooms in the higher secondary schools required any major repair.

Table 11.23: Conditions of Schools in Jharkhand

% Class by Condition	Secondary Schools	Higher Secondary Schools
Good	90.77	94.08
Major Repair	5.31	2.43
Minor Repair	3.91	3.49

Source: U-DISE School Education India 2018-19

Number of Students per Classroom: The number of students per classroom is not only low in Jharkhand but has also decreased over the years. Except for the higher secondary schools, in all other schools, the number of students per classroom has decreased between 2013-14 and 2017-18. This trend, however, has changed between 2017-18 and 2018-19. In these two years the student-classroom ratio has increased, though marginally, in the primary, upper primary and elementary schools, but has decreased in the secondary and higher secondary schools. The trend of changes in student classroom remains the same even when the under-construction-classrooms are taken into consideration. The rate of change in the

student-classroom ratio, however, becomes low when the under-construction-classrooms are also included. The student-classroom-ratio, in the primary section was 21.7 in the year 2013-14, which decreased to 16.3 in the year 2018-19 – at the compound average annual rate (CAGR) of 5.6 per cent. If the under-construction-classrooms are taken into consideration then it has decreased from 18.2 in 2013-14 to 15 in 2018-19 - at the rate of 3.8 per cent per annum. In the upper primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary sections also, the percentage-change in the student-classroom-ratio has also become low when the under-construction-classrooms are taken into consideration.

Table 11. 24: Student Class Room Ratio

	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Including the under-construction-classrooms					
2013-14	18.2	26.1	22.5	40.1	32.6
2014-15	17.2	25.2	21.5	40.5	50.4
2015-16	16.7	24.6	20.9	38.8	53.6
2016-17	15.4	22.4	19.2	32.8	41.6
2017-18	14.6	21.9	18.6	35.2	57.0
2018-19	15.0	22.3	19.0	34.7	53.2
Excluding the under-construction-classrooms					
2013-14	21.7	30.3	26.4	47.2	37.7
2014-15	19.8	27.9	24.2	45.6	55.4
2015-16	18.8	26.8	23.2	43.7	58.7
2016-17	17.2	24.4	21.2	36.7	46.0
2017-18	16.0	23.4	20.1	38.6	62.6
2018-19	16.3	23.6	20.3	37.9	58.5

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19

Most of the schools, managed by the Department of Education (DOE), in Jharkhand are well equipped with basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and libraries.

More than 95 per cent of such schools have drinking-water-facility, and separate toilets for boys and girls. In the last one year the percentage of schools with drinking-

water-facilities has increased by about 2 percentage points. It seems that soon all the schools managed by the DoE will have drinking-water-facility. The percentage of schools having separate toilets for boys and girls, however, has decreased by about 1 percentage point.

About 95 per cent of the DoE managed schools have libraries. This shows the commitment of the Department of Education to raise their students in print-rich environment.

In most of the other facilities the government-schools are improving steadily. About 42 per cent of the schools had electricity in the year 2017-18 which has increased to 69 per cent in the year 2018-19. Similarly, the percentage of schools having playground, boundary wall and ramps has increased in the last one year and that of zero class rooms has decreased. Now, only 0.3 per cent of the schools do not have any class rooms.

Table 11.25: Availability of basic facilities in the Government (DOE) Schools

	Drinking water	Functional Boys' Toilet	Functional Girls' Toilet	Library	Electricity
2017-18	95.4	95.8	97.3	95.0	42.5
2018-19	97.0	94.4	96.1	94.8	69.1

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19

Table 11.26: Availability of Other facilities in Private and Government (DOE) Schools

Year	Playground	Boundary Wall	Zero Class rooms	Ramps Available
2017-18	55.0	26.5	0.4	69.2
2018-19	55.9	27.3	0.3	73.5

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19

Though a large percentage of schools has libraries, very few of them have laboratories. Only about 14 per cent of the schools in Jharkhand have Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Computer labs. Jharkhand in this respect is behind the all-India average. At the all India level, about

30 per cent of the schools have Physics, Chemistry and Biology labs and about 35 percent have Computer labs. Very few of the schools of the state have laboratories of Maths, Language, Geography, Home Science or Psychology.

Table 11.27: Percentage of Schools having Laboratories in Jharkhand (2018-19)

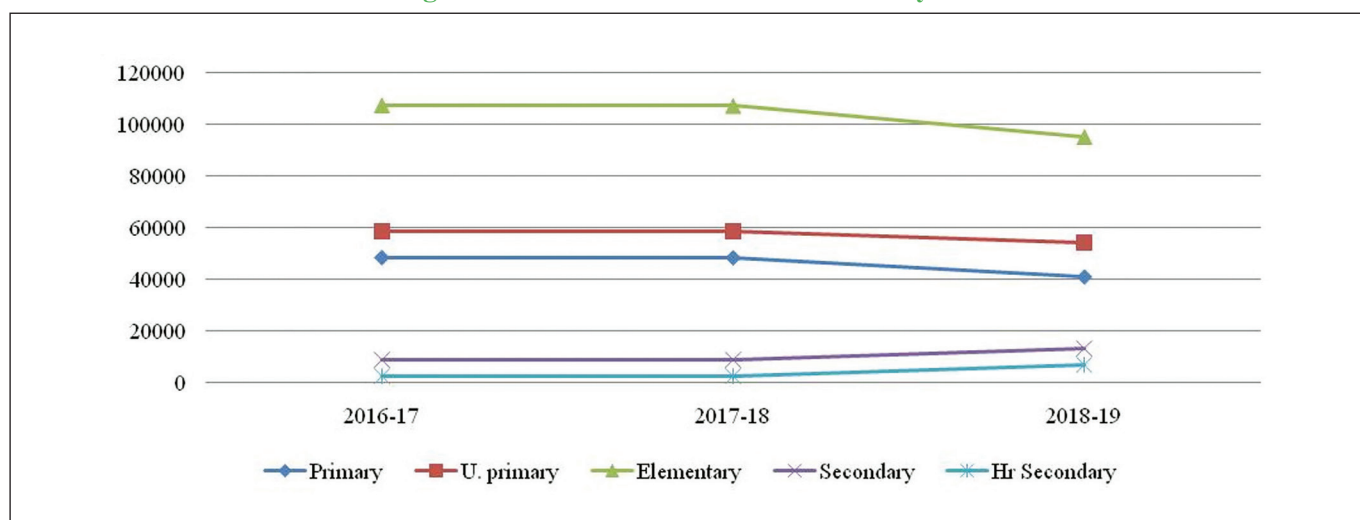
Lab Type	Percentage	Lab Type	Percentage	Lab Type	Percentage
Physics	14.24	Computer	19.79	Geography	3.47
Chemistry	14.12	Maths	7.29	Home Science	3.24
Biology	13.54	Language	3.01	Psychology	1.04

Source: The U-DISE School Education India 2018-19

The Teachers

There are 115339 teachers in the schools managed by the Department of Education. The total number of teachers was 118557 in the year 2016-17; it increased though only marginally in the year 2017-18, but has decreased by 2.83 per cent in the year 2018-19. The number of teachers in the primary schools has decreased by 15.4 per cent, in the upper primary schools by 7.8 per cent

and in the elementary schools by 11.3 per cent. In the secondary and higher secondary schools, the number of teachers has increased - by about 49 and 195 per cent, respectively. This increase in the number of teachers in the secondary and higher secondary schools has little effect on the total number of teachers in the state because they constitute about 6 and 3 per cent of the total number of teachers in the DoE managed schools.

Figure 11.5: Number of teachers over the years

Table 11.28: Number of teachers over the years (DoE)

Year	Primary	Upper primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
2016-17	48494	58827	107321	8931	2305	118557
2017-18	48409	58681	107090	9169	2439	118698
2018-19	40996	54220	95216	13312	6811	115339

Note: Elementary teachers include primary and upper primary teachers

Pupil-Teacher-Ratio: Except for the higher secondary sections, the pupil-teacher-ratio (PTR) in the state has improved over the years. In the primary section it was about 34 students per teacher, in the year 2013-14, but it has come down to about 30 in 2018-19. In the upper primary, elementary and secondary sections the PTRs were about 48, 42 and 74 respectively in the year 2013-14; they decreased to become 41, 36 and 57 respectively

in the year 2018-19. In the higher secondary sections it has increased from about 51 in the year 2013-14 to 74 in the year 2018-19. As a result of the increase in the PTR at the higher secondary level, the overall PTR has not decreased much – only from about 44 in 2013-14 to about 41 in 2018-19. As is evident from the table below the PTR in the higher sections is higher than in the lower sections.

Table 11.29: Pupil-Teacher-Ratio

	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Overall
2013-14	34.1	47.8	41.6	74.3	50.8	44.1
2014-15	33.1	47.9	41.1	81.9	79.0	46.1
2015-16	31.7	43.8	38.4	69.9	86.1	43.0
2016-17	30.1	41.2	36.3	62.5	76.7	40.6
2017-18	29.1	41.5	36.0	66.4	87.3	41.3
2018-19	29.6	40.6	35.8	57.3	73.7	40.6

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2018-19

Quality of Education

In order to assess the learning-levels of the students of government and government-aided schools, the National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted

throughout the country in November 2017 for Classes 3, 5 and 8. The survey-tools used multiple test booklets with 45 questions for Classes III and V and 60 questions for Class VIII in Mathematics, Language, Sciences and Social Sciences. The competence-based test question

reflected the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT which have recently been incorporated in the RTE Act by the Government of India. Along with the test items, questionnaires pertaining to the students, teachers and schools were also used (<http://www.ncert.nic.in/programmes/NAS/SRC.html>). This survey was conducted in all the districts of Jharkhand.

The National Achievement Survey of 2017, found out

an impressive improvement in the learning-outcomes of the students of classes 3, 5 and 8 in all the subjects in which tests were conducted. Except for mathematics of class VIII, the students of all classes in all the subjects have improved their performance in the year 2017, in comparison to their learning-level in the year 2015. The improvement in their average performance varies between 46 per cent and 6 per cent. The students usually perform better in Languages than in Mathematics.

Table 11.30: Average Performance of the students in NAS in 2015 and 2017.

Class	Subject	2015	2017	Percentage of improvement
III	Languages	48	70.05	45.9
III	Mathematics	50	66.00	32.0
V	Languages	46	61.29	33.2
V	Mathematics	47	56.47	20.1
V	Environmental Studies	47	64.36	36.9
VIII	Languages	48	61.00	27.1
VIII	Mathematics	52	51.05	-1.8
VIII	Science	50	53.00	6.0
VIII	Social Sciences	51	54.00	5.9

Source: NCERT.

Government’s Initiatives to Improve the Enrolment, Retention and Quality of School Education in Jharkhand

1. In order to reduce the drop-out of the schools, a blueprint for ‘zero dropout panchayats’ in Jharkhand was laid in the year 2016-17. Till now 1828 panchayats of the state have been declared ‘zero dropout panchayats’ which means that the rate of school-dropouts from these panchayats has become nil. A third-party social audit was done to check the success of the scheme which revealed that a total of 16699 schools in the state are ‘zero dropout schools’ as of now.
2. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is a good initiative to reduce the gender-disparity in the schools. It provides quality-education through the residential mode for the difficult-to-reach girl children. At present the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is being run in 203 educationally backward blocks of the state where classes from Std. VI to Std. XII are held. Classes from all the three major streams viz. Arts, Commerce and Science have been specially arranged for students

here. Approximately eighty thousand girl students are currently studying in these schools where they are being educated ‘free of cost’. Amongst the fifty-seven blocks where the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is not in existence, the state government is running residential schools which have been established on lines similar to that of the Kasturba Vidyalayas. Approximately seven thousand girls are studying in these schools. All these schools have been equipped with gym and wi-fi. In the current financial year the “ICT @ school Programme”, has been started in these schools under which smart classes and computer education are being provided to students. In order to accelerate the learning levels of students and to equip them with the knowledge of information technology, the girls of these schools have been provided with tablets.

3. Jharkhand Balika Awasiya Vidyalaya is special programme of the state Government to promote Girls’ Education in Jharkhand. These schools are established in total 57 blocks where no Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas were sanctioned by GoI with full financial support by the state

government in the year 2015-16. On the basis of KGBV guidelines and norms, girls are getting free education as well as residential facilities from class VI to X. Approximately seventeen thousand girls are studying in these schools. All these schools have been equipped with gym and wi-fi and other facilities based on KGBV.

4. Model School: State Government has setup 89 Model English medium schools in block headquarter. These schools are running from class VI to XII as co-education. Admission in class VI is based on admission test conducted by the Jharkhand Academic Council. There are 40 seats for admission in class VI sanctioned in each model schools. Now Department of SE&L has proposed to convert it into residential school at division/district level.
5. Samarth Awasiye Vidyalaya: A total of twenty Samarth Awasiye Vidyalayas of special category have been set up in the different districts of Jharkhand. In eighteen out of these twenty schools, education from classes I to VIII is being provided to the children affected from naxal activities, children with single-parent and orphans. One hundred students are admitted in each of these schools. Apart from it, one residential school each, has been established in the two districts of Jharkhand viz. Ranchi and West Singhbhum for the girl children who have been victims of trafficking. Education from class one to eight is being given to the girls of these two schools also.
6. In order to promote ICT (Information Communication Technology) and computer based education, the ICT School Programme is being successfully executed in 465 Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. In 240 government elementary schools arrangements have been made for 'Computer Aided Learning (CAL). The process of coverage of ICT School Programme is under process in the 202 newly constructed secondary schools and 308 higher secondary schools.
7. To initiate quality-education at the school level, a meaningful initiative has been taken up by the state government. In order to assess the learning levels of the students, the Jharkhand Academic Council, for the first time, has organized Board examinations for the students of class eight. This has been conducted in 13593 schools in all the twenty-four districts of Jharkhand. The idea was to assess the academic potential of the eighth grade students in the government run schools of the state. The objective behind this exercise was not only to assess the actual learning-levels of students but also to make arrangements for their remedial education.
8. Many effective steps have been taken up by the government to improve the work culture of the Jharkhand Academic Council. For the first time OMR based examinations were conducted in February 2019 for classes VIII, IX and XI. In order to get rid of duplicate and fake certificates, mark-sheets and original certificates of students who have matriculated between the years 2008 to 2017 were stored in digital lockers. This is being considered as one of the significant initiatives taken by the government for student-welfare. For the first time, all the students of Std. IX and Std. XI for Session 2018-19 were registered online for the purpose of examination. Payment of examination fees was made cashless. Steps are also being taken for the arrangements of online-registration of students where online-registration-receipts can be made easily available to them.
9. In order to ensure free and fair examinations, all matriculation and intermediate board exams in the year 2018 were conducted under the vigilance of CCTV cameras. This practice shall continue in the years ahead. Initiatives have already been taken to completely digitalize the working mechanism of the Jharkhand Academic Council. A state level competitive exam viz. Akansha – 2018-20 was also organized. Arrangements have been made for receiving online applications for the affiliations of schools and universities of the state. In addition to it, the database of teachers employed in the government-schools of the state is also being made available online.
10. A scheme named 'E-Vidyavahini' has been initiated under the aegis of 'gyanoday' Scheme with an initial budget of one hundred and twenty crore rupees. This scheme is being implemented and controlled by the Jharkhand Academic Council in collaboration with the JAP-IT and NIC. Inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of the state on September 14, 2018, all officials of

the state educational department come under it. The entire scheme is being run by the cooperation of DEO/DSE/BEEO, BRC/CRC and SMC. The updated and verified data of twenty-one thousand schools is available online through it. A live daily update of relevant data can be tracked by any district official at the Deputy Commissioner's office or at the state headquarters.

11. **SATHE-E:** With an objective to convert Jharkhand into a model state for education and also to build academic competitiveness, the NITI Aayog selected Jharkhand for its Sath-E project in 2017-18. This programme is being implemented in the aspirational districts of the state under the tripartite agreement between Niti Ayog, Government of Jharkhand and BCG. A survey conducted by the NCERT, Tata Trust, Gates Foundation and the NITI Aayog in 2018 revealed that there has been a continuous improvement in the quality of education in these districts. The Niti Ayog has also appreciated Jharkhand for this in the national steering group (NSG).
12. **Gyan Setu:** To enhance the academic achievements of the students studying in classes one to nine, a programme named 'Gyan Setu' is being implemented in all the districts of the state. Under this programme, around one lakh teachers and two thousand block resource persons (BRC) and Circle Resource Persons have been trained and five types of guidelines containing instructions have been published to suit the needs of the information-seekers of the programme. This programme is being implemented under the supervision of the deputy commissioners with an active participation of Jharkhand Education Project Council (JPEC), JCERT, and BCG.
13. **Chief Minister's Educational Tour Programme:** It was under this scheme that for the first time in the financial year 2017-19, the students of the government schools in the state toured places like Mysore, Delhi, Agra, Bengaluru and Puri. Around 3567 students were included under it. In the Financial year 2018-19, four thousand students went on an educational tour on four routes i.e. Hatia-Delhi-Amritsar, Hatia-Delhi-Jaipur, Hatia-Hyderabad and Hatia-Bengaluru-Mysore. Under the scheme of the Chief Minister's Educational Tour in the year 2018-19, a team of one hundred and six teachers were sent to tour the states of Delhi, Haryana, Telangana and Rajasthan.
14. A national level-art festival was organized on June 03, 2018 in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. The students of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Bundu became national champions by securing the first position in scenic art competition. The Government of India awarded the winning team with a cash prize of Rs. 1,25,000 and a trophy.
15. Six students and one teacher-supervisor from the state were selected for the Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Programme. It was for the first time that students from the state participated in it from May 10-21, 2018. The Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Programme has been started by the Japan Science and Technology Agency which is one of the modern research institutions of Japan built with an objective to promote innovation in the field of science and technology.
16. A national level-inter-school Band Competition was organized in New Delhi on January 15, 2018 by the Union Government. W. John Multipurpose High School, Piska, Nagri in the boys' category and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Ormanjhi, Ranchi in the girls' category emerged as winners. Both the teams from the state were awarded with a cash amount of 20,000 rupees each and a trophy by the Central Government.
17. Jharkhand had an outstanding performance in the 'Clean School Competition' in the year 2017-18. A total of 52 schools were awarded at the national level out of which three schools were from Jharkhand. Jharkhand stood 'third' amongst all the states and fourth amongst states and Union Territories. Jharkhand secured the first position amongst eastern and north-eastern states. In the parameters of cleanliness, 212 schools of the state secured five star grading, 2008 schools four star grading, 13892 schools three star grading and 4381 schools two star grading. Schools securing five star grades were given a prize of one lakh rupees and those securing four stars were given a prize of 50,000 rupees by the state government. The then Chief Minister of the state personally gave away those prizes. This was a unique inspirational award of its kind given by any state government which is being appreciated and adopted by other states of the country.

18. Clean School Awards for the year 2018-19 have not yet been announced at the national level. However, to constantly encourage the schools of the state for the same, it has been felt that such awards be announced at the state level so that more number of schools are inspired to perform well on the parameters of cleanliness and hygiene. Keeping this in mind, the Mukhya-mantri Clean School Award has been announced. Under this scheme, all schools of the state government, government-aided schools and private schools are eligible for participation. This award will be given at both the state and block level. 263 schools at the block level 119 schools at the state level will be selected for this purpose. To participate in the competition, schools have to fill all primary information online in the prescribed format. Each school will have to register itself by downloading Mukhya-manti Swacch Vidyalaya Puraskar app from the Google Play store.
19. In order to help meritorious students to prepare for the medical and engineering entrance exams, a program named 'Akansha' was started in the year 2016-17 by the school education and literacy department of the government. Under the given program students are provided free boarding facilities, competent teachers for guidance, books and other study material. Students are selected for the program through an entrance examination. Encouraging results have been obtained through the Akansha program. In the year 2018 and 2019, forty students admitted under the program secured success in various competitive exams.

Name of Examination	No of students
National Eligibility Entrance Exam (NIT 2018)	04
JEE Mains 2018	20
JEE Mains 2019	23

20. The Sakshar Bharat Program was started in the state with the objective to achieve eighty percent literacy in the state. The other objective was to reduce the gender disparity in literacy to a minimum of ten percent. Initially, the program was started in only four districts of the state viz. Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Dumka. After this thirteen more districts of the state viz. Pakur, Gharwa, Girdih, Sahebganj, Godda, Chatra,

Palamu, Koderma, Deoghar, West Singhbhum, Lohardaga, Gumla and Bokaro were included into it. According to the 2011 Census, there were 2845086 male illiterates and 5473458 female illiterates in the state. Out of these, in the nineteen districts of the state, (apart from Simdega, West Singhbhum, Sarikela-Kharsawah, Jamtara and Khunti) 1465524 males and 2562983 females have been made literate till the year 2017. Now the programme has been discontinued from April 2018.

21. The state government is very serious to improve the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Eighty-two percent is the average enrolment under the scheme. A centralized kitchen has been established in West Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Bokaro districts of the state. Powers to set up centralized kitchens in urban areas have been vested to the deputy commissioners.
22. In order to check the dropout rate of girl students from the schools, all the girl students who have passed class five belonging to the SC and ST communities are given an amount of Rs.2000 in the form of term-deposits on their enrolment to higher classes. Around sixty-eight thousand girl-students are being benefited under this scheme.
23. Under the School Kit Scheme, the state government is making available a school kit containing a school bag, note-books, writing material and a pair of socks and shoes to all the school going students of classes one to eight. There are thirty lakhs student beneficiaries of this scheme.
24. In order to encourage female education at the secondary and higher secondary levels, all girl-students studying in government schools of the state (from Classes IX to XII), irrespective of the category to which they belong, are being provided with uniform, course books and copies. This has been implemented from the financial year 2015-16. Around 2.50 lakh girl students are being benefited from this scheme annually. A total amount of 45 crores is spent on this scheme.
25. Free and compulsory education under the Right to Education Act, 2009 is being duly complied with in the state. This Act has been adopted by the government of Jharkhand after a notification no. 10/2010/1291 dated May 11, 2011 was issued by

the Governor of Jharkhand. It has been specified in Chapter IV, clause (c), sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of Section 2 that a school shall admit in Class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five percent, of the strength of that class, children belonging to the weaker sections and the disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till they have completed their education. 362 schools of the state are having facilities for admission as per the above regulation in the current year. Twenty-five percent seats are reserved at the entry level in these schools as per the above norms against which 11091 children have been admitted.

26. To enforce the Right to Education Act, 2009 various measures have been taken by the state government. According to the departmental resolution no. 629 dated 25-04-2019, a district-level-committee under the chairmanship of the deputy commissioner has been formed for the purpose of giving recognition to the private schools of the state.
27. The NCERT notified subject-wise learning outcomes for Classes I to VIII has been adopted by the state. A no-detention policy up till class VIII has been adopted by the state. As per the notification circulated vide letter no. 726 dated 14-05-2019, there shall be regular examinations at the end of every academic year. If a child fails he will not be promoted to the next higher class but will be given an opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the date of the declaration of the result.
28. Out of 3974095 sets of books ordered for Classes I to VIII, 98.64 percent of books have been received at the Block-level. But, out of 1464051 sets of books ordered of classes IX-XII, only
32. Infrastructural Development has taken place in the Schools as per the details below:

	Number	Percentage
Total No. of Schools	35447	
Schools With Boys' Toilet	35117	99.06
Schools With Girls' Toilet	35244	99.42
Schools With Permanent Drinking Water Facility	34652	97.75
Schools With Hand Washing Facility	11934	33.67
Schools With Functional Electricity	24491	69.09

For the first time, benches and desks have been made

- thirty-six percent books were received at the Block level.
 29. For the convenience of the students with the background of tribal and regional languages, course books have been designed and published in five tribal languages viz. Mundari, Ho, Santhali, Kharia and Kudugh and two regional languages viz. Odissi and Bengali. This has been done to apprise the students with their mother tongue before they join the mainstream medium of instruction.
 30. To inculcate a reading habit among the students, a monthly magazine named 'Pankh' is published. Ten copies of this magazine are given in each of the schools on a monthly basis. This magazine has been widely appreciated by the students. This magazine is being published at the central level since February, 2017.
 31. A number of vocational programmes, targeting wholesome education among the school students, are being run under the aegis of the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JPEC). In the financial year 2015-16, vocational courses were started in five trends from from Class IX onwards in 53 schools. In the subsequent year, it was introduced in two more trends in 107 schools. In the financial year 2018-19, 55 more schools were incorporated into it.
Annual exams are being conducted by the Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi for the students enrolled in the vocational courses. Written exams of these programmes are evaluated by the Jharkhand Academic Council, Ranchi, whereas the practical exams are conducted by the Skill Council, a related unit of the NSDC, New Delhi. 19892 students have been enrolled in 7 vocational courses.
- available in all the government-run-schools of the state.

33. Jharkhand had an outstanding performance in the ‘Clean School Competition’ in the year 2017-18. A total of 52 schools were awarded at the national level among which three schools were from Jharkhand. Jharkhand stood ‘third’ amongst all the states and fourth amongst the states and the Union Territories. Jharkhand secured the first position amongst the eastern and north-eastern states. In the parameters of cleanliness, 212 schools of the state secured a five star grade, 2008 schools a four star grade, 13892 schools a three star grade and 4381 schools a two star grade. Schools securing five star grades were given a prize of one lakh rupees and those securing four stars were given a prize of 50,000 rupees by the state government. The then Chief Minister of the state personally gave away those prizes. This was a unique inspirational award of its kind given by any state government which is appreciated and also adopted by the other states of the country.
34. Clean School Awards for the year 2018-19 have not yet been announced at the national level. However, to constantly encourage the schools of the state for the same, it has been felt that such awards be announced at the state level so that more number of schools are inspired to perform well on the parameters of cleanliness and hygiene. Keeping this in mind, the Mukhya mantri Clean School Award has been announced. Under this scheme, all the schools of the state government, government-aided schools and private schools are eligible for participation. This award will be given at both the state and the block levels. 263 schools at the block-level and 119 schools at the state-level will be selected for this purpose. To participate in the competition, schools have to fill in all primary information online in the prescribed format. Each school will have to register itself by downloading Mukhyamanti Swacch Vidyalaya Puraskar app from the Google Play store.
35. In order to help meritorious students to prepare for the medical and engineering entrance examinations, a programme named ‘Akansha’ was started in the year 2016-17 by the school education and literacy department of the government. Under the given programme students are provided with free boarding facilities, competent teachers for guidance, books and other study

material. Students are selected for the programme through an entrance examination. Encouraging results have been obtained through the Akansha programme. In the year 2018 and 2019, forty students admitted under the programme secured success in the various competitive exams.

Name of the Examination	No. of students
National Eligibility Entrance Exam (NIT 2018)	04
JEE Mains 2018	20
JEE Mains 2019	23

36. The Sakshar Bharat Programme was started in the state with the objective to achieve eighty per cent literacy in the state. The other objective was to reduce the gender-disparity in literacy to a minimum of ten per cent. Initially, the programme was started only in four districts of the state viz. Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Dumka. Later thirteen more districts of the state viz. Pakur, Gharwa, Girdih, Sahebganj, Godda, Chatra, Palamau, Koderma, Deoghar, West Singhbhum, Lohardaga, Gumla and Bokaro were included into it. According to the 2011 Census, there were 2845086 male illiterates and 5473458 female illiterates in the state. Out of these, in the nineteen districts of the state, (apart from Simdega, West Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Jamtara and Khunti) 1465524 males and 2562983 females have been made literate till the year 2017.
37. The state-government is very serious about improving the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Eighty-two per cent is the average enrolment under the scheme. A centralized kitchen has been established in West Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Bokaro. The deputy commissioners have been vested with powers to set up centralized kitchens in the urban areas.

Higher Education in Jharkhand

According to the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2018-19, Jharkhand has 25 Universities constituting about 2.5 per cent of the universities of the country. Ten of these universities are state public universities and 9 of them are state private universities. Jharkhand has neither any open university nor any dual mode university.

Table 11.31: Distribution of Universities in Jharkhand

Types of Universities	Jharkhand	All India	Proportion
Central University	1	46	2.17
Central Open University	0	1	0.00
Institute of National Importance	4	127	3.15
State Public University	10	371	2.70
Institute under State Legislature's Act	0	5	0.00
State Open University	0	14	0.00
State Private University	9	304	2.96
State Private Open University	0	1	0.00
Deemed University Government	0	34	0.00
Deemed University Government Aided	0	10	0.00
Deemed University Private	1	80	1.25
Grand Total	25	993	2.52

Source: The all India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2018-19

An important indicator of access to higher education is the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). Though it has improved over the years it is still far below the national average. The GER for Jharkhand was only 7.5 per cent in 2010-11; it increased to 19 per cent in the year 2018-19. It, however, is still below the national GER of 26.3 per cent. The GER of Jharkhand is about 27 per cent

less than the national average; for males it is about 26 per cent and for females, it is about 29 per cent less than the national average. For the SC and ST population also, GER of the state is significantly below the national average. Hence enhancing GER at the higher educational institutions is a major challenge for Jharkhand.

Table 11.32: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (18-23 Years)

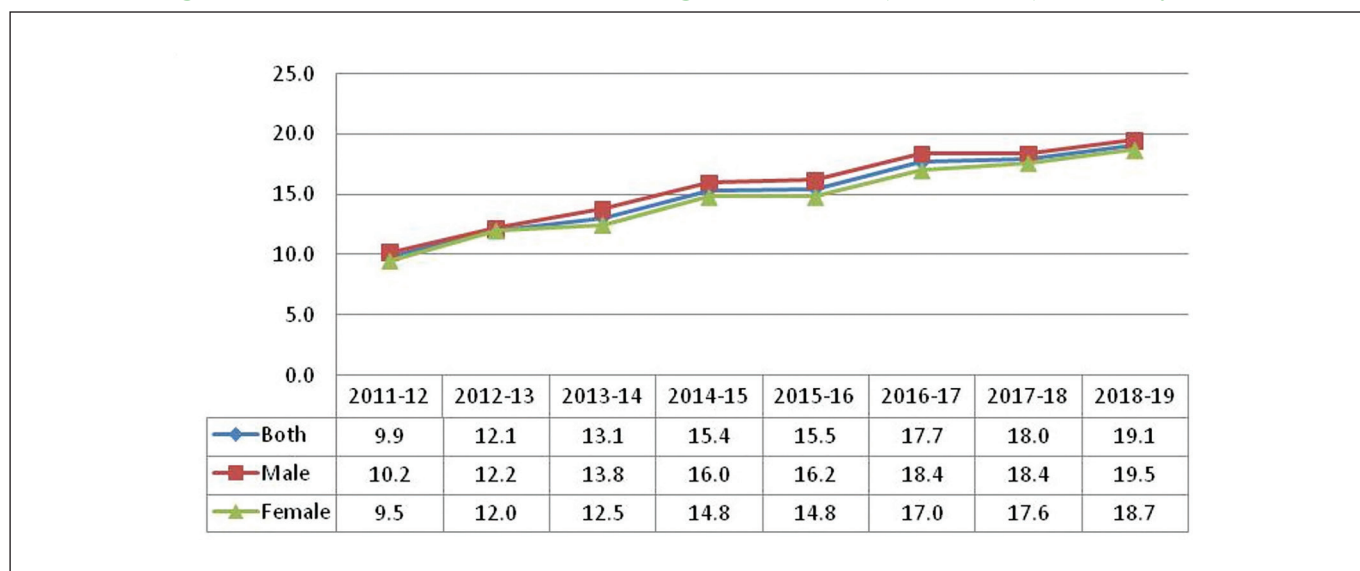
	All Categories			SC			ST		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Jharkhand	19.5	18.7	19.1	17.0	14.8	15.9	13.4	14.0	13.7
All India	26.3	26.4	26.3	22.7	23.3	23.0	17.9	16.5	17.2
Gap between Jharkhand and India	25.86	29.17	27.38	25.11	36.48	30.87	25.14	15.15	20.35

Source: The all India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2018-19

The enrolment of both the males and females has increased in the last eight years. The GER of the males has increased from 10.2 to 19.5 and that of the females

has increased from 9.5 to 18.7 in between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

Figure 11.6 : Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (18-23 Years) over the years

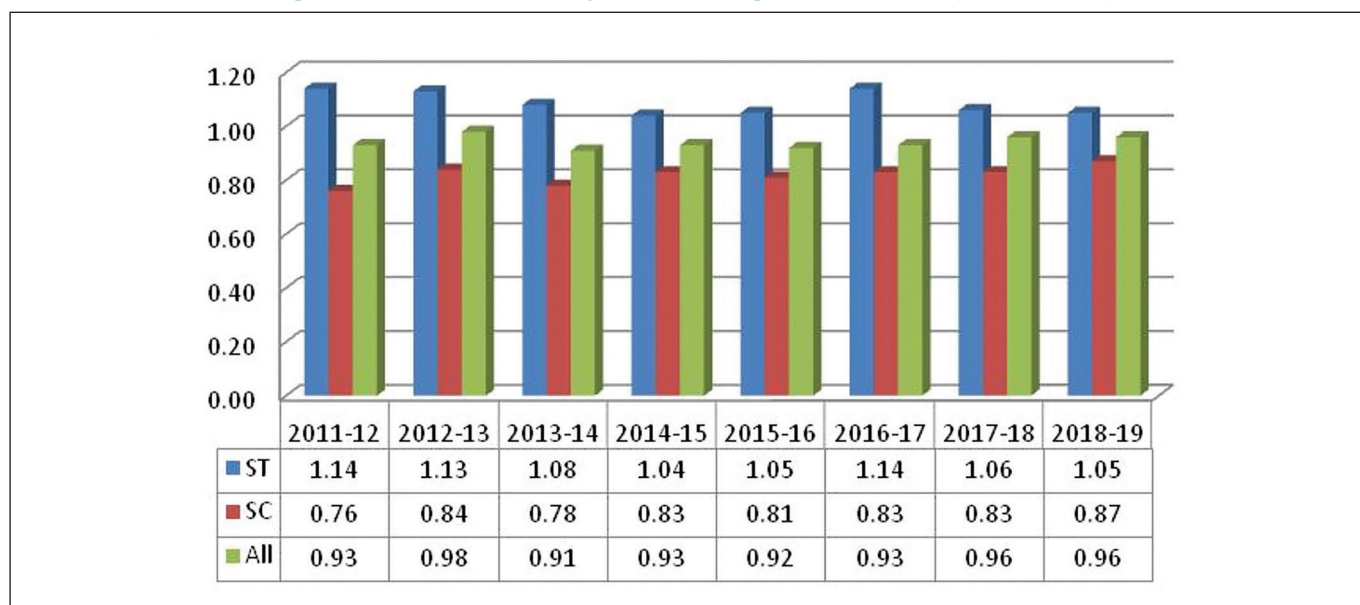


Source: The all India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report (2010-11 to 2017-18)

There is a gender-disparity in higher education. Except for the STs, the gender-parity-index has remained less than 1 for all including the SCs. The gender-disparity, however, has gradually reduced. The gender-parity-

index for all the communities has improved from 0.93 to 0.96 and for SCs from 0.76 to 0.87 between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

Figure 11.7: Gender Parity Index in Higher Education (18-23 Years)



Source: The all India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report, 2018-19

Pupil-Teacher-Ratio in Higher Education

A major challenge for Jharkhand has been its high pupil-teacher-ratio in higher educational institutions. The pupil-teacher-ratio in the universities and colleges of Jharkhand is relatively high when compared to the all-India average. For instance, in 2018-19, the pupil-teacher ratio in the regular-mode colleges and universities of Jharkhand was 73, which is more than double than the all

India ratio of 29. Overall, for all the higher educational institutes in the state, the pupil-teacher-ratio stood at 54, compared to the national average of 24. Generally, the smaller student-faculty ratio ensures better learning outcomes. Hence, strengthening the student-faculty ratio in the higher educational institutions should be one of the priorities of the government to improve the quality of higher education in India.

Table 11.33: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Higher Education (in regular mode)

	All Institutions	University & Colleges	University & its Constituent Units
Jharkhand	54	73	29
All India	24	29	18

Source: The all India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report, 2018-19

Number of Colleges and average enrolment

Jharkhand has 313 colleges as per the last round of AISHE 2018-19. This is close to 1 per cent of the total number of colleges in the country. Jharkhand has a low college-density; there are only 8 colleges per one lakh

youth population between 18 to 23 years. In India, there are 28 colleges per lakh population. Due to the paucity of colleges, the average enrolment per college is very high. While at the all India-level there are 693 students per college, in Jharkhand there are 1875 students per college in Jharkhand.

Table 11.34: No of Colleges per lakh population and Average Enrolment per College

	No. of Colleges	Colleges per lakh population	Average Enrolment per College
Jharkhand	313	8	1875
All India	39931	28	693

Source: The all India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report, 2018-19

Hostel Facilities for Students Pursuing Higher Education

Hostels facilitate students of the remote parts of the state as well as those coming from other parts of the country

to pursue higher education. During 2018-19, Jharkhand had 549 such hostels with an intake-capacity of 72,561 students. There were 306 boys’ hostels and 228 girls’ hostels in the state in the year 2018-19.

Table 11.35: Hostel Facilities for Students Pursuing Higher Education

	Boys’ Hostels			Girls’ Hostels			Other Hostels		
	Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing
Jharkhand	306	44441	35705	228	27276	18187	15	844	506
All India Proportion	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3

Source: The all India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report, 2018-19

State-Action-Plans to Enhance Higher Education

1. Approval has been granted for the establishment of womens’ universities in twelve districts, model universities in thirteen districts and one degree university in 27 Assembly constituencies of the state.
2. Twenty-Five thousand youth were given employment through the first Employment Fair organised by the department of education of the state and a total of one lakh twenty-seven thousand youth were employed through the second Employment Fair under the aegis of Skill Summit.
3. In order to make the optimum utilization of the basic infrastructural facilities in the institutes of

higher learning in the state, apart from the normal timing, an evening section has been started in the institutions of higher learning. Currently, 13294 students are obtaining higher education in the evening-shift classes.

4. In order to educate the people of the state about astronomy a planetarium has been newly constructed in Ranchi. Apart from it, mini planetariums are being constructed in Deoghar and Dumka too.
5. In order to make the students studying in the technical institutions of the state more skilled, a T-SDI lab has been set up in five polytechnic institutions and a centre of excellence has been established at the BIT, Sindri.

6. In order to help students gain maximum benefits from lectures delivered in the universities, approval for the establishment of a Multi-Purpose Examination Hall with a total investment cost of Rs. 204.95 crores has been granted in twenty-one districts of the state
7. The NAAC Accreditation of the state-run colleges and universities is being done. Till now ninety-six colleges/universities of the state have been accredited by NAAC. The state government aims to get the NAAC Accreditation of the remaining seventeen affiliated colleges done in the current financial year.

Vocational and Technical Education

1. In 2013-14, there were thirty Polytechnic Institutions in the state which had a total of 8820 seats. This number has increased to forty-three by 2018-19 in which there is a total of 11,575 seats. Apart from it, the number of seats in the engineering institutes run in the government, private or public-partnership mode were 5854 which increased to 9433 in the year 2018-19.
2. The foundation-stone for the Jharkhand Technical University was laid down by the honourable President of India on January 09, 2016. The university has started functioning from the academic session 2018-19.
3. The State Womens' Engineering College has been established in Gola, (Ramgarh). Classes will begin from the academic session 2020-21. Plans for the construction of State Engineering College, Koderma and State Engineering College, Palamau have been approved. The construction of these colleges is expected to be completed by the year 2020-21.
4. A Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme is being run in six engineering colleges/deemed universities of Jharkhand by the government of India with the support from the World Bank
5. The classes of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Ranchi are being run at NIT, Jamshedpur through the support of the government of India, state govt. and private collaborators. 66.69 acres of land have been made available by the state-government free of cost for the establishment of IIIT in Ranchi.

The Academic Block of the Jharkhand Technical University has been made available to the IIIT for holding its classes as an alternative arrangement till its permanent campus is constructed.

Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society

6. One hundred and Fifty Five skill training centres are currently active under the various programmes run by the Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society. Their objective is to train 1,13,460 trainees annually.
7. At present, 1,80,521, youths have been registered under the Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society.
8. The Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society by organizing the Skill Summit-2018 and Momentum Jharkhand distributed appointment letters to 26,684 youths trained under the various skill-development programmes of the different departments. A total of 11,048 youths trained under Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society were a part of it.
9. The state was chosen to be included in the Limca Book of Records for training 26,684 youths under the various skill-development programmes and subsequently giving them letters for employment.
10. The state was given the SKOCH AWARD (Skill Development Platinum Award) for training 26,684 youths under the various skill development programmes and subsequently giving them letters for employment.
11. A total of 1,06,619 youths were given appointment letters after their employment in the private sectors in the Global Skill Summit, 2019. Out of these 44,649 are skilled youths trained under the Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society.
12. Participants from Jharkhand secured silver medals in the India Skills – 2018 organized at the national level by the NSDC for participation in World Skills – 2019.
13. Employability Excellence with College Education and Learning (EXCEL)
With the objective of providing soft skills and managerial skills to the students studying in the listed colleges of the state, an Employability Excellence with College Education and Learning (EXCEL) programme has been started in

Jharkhand for the first time in the country.

14. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Skill Centre (Mega Skill Centre)

With the objective of providing employment-oriented-skill training to a large number of people under the various state level programmes, a Deen dayal Upadhyaya Skill Centre (Mega Skill Centre) of 25,000 sq.ft. is being established in all the districts of the state. Currently, twenty-three Deen Dayal Skill Centres have started.

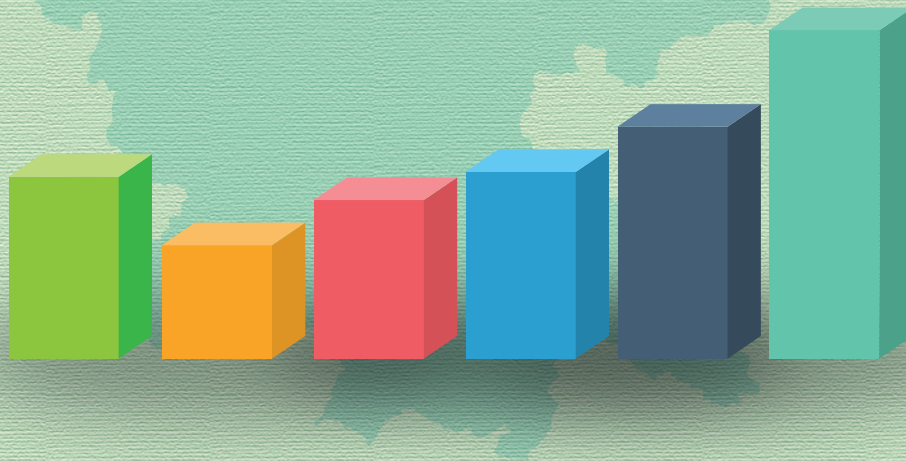
Conclusion

The State, over the years, has made progress in most of the indicators of educational development. In most of

these indicators the gaps between males and females, between rural and urban areas, between the state and the all India average and among different social communities have narrowed down over the years. The literacy rate of Jharkhand had increased from 66.4 percent in 2011-12 to 71.8 per cent in 2017-18. The gender parity in literacy has also improved. According to the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2018-19, Jharkhand has 25 Universities constituting about 2.5 per cent of the universities of the country. Ten of these universities are state public universities and 9 of them are state private universities. The state has made some progress in this front also.

XII

HEALTH



The objective of this chapter is to critically assess the current health status, performance and progress of the state in terms of various health indicators such as infant mortality rate, maternal health and malnutrition etc. The chapter also makes a comparative analysis (improvement and progress) of various on-going preventive measures taken by the state government over a period of time. It provides a detailed analysis and interpretation of the findings and feedback from the data collected, which can be helpful in systematic public health decision making. The chapter also endeavours to capture the current loopholes and disparity which exists with regards to health infrastructure among rural and urban areas and between communities, followed by recommendations to expedite access to quality health care facilities.

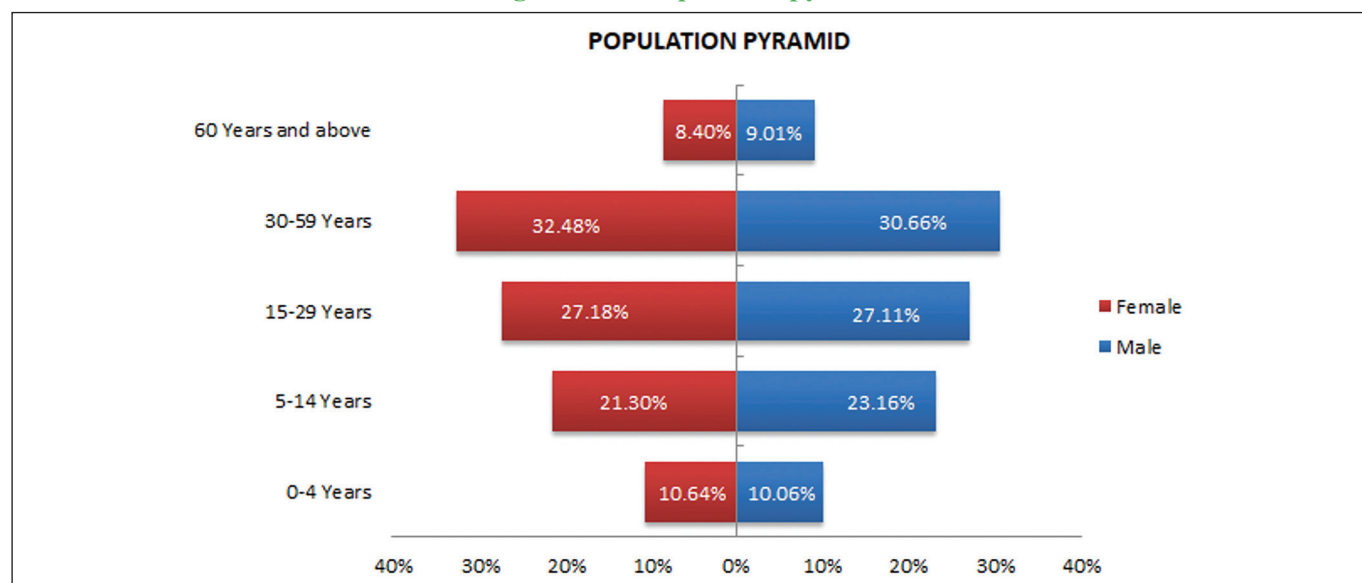
DEMOGRAPHY

The age and sex structure of the population of Jharkhand, as depicted in the population-pyramid¹ given below, indicates that the fertility rate is low and the life expectancy is high. The bulge around the centre of the pyramid indicates that the state population is mostly dominated by young people and people in the age group 30-60.

It can be inferred from the pyramid that the job opportunities in the state must grow at a fast pace to economically engage the working age population and to take advantage of the demographic dividend.

Medical services and healthcare are to be improved for the elderly people also as the population is going to age in the coming years. These key inferences hold influence over the socio-economic well-being of the state.

Figure 12.1: Population pyramid



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation 2019

FERTILITY RATE

TFR indicates the average number of children likely to be born to a woman during her reproductive span of 15-49 years. Where in the replacement-level is the number of children required to replace the parents, after accounting for mortalities, skewed sex ratio, infant mortality, etc. population starts dropping below this level.

The TFR of 2.1 is considered as the replacement-level. The total fertility-rate (TFR) in Jharkhand though has declined from 3.31 in 2005-06 to 2.55 in 2015-16 it is

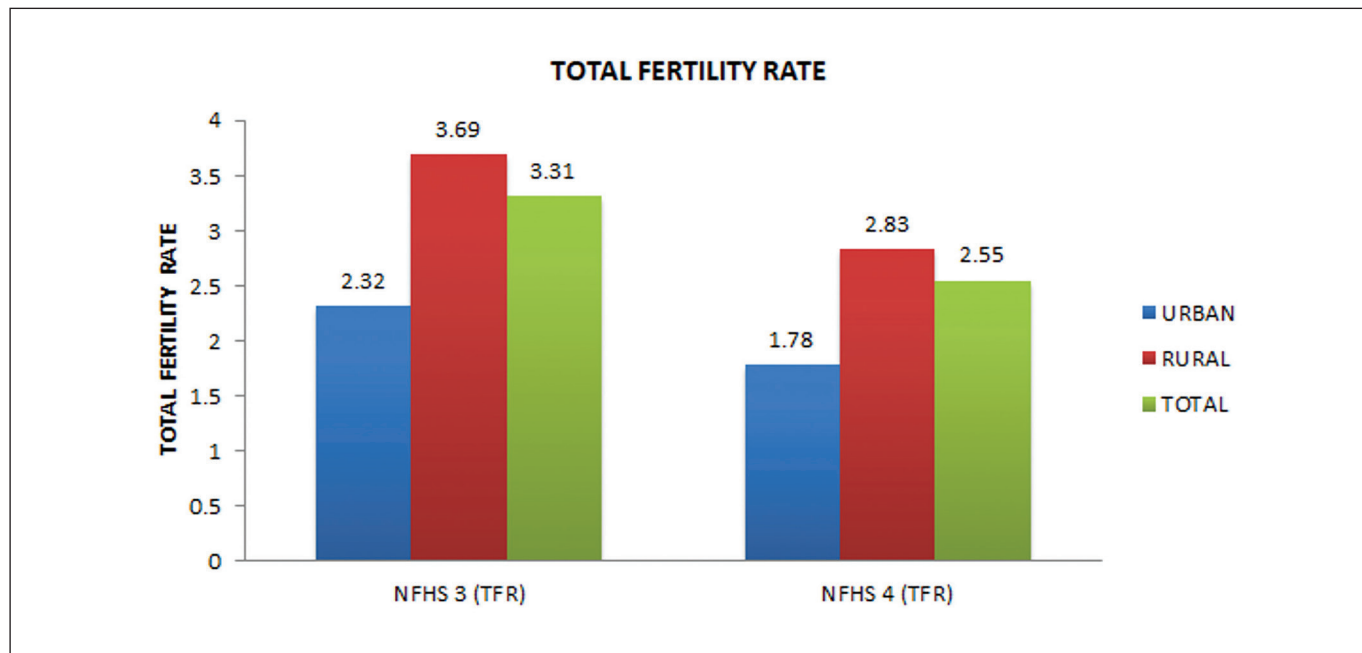
far above the replacement-level-fertility. The fertility-rate of Jharkhand is much higher than that of the national average also which is 2.2 at present. There is a clear divide between the rural and urban and urban areas. The fertility of the rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas. The fertility rate of rural areas is 2.8 children per woman of reproductive age, which is almost one child more than that in the urban areas. The fertility rate in urban areas of Jharkhand is 1.78, less than the replacement levels.

¹ Population pyramid shows the distribution of males and females in different age categories. The study of population-pyramid is imperative to have a comprehensive understanding of the demographic-dividend and for the efficient allocation of resources towards child care, schooling, health care for the elderly people etc.

The crude birth-rate is a statistical value which along with the crude death-rate can be used to measure the growth or decline of a population. The crude-birth-rate

is so called because it does not take into consideration the age or sex dissimilarities among the population.

Figure 12.2: Total Fertility Rate in the urban and the rural areas

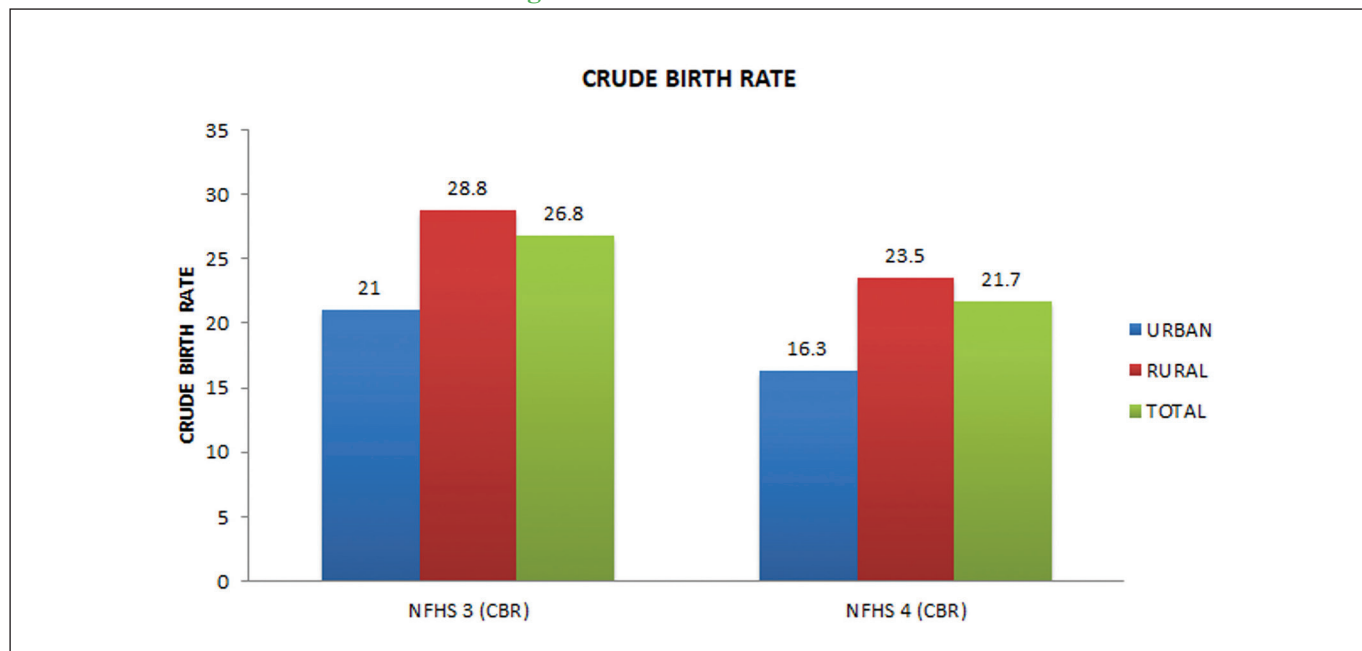


Source: NFHS-3 & NFHS-

The Crude birth rates in the excess of 30 per 1,000 are considered high, and the rates below 18 per 1,000 are considered low. The crude birth rate in Jharkhand was 26.8 per thousand in the year 2005-06 (NFHS-III). It declined to 21.7 per thousand in 2015-16 (NFHS-IV). The crude birth rate has declined in both the urban

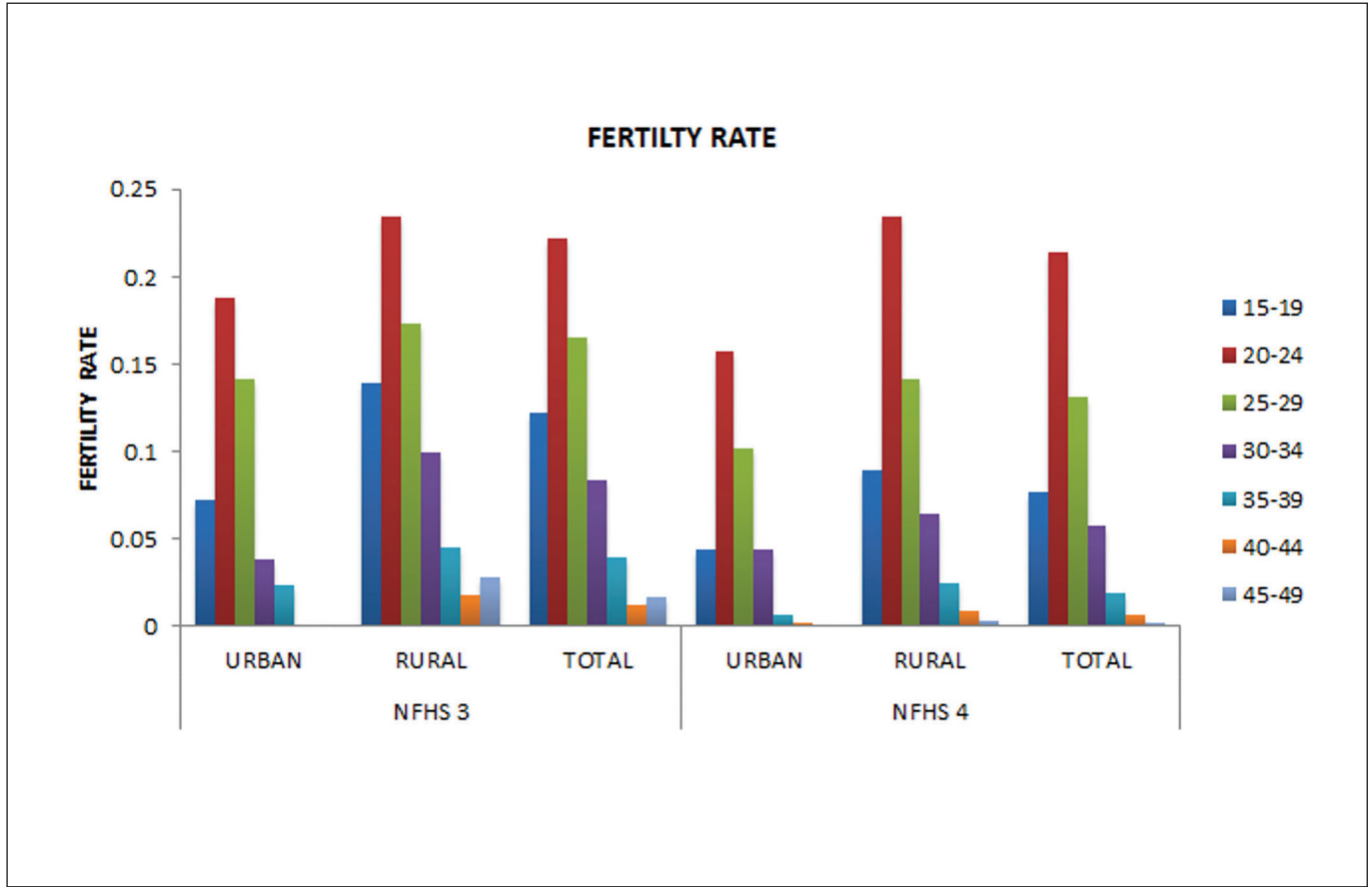
and the rural areas, but in urban areas it has declined at a faster rate than in rural areas. In the urban areas it has declined from 21 to 16 while in rural areas it has declined from 28.8 to 23.5 per thousand between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

Figure 12.3: Crude Birth Rate



Source: NFHS-3 & NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Figure 12.4: Variation in the Fertility-rate in the different age group-categories of women



Source: NFHS-3 & NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The fertility rate not only varies with the age of women but the rate of decline in it also differs with their age. It is evident from the figure number 12.4 that the total fertility-rate is the highest in the age group 20 to 24 and is very low in above 35 years of age. The total fertility rate in the age group 15-19 has dropped significantly from NFHS 3 to NFHS 4. The fertility rate of the age group 15-19 in the rural areas is almost twice the fertility-rate in the urban areas. There is also a clear pattern throughout which shows that the fertility-rate increases from 15-19 age-groups to 20-24 age groups and then drops significantly from 25-29 to 45-49 age groups. The age group 20-24 is the highest contributor of the total fertility rate in Jharkhand.

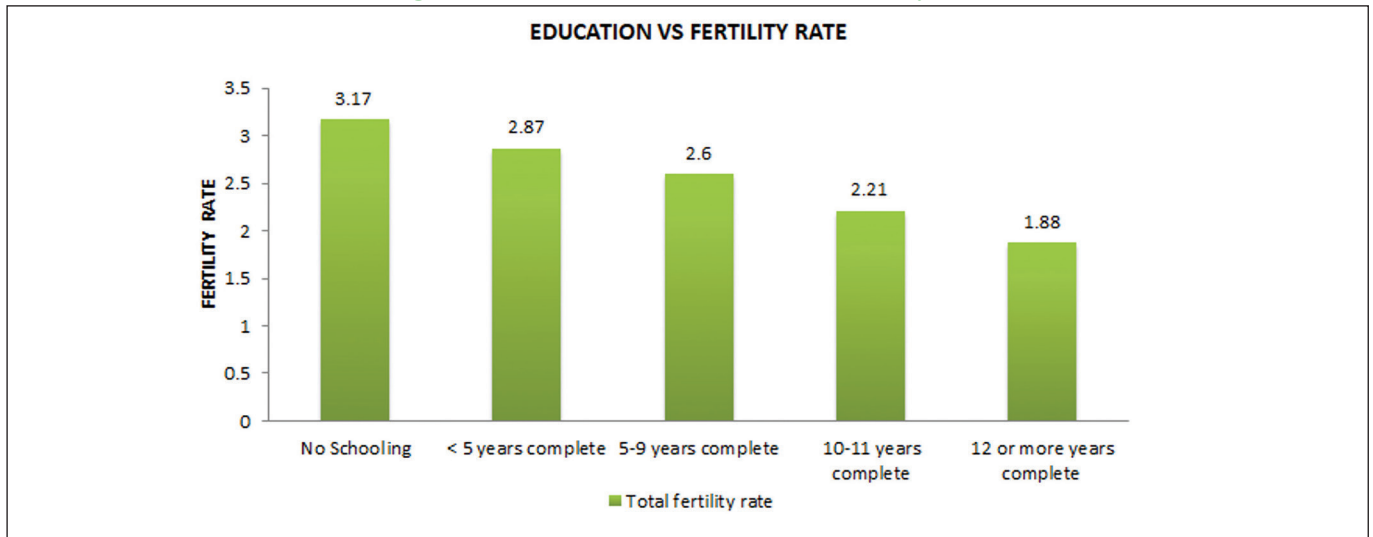
The fertility rates are likely to be slightly higher in rural areas where women have lower social prominence and limited prospects outside the family. The main reasons for decline in total fertility rate are the empowerment of women through the increased access to education and increased labour market participation, diminishing child-mortality, and the mounting cost of bringing up children. From the graph below one can perceive that

as the years of education increase the total fertility declines. This establishes the negative correlation between the fertility-rates and the years of education. Women with less than 5 years of education tend to bear one extra child compared to the women with 12 or more years of education.

Women’s improved education and women’s better employment opportunities have both transformed the decision-making-capacity of women and hence their social status in society. It’s a virtuous cycle where the educated women participate in the normal day-to-day decision-making and in the employment-opportunities which allow women the freedom to do things other than child bearing and this in turn leads to a decline in fertility-rates.

The fertility in Jharkhand varies greatly not only on the basis of schooling but on the basis of caste and religion also. Muslim women on an average have of about 0.4 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.9, compared with 2.5) and scheduled caste women (TFR of 2.8) too have more children than the women belonging to other communities (TFR of 2.1).

Figure 12.5: Years of education and fertility rate



Source: NFHS 4 Jharkhand, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

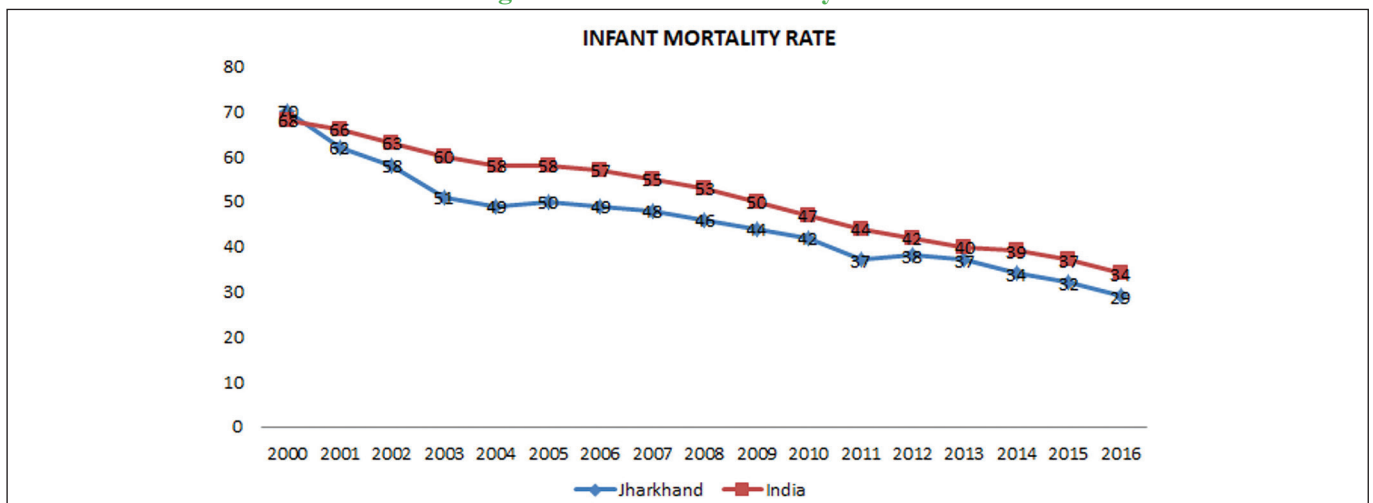
CHILD HEALTH

Children have the potential to transform the society and economy of a state, but if their health is neglected, they exacerbate and compound the burden of poverty and inequality. Child-mortality-rates are frequently used as an overall measure of the health of the population and it has a huge impact on the levels of socio-economic development. The number of young children dying prematurely can indicate the inability of the population to access basic health care, adequate nutrition, clean water and sanitation. The NITI Aayog report on ‘Healthy States Progressive India 2019’ shows that Jharkhand ranks 14 in the overall performance whereas the incremental rank compared to the base year-performance is 3. This clearly indicates that Jharkhand is improving its performance in health-care.

The Infant-Mortality-Rate (IMR), which is widely accepted as a crude indicator of the overall health scenario of a country or a region, is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births in a given time period and for a given region.

The above figure shows that there is a clearly declining trend of the IMR in Jharkhand. The IMR in Jharkhand is below the national average. This declining trend is credited to the different initiatives and programmes undertaken by the government of Jharkhand. To deal with it more intensely the government of Jharkhand has 18 functional special care units for the new borns (in Pakur, Sahebganj, Simdega, Koderma, Deoghar, Latehar, Bokaro, Giridih, Jamtara, Dumka, Palamau, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Ghatsila, Dhanbad, RIMS and Ranchi).

Figure 12.6: Infant Mortality Rate



Source: NITI Aayog, <https://niti.gov.in/content/infant-mortality-rate-imr-1000-live-births>

Neonatal Mortality Rate is the number of new-born dying before 4 weeks of age in a specific geographical area divided by the number of live-births for the same geographical area and multiplied by 1,000. **Post neonatal Mortality Rate** is the number of infants dying between 28 and 364 days of age in a specific geographical area divided by the number of live-births for the same geographical area and multiplied by 1,000. **Child/Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)** is the no of children dying before completing the age of five which is a critical indicator of child-survival. It reflects a gamut of health and non-health factors that affect

child-survival, such as the nutritional status of women and children, maternal education, availability of basic public-health-interventions and also the socio-economic status of the families.

It is evident from the table that the Under Five Mortality Rates of Jharkhand have been following a declining trend and is well below the national average. However, the matter of concern is the gap between the rural and urban U5MR (under 5 mortality rate). Although the rural urban gap is also decreasing over the period the gap is still prominent.

Table 12.1: Under Five Mortality rate

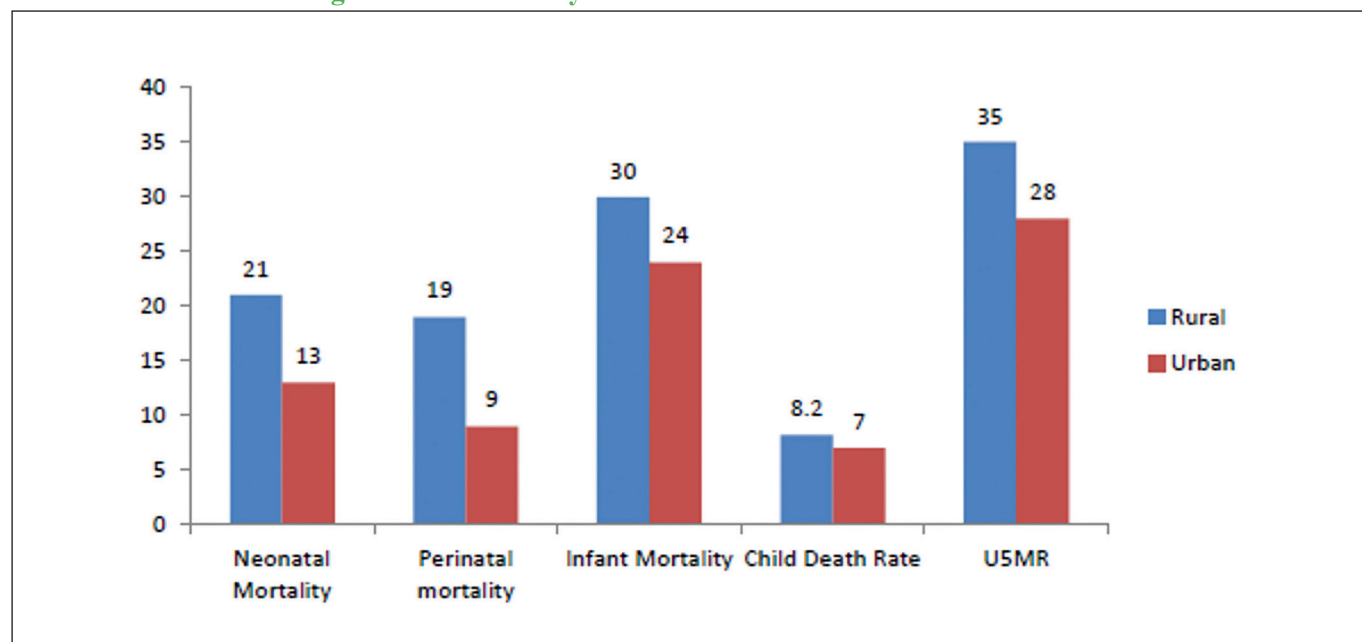
Years	India			Jharkhand		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2013	55	29	49	51	27	48
2014	51	28	45	49	24	44
2015	48	28	43	43	26	39
2016	43	25	39	37	26	33
2017	42	25	37	35	28	34

Source: Compiled data of Health Management Information System (HMIS)

The figure below illustrates the variations in the different mortality-rates by the residents. There is a clear divide between the rural and urban areas in terms of mortality rates. Child- mortality in the rural areas is higher compared to the urban areas. Stark differences can be seen between the rural and the urban areas in

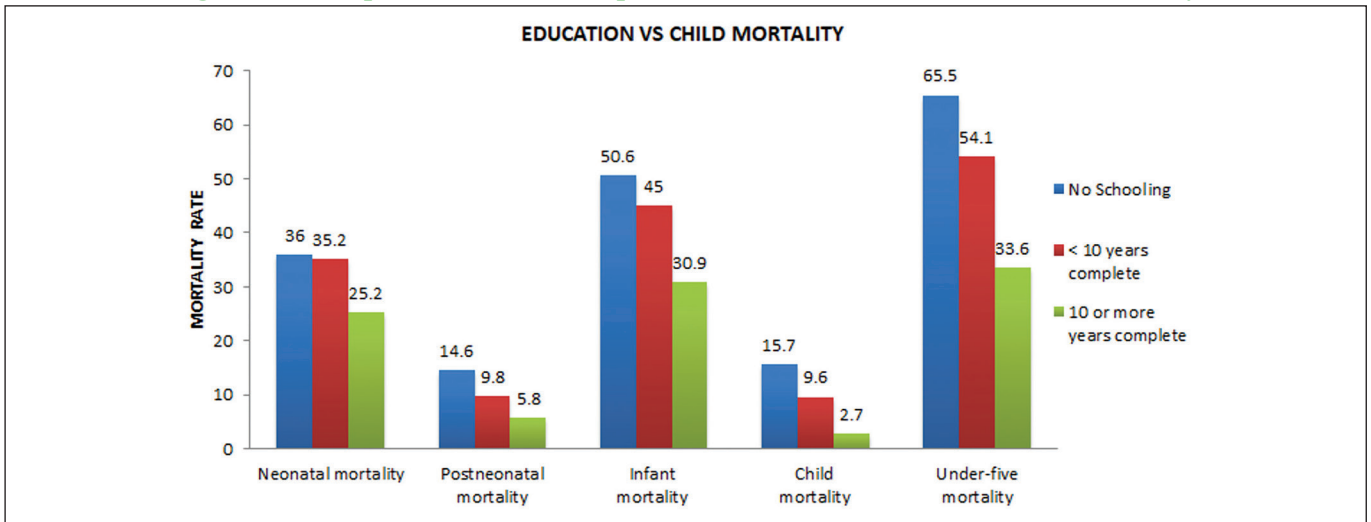
prenatal mortality. Similarly, significant variations in U5MR, infant-mortality and neonatal-mortality can be observed. The finding from this analysis advocates the improvement in providing healthcare access to mothers in the rural areas.

Figure 12.7: Mortality variations in the rural and urban areas



Source: Health, Health Education and Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand

Figure 12.8: Impact of educational qualifications of the mothers on child-mortality



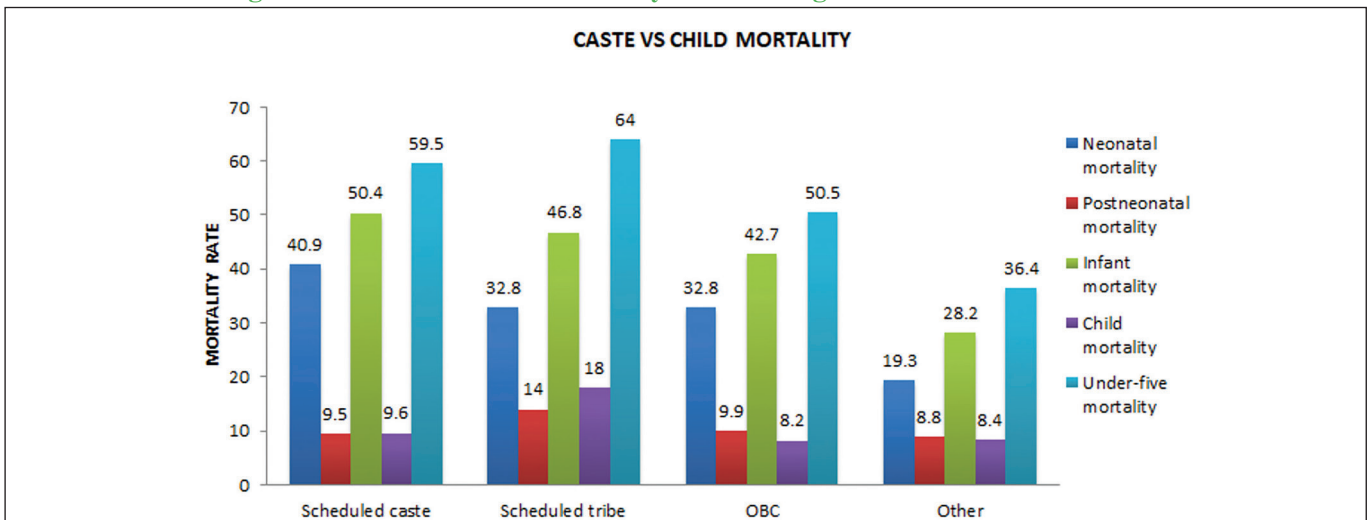
Source: NFHS 4 Jharkhand, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Maternal education plays a very dominant role in determining the child-mortality rate. The graph shows that lack of maternal education can be the risk-factor for the survival of a child. Lack of education and low educational qualification of the mothers were associated with high-child mortality compared to higher educational qualification. These findings were consistent with the other reports which suggest that lower or no maternal education were associated with child-mortality. Child mortality allied to no schooling is almost 6 times more

than 10 or more years of education. Similarly U5MR for no schooling is double of 10 or more years of schooling.

The figure below shows the caste-wise variations in various mortality-rates. Despite, the improved performance over the years, great disparities have remained: U5MR for the scheduled castes is 64 which is 24.6 more than that of the other castes. Similarly the infant mortality among the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes is much higher than in the other communities.

Figure 12.9: Variations in mortality rates among the different castes/tribes

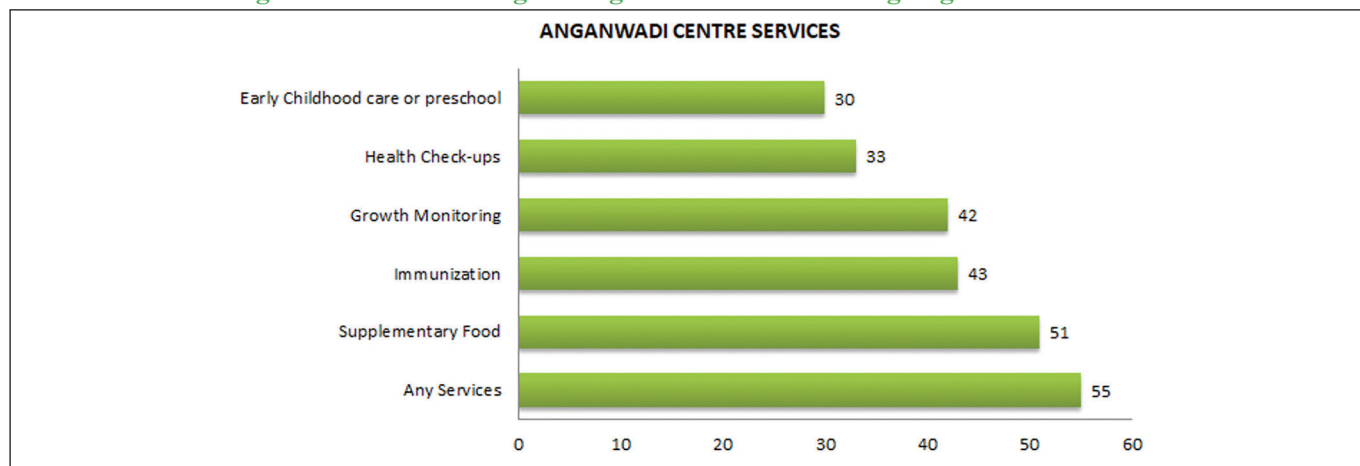


Source: NFHS 4 Jharkhand, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Despite a significant progress in coping up with the mortality over the years, plenty of work remains to be done in Jharkhand for ending preventable deaths. The proper distribution and allocation of resources among the rural and urban women are required. Increasing health service contact with hinter-land can be crucial

factors in bringing down the mortality rates among the tribal-dominated areas. Jharkhand needs to expedite the provision of educational messages about birth spacing, empowerment of women and increasing female education. This could really improve the chances of child-survival.

Figure 12.10: Percentage of eligible children receiving anganwadi services



Source: NFHS 4 Jharkhand, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme provides nutrition and health services to children under six years and to pregnant and breastfeeding women. It also conducts preschool activities for children in age group 3-5 years. These services are provided through the community-based anganwadi centres.

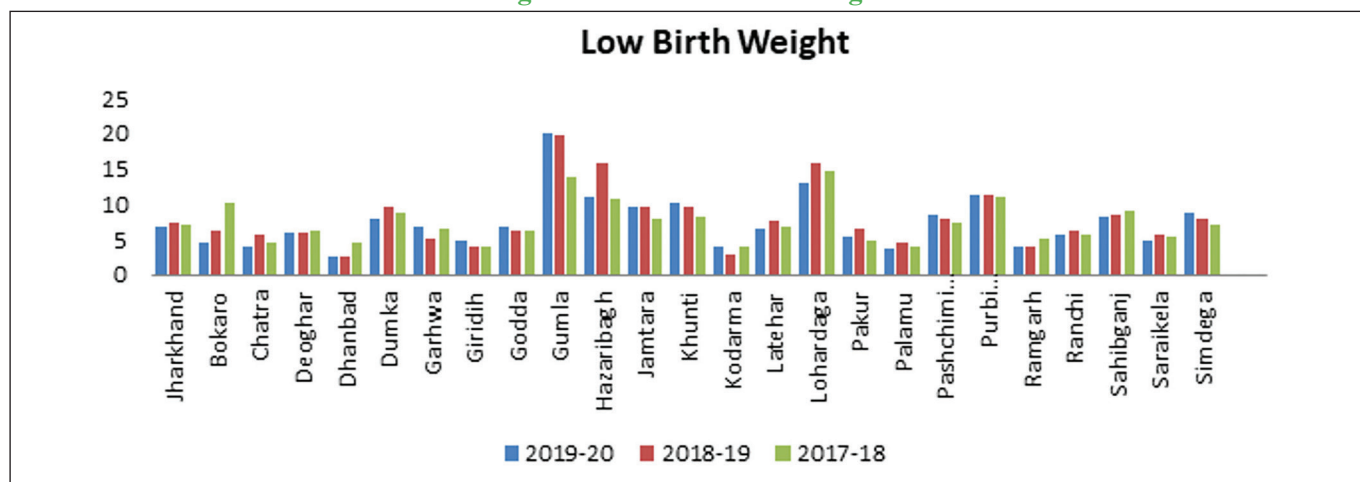
The programme provides services like monitoring and regular health check-ups and early childhood-care besides providing supplementary food, basic vaccination and immunization to the children which are critical in childhood, growth.

Low Birth Weight (LBW) is used to describe the babies who are born with less than 2,500 grams bodyweights. LBW could be either the result of premature birth or because of restricted fetal growth. It is associated with fetal and neonatal deaths and illnesses, and long-term

consequences such as impaired cognitive development, and the onset of chronic diseases later on, during adult life.

The figure below shows the performance of the districts in terms of low birth-weights. It shows the percentage of newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg of the total number of new-borns weighed at birth. It is evident from the figure that on the whole, Jharkhand is performing exceptionally well in LBW compared to the national level. The state-average of percent newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg to newborns weighed at birth is well below the two-digit number whereas the national average is around 12. The LBW in Jharkhand is also following a declining trend which is a good sign. However, it has been observed that a few districts like Gumla, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga are not performing well. This requires attention at the district level for an inclusive performance.

Figure 12.11: Low Birth Weight



Source: Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to November 2019.

Breastfeeding is one of the most effective ways to ensure child-health and survival.

Table 12.2: Percentage of the New-borns breast fed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth

District/State	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
India	89.9	89	89.2
Jharkhand	97	93	92.2
Bokaro	94	94	92.2
Chatra	98	98	93.2
Deoghar	96	98	97.2
Dhanbad	94	53	74.6
Dumka	99	99	98
Garhwa	93	98	97
Giridih	95	93	76.3
Godda	98	97	97.3
Gumla	96	98	95.3
Hazaribagh	97	99	97.2
Jamtara	98	98	95.5
Khunti	98	99	98.1
Kodarma	100	91	86.7
Latehar	98	97	97.2
Lohardaga	99	99	98.8
Pakur	97	97	93.2
Palamau	97	93	88.2
Pashchimi Singhbhum	96	93	95.3
Purbi Singhbhum	99	95	94.5
Ramgarh	99	99	96.6
Ranchi	95	95	97.8
Sahibganj	91	94	93
Seraikela	98	98	98.7
Simdega	98	99	95.7

Source: Compiled using Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

Mother's milk is the ideal food for the newborns and infants. It gives all the nutrients they need for healthy development. It contains antibodies that help protect infants from common childhood illnesses such as diarrhoea and pneumonia, the two primary causes of

child- mortality worldwide. Breastfeeding also benefits mothers. It reduces the risk of breast and ovarian cancer, type II diabetes and postpartum depression. Beyond the immediate benefits for children, breastfeeding contributes to a lifetime of good health. Adolescents and adults who were breastfed as babies are less likely to be overweight or obese. They are less likely to have type-II diabetes and perform better in the tests judging intelligence (WHO 2017).

Nearly 92.2% of the infants are breast fed within an hour of birth. The provisional figure for 2019-20 shows the rise in this trend up to 97%. This is clearly well above the national average which is a positive sign.

NUTRITION

The socio-economic development of a country is strongly related to the nutritional status of that country and is integral to the nation's growth and development. Nutrition and health are inherently linked in the development of a nation's human resources. Healthier citizens exhibit higher working-capacities and efficiency, in turn, leading to more productivity, increased incomes, reduced poverty and better lifestyles.

MALNUTIRITION

In children the three most commonly used anthropometric indices to assess their growth- status are weight-for-height, height-for-age and weight-for-age. Various reports of the WHO have shown that the mortality-risk of children is highly related to underweight. Stunted (height for age) growth reflects a process of failure to reach the linear growth potential as a result of suboptimal health and/or nutritional conditions. On the basis of population, high levels of stunting are associated with poor socio-economic conditions and increased risk of frequent and early exposure to adverse conditions such as illness and/or inappropriate feeding practices (WHO 1997). Wasting (weight for height) or thinness is associated with acute starvation or acute malnutrition, usually as a consequence of insufficient food intake or incidence of infectious diseases, especially diarrhoea. The functioning of the immune system is severely affected by Wasting and it increases the risk of mortality among children.

Jharkhand continues to be plagued by a high level of malnutrition. There is stark variability across the districts in underweight ranging from as high as 66.9% in Pashchimi Singhbhum to as low as 40.6% in Giridih. Around three-fourths of districts of Jharkhand fall

under the category of highly stunted growth-prevalent districts. Out of the 24 districts 7 have more than 50 per cent underweight children of under 5 years of age and 15 out of 24 districts have more than 10 percent of children under 5 years who are severely wasted. The prevalence

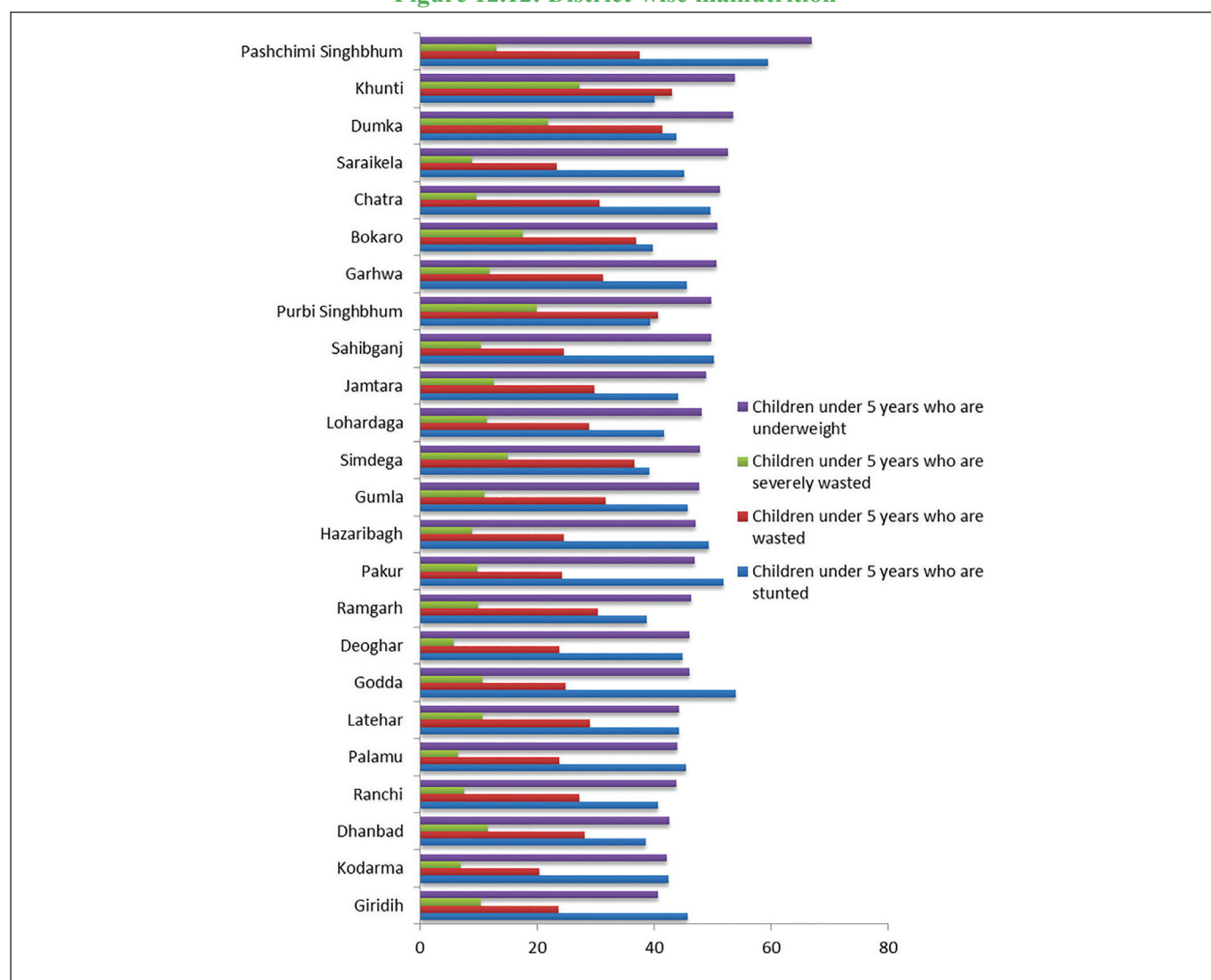
of wasting and severely wasted children is the highest in districts like Khunti and Dumka. These districts are mostly tribal-dominated regions. The case of stunting is the highest in Pashchimi Singhbhum, Godda and Pakur.

Table 12.3: District rankings in terms of stunting, wasting and underweight prevalence

Category	Lowest (Ranks)			Highest (Ranks)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Stunted	Dhanbad	Ramgarh	Simdega	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Godda	Pakur
Wasted	Kodarma	Seraikela	Giridih	Khunti	Dumka	Purbi Singhbhum
Underweight	Giridih	Kodarma	Dhanbad	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Khunti	Dumka
Severely wasted	Deoghar	Palamau	Kodarma	Khunti	Dumka	Purbi Singhbhum

Source: Compiled using district factsheets of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

Figure 12.12: District-wise malnutrition



Source: Compiled using district factsheets of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019

BODY MASS INDEX

The prevalence of malnutrition continues to remain astonishingly high in Jharkhand; obesity too has reached endemic levels in some of the districts of Jharkhand. The twin problems of high under nutrition and pervasive obesity are of great concern.

BMI is an index of weight-to-height commonly used to classify underweight, overweight and obesity in adults. It is defined as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres (kg/m²). Being

underweight, overweight, or obese is associated with adverse health consequences. Having BMI less than 18.5 kg/m² is categorised as below normal.

Approximately 80% of the districts have more than 30% women who are underweight and 9% of the districts have more than 30% men who are underweight. This is evident from the table below that the women in Jharkhand are more prone to be underweight compared to the men. This inequality brings the scope of prioritising the policy through government- intervention schemes to reduce the gap.

Table 12.4: District wise BMI of men and women

District	Women whose BMI (< 18.5 kg/m ²) is below normal	Men whose BMI (< 18.5 kg/m ²) is below normal	Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²)	Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²)
Bokaro	30.7	20.3	12.1	14.2
Chatra	37.3	33.3	6.6	10.2
Deoghar	38	26.9	7.7	11.7
Dhanbad	30.9	23.9	14.7	10.5
Dumka	37.3	17.2	4.1	8.3
Garhwa	31.8	28.3	7.5	9.7
Giridih	34.6	19	7	10.8
Godda	35.6	23.7	6.9	7.2
Gumla	27.5	24.3	7.6	8.2
Hazaribagh	32	21.5	9.5	12.1
Jamtara	35.9	22.7	6.1	8.6
Khunti	25.5	16.4	5.1	4.7
Kodarma	32.5	27.4	8.9	7.8
Latehar	30	29.2	7.9	11.9
Lohardaga	34.9	25.7	8	12
Pakur	37.8	33.2	5.8	6.2
Palamau	30.5	28.7	11.6	12.7
Pashchimi Singh bhum	32.4	25.3	9.3	8.7
Purbi Singhbhum	20.2	14.8	16.4	13.9
Ramgarh	28.8	24.3	12.8	11.2
Ranchi	29.1	27.3	16	14.2
Sahibganj	31.5	24	7.7	10.6
Seraikela	34.8	23.9	12.4	17.6
Simdega	30.4	29.3	4.4	1.1

Source: Compiled using district factsheets of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

Overweight (BMI ≥ 25) is a major contributing factor of many non-communicable diseases like diabetes, coronary heart diseases and stroke, and increases the possibilities for several types of cancer, gallbladder

related disease, musculo-skeletal disorders and respiratory symptoms. Around 7 out of 24 districts have female-obese population more than 10% whereas 15 districts have male-obese population above 10%.

Table 12.5: The Top three ranked districts in terms of BMI among men and women

Category	1	2	3
Women whose BMI ($< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$) is below normal	Deoghar	Pakur	Chatra
Men whose BMI ($< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$) is below normal	Chatra	Pakur	Simdega
Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$)	Purbi Singhbhum	Ranchi	Dhanbad
Men who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$)	Seraikela	Ranchi	Bokaro

Source: Compiled using district factsheets of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

Districts like Ranchi, Dhanbad and Bokaro have higher obese male and female population compared to others. These districts are mostly dominated by urban population. The increasing obesity could be because people are increasingly leading a sedentary lifestyle in the urban areas.

MATERNAL HEALTH

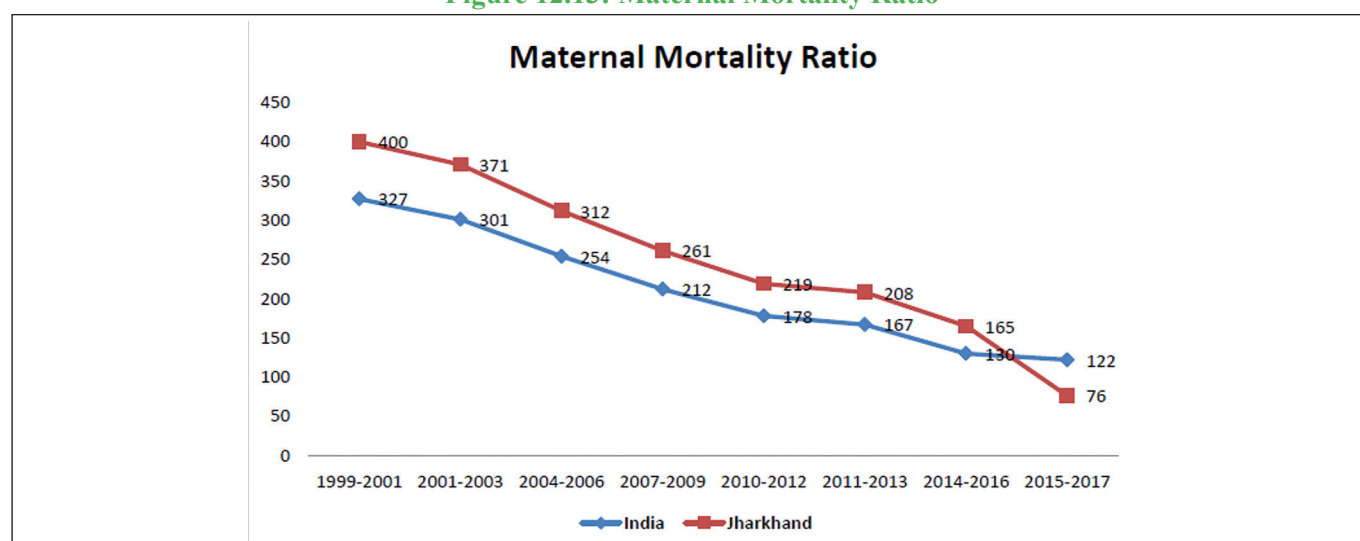
Maternal health is the health of women during gestation period, delivery and the postpartum period. Maternal health is crucial for the well-being of both the mother and the children. According to UNICEF at least 20% of the disease encumbrances in children under 5 are associated with the problems in maternal health and their malnutrition, and also the quality of care during the pregnancy-period. Maternal health care services comprise of antenatal care (ANC), delivery care and postnatal-care services. It has been observed that maternal mortality is highly linked to the poor maternal

health-care services.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has been reduced to more than half since the formation of the state in the year 2000. Jharkhand has made ground-breaking progress in reducing the maternal-mortality. The maternal-mortality ratio has gradually declined from 208 in 2011-13 to 76 in 2015-17 (SRS).

The table below shows the district-wise institutional deliveries to the total number of reported deliveries and the number of maternal deaths in the last three years. Jharkhand has displayed an astounding performance in institutional deliveries. Almost all the districts are on the higher 90's side on institutional deliveries compared to the total number of reported deliveries. Chatra has shown significant improvement overtime as the number increased from 87 % to 94.7% from the period 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Figure 12.13: Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source : Health, Health Education and Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand

MMR in Jharkhand is following a declining trend which is a positive sign that itself speaks volumes about the schemes of the central and the state government in providing improved health-infrastructure and medical facilities. The inaccessibility of transport- facilities in the tribal dominated hinterland of Jharkhand causes delay in obstetric care in emergency-situations which in turns increases the maternal deaths. To address this, the government of Jharkhand started a programme called “Mamta Vahan Call Centre” in 2011. The programme provides free ambulance-facilities to the child-bearing

mother in case of an emergency. At present 1800 Mamta Vahans are functional across the state. The programme is providing 24X7 facilities and the availability of referral services with the helpline numbers.

In order to strengthen the labour rooms and for improving the quality of services provided, Lakshya programme has been implemented. At present 74 such facilities have been identified. These programmes can play the role of catalysts in reducing the maternal and infant mortality-rates.

Table 12.6: Percentage of institutional deliveries and maternal deaths

Districts	% Institutional Deliveries to the Total No. of Reported Deliveries			Maternal Deaths		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Jharkhand	95.4	95	96	725	757	670
Bokaro	95.6	96	97	18	19	17
Chatra	87	94	95	15	12	28
Deoghar	93.6	95	96	29	29	20
Dhanbad	96.4	98	98	26	23	16
Dumka	98.3	97	97	40	41	46
Garhwa	97.6	98	98	19	24	22
Giridih	91.8	88	90	18	45	22
Godda	99.4	99	99	23	35	8
Gumla	96.6	90	90	38	44	55
Hazaribagh	96.3	98	99	31	45	32
Jamtara	98.5	99	98	11	23	31
Khunti	95.7	97	100	16	27	18
Kodarma	99.8	100	100	4	17	12
Latehar	92.3	94	94	34	22	15
Lohardaga	99.8	99	99	17	19	20
Pakur	88.6	85	87	46	40	34
Palamau	96.8	97	97	67	45	34
Pashchimi Singhbhum	92.3	89	88	51	60	55
Purbi Singhbhum	96.5	98	98	30	22	43
Ramgarh	95.3	97	98	19	17	9
Ranchi	97.3	97	98	97	71	53
Sahibganj	94.6	94	95	26	34	43
Seraikela	94.5	95	96	25	31	20
Simdega	95.2	95	96	25	12	17

Source: Compiled using district factsheets of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

A pregnancy is considered full-term at the 40 th week. It is divided into three stages -first trimester, second trimester and third trimester. The first trimester is considered to be the most critical among all the three as the foetus begins to develop a brain and spinal cord, and the organs begin to form. The baby's heart will also begin to beat during the first trimester. So, proper care is essential for a healthy child and mother during the first trimester.

Antenatal Care (ANC) or prenatal care is an important factor for the reproductive and maternal health. It helps women to understand the risk-factors associated with pregnancy. The pre-natal visits and tests provide valuable information about the baby's health such as foetal abnormalities, any infections and immunity to such infections, haemoglobin-content of the blood to check anaemia and the Rh factor of the blood. It is

recommended that women attend at least 4 ANC visits.

The table below shows the number of pregnant women receiving ANC check-ups and the total number of ANC registrations for the last three years. The first trimester-registration for all the districts have increased significantly which is a positive sign. For the year 2017-18 the overall close to half of the total ANC registrations had 1st trimester registrations which has increased significantly to 64.6 in 2019-20. Apart from Pakur most of the Santhal Pargana's districts like Dumka, Godda and Deoghar have shown remarkable improvement in the 1st trimester registrations and pregnant women receiving 4 ANC visits against the total ANC registrations. Special focus is needed for districts like Gumla where the first trimester as well as 4 ANC visits both seems to be low throughout the three years.

Table 12.7: Percentage Pregnant women received ANC to Total ANC registration

District	% 1st Trimester Registration To Total ANC Registrations			% Pregnant Woman Received 4 ANC Check Ups To Total ANC Registrations		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Jharkhand	51	59	65	77.1	79	79
Bokaro	59.4	61	65	82.7	79	78
Chatra	32.7	43	50	69.9	87	80
Deoghar	58	63	71	71.1	74	77
Dhanbad	32	30	48	88	85	87
Dumka	70.3	77	83	78.6	86	92
Garhwa	46.7	49	52	75.3	73	74
Giridih	33.7	44	62	81.8	73	77
Godda	69	79	82	81.1	87	83
Gumla	55.3	56	65	70.3	57	62
Hazaribagh	58.6	69	75	67.7	73	77
Jamtara	61.5	63	53	91.9	92	71
Khunti	38.8	55	68	59.4	74	78
Kodarma	49.3	56	66	78.8	82	80
Latehar	45	57	65	46.7	84	78
Lohardaga	50.6	73	82	84.1	90	94
Pakur	41.2	47	55	73.6	82	81
Palamau	73.5	75	77	73.7	85	78
Pashchimi Singhbhum	37.6	45	57	76.1	76	78
Purbi Singhbhum	47.3	63	73	90.2	91	93
Ramgarh	27.3	66	75	82.7	81	93

District	% 1st Trimester Registration To Total ANC Registrations			% Pregnant Woman Received 4 ANC Check Ups To Total ANC Registrations		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ranchi	55	60	59	73.7	70	65
Sahibganj	57.9	64	63	66.8	66	65
Seraikela	72.3	76	76	84.5	94	93
Simdega	41.8	62	67	87.7	81	78

Source: Compiled using district factsheets of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

Childbirth under the supervision of experienced and trained health care providers in medical institutions reduces the risk of maternal mortality. Several medical tools and technologies are used in institutional delivery for the safety of the child and the mother during delivery. Institutional delivery provides the antenatal care which is a prerequisite for safe delivery which improves the chances of survival for the new-born and the mother.

The percentage of deliveries in public institutions and private institutions has remained more or less the same throughout the last three years. Overall no significant shift can be observed in terms of the public and private institutional deliveries but inter district disparities

can be clearly seen in terms of preference between the public and private institutions. Tribal districts like Chatra, Latehar and Khunti are mainly availing the public institutions for the delivery. More than 99% of the institutional deliveries in Chatra are being conducted in public institution whereas some of the urbanised districts have high incidence for private institutional deliveries. In Bokaro and Dhanbad more than 50% of the deliveries have taken place at private institutions. The difference could be the availability of better private hospitals with superior medical technologies in the urban-dominated districts compared to the tribal or the rural population dominated districts.

Table 12.8: Percentage Public and private institutional deliveries

Districts	% of Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions against the Total Institutional Deliveries			% of Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions against the Total Institutional Deliveries		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Jharkhand	74.7	73	75	25.3	27	25
Bokaro	42	41	48	58	59	52
Chatra	99.9	100	99	0.1	0	1
Deoghar	82.4	77	78	17.6	23	22
Dhanbad	28.1	29	33	71.9	71	67
Dumka	90.2	90	89	9.8	10	11
Garhwa	99.6	100	93	0.4	0	7
Giridih	73	73	66	27	27	34
Godda	97.8	98	99	2.2	2	1
Gumla	93.6	94	95	6.4	6	5
Hazaribagh	85.5	81	91	14.5	19	9
Jamtara	82.8	75	72	17.2	25	28
Khunti	93.1	94	93	6.9	6	7
Kodarma	74.8	76	77	25.2	24	23
Latehar	97.7	98	99	2.3	2	1

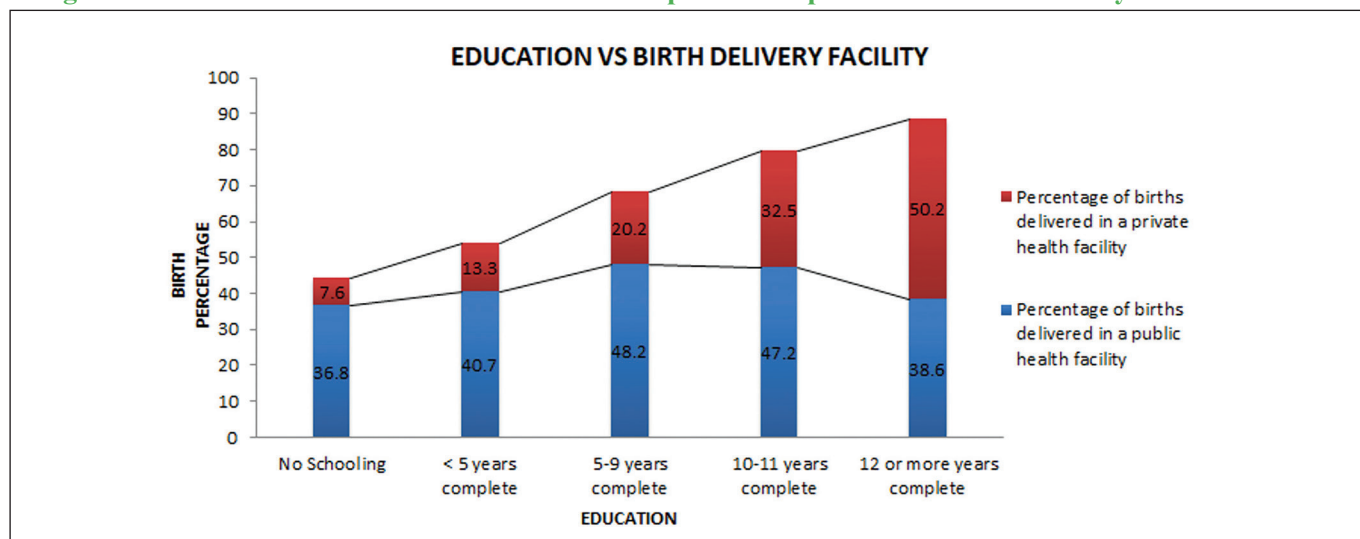
Districts	% of Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions against the Total Institutional Deliveries			% of Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions against the Total Institutional Deliveries		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Lohardaga	94.3	95	95	5.7	5	5
Pakur	79.7	79	75	20.3	21	25
Palamau	78.1	73	83	21.9	27	17
Pashchimi Singhbhum	92.7	93	94	7.3	7	6
Purbi Singhbhum	57.8	59	55	42.2	41	45
Ramgarh	69.1	67	69	30.9	33	31
Ranchi	62	57	65	38	43	35
Sahibganj	95.9	96	97	4.1	4	3
Seraikela	50.7	48	45	49.3	52	55
Simdega	88.4	94	94	11.6	6	6

Source: Compiled using district factsheets of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

The graph below illustrates the importance of the mother’s education in selecting the type of institutional deliveries. It is evident from the graph that as the years of education are increasing institutional delivery is preferred over the other delivery. With no schooling, the percentage of deliveries conducted using both the private and public facilities is 44.4 % whereas for 12

or more years of education raises it up to 88.6%. One more interesting thing that can be observed here is as the years of education increase not only do the deliveries conducted at institutions increase but the preference for private institutions over the public institutions also increase.

Figure 12.14: Variation in deliveries conducted on public and private institutions with years of education



Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Vaccination plays a vital role for the health of the mother and the baby. Immunisation during the gestation period reduces the chances of disease and mortality from diseases. An additional advantage of immunizing during pregnancy is the preclusion of the potential diseases in the newborns by transferring passive antibodies to the

foetus. According to the WHO, pregnant women with low-dietary calcium-intake, calcium supplement is highly recommended to reduce the risk of pre-eclampsia. Similarly to prevent diseases like anaemia and tetanus among the newborns, 180 IFA (Iron Folic Acid) tablets and TT2 (Tetanus toxoid) are prescribed.

The government of Jharkhand is ensuring that a pregnant women receives all these medical supplements which are very critical for the well-being of the pregnant women and the new born child. There has been an increase in the intake of calcium among the pregnant women. In 2017-18 only 30% of the pregnant women

received it which has increased to 61% in 2019-20. Massive changes can be seen in districts like Dhanbad, Khunti and Simdega. A gradual improvement in 180 IFA and TT2 distributions can be seen in the last three years which is a good sign.

Table 12.9: Percentage of women who received immunisation against total ANC registrations

Districts	% of Pregnant Women Given 360 Calcium against Total ANC Registrations			% of Pregnant Women Received TT2+ TT Booster against Total ANC Registration			% of Pregnant Women Given 180 IFA against Total ANC Registrations		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Jharkhand	30	57	61	86.4	82	85	67.8	93	85
Bokaro	50.6	52	70	82.4	76	77	57.4	61	72
Chatra	29.1	49	119	104.4	84	82	84.4	114	100
Deoghar	23.1	68	66	83	85	91	79.6	75	84
Dhanbad	9.9	46	70	85.1	74	81	41.7	55	70
Dumka	15.1	74	58	89.5	88	87	46.9	78	87
Garhwa	11.4	24	60	78.1	80	82	95.9	100	100
Giridih	81.4	91	96	94.9	90	91	92.1	90	100
Godda	52.3	72	81	95.6	93	97	93.3	85	89
Gumla	6.8	30	67	87.1	87	90	12	32	76
Hazaribagh	32.4	67	84	90.2	88	88	93.6	98	97
Jamtara	10.9	73	69	89.6	91	73	78.6	83	75
Khunti	22	65	69	91.5	85	90	65.3	79	82
Kodarma	38.8	43	61	98.1	90	92	61.8	58	82
Latehar	9.9	70	43	67	85	78	23.3	292	82
Lohardaga	39.7	75	85	85.9	88	91	72.8	94	89
Pakur	17.3	84	59	88	91	84	66	72	80
Palamau	16	22	26	82.1	89	92	80.9	75	70
Pashchimi Singhbhum	50.1	47	64	89.4	84	85	65.2	113	100
Purbi Singhbhum	42.5	70	27	78.8	64	65	80.9	87	79
Ramgarh	43.9	53	74	87.4	86	92	90	84	85
Ranchi	20.9	56	28	78	67	79	51.6	173	56
Sahibganj	5.3	49	41	91.1	77	92	39.1	49	78
Seraikela	31.1	45	42	92.4	96	92	74.4	90	88
Simdega	44.3	75	84	89.9	91	89	93.6	88	100

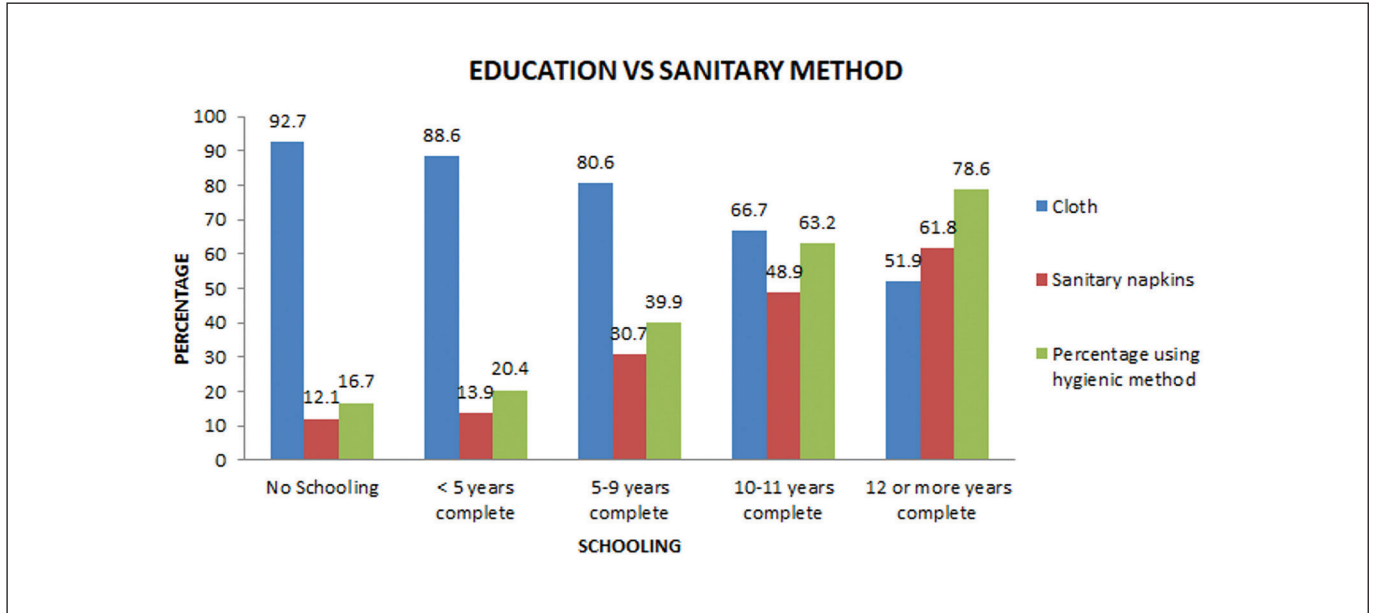
Source: Compiled data of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Menstrual Hygiene is indispensable for the empowerment and safety of females across the globe. Around the world, one in three girls face inadequate sanitation, and many others face social and cultural restrictions during their menstrual cycle. A report by Dasra suggests that nearly 23 million girls drop out

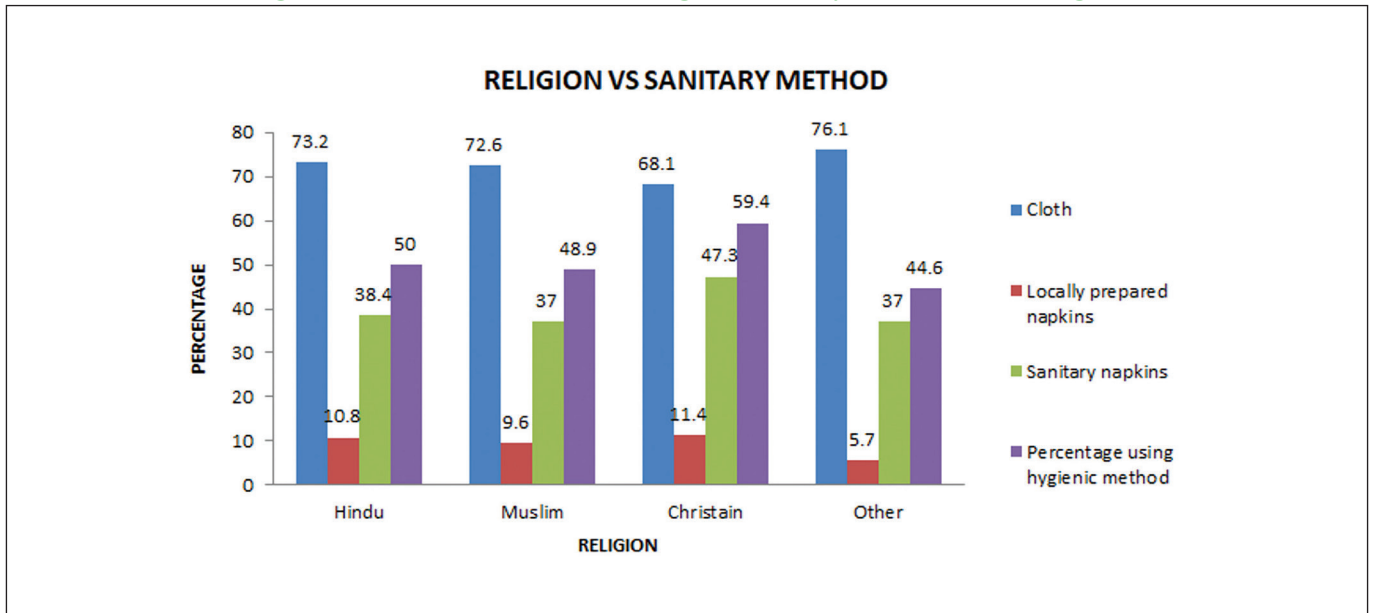
of school annually due to the lack of proper menstrual hygiene-facilities (India Today). Unhygienic menstrual practices can be very harmful because they can lead to urinary tract infections (UTIs) which include kidney-damage, genital infections, and bacterial vaginosis (bacterial overgrowth in the vagina, vaginal burning and abnormal vaginal discharge). All this can lead to an increased risk of cervical cancer among the women.

Figure 12.15: Variations in the usage of sanitary methods with years of schooling



Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Figure 12.16: Variations in the usage of sanitary methods with religion



Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

As the years of schooling increase, there is a rise in the percentage of girls and women who use sanitary napkins or other hygienic methods during menstruation. While

only about 17 per cent of those with no schooling use any hygienic method their percentage is as high as 79 per cent among those who have completed 12 or more

years of education. The use of cloth decreases whereas the use of sanitary napkins increases with increase in the years of education. Thus, the percentage of population using hygienic method and sanitary napkins is directly related to the years of education.

A high incidence of cloth-usage can be observed among all religions. However, a larger percentage of Christians seem to have adopted more hygienic methods compared to the other religions.

COMMUNICABLE AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Communicable diseases are infectious diseases caused by micro organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi that can be communicated directly or indirectly from one person to another (WHO).

According to the Alameda County Public Health Department (ACPHD), some of the ways in which communicable diseases spread are by:

- physical contact with an infected person, such as through touch (staphylococcus), sexual intercourse (gonorrhoea, HIV), fecal/oral transmission (hepatitis A), or droplets (influenza, TB)
- contact with a contaminated surface or object (Norwalk virus), food (salmonella, E. coli), blood (HIV, hepatitis B), or water (cholera);

- bites from insects or animals capable of transmitting the disease (mosquito: malaria and yellow fever; flea: plague); and
- travel through the air, such as tuberculosis or measles.

So it is very essential to report cases of communicable diseases as it helps in the planning and evaluation of diseases, their prevention and initiation of control programmes. This further helps in the dissection of any disease which is on the verge of an outbreak.

The table below describes the reported cases and deaths caused by some of the most common communicable diseases in Jharkhand. The reported cases of malaria are at the top of the list. Malaria is caused by the protozoan parasite Plasmodium. The malaria-parasite is transmitted by the female Anopheles mosquitoes, which bite mainly between dusk and dawn (WHO). The cases and deaths reported of malaria did increase from 2015 to 2016 but then it has declined from 2016 onwards. Visceral leishmaniasis, also known as kala-azar, is characterized by irregular bouts of fever, substantial weight-loss, swelling of the spleen and liver, and anaemia (WHO). Its incidence is found in Jharkhand also. The cases reported of kalaazar have increased in Jharkhand over the years from 1262 in 2015 to 1358 in 2017. The provisional figures of 2018 look good, so far only 752 cases have been reported which shows an improvement from the past.

Table 12.10: Communicable Diseases

Disease	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	104800	6	141414	15	94114	0	53798	4	36749	2
Chikunguniya	21	0	47	0	269	0	3405	0	169	0
Kala azar	1262	0	1185	0	1358	0	752	0	539	0
Acute Encephalitis Syndrome	217	8	296	5	272	1	544	0	912	0
Japanese Encephalitis	116	8	47	5	29	1	66	0	112	3
Dengue	102	0	414	1	710	5	463	1	825	0

Source: National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The table below demonstrates some of the other communicable diseases and the reported cases such diseases and deaths because of it. Acute respiratory infections and acute diarrhoeal diseases are very

common and they have increased over the year. Some measures and initiatives are urgently needed to prevent this. But, there has been a remarkable improvement in the reported cases of Whooping Cough. Measles-

reported- cases have increased from 428 in 2016 to 520 in 2017. The government of Jharkhand conducted a campaign from 26 July 2018 to 26 December 2018 to

eliminate measles. Under this programme 10,259,229 children between the ages of 9 months to 15 years were immunized.

Table 12.11: Other communicable diseases

Disease	2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cholera	5	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases	94748	0	95118	0	82634	8
Enteric Fever(Typhoid)	42163	0	41685	0	36272	0
Acute Respiratory Infections	277475	0	338154	0	261427	10
Tetanus Neonatal	30	0	102	0	2	0
Tetanus Other than Neonatal	68	0	88	0	35	0
Diphtheria	7	0	20	0	3	0
Whooping Cough	5130	0	4995	0	3372	0
Measles	438	0	520	0	452	0
Viral Hepatitis	1406	0	1869	4	190	1
Rabies	1	0	8	0	0	0
Pneumonia	7946	4	3453	5	2759	4
Meningococcal Meningitis	34	0	8	0	1	0
Syphilis	141	0	80	0	37	0
Gonococcal Infections	1806	0	291	0	128	0

Source: National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

According to the estimates by the WHO and UNAIDS, 36.7 million people were living with the HIV virus globally at the end of 2016. That same year, some 1.8 million people became newly infected, and 1 million died of HIV-related causes (WHO). HIV can be transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse and oral sex with an infected person; transfusion of contaminated blood; and by the sharing of contaminated needles, syringes, surgical equipment or other sharp instruments. It may also be transmitted between an infected mother

and her infant during pregnancy, during childbirth and breastfeeding (WHO).

In Jharkhand the reported cases of pregnant women tested for HIV have increased alarmingly from 229285 in 2016 to 599137 in 2018. Some immediate measures are urgently needed to prevent it from further increasing. Disparity in terms of information-asymmetry (which includes awareness programmes and media exposure) among the rural-urban people could be the primary reasons of the increased cases of HIV patients.

Table 12.12: HIV reported cases in women

Year	No. of Pregnant Women Tested for HIV	No. of Pregnant women detected sero- positive for HIV	No. of HIV positive pregnant women and new mothers initiated on lifelong ART	No. of babies initiated on ARV prophylaxis
2016	229285	66	NA	NA
2017	491267	121	113	62
2018	599137	76	75	82
2019-20	582771	145	NA	NA

Source : Health, Health Education and Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand

The table below shows the people living with PLHIV who are currently alive and on ART and number of ART centres. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is the use of HIV

medicines to treat HIV infection. No new ART centre has started in the last two years. People living on ART have increased by 18.4% in 2018 compared to 2017.

Table 12.13: People living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) currently alive and on ART

State/Country	No of ART Centres		PLHIV currently alive and on ART	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Jharkhand	8	8	8730	10342
India	533	544	1181125	12,73,323

Source: National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The bacterium responsible for TB, called Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb), is transmitted by people infected with pulmonary (lung) TB who release Mtb into the air through coughing, sneezing or spitting (WHO). BCG vaccination is very effective in fighting TB among infants; however it is ineffective against adult-pulmonary TB. The table provides the information that the total number of patients registered for treatment have grown

over the last three years whereas the microbiologically confirmed cases among the registered patients have grown exponentially from 18654 in 2016 to 22865 in 2018. The use of respiratory masks can prevent the transmission of TB from one person to another. In the long run BCG-vaccination to all infants is key to prevent this at its nascent phase.

Table 12.14: TB Notification from the public and the private sector and the outcome of Treatment

Period	2016	2017	2018
Population covered (in Lakhs)	366	373	380
Total number of patients registered for treatment	39515	36861	48488
Microbiologically confirmed cases	18654	21368	22865
New Smear Positive Treatment success rate	91%	92%	88%
No. of patients notified by the private sector	4385	7267	10724

Source : Health, Health Education and Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand

Leprosy, also known as Hansen’s disease, is a chronic infectious disease caused by the Mycobacterium leprae. The disease mainly affects the skin, the peripheral nerves, mucosal surfaces of the upper respiratory tract and the eyes. Leprosy is known to occur at all ages ranging from early infancy to very old age. Leprosy is curable and an early treatment averts most of the disabilities (WHO).

The table shows that there has been a significant

improvement in the leprosy-prevalence- rate in the last three years. The rate has increased from 1.23 to 1.27 per 10000 populations between April-September, 2016 and December, 2019. Although, the new cases detected have increased in absolute numbers, the cases discharged as cured have also grown up which shows the effectiveness of improved medical infrastructure and technology in identifying and curing the disease.

Table 12.15: Leprosy Case Detection, Treatment and Discharge in India

Period	2016 (April to Sept)	2017 (Till Dec)	2018 (Till Dec)	2019 (Till Dec)
Population Estimated	36468814	37212778	37971919	38746546
New Cases Detected	5148	4227	3653	5063
Cases Discharged as cured	3068	3243	3527	3582
Deletion of other case release from treatment	129	100	208	201
Cases on record under treatment	4484	4298	3897	4928
Prevalence rate/10,000 population	1.23	1.15	1.03	1.27

Source: Health, Health Education and Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand

The table below shows the number of reported cases of H1N1 surge to 35 in 2017 from only 1 reported case in the preceding year.

Table 12.16: Lab Confirmed Cases and Deaths of Seasonal Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)

Period	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Jharkhand	0	0	16	6	1	1	35	2	4	1
India	937	218	42592	2990	1786	265	38811	2270	14971	1103

Source: National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Varicella, also commonly referred to as “chickenpox”, is an acute and highly contagious disease. It is caused because of primary infection with the varicella-zoster virus (VZV). Chicken pox is highly infectious, transmissible via respiratory droplets or direct contact with characteristic skin lesions of the infected person (WHO). Viral encephalitis is inflammation of the brain, caused by any one of a number of viruses. Arboviruses that is, viruses transmitted through insect

bites, are among the most common causes of viral encephalitis, and include Japanese encephalitis and tick-borne encephalitis viruses (WHO). The table below demonstrates that the number of reported chicken pox cases have fallen drastically in the last three years whereas the encephalitis reported cases have increased to more than 4 fold in 2017 compared to 2016. However, it has fallen down to half in year 2018 compared to the preceding year.

Table 12.17: Deaths due to Chicken pox

Disease		Chicken Pox			Encephalitis		
Gender	Type	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Males	Cases	464	450	112	55	227	115
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1
Females	Cases	393	362	103	61	199	98
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Cases	857	812	215	116	426	213
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease, are collectively responsible for almost 70% of all deaths worldwide. The rise of NCDs has been driven

by primarily four major risk factors: use of tobacco, physical inactivity, the harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diets (WHO).

Table 12.18: National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Period	Out Of Those Screened At NCD Clinics, No. of Persons Diagnosed With						
	No. of persons who attended NCD Clinics	Diabetes	Hypertension	HTN & DM (Both)	CVDs	Stroke	Common Cancers
2016-17	468722	36922	33411	5290	2007	374	256
2017-18	559302	41674	40368	6528	2524	1118	369
2018-19	600225	47117	46291	7622	2456	1021	244
2019-20 (up to Dec. 2019)	620705	65857	72703	9852	1039	726	2702

Source: Health, Health Education and Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand

The number of persons who attended NCD clinics has increased significantly in the last four years. At the same time, the reported cases of diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular diseases have increased sharply over the period. Also, the diagnosed cases of common cancers (including oral, cervical and breast cancer) have been rising.

FAMILY PLANNING

According to the 2011 census of India, the decadal growth-rate of Jharkhand is 22.4% which is 4.7% more than national decadal growth-rate. The current fertility rate of the state is 2.55% which is well above the replacement-level. This clearly indicates that the population of Jharkhand is growing rapidly. The potential adverse effects of the rapid growth of population are high dependency-ratios, slow economic growth, widespread poverty, poor health among women and children, unsustainable strain on the existing education, health and employment infrastructure, and the depletion of environmental resources (UN DESA 2009).

Family planning, contraception usage and other regulatory instruments may help to stabilise the growing population and can moderate the demographic change in the long run.

According to the WHO following are the key benefits of

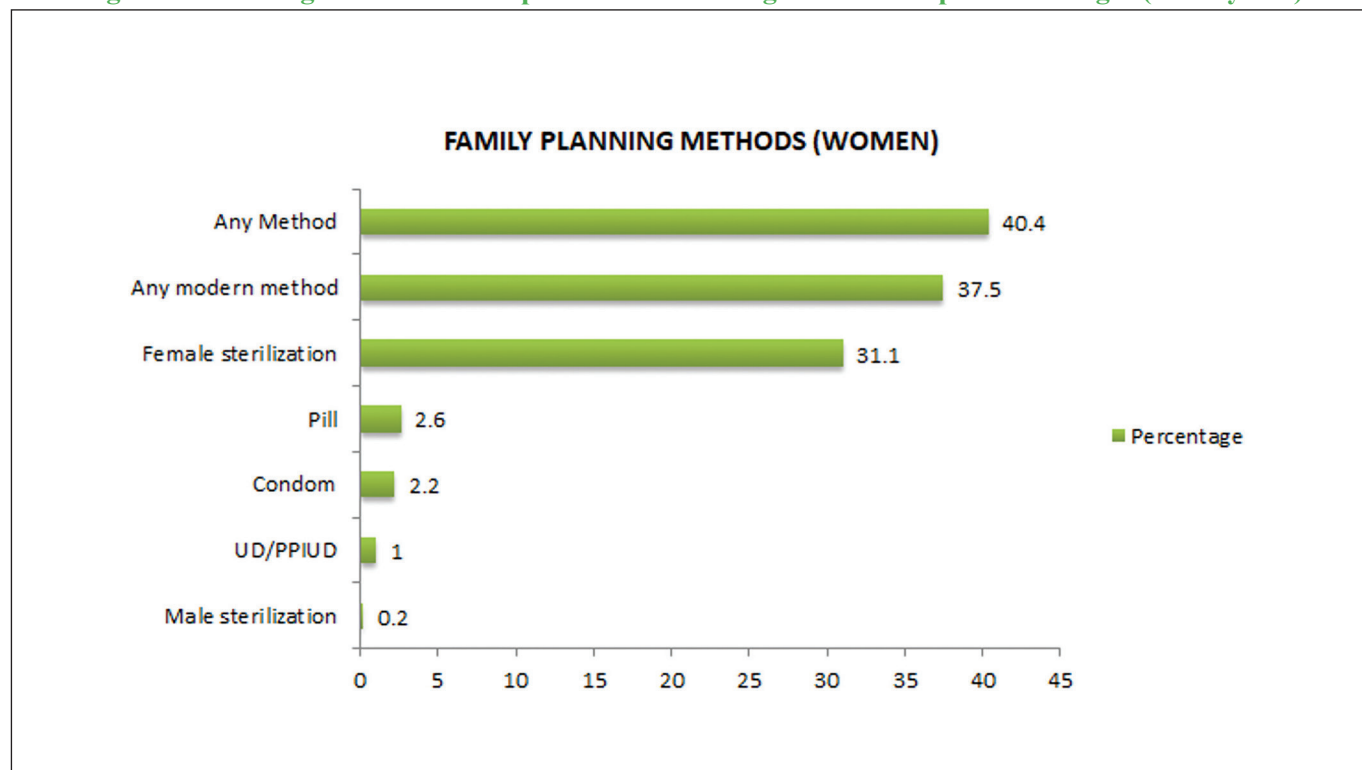
family planning and contraception usage:

- Reducing the infant and maternal mortality rates by allowing space between pregnancies
- Preventing sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV
- Slowing unsustainable growth of population which can negatively impact the economy and the environment

The graph clearly illustrates that the usage of any modern method for family planning is very low. Less than half of the women population are using modern family planning methods. Female sterilisation seems to be a more popular method compared to pill, condom and male sterilisation. The use of condoms and pills is very low.

The table below shows the sterilisation conducted from 2017 to 2019. Female-sterilisation conducted in Jharkhand has grown from 2017 to 2018. The 2019 figures are provisional hence expected to be low. The number of male sterilisations has still not changed appreciably. Ranchi and Paschimi Singhbhum have reported the highest number of vasectomies. While Bokaro, Giridh and Palamau have the highest numbers of Tubectomies conducted.

Figure 12.17: Usage of the contraceptive method among women of reproductive ages (15-49 years)



Source: NFHS-4, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Table 12.19: Sterilisations conducted

District	Number of Vasectomies Conducted			Number of Tubectomies Conducted			Total number of Sterilisations conducted		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Jharkhand	943	1506	854	38,270	94509	32311	39,213	96015	33165
Bokaro	61	106	52	3,275	7704	2121	3,336	7810	2173
Chatra	26	60	15	1,143	3714	670	1,169	3774	685
Deoghar	5	28	12	1,483	6662	1392	1,488	6690	1404
Dhanbad	8	37	33	2,505	4228	2969	2,513	4265	3002
Dumka	8	3	15	700	2953	1006	708	2956	1021
Garhwa	14	43	7	3,707	5385	2045	3,721	5428	2052
Giridih	23	51	20	3,155	9514	3589	3,178	9565	3609
Godda	61	87	103	1,224	3985	1621	1,285	4072	1724
Gumla	54	131	117	634	1665	701	688	1796	818
Hazaribagh	10	36	20	1,060	6085	1845	1,070	6121	1865
Jamtara	2	5	8	239	1018	304	241	1023	312
Khunti	33	61	29	150	477	115	183	538	144
Kodarma	13	18	15	1,813	3820	1463	1,826	3838	1478
Latehar	68	48	25	965	2133	813	1,033	2181	838
Lohardaga	35	39	48	432	692	579	467	731	627
Pakur	12	38	12	463	2098	326	475	2136	338
Palamau	22	78	20	5,841	12594	2802	5,863	12672	2822
Pashchimi Singhbhum	136	223	85	713	923	1094	849	1146	1179
Purbi Singhbhum	21	70	91	2,663	5372	1505	2,684	5442	1596
Ramgarh	11	9	12	1,680	2330	1148	1,691	2339	1160
Ranchi	249	249	73	2,638	6078	2420	2,887	6327	2493
Sahibganj	6	8	2	1,133	2965	1065	1,139	2973	1067
Seraikela	25	50	21	526	1926	518	551	1976	539
Simdega	40	28	19	128	188	200	168	216	219

Source: Compiled data of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019.

The table demonstrates the percentage of male and female sterilisations among all those who were sterilised. A clear distinction can be seen on the male sterilisation compared to the female sterilisations. Among all those sterilised, only about 3 per cent were

men while remaining 97 per cent were women in 2019. The percentage of male sterilisation has not increased significantly in last three years. Only Gumla and Khunti districts have reported more than 10% of the male sterilisation among all those who were sterilised.

Table 12.20: Percentage of male and female sterilisations against total sterilisation

Districts	% of Male Sterilisations (Vasectomies) against the Total sterilisation			% of Female Sterilisations (Tubectomies) against the Total sterilisation		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Jharkhand	2.4	2	3	97.6	98	97
Bokaro	1.8	1	2	98.2	99	98
Chatra	2.2	2	2	97.8	98	98
Deoghar	0.3	0	1	99.7	100	99
Dhanbad	0.3	1	1	99.7	99	99
Dumka	1.1	0	1	98.9	100	99
Garhwa	0.4	1	0	99.6	99	100
Giridih	0.7	1	1	99.3	99	99
Godda	4.7	2	6	95.3	98	94
Gumla	7.8	7	14	92.2	93	86
Hazaribagh	0.9	1	1	99.1	99	99
Jamtara	0.8	0	3	99.2	100	97
Khunti	18	11	20	82	89	80
Kodarma	0.7	0	1	99.3	100	99
Latehar	6.6	2	3	93.4	98	97
Lohardaga	7.5	5	8	92.5	95	92
Pakur	2.5	2	4	97.5	98	96
Palamau	0.4	1	1	99.6	99	99
Pashchimi Singhbhum	16	19	7	84	81	93
Purbi Singhbhum	0.8	1	6	99.2	99	94
Ramgarh	0.7	0	1	99.3	100	99
Ranchi	8.6	4	3	91.4	96	97
Sahibganj	0.5	0	0	99.5	100	100
Seraikela	4.5	3	4	95.5	97	96
Simdega	23.8	13	9	76.2	87	91

Source: Compiled data of Health Management Information portal (HMIS), retrieved from <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx>. Provisional figures for the period April to September 2019

The government of India has identified 146 high-fertility-districts in which some of the districts are from Jharkhand. The state government is working together with the central government on “Mission Pariwar Vikas”. The main aim of this mission is to ensure improved access to contraceptives and provision of high quality-family-planning-services. Under the “Hum Do” mission of the National Family Planning Programme, eligible couples are getting proper guidance in family planning methods.

HEALTH FINANCE

The health-financing-policy focuses on mobilizing and pooling financial resources and allocating them to the health care providers (purchasing) in an equitable and efficient way. This enables the provision of essential health services of good quality to all, especially to the poorer communities, and the populations in the rural areas (WHO). The health-expenditure of Jharkhand as a percentage of its total plan expenditure in the current financial year (2019-20) is 3.3 per cent. A provision of

Rs. 1738.14 crores have been made for this financial year, out of which about 41 per cent has been spent till December 2019.

The table below provides detailed information of how budgetary funds have been allocated for different sections and what percentage of the allotted budget has been utilised till date.

Table 12.21: Status of health expenditure

Expenditure Status 2019-20 (April to December 2019) Rs in Lakh				
Code	Heads	Budget	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
A	REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH	30421.52	13289.31	44%
A.1	MATERNAL HEALTH	14456.28	7970.59	55%
A.2	CHILD HEALTH	1736.12	439.98	25%
A.3	FAMILY PLANNING	3738.88	1216.49	33%
A.4	ADOLESCENT HEALTH / RKSK (Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram)	631.29	119.09	19%
A.5	RBSK	708.18	317.80	45%
A.6	TRIBAL RCH	0.00	0.47	NA
A.7	PNDT Activities	27.00	0.53	2%
A.9	TRAINING	1332.72	255.23	19%
A.10	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT	7791.05	2969.13	38%
B	Additionalities under NRHM (Mission Flexible Pool)	103573.55	43657.07	42%
B1	ASHA	16867.60	9232.65	55%
B2	Untied Funds/Annual Maintenance Grants /Corpus Grants to HMS/RKS	4243.37	1195.44	28%
B3	Rollout of B.Sc. (Community Health)	1396.86	317.27	23%
B4	Hospital Strengthening	885.60	625.25	71%
B5	New Constructions	7405.20	3031.03	41%
B.6	Implementation of Clinical Establishment act	3.00	0.35	12%
B.7	District action Plan	0.00	1.62	NA
B.8	Panchayati Raj Initiative	41.60	3.24	8%
B.9	Mainstreaming of AYUSH	2.26	9.35	414%
B.10	IEC-BCC NRHM	2610.03	902.21	35%
B.11	National Mobile Medical Vans (smaller vehicles) and specialised Mobile Medical Units	2592.00	701.38	27%
B.12	National Ambulance Service	5392.36	6263.06	116%
B.13	PPP/NGO	1052.92	29.06	3%
B.14	Innovation	1067.66	606.07	57%
B.15	Planning, Implementation and Monitoring	3831.96	1556.02	41%
B.16	PROCUREMENT	20623.28	4948.85	24%
B.17	Drug Warehousing	307.74	1.78	1%

Expenditure Status 2019-20 (April to December 2019) Rs in Lakh				
Code	Heads	Budget	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
B.18	New Initiatives/ Strategic Interventions (As per State health policy)	223.20	6.98	3%
B.19	Health Insurance Scheme	0.00	0.00	NA
B.20	Research, Studies & Analysis	0.00	0.00	NA
B.21	SHSRC	0.00	0.00	NA
B.22	Support Services	0.00	0.00	NA
B.23	Other expenditure	0.00	12.62	NA
B.24	Collaboration with medical college	0.00	0.00	NA
B.25	National Programme for Prevention and control of deafness (NPPCD)	119.36	0.00	0%
B.26	NATIONAL ORAL HEALTH PROGRAMME (NOHP)	0.00	0.22	NA
B.27	National Program for Palliative Care (New Initiatives under NCD)	0.00	75.93	NA
B.28	Assistance to State for Capacity building (Burn & Injury)	0.00	28.81	NA
B.29	National Programme for Fluorosis(NPPCF)	33.15	4.31	13%
B.30	Human Resource	34874.40	14103.57	40%
C	IMMUNISATION	4414.29	1552.87	35%
D	NIDDCP	90.99	1.18	1%
II	NUHM	3901.02	953.87	24%
E	IDSP	389.36	211.77	54%
F	NVBDCP	2961.31	1775.95	60%
G	NLEP	822.06	413.97	50%
H	RNTCP	7362.74	1386.00	19%
K	Health care of the Elderly	181.11	24.56	14%
I	National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)	8429.68	700.99	8%
J	National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)	70.37	0.72	1%
M	National Tobacco Control Programme	338.16	31.53	9%
N	NVHCP	909.42	3.10	0%
O	National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)	1426.06	52.27	4%
	IM	8522.00	6735.00	79%
	Grand Total	173813.64	70790.15	41%

Source: Health, Health Education and Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand

Out of Pocket Expenditure

The people living both in rural and urban areas have to spend some money out of their own pockets for medical treatment. The table below provides the information that there is definitely some disparity existing between

the rural and urban residents in terms of expenditure during their stay in the hospital and also on accounts of hospitalization. As expected the average medical expenditure during stay at the hospital is higher for the urban residents. In both the rural and urban areas it is higher for males than the females.

Table 12.22: Medical Expenditure in the urban and rural areas (2015)

Residence	Avg Med Exp During Stay At Hospital			Avg. Of Other Med Exp. On Account Of Hospitalization			Total average Expenditure		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Total
RURAL	9845	7141	8442	2694	2001	2334	12539	9142	10777
URBAN	17040	11592	13948	2940	1682	2226	19979	13274	16174

Source: “Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India- Health, 2014, NSS 71st Round”, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

HEALTH-INFRASTRUCTURE

Health-infrastructure is the foundation of the health care system of any state. It is an important indicator for understanding the health-care policy and the welfare mechanism in a state or a country. It signifies the investment-priority with regards to the creation of health care-facilities (OGD India). Health-infrastructure comprises health care public institutions, a qualified workforce and an advanced information-system.

The table below illustrates the progress of the functioning

sub-centres, primary health centres (PHCs) and urban primary health centres (UPHCs). Around 3907 of the combined number of HSC/PHCs/UPHCs are to be converted to ‘Health and Wellness Centre (HWC)’ under ‘Ayushman Bharat’. The current target set by the state is 1797 which is 45% of the total target. In addition, the work is in progress to operationalize 1249 HSC, 192 PHC and UPHC 2 by March 2020. To manage these health centres the state government has also engaged around 703 community-health officers in the state

Table 12.23: Number of Sub Centres, PHCs & UPHCs Functioning

Financial Approval and Current status HWC for the FY 2018-19 & 2019-20						
		Functional	PHCs	Functional	UPHCs	Functional
2018-19	711	292	33	33	32	32
2019-20	741	0	258	62	22	16
Total	1452	292	291	95	54	48

Source: Health, Health Education and Family Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand

The table given below provides information about the number of government hospitals in the rural and urban areas. It can be observed from this table that in Jharkhand the number of beds in the urban hospitals is higher than in rural hospitals which means that the urban hospitals

in general have bigger patient-capacities than their rural counterparts. Jharkhand’s average population served per government hospital is lower compared to the national average, whereas the bed per patient is higher than the national average.

Table 12.24: Number of government hospitals in the rural and urban areas (2015)

	Rural Hospitals (Govt)		Urban Hospitals (Govt)		Total number of Hospitals(Govt)		Average Population Served Per Govt. Hospital	Average Population Served Per Govt. Hospital Bed
	No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds		
Jharkhand	518	4628	105	7482	623	12110	52915	2722
India	11054	209010	3325	435869	14379	634879	90343	2046

BOX 12.1: ATAL MOHALLA CLINIC

In an endeavour to boost the healthcare-delivery-system in cities, the Jharkhand Government has started Atal Mohalla Clinic in different parts of the state. Initially a total of 25 clinics were established across 15 districts. The target is to set up 100 such clinics in 2019-20. The clinics aim to provide primary care to the masses living in their vicinities. Patients will get free medical facilities along with medicines at these clinics. There will be 4 such clinics in Ranchi, Dhanbad, and West Singhbhum, while 2 each in Bokaro, Deoghar, and Hazaribagh.

The table below illustrates the progress in the number of doctors possessing recognised medical qualifications in the last five years. Though the progress was stagnant during 2015-2017, it has increased tremendously

thereafter. There has been almost 25% increase in the new doctors coming to the system in 2018 compared to the year 2017.

Table 12.25: Number of doctors possessing recognised medical qualifications (Under I.M.C Act)

Periods	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total upto 2018
Jharkhand	45	314	310	320	402	5764
India	36355	41711	44934	43581	41371	1154686

Source: Medical Council of India, National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The table below provides the information about the current number of registered nurses and pharmacists in India. The number of auxiliary nurse-midwives (ANM)

is 18356, whereas the number of registered nurses (RN) and registered midwives (RM) is 13,252 and the number of lady health-visitors (LHV) is 57.

Table 12.26: Number of registered nurses and pharmacists in India

State	Total No. Of Registered Nurses In India As On 31.12.2019			Pharmacists As On 27.03.2019
	ANM	RN & RM	LHV	
Jharkhand	18,356	13,252	57	2337

Source: Indian Nursing Council & Pharmacy Council of India, National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

BOX 12.2: HYBRID MODEL OF AYUSHMAN BHARAT

Jharkhand has adopted the hybrid model of Ayushman Bharat where a part of the claim comes under the insurance model while the balance gets processed under the trust. As per the official version, 630 hospitals have been enlisted in the scheme and out of them, 216 hospitals are run by the government. Under the scheme which promises Rs. 5 lakh per family to the vulnerable sections for tertiary care, a total number of around 1,73,501 patients have been treated. Out of these patients, at least 1,51,668, which is around 90 per cent of the total number, have been treated in private hospitals.

A total of 2 crore 85 lakh people of the state will be covered by the Golden Card under Ayushman Bharat Yojana till September '25. Golden cards have been made available to 39,13,000 families. To provide the maximum benefit of the scheme to the poor, a 300-bed hospital has been set up in Jamshedpur, where only patients coming under the Ayushman Bharat scheme will be treated.

AYUSH

The table below shows the number of AYUSH registered practitioners or doctors in the last three years. The numbers of homeopathic doctors have almost tripled

in the last three years. Similarly the number unani practitioners have doubled, whereas the number of ayurveda practitioners has gradually increased from 167 to 251 between in 2016 and 2019.

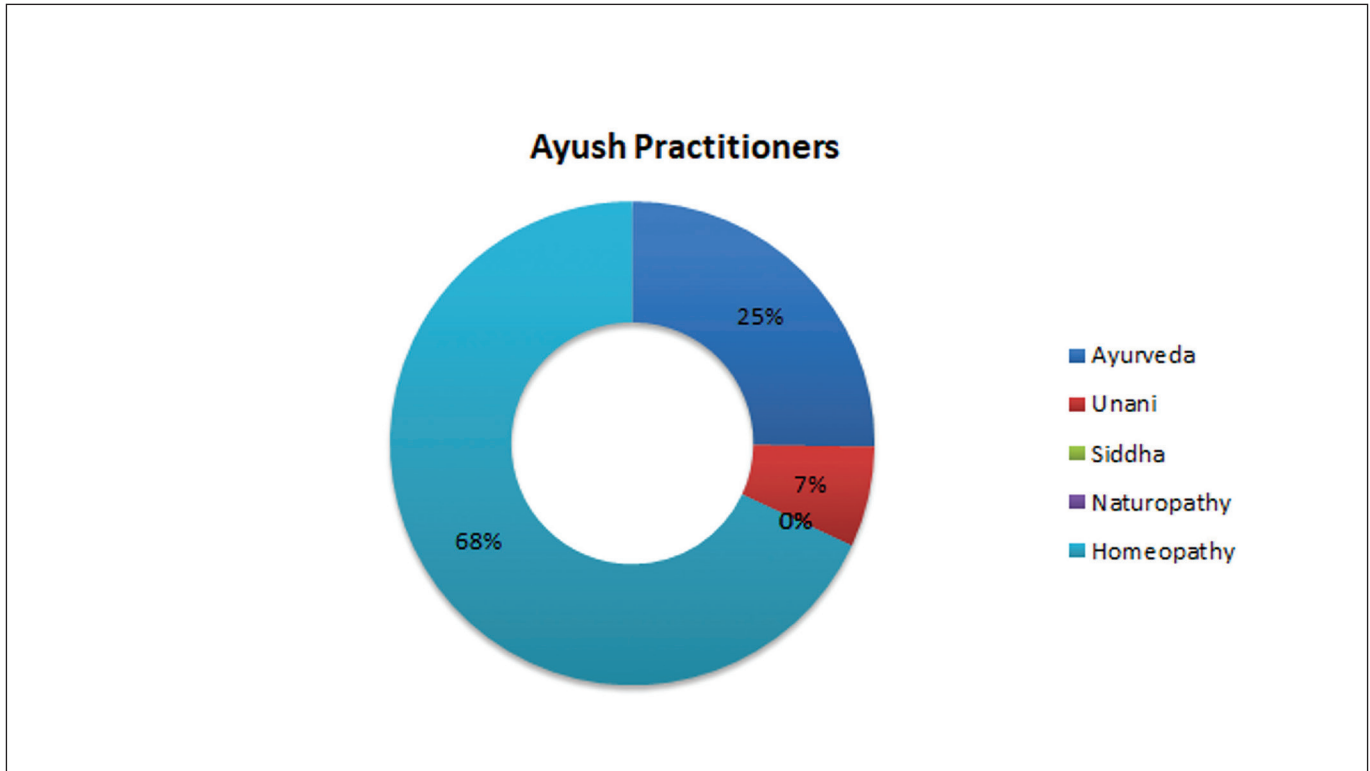
Table 12.27: Number of AYUSH practitioners

Period	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homeopathy	Total
2016	167	27	0	0	225	419
2017	160	31	0	0	320	511
2018	219	54	0	0	538	811
2019	251	67	0	0	677	955

Source: Ministry of Ayush, National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The graph below depicts that in the year 2018 among all AYUSH practitioners 68% of the practitioners are from homeopathy followed by ayurveda at 25% and unani at 7%. Currently there exists no practitioner from siddha and naturopathy.

Figure 12.18: AYUSH registered practitioners in 2019



Source: Ministry of Ayush, National Health Policy, 2019(14th issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

BOX 12.3: PPP MODEL RESUSCITATING HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE

Despite Jharkhand being predominantly a rural and tribal society with half of the areas falling in the hilly terrain, the state has evolved in terms of different deliverables of health care. The state has 26% tribal population and its 15 districts are LWE (Left Wing Extremism)-affected.

In this light, taking rural healthcare to people’s doorsteps is a challenge. With an aim to take health care to the last mile, a comprehensive effort is being made in by the State Government to fill the infrastructural gaps on many fronts. PPP model is being explored to improve health care infrastructure at various levels which in turn bolsters patient care in rural areas. Medall, Ziqitza HealthCare, and Tata Motor are working on various projects to improve patient care in every nook and corner of the State

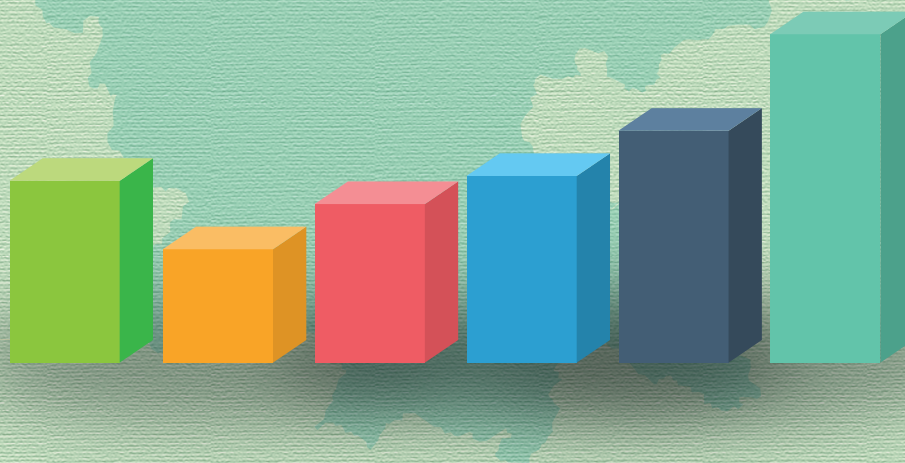
CONCLUDING REMARKS

Jharkhand has made significant improvements in many health indicators such as infant- mortality-rate but still preventable deaths are high in the state. Although many government schemes and campaigns have been initiated to uplift the health situation of the state, some appropriate policy is required which would act more vigorously to further improve the situation. Implementation-loopholes also need to be plugged. The high fertility-rate over and above the replacement-level is another major concern

for Jharkhand. An effective and aggressive policy is advisable to address the growing population to ensure equitable distribution of resources. Women's years of education are closely related to U5MR, fertility-rate, infant-mortality-rate and sanitary practices. So, policy makers should pay more attention on female education. Lastly, the growing cases of HIV and obesity-patients are associated with information-asymmetry and lack of awareness among the different sections of the population which need to be addressed diligently.

XIII

DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION



There has been a significant progress in providing safe and all-weather drinking water to the people of Jharkhand. The progress in the supply of drinking water to rural areas has been phenomenal. In the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, a total of 79 major drinking water schemes have been completed with a project cost of Rs. 784.35 crores and which is benefiting more than 9.44 lakh people in the state. Jharkhand is very near to achieve almost 100 per cent coverage of drinking water facility to rural habitations. As compared to all other states in India, Jharkhand has been ranked second for this achievement. In terms of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), the coverage is 99%, whereas, in terms of 55 lpcd, the coverage is 98%, which is very high as compared to the all India average of 79% and 47% respectively. Supplying drinking water through pipe water supply is a very difficult task in Jharkhand because of its geographical and climatic conditions. However, the coverage of rural households in pipe water supply that was only 0.38 per cent in 2014 has increased to 5.74 per cent by November 2019. There has been a consistent progress in terms of population covered by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme (RPWSS) in Jharkhand (40 LPCD norms). As on 1st April 2015, RPWSS coverage of Jharkhand was at 18.89 per cent only which has increased to 25.54 per cent as on 1st April 2019. However, it is still behind the target of 50 per cent as fixed by the ministry to achieve by 2019-20.

Among the best performing Indian states Jharkhand's achievements are consistent as its rank is second this time as per 'Swachh Sarvekshan- 2019', which was the first in the 'Swachh Sarvekshan- 2018' for the efforts undertaken by it in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The rural areas of Jharkhand are now 100% ODF. In the financial year 2014-15, the number of households having toilet facilities was around 68 thousand only, which has now increased to more than 33 lakhs, 44 thousand in 2018-19. All 24 districts of Jharkhand now fall within 100 per cent rural household toilet coverage. Under Swachh

Bharat Mission (Urban) Jharkhand has accomplished the construction of more than 2 lakh, 17 thousand individual toilets and 8,758 community and public toilets. Out of 929 wards, 892 wards are covered by 100% door-to-door solid waste collection and 728 are covered by 100 per cent source segregation. The total solid waste generation in Jharkhand is 5 MT per day and total waste processing is 59 per cent.

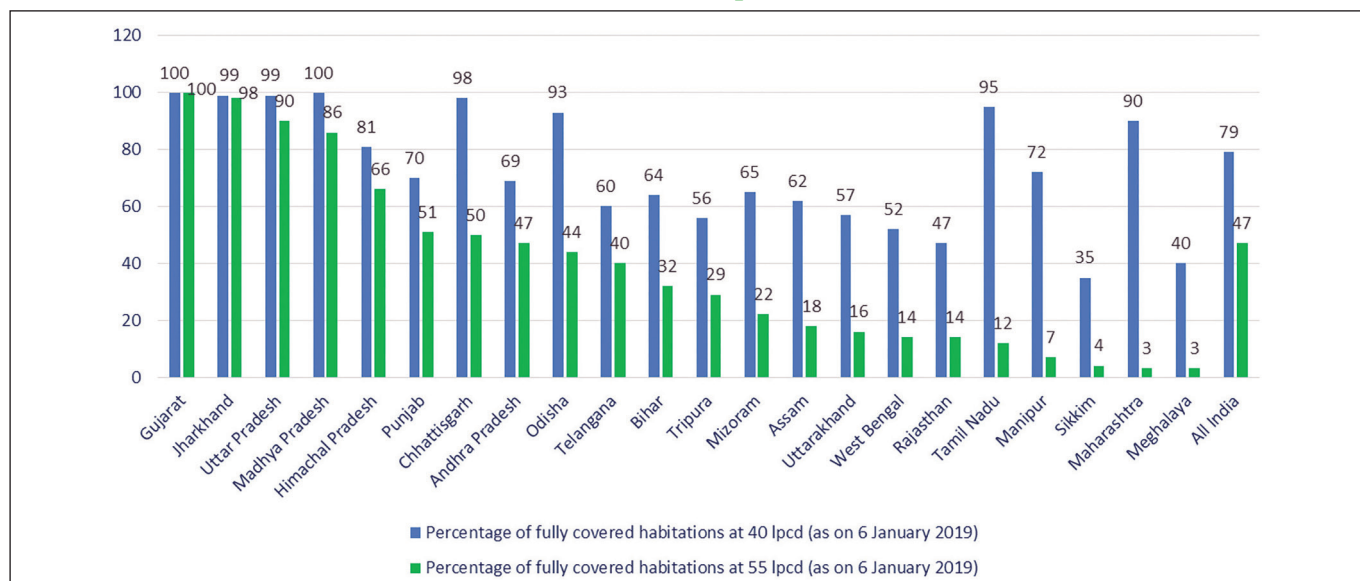
Drinking Water in Jharkhand

Water and sanitation are now well-recognised human right all across the world and the state of Jharkhand is fully committed to safeguard it. However, given its geographical and climatic conditions it is a major challenge to ensure safe, hygienic and continuous drinking water supply for its citizens. Here, there is a lack of perennial rivers and a very poor stock of underground water. As per the ministry of drinking water and sanitation in the government of Jharkhand, the entire population does not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation and not all habitations have safe drinking water as the water-source contains fluoride, arsenic & iron. Several schemes are running in the state to ensure safe drinking water for the people in rural as well as urban areas.

Rural Drinking water

As per the NRDWP reports, Jharkhand is progressing well in terms of the success of rural drinking water schemes. Figure-13.1 shows that Jharkhand is very near to achieve almost 100 per cent coverage of drinking water facility for rural habitations. As compared to all other states in India, Jharkhand has been ranked second for this achievement. In terms of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd), the coverage is 99%, whereas, in terms of 55 lpcd, the coverage is 98%. These figures are remarkable against the respective figures of 79% and 47% at the all India level.

Figure-13.1: As on 6 January 2019, 99% of rural habitations in Jharkhand were fully covered at 40 lpcd, 98% at 55 lpcd.



Source: NRDWP IMIS system: Format 1 – Target and Achievement of Habitation. Available at: https://indiawater.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt_RWS_TargetAchievement_S.aspx. Last accessed on 6 January 2019.

Various Types of Schemes of Drinking Water

Three types of schemes based on ground water, surface water and others are running in the state. These three types include schemes like PWS, H.P / Borewell / Tubewell and other spot-sources and other schemes. Table 13.1 gives district-wise details of the types and numbers of drinking water-schemes as well as their habitation

coverage. Paschim Singhbhum has the maximum number (1202) of PWS in ground water-based schemes with a habitation coverage of 2916. Dumka has the maximum number (71) of PWS in surface water-based schemes with a habitation coverage of 816. The total no. of PWS schemes under all categories in Jharkhand are 12,373 and H.P/ Borewell / Tubewell and other spot sources are 4,00,495 in Jharkhand.

Table-13.1: District wise list of different types of Schemes of Drinking Water and their Habitation coverage.

District	Ground Water Based Schemes						Surface Water Based Schemes						Others **					
	PWS		H.P / Borewell / Tubewell & other spot sources		Other *		PWS		H.P / Borewell / Tubewell & other spot sources		Other *		PWS		H.P / Borewell / Tubewell & other spot sources		Other *	
	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered
Bokaro	641	714	20713	4100	111	107	48	480	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Chatra	573	470	13488	7743	17	21	21	31	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deoghar	373	447	13994	8393	1	8	7	68	0	0	0	0	5	17	17	21	0	0
Dhanbad	255	349	23480	4146	721	568	33	1192	123	121	0	0	0	0	39	33	0	0
Dumka	397	885	22714	7111	820	642	71	816	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0

District	Ground Water Based Schemes						Surface Water Based Schemes						Others **					
	PWS		H.P / Borewell / Tubewell & other spot sources		Other *		PWS		H.P / Borewell / Tubewell & other spot sources		Other *		PWS		H.P / Borewell / Tubewell & other spot sources		Other *	
	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered	No. of Sch.	No. of Habs. covered
Garhwa	568	523	15400	4323	222	213	52	184	15	13	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0
Giridih	698	525	21174	4741	299	250	26	195	4	4	1	4	1	1	473	305	0	0
Godda	842	524	19618	5705	482	440	28	47	14	14	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gumla	700	571	12005	4449	77	68	9	156	4	4	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazaribag	641	516	19046	4945	169	153	12	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamtara	222	211	14146	5314	4	4	9	41	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khuti	470	396	8217	3077	64	63	2	24	10	8	0	0	2	2	53	44	0	0
Koderma	177	199	10575	2001	174	152	13	167	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latehar	379	266	7834	4352	103	92	50	42	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lohardaga	333	241	6547	1647	39	39	8	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Pakur	177	181	15317	3629	55	47	3	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	34	0	0
Palamu	656	608	17378	6843	185	175	4	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paschim Singhbhum	1202	2916	14579	7193	118	106	33	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	54	0	0
Purbi Singhbhum	568	496	34864	6637	721	643	9	132	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Ramgarh	318	381	9650	1971	95	83	26	580	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranchi	670	740	36930	6633	129	134	18	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Sahibganj	335	326	13688	2743	29	23	56	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sareikela Kharsawan	385	364	16262	4837	1334	922	5	43	1	1	0	0	0	0	91	81	0	0
Simdega	203	200	11877	6487	15	15	38	473	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11783	13049	399496	119020	5984	4968	581	6739	203	200	4	23	9	21	796	597	0	0

Source: NRDWP IMIS system, available at https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/BasicInformation/rpt_SchemesSourcesGWSW_D.aspx?Rep=0 last accessed on 17/11/2019

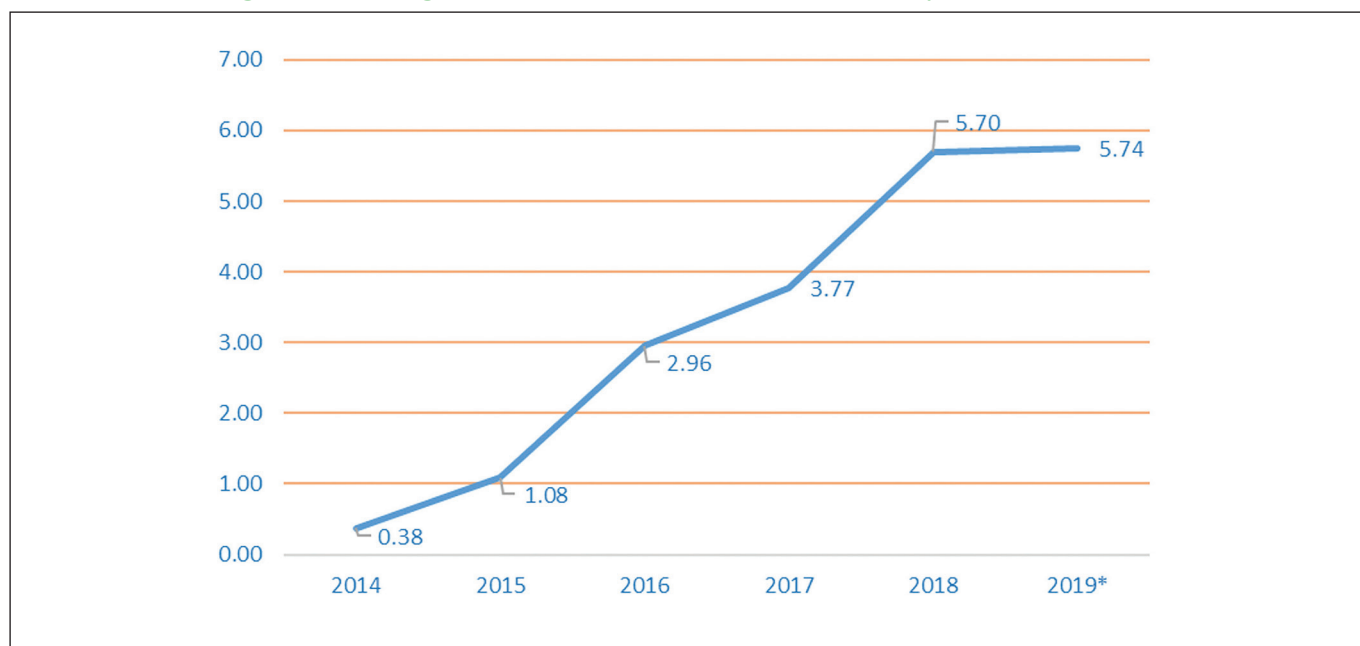
Note : * Other than pws and spot source schemes. ** Other than ground water and surface water source schemes.

Rural Pipe Water Supply

Rural pipe water supply schemes are also running well in the state. In 2014 only 0.38 per cent of the rural households had PWS connections and by November

2019, this had increased to 5.74 per cent (figure-13.2). All-India coverage percentage is around 18 per cent whereas in Jharkhand it is less than 6 per cent. However, it is clear that there has been a steady progress in this field.

Figure-13.2: Progress in % of rural Household covered by PWS connections



Sources: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Full and Partial coverage of Population by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme

As per NRDWP, ‘Partially Covered’ means that the supply of drinking water is less than 40 litres per capita per day as per the existing norms and guidelines of the Mission. Habitations which have a safe drinking water source/ point (either public/ private) within 1.6 k.m. in the plains and 100 meter in the hilly areas but with a capacity that ranges between 10 lpcd to 40 lpcd, should be categorized as ‘Partially Covered’ (PC). So, 40 lpcd or more than that is the range for fully covered (FC) habitations. As per table-13.2, as on 1st April 2015,

Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme (RPWSS) coverage of Jharkhand was 18.89 per cent. Of the total, 18.86 per cent were fully covered; while 0.03 were partially covered and quality-affected. The coverage by RPWSS has increased to 25.54 per cent. Of the total, 25.25 per cent were fully covered; while 0.29 were partially covered and quality-affected, as on 1st April 2019. The ministry has fixed the target of achieving 50 per cent piped water supply coverage in the rural areas by the end of 2019-20. So, we are still halfway and therefore, the improvement in the coverage-status requires an acceleration to achieve the goal.

Table-13.2: Population covered by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Jharkhand (40 LPCD)

Financial Year	Population (Lakhs)			Percentage of Population		
	Total	FC	PC+QA	Total	FC	PC+QA
As on the 1 st of April						
2015	50.50	50.43	0.07	18.89	18.86	0.03
2016	54.47	46.92	7.55	20.25	17.44	2.81
2017	67.86	62.43	5.43	24.89	22.90	1.99
2018	69.82	69.00	0.81	25.54	25.25	0.30
2019	69.82	69.01	0.81	25.54	25.25	0.29

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Coverage Status for special category habitations

Table 13.3 provides the coverage status of habitations across categories as per 40 lpcd norms. The coverage in all the habitations is above 99 per cent, except

among the minorities which is greater than 98 per cent. The proportion of partially covered and quality affected habitations are well below 01 percent across all categories.

Table 13.3: Coverage Status for special category Habitations (as on 1st March 2019)

Category	Total no. of Habitations	Fully Covered (%)	Partially Covered (%)	Quality Affected (%)
Minority Districts	17808	98.80	0.60	0.61
Minority Blocks	13741	98.94	0.31	0.75
LWE	83751	99.66	0.22	0.11
SC dominated	11280	99.56	0.15	0.29
ST dominated	55616	99.44	0.15	0.40
All Habitations	120591	99.28	0.28	0.44

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Note: A particular habitation may fall in more than one category or may not be in any of the above categories.

Fund Allocation and Expenditure under NRDWP to Jharkhand

Table-13.4 shows the central and state-release allocation of funds as well as the expenditure-statement on all NRDWP schemes except calamities. It is clear that a significant amount has been spent constantly for

improvement in the facilities of drinking water in the state. In the financial year 2017-18 a total of Rs. 385.27 crores were spent on all NRDWP programmes except calamities in the state. In the financial year 2018-19, this amount stood at Rs. 237.66 crores and up to November 2019, a total of Rs. 43.01 crores had already been spent in the financial year 2019-20.

Table-13.4: All NRDWP funds except Calamities: Allocation, Release and Expenditure Statement**(Rs in Crores)**

Financial Year	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure				Unspent Amount
			Central	State	Total	% against the Central Fund	
2017-18	172.68	209.09	171.47	213.80	385.27	57.61	126.15
2018-19	207.97	85.12	136.73	100.93	237.66	64.34	75.79
2019-20*	2018	104.76	11.23	31.78	43.01	6.22	169.31

Sources: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India, * up to November 2019.

Quality of Drinking water in Jharkhand

Safe drinking water is a pre-requisite for the eradication of water-borne diseases and to promote healthy growth. Thus, in ensuring the quality of water and for preventing contamination, regular inspections and use of preventive measures must be done on priority-basis. The Water Quality Programme, a sub-division of NRDWP is also funded and guided by the central government. It aims at the identification, mitigation and management of the drinking water quality-related problems in both the urban and the rural areas.

Contamination and major contaminants

The high concentration of iron, fluoride and arsenic in water has an adverse impact on the water-quality and public health in Jharkhand. In fact, the presence of iron-contamination is well over the all-India average and

causes various water-borne diseases and deformities. Out of 49,10,549 tested sources as on Nov. 2019, 1,51,512 are affected by the presence of iron, 52,043 by fluoride and 771 by arsenic (table-13.5).

Table-13.5: No. of Tested sources and Contamination as on 24/11/2019

Contaminants	No. of sources found contaminated
Fluoride	52,043
Arsenic	77
Iron	1,51,512
Salinity	597
Nitrate	22,838

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

District-wise Tested Sources and Contamination

To ensure safe and non-contaminated drinking water, regular testing is done across all the districts in the state. Table-13.6 shows the total no. of sources, sources tested, sources having contamination above the permissible limit among all the districts in the state. It is evident from the table that chemical contamination above the permissible limit is a big challenge in Jharkhand as more than 24% of the total sources tested are chemical-contaminated.

Some of the districts like Sahibganj and Purbi Singhbhum have a very high chemical contamination problem- as high as more than 61%. Bacteriological contamination is relatively low in Jharkhand as only 9.16% of the total sources tested were found having bacteriological contamination above the permissible limit. Sahibganj has a very high bacteriological contamination. It is more than 66%. All the other districts have almost no bacterial contamination as their percentages are less than 2%.

Table-13.6: District-wise Testing Reports of Schemes/Delivery Points and Other Sources (as on 19/10/2019)

S. No.	District	Schemes/ Delivery points and Other Sources *	Nos. Of Sources Tested	Nos. of Sources with Contaminants Above Permissible Limit	
				Chemical	Bacteriological
1	Sahibganj	46857	38546	24078	25714
2	Purbi Singhbhum	38399	24207	14891	12
3	Godda	22115	14044	111	0
4	Deoghar	22182	13878	2051	0
5	Palamau	19763	13044	964	2
6	Garhwa	17484	12794	951	222
7	Ranchi	40924	11253	4162	168
8	Hazaribagh	21798	10999	353	0
9	Gumla	25187	10960	210	0
10	Chatra	14710	10865	767	0
11	Dumka	29769	10354	3046	0
12	Pakur	17508	10100	1921	0
13	Seraikela And Kharsawan	18795	10067	2436	5
14	Paschim Singhbhum	21001	9903	2727	0
15	Bokaro	23139	9679	940	0
16	Ramgarh	9632	9572	1316	0
17	Khunti	10478	9504	231	1
18	Jamtara	15082	9497	841	0
19	Giridih	31298	9313	694	2
20	Dhanbad	25721	9276	1231	0
21	Latehar	10976	7668	56	0
22	Koderma	11620	7288	93	1
23	Simdega	13690	6818	3187	1
24	Lohardaga	8058	5548	1939	0
	Total	516186	285177	69196	26128

* The number includes all Rural Water Supply Sources, Delivery Points, Stand post, Public/Private water bodies.

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Box-13.1: Water Quality

The drinking water is said to be contaminated if it is biologically contaminated or if the chemical-contamination exceeds the permissible limits.

The major physio-chemical pollutants are:

Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and Heavy Metal, and their permissible limits as fixed by The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) which has set specifications in its IS-10500-2012

Parameters	Unit	BIS (IS:10500)	
		Desirable Limits	Maximum Permissible limits
Arsenic	mg/L	0.01	0.01
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	1.5
Iron	mg/L	--	1
Nitrate	mg/L	45	45

Water is defined as *biologically contaminated* if there is the presence of microscopic organisms such as *algae, zoo-plankton, flagellates, E-coli* etc. above the permissible limits.

Lab Testing and Water Treatment Measures

The water-testing laboratory in Ranchi has been certified by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). Water-testing laboratories in all the 24 districts have started operating after getting the NABL accreditation. There are altogether 40 water-testing laboratories in the state

Jharkhand has one state level water testing laboratory out of a total of 28 state level laboratories in the country. Jharkhand also has 26 district-level, 8 block-level laboratories and 5 mobile laboratories, as shown in table-13.7. The World Bank has also been assisting the project for an integrated piped-water coverage and sanitation services in low-income states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Jharkhand.

Table-13.7: Laboratory Information in 2019-2020

S. No.	State	State Level	District Level	Block and Sub-Division Level	Mobile Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)	Total Labs (State/ District/ Block/ Sub-division Level)
		Total number of laboratories	Total number of laboratories	Total number of laboratories	Total number of laboratories	Total number of laboratories
1	Jharkhand	1	26	8	5	40
2	India	28	732	1386	63	2209

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Sanitation in Jharkhand

Jharkhand is ranked number one amongst the best performing states for a second consecutive year by the Swachh Sarvekshan Report - 2019 for its efforts in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Both the programmes i.e. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) are functioning extremely well in the state. As per Swachh Sarvekshan Gramin – 2019, Jharkhand has also topped in the Eastern Zone.

Rural Sanitation - Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The rural population constitutes about 70 per cent of the

total population of the state and hence rural sanitation is crucial in terms of challenges as well as achievements of goals like improving the level of cleanliness through solid and liquid waste-management activities and making villages Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized.

ODF Villages in Jharkhand

Initially, Jharkhand had fared moderately as far as the achievement of ODF status is concerned. However, the state continues to lag behind many other states like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Rajasthan which have recorded far better toilet- coverage. But now Jharkhand

is one among the 100 per cent ODF states in the country and its success story is like a dream journey. Table-13.8 along with Figure-13.3, shows that only 68 villages were ODF in FY 2015-16 and this figure constituted less than one per cent of the total number of villages in the state. However, now all 46889 villages are ODF and out of this 29564 have been declared ODF in the FY 2018-

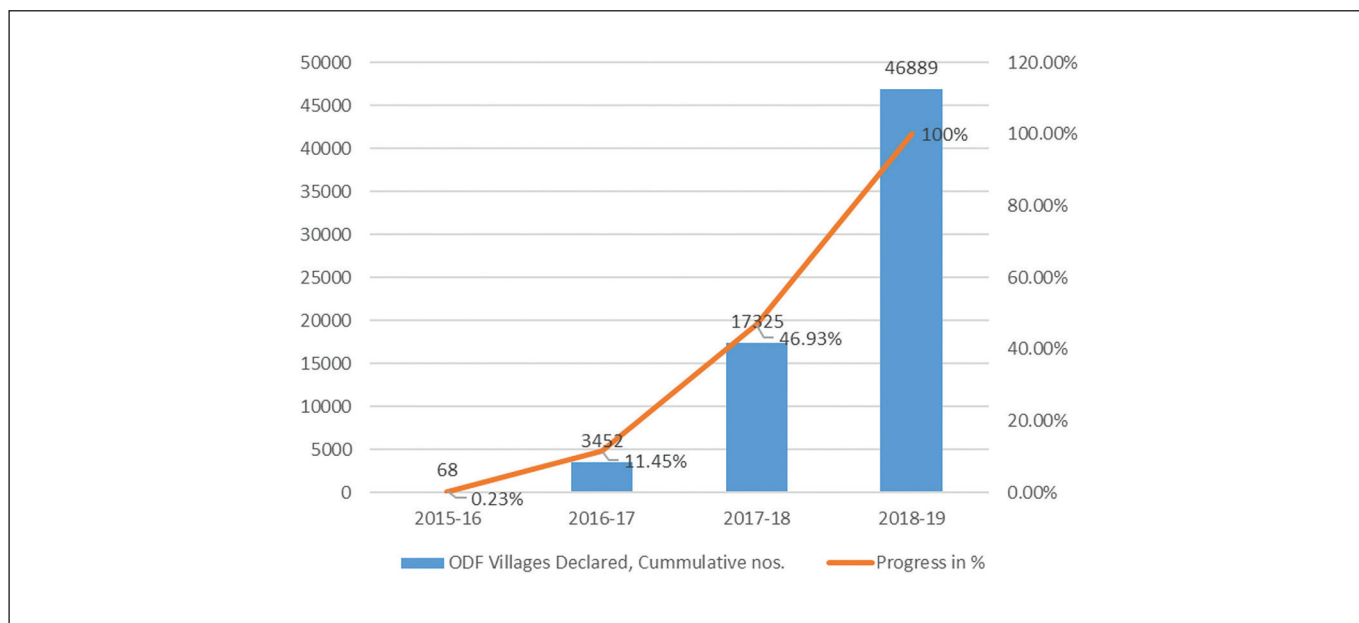
19 only. The vertical growth in the achievement of ODF status can be clearly seen in figure-13.2. Jharkhand has a very good system of ODF verification and the work of declaration and verification are completed in the same financial year to avoid over dues. Till November, 2019 more than 98% of the villages have been verified as ODF.

Table-13.8: Number of ODF Declared and Verified Villages (between 2015-16 and 2018-19*)

Financial Year	Number of ODF Declared Villages	Verified Villages	Verified %
2015-16	68	68	100
2016-17	3384	3384	100
2017-18	13873	13873	100
2018-19	29564	28936	97.9
Total	46889	46261	98.7

Source: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, government of India, till November, 2019.

Figure-13.3: Trend in the number of Villages Declared ODF between 2015-16 to 2018-19*



Source: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, government of India, *up to November, 2019.

ODF Verification Process adopted in Jharkhand

The ODF status adopted by the ministry is in line with the SBM(G) directives and has been approved by the state cabinet. The state government has planned to undertake Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Validation exercise in the selected Gram Panchayats of Jharkhand which will include toilet-coverage, usage and developing key hygiene practices like hand-washing with soap and safe child-excreta disposal. The ODF verification process for validating the ODF declaration status and sustainability of SBM (G) which are based

upon the directives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, has been finalized and has also been approved by the state cabinet. In line with the need to have a regular state validation system for WASH, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has planned to undertake a WASH validation-exercise in the selected GPs of Jharkhand. The main goal of the assignment is to validate the ODF status of the Gram Panchayats, including toilet coverage and usage, inclusive of the prevailing practices or behaviour on key hygiene practices like washing hands with soap, safe disposal of child-excreta etc.

Key objectives of the verification are: -

1. To determine the access and usages of individual household latrines (IHHL) in the selected ODF GPs
 - Access to individual household latrines (IHHL) across different social groups
 - Usage of IHHL across different social groups
 - Safe disposal of child faeces
2. To determine the availability and usages of toilets and hand washing facilities for school and anganwadis in the selected ODF GPs of Jharkhand
 - Availability of separate toilets in schools and anganwadis
 - Usages of the toilets in schools and anganwadis
 - Level of cleanliness of the toilets
 - Availability of hand-washing facilities/ dedicated sites in schools and anganwadis
 - Availability of soap for hand-washing in schools and anganwadis

The key academic institutions have been engaged in the ODF verification. The state has devised institution-wise specific roles and responsibilities and engagements in the process of ODF- verification. UNICEF, Jharkhand is providing technical assistance to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, SBM (G) in the ODF verification process. The state has also been publishing documents on the findings of state ODF verification which includes the present data and analysis of the key

WASH indicators, primarily in graphical and tabular forms in an easy-to- understand manner. The third party and independent verification will be done by the selection of agencies.

Rural Household Toilet Coverage in Jharkhand

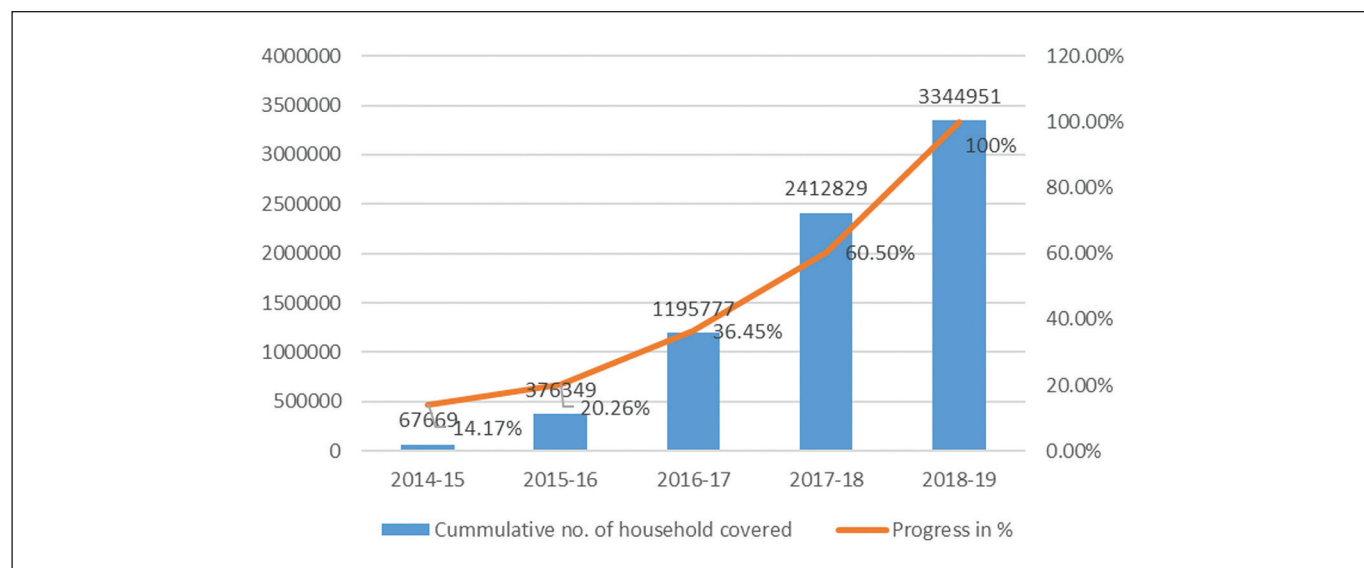
100 per cent ODF status is dependent on 100 per cent population having access to toilet facilities in rural Jharkhand. Table-13.9 shows the year by year progress in achieving 100 per cent toilet coverage in rural Jharkhand. Out of a total of 3344951 households, only 67669 households had access to toilet facilities in 2014-15 and this was a mere 14.17% of the total. However, till November 2019 by providing toilet access to 932122 households, the state achieved the 100 per cent coverage. The progress and vertical growth of the state can also be seen in figure-13.4.

Table-13.9: Progress in Rural Household Toilet Coverage (between 2014-15 to 2018-19*)

Financial Year	Number of Household Toilets Constructed
2014-15	67669
2015-16	308680
2016-17	819428
2017-18	1217052
2018-19	932122
Total	3344951

Source: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, government of India, *up to November, 2019.

Figure-13.4: The progress and vertical growth in Rural Household Toilet coverage between 2015-16 to 2018-19*



Source: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, government of India, *up to November, 2019.

Box-13.2: Progress of Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin in Jharkhand

Financial Year	Districts whose Villages declared as ODF (Range 91% to 100%)	Districts declared as 100 per cent rural household toilet coverage
2016-17	Ramgarh (01)	Ramgarh (01)
2017-18	Hazaribagh, Koderma, Lohardaga, Deoghar, Jamtara (05)	Paschim Singhbhum, Simdega, Lohardaga, Latehar, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Deoghar, Dumka (08)
2018-19 Up to nov. 19	Paschim Singhbhum, Simdega, Purbi Singhbhum, Seraikela Kharsawan, Khunti, Gumla, Ranchi, Bokaro, Chatra, Latehar, Palamu, Garhwa, Giridih, Dhanbad, Dumka, Godda, Pakur, Sahibganj (18)	Purbi Singhbhum, Seraikela Kharsawan, Khunti, Gumla, Ranchi, Bokaro, Chatra, Palamu, Garhwa, Giridih, Dhanbad, Godda, Pakur, Sahibganj, Jamtara (15)
Total	24	24

Urban Sanitation: Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Jharkhand has made significant progress in Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) too which has the following components.

1. Individual household toilets;
2. Community toilets;
3. Public toilets;
4. Municipal Solid Waste Management;
5. Information and Educating Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness;
6. Capacity Building

The SBM(U) mission seeks to eliminate open defecation; convert insanitary toilets to flush toilets; eradicate manual scavenging, and facilitate solid waste-

management .This mission lays special emphasis on bringing about a behavioural change relating to healthy sanitation practices by educating people about the environment and strengthening them to design, execute and operate systems for fostering a suitable environment for the private-sector participation in the capital and operational expenditure.

Table 13.10 shows the current status of achievements under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in Jharkhand. Jharkhand has accomplished the task of the construction of 2,17,645 individual toilets and 8,758 community and public toilets. 886 wards out of a total of 992 wards are covered by 100% door- to- door waste collection and 728 are covered by 100% source-segregation. Total waste generation is 5 MT per day and total waste processing is 59%.

Table-13.10: Status of Implementation of Various Components under SBM urban till August 2019 in Jharkhand

Number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)			
Application Approved	Under Construction	Completed	Total
214489	85	217560	217645

Community and Public Toilets (Number of Seats)		
Under Construction	Completed	Total
1207	7551	8758

Municipal Solid Waste Management				
Number of wards with 100% door to door collection.	Number of wards with 100% Source segregation.	Total number of Wards	Total waste generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing (%)
886	728	929	5	59%

Source: Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, government of India

Conclusion

Thus Jharkhand has made a commendable progress in providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to its citizens. In rural Jharkhand the habitation coverage of drinking water is almost 100 per cent as per 40 lpcd norm. The coverage of piped drinking water facility has

also witnessed a considerable improvement as it has increased up to 6 per cent. However, it is still below the national average of 18 per cent. Likewise, the coverage of rural sanitation has been quite impressive with the state joining the list of 100 per cent ODF states.

XIV

**WOMEN, CHILD
DEVELOPMENT
& SOCIAL SECURITY**



"Women have to play a very critical role because by the next decade we will have 75 million women getting into the workforce of India. At present, India has only about 27 per cent women in the workforce and we have to take it to the world average of 48 per cent", according to NitiAyog. Women represent an average of about 50 percent of the population in each of the Indian states including that of Jharkhand. The Department of Women and Child Development and Social Security is working relentlessly to educate and break the gender-stereotypes which inhibit women's nutrition, health, education, ability to participate in economic activities and various insecurities which restrict their mobility. Various schemes and programmes funded both by the Centre as well as the state government aim to educate and discourage the gender biases and promote the growth and empowerment of women. The state policies strategize to promote the social and economic empowerment of women, mainstream gender concerns, create awareness about their rights and build institutional and legislative support to enable them to realize their human rights and develop to their full potential.

A healthy and secure woman raises a healthy child who is the backbone of a strong future and integral in securing the nation's present. Hence, central to policy themes is the aim to provide a healthy, protective and nurturing environment to the children of the state. The department aims to ensure development, care and protection of children through cross-cutting policies and programmes, spread awareness about their rights and facilitate access to learning, nutrition, institutional and legislative support to enable them to grow and develop their full potential

A snapshot of the achievements over the past five years

The Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security has the nodal responsibility and right concerned with women, children, differently abled persons and the senior citizens of the state and ensures that the underprivileged and the differently abled persons are not left out or marginalized. The thrust is equally to ensure gender-equity and protection of women at the workplace as more and more women go out of their homes and engage in productive economic activity. Involvement of the non-governmental agencies

and the private sector is also encouraged for social commitments so that a strong partnership is built between the government on the one hand and the private sector on the other.

The Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security can look back at the achievements of the last 5 years in the areas of nutrition, care for the physically challenged, empowerment of women and the other weaker sections of society with satisfaction. The campaign against malnutrition among children between the ages of 0 to 6 years has reached a new high with the universalization of the ICDS programme. All children irrespective of their caste, creed and colour were benefited by this scheme which covers pregnant and lactating mothers as well. This is an important step in ensuring that the child of the poorest family in the state is ensured of adequate supplementary nutrition when it is most needed for his or her overall mental and physical well-being.

Another notable achievement was the synergy developed between the Departments of Health and Family Welfare and the Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, which has given a considerable boost to the success of routine-immunization to both the children and their mothers in the Anganwadi centers. This synergy is to be strengthened in the coming years.

The prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace needs special mention. Rescue and rehabilitation of the adolescent girls who migrate from the rural heartland of the state to the metropolitan cities on the promise of jobs but are later sexually and physically abused have been taken up on a mission-mode. The department is committed to protect such vulnerable sections; their problems are monitored with an adequate safety-net and awareness campaigns are regularly conducted to spread awareness about these rehabilitation-schemes.

Budgeting

Budgeting is an important analytical tool for policy-planning in as much as it helps take stock of development-investments and identify gaps in the resource-environment. Budgeting is critical to optimal resource and fund-allocation for women and child development needs besides helping bring the often neglected areas to the forefront.

The table below summarizes the various details of the budget outlay and expenditures-

Table 14.1: The financial Report up to 31st March 2019

(₹ Lacs)

Budget Outlay	Revised Budget Outlay	Sanctioned Amount	Allotted Amount	Expenditure Amount
340000.00	322209.02	319974.00	297944.05	256782.67

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Operational strategies of the department

- Action plan has been formulated to achieve the required target of the schemes.
- The Directorate of Social Welfare and Directorate Social Security will monitor and review the progress of the schemes.
- The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have also been involved in the implementation and execution of the programmes.

Gender and Child Budget

Gender and Child Budgeting is necessary to ensure that the development initiatives benefit women and child as much as men.

Gender Budget

The department of Women, Child Development and Social Security is the nodal department for the formulation of gender-responsive-budget in the state. In this context, the department is regularly following the objectives of gender-responsive budgeting of the annual plan of all the departments of the state. The annual budget of 2019-20 of the department is strictly in the line of objectives of the gender-responsive-budgeting.

Child Budget

The government of Jharkhand has introduced Child Budget in its annual Budget from the F.Y. 2019-20. The

Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security is the nodal department for this purpose. The department has closely worked with the other related departments to prepare Child Budget for the F.Y. 2019-20.

The Schemes benefitting girls, women, children and old aged

The tables 2, 3 and 4 given below enumerate the various schemes implemented by the department along with the funding pattern. The schemes are funded either fully by the centre or by the state or shared by both. There are a total of 45 ongoing schemes targeting education, health and nutrition, skills and vocational training for women, child-rights and protection of children against abuse and trafficking as well as pension schemes for the disabled and the elderly and such other schemes meant for wholesome development of the various categories of beneficiaries.

Table 14.2: Centrally sponsored schemes in Jharkhand

Names of the scheme	Centre share
Women Helpline scheme	100
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	100
One stop centre scheme	100
SIPDA	100

Table 14.3: Schemes sponsored jointly by the Centre and the State in Jharkhand

Name of the Scheme	Centre-State share
Child Welfare	
ICDS	60:40
Medicine kits	60:40
Preschool kits	60:40
Information, education and communication	60:40
World bank assisted ICDS project-IV (ISSNIP)	88:12
Training programme (STRAP)	60:40
National Crèche scheme	60:40

Name of the Scheme	Centre-State share
Poshan Abhiyan	60:40
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna	60:40
Construction/Maintenance/Up gradation of AWCs under ICDS	60:40
ICPS	60:40
Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana	60:40
Swadhar Grih scheme	60:40
Uniform to AWW/AWH	60:40
Adolescent Welfare	
Mahila Shakti Kendra	60:40
SAG (non-nutrition programme)	60:40
SAG (supplementary nutrition programme)	50:50
SNP for pregnant and lactating women	50:50
Village convergence and Facilitation service	60:40
Ujjwala Scheme	60:30:10
Construction of Working Women Hostel	60:40
Social Security Schemes	
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	200:800/500:500
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	300:700
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	300:700
National Family Benefit Scheme	100:00

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Table 14.4: State sponsored schemes in Jharkhand

Name of the scheme	State Share
Child Welfare	
State Nutrition mission	100
Mukhyamantri Sukanya yojana	100
Strengthening of AWCs	100
Mukhyamantri Laxmi Ladly Yojna	100
Women's Welfare	
Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana	100
Samajik Kuriti Nivaran Yojna	100
Additional honorarium to Anganwadi workers/helpers	100
Welfare of the disabled	
Welfare of the disabled	100
Swami Vivekananda Nisshakta Svavlamban Protsahan Yojana	100
Construction of schools/rehabilitation centres/hostels/homes etc.	100

Name of the scheme	State Share
Renovation and supply of material to schools/rehabilitation centres/hostels/homes/etc.	100
Institutional schemes	
Establishment of different Commissions, Board, etc	100
Establishment of the office of the Disability Commissioner	100
Miscellaneous Schemes	
Operation of schools/rehabilitation centres/hostels/homes etc.	100
Capacity Building, Monitoring and Exhibition Seminar etc.	100
Externally Aided projects	
World Bank assisted Tejaswini (EAP)	30:70

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Schemes implemented for the welfare of women

The department has several ongoing centrally and state funded schemes for women in the state of Jharkhand. There are teams dedicated for the effective implementation of each of these. The teams themselves are trained regularly to ensure better implementation. Monitoring is regular and transparent to ensure that dedicated efforts reach the last woman in the state. The progress of the various schemes is discussed in the following sections.

Women Help Line Scheme: -Under this centre-sector-scheme a women's Helpline is being established in Ranchi.

Objectives of the Scheme –

- Providing 24x7 telephonic helpline facilities to the violence-affected women through a universal toll free number.
- Providing crisis and non-crisis facilitation-services through appropriate agencies such as police, hospital, ambulance service, DCSA, Protection officer, One Stop Centre etc.

One Stop Centre: -This is a central Sector Scheme, with a view to establish a One Stop centre in all districts.

The scheme aims to provide

- Temporary Shelter
- Legal Counselling through empanelled lawyer.
- Psycho- Social Support/counselling.
- Referral Service to hospital and basic first aid.
- Assistance in lodging an FIR.
- Immediate response through a dedicated helpline.

- Video conferencing facility to facilitate police-proceeding.

Jharkhand State has twenty four Sakhi-One Stop Centres in each of its districts. The details of the centres including the number of cases registered at each centre are enumerated in the table given below. Altogether 455 cases have been registered across all these centres.

Table 14.5: Status of the One Stop centres

District	Functioning Since	No. of cases registered
Bokaro	2018-19	0
Chatra	2018-19	0
Deoghar	2018-19	0
Dhanbad	2016-17	91
Dumka	2018-19	0
East Singhbhum	2016-17	269
Garhwa	2019-20	0
Giridih	2018-19	0
Godda	2018-19	0
Gumla	2018-19	0
Hazaribagh	2018-19	0
Jamtara	2019-20	0
Khunti	2018-19	0
Koderma	2018-19	0
Latehar	2018-19	0
Lohardaga	2018-19	5
Pakur	2018-19	0

District	Functioning Since	No. of cases registered
Palamau	2018-19	1
Ramgarh	2018-19	4
Ranchi	2015-16	85
Sahebganj	2018-19	0
Seraikela-Kharsawan	2018-19	0
Simdega	2018-19	0
West Singhbhum	2018-19	0

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

National Crèche Scheme

Under this scheme the department intends to run various Crèches in the entire state at the district and block levels. The scheme is funded by the centre and the state in the ratio of 60:40 respectively.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

PMMVY is a **maternity-benefit-programme** offered by the government of India under which a **cash incentive of Rs. 5,000 is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers**. This is in addition to the Rs.1000 cash incentive provided under Janani Suraksha Yojana for institutional delivery. The programme intends to improve the health-seeking behaviour amongst pregnant women and lactating mothers. All pregnant women and lactating mothers who have their pregnancy on or after January 01, 2017 for the first child in the family are eligible beneficiaries. This programme is jointly funded by the centre and the state in the ratio 60:40 respectively.

Swadhar Greh Scheme

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme (Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances) which targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they can lead their life with dignity. The scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for these women. The objective of this scheme is to provide adequate and safe housing accommodation to those women who are in utter need of assistance, care and protection. Such women are victims of marital violence and desertion. This programme is jointly funded by the centre and the state in the ratio 60:40 respectively.

Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana

From the financial year 2007-08 onwards this scheme is being executed by the Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security. Under this scheme women belonging to the families with an annual income of not more than Rs.72000 or the BPL category are given Rs.30000 through the DBT when they get married. In addition to this, the fund is also to be used to provide incentives for the promotion of dowry-free community-marriages.

Mukhayamantri Sukanya Yojana

From 2011-12 the government of Jharkhand has been implementing Mukyamantri Laxmi Ladli Yojana for the protection, education and Secure-future of the girl child. It has been observed that there is a huge time gap between the time of expenditure by the government and the time when the beneficiaries are actually getting benefited. Keeping this issue in consideration, the department has introduced Mukyamantri Sukanya Yojana for the fulfilment of the objective involved in Mukhyamantri Laxmi Laldli Yojana on instant-basis. This Scheme will provide financial assistance to the girl child from birth till the age of 20 years. The benefit will be given from time to time on the following basis.

- Rs.500 directly into the account of the mother at the time of birth of the girl-child.
- Rs.500 directly into the bank account of the girl child on getting admission in class-I, passing classes V, VII, X and XII
- Rs.10000 directly into the bank account of the girl child of 18-20 years of age after attaining the age of 18 years and getting enrolled into the voter list.

Scheme for the Eradication of bad practices and encouragement to good practices

An umbrella scheme which includes the following:-

- Eradication of the practice of witch-hunting- Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security runs a number of awareness-generation-programmes for the eradication of social evils like the practice of witch-hunting.
- Grants for mass funeral
- Grants for dowry less community marriages

Eradication of the practice of witch hunting

Some of the states which are worst-hit by the practice of

witch hunting include Odisha, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Telengana. Among them Jharkhand is at the bottom with the maximum number of such cases. According to the National Crime Records Bureau data, in 2018, 26 cases of deaths because of witch-hunting were reported in the state, 15 less than those in 2017. As the table below depicts, this is the lowest over the past five years. The monthly crime records on the Jharkhand police website shows that in 2018, there has been about 36 per cent reduction in the cases of witch-hunting-deaths reported in Jharkhand as compared to 41 cases in 2017. The Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security runs a number of awareness-generation-drives, workshops and seminars for the eradication of social evils like the practice of witch-hunting.

Table 14.6: Trends in Witch-hunting deaths in the state

Year	Number. of Witch hunting deaths
2014	47
2015	32
2016	27
2017	41
2018	26

Source: NCRB

Ujjawala

Launched in May 2016, the Ujjawala scheme aims to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with clean cooking fuel – LPG, so that they don't have to compromise with their health in smoky kitchens or wander in unsafe areas to collect firewood. This scheme is a part of the “Mission for the Protection and Empowerment of Women”. To ensure that the scheme empowers women which is its intent, especially in rural India, the connections are issued in the name of the women of the households. Rs.8000 crores have been allocated for the implementation of the scheme. Identification of the BPL families is done through the Socio Economic Caste Census Data.

Earlier this scheme was implemented directly by the Central Government through the NGO's. From the FY 2016 – 17, this scheme is being implemented with the intervention of the state government in the funding-pattern of 60:30:10, (Central share: State share: Implementing agency). Currently this scheme is being implemented in the Pakur district of Jharkhand.

Mahila Shakti Kendra

This scheme of GOI is intended to promote community-participation through the involvement of the student-volunteers, NSS/NCC Cadre students for the empowerment of rural women. MSK is a sub scheme under the umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shashaktikaran Yojana for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. This scheme will provide an interface for the rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlement and for empowering them through awareness-generation, training and capacity-building.

The State Resource Centre for Women will provide technical support to the state-government in issues relating to women. At the district-level "District level Centre for women" (DLCW) will be established in 19 identified districts (Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Chatra, Palamau, Bokaro, Garhwa, Dumka, Ramgarh, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Latehar, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Simdega, Khunti, and Gumla). Community-engagement through College-student-volunteers is envisioned as a part of the MSK Block level initiatives. Student-volunteers will play an instrumental role in the generation of awareness regarding various important government schemes/ programmes as well as social issues and association with the NSS/NCC cadre students will also be an option. The scheme at the block level will provide an opportunity to the student volunteers to participate in the developmental process by bringing a change in their own communities and ensuring that women are not left behind and are equal partners of men in the progress of the country.

In Jharkhand, Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme is operational in all the 24 districts of the state. 177 blocks across these districts have been selected for the implementation of the MSK Scheme. The Formation of District Level Task-Force and 8 Block Level Task Force in each of these districts and blocks has been completed.

The Block Level Committee (BLC) will select up to eight batches of 25 student-volunteers from the various colleges in the selected block. Up to 3650 student volunteers across three selected districts are going to be engaged under this scheme. Student volunteers will encourage the spirit of voluntary community-service and gender equality. These student volunteers will serve as "agents of change and have a lasting impact on their communities and the nation.

Construction of Working Women's Hostels

This is a centrally planned scheme to operate working women hostel in every district with a view to provide lodging-facility to the women working in the government sector, private sectors and universities and Colleges.

The cost-sharing-pattern for the above scheme is in the ratio of 60:40 for the centre and state governments respectively.

TEJASWINI PROJECT

Adolescent girls and young women are a critical group of India as well as the state of Jharkhand; a group with unmet aspirations but tremendous potential to contribute to the growth and development of the state. Their access to services and programmes remains limited and it is in this context that the government of Jharkhand with the support from the Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice of the World Bank designed the Tejaswini – Socio-economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women-Project.

The Tejaswini project is implemented by the Jharkhand Women Development Society (JWDS), an autonomous body under the Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security (DWCDSS), Government of Jharkhand. The objective of the project is to improve the completion of market-driven skills training and secondary education for adolescent girls and young women in select districts of Jharkhand. In the 17 districts covered by the project, there are about 2.1 million adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) in the 14–24 age group, of which 13 percent belong to the

SCs (schedules castes) and 25 percent belong to the STs (scheduled tribes). The project spans a five-year-period and consists of three components:

Component 1: Expanding Social, Educational, and Economic Opportunities. This component includes the “basic model” of Tejaswini, which will be implemented in 15 districts. It aims to support adolescent girls and young women to achieve greater social, educational, and economic empowerment.

Component 2: Intensive Service Delivery. This component pertains to the “intensive model” which will be piloted in two districts to provide more intensive support to adolescent girls and young women. In addition to all the activities of the basic model, the intensive model offers the establishment of cluster centres (or “*Kendras*”) at the intersection of 8 Tejaswini clubs where both educational and employment-related training can take place. It aims to provide an enhanced outreach to hard-to-reach population through mobile training and resource units and top-up cash grants to engage in productive activities.

Component 3: State Capacity Building and Implementation Support It aims to support the strengthening of institutional capacity and outreach of the DWCDSS and JWDS to enable an effective and efficient delivery of services for AGYW in the state.

Intensive interventions are being undertaken in two districts i.e. Ramgarh and Dumka. The remaining 15 districts have been clustered in 5 zones for the implementation of the project as reflected in the table below.

Table 14.7: The Zonal Clusters

Sl. No.	Zone	Districts
1	I	Palamau, Chatra ,Koderma
2	II	Latehar, Lohardaga, Khunti
3	III	East Singhbhum, Seraikela-Kharsawan, Simdega
4	IV	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Jamtara
5	V	Godda, Deoghar ,Pakur

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

The progress in the implementation of the project is depicted in the table given below.

Table 14.8: Physical progress under Tejaswani

S. No.	Progress Indicators	Status of achievement
1	Tejaswini Project roll-out	All the 17 districts
2	Tejaswini Club to be constituted	12449
3	Tejaswini Club constituted	1675
4	AGYW registered in Tejaswini Clubs	198144
5	AGYW being imparted the Life Skills at Present	95300

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Schemes for Child Welfare

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

This is a central sector-scheme and was initially being implemented in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand along with 99 other districts of the country from the F.Y. 2018-19 all the districts have been covered under this scheme. The scheme seeks to address the issue of decline in the child-sex-ratio through a mass campaign in selected districts targeted at building and expanding awareness about the crucial importance of the issue, focused intervention and multi sectoral action to prevent gender-based sex-selective-elimination, ensuring the survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child in the mainstream. The State Resource Centre for Women under Mahila Shakti Kendra is the State Level Programme Management Unit for the BBBP Scheme.

In this scheme now the fund is directly given to the district administrative officials by the Central Government. The budget for each district is 50 lacs and the first Instalment has been released to all the districts.

Activities under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

BBBP is being implemented in 12 districts of Jharkhand (Ranchi, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Bokaro, Koderma, Ramgarh, Jamtara, Palamau, East Singhbhum, and Seraikela-Kharsawan). Inter-sectoral consultations and meetings have been held in all the 12 districts and a District Level Task Force has been formed under the chairmanship of the DC. A District Action Plan has been made with the different departments i.e. Health and Family Welfare, Department of Education and Department of PRI. In the districts of Ranchi like Ramgarh outreach activities like rally, signature campaign, *prabhat pherry*, school-competitions, film shows, miking, *nukkad natak*s and many more have

been conducted. In Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Jamtara, Ranchi and Palamau, “Guddi Gudda Board” has been established in the Village Panchayats as a part of the educative awareness-creation-programme.

The various activities under the scheme are summarized below.

- Conducting Orientation programmes of the district officers/zila parishad members/PNDT Cell/ Judiciary/ District Legal Services Authority (DLSA).
- Conducting Orientation programmes of the block officers/block parishads/panchayat members.
- Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) members and School Management Committee (SMCs) members.
- Conducting sensitization-exercise of the religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders.
- Training of the District Appropriate Authority (DAA), and the other functionaries on PCPNDTact.
- Providing legal counselling/ aid/ awareness on the PC and PNDT Act and other legislations using District/ Taluka structures under the District Legal Services Authority(DLSA).
- Conducting outreach Activities, rallies, signature campaigns, *Prabhat Pherry*, school-organising competitions, film shows, miking, *Nukkad natak* etc.
- Establishment of the Guddi Gudda Board in village panchayat.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

Realizing the multi-dimensional needs of school pre-adolescent girls (11-14 years) and with an aim to motivate

these girls to join the schooling system, the government approved implementation of the restructured scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) to focus on the dropout of adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years.

The scheme will cover out-of-school girls in the age group of 11-14 years. The out-of-school girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years, are entitled to supplementary nutrition under the scheme; they will also receive life-skills-education, nutrition and health education, awareness about socio-legal issues, existing public services etc. The scheme aims at motivating the out-of-school girls to go back to formal schooling or skill-training under the non-nutrition component of the scheme.

The programme has two components- Nutrition and Non-nutrition components. A package of services is provided to the adolescent girls under each of these.

The **Nutrition** component of the programme includes the following:

- Nutrition provision
- Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation
- Health check-up and Referral services
- Nutrition and Health Education (NHE)

The **Non-nutrition** components aim at the developmental aspects outlined below

- Mainstreaming the out-of-school girls to join formal schooling, bridge course/skill-training
- Life Skill Education, home management etc.
- Counselling/Guidance on accessing public services. The Needs of the AGs viz. physical, physiological and health needs have been taken into consideration while designing the services.

The Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) implemented in all the 24 districts has 27,800 beneficiaries in the state.

Integrated Child Development Services

The integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) scheme is a centrally-sponsored-scheme which aims to improve the nutritional and health-status of children and enhance the capability of mothers through proper nutrition and health education to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of their children. It is the symbol of India's commitment to its children and response to break the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning-capacity and mortality. Jharkhand is one of the eight states selected for **intensive**

implementation under the ICDS-IV project.

The GoI has several schemes to strengthen the AWC network as well as enhance the capabilities of the AWW and AWH and keep them motivated. These are discussed briefly below.

Establishment of Anganwadi Services

Under this programme the establishment of DSWO & CDPO's Offices is made. Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers also falls under this scheme.

Additional Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers

Under this scheme additional honorarium is paid to the Anganwadi workers/ helpers from the state-fund in addition to the honorarium granted by the Government of India. The rate of state-honorarium is Rs.1400 for AWWs and Rs.700 for helpers and mini AWWs. There are 35,881 Anganwadis and 2551 mini Anganwadi centres in the state.

Uniform to the AWWs

The AWWs play a very important and effective role in the implementation of the ICDS schemes at the grass-root levels. To encourage and bring efficiency in their working system, the department provides them with uniforms (sarees and petticoat). The scheme is funded jointly by the centre and the state in the ratio 60:40.

Training Programme (STRAP)

The GOI is providing fund for training of the AWWs and AWHs under STRAP (State Training Action Plan). As training is an essential part of the operation of the AWCs, this scheme will continue.

Construction/Maintenance/Upgradation of AWCs under AWC

AWC has been an important part of the department's plan every year. All the activities of the ICDS are done through the AWCs. In the next FY, the department plans to upgrade the existing buildings which are in need of renovation and maintenance. GOI has approved the proposal to provide drinking water and toilet-facility to AWCs which are running in government building.

The ICDS is implemented through the Anganwadi centres (AWCs) where a wide array of services are provided which are summarized below.

(i) Supplementary Nutrition: Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is the main component of the ICDS

to tackle malnutrition. The SNP services are provided to the target groups of pregnant and lactating women and children between 7 months to 6 years at the Anganwadi centres. This scheme is being implemented through a statewide network of 38,432 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) spread over 224 ICDS projects in Jharkhand. Supplementary food is distributed for 300 days a year. The cost per person of food being provided is Rs.8, Rs.9.50, and Rs.12 for the normal children, pregnant and lactating mothers and under-nourished children respectively. The department provides eggs/fruits to the children attending these centres within the present cost-norm. The funding for the programme is shared by the centre and the state in the ratio 50:50.

(ii) Medicine kits and immunization

Under this component of the ICDS scheme, medicine kits are provided at all the Anganwadi Centres for the children, adolescent girls and women.

The National Rural Health Mission with the Department of Women and Child Development, GoJ has done a laudable task by improving upon the complete immunization coverage for the children less than 1 year.

Immunization sessions are organized at the AWCs at least once every month. AWC and Sahiya mobilize the community towards health and nutritional services and prepare the list tracking each child for immunization. Apart from antigens, children of the community are regularly supplemented with 9 doses of Vitamin A. The first dose is for immunization against measles in the age group of 9 months to 1 year. The remaining eight doses are administered biannually in Jharkhand Matri Sishu Swasth and Poshan Mah (an initiative from the Department of Health and Family Welfare, GoJ to boost the regular health service delivery mechanism).

The immunization-cards and progress reports are periodically reviewed at the cluster, block, district and state levels and effort is to ensure complete immunization covering the last child in the state.

(iii) Pre-School Education (PSE)

Early childhood care and education or pre-school programme enables children to get ready for schools by encouraging their better attendance in schools, lower repetition and drop-out rates, and stronger academic skills. In Jharkhand the attendance of children in the Anganwadi centres has been found to be low. There are certain causes which contribute to this. One of them is

the social and economic factors of these children that tend to reduce the attendance and retention of children at these centres.

In 2011 a core committee was formed by the department to review the pre-school programme, find out the key issues and design appropriate strategies for improving the quality of pre-school education. With the technical support of the UNICEF, the department put together an action-plan to revamp the PSE programme. The new strategies included learning visits to selected good practices, designing of a convergence-strategy with SSA for Anganwadi centre – SSA collaborations, formulation of ECCE curriculum for the state, designing and supply of ECCE kits to all the Anganwadi centres to promote learning, development of training-modules and academic calendar for ECCE, capacity-building of the Anganwadi workers for facilitating learning-activities in the centre, and strengthening of school-preparation-package for class I for the smooth transition of children from the Anganwadi to the Primary school.

The Anganwadi centres have now been converted to Nursery Learning Centres and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) kits have been designed which consist of picture charts, counting frames, masks and such other easy and fun learning education materials.

Realizing the crucial importance of ECCE for holistic child-development, the state has set up separate ECCE wings at AWCs and a budget of Rs.1922 lacs was allocated for the supply of PSE kits in the FY 2019-20.

(iv) Referral Services

One of the most important services provided by the ICDS, Referral services caters to the basic medical needs of pregnant and lactating woman and child.

The referral services have got a distinct dimension with the introduction of the Malnutrition Treatment Centres in the state. The referral mechanism has been activated with the establishment of Malnutrition Treatment Centres (MTCs) where Severe and Acute Malnourished Children (SAM) of the 0-5 year group are referred to the MTCs for treatment and rehabilitation. With the support of the UNICEF, referral slips were supplied to the AWC/AWW for the ICDS workers in perforated sections, retained by the worker and two counter foils were issued for the use of the MTC and one for the use of the beneficiary.

An analysis of the usefulness of these services is evident from the increasing graph in the number of children

and women referred to the Primary health centres, Community health centres and sub centres per month. Maximum referrals for both children and women are to the sub centres as compared to the Primary and Community health centres.

POSHAN ABHIYAN

The Poshan Abhiyan is an overarching scheme for Holistic Nutrition or POSHAN Abhiyaan or National Nutrition Mission. It is a flagship programme launched by the government of India to improve nutritional-outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The programme attempts to sharpen the lens on the malaise of malnutrition and take it up in mission-mode.

The National Nutrition Strategy, released by NITI Aayog in September, 2017, presented a micro analysis of the problems persisting within this area and chalked out an in-depth strategy for course-correction. Most of the recommendations presented in the Strategy-document have been subsumed within the design of the POSHAN Abhiyaan and now that the Abhiyaan is launched, NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of closely monitoring the POSHAN Abhiyaan and undertaking periodic evaluations.

For the implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan the four point strategy/pillars of the mission are:

- Inter-sectoral convergence for better service delivery
- Use of technology (ICT) for real-time growth-monitoring and tracking of women and children
- Intensified health and nutrition-services for the first 1000 days
- Jan Andolan

Towards the effective realization of its mission, as part of the programme the month of September has been christened as “Poshan Maah”. The activities of POSHAN Maah focused on Social Behavioural Change and Communication (SBCC). The broad themes were: antenatal care, optimal breastfeeding (early and exclusive), complementary feeding, anemia, growth-monitoring, girls’ - education, diet, right age of marriage, hygiene and sanitation, eating healthy – food-fortification.

The Poshan Maah was celebrated in the state of Jharkhand as well.

State Nutrition Mission

The State Nutrition Mission has been constituted to

prepare new plans and implement the existing ones effectively in co-ordination with all the departments working in the field of nutrition. The mission undertakes advocacy and awareness-activities including social awareness IEC and runs innovative pilot campaigns besides starting community oriented nutritional programmes.

Integrated Child Protection Services

In the year 2009, the Government of India made Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the proper implementation of Juvenile Justice Act and Juvenile Justice Rule.

Status of the Implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in Jharkhand

- As per the MoU between the **Government of India** and the **Government of Jharkhand** the Jharkhand State Child Protection Society (JSCPS) was registered under Societies Registrations Act, 1860 in the month of **November 2011** under the chairmanship of Secretary, women, Child Development and Social Security Department.
- The Office for Jharkhand State Child Protection Society (**JSCPS**) and State Adoption Resource Agency (**SARA**) has been established.
- The District Child Protection Unit (**DCPU**) has been established in all the 24 districts of the state. The recruitment of the DCPO, PO - IC, PO - NIC, Legal - cum - Probation Officer, Counsellor, Accountant, Computer Operator and Outreach Workers is partially completed. The recruitment of the rest of the posts under the DCPS is in process.
- Jharkhand was the first state in India which drafted and notified The Jharkhand Juvenile Justice Rule, 2017.
- Jharkhand has drafted and notified The Foster Care and Sponsorship Guideline to Non-Institutional Care for Child in need of Care and Protection (CNCP).
- **Juvenile Justice Fund** has been created and notified in the state.

Statutory Support System

- Under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), two Quasi-Judicial Bodies have been formed in all the 24 districts of Jharkhand, namely Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) for Child in conflict

with Law and Child welfare Committee (CWC) for Child in need of Care and Protection (CNCP).

- **Police** – IG-CID is the nodal officer for Jharkhand under Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Altogether 26 Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) have been established in all the 24 districts of Jharkhand including 2 SJPU in Railway Police.
- **Judiciary** – The Jharkhand High Court has constituted Juvenile Justice Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Justice of Jharkhand High Court to monitor the functions of the ICPS. At the state-level JHALSA and the District Legal Service Authority have been appointed the nodal agencies to monitor and support the ICPS Scheme. DALSA has given one para-legal volunteer to support the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).

Child Care Institution (CCI) Under Integrated Child Protection Scheme

There are 10 government-run Observation Homes for Child in Conflict with Law (CCL). 9 of these are for boys located in Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Dhanbad and Dumka and one such Home is for the girls in Deoghar.

- One government-run Special Home for Child in Conflict with Law (CCL) is functional in the Dhanbad district.
- Two government-run Children's Homes for Children in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP) are functional in East Singhbhum (for boys) and Deoghar (for girls).
- 22 NGO run Children's Home for Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) are functioning in the different districts of Jharkhand. 9 of these are for girls and the rest for boys.
- 5 Open Shelter Homes for Children in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP) have been set-up in the different districts of Jharkhand.
- 12 NGO run Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) for Children in Need of Care and Protection (Up to 6 Years) are functioning in the different districts of Jharkhand.

Component wise Status of the Implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Jharkhand State Child Protection Society (JSCPS)

Jharkhand State Child Protection Society is a nodal

agency for the implementation of ICPS in the state. The society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Various activities are summarized below.

- 2 Programme managers, 3 Programme officers are on board and the process for recruitment for the remaining posts is under consideration.
- Orientation of the appointed staff members of the districts has been done by the JSCPS and the capacity-building programme on the different Acts is organized for the different stakeholders by JSCPS at regular intervals.
- Registration of 115 Child Care Institutions under Section 41 (1) of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 has been done.
- Guidelines for the formation of the Village level Child Protection Committee have been developed by the JSCPS.
- The juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rule, 2016, has been developed by the JSCPS.
- Guidelines for Foster Care and Sponsorship have been notified and directions issued for further process.

State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)

The State Adoption Resource Agency is primarily responsible for coordinating the cases of adoption at the state level. One programme-manager and one programme-officer are on the board. The office for the SARA has been established under the department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, government of Jharkhand.

District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)

The District Child Protection Society is a district-level implementing body under the ICPS. The DCPS implements its programme and activities under the guidance of the JSCPS. 24 DCPU's have been established under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner in all the 24 districts of the state.

Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board

Child Welfare Committee has been constituted for the disposal of cases related to the children in need of care and protection whereas Juvenile Justice Board has been constituted for cases related to the juveniles in conflict with law. Juvenile Justice Board is functional in all the 24 districts and Child Welfare Committee is also functional in the 24 districts.

Juvenile Homes

Government Run Observation Homes are functional

for Child in Conflict with Law (CCL) in the following districts of Jharkhand as listed in the table below.

Table 14.9: List of Government run Observation Homes in Jharkhand

Sl. No	Name and address of the Home	District	Type of Home	Number Of children as on 30th Sept 2019
1	Observation Home, Ranchi	Ranchi	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	97
2	Observation Home, Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	69
3	Observation Home, Bokaro	Bokaro	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	18
4	Observation Home, Dhanbad	Dhanbad	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	21
5	Observation Home, Dumka	Dumka	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	86
6	Observation Home, Simdega	Simdega	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	22
7	Observation Home, Gumla	Gumla	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	54
8	Observation Home, West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	38
9	Observation Home, East Singhbhum	Jamshedpur	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	28
One Observation Home for Girls				
10	Observation Home, Girls, Deoghar	Deoghar	govt.-Observation Home/ govt.-Juvenile Home	7
Total				440
One Special Home for Boys				
11	Special Home, Dhanbad	Dhanbad	govt.-Special Home/ govt.-Juvenile/Home	20

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Children's Home

Children's Home is established under Section 50 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 for the children in need of care and protection

(CNCP). Children's Home is functional in East Singhbhum (for boys) and Deoghar (for girls) districts and is maintained by the state government. The tables 14.10 and 14.11 given below enlist the details of these Homes and the children there.

Table 14.10: List of Children's Home in Jharkhand

SL. No	Name of the Govt. Run Children's Home	Name of the District	Number of Children as on 30th Sept 2019
1	Children's Home, East Singhbhum (for boys)	East Singhbhum	24
2	Children's Home, Deoghar (for Girls)	Deoghar	45
Total			69

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Table 14.11: List of the NGO Run Children's Home run in the different district of Jharkhand-

SL. No	Name of the NGO Run Children Home	Name of the District	Number of Children as on 30th Sept 2019
1	Premashraya " The Jan Foundation " for girls	Ranchi	49
2	" Vikas Bharti " Children's Home for girls, Gumla	Gumla	36
3	Balashraya " Mahila Samakhya Society " for boys	Ranchi	35
4	Samanway Sansathan NGO run Children's Home for girls	Giridih	7
5	" Bhartiya Kisan Sangh " NGO run Children's Home for boys	West Singhbhum	30
6	" Vikas Bharti " NGO run Children's Home for boys	Sahebganj	15
7	" Vikas Kendra " NGO run Children's Home for girls	Hazaribagh	19
8	" Janlok kalyan Prishad " NGO run Children's Home for boys	Pakur	39
9	" Sahyog Village " NGO run Children's Home for boys	Khunti	54
10	" Integrated Social Development Organization " NGO run Children's Home for boys	Palamau	12
11	Srijan Mahila Vikas Manch NGO run Children's Home for girls	West Singhbhum	53
13	" WATSALYADHAM " NGO run Children's Home for boys	Ramgarh	13
14	Sahyog Village NGO run Children's Home for boys	Simdega	24
15	Sahyog Village NGO run Children's Home for girls	Simdega	28
16	" Vikas Bharti " NGO run Children's Home for girls	Dumka	26
17	Sahyog Village NGO run Children's Home for boys	Bokaro	8
18	Sahyog Village NGO run Children's Home for boys	Garhwa	05
19	Gram Prodhuki Vikas Sansthan NGO run Children's Home for girls	Dhanbad	6
20	Gram Prodhuki Vikas Sansthan NGO run Children's Home for boys	Koderma	08
21	Gram Prodhuki Vikas Sansthan NGO run Children's Home for boys	Dumka	05
22	Srijan Foundation NGO run Children's Home for boys	Chatra	10
23	Srijan Foundation NGO run Children's Home for girls	Lohardaga	9
Total			540

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA)

A Specialized Adoption Agency is responsible for coordinating the cases of adoption at the district level. Eight new adoption agencies have been granted

licence from the Department of Social Welfare to run as Specialized Adoption Agencies in the state. Thus, altogether 15 adoption agencies are working in the state of Jharkhand.

Table 14.12: List of Adoption Agencies in Jharkhand

Sl. No	District	Name of the SAA	Number of Children as on 30th Sept 2019	
			Boys	Girls
1	Ranchi	Karuna NMO	9	12
2	Ranchi	Sahyog Village	10	11
3	Khunti	Sahyog Village	12	13
4	Palamau	ISDO	3	4
5	Hazaribagh	Srijan Foundation	2	2
6	Simdega	Sahyog Village	0	3
7	Deoghar	IRA	9	4
8	East Singhbhum	Sahyog Village	5	5
11	Dhanbad	Gram Prodhuki Vikas Sansthan	0	1
12	Koderma	Gram Prodhuki Vikas Sansthan	0	1
13	Dumka	Gram Prodhuki Vikas Sansthan	0	0
15	Lohardaga	Srijan Foundation	2	1
Total			52	57

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Initiatives in the LWE District of Jharkhand

Various independent agencies were entrusted with the task to conduct need-based assessment-exercises across the 16 LWE districts of Jharkhand out of 35 LWE in the whole country. The highlights of their findings are presented below.

- The 16 districts are suffering from extreme poverty.
- Families and guardians are helpless as often grown-up children are picked up by the naxal outfits.
- Due to poverty and constant threat from these naxal outfits, they are compelled to send their children outside the state to earn and help their families.
- If such children somehow manage to escape the persistent hostility from the naxal outfits, and are able to face the challenges of poverty without migrating from the state, then they are prone to be

trapped by human trafficking-agents as Jharkhand shares very vulnerable boundaries with West Bengal, Chattisgarh, Bihar and Odisha. Hence some independent studies strongly recommend that in these 16 LWE districts of Jharkhand at least 150 CCIs are required for boys and girls.

- The formation of village-level Child Protection Committee as per the JJ Act 2000, amendment 2006, Rule 2007, 81(2) (f) in the LWE affected districts of Jharkhand has led to the effective implementation of the Child Protection programme as well as the discharge of its functions. A village Level Child Protection Committee will be formed in all the Revenue Villages. One Village Level Child Protection Committee will be formed in villages with a population of 1000. The status of the Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC) in the worst LWE affected districts of Jharkhand is presented in the table below.

Table 14.13: Status of VLCPC in the LWE districts of Jharkhand

S. No	District	Number of AWC Level Village	Number of Village level Child Protection Committee Formed
1	Giridih	2431	2249
2	Gumla	992	952
3	Khunti	392	238

S. No	District	Number of AWC Level Village	Number of Village level Child Protection Committee Formed
4	Latehar	784	620
5	Palamau	1870	756
6	West Singhbhum	2310	1283
7	East Singhbhum	1816	1485
8	Bokaro	2256	1578
9	Hazaribagh	1770	1770
10	Chatra	1124	1124
11	Ranchi	1324	1324
12	Garhwa	889	718
13	Dumka	2260	1343
14	Ramgarh	519	496
15	Lohardaga	353	338
16	Simdega	965	965
	Total	22055	17239

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

Table 14.14: Status of the Village Level Child Protection Committee in the non-LWE districts

S. No	District	Number of AWC Level Village	Number of Village level Child Protection Committees Formed
1	Godda	1791	1124
2	Seraikela-Kharsawan	1160	1010
3	Deoghar	1567	1254
4	Dhanbad	1677	1474
5	Pakur	1247	1167
6	Jamtara	1175	1186
7	Sahebganj	1688	1238
8	Koderma	749	715
	TOTAL	11054	9168

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), Act 2000, Section 40 ensures that the rehabilitation and social reintegration of a child from a Children's Home shall be carried out alternatively by foster care, sponsorship. The District Child Protection Society has identified families to put the children in Foster Care and Sponsorship.

Child Friendly Police Station

A Child Friendly Police Station programme has been started in the entire state of Jharkhand from December

2013. Based on the JJ Act 2000, 21 indicators have been formulated for certification of the police station as CFPS. These 21 indicators mainly comprise of four general heads which are (1) basic infrastructure (2) process to be adopted when dealing with a child in need (3) orientation of police officers/ society towards a child and (4) resources required for the police station. Various training programmes have been conducted involving police officers, SJPU in charges and CWOs. The status of the CFPS in the state is summarized in the table below.

Table 14.15: Status of the Child Friendly Police Stations in Jharkhand

SL No.	District	Certified CFPS	Total Certified CFPS
1	Giridih	None	
2	Simdega	Simdega, Tetaitangar and Kurdeg	3
3	Godda	Godda Nagar thana, Godda Mubhashil thana, Sunder Pahari thana, Mahagama thana, Boarijor thana and Lalmatiya thana	6
4	W. Singhbhum	Sadar thana, Muphashil, Chakardharpur, Goelkela, Manoharpur thana and Nowamundi	6
5	Koderma	Koderma, Satgawa, Markacho, Nawlsahi, Jainagar and Chandwara	6
6	Seraikela	Kharsawan, Kuchae, Rajnagar, Echakgar, Tiruldih, Kandra, Nimdih, Seraikela thana, Aaditypur, Gamhriya, R.I.T, Chandil and Chauka	13
7	Deoghar	Nagar thana, Kunda thana, Jasidih thana and Mohanpur thana	4
8	Palamau	Chainpur, Patan, Husainabad, Vishrampur, Lesriganj, Panki and Rehla	7
9	Lohardaga	Senha, Bagru, Kudu, Kisko and Kairo	5
10	Bokaro	Chandrapura and Pindrajora	2
11	Dhanbad	Dhanbad Sadar, Barora, Chirkunda, Nirsa, Dhansar and. Sindari	6
12	E. Singhbhum	Olidih, Golmuri, Kadma, Sankhchi, Sonari, Jugsalai, Vishtupur, Chakuliya, Ghatshila, Mushabani, Patmda, Boram, Potka, Jadugora Birasnagar and Dhalbhum	16
13	Latehar	Balumatha, Mahuaatand, Latehar and Chandwa	4
14	Khunti	Torpa, Kara and Khunti	3
15	Dumka	Taljhari, Jama, Togra, Kathikund, Gopikandar, Sikariapara, Mufassil and Nagar	8
16	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh Sadar, Barhi, Echak, Vishnupur, Barkagauw, Daru, Chauparan, Barkatta, Katakmsandi, Churchu, Keredari, Gorhar, Chalkusha and Gidhi	14
17	Pakur	Hiranpur, Aamrapara, Maheshpur, Pakuriya, Pakur, Litipara, Nagar thana	7
18	Chatra	Hanterganj, Etkhori, Pathalgra, Simriya thana, Mayur Hunt, Lavalang thana, Pertapur thana, Kunda thana and Rajpur thana	9
19	Ramgarh	Rajrappa and Basal	2
20	Jamtara	Jamtara and Nala	2
21	Garhwa	Nagarutari, Bhawnathpur and Manjhiaaw	3
22	Gumla	Gumla, Ghaghra, Raidih, Bharno, Palkot, Sisai, Chainpur, Basiya, Jari and Bishunpur	10
23	Ranchi	Lalapur, Argora, Jagnathpur thana, Tatalwai, Ormanjhi	5
24	Sahebganj	Nagar Thana	1
25	Rail Dhanbad	Rail thana- Daltonganj, Thana Jarsidih, Rail Thana-Dhanbad, Rail thana- Katrash, Rail Thana- Madhupur, Rail Thana-Gomo, Rail Thana- Pathardih, Rail Thana- Barhwa and Rail Thana- sahebganj	9
26	Rail Jamshedpur	Rail Jamshedpur	1
Total			152

Source: Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand

OPERATION, CONSTRUCTION and RENOVATION SCHEMES

Construction of schools/ rehabilitation centres/ hostels/ homes

Under this scheme, the state government will construct new special schools, rehabilitation centres, working women's hostel, old-age homes, after-care homes, observation homes and Children's home to fulfill the mandate of the department for providing shelter to the elderly persons, widows, destitutes, trafficked persons and other beneficiaries needing such shelters and educational institutions. This will include the construction of working women's hostel, old age homes, *nari niketans* and Open Shelters for the trafficked children and other such buildings which are necessary for providing requisite shelter to the deprived sections of the society.

Renovations and supply of material to schools/ rehabilitation centres/hostels/homes

This scheme of the state will help provide the necessary infrastructure and other supplies required for the smooth operation and maintenance of the shelter and educational institutions as mentioned in the previous schemes including their repair and renovation. This will include providing video conferencing facility in all the JJB Courts and remand Homes.

INSTITUTIONAL SCHEMES

Under the Department of Women and Child Development and Social Security there are some institutions which have been created under the various mandates and policies of the central and state governments. Such institutions include the State Women's Commission, Jharkhand State Child Rights' Protection commission and Social welfare Board and the Office of the State Disability-Commissioner.

Establishment of the Different State Commissions, Boards

This scheme comprises of the administrative and other expenses of:

- State Women's Commission.
- State Social Welfare Board.
- Jharkhand State Child Rights' Protection Commission.

Establishment of the office of the Disability Commissioner

The state government has set up an independent office

of the state Disability Commissioner in accordance with the provision for persons with disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) Act 1995 to implement the act and to look after the problems of the people with disabilities in the state. The department provides the cost of establishment of the office.

MISCELLANEOUS

Capacity Building, Monitoring and exhibition Seminar

This scheme includes the following programmes:-

- Establishment of Real-time-monitoring-cell,
- Different training programmes for the departmental staff and officers,
- Exhibition, seminars, conferences, awards and the enactment of different Acts.

Operation of schools/rehabilitation centres/hostels/ homes

The department of women, child development and social security is fully devoted to the welfare of the weaker sections of the society. In order to fulfil the requirements of the aged people, differently abled ones, destitute and dejected women and orphans, the state government runs various types of schools and homes like old age homes, schools for the deaf and dumb and spastic children, blind schools, children's home, after care homes, remand homes, *Nari Niketans* and working women's hostels.

NEW STATE SCHEMES

Blanket and cloth distribution

Under this scheme blankets and clothes are distributed among the poor people identified as those belonging to the BPL. Till the financial year 2018-19, this scheme was executed by the Labour department. Since the FY 2019-20 this scheme is being implemented by the department of women and child development and social security.

Section C: Schemes for the Welfare of the Disabled and Social Security of its Citizens

Welfare of the Disabled

As per Census 2011 disabled people comprise 2.68 crores or 2.21 per cent of the total population of the country. These include persons with seeing, hearing and speech-impairment, movement-disability, mental retardation, mental illness, multiple disabilities or any

other disabilities. The share of the disabled in Jharkhand of the total disabled persons in the country is 2.87 as per Census 2011. The percentage of disabled workers in the state to the total disabled population is 37.68 per cent. The necessity focused attention to the Policy issues and providing meaningful thrust to the activities aimed at the welfare and empowerment of the persons with disabilities cannot be overemphasized.

The state-department for Women, Child and Social Security envisions to build an inclusive society in which equal opportunities are provided for the growth and development of persons with disabilities so that they can lead productive, safe and dignified lives. The department has a multitude of schemes and programmes, some of which are funded either entirely by the Centre or the state or shared jointly.

The department also has several ongoing schemes for the welfare of the disabled and the differently abled children of the states. Provision of scholarships and special equipment, organizing workshops, capacity building and such interventions are at the heart of these schemes. Regular surveys are conducted to assess the economic needs and social situations of the disabled. Some of these are discussed below.

Welfare of Disabled scheme

This scheme includes the following:

- Special equipment for the disabled,
- Organizing workshops for the disabled,
- Conducting economic and social surveys of the disabled
- **State Fund for the Disabled** - A Centralized fund to be used as and when required for the welfare of differently abled persons.
- **Scholarship to the handicapped students** - providing scholarship to the disabled students studying in class one to the post graduate level in institutions, schools and colleges run by the state government or NGOs.
- **District-Disability-Rehabilitation-Centre (DDRC):** The government intends to establish a District Disability Rehabilitation Centre to provide comprehensive services to persons with disabilities at the grass root level and for facilitating creation of infrastructure and capacity building at the district level for awareness-generation, rehabilitation and training of

rehabilitation-professionals.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (18-79 years)

The above scheme has been designed to assure that financial assistance is provided to severe and multi-disabled persons living below poverty line. Beneficiaries include the disabled persons in the age group of 18-79 years residing in the urban/rural areas and who are eligible under “Persons with Disabilities Act 1995” (PWD Act, 1995) and National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1990 (National Trust Act 1990). These people must necessarily be from the BPL sections of the population and as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee report their annual income in the rural areas must be up to Rs.7995 and in the urban areas upto Rs. 9474. The scheme entitles them to a monthly pension of Rs.600 which is shared equally by the Centre and the state. From FY.2019-20 the monthly pension amount is proposed to be increased from Rs.600 to Rs.1000, in which the state-share would be increased from Rs.300 to Rs.700 while the central-share would remain the same. There are 25,353 eligible persons receiving assistance under this scheme.

Swami Vivekananda Nihshakt Swawlamban Protsahan Yojana (SVNSPY)

The SVNSPY scheme is intended to encourage people with disabilities to feel socially secure and live their lives with dignity. Under the scheme a monthly stipend of Rs.600 is provided to the people who fulfill the eligibility criteria such as being residents of the state and belonging to the BPL category, above the age of 5 years and who have a certificate of disability from the District Medical Board. Surveys are conducted by the Anganwadi in the villages and special drives are undertaken to ensure that no physically challenged person is left out. There are 173,636 beneficiaries under this scheme. From FY 2019-20 the monthly pension amount is proposed to be increased from Rs.600 to Rs.1000.

Schemes implemented for Social Security

Centrally sponsored schemes

National Social Assistance Programme

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August, 1995 represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 of the constitution. The programme introduced a National Policy for Social

Assistance for the poor and aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future. NSAP at present, comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

National Family Benefit Scheme

Under this centrally funded scheme, the government provides one-time assistance of Rs.20000 to the dependent, on the death of the breadwinner (of age between 18-60 years), belonging to a BPL family.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (60-79 years)

Under this scheme individuals between the age group of 60 to 79 years of the BPL families (included in the list of the BPL survey 2002) of the rural and urban areas get pension at the rate of Rs.600/- per month in which the Central and state share is Rs.200 and Rs.400 per month respectively. In the light of the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee report, all the persons who are 60 years of age and above whose annual income in the rural areas is upto Rs.7995 and in the urban areas is upto Rs.9974 are being benefited. From the FY 2019-20 the monthly pension amount is proposed to be increased from Rs.600 to Rs.1000, in which the state-share will be increased from Rs.400 to Rs.800 while the central share will remain the same.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (above 80 years)

Under this scheme individuals between the age group of 80 years and above of the BPL families (included in the list of BPL survey 2002) of the rural and urban areas are eligible for pension at the rate of Rs.700 per month in which the central and state share is Rs.500 and Rs.200 respectively. In the light of the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee report, all the persons who are 80 years and above and whose annual income in the rural areas is upto Rs.7995 and in the urban areas is upto Rs.9974 are being benefited. From the FY 2019-20 the monthly pension amount is proposed to be increased from Rs.700 to Rs.1000, in which the state-share would be increased from Rs.200 to Rs.500 while the central share would remain the same.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

Under this scheme, all widows in the age group of 40 to 79 years who are included in the list of the BPL under the BPL survey of the year 2002, are eligible to receive pension at the rate of Rs.600 per month in which the centre and the state share equally. In the light of the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee report, all the widows of 40-79 years of age whose annual family income in the rural areas is up to Rs.7995 and in the urban areas is upto Rs.9474 are eligible beneficiaries. There are 273,722 widow-beneficiaries covered under this scheme. From the FY 2019-20 the monthly pension amount is proposed to be increased from Rs.600 to Rs.1000, in which the state-share will be increased from Rs.300 to Rs.700 while the central-share will remain the same.

State sponsored schemes

State Social Security Scheme

Under this scheme widows, disabled persons, released bonded labourers (above the age of 18 years) and helpless persons of 60 years and above, belonging to the BPL families as well as the non-BPL families whose annual income is less than Rs.10500 in the rural areas and Rs.12500 in the urban areas are receiving pension at the rate of Rs.600 per month per person which will be borne by the state government. From FY 2019-20 the monthly pension amount is proposed to be increased from Rs.600 to Rs.1000.

Pension Scheme for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG)

It has been observed that not all the tribal communities of Jharkhand are at the same level of development and in order to foster the same, certain groups were identified as the poorest of the poor among the STs and were called the Primitive Tribal Groups or PTGs. Some predominant features of such a group include a pre-agricultural system of existence such as hunting and gathering, zero or negative population-growth, extremely low-level of literacy in comparison with the other tribal groups. Among the 32 tribes of Jharkhand, eight tribes have been classified as PTGs. One person from each of these eight identified primitive tribal families namely Asur, Birhia, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Mal Paharia, Sauria Paharia and Savar, receive a monthly pension of Rs.600 under this scheme. There are 52,293 persons belonging to the PTGs covered under this scheme. From the FY 2019-20 the monthly pension amount is proposed to be increased to Rs.1000.

Rajya Vidhwa Samman Pension Yojana

In order to provide financial support to the widows of the state who are above 18 years of the state, of all categories, the Department of Women, Child and Social Security provides pension to these beneficiaries at the rate of Rs.600 per month. There are 172,050 such beneficiaries under this scheme. From the FY 2019-20 the monthly pension-amount is proposed to be increased from Rs.600 to Rs.1000.

State Pension scheme for the HIV/AIDS Affected persons

In order to provide financial support to the people with HIV/AIDS in the state, the Department of Women, Child and Social Security provides pension to these beneficiaries at the rate of Rs.600 per month. 3143 people suffering from HIV/AIDS are receiving financial assistance under this scheme. From the FY 2019-20 the monthly pension-amount is proposed to be increased

from Rs.600 to Rs.1000.

Concluding Remarks

The Department of Women and Child Development and Social Security in Jharkhand has successfully continued the implementation of the various schemes and programmes under its mandate and is in sync with the health and family-welfare department. Women's safety is a priority and several programs and campaigns have been conducted towards this end. The decline in the incidence of witch deaths by about 45 percent since 2014 mirrors the efforts of the department. To ensure the well-being of the senior citizens and the disabled the department plans to enhance the monetary benefit under its various pension and other welfare schemes. The department is committed to making the child and women related goals under the United Nations 2030 agenda for sustainable-development a reality in the state.

XV

TRIBAL WELFARE AND INTERVENTIONS FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED



A large proportion of the population of Jharkhand is constituted of underprivileged communities. The inclusive development of the state is not possible without improving the standard of living of these communities. Committed for the inclusive and equitable development of the state, the government of Jharkhand, therefore, has taken several steps to improve the standard of living of the tribal and the other underprivileged groups of the state. The programmes best suited to their needs have been initiated by the government of Jharkhand. This chapter discusses the status of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other minority groups and the programmes aimed at improving their living standards.

The Social Composition of Jharkhand

The socially and economically underprivileged groups in the society mainly comprises of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the minorities. They constitute about 57.4 per cent of the total population of Jharkhand. Among them the Scheduled Tribe is numerically the major community, constituting about 26.2 per cent of the population of the state. Out of 32.99 million people living in the state, 8.65 million constitute the Scheduled Tribes (Census of India, 2011).

Table 15.1: The Social Composition of Jharkhand

Tribes	Share in the total population (%)
Scheduled Tribes	26.21
Scheduled Castes	12.08
Minorities	19.12
Others	42.59

Source: Census 2011

The Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand consist of 32 tribal groups out of which 8 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal

Groups (PVTGs)¹. Out of them Santhal is the most populous tribe constituting about 34 per cent of the total ST population of the state. Oraon, Munda and Ho, the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th largest tribes constitute 19.6, 14.8 and 10.5 per cent respectively of the total ST population of the state. These four major tribes thus constitute more than three fourths of the total tribal population of the state.

Table 15.2: The Composition of the Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand

Types of Tribes	Share in the total population (%)
Santhal	34
Oraon	20
Munda	15
Ho	11
PVTGs	3
Other Tribal Groups	18

Source: Census 2011

There is an inter-district-variation in the tribal population. Khunti has the highest and Koderma has the lowest proportion of STs - 73.25 per cent and 0.96 per cent, respectively. Apart from Khunti, the STs constitute more than half of the total population in Simdega, Gumla, Lohardaga and the West Singhbhum districts. The STs are concentrated mainly in the southern and the north-eastern part of the state. Since they are primarily rural, about 91 per cent of them reside in villages. Their number is less in the urban and industrialized districts. They are less in the erstwhile zamindari areas (the Palamau region; which was famous for the zamindari exploitation and rack renting) and the districts bordering Bihar.

Table 15.3: Inter District Concentration of Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand

Percentage of ST population	Districts
Less than 10	Koderma (0.96), Chatra (4.37), Giridih (9.74), Hazaribagh (7.02), Dhanbad(8.68), Palamau (9.34)
10 to 25	Deoghar (12.31), Bokaro (12.4), Ramgarh (21.19), Garhwa (15.56), Godda (21.26),
25 to 40	Sahibganj (26.8), East Singhbhum (28.51), Jamtara (30.4), Seraikela (35.18), Ranchi (35.76)
40 to 55	Latehar (45.54), Pakur (42.1), Dumka (43.22)
55 to 70	Gumla (68.94), West Singhbhum (67.31), Lohardaga (56.89),
More than 70	Khunti (73.26), Simdega (70.78),

Source: Census 2011

¹ Earlier they were known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs).

Among the major tribes of the state, the Santhals are concentrated in the Santhal Pargana region, that is, the districts located in the north eastern part of the state – Giridih, Dumka, Pakur and Sahebganj. They are present in a sizable number in the East Singhbhum district also. The Oraons are concentrated in Lohardaga, Ranchi and Gumla districts. Other six major tribes, namely Munda, Ho, Kharwar, Lohra, Bhumij and Kharia are concentrated in the Khunti, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, East Singhbhum and Simdega districts respectively.

As mentioned above, the eight PVTGs of the state constitute about 3.4 per cent of the tribal population. Among them the Mal Paharia is numerically the largest one, constituting about 46 per cent of the PVTG population of the state, followed by Sauria Paharia constituting about 16 per cent of the PVTG population of the state. Birjia, Savar and Birhor are numerically the smallest PVTGs constituting about 2 per cent, 3 per cent and 4 per cent of the PVTG of the state respectively.

The Sauria and Mal Paharias are mainly concentrated in the Santhal Pargana region of the state. About 98 per cent of the Sauria Paharias and 56 per cent of the Mal Paharias live in the Pakur, Sahebgunj and Godda districts of this region. Similarly the majority of Korwa and Parahia live in the Palamau region of the state. About 88 per cent of the Korwas and 93 per cent of the Parahias live in Garhwa, Palamau and Latehar. Among the other PVTGs the Savars are mainly concentrated in East Singhbhum; Asur in Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Ramgarh and Latehar and Birjia in Gumla and Latehar. Though Birhor is a more dispersed community than the rest of the PVTGs, more than half of them live in Hazaribagh, Chatra, Gumla and West Singhbhum.

Table 15.4: The Composition of PVTGs of Jharkhand

Tribes	Share in the total PVTG population (%)
Birjia	2
Mal Paharia	46
Sauria Paharia	16
Korwa	12

Table 15.5: Inter District Concentration of the Scheduled Castes in Jharkhand

Percentage of the SC population	Districts
Less than 5	Pakur (3.16), Gumla (3.17), West Singhbhum (3.79), Lohardaga (3.32), Khunti (4.52), East Singhbhum (4.86)

Tribes	Share in the total PVTG population (%)
Parhaiya	9
Asur	8
Birhor	4
Savar	3

Source: Census 2011

Scheduled Caste and Minority Communities

Based on the Census of India, 2011 data, the Scheduled Caste and other minority communities comprise 12.08 per cent and 19.12 per cent, respectively, of the total population of Jharkhand. Twenty two Scheduled Caste communities and five religious minority communities live in this state.

Out of 22 SC communities, Chamar is the most populous caste, constituting about 26 per cent of the total SC population. Bhuiya and Dusadh are the second and the third largest SCs constituting about 21 and 11 per cent of the SC population of the state respectively. The other SCs in descending order are Dhobi, Bhogta, Baurri, Turi and Rajwas. Along with Chamar, Bhuiya and Dusadh, these five communities constitute about 86 per cent of the total SC population of the state. Four castes, Musahar, Pasi, Ghasi and Dom, account for another 11 per cent of the SC population of the state. The remaining 10 castes along with the generic castes constitute the residual 3.2 per cent of the state's SC population. Bantar, Choupal, Halalkhor and Kanjar are numerically the smallest Scheduled Caste communities of the state.

A district wise analysis shows that the percentage of the Scheduled Castes ranges between 3.16 per cent in Pakur and 32.65 per cent in Chatra. The SCs constitute more than 20 per cent of the population of the districts of the Palamau region. The districts bordering Bihar also have a high concentration of the SC population. The districts having high concentration of ST, usually, have a low concentration of the SC population. The Scheduled Castes constitute less than 5 per cent of the population of Khunti, Gumla, West Singhbhum and Lohardaga, where the Scheduled Tribes constitute more than 50 per cent of the population.

Percentage of the SC population	Districts
5 to 10	Ranchi (5.25), Seraikela (5.28), Dumka (6.02), Simdega (7.45), Sahebganj (6.29), Godda (8.8), Jamtara (9.21),
10 to 15	Deoghar (12.74), Giridih (13.31), Bokaro (14.51), Ramgarh (11.2),
15 to 20	Koderma (15.25), Hazaribagh (17.5), Dhanbad(16.29),
20 to 25	Garhwa (24.19), Latehar (21.31)
25 to 30	Palamau (27.65),
More than 30	Chatra (32.66),

Source: Census 2011

The minority religious communities comprise of the Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains. They have been notified as minority communities by the Government of India in the Gazette under Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. Among them only five of them namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Jains have a significant presence. Among the five major religious minorities living in the state, the Muslims are numerically the largest. They constitute 14.5 per cent of the population of the state. Christians, the 2nd largest religious minority community in the state constitute only 4.3 per cent of the population of the state. The rest of them constitute less than 1 per cent of the population of the state – the Sikhs 0.22 per cent, the Buddhists 0.03 per cent and the Jains 0.05 per cent.

Like the other communities, there is an inter-district variation in the presence of the minority communities in Jharkhand. Simdega has the highest and Seraikela has the lowest presence of the minority communities. While more than half of the population of Simdega

belong to the minority community, less than 7 per cent of the population of Seraikela belong to the minority communities. Six of the districts of Jharkhand namely Simdega, Gumla, Khunti, Ranchi, Pakur and Sahebganj have been recognised as the Minority-Concentrated Districts (MCD) by the Ministry of Minority Affairs of the Government of India. While more than 20 per cent of the population of Gumla, Ranchi and Khunti belong to the minority communities, more than 40 per cent of the population of Simdega, Pakur and Sahebganj belong to such communities. Sahebganj and Pakur have a large percentage of Muslims – about 35 per cent of the population of these districts belong to this community. Simdega, Khunti and Gumla, on the other hand, have a sizable presence of the Christians. More than half of the population of Simdega are Christians. The Christians constitute about 25 per cent of the population of Khunti and 20 per cent of the population of Gumla. Deoghar, Giridih, Jamtara, Lohardaga and Godda also have a sizable presence of the people of the minority communities. More than 20 per cent of the population of Deoghar, Giridih, Jamtara, Lohardaga and Godda are Muslims.

Table 15.6: Inter District Concentration of the Minorities in Jharkhand

% of Minority population	Districts
Less than 10	Seraikela (6.86), West Singhbhum (8.46),
10 to 20	East Singhbhum (12.0), Palamau (12.66), Bokaro (12.77), Dumka (14.68), Ramgarh (14.96), Garhwa (16.05), Chatra (11.92), Koderma (15.38), Latehar (16.19), Dhanbad(16.92), Hazaribagh (17.38),
20 to 30	Deoghar (20.73), Ranchi (21.04), Giridih (21.52), Jamtara (21.52), Lohardaga (24.23), Gumla (24.84), Godda (24.92), Khunti (28.21),
40 to 50	Sahebganj (41.89), Pakur (44.39),
Above 50	Simdega (53.81),

Source: Census 2011

Other Forms of Deprivation

Deprivation is the consequence of socio-economic disparity due to the caste system that is a peculiar feature in our society. Besides social deprivation, there are people in the state who suffer from other forms of deprivation -the women, the physically challenged and the transgender being the prominent ones.

The tribal women, as compared to the women of all the social groups, are more illiterate than men and the tribal girls suffer from inadequate food intake, hard work and diseases. The transgender community also suffers from deprivations like trans-phobic harassment and they face inequality due to lack of public understanding of them. According to the SECC data 10.45 per cent households in Jharkhand are women-headed. It is less than the percentage of the women-headed households of India

which is 12.88 per cent. About 6.9 persons per lakh people in the state are transgender. Altogether there are 2270 transgender persons in the state.

1.85 per cent of the people in the rural areas and 2.59 per cent of the people in the urban areas of Jharkhand have some form of disability. The incidence of disability in Jharkhand is higher than that at the all India level. About 2.9 per cent of the physically challenged persons of the country live in Jharkhand. The following table 15.4 makes a comparison of the percentage of people with disability between the rural and the urban areas and between India and Jharkhand. Unlike the rest of India, in Jharkhand, because of the under reporting of disability in the rural areas than in the urban areas of the state, the incidence of all types of disability is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Table 15.7: Percentage of people with disability in India and Jharkhand

		Seeing disability	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Locomotive disability	Mental retardation	Mental illness	Other disabilities	Multiple disabilities	Any Disability
All India	Rural	0.27	0.14	0.10	0.40	0.10	0.08	0.23	0.17	1.54
	Urban	0.20	0.08	0.07	0.24	0.08	0.07	0.19	0.13	1.08
Jharkhand	Rural	0.38	0.21	0.20	0.41	0.10	0.08	0.19	0.17	1.85
	Urban	0.76	0.41	0.31	0.43	0.14	0.11	0.27	0.16	2.59

Source: SECC 2011

The Deprivation of the STs and SCs

Economic Status of the SCs & STs

Income Distribution

In Jharkhand about 76 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas which are higher than the national level where it is about 6 percent less. The SCs and STs are more ruralised than the rest of the communities. More than 80 per cent of the SCs and more than 90 per cent of the STs live in the rural areas.

The SECC data reveals that about 82 per cent of the SC households in rural Jharkhand have a monthly income of less than ₹5000. In Latehar, Khunti, Lohardaga and Pakur more than 92 per cent households have a monthly income less than ₹5000. The overall status of the ST households is better than that of the SC households but in some of the districts it is equally bad. Districts like Pakur, Dumka, Giridih and Khunti have more than 92 percent rural ST households with a monthly income below 5000, almost as bad as that of the SC households.

Housing

In rural Jharkhand 67.75 per cent of the households have Kuchha houses compared to 36.61 per cent in India and 53.64 per cent in eastern India. Among the districts, Latehar has the highest percentage of Kuchha houses at 92.12 per cent followed by Khunti (91.58 per cent) and Simdega (90.45 per cent). The percentage of Kuccha houses is the lowest in Ramgarh (41.87 per cent) which is still greater than at the national level.

About 20 percent of the rural SC households in Jharkhand live in one room with Kuchha walls and Kuchha roofs. The proportion of the rural SC households living in such conditions is high in the districts of Pakur and Sahebganj. About 16 percent of the tribal households in rural Jharkhand are living in one room with Kuchha walls and Kuchha roofs. In some of the districts the condition is even worse. In Pakur 32 per cent and in Sahebganj 30 per cent of the ST households live in such houses.

Literacy

As per Census 2011, the literacy level of India stands at 74 per cent and for Jharkhand it drops to 68 per cent which goes down further in the case of STs and stands at 57 per cent. The literacy level among the female population in the ST category further goes down to 41 per cent.

Educational status of SCs/STs

In Jharkhand, 41 per cent of the rural SC households

have no literate adults above 25 years of age. Chatra has the highest proportion of SC households with no literate adults. On the other hand, West Singhbhum has the lowest proportion of SC households with no literate adults.

The proportion of rural ST households with no literate adults above 25 years was the highest in the district of Pakur followed by Sahebganj. The proportion of ST households with no literate adults in these districts was much higher than that of the state average.

Table 15.8: Percentage of SC and ST households with no literate adults above 25 years of age

Districts	% of SC households with no literate adults	% of ST households with no literate adults
West Singhbhum	9.6	15.93
East Singhbhum	14.1	27.35
Seraikela	21.94	25.92
Simdega	33.07	25.58
Gumla	20.73	26.2
Khunti	34.32	31.2
Ranchi	29.77	25.96
Lohardaga	35.7	34.33
Ramgarh	28.73	34.78
Bokaro	33.79	38.1
Dhanbad	29.15	35.76
Jamtara	41.71	42.0
Deoghar	43.21	43.63
Dumka	39.96	39.35
Pakur	53.03	53.37
Godda	47.16	47.07
Sahebganj	50.76	52.64
Giridih	38.13	52.26
Hazaribagh	40.05	41.28
Koderma	37.17	50.16
Chatra	60.23	39.43
Latehar	56.71	39.41
Palamau	51.2	35.48
Garhwa	46.79	40.53

Source: SECC, 2011

Schemes Launched by the Department Of Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes, Minority and Backward Class Welfare

In order to improve the well-being and reduce the socio-economic deprivations of the SCs, STs and the other underprivileged communities, the Welfare Department of the Government of Jharkhand has taken several steps in the last few years. The programmes and schemes launched by the department are as follows:-

EDUCATION

E-learning Programme/Setting Science Laboratory & Library:

With an objective to improve the quality of education, the Department of Welfare has formulated a scheme to start e-learning programmes in the residential high schools through the setting up of the ICT labs in the select residential schools during 2018-19. The nodal agency for setting up an ICT lab is JAPIT. Additionally, the department also intends to set up science labs and libraries in the residential high schools, run by the department.

Scholarships

The government provides pre and post-matric scholarships to the students of the under privileged communities so that they can continue their education

and also pursue higher studies.

Pre-Matric Scholarship: The objective of the pre-matric scholarship is to ensure continued school-education of all the students belonging to the ST, SC, OBC and minority categories and reduce their dropout-rate. The amount of scholarship varies on the basis of the class of the students. In 2016-17, this scholarship was given through the DBT from class V onwards. In 2017-18, the scholarship was provided to the students from class II onwards and its outreach further increased to class I students in 2018-19.

Post-matric Scholarship: Post-matric scholarships encourage the students of the ST, SC, OBC and minority communities to pursue higher and technical education thereby increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher and technical education.

Merit cum Means Scholarship: The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), GoI directly implements Merit cum Means Scholarship. Under this scheme, scholarship is offered to students from the minority communities in the technical institutions. Those students whose family income is equal to or less than Rs 2.5 lakhs per annum are eligible to avail this scholarship. The scholarship is provided for pursuing education in the professional and technical colleges.

Table 15.9: Total Number of Applications sent to GoI for scholarships to the minorities

	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Fresh	Renewal	Fresh	Renewal	Fresh	Renewal
Pre-Matric Scholarship	25079	23	48454	7495	39907	14478
Post-Matric Scholarship	15580	960	17724	3896	9836	3223
Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses	1857	924	1971	1122	641	581

Table 15.10: Number of SC, ST and OBC beneficiaries for Pre & Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme.

Scheme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (till Nov. '19)		
	ST	SC	BC	ST	SC	BC	ST	SC	BC	ST	SC	BC
Pre-Matric	399842	168988	642933	774643	321589	1151155	826626	342287	1206038	569276	223803	853350
Post-Matric	399842	168988	642933	774643	321589	1151155	826626	342287	1206038	569276	223803	853350

The total number of beneficiaries in the different districts of Jharkhand through Post-Matric and Pre-

Matric Schemes display the same results.

Figure 15.1: Total Number of Applications sent to the GoI for scholarship to the minorities

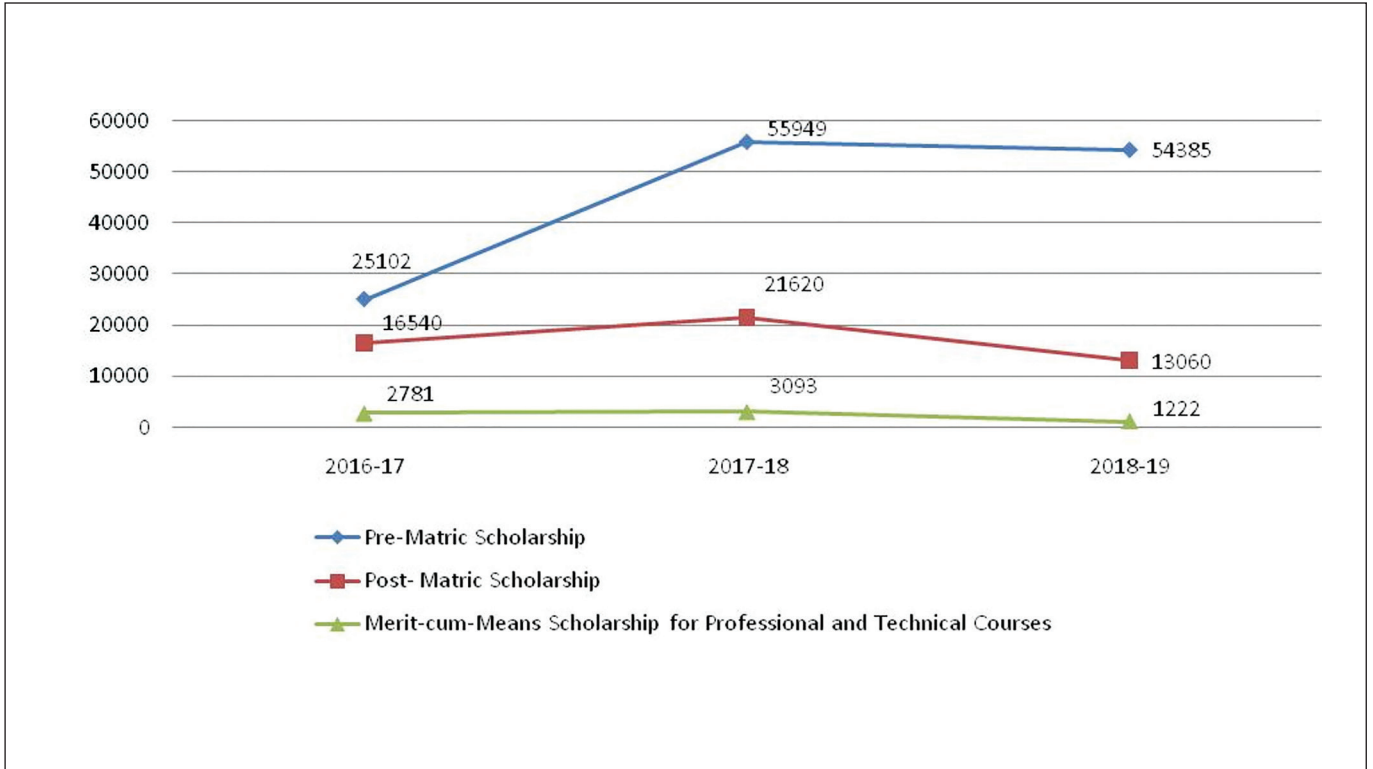
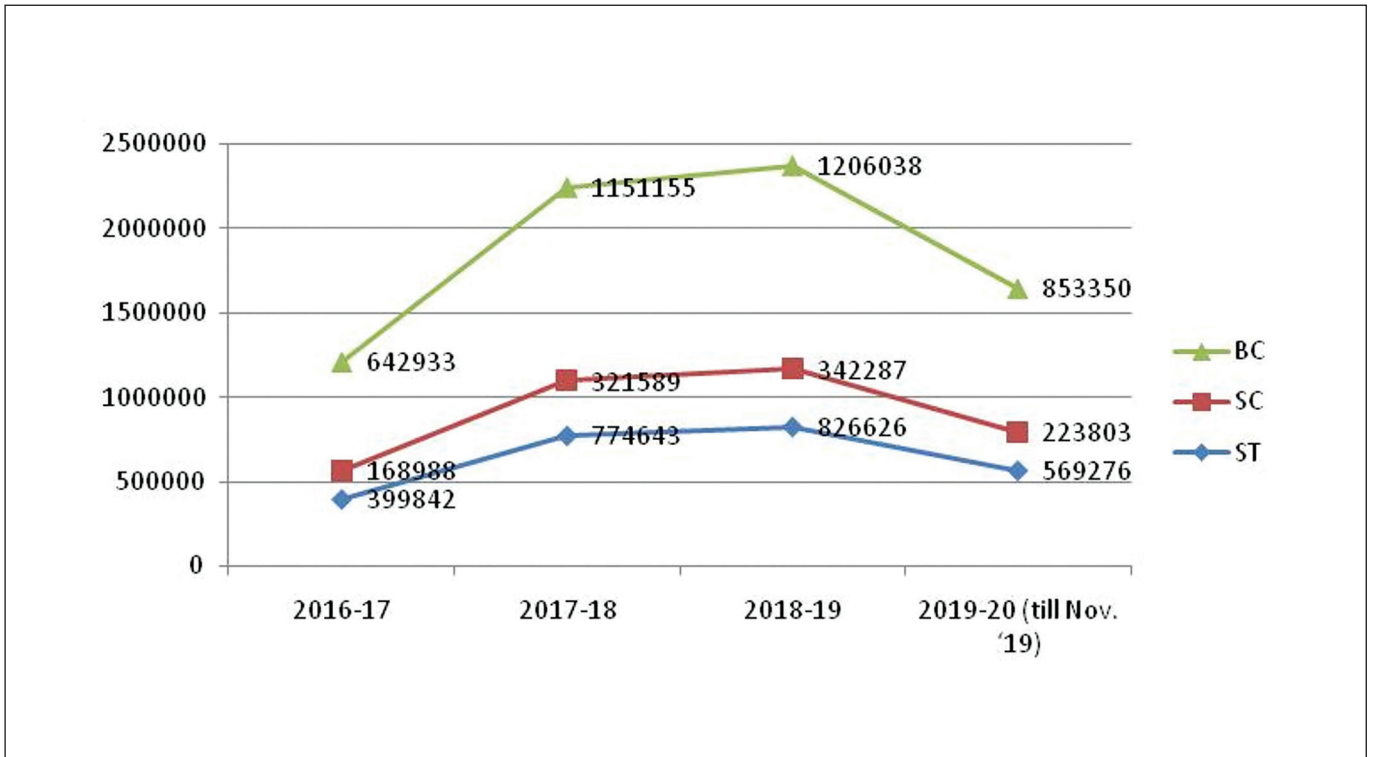


Figure 15.2: Number of SC, ST and OBC Beneficiaries for pre & post matric scholarship



Reimbursement of Examination Fee:

This is a state-initiated scheme aimed to promote education among the students of the deprived communities of the ST, SC and OBC. They are exempted from the examination fees in the matriculate and

Intermediate examinations conducted by the Jharkhand Academic Council. This encourages the students, who would have otherwise dropped out due to their inability to pay the examination fees, to continue with their schooling.

Table 15.11: No. of Beneficiaries under the Scheme of Examination Fee Reimbursement

District	Exam 2016			Exam 2017			Exam 2018		
	SC	ST	BC	SC	ST	BC	SC	ST	BC
Total	49943	99972	209891	49038	96519	209835	35311	74945	148802

Cycle Distribution Scheme:

The department aims to incentivize the students belonging to the ST/SC/OBC/Minority category enrolled in Class VIII of government schools/government aided schools with an objective to ensure their smooth transition to higher classes and also address dropout

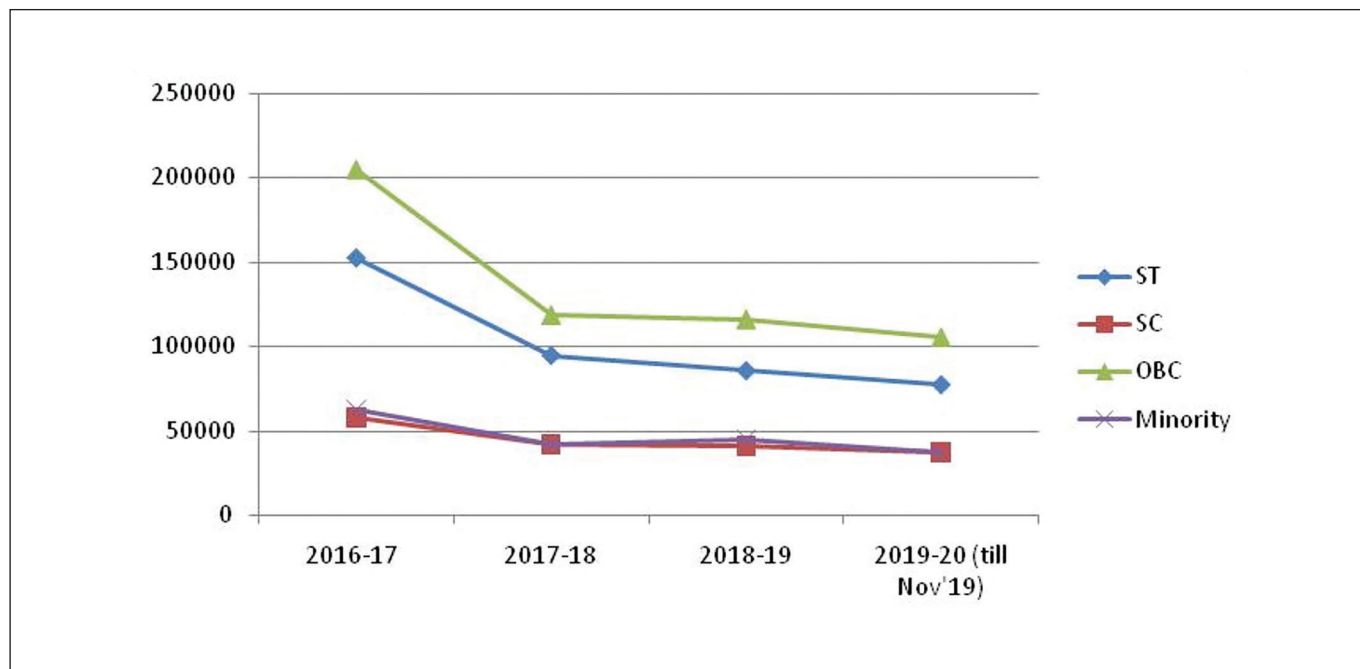
rates. The benefits of the Cycle Distribution Scheme are being given to the eligible students through Aadhaar Enabled DBT. Till 2017-18, the provision of cycle was Rs. 3000.00 per student, which is increased to Rs. 3500.00 per student in the year 2018-19. During 2018-19, the total budgetary provision under this scheme is Rs. 11600.00 lakhs.

CYCLE SCHEME (DBT)

Table 15.12: Number of beneficiaries under the Cycle Scheme.

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till Nov'19)
ST	152254	94520	85482	77154
SC	57331	41984	40852	37110
OBC	204403	118542	116003	105321
Minority Communities	62352	41881	44512	37160

Figure 15.3- Number of beneficiaries under the Cycle Scheme.



HEALTH

Medical Aid:

This scheme provides assistance to the poor families of SC/ST/OBC for immediate medical help. The maximum amount of medical aid given is up to Rs. 3000/- for the

treatment of the poor people of SC/ST and backward castes by the District Welfare Officer. In extremely critical cases, the power of giving grants up to Rs. 10,000/-, for medical assistance, has been delegated to the Deputy Commissioner.

Table 15.13: Number of Beneficiaries under the Scheme of Medical Aid

Sl.	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till Nov. '19)
1	Hazaribagh	191	172	112	488	108
2	Giridih	129	254	358	124	108
3	Simdega	61	89	118	52	-
4	Palamau	85	54	162	112	62
5	Lohardaga	31	76	68	98	60
6	Dhanbad	67	109	153	245	122
7	Khunti	58	73	120	271	150
8	Pakur	86	77	40	221	62
9	Garhwa	127	232	196	422	547
10	Deoghar	136	323	375	581	332
11	Jamtara	45	56	81	287	171
12	Sahebganj	67	17	90	31	-
13	Godda	88	180	385	871	787
14	Latehar	19	40	122	166	61
15	Gumla	56	65	31	11	25
16	Ramgarh	19	107	247	955	-
17	Bokaro	189	260	94	294	-
18	Ranchi	112	209	410	290	179
19	West Singhbhum	97	131	263	411	116
20	Dumka	255	400	500	1022	754
21	Seraikela-Kharsawan	7	-	103	231	35
22	Koderma	161	208	100	128	23
23	Chatra	-	-	160	42	11
24	East Singhbhum	27	109	205	141	187

PAHARIYA HEALTH SCHEME

The health-condition among the tribals of Santhal Parganas is poor. They often remain excluded from the mainstream society and find it difficult to access medical facilities. A Pahariya Health Sub-Centre was established by the Department of Welfare in the areas dominated by

the Pahariya community to provide health services to the PVTG community. There are 18 Pahariya healthcare sub-centres in the four districts of Santhal Parganas with proper structural units and health staff. (One Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, One MHW and one Doctor on weekly basis) to provide health services to the tribal community particularly Pahariya community.

Table 15.14: Number of beneficiaries of Pahariya Health Centres

Sl.	Location of Health Centre	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17	Year 2017-18	Year 2018-19	Year 2019-20 (till Oct.' 19)
Pakur						
1	Mukripahar	-	-	-	1912	1820
2	Badakhambi	-	1320	1080	1427	825
Sahebganj						
3	Kulbhanga	-	-	3625	3485	2840
4	Amberi	-	-	1189	1763	1714
5	Dhamdhamia	-	-	1647	1374	1525
6	Chamdi	-	-	1303	1073	998
7	Marakuti	-	-	1372	1219	1343
8	Magro	-	-	601	2308	2533
Dumka						
9	Bhulpahar	2306	2459	2328	2523	1358
10	Sidhapahari	2185	2372	2258	2410	1420
11	Mahuagarhi	2078	2181	2145	2351	1267
12	Gardi	2183	2079	2217	1987	1329
13	Taaldangaal	2081	2237	2099	2073	1472
14	Chhatupada	2287	2305	2469	2291	1501
15	Ghoribad	2428	2247	2376	2089	1342
16	Uparmurgathali	1877	1998	1989	2188	1403
Godda						
17	Boarijor	1260	1210	1270	1320	800
18	Sunderpahari	1080	1104	1160	960	750

Safe and adequate drinking water facility

The rural drinking water-supply-scheme is aimed at providing every person in rural Jharkhand with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs. This scheme focuses on the creation of adequate infrastructure to make safe water readily accessible at all times. This has resulted in the provision of 10 rural piped water schemes and HYDT/solar based drinking water schemes in 626 villages under Article 275(1), SCA to TSP under conservation cum development (CCD). The total amount spent on HYDT/Solar Drinking Water Scheme is Rs. 1768.48 lakhs.

Rural Hospital.

The department has set up MESO hospitals in remote areas which are out of reach of the usual health care facilities, to provide better services to the tribal communities. A total of 14 hospitals with an indoor capacity of 50 beds each have been already set up as per

IPHS (Indian Public Health Standards) standards-in the remote naxalite infested areas of Jharkhand.

Services offered by the rural hospitals:-

- OPD
- Inpatient services
- Anesthetic services
- Reproductive and child health care
- Safe water supply and sanitation facilities
- Investigation services
- Outreach services

Meso Hospitals

With an objective of providing free primary healthcare services to the underprivileged, especially to the scheduled tribes residing in the state of Jharkhand, the department has setup 14 rural hospitals (Meso Hospitals) in Jharkhand at the following locations:-

Table 15.15: Description of Meso Hospitals

S.N.	District	Location	Run By (NGO)
1	Ranchi	Jonha	Rinchi Trust
2	Jamtara	Naala	SANMAT
3	Dumka	Kaathikund	SANMAT
4	Khunti	Arki	Deepak Foundation
5	Lohardaga	Basardih	Vikas Bharti
6	West Singhbhum	Lododih	Dynamic Tarang
7	West Singhbhum	BadaChiru	Citizen Foundation
8	Gumla	Naagfeni	Dynamic Tarang
9	Seraikela-Kharsawan	Kuchai	Deepak Foundation
10	Sahebganj	Pathna	Citizen Foundation
11	Pakur	Littipara	Rinchi Trust
12	East Singhbhum	Banmakri	Vikas Bharti
13	Simdega	Bano	ICERT
14	Latehar	Manachutang	ICERT

HOUSING

Birsa Awas Yojana:

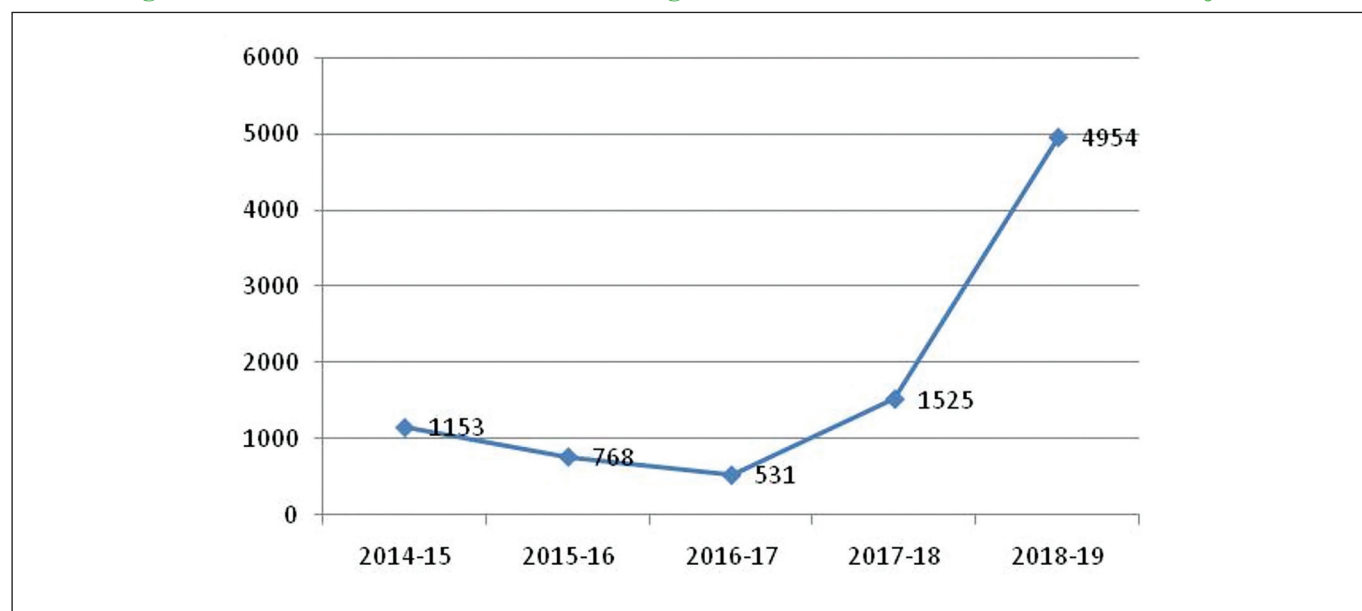
The state government announced the initiation of the Birsa Awas Yojana - a housing scheme for tribals in rural areas- in 2004. The Birhors and Sabars, two of the nine tribes classified as primitive in Jharkhand, are the beneficiaries. The main objective of this scheme is to provide houses to the primitive tribes of this state. The tribal people find it very difficult to construct their own houses so assistance in the form of Birsa Awas Yojana will be a great relief to them. Clearly they have braved

the roadblocks well.

Table 15.16: Number of Housing units sanctioned under Birsa Awas Yojana.

Financial Year	Total no. of Units Sanctioned
2014-15	1153
2015-16	768
2016-17	531
2017-18	1525
2018-19	4954

Figure 15.4: Trends in the number of housing units sanctioned under the Birsa Awas Yojana.



The total number of housing units sanctioned under this scheme has shown an upward trend in the year 2018-19.

Shaheed Gram Vikas Yojana

The main objective of this scheme is to develop the birth place (villages) of tribal martyrs, who lost their lives while fighting for freedom from the British, as model villages. Under this scheme-housing, water supply, solar electrification and other basic infrastructure are being strengthened in the villages of the martyrs – Birsa

Munda, Gaya Munda, Jatra Tana Bhagat, Veer Budhu Bhagat, Siddhu-Kanhu-Chand-Bhairav, Nilambar-Pitambar, Diva-Kishun, Telanga Kharia, Bhagirathi Manjhi and Poto Ho.

Major components of the scheme:-

Housing, Drinking Water, Solar Electricity, Lift Irrigation, Renovation of Memorial Sites/Statues and other need-based infrastructures are being provided by the government in these villages.

Table 15.17: Details of the birth places of Martyrs being developed as model villages:-

Sl.	Names of the Martyr(s)	Districts	Villages	No. of Housing Units sanctioned till Nov. '19(@2.63 lacs per unit)
1	Bhagwaan Birsa Munda	Khunti	Ulihatu	136
2	Gaya Munda		Etkedih	46
3	Veer Budhu Bhagat	Ranchi	Silagai	100
4	Siddhu-Kanhu	Sahebganj	Bhognadih	67
5	Nilambar-Pitambar	Garhwa	Madgarhi	172
6	Telanga Kharia	Gumla	Murgu	39
7	Jatra Tana Bhagat		ChingriNawatoli	197
			Murgu, Chingri	50
8	Deeva Soren	Seraikela-Kharsawan	Dibadih	136
9	Kishun Murmu		Gumidpur	147
10	Poto Ho	West Singhbhum	Rajabaasa, Jaintgarh	35
11	Bhagirathi Manjhi	Godda	Tardiha	138

Livelihood Security

1. Skill Development

The government of Jharkhand (GoJ) and Pan IIT Alumni Reach for India Foundation (PARFI) have set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Pan IIT Alumni Reach for Jharkhand (PReJHA) Foundation with a mission to design, implement and scale-up self-sustainable initiatives for skill-development and livelihood-enhancement with special focus on the marginalized communities such as the Scheduled Tribes (STs), Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), and other minority communities. The objective of the PReJHA Foundation is to set up at least 1 Kalyan Gurukul to enhance youth-skills and ensure their profitable employment.

Kalyan Gurukul is a flagship programme of the PReJHA foundation. The gurukul is a multi-trade skill-development-centre, to facilitate skill-learning and

to increase opportunities for the employment of the backward communities. Gurukuls are full time, short term, residential skill-development-centres imparting training in sectors such as construction, manufacturing, logistics, infrastructure and apparel. The technical training is imparted using appropriate and the latest technologies and state-of-art infrastructure to simulate real-life-work environment. The technical training is complemented with soft skills comprising of spoken English, life skills, etiquettes, etc. coupled with efforts for imbibing ethics and discipline. Managed by ex-servicemen from the Military Engineering Services, Kalyan Gurukuls reflect the values and culture of the ancient Indian Gurukul system of education. The PReJHA foundation has around 22 Kalyan Gurukuls operational across the state that are providing skill training to women and youngsters from ST/SC and Minority communities.

Table 15.18: Progress of Training and Placement under Kalyan Gurukuls

Details	SC	ST	BC	Minority	Total
FY 16-17 Trained	189	1169	445	546	1859
FY 16-17 Placed	171	1007	316	430	1924
FY 17-18 Trained	101	1411	361	624	1903
FY 17-18 Placed	91	1271	256	503	2121
FY 18-19 Trained	226	2700	998	1007	4001
FY 18-19 Placed	198	2593	950	841	3816
FY 19-20 Trained	112	2051	600	1391	4154
FY 19-20 Placed	92	1714	419	992	3217
Total Trained till (Till Nov. '19)	628	7331	2404	3568	13931
Total Placed (Till Nov. '19)	552	6585	1941	2766	11844

Kaushal Colleges

Realizing the need to boost vocational (skill-based) education on a large scale, the government of Jharkhand, has set up Kaushal Colleges across the state for the minority communities. Every Kaushal College will have best-in-industry-class-standards of infrastructure to give a minds-on (knowledge), hands-on (skill) experience to

the students at the Kaushal College. The focus of both trade-theory and practicals, would be, to give an end-to-end trade skill as per the requirement of the different sectors. Kaushal Colleges for women have also been set up across the state to train deserving young tribal girls in world class trades that will not only empower them to get jobs across the world but also enable them to start a business of their own after their training is complete.

Kaushal Colleges

Table 15.19: Description of Kaushal Colleges

Sl.	Location	District	
1	Masmano Chanho	Ranchi	ANM
2	Sadar Hospital, Chaibasa	Chaibasa	ANM
3	Nagratoli	Ranchi	ITI&COMMIS CHEF
4	Sadar Hospital, Gumla	Gumla	ANM
5	Sanitorium, Itki	Ranchi	ANM
6	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	ANM
7	Rajnagar	Seraikela-Kharsawan	ANM

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP):

The Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP) has been building on the experience and successful completion of IFAD-supported Jharkhand Tribal Development Project (JTDP), a society for the development of welfare of the tribal and backward communities. The project is being implemented in 1779 villages (having more than 50 per cent of ST population), in 32 blocks across the TSP districts of Jharkhand. The project is working with 2.11 lakh households. The programme will foster convergence with the on-

going tribal and rural development programmes of the Government of India.

The key components of JTELP are:

Community Empowerment:

Formation of Youth Groups, Self-Help Groups, Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee and their capacity development.

- 5360 SHGs formed
- 741 Youth Groups formed
- 1719 Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee (GSPEC) formed.

Integrated Natural Resource Management:

Crop Diversification (SRI-Paddy), the creation of

shallow wells and farm ponds, the construction of Farmer Service Centres etc.

Table 15.20: Progress under JTELP

Activities undertaken	Achievement (till Oct.' 19)
Pond (completed)	1,550
Irrigation wells	159
Shallow wells	707

Livelihood Development:

This includes the enhancement of livelihood through livestock-intensification, developing pig-breeding centres and goat breeding centres, promotion of vegetable clusters, raising mango orchards, raising

nutrition gardens, barbatti cultivation with the PVTG community, fruit-tree plantations with the PVTG community etc.

The total cost of the project is 635crores for a duration of 8 years from 2013-21.

Table 15.21: Results of JTELP

Particulars	Number
Enhancement of Livelihood through Livestock Intensification: Piggery	1680
Enhancement of Livelihood through Livestock Intensification: Poultry	3842
Enhancement of Livelihood through Livestock Intensification: Goatary	4370
Pig Breeding Centres	18
Goat Breeding Centres	14
Papaya Cultivation	44.67 acres of land
Mango Orchards	108 acres of land
Farmer Service Centres	49
Pig Breeding Centres	18
Goat Breeding Centres	14
Kharif Crop	58,647 acres
Bean Snake Farming (PVTG)	8000 beneficiaries
Horticulture (PVTG)	8000
Paddy Farming Through Advanced Means	24,794 acres
Bio Gas Digester	20 (families)
Apiculture	500 beneficiaries
Aquaculture	5,809 beneficiaries

POVERTY REDUCTION**Targeting the Hardcore Poor Project**

The Department of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Minority and Backward Class Welfare has launched an evidence and need-based Targeting the Hardcore Poor (THP) Project for vulnerable families in the year 2017-18. The department is implementing the THP project

in association with the Bandhan-Konnagar and Abdul Latif Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) in Dumka (Dumka Sadar and Masalia blocks) and West Singhbhum (Tonto & Jhinkpani blocks) districts of Jharkhand since May 2017. The objective of the THP project is to graduate the poorest of the poor 2000 single women-headed ST families from the poverty-line in 24 months.

Table 15.22: Programme Implementation Framework of THP in Jharkhand

Selection of Beneficiaries	Training and transfer of assets	Extending need-based support
<p>Targeted selection of beneficiary through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing SECC data Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process including social mapping, wealth ranking, household survey On-site / physical verification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Enterprise-development and confidence-building training Temporary consumption support through training allowances Enabling beneficiaries to opt for suitable non-farm enterprises <p>Transfer of the relevant productive assets (farm/ non- farm)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imparting technical and business skills through regular mentoring and on-site visits Weekly training and handholding support to understand and create awareness about welfare entitlements Increasing awareness about financial literacy, behavioural change for sanitation and hygiene and to promote the use of sanitary latrines
<p>Creation of Village Assistance Committee comprising of key stakeholders to work with Bandhan –Konnagar to support beneficiaries through key interventions</p>		

Development under THP (till Nov. '19)

The scheme has its target of reducing poverty in the selected 2000 sole matriarchal poverty-stricken tribal families of Masaliya and Sadar blocks in Dumka, and Jhinkpani and Tonto blocks in West Singhbhum within two years. Beneficiaries have been self-employed in the sectors of agriculture/agriculture-based and also in sectors other than agriculture. With the aid of weekly training and technical assistance, self-employment-linked assets of the beneficiaries have increased by 126%. Apart from this, 710 beneficiaries have been

brought under the Widow Pension scheme by way of convergence.

Considering the success of the scheme, the department from March 2019 has extended the THP Approach to 5000 PVTG families residing in the four districts of the Santhal Parganas – Sahebganj, Pakur and Godda.

MINORITY COMMUNITY AND HAJ PILGRIMAGE

A Jharkhand Minority Committee has been formed for the welfare of religious minority communities.

In 2018, 2620 persons had been sent to the Haj pilgrimage whereas, in 2019 the figure reduced to 2094 persons.

Table 15.23: No. of Haj Pilgrims

Year	No. of Male Pilgrims	No. Of Female Pilgrims	Total
2014	1735	1183	2918
2015	1658	1182	2840
2016	1617	1141	2758
2017	1787	1347	3134
2018	1531	1089	2620
2019	1220	874	2094

INITIATIVES IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

Considering the potential of the tribals in the field of sports, initiatives have also been taken by the state government for the construction of sports hostel,

hostel for residential hockey training centre, Astro turf facilities, residential girls volleyball training centre and also for the construction of indoor sports complex.

Table 15.24: Schemes sanctioned by the Department of ST, SC, Minority and BC Welfare for the Promotion of Sports

Sl.	Scheme	Project	Year	Unit	Unit cost in lakhs	Total amount in lakhs
1	SCA to TSS	Sport facility-Astro turf at Govt. Girls High School Bariatu Ranchi	2017-18	1	600	600
2	SCA to TSS	Construction of 25 Seat- hostels for girls' hockey training centre at Govt Girls High School Bariatu Ranchi	2017-18	1	100	100
3	SCA to TSS	Construction of 50 bedded hostels at residential athletics training centre in Gumla	2017-18	1	160	160
4	SCA to TSS	02 hostels (hundred seats) for boys and girls each and 15 staff quarters in Deoghar	2017-18	2	700	700
5	SCA to TSS	50 Seats hostel for residential girls volleyball training centre in Godda	2017-18	1	160	160
6	SCA to TSS	50 bedded hostel for residential hockey boys training centre, Larchagarh, Simdega	2017-18	1	160	160
7	SCA to TSS	Construction of IAAF standard synthetic athletic track at Birsa Munda Football Stadium, Morabadi, Ranchi	2017-18	1	464.35	464.35
8	SCA to TSS	Construction of SPORTS Hostel at Ghatshila, East Singhbhum	2018-19	1	170.00	170.00
9	Art 275(1)	Astro Turf at Khunti	2018-19	1	600.00	600.00
10	SCA to TSS	Astro Turf at St. Ignatius School at Gumla	2018-19	1	600.00	600.00
11	SCA to TSS	Indoor Sports complex at Dumka	2019-20	1	500.00	500.00

Conclusion

A large percentage of the SCs, STs, minorities and other underprivileged communities live in Jharkhand. They suffer from multiple forms of deprivations. In order to remove their deprivations and improve their standard

of living, the Welfare Department of the government of Jharkhand has taken several steps to improve the education and health standards of the people and also promote improved living conditions.

XVI

NATURAL RESOURCES : FOREST, WATER AND MINERAL RESOURCES



The land of Jharkhand is known for its natural resources which include flora, fauna, water and mineral resources. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau is endowed with varieties of minerals comprising of coal, bauxite, uranium, mica, and other minor mineral resources. It is rich in flora also, 29.62 per cent of its areas are covered with forest. The state is known for its wild life resources too. The famous Palamau National Park is an incredible example of it. Many rivers, like Damodar, Sone and Subarnarekha, which are a lifeline for the economy of the state, also flows from the state. The natural resources are important for the livelihood of the indigenous people of Jharkhand and they are socially and economically dependent on these resources.

Forest Resources of Jharkhand

According to India State of Forest Report 2019, the forest-cover in the state was 23,611 square kilometres, which is 29.62 per cent of the total geographical area of the state. The forest area is classified into three groups, very dense forest, moderately dense forest and open forest. Within the recorded forest area around 1415 square kilometres are under very dense forest, 5185 square kilometres under moderately dense forests and 5609 under open forests. In case of the forest-cover outside the recorded forest area, 1188 square kilometres was under very dense forest, 4502 under moderately dense forests and 5712 square kilometres under open forests. The open forest outside the recorded forest area is higher than the recorded forest area (see table 16.1).

Table 16.1: Distribution of Forest in Jharkhand in 2019

Forest Cover within the Recorded Forest Area (Area in Sq. Km)	
Very Dense Forests	1415
Moderately Dense Forests	5185
Open Forests	5609
Total	12209
Forest Cover Outside Recorded Forest Area	
Very Dense Forests	1188
Moderately Dense Forests	4502
Open Forests	5712
Total	11402
Total Forest cover	23611
Tree Cover	2657
Total Forest Cover and Tree Cover	26268
Of state's Geographical Area	29.62%
Of India's Forest and Tree Cover	3.3%
Per Capita Forest and Tree Cover	0.08ha

Data Source: Indian State of Forest Report 2019

The Jharkhand has 3.3 per cent of the total of India's forest and tree cover. The per capita availability of forest and tree cover was 0.08 hectare in the state. Under the recorded forest area, the reserved, protected, and un-classed forests are 18.58 per cent, 81.28 per cent and 0.14 per cent respectively. However, the digitised boundary of recorded forest area from the state-covers was only 19096 sq. kilometres.

The district-wise forest cover has been given in table 16.2. It shows that the percentage of geographical area under forest is the highest in Latehar. About 56 percent

of its area is under forest in this district. After Latehar, Paschimi Singhbhum, has the highest forest coverage. The forest coverage is the lowest in the Jamtara district where only 5.56 per cent area is covered by forest. The forest-cover in the state has increased in last two years. From 2017 to 2019, around 58 square kilometres of area has been covered under forest. The district-wise growth in forest-cover represents a different picture. Based on a change in the forest cover in two successive years of the state forest report, there are three categories of the districts- those showing improvement, those showing

decrease in forest coverage and those showing no change. Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Khunti, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur Palamau, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi and Seraikela-Kharsawan, are the twenty districts which had positive growth in forest-cover while there was no change in

forest-cover in Ramgarh district. Decrease in forest coverage is reported from the Koderma, Simdega and Sahibganj districts of the state. Scrub forest cover of 688.05 square kilometre areas in the state. The largest area under scrub forest was reported in Palamau and the lowest area under scrub forest cover was reported from the Kodarma district of the state.

Table 16. 2: District-wise Distribution of Forest Cover in Jharkhand in 2019 (area in square kilometre)

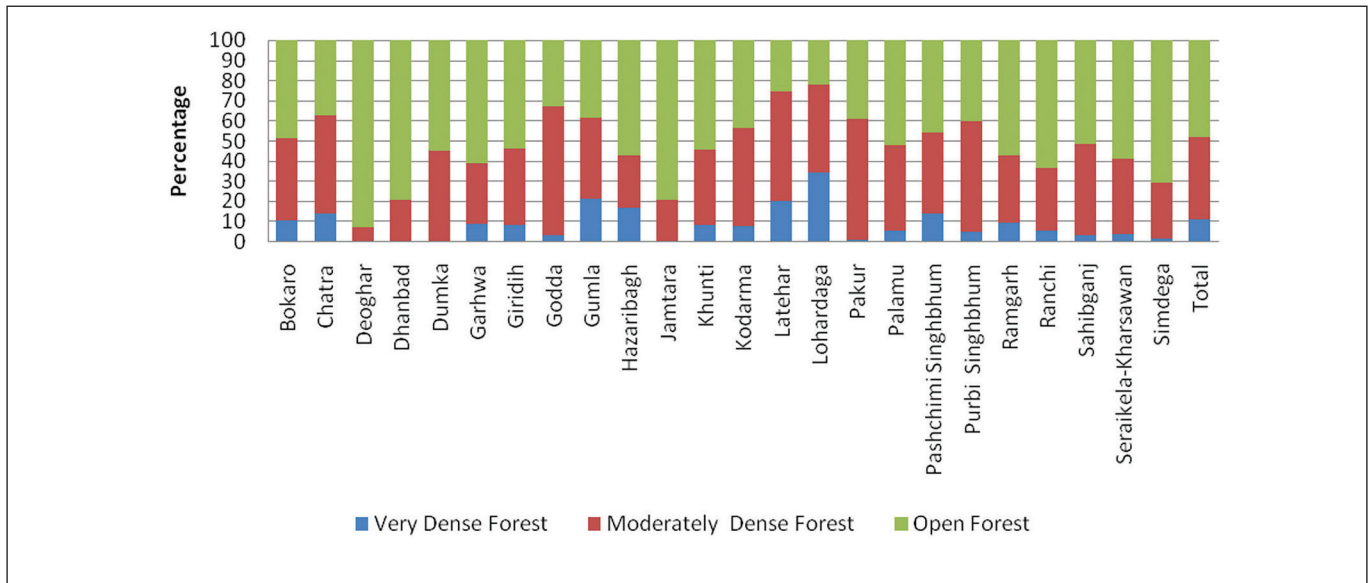
District	Geographical Area	% of GA	Change from 2017 to 2019	Shrub
Bokaro	2,883	19.89	3.55	38.85
Chatra	3,718	47.8	11.35	23.04
Deoghar	2,477	8.22	1.71	15.8
Dhanbad	2,040	10.47	9.51	19.52
Dumka	3,761	15.35	1.31	44.38
Garhwa	4,093	34	1.59	62.56
Giridih	4,962	18.16	11.24	30.93
Godda	2,266	18.68	2.35	16
Gumla	5,360	26.91	1.26	11
Hazaribagh	3,555	38.05	1.77	19.76
Jamtara	1,811	5.56	3.64	12.6
Khunti	2,535	35.72	1.49	12
Kodarma	2,540	40.29	-0.53	6.5
Latehar	4,291	56.08	2.34	9.3
Lohardaga	1,502	33.6	0.62	8
Pakur	1,811	15.85	0.13	20
Palamau	4,393	27.33	0.78	99.72
Pashchimi Singhbhum	7,224	46.6	0.12	52.06
Purbi Singhbhum	3,562	30.3	3.38	21.15
Ramgarh	1,341	24.53	0	18
Ranchi	5,097	22.85	0.49	35.35
Sahibganj	2,063	27.74	-0.65	67.65
Seraikela-Kharsawan	2,657	21.6	1.04	22.88
Simdega	3,774	32.88	-0.08	21
Total	79,716	29.62	58.41	688.05

Data Source: Indian State of Forest Report 2019

Figure 16.1 shows that the geographical area under dense forest was the highest in Lohardaga followed by Gumla. The four districts of the state which do not have dense forests are, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, and Jamtara. The geographical area under moderately dense

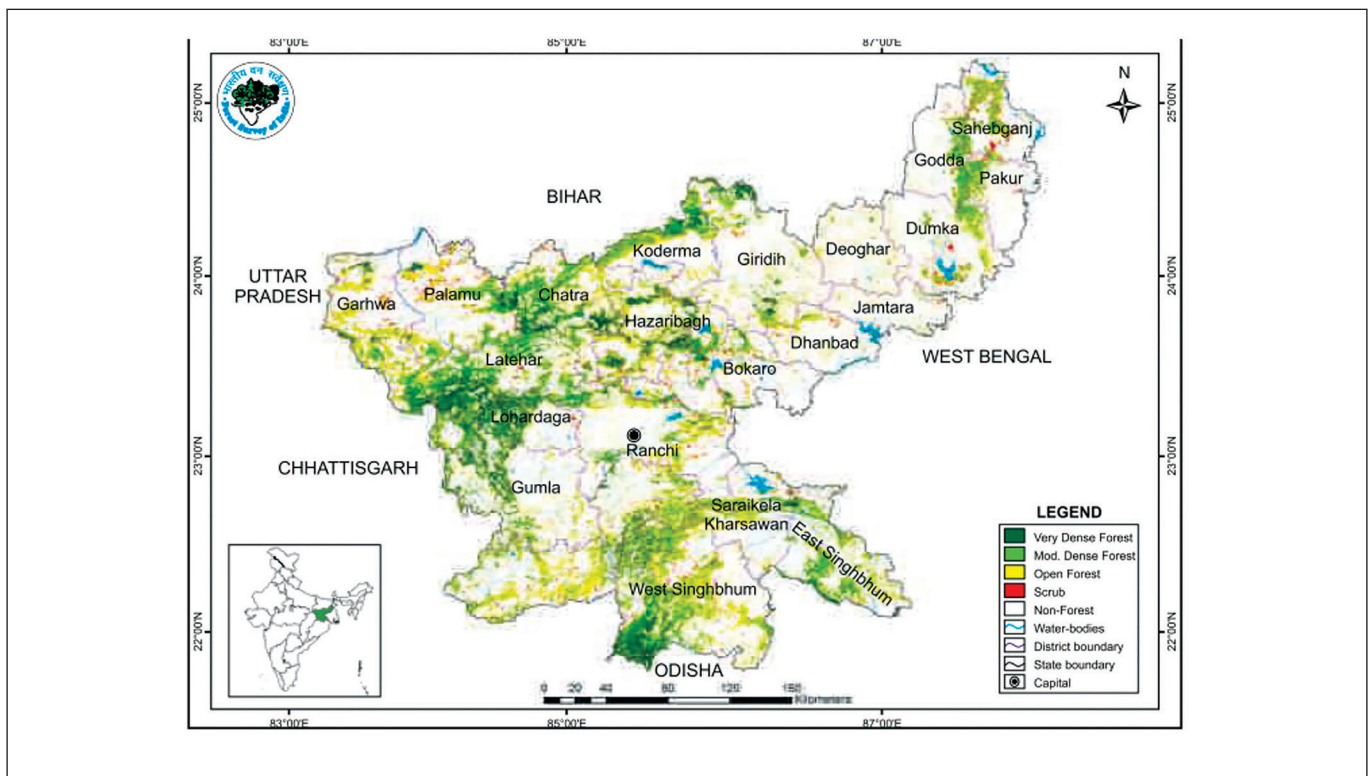
forest was the highest in Godda followed by Pakur. The geographical area under the moderately dense forest cover was the lowest in the Deoghar district of the state. The geographical area under open forest was the highest in Deoghar and the lowest in Lohardaga.

Figure 16.1 : District-wise distribution of Dense, Moderate and Open Forest in Jharkhand in 2019



Data Source: Indian State of Forest Report 2019

Map 16.1: District-wise Forest Cover in the state in 2019



Data Source: Indian State of Forest Report 2019

Minor Forest Products in Jharkhand

Jharkhand is the leading producer of the major and minor forest products in the country. The state accounts for 3.4 per cent of the total forest cover of the country and ranks 10th among all the states. The main minor forest products which are found in the state are lac, chironji, oil seeds like mahua, karanj, sal kusum and medicinal plants like

arjun chhal, sarap gandha, kal megh, indrajao, amala, bahera, sona chhal, satvar, dhou flower, hara, chirata, nagarmotha, van tulsi seeds, Palash flower, and chakor etc. The total production of lac in the state is 800 Mt and Chironji is 65Mt. The production of oilseeds is 2912 Mt, and medicinal plants are 1570 Mt (16.3).

In order to give benefits to the forest dwellers in the

collection and trade of forest produce, the Jharkhand Government decided to set up a Co-operative for the management purchasing and marketing of Minor Forest Products (MFPs). In 2007 the government established JHAMFCOFED (The Jharkhand State Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Development and Marketing Federation Limited). The main objective of JHAMFCOFED is to protect the forest dwellers from exploitations by the middlemen and petty traders. The

JHAMFCOFED has a two-tier co-operative structure. JHAMFCOFED is at the apex level and 88 Primary Co-operative Societies at the lower level. The objective of the federation is to promote Minor Forest Produce (MFP) industries on a co-operative basis. The list of important minor forest products has been given in table 16.3. It shows that the forest products of the state are quite useful, and most of the indigenous population directly depends upon these products.

Table 16.3: Minor Forest Produce in Jharkhand

SL. NO.	Names of Important MFP	Production (Approximate Quantity in Metric Tons)
1	Lac	800 MT
2	Chironji	65 MT
3	Oil Seeds	
	Mahua	900 MT
	Karanj	200 MT
	Sal	1800 MT
	Kasum	12 MT
	Oil Seeds Total:-	2912 MT
4	Medicinal Plant parts	
	Arjun Chaal	20 MT
	Sarap Gandha	65 MT
	Kal Megh	90 MT
	Indrajou	85 MT
	Bahera Fruits	10 MT
	Amala Fruits	25 MT
	Sona Chal	2 MT
	Satavar	42 MT
	Dhou Flower	5 MT
	Harra	4 MT
	Chirata	2 MT
	Nagarmotha	200 MT
	Van Tulsi seeds	400 MT
	Palash Flower	120 MT
Chakor	500 MT	
Medicinal Total:-	1570 MT	

Source: *The Chief Conservator of Forest-cum-Chief Coordinator,*

Forest Conservation Schemes and Programmes of the Government

Jharkhand is endowed with forest resources but to keep it free from damage, the government is running various schemes and programmes for the conservation of flora and fauna of the state. For instance, Mukhyamantri *Jan Van Yojana*, Compensatory Forest schemes, and Nandi Mahotsav and Vrihat Vrikchharopan Abhiyan are the schemes meant to conserve and promote forest.

Mukhyamantri Jan Van Yojana

The main objectives of this programme are to increase the forest cover and to improve the environmental conditions of the state. Further it aims to conserve

the soil through many plantations programmes on the outside of the forest land and enhance the tree cover outside the forest areas. Apart from it, to increase the farm income through the farm forestry scheme is also one of the objectives of this programme. It provides livelihood-security to the people and in this way farm-forestry is empowering the people of the state. In the Financial year 2018-19, a total of 307876 plants planted in the state out of which 181078 are fruit trees, and 126798 are woods plants. The highest numbers of plants have been planted in Sahibganj followed by Pakur. The highest numbers of fruit trees have been sown in the East Singhbhum district of the state while woods have been sown in Sahibganj (table 16.4).

Table 16.4: Number of Plants Planted in JAN VAN YOJANA for the Financial Year 2018-19

Districts	Division	Fruits	Timber	Total
Bokaro	Bokaro Forest Division			
Chatra North	Chatra North, Forest Division	0	0	0
Chatra South	Chatra South, Forest Division	0	0	0
Deoghar	Social Forestry Division, Deoghar	0	0	0
Dhanbad	Dhanbad Forest Division	0	0	0
Dumka	Social Forestry Division, Dumka	0	445	
East Singhbhum	Adityapur Social Forestry Division	43107	1222	44329
Garhwa	Social Forestry Division, Garhwa	0	0	0
Giridih East	Giridih East, Forest Division	21709	3800	25509
Giridih West	Giridih West, Forest Division	0	0	0
Godda	Godda, Forest Division	0	0	0
Gumla	Social Forestry Division, Gumla	199	3318	3517
Hazaribagh	Social Forestry Division ,Hazaribagh	6792	2926	9718
Jamtara	Social Forestry Division, Jamtara	25363	9320	34683
Khunti	Khunti, Forest Division	1455	968	2423
Koderma	Social Forestry Division ,Koderma	4245	946	5191
Latehar	Social Forestry Division, Latehar	5005	3528	8533
Lohardaga	Lohardaga, Forest Division	0	0	0
Pakur	Pakur, Forest Division	13670	39031	52701
Palamau	Palamu, Forest Division			
Ramgarh	Ramgarh, Forest Division	0	0	0
Ranchi	Social Forestry Division ,Ranchi	0	0	0
Sahibganj	Sahibganj, Forest Division	8454	47060	55514
Seraikela Kharsawan	Seraikela Kharswan, Forest Division	0	0	0
Simdega	Social Forestry Division ,Simdega	11644	8509	20153
West Singhbhum	Social Forestry Division, West Singhbhum	23067	3928	26995
Total		181078	126798	307876

Source: The Department of Forest government of Jharkhand

Compensatory Forest

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stated that compensatory afforestation should be generated for the forest lands which are diverted for non-forestry purposes in order to maintain the ratio of forest cover. In response to this, most of the state governments have started afforestation work, especially in the degraded forest lands. In Jharkhand, a dedicated authority known as the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority or CAMPA was constituted by the Government of India in July 2004. The main objective of the CAMPA is monitoring and management of the CAMPA money for the compensatory afforestation. The common repository money is received and then utilised for activities like development of non-forest lands, carrying out linear plantations, conservation and protection of village-forests and the creation of an infrastructure which can give recurring results in future.

In the financial year 2018-19, the below mentioned works have been done under the CAMPA scheme. Around 1730.11 hectare area has been used for compensatory plantations. Apart from it 11.677 km linear plantations, 500 Gabion plantations and 196 hectare plantations under natural regeneration and silviculture have been completed. In the financial year 2018-19, a total of 28.075 lakh plants have been planted.

Apart from it, other works have been done under this scheme, which are as follows: -

a) Construction of 272 Water-Conservation Structures

- b) Sustenance work in 82.00 Hectares
- c) Around 145 residences for the frontline staffs have been constructed, and 536 have been repaired
- d) Annual repairing of forest road measuring 1676.86 Km
- e) Construction of 54 bridges
- f) Purchasing of 136 Forest-Patrolling Vehicles
- g) Annual Planning for Forest Management and Environment Management Committee consisting of 305 each
- h) Strengthening of GIS Cell for Forest Surveying and mapping
- i) Formation of 4408 village-level micro-planning groups and 4261 committees for the training of village people for its construction

Nandi Mahotsav and Vrihat Vrikchharopan Abhiyan

The department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change Government of Jharkhand initiated this programme from 2nd July, 2019 to 2nd August, 2019. The program has been implemented in the 24 districts along the 24 rivers of the state. The plantation works were carried out around 140-kilometer long river banks, and during this programme, 1536660 lakh plants have been planted. The highest numbers of plants were planted in the Jamshedpur and Ranchi Forest Division, 135000 each, followed by the Dhanbad Division (table 16.5).

Table 16.5: Number of Plants Planted in 2019 across the Forest Division of the State

Name of Forest Division	Number of Plants
Sahibganj Forest Division	30000
Jamtara Forest Division	60000
Dumka Forest Division	87000
Godda Forest Division	75000
Pakur Forest Division	60000
Deoghar Forest Division	78000
Koderma Forest Division	24000
Hazaribagh West Forest Division	42000
Hazaribagh East Forest Division	54000
Chatra South Forest Division	24000
Ramgarh Forest Division	42000
Giridih East Forest Division	72000
Giridih West Forest Division	30000

Name of Forest Division	Number of Plants
Bokaro Forest Division	60000
Dhanbad Forest Division	109140
Jamshedpur Forest Division	135000
Chaibasa Forest Division	32520
Kolhan Forest Division, Chaibasa	15000
Seraikela Forest Division	51000
Ranchi Forest Division	135000
Khunti Forest Division	15000
Simdega Forest Division	33000
Gumla Forest Division	51000
Lohardaga Forest Division	45000
Latehar Forest Division	45000
Garhwa North Forest Division	51000
Garhwa South Forest Division	30000
Medininagar Forest River	81000
Total	1536660

Source: The Department of Forest, Government of Jharkhand

Biodiversity and Wildlife

Around 29.62 per cent of the geographical areas of the state are covered by forests. In this regard, Jharkhand is one of the richest states in terms of bio diversity. Three types of forest are found in the state; the Tropical Moist Deciduous, Tropical Dry Deciduous, and Subtropical Broadleaved Hill Forests. The Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant forest-tree among all the species. The Chhota Nagpur plateau is rich in both flora and fauna. For the protection and conservation of these resources, the central government has passed the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (Central Act 18 of 2003). The state government followed the protocol and set up the Jharkhand Biodiversity Board. The vision of the Board is conservation of biodiversity, its sustainable use and fair-benefit-sharing.

According to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (section 41), every local body will constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area of jurisdiction. The main objective of the BMCs is promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity. It includes preservation of habitats, conservation of land, folk varieties and cultivar domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge related to biological diversity. A total of

3384 BMCs (3310 at the Gram Panchayat level, 66 at the Block level, 03 at the Zila Panchayat level and 05 at the Nagar Nigam/Parishad/Panchayat level BMCs) have been constituted in Jharkhand till November 2018.

India-UNDP Project (Biodiversity) was implemented in Jharkhand. In the beginning, only two districts of the state were selected- Latehar and Hazaribagh. The duration of the project was from 2009 to 2012. The main objectives of the project were awareness-generation, documentation and publication on biodiversity, preparation of People's Biodiversity Register in selected panchayats through BMCs, Capacity Building – Meetings/Workshops, Exposures, Training and bio-resources based livelihood-training.

There is one National Park and ten Wildlife Sanctuaries in the state. They are devoted to in-situ-conservation of wildlife. They cover 0.21 million hectares, i.e., 2.63% of the state's total geographical area and 9% of the recorded forest area. Besides, there is one Biological Park, at Chakla (Ormanjhi), one Deer Park at Kalamati and one Crocodile Breeding Centre at Muta - all in the Ranchi District, devoted to ex-situ conservation of wildlife as well as for serving as centres for sensitising people for the conservation of wildlife resources of the state and the country at large. The state has implemented two national research-cum-conservation projects viz., the

Project Tiger since 1973-74 for in-situ conservation of the Indian Tiger and the Project Elephant since 1991-92 for the conservation of viable populations of the Asiatic Elephants and their habitats. Under these conservation projects, special management units of the Palamau Tiger Reserve and the Singhbhum Elephant Reserve have been created. The major wildlife of the state are in Dalma, Lawalong, Mahuadand, Koderma, Palamau, Palkot, Parasnath, Topchanchi, Uduwa Lake Bird Sanctuary, Bhagwan Birsa zoological park, Bhagwan Birsa Mrig Vihar, Crocodile Breeding centre, Singhbhum Elephant Reserve, Palamau tiger reserve and so on.

Palamau Tiger Reserve

Spread over 1026 sq km, the Palamau Reserve is home to about 47 species of mammals, 174 species of birds, 970 species of flora, 25 species of climbers, 46 species of scrub forest, 17 kinds of grass and 139 species of valuable medicinal plants. In addition to the tiger and elephant population, the Reserve has 16 other important species included in Schedule -I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Some of them are the most endangered species like ratel, mouse deer, pangolin, four-horned antelope etc.

Activities undertaken in Palamau Tiger Reserve

1 Anti-poaching initiatives

- a. Deployment of anti-poaching squads (Strike Force) and regular patrolling by them
- b. Establishment of Wireless Network
- c. Organising vehicular patrolling by constituting squads (Tiger Protection Force), comprising of field staff, Home Guards, labourers and police/ SAF/ ex-army personnel, with wireless handsets and paraphernalia for apprehending offenders, apart from prescribing a patrolling calendar for the squad.
- d. Procurement of field gear and field dresses, boots etc. for The Tiger Protection Force and Strike Force.

2 Strengthening of Infrastructure within the Tiger Reserve

- a Procurement of Hardware (Lazer range finder, GPS, Binocular and Field Camera etc.)
- b Procurement of Satellite Imageries for

management planning

- c Construction of housing / patrolling facilities.
- d Strengthening of patrolling infrastructure.

3 Addressing man-animal conflict

- a Quick response team, extension work, disbursement of compensation etc.

4 Research and Field Equipment

- a Wildlife Research and Monitoring.

5 Staff Development and Capacity Building

- a Specialised training in the use of Global Information System (GIS) and anti-poaching activities.
- b Specialised training in management/ planning.
- c Providing project allowance and special incentives.
- d Workshop for park-staff and officials regarding park management, habitat management, wildlife management, wildlife-crime-control etc.

6 Water Development

- a Construction of water harvesting structures and renovation of existing structures.
- b Procurement of water tanker and augmentation of water supply in the lean season.

7 Eco-development Activities

- a. Veterinary care including vaccination, treatment etc.
- b. Basic health care/ Health Camps
- c Livelihood augmentation-training.
- d Microplan preparations for Edcs/JFMCs.

8 Habitat Improvement works, including Soil and Moisture Conservation Work, Gap-filling-plantations, weed eradication, grassland development etc.

Singhbhum Elephant Reserve

The Singhbhum Elephant Reserve, the first Elephant Reserve of the country, was created in 2001 under the Project Elephant, comprising an area of 13,440 sq. km. in East and West Singhbhum and the Seraikela-Kharsawan Districts (old Singhbhum District) for scientific and planned management. It aimed at the conservation of

elephant-habitats and the viable population of wild Asiatic elephants in Jharkhand, ecological restoration of their existing natural habitats and migratory routes, mitigating human-elephant-conflicts in the problematic areas, moderating pressure of humans and their live-stock on crucial elephant-habitats, protection from poachers, etc. Besides 8910.10 Sq. Km. of the non-forest area, the Reserve includes 4529.90 Sq. Km. of forest area, subsuming the entire Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary and has been divided into the management units of Core Area (2577.38 Sq. Km.) and Buffer Area (1952.52 Sq. Km.). The government is also tracking elephant movement in the state.

Activities Undertaken in Singhbhum Elephant Reserve

- 1 Anti-depredation measures
 - a Deployment of anti-poaching squads (Strike Force) salary, allowances and patrolling
- 2 Habitat Improvement/Development
 - (a) Constructions of water harvesting structures and renovation of existing structures.
- 3 Miscellaneous work
 - (a) Strengthening of housing and crime-control infrastructures.
 - (b) Reward to informers LS
- 4 **Habitat Improvement/ Development**, including soil and moisture conservation, works, silvicultural operations, artificial plantations, grassland-development, weed-eradication etc.
- 5 Eco-Development
 - a. Veterinary care including vaccination, treatment etc.
 - b. Basic health care/ Health Camps
 - c. Livelihood augmentation training.
 - d. Microplan preparations for Edcs/JFMCs.

Crocodile Breeding Centre

The Crocodile-Breeding Centre, situated 35 Kms from Ranchi on Ormanjhi-Sikidiri Road at Muta, was commissioned in the year 1987 under the IUCN programme of conservation of the endangered species. Marsh crocodile was first spotted in the late 1960s in the Bhera River which flows nearby. Here the crocodile-breeding was started with five crocodiles, two from the

Bhera River and three from the Madras Crocodile Bank.

The government allocates the budget every year for the forestry and wildlife conservation and protection. In the financial year 2017-18, the government allotted Rs. 6,56,17,25,000 to the Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department. Out of it Rs. 2,48,85,77,000 were allotted for the expenses on establishment, around Rs. 3,76,86,48,000 were allotted for the state schemes and Rs. 30,45,00,000 for the central assistant-schemes.

Mineral Resources

The mineral resources provide the base for the modern industries. The land of Jharkhand has endowed varieties of mineral resources ranging from ferrous to non-ferrous. The state is rich in the deposition of both major and minor mineral resources. The major mineral resources are like coal, iron ore, bauxite, limestone, copper, mica, graphite, china clay, and uranium. Jharkhand is the only producer of coking coal and uranium in the country. Apart from it, Jharkhand also has some minerals in small quantities like andalusite, apatite, asbestos, bentonite, baryte, chromite, dolomite, feldspar, fireclay, fluorspar, magnetite, noble metals (silvers and gold) ochre, pyrite, quartz, quartzite, steatite (soapstone) and several varieties of gemstones. The state is the leading producer of coal, mica, bauxite, and so on. The state owns about 36 per cent of the total mineral resources of India. According to the Department of Mines and Geology, the state occupies the first position in coal reserves, second position in iron, third position in copper ore-reserve and the seventh position in bauxite-reserve.

There are 373 mines of major minerals, 3572 mines of minor minerals and 7 mines of both major as well as minor minerals in the state as on 31st March 2019. The mines are the major sources of royalty in the state. Total 31553 online mining - permits have been issued by the state government in FY 2018-19. Around Rs. 5978.30 crore revenue comes from the mines of major and minor minerals of the State. The district-wise distribution of the mines of major and minor minerals reflects that 109 major mines are located in Dhanbad district which is the highest in the state, followed by West Singhbhum (78). Simdega, Sahibganj, Koderma, Khunti and Dumka do not have mines of major minerals. The highest number of permits issued in FY 2018-19 was by the government for the West Singhbhum district which is 7893, followed by Ramgarh (5853) and Chatra (5636). The highest number of mines of minor minerals are located in Sahibganj (412) followed by Pakur (314). The highest

amount of revenue from mining activities in FY 2018-19 came from the Dhanbad district that is Rs. 1380.34 crores followed by West Singhbhum and Ramgarh respectively (table 16.6).

Mineral revenue collection for Jharkhand has grown at a CAGR of 13.30% in the last 6 years i.e. from Rs. 3200 Cr in FY 2013-14 to Rs 5978 Cr in FY 2018-19.

Figure 16.2 : Mineral Revenue Collections for Jharkhand (FY 2013 - 14 to FY 2018-19)

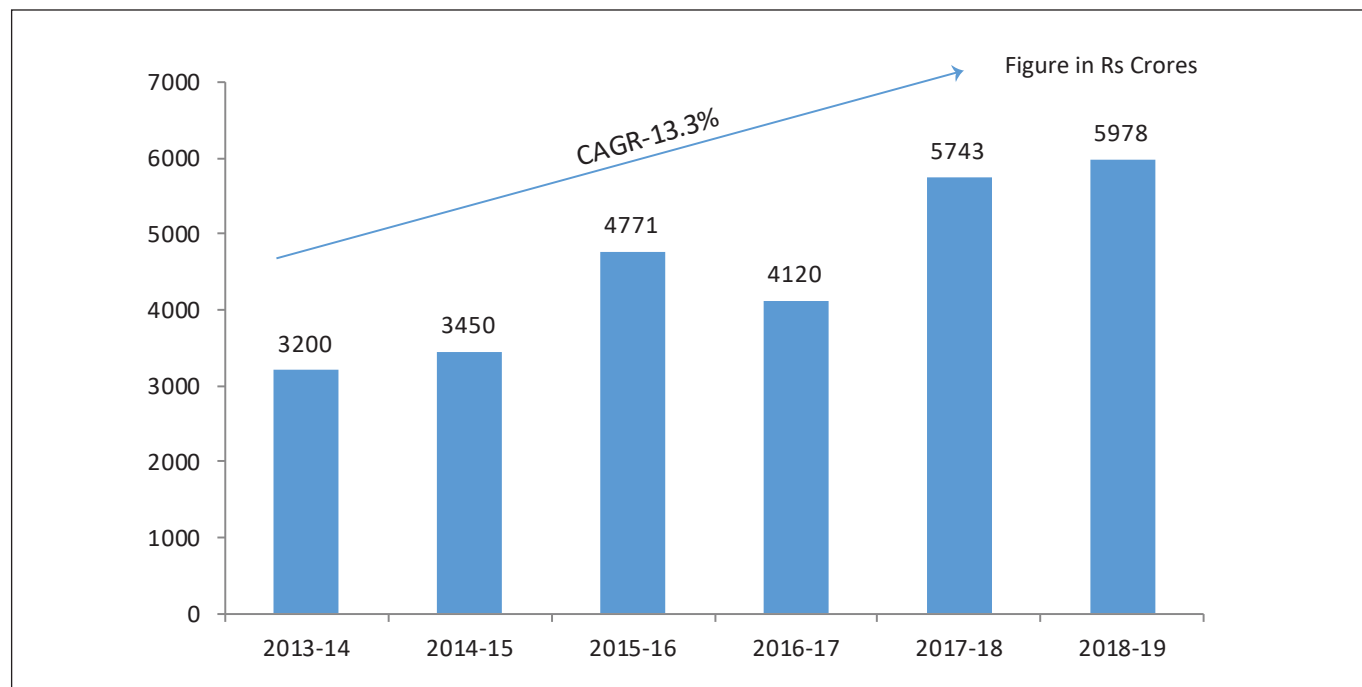


Table 16.6: District-wise Online Status of Major and Minor Mines in the State

District	Mines		No. of Permits Issued	Royalty Collected (in cr.)
	Major	Minor		
Palamau	9	128	508	280.93
Garhwa	3	40	75	23
Latehar	5	20	1690	59.77
Chatra	5	66	5636	647.07
Lohardaga	15	95	79	20.6
Gumla	30	140	232	62.31
Simdega	0	64	110	18.12
West Singhbhum	78	112	7893	1279.93
Khunti	0	82	217	25.06
Ranchi	15	280	521	105.83
Hazaribagh	10	112	2414	231.77
Koderma	0	175	311	14.68
Ramgarh	33	165	5853	715.19
Seraikela Kharsawan	6	146	318	22.52
East Singhbhum	10	163	314	87.63
Bokaro	28	149	678	387.53
Dhanbad	109	154	713	1380.34

District	Mines		No. of Permits Issued	Royalty Collected (in cr.)
	Major	Minor		
Deoghar	1	135	178	98.05
Jamtara	5	81	138	6.64
Godda	9	55	148	307.41
Sahibganj	0	412	866	74.86
Dumka	0	240	620	37.37
Giridih	1	199	599	30.5
Pakur	1	314	1442	61.18
Jharkhand	373	3527	31553	5978.29

Source: The Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Jharkhand

As on 01.04.2018, 83151.68 million tons of coal reserves have been found in the state. Out of which, 45563.63 million tons are proved, 31438.52 are indicated, and 6149.80 are inferred. The highest quantity of the proved coal resources is found in Jharia followed by the North

Karanpura- Ranchi. The highest number of indicated coal reserves is found in the Rajmahal followed by North Karanpura. The highest number of the inferred coal resources is found in the North Karanpura followed by Rajmahal coalfields (table 16.7).

Table 16.7 : Status of Coal Resources of Jharkhand (in Million tons) in 2019

	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Raniganj	1538.19	466.56	31.55	2036.30
Jharia	15603.71	3826.35	-	19430.06
East Bokaro	3497.43	3922.80	863.32	8283.55
West Bokaro	3800.99	1352.88	33.66	5187.53
Ramgarh	756.11	742.08	58.05	1556.24
North Karanpura	10341.38	6300.92	1864.96	18507.26
South Karanpura	5176.08	1312.28	1143.28	7631.64
Aurangabad	352.05	2141.65	503.41	2997.11
Hutar	190.79	26.55	32.48	249.82
Daltongunj	83.86	60.10	-	143.96
Deoghar	326.24	73.60	-	399.84
Rajmahal	3896.53	11212.75	1619.09	16728.37
Total	45563.36	31438.52	6149.8	83151.68

Source: The Source: Coal Directory of India, 2017- 18

Government of India

New Initiative and Programme

- The state is in the process of preparing the District Survey report (DSR) for the minor minerals of Jharkhand as per the guidelines of Sustainable Sand Mining. The DSR shall provide the data bank including availability of minor minerals resources in every district of the state. A DSR contains all the information such as coordination,

quality and quantity of the minerals, areas having potential of mining, the status of land and other the status of land and other natural and man-made information of the deposits. DSR for Sand has already been completed for all the districts. The state is also in the process of preparation and implementation of DSR for other minor minerals.

- The Government of Jharkhand is also finalising the Jharkhand Mineral Policy, and one of the objectives of the Policy is to use the mineral

resources sustainable manner. It has emphasised on the protection of the forests, the environment and also ecology. It will focus on the utilisation of the mine wastes and also promotes the concept of zero waste-mining. It also focuses on the minimisation of the negative impact on the environment. Under this policy, the Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans will be dove-tailed and harmonised for sustainable development. Local communities including the Panchayats, NGOs, etc. will be closely associated with the process of preparation of Mine Closure Plans. It will be ensured that such plans include adequate provision for the long-term sustainability of host populations and the best possible use of the mined-out areas based on the needs of the local communities.

- There is also a provision under this policy to avoid displacement of the host population due to mining-related activities and wherever possible, provide an accessible platform for the registration and redressal of the grievances of the displaced communities, assistance/housing, relocation assistance, maintenance allowance, etc.
- Jharkhand Integrated Mines and Management System (JIMMS): JIMMS portal, a comprehensive information technology based e-Governance solution has been deployed across the State for smooth and transparent management of mining activities. This system is designed to automate the processes as well as provide the capability to share data in real time with multiple entities such as Ports, Railways, and Commercial Tax.

JIMMS includes online issue and permit of e-permit, e-challan transit chaitian and its integration with weighbridges. It also allows uploading of all statutory documents like CTE/CTO, EC, FC, maps online. Online registration, processing and disposal of application for dealer license has been implemented through JIMMS against earlier paper based system.

- To curb illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals, Government of Jharkhand introduced The Jharkhand Mineral (Prevention of Illegal Mining Transportation and Storage) Rule 2017 with following salient features:
 - ❖ Provision for GPS/ RFID or any other vehicle tracking system.

- ❖ Provision for check gate/ weighbridge has been introduced for verification of the quantity moved.
- ❖ Automatic de-activation of dealers which are non-operative for 2 years. Provision of application for re-activation,
- ❖ Timelines for various procedures such as registration, processing of application has been clearly defined in the rules.
- ❖ Some of other technological enablement assignments being undertaken are as follows:
 - ◆ Department is implementing Vehicle tracking system for mineral transporting vehicles, which will help to curb illegal mining and hence, arrest revenue leakage.
 - ◆ Department is also in the process of implementing Mine Tenement System (MTS) along with JSAC for entire Life Cycle Management of a Mine from Exploration to Closure. This will result in the reduction of efficient lease management processes for the mine owners including faster grant of leases.
 - ◆ Department will be implementing satellite based Mines Surveillance System (MSS) for minor minerals, in line with major minerals to curb illegal mining outside of lease boundary area.
 - ◆ Integration of Railway Despatch (FOIS) with online application JIMMS for iron ore have already implemented and similar integrations for other mineral is also proposed.
 - ◆ Integration of JIMMS is on-going with a number of other applications such as FOIS for coal transportation by Railways, Coal-Net, Aadhar. Pan Card. Transport and Pollution Board for improved mineral management.
 - ◆ Satellite based “Khan Prahari System” for monitoring illegal mining/ theft of coal

- ♦ Mandatory online dealer license is implemented.
- District Mineral Foundation : For development of affected people, and areas due to mining, Government of Jharkhand has issued notification for constitution of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in each district of Jharkhand on 24th November 2015 along with details of the Governing Council and Management Committees (Gazette No. 854 dated 07th December 2015). DMF was constituted in accordance with Section 9B. MMDR Amendment Act 2015. All DMFs expenses will be as per guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) notified on 16th September 2015. Further, Jharkhand District Mineral Foundation (Trust; Ruies. 2016 was notified on 22nd March 2016 (Gazette No. 218 dated 23 Mar 2016). DMF Rules were also extended for minor minerals on January 2017. (Gazette No 109 dated 27th Jan 2017).
The total contribution to DMF up to December 2019 is Rs 5060.16 Crores. Top 6 districts out of 24 districts contributed 87% of DMF. Top two schemes i.e. Drinking Water and, Sanitation account for about 93% of total DMF amount spent. Dhanbad and Ramgarh district two leading districts accounting for 67% of total DMF fund utilized.
- Auction of Major Mineral Blocks: Post Amendment of Mines and Mineral (Development and Conservation) Rules 1957 and implementation of the Mi (Auction) Rules 2015. Jharkhand is the 1st State to conduct successful auction of block in the country.
- Jharkhand Government has conducted 6 successful auction & more blocks are under the process of auction. Recent successful auction

of major mineral blocks i.e. Lesliganj Graphite, Bhangaon Iron Ore and Dulsulma Graphite during 2018-'19, achieved Final Price Offer of 75%, 89% and 149.20% respectively of value of mineral dispatched.

- Auction of Minor Mineral Blocks: To ensure transparent and fair allocation of minor mineral blocks, Government of Jharkhand adopted auction methodology for grant of mining leases for minor mineral blocks. Accordingly, Jharkhand Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2004 was amended to introduce auction for grant of minor mineral concession. Jharkhand Minor Mineral Auction Rule 2017 & Jharkhand Minor Minerals (Evidence of Contents) Rules 2018 was formulated for implementation of the auction process for minor mineral blocks.

Energy

The energy resources are the lifeline of the economy. In modern times development is not possible without it. According to Energy Statistics 2018, the state of Jharkhand has the maximum share (26.16%) in the overall reserves of coal in the country as on the 31st of March 2017 followed by the state of Odisha (24.52%). The potential of renewable energy in the state reflects that Jharkhand has 18525 estimated reserves of renewable energy, that is, 1.85 per cent of the total energy of the country. Out of 18525 MW, 228 MW capacity of the small hydropower, 107 MW biomass power, 10 MW waste to energy, and 18180 MW solar energy are found in the state.

During 2016 - 17 the installed capacity of the small hydropower was 4.05 MW, and no growth has been reported in it. The installed capacity of the solar power was 16.19 MW in 2016 that increased to 23.27MW in 2017. A growth of about 7.8 MW was reported in one year in solar energy. Overall, 35.1 per cent growth was reported during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in the renewable energy sector of the state (table 16.8).

Table 16.8 : State-wise and Source Installed wise Capacity of Grid-Interactive Renewable Power as on 31.03.2016 and 30.03.2017 (in MW)

State	Small Hydro Power		Solar Power		Total		Growth* Rate (From 2015-16 to 2016-2017)
	31.03.16	31.03.17	31.03.16	31.03.17	31.03.16	31.03.17	
Jharkhand	4.05	4.05	16.19	23.27	20.24	27.32	35.01

Source: Energy Statistics 2018, Central Statistics Office Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Water Resources of Jharkhand

Water is one of the most precious resources on the earth. Life revolves around water, and there are varieties of the usage of water resources ranging from drinking water, irrigation, industries, navigation, generation of electricity, and maintenance of the ecosystem. However, due to the high rate of population growth, the demand for water resources is increasing day by day for crop-production, domestic use, and so on. For the use of water resources in a sustainable manner and for its proper management, and conservation, the Jharkhand government has established the department of water resources. The primary objective of the department is the construction and maintenance of major, medium and minor irrigation-schemes, flood protection and control, groundwater-conservation and recharge-providing-industrial water. It also protects the right of the state in sharing the water of interstate rivers/ basins. It works in the field of the interlinking of various river basins in order to supply water to the water-starved areas from the

water-surplus basins.

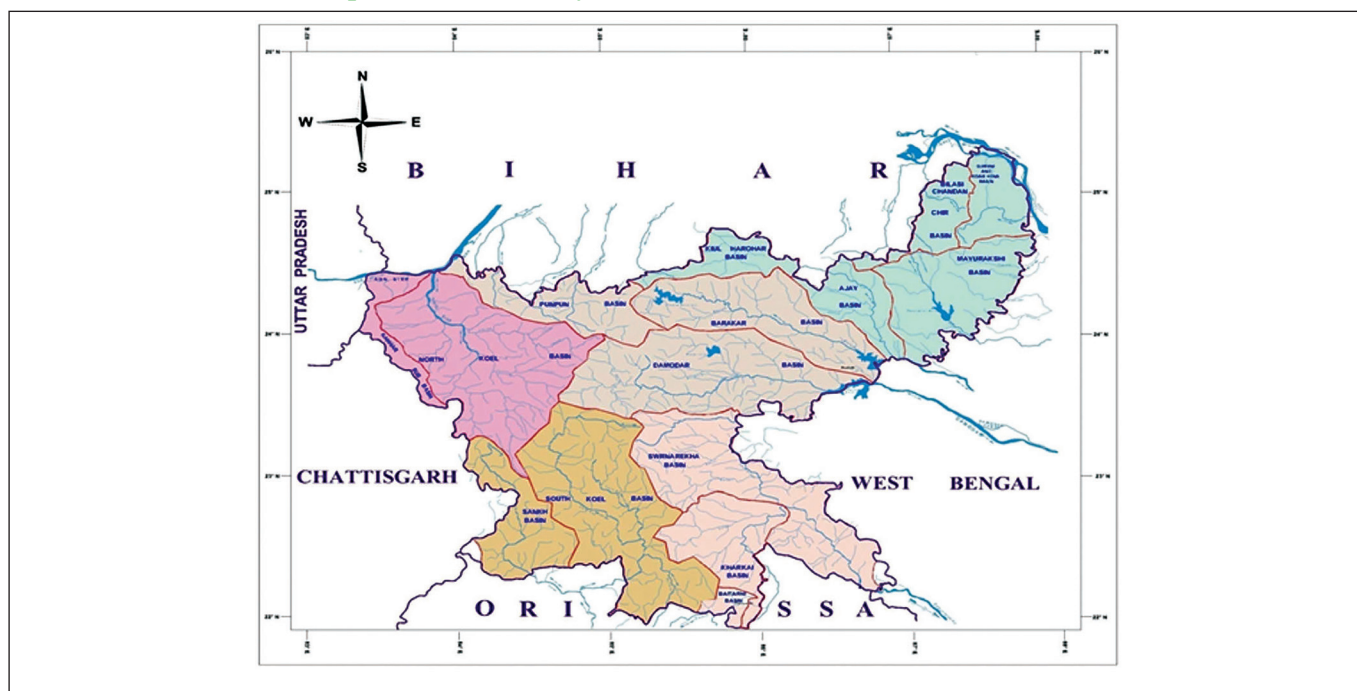
According to the department of Water-Resources, government of Jharkhand, almost 1.59 lakh hectare areas of the state are covered by water bodies that are 2 per cent of the geographical areas of the state. There is 30168.98 million cubic metre water, available in Jharkhand out of which 25876 million cubic metres are available in the form of surface-water and 4292 million cubic metres are available in the form of groundwater. The availability of ground and surface water is decreasing over the period of time. In such conditions, the proper management of the water resources is the dire need of the hour. In Jharkhand, almost 4338 M.C.M. water is required for the industry followed by 3813.17 M.C.M. for irrigation, and 1616.35 lakh gallons of water are required in the urban areas. The highest demand for water is required in the industrial sector. There is a huge deficiency of water (882 lakh gallons) in the urban areas of the state (table 16.9).

Table 16.9: Present Scenario of the Ground Water and the Surface Water in Jharkhand

1. Ground Water Reserves of Jharkhand	4292 M.C.M.
2. Surface Water	25876.98 M.C.M.
3. Allocation for irrigation required by fields	3813.17 M.C.M.
4. Industry Requirements	4338 M.C.M.
5. Urban area requirements	1616.35 lakh gallons
6. Availability in urban area	734.35 lakh gallons

Source: The Department of Water Resource, Government of Jharkhand

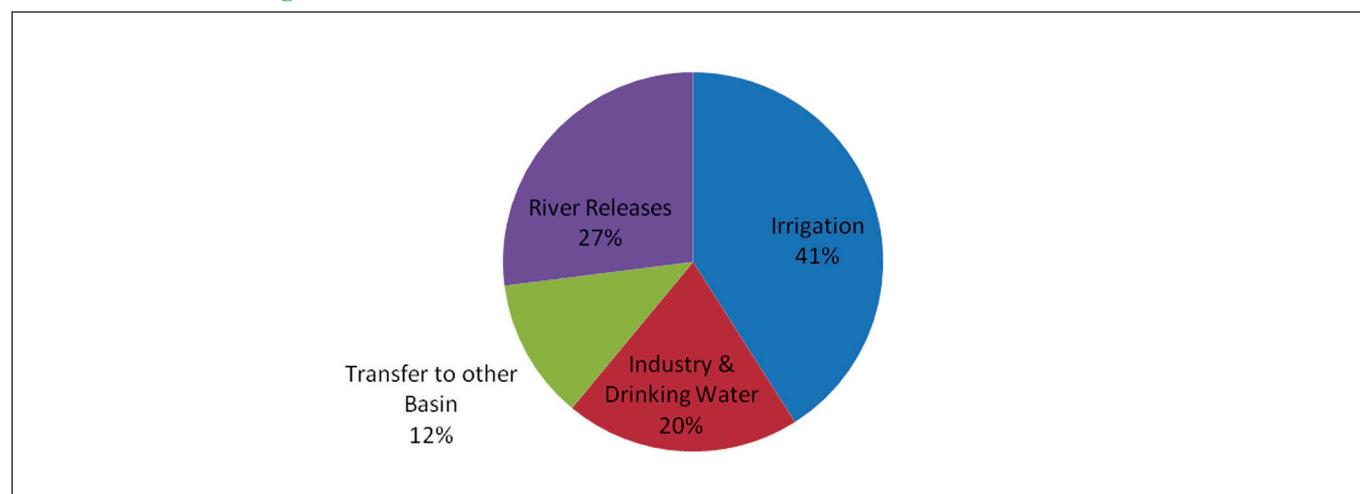
Map 16.2 : Availability and Status of Surface Water Resource



The utilization-pattern of the surface water reflects that despite its high demand in the industrial sector, the utilisation of surface water is the highest in irrigation (41 per cent) followed by industry and drinking water

(20 per cent). Around 12 per cent of the surface water is transferred to other river basins and 27 per cent is utilised in the river-releases.

Figure 16.3 : Utilization of the Surface Water Resources in Jharkhand



Source: The Planning-cum-Finance Department, Planning Department, Government of Jharkhand

Table 16.10: Ultimate Irrigation Potential in the Rivers of Jharkhand

Names of the Projects		Ultimate Irrigation Potential (in ha.)	District
Major Irrigation Projects	Subarnarekha River Basin	265	East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Seraikela – Kharsawan
	Ajay River Basin	64.44	Deoghar/Jamtara
	Gumani And Koa - Bhena Basin	16.19	Sahibganj/Pakur
	North Koel River Basin	44.74	Palamau
	Damodar River Basin	62.79	Giridih
	Ganga Stem Basin	8.6	Godda
	Sub Total	461.76	
Minor Irrigation Projects	South Koel River Basin	29.46	Gumla, Ranchi, Lohardga, Simdega, West Singhbhum
	Subarnarekha River Basin	8.27	Ranchi, Khunti
	Kharkai River Sub-Basin	19.55	Seraikela-Kharsawan, West Singhbhum
	Damodar River Basin	4.8	Chatra, Hazaribagh
	Barakar River Sub-Basin	9.3	Hazaribagh/ Koderma
	Punpun River Basin	1.6	
	Mayurakshi River Basin	8	Godda
	Sankha River Basin	17.72	Gumla/ Simdega
Sub Total	98.78		
Total		560.54	Jharkhand

Source: The Department of Water Resources, Government of Jharkhand

Table 16.10 shows that almost 461 thousand hectares of the ultimate irrigation potential lies in a major irrigation project in the state and 98.78 thousand hectares in the minor projects. In the major projects, the Subarnarekha River Basin has the highest potential, that is 265 thousand hectares, followed by Ajay (64.44 thousand hectares) and the Damodar river basin (62.79 thousand hectares). In case of the minor irrigation projects, the ultimate irrigation potential is the highest in South Koel River Basin(29.46 thousand hectares.) followed by the Kharkai river sub-basin (19.55 thousand hectares.).Jharkhand has a total agricultural land of 29.74 lakh hectares. There is a need to create irrigation-facilities for 24.25 lakh hectares of land.

Utilisation of the Surface Water in Jharkhand

There are four major irrigation schemes in the state which have 1,72,600 hectare irrigation- potential and 105 medium irrigation-schemes which have 2,08,640 hectare irrigation-potential. The minor irrigation schemes can be divided into two-parts, surface water schemes and groundwater schemes. Around 53079 surface water schemes are in operation in the state with 437874-hectare potential of irrigation-capacity. The number of the groundwater schemes are 142547 in the state which have 181725-hectare irrigation potential. A total of 195735 schemes are in operation in the state with 100839-hectare irrigation-potential. For the assessment of the present utilisation of surface water, the constitution of Jharkhand State Irrigation Commission is under process.

Table 16.11: Irrigation Potential Created by Jharkhand and its types (Major / Minor)

SI. NO	Types of Schemes	Nos.	Irrigation Potential Created (in ha)	Remarks
1	Major Irrigation Projects	4	1,72,600	-
2	Medium Irrigation Schemes	105	2,08,640	-
Total Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes		109	3,81,240	-
Minor Irrigation Schemes				-
1	Surface Water Schemes	53079	4,37,874	As per the 4 th Minor Irrigation Census Report
2	Ground Water Schemes	1,42,547	1,81,725	
Total Minor Irrigation Schemes		1,95,626	6,19,599	
Grand Total (Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes)		1,95,735	10,00,839	-

Source: The Department of Water Resources, Government of Jharkhand.

Ground Water: Jharkhand

The state is underlain by diverse rock-types of different geological ages ranging from the archaean to the recent. The major rock-types are igneous and metamorphic rocks covering nearly 85 per cent of the geographical area of the state. The weathered zone, ranging between 10-25 m acts as an excellent repository of groundwater. However, the secondary porosities below the weathered zones also form potential aquifers. The yield of the exploratory wells ranges from negligible to 151 m³ / hr. The yield of the dug wells ranges from 0.5 to 0.75m³ /hr.

The annual ground water-extraction is 1.58bcm, and the stage of ground water-extraction is 28%. Out of 260

blocks, three blocks have been categorised as ‘Over-exploited’, two as ‘Critical’, ten as ‘Semi-Critical’, and 245 as ‘Safe’ and there is no saline block in the state.

As compared to the 2013 assessment, the Total Annual Groundwater Recharge and Annual Extractable Ground Water Resources have decreased from 6.56 to 6.21bcm and from 5.99 to 5.69bcm respectively. The annual ground water-extraction for the state has increased from 1.35 to 1.58 bcm and the stage of ground water-extraction has increased from 23% to 28%. The refinement of parameters based on studies has resulted in a decrease of assessed recharge. The increase in the stage of extraction is due to urbanisation and industrialisation in the Bermo, Chas Ramgarh, Jamshedpur and Kanke blocks as well as mining activities in the Dhanbad, Jharia, Baghmara,

Baliapur, Topchanchi, Chandrapura, Khelari, Mandu and Patratu blocks and agricultural activities in the Silli block of Jharkhand. Additionally, the coal mining industry has been identified as a major groundwater de watering source through its activity.

The total replenishable groundwater resource as on March 2017 has been assessed as 6.21 BCM. Considering the natural discharge of 0.52 BCM, the net annual groundwater availability for the state of Jharkhand has been assessed as 1.58 BCM with the irrigation draft at 0.80 BCM and the industrial drafts at 0.22 BCM and 0.56 BCM drawn to meet the demand for drinking water. The average stage of groundwater extraction on March 2017 is 27.73 per cent. The net groundwater available for future irrigation is 4.70 BCM. Monsoon has got overwhelming control over the recharge of groundwater in the state. The rainfall during monsoon contributes about 84.52 per cent of the total recharge, and non-monsoonal rainfall contributes another 6.65 per cent of the total recharge. The only 8.83 per cent of total recharge is from sources other than rainfall like recharge as return seepage from irrigation and seepage from water harvesting structures. Based on the categorisation of the blocks, 245 blocks have been categorised as safe while the other 15 blocks fall into different categories. Three blocks namely Bermo (160.59 %), Dhanbad (105.56%) and Jharia (123.41%) fall into the over-exploited category with the stage of groundwater-extraction being

more than 100%, Bagmara (91.10%) and Topchachi (99.50%) fall into the critical category while other ten blocks namely Chandrapura, Chas, Baliapur, Golmuri-cum-jugasalai, Mandu, Patratu, Ramgarh, Kanke, Khelari, and Silli fall in the semi-critical category.

The groundwater is recharged by different sources like from rainfall, from other sources in the monsoon and the other sources in the non-monsoon seasons. The district-wise data reflects that the highest annual groundwater was recharged in Gumla. (48962 ham) followed by Giridih (47256 ham) and then Ranchi (42270 ham) in 2017. The lowest groundwater recharged was in the Koderma (8794.65 ham) district of the state. The groundwater recharged from monsoonal rainfall was the highest in Gumla (42961.41 ham) followed by Giridih (41825.69 ham) and Ranchi (36519.48 ham). It is the lowest in Koderma (7660.66 ham). The water recharged from other sources in the monsoonal seasons was the highest in Dhanbad (2033 ham) while it was the lowest in Simdega (41.86 ham). In 2017, almost 4712.07 ham groundwater in the Gumla district was recharged by non-monsoonal rainfall, which was the highest in the state. The lowest recharge took place in the Koderma (203 ham) district of the state. The highest groundwater recharge in a non-monsoon season by sources other than rainfall, took place in the Dhanbad (3474.36 ham) district of the state. The lowest recharge by this method took place in Simdega (395.94 ham).

Table 16.12 : District-wise Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resources in 2017

Sl. No.	Districts	Ground Water Recharge				Total annual Ground Water Recharge
		Monsoon Season		Non-Monsoonal Season		
		Recharge from Rainfall	Recharge from other Sources	Recharge from Rainfall	Recharge from other Sources	
1	Bokaro	23143.61	626.9	1690.79	1502.56	26963.83
2	Chatra	25140.17	753.9	1554.12	2670.89	30119.04
3	Deoghar	15252.19	415.3	1019.55	1557.77	18244.82
4	Dhanbad	16082.13	2033	1284.17	3474.36	22873.3
5	Dumka	22916.01	459.8	1357.58	1823.19	26556.59
6	East Singhbhum	21843.62	245.9	2294.08	976.04	25359.67
7	Garhwa	25544.86	673.2	2144.45	2669.65	31032.19
8	Giridih	41825.69	649	2293.74	2487.58	47256.05

Sl. No.	Districts	Ground Water Recharge				
		Monsoon Season		Non-Monsoonal Season		Total annual Ground Water Recharge
		Recharge from Rainfall	Recharge from other Sources	Recharge from Rainfall	Recharge from other Sources	
9	Godda	19014.46	258.7	1854.2	882.37	22009.71
10	Gumla	42961.41	261.4	4712.07	1028.07	48962.96
11	Hazaribagh	27943.34	838.4	2532.37	3049.52	34363.65
12	Jamtara	8074.83	577.2	568.12	2302.74	11522.86
13	Khunti	12976.92	169.2	997.74	664.75	14808.59
14	Koderma	7660.66	186.3	203.09	744.01	8794.1
15	Latehar	19579.37	546.6	1292.83	2114.29	23533.11
16	Lohardaga	17146.98	147.3	1845.92	580.3	19720.51
17	Pakur	11628.02	388.9	756.09	1546.81	14319.78
18	Palamau	30212.86	963.3	1523.56	3789.8	36489.5
19	Ramgarh	9360.67	581.1	517.79	991.51	11451.08
20	Ranchi	36519.48	670.1	2661.27	2420.04	42270.89
21	Sahibganj	20486.4	377	1503.51	1495.73	23862.65
22	Seraikela-Kharsawan	12283.03	363.4	968.91	1443.75	15059.07
23	Simdega	29535.04	102.4	2565.09	395.94	32598.51
24	West Singhbhum	28105	390.7	3131	1543.73	33170.41
Total	(Ham)	525236.75	12679	41272	42155.4	621342.87
Total	(Bcm)	5.25	0.13	0.41	0.42	6.21

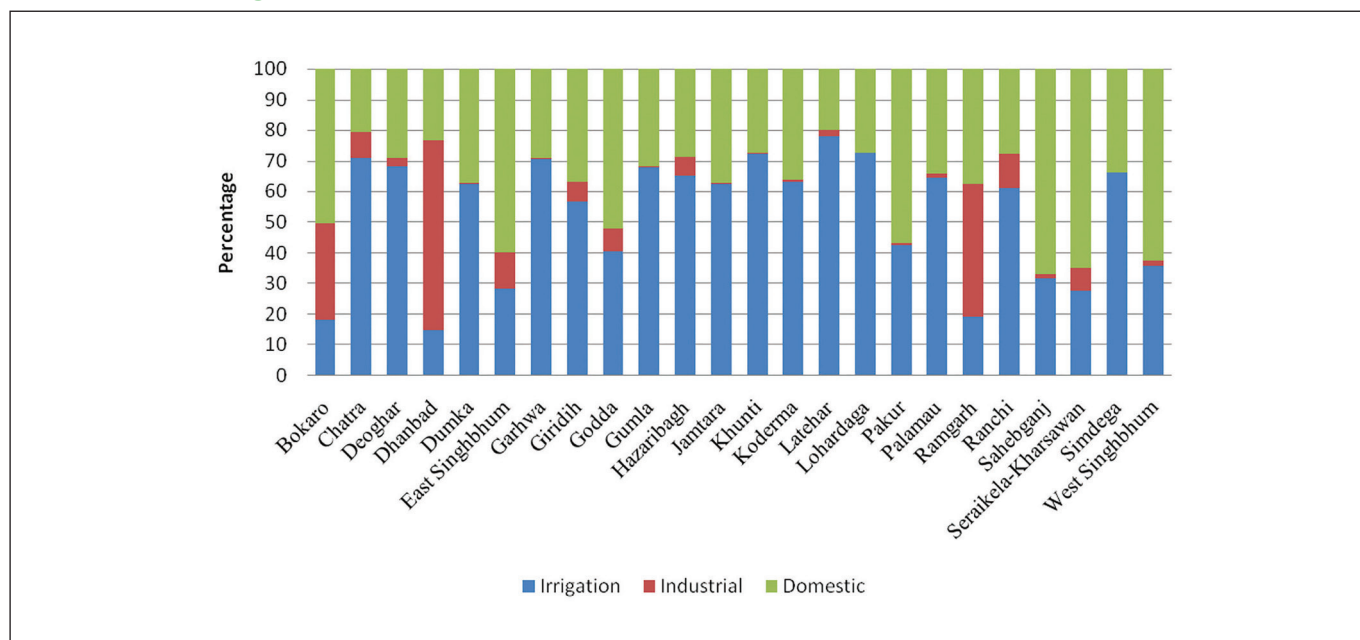
Source: *The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, Central Ground Water Board Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation GOI, 2017*

In 2017, 157773.3 ham groundwater was annually utilized in the state. Out of it, 79525.88 ham was utilised in the irrigational sector, and 22349 was utilised in the industrial sector and the remaining 55898 for domestic purposes. The highest utilisation of groundwater has been reported in Dhanbad. This trend has emerged due to the higher level of urbanisation and industrialisation in the districts. The lowest utilisation of groundwater was reported in Lohardaga. The highest amount of groundwater used for irrigational purposes

was in Latehar. The lowest utilisation of groundwater for irrigational purpose was reported in the Dhanbad district.

In 2017, the district-wise data reflects that ground water utilized for industrial purposes was the highest in the Dhanbad district in the state. The lowest utilization of industrial uses of groundwater was in Lohardaga and Simdega. The use of water for domestic purposes was the highest in the Sahibganj district and the lowest in Latehar.

Figure 16.4 : District –wise Utilization of Ground Water Resources in 2017



Source: *The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, Central Ground Water Board Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation GOI, 2017*

Conclusion

The state of Jharkhand is rich in forest resources, and the protection of forest-cover has improved greatly, largely due to the efforts of the government. More than one-fourth of its land is covered with forests but the government of Jharkhand is running various schemes and programmes for its conservation, for instance, Mukhyamantri *Jan Van Yojana*, Compensatory Forest schemes, and Nandi Mahotsav and Vrihat Vrikchharopan Abhiyan. Mukhyamantri *Jan Van Yojana* provides the security of livelihood to the people through form forestry. In the financial year 2018-19, under the compensatory forest schemes, 28.075 lakh plants have been planted in this financial year.

There are 380 major mines and 3270 minor mines in the state. The mines are the major sources of royalty in the state. Currently, around 10515.35 crore royalty comes from the major and minor mines of the state.

Agriculture is the main livelihood of the rural people of Jharkhand. About 77% of the population depends on it. To increase agricultural productivity, it is necessary to provide irrigation-facilities. Various efforts have been undertaken in this regard by the department. The plan-expenditure on irrigation has been increased nearly to double, during the last five years. The Ajay Barrage Project, which provides irrigation in 40,510 ha to Deoghar and Jamtara districts of the state, has been completed. The Konar Irrigation Project, which will

provide irrigation in 62,895 ha in Hazaribagh, Giridih and Koderma has been inaugurated and partial irrigation facility is being provided. Under the Subernarekha Multipurpose Project, the work of Kharkai Barrage has been completed. The residual balance work of North Koel Reservoir Project (Named as Nilambar Pitambar Dam) has been inaugurated by our honourable Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi on 05.01.2019. This project will benefit both Bihar and Jharkhand. GoI is providing for the expenses of the combined component of work of the project in the form of central assistance. The river-closure of Punasi Reservoir Project in the Deoghar district is almost completed. The water is being stored in the current monsoon season. The canal system of the project is being completed on war-footing. This project will provide irrigation facility in 24290 ha. Palamau and Garhwa districts of Jharkhand are severely affected by drought due to less rainfall in these areas. A pipeline project named Sone Kanhar Pipeline Project for replenishing the various reservoirs previously constructed and proving drinking water has been initiated on E.P.C basis at the cost of Rs. 1272.52 cr. The D.P.R of 26 new irrigation schemes is being prepared by the consultancy services of Central Water Commission. The work of extension, renovation and modernization of 71 has been completed. Major and medium irrigation schemes have been taken up to restore about 89,000 ha lost irrigation-potential, out of which extension, renovation and modernization of 16 schemes have been

completed at the cost of Rs. 293.25 cr and 18.957 ha. Irrigation-potential has been restored. In the Minor Irrigation Sector for 1300 check dams/ahar/talab, Minor Irrigation Scheme has been completed in the last four years through which irrigation potential of 70,357 ha. has been created. In addition to it, restoration of 810 minor

irrigation schemes/ Ahar/Talab has been completed through which 37,973 ha. lost irrigation potential has been restored. The Command Area Development work of Mayurakshi Reservoir scheme and Kanchi Irrigation is under progress. This will improve the efficiency of irrigation and will help to provide *HAR KHET KO PANI*.

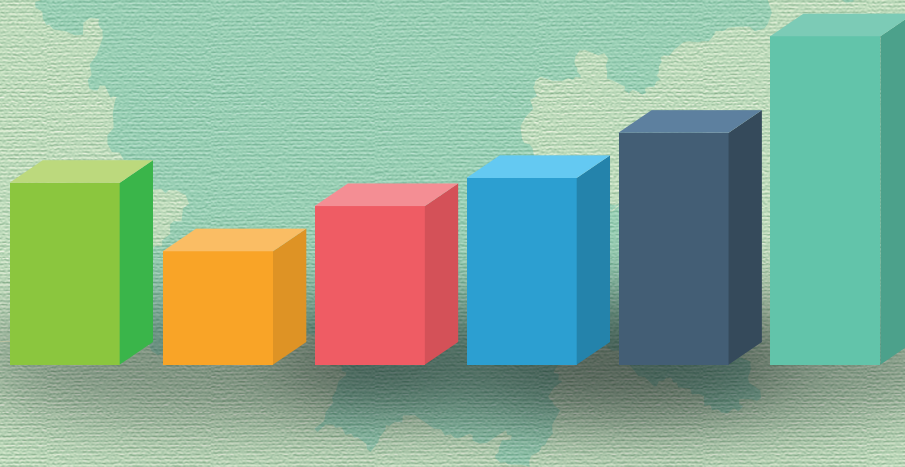
Appendix

Table 16.1 : Plantation under CAMPA (2018-19) Based on Completion/Plantation Year

Schemes	Items	FY 2018-19	
		Area/Road length/No. of Gab	No. of Seedlings planted
1	2		
CA/PCA	Forest Land	1,604.360	2,959,397
	Non-Forest Land	125.750	139,310
	Sub Total (Block Pl.)	1,730.110	3,098,707
	Linear Pl. (Km)	11.677	38,834
	Linear Pl. (Gabion)		500
	Sub Total (Linear Pl.)	11.677	39,334
NPV Pl.	Afforestation and Soil conservation	---	---
	Sub Total (NPV Block Pl.)	---	---
	Linear Pl. (Gabion)	---	---
	Sub Total	---	---
	Silviculture, Natural Regeneration & SMC works	1,960.000	265,000
	Sub Total	1,960.000	265,000
	Grand Total	3690.11 ha + 11.677 km + 500 gab	3,403,041

XVII

**TOURISM, ARTS,
CULTURE, SPORTS
AND YOUTH AFFAIRS**



Jharkhand is endowed with a rich cultural heritage and it is bestowed liberally with bounties of nature. The state is a kaleidoscope of past splendour and present glory. It is a fascinating state with a luxuriant forest cover, captivating wild life, enthralling waterfalls, exquisite handicrafts, sprawling water bodies, enchanting classical and folk dances and music and above all hospitable and peace loving people. Jharkhand is blessed with immense bio-diversity, moderate climate, rich cultural and historical heritage, religious places of worship and ethnic aspects to make the state the ultimate destination for tourists.

It has several beautiful waterfalls, natural and man-made water reservoirs, hot water springs, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and beautiful dense forests. Apart from all the natural endowments of the state, it also has a rich cultural history, ancient monoliths, cave paintings, sacred groves of indigenous communities, and other places of religious significance.

All these features of the state act like a beacon attracting and guiding tourists to the state. In the past few decades the tourism sector in Jharkhand has seen a major boost

and due to the many schemes run and suggested by the central and state government the tourism in the state is set to witness a further rise in the near future.

Tourism

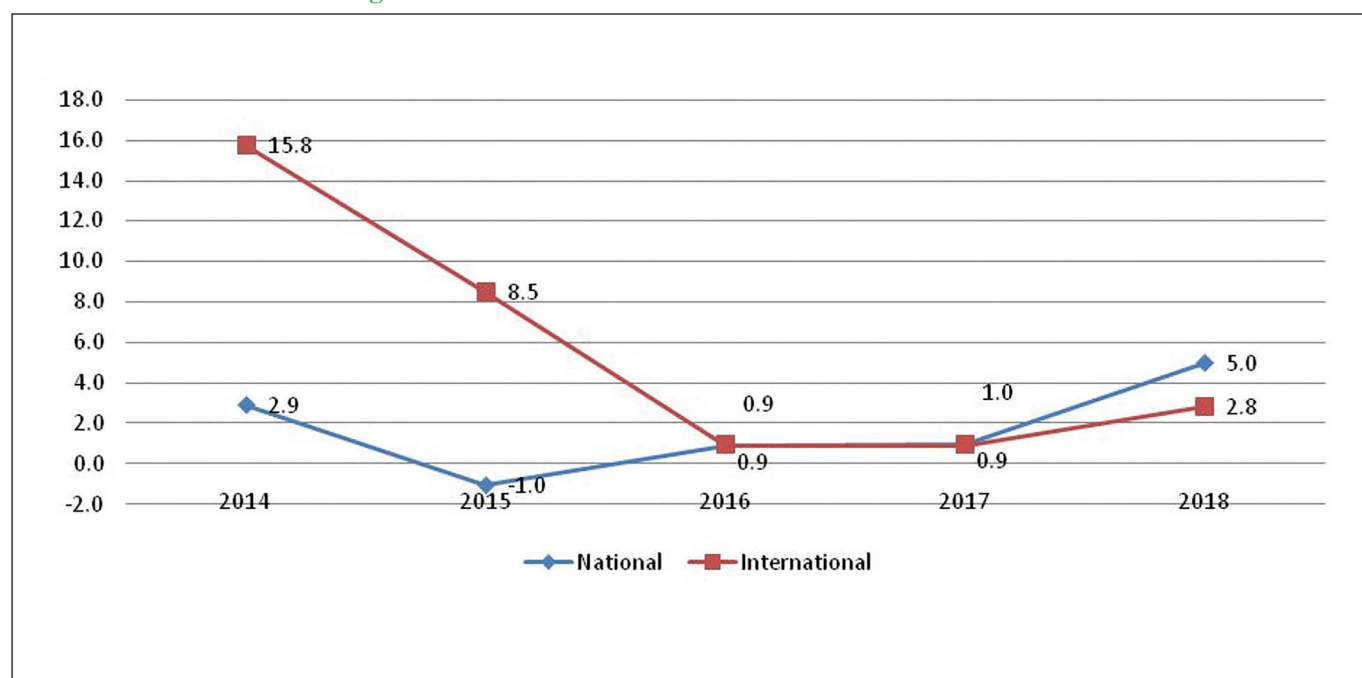
The tourism statistics indicate that a large number of national as well as international tourists have visited the state over a period of time. There has been a steady increase in the influx of tourists to the state, especially the foreign visitors. Though more than 99 per cent of the tourists in the state are from within the country and less than 1 per cent from outside the country, the proportion of the latter has increased over a period of time. The proportion of international tourists has increased from about 0.4 per cent of the total number of tourists in the year 2013 to 0.5 per cent in the year 2018. This has happened because it has grown at a faster rate than the national tourists. Between 2013 and 2018, the total inflow of tourists has increased at the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 1.76 per cent, the domestic visitors grew at the rate of 1.74 per cent and the foreign visitors grew at 5.63 per cent.

Table 17.1: Year Wise Tourist Inflow in Jharkhand

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	CAGR
National	32477676	33427144	33079550	33389286	33723185	35408822	1.74
International	133664	154731	167855	169442	170987	175801	5.63
Total	32611340	33581875	33247405	33558728	33894172	35584623	1.76

Source: The Department of Tourism, GoJ

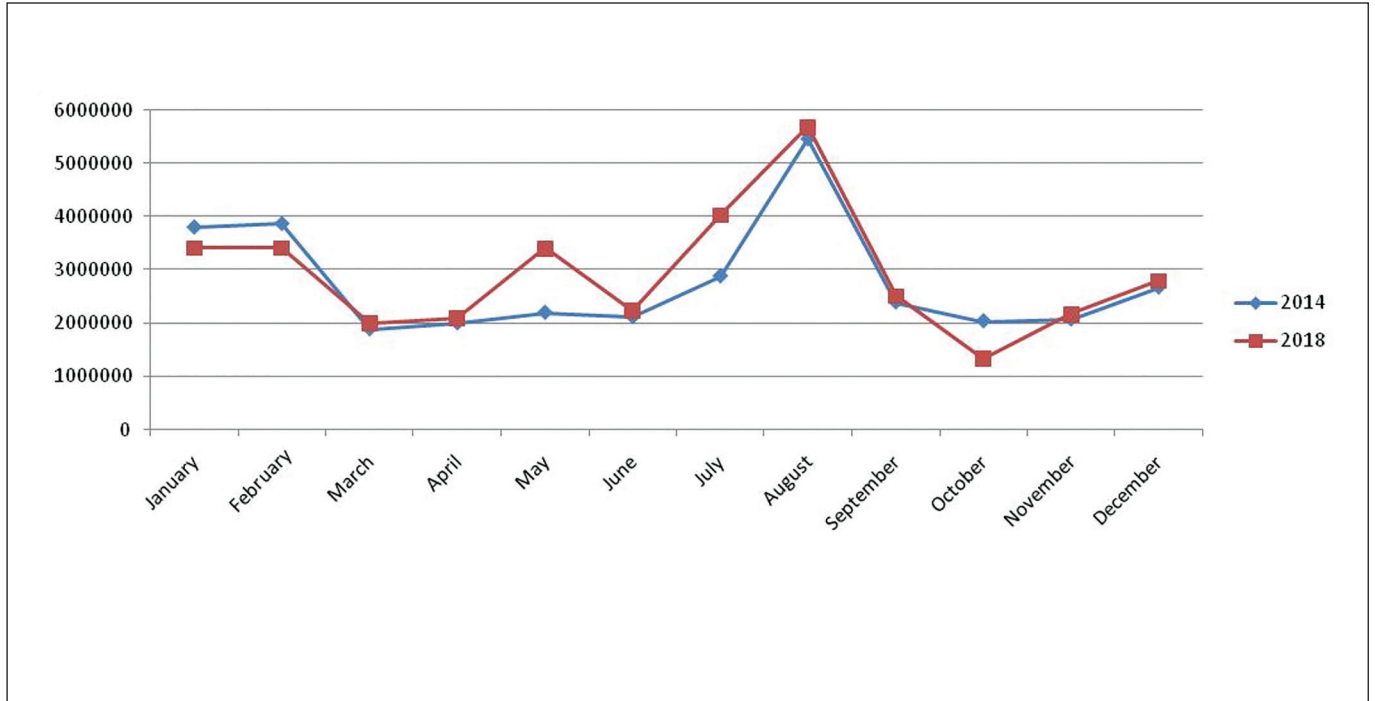
Figure 17.1: Growth in the Tourist-Inflow in Jharkhand



A seasonal analysis of the tourist inflow shows that the Indian tourists mainly visit the state during the ‘*Shravan*’ (August) month. Shravan is a holy month in which the devotees throng the state for a visit to Deoghar which

is one of the holy sites of Lord Shiva. In 2014, the national tourists increased by 89.5 per cent in the month of August in comparison to July and in 2018 it increased by 41.2 per cent.

Figure 17.2: Month wise Inflow of National Tourists in Jharkhand



Apart from the month of August the international tourists also prefer to visit Jharkhand in the month of January. There is some variation in the seasonal movement of the national and international tourists. While the national tourists’ inflow after increasing sharply in the month of

August decreases drastically in the month of September, the influx of international tourists, except for the month of June when it is at its lowest level, and in January and August when it is at its peak, is almost evenly distributed throughout the year.

Figure 17.3: Month wise Inflow of International Tourists in Jharkhand

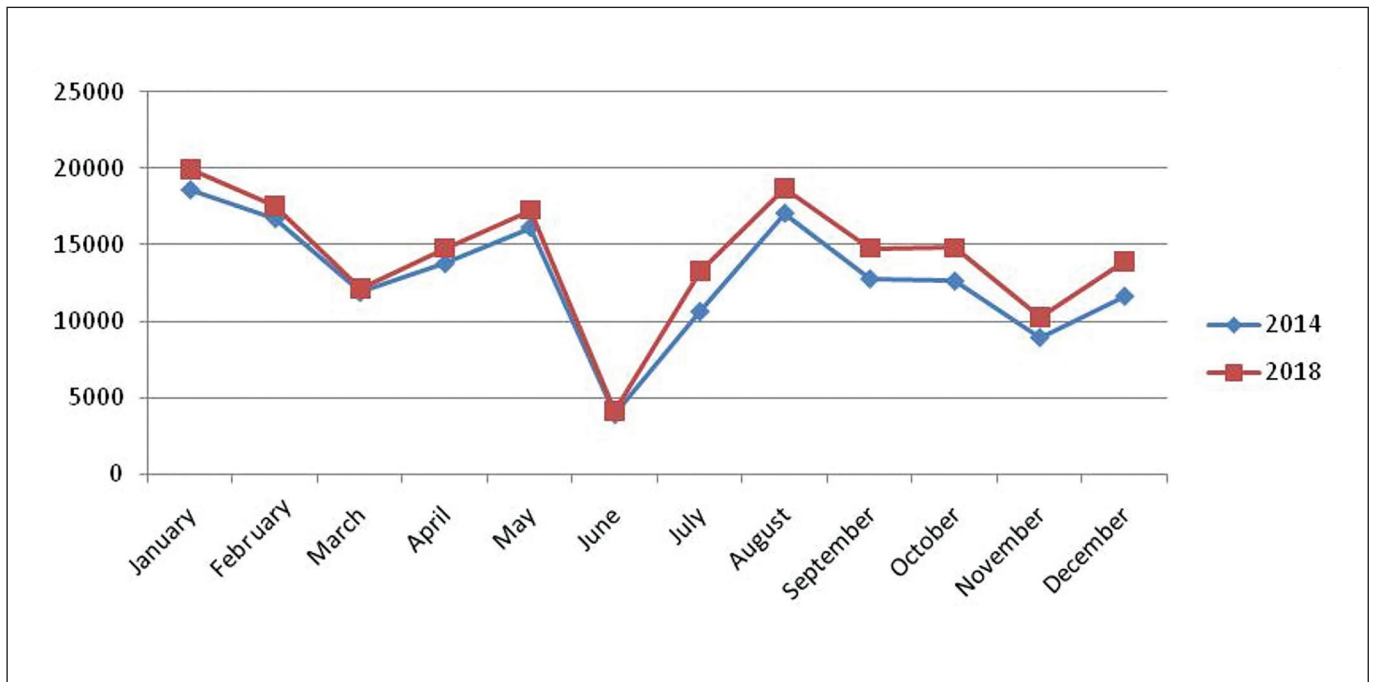


Table 17.2: Monthly Consolidated Tourist Statistics for the year 2014 and 2018.

Month	Domestic Tourist Visitors		Foreign Tourist Visitors	
	2014	2018	2014	2018
January	3805131	3,408,001	18623	19,935
February	3871296	3411549	16727	17,545
March	1889523	1987782	11890	12,166
April	2003707	2081419	13783	14,781
May	2199189	3401283	16159	17,279
June	2117258	2228466	3872	4121
July	2885821	4029527	10630	13298
August	5467295	5689285	17084	18681
September	2395825	2502041	12779	14770
October	2039785	1321929	12629	14791
November	2074909	2164557	8920	10248
December	2677405	2788385	11635	13886

Source: The Department of Tourism, GoJ

Arts and Culture

There is a variety of traditional art and culture that has evolved and flourished in the state. A variety of paintings, dance, music and crafts have developed in the state. Jadopatiya, Khovar Painting and Wandna are some of the popular forms of painting of the state. Khovar painting is a work of women, which is mainly painted on the walls of the house during the weddings. Sohrai is another type of wall painting done on the outer walls of the houses to celebrate the harvest season. The wandna is also a wall painting done during the month of bhado.

These wall paintings are considered auspicious and intimately related to fertility and fecundity. The Sohrai art celebrates fertility in the harvest where the walls are painted with animal motifs. Popular Sohrai motifs

are those of animals, birds, lizards, elephants and Pashupati (the creator of all animals), who is usually seen riding on the back of an animal. The elephant is also an auspicious symbol connected with the harvest. Kohvar, on the other hand includes figures and symbols related with the household activities and those related with conjugal life. It is meant to welcome bridegrooms during weddings. The government has started the process of getting the GI (Geographical Indications) tag for these two paintings.

Apart from these murals, another style of painting in Jharkhand is Jadopatia. Although it is found more or less in all the parts of the state, it is more prevalent in the area of the Santhal Pargana region. Jadopatia is a vertical figure (scroll painting) which usually narrates some folklore.

Khovar painting



Sohrai painting



Dance

Innumerable types of music and dance are part of the culture of Jharkhand. It is an expression of their activities. There are many types of dances in Jharkhand, which are based on the different types of rhythms prevalent in the different regions of the state.

Dancing in Jharkhandi society is also called play, Khel, Khalak. 'Akhara Khalek' means dance in Akhara, The nature of Jharkhandi dance keeps changing according to the change of seasons. Dances are also organized during special occasions, such as Phagua Nach, Manda dance, Bhagatiaa dance, Soharai dance, Dasai dance, Sarhul dance, Karma nach, Jatranathya, Naga dance etc.

Most of Jharkhand's dances are inspired by war, hunting, agriculture, devotion and various other aspects of life. The art of dance and music is transferred from one generation to another. This Jharkhandi dance reflects the pride, identity and glory of Jharkhand.

Chau Dance



The very popular Chhau dance of Jharkhand has a unique identity. UNESCO included this form of dance in Heritage Dances in the year 2010. This is a male dominated dance which is performed with or without masks. To attack or to hunt secretly is also a description of this dance. Chhau dance, originating from Jharkhand is now integrated in the cultures of Odisha and West Bengal. This dance has become a part of the cultures of these three states. There are four varieties of this dance – Seraikela Chhau (Jharkhand), Mayurbhanj Chhau (Odisha), Purulia Chhau (W. Bengal) and Singua Chhau of the Khunti district of Jharkhand. According to Tapan Kumar Patnaik, Director-Guru of the Chhau Dance Centre, the real origin of the Chhau dance is in the Seraikela district of Jharkhand.

Kadsa Dance:

Kadsa dance is a style of dance performed while carrying a 'Kalash' (earthen pot). This is a female dominated dance. Normally in this dance style, women perform

carrying a 'Kalash' on their shoulders or heads. Usually males are not included in this dance. Men just play instruments. This dance is performed during seasonal festivals or for welcoming a guest.



Craft

A variety of crafts and handicrafts are popular in the state of Jharkhand. Some of the popular varieties are Baans Shilp, Bhati Chinh, Cast Shilp, Dhaatu Shilp, Godna, Ledra Shilp, Mukhawta Shilp, Prastar Shilp, Mrin Shilp and Wadhya Yantra Shilp.

Mukhawta Shilp

Chhau dance is performed with a mask on the face. These masks are prepared with paper and clothes and the shape of the masks are based on the character being played. In Jharkhand masks are mainly made in the Seraikela-Kharsawan district. These masks are of vibrant colours.



Baans Shilp

Bamboo craft is one of the oldest and most popular artefacts not only in Jharkhand but also in other parts of India and the world. The works of this highly accessible, simple and popular material are available in almost all the villages and the cities of Jharkhand. The tribals of this state prepare many useful and beautiful objects from bamboo. Baskets, bows and arrows, and fish trapping instruments are some of the prominent and useful products prepared from bamboo by the tribals of the state. Now some common utility-items such as vase, handbag, etc. are also being made from bamboo.

Godna (Tattoo) Art



Cast Shilp

Wooden toys of Ranchi and Hazaribagh are famous all over the country. The list of other useful items made from wood is very long. It includes various musical instruments, masks, artistic furniture for sitting, vases, idols of various types of animals for decoration, various types of equipment for kitchen etc..

Dhaatu Shilp

The work of metal crafts has been done in various parts of Jharkhand since ancient times. Tribes like Asur, Lohra, Birhore, etc. have been involved in metal crafts for a very long period of time. The Asur tribe has been involved in making products and sculptors of iron ore since time immemorial. The Lohra tribe has also been found to be well-versed in metal crafts. Dhokra is another famous metal craft which is produced by the tribes of this region.



Godna

Godna (Tattooing) is also very popular among the tribes of Jharkhand. The practice of tattoo owes its origin to religious beliefs, expressions of love and bonding and also human aspirations. The popular designs of tattoo are geometric shapes, lunar and solar designs and hand-foot raid etc. Tattoo is popular mostly in women, but men are also not far behind. The tribes believe that the forms engraved in the form of tattoo remain with them even after death.



Wadya Yantra Shilp

Under Wadya Yantra shilp musical instruments used in Jharkhand are made of local elements. There is a special emphasis on locally available tools and procedures due to which art takes a specific form and makes its own identity. The main folk musical instruments of this region are Kendra, Tohila, Bhuang, Flute, Shehnai, Nagada, Mandar, Dhasa, etc.

Ledra Shilp

Ladara is the local name of torn-old clothes. These torn-out clothes are made into a beautiful quilt which is used to cover children and old men. The cloth is sewn like a quilt. Stitching is made from locally made yarn and the design of sewing is also fixed on the basis of imagination.

Preparation of ladara is mainly done by using old saris or small bags. Four of the five pieces of cloth are laid side by side on the floor and sewn on the edges. The design is made from turmeric, vermicelli or soot solution. Then it is stitched with threads of different colours as needed, and the designs on the cloth are visible due to the thread. These dyes are decorated with threads of finer designs.

Prastar (Stone) Shilp

In the state of Jharkhand, the stone crafts are made in Ghatshila, Seraikela, Chandil, Palamau and Dumka. In addition to the statues of Gods in stone, idols of cobbles, idols of animals, simple-pestle, belana-chakala etc. are among the prominent articles made. Many old stone statues have been found in places like Tanginath, Chandil and Singhbhum indicating that this type of craft was made in the state since time immemorial.

Mud sculptures

Mud sculptures, toys, etc. are made entirely by hand. The work of this craft in Jharkhand is, however, universal but particular places have gained prominence like Lohardaga, Ranchi, Deoghar and Dumka.

Sports and Youth Affairs

The state has a unique and glorious sports tradition. Jharkhand sportspersons are known for their performances and achievements in the discipline of archery, hockey, cricket, athletics, kho-kho and football.

The youth constitute the most creative segment of the society. Their role and contribution are vital to Jharkhand. In order to promote sports and youth activities, and to nurture the budding talents of the youth timely, the state has taken the initiative to organize different sports competitions at the panchayat, block and district levels.

Sports University

In its pursuance of the State resolution of Department of Tourism, Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs, the Govt. of Jharkhand has planned to establish a sports university in association with CCL, Ranchi. The proposed sports university will be a joint venture of the Central Coalfields Limited and the government of Jharkhand. It will be at the mega sports complex in Hotwar. The proposed sports university will be governed by the Memorandum of Association, Memorandum of Understanding and Sankalp of the state Govt. of Jharkhand. The university

will offer the state the facilities to enhance the physical, psychological, spiritual and intellectual development of young sports persons. It will serve as a key institution for the promotion and development of sports in the state.

Sports Academies

Sports Academies is a unique concept and one of its kind. It will provide a unique opportunity to the children of Jharkhand to express their love for sports. These Sports Academies are going to be professionally managed with special emphasis on skill-development and concentration on scientific methodology to develop world class players from amongst the students.

The successful operation of the sports academy hallmarks the dedicated efforts of effective machinery created by a joint venture of the Government of Jharkhand and Central Coalfields Ltd. As a part of the MoU signed, 07 sports academies were required to be operational in one year. JSSPS was successful in opening 08 sports academies (i.e. badminton, hockey, football, wrestling, archery, swimming, volleyball and athletics) which have been made operational, meeting the deadline in a cost-effective and ergonomic manner.

Table 17.3: Sports events organised over the past two years

Year	Name of the Sports Event
2017-18	Subroto Mukherji Football Tournament
	Nehru Hockey Tournament
	SGFI Tournament (Block, Dist., State Level)
	Mukhyamantri Amantran Football Tournament
	Inter Residential and D-Boarding Tournament
	All India Civil Services Tournament
	RAN-O-THON (Half Marathon)
2018-19	Subroto Mukherji Football Tournament
	Nehru Hockey Tournament
	SGFI Tournament (Block, Dist., State Level)
	Mukhyamantri Amantran Football Tournament
	Inter Residential and D-Boarding Tournament
	SGFI National (Football, Archery, Hockey and Wushu) Tournament
	RAN-O-THON (Half Marathon)

Schemes to Promote Sports in the State

Table 17.4: Centre of Excellence, Residential Sports Training Centres & Day-Boarding Centres

Name of the Centre	No. of Centres	No. of Trainees
Residential Training Centre	26	26 x 25 = 650
Day-Boarding Centre	100	100 x 25 = 2500
Centre of Excellence	03	03 x 64 = 192

- **Sports Academy**

High-quality-training is provided to the trainees in 10 sports disciplines at Khelgaon, Hotwar, Ranchi by JSSPS (A joint venture of the state government and CCL).

- **Cash Award/Sports Scholarship Scheme/ Khiladi Kalyan Kosh**

- **Organisation of Various Sports Events**

Subroto Mukherji Football Tournament, Nehru Hockey Tournament, SGFI Tournament (Block, Dist., State Level), Mukhyamantri Amantran Football Tournament, Inter Residential and D-Boarding Tournament, Participation in National level tournaments, SGFI National (Wushu, Archery & Hockey) Tournament, RAN-O-THON.

- i. **Kamal Club**

3. Schemes and Programmes related with Youth Affairs (New and continuing Schemes):-

- Youth Activities
- Various Programmes on the occasion of National Youth Day (12th January)

- National Youth Symposium/Workshop

- National Service Scheme (CSS Scheme)

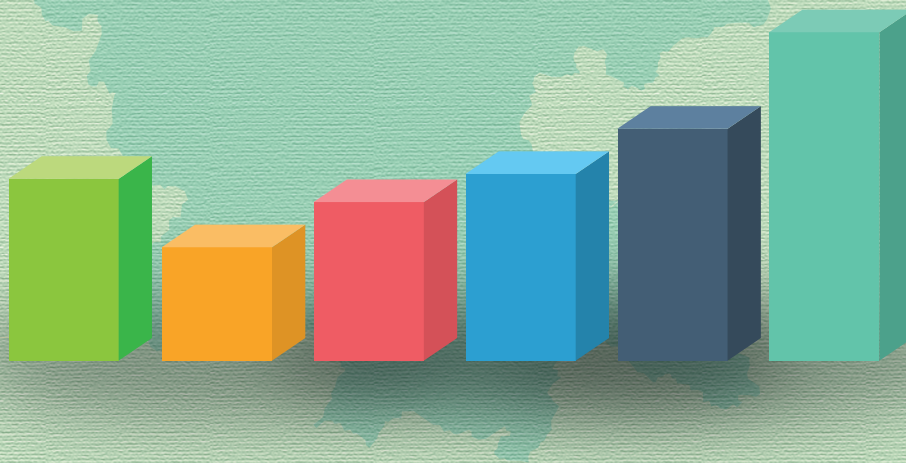
- Sponsorship of Youth Festival organised by the Various Reputed Institutions. e.g. - B.I.T. Mesra, NIFFT, Ranchi etc.

Conclusion

Jharkhand, because of its ecological and religious sites attracts a large number of Indian and foreign tourists. But it is still very less explored as a tourist destination. It, however, can hope to attract more tourists. It will depend on a combination of good facilities, well-trained service providers and a better law and order situation. The tribal society of Jharkhand has a rich tradition of art and crafts that is quite visible in the rock paintings of this region that dates back to more than 5000 years ago. Many old and traditional varieties of art and culture are preserved and practised by the people of this state.

The state has produced many good sportspersons. The government of Jharkhand has taken several steps to promote sports in this state.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES



STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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Appendix 1: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2233546	2550211	2844224	4016315	3146379	4033246	4690481	5324797	6051489	6885398
1.1	Crops	1342099	1611776	1812103	2078016	1671596	2281657	2587221	2886301	3219955	3592179
1.2	Livestock	477385	459416	493408	560096	627292	668398	940864	1053431	1179466	1320581
1.3	Forestry and logging	357560	399912	438925	1269256	719292	915319	929004	1089254	1277146	1497449
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	56302	79107	99788	108947	128199	167872	233392	295810	374921	475190
2.	Mining and quarrying	1620374	1879069	1858615	2072180	2017988	1730740	1925804	1982036	2039910	2099474
	Primary	3853920	4429280	4702839	6088495	5164367	5763986	6616285	7306833	8091399	8984872
3.	Manufacturing	3016583	3797607	3660373	4065135	2979923	4155031	4607188	4944124	5305702	5693722
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	241235	302773	335541	354547	429292	205152	190024	182615	175495	168652
5.	Construction	1439526	1455717	1699296	1750743	1725906	1886296	2143625	2290711	2447890	2615854
	Secondary	467344	5556097	5695210	6170425	5135121	6246479	6940837	7417451	7929087	8478228
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1152143	1383070	1595751	1802433	2016053	2386888	2796739	3242846	3760304	4360549
6.1	Trade & repair services	1065983	1272474	1479141	1658001	1863574	2224299	2619630	3043137	3535112	4106623
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	86160	110596	116610	144432	152479	162589	177109	199708	225192	253927
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	975954	1148809	1325607	1498718	1625466	1742163	1806455	2005113	2227489	2477170
7.1	Railways	297906	362089	404019	487006	496364	528174	539412	595517	657458	725841
7.2	Road transport	458247	530804	608092	650028	696942	760663	807997	888099	976142	1072914
7.3	Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	Air transport	1373	2448	3362	3917	6725	8691	13284	19391	28306	41320
7.5	Services incidental to transport	22315	26547	27554	26588	26385	40141	44789	50304	56498	63454

Contd...

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
7.6	Storage	384	388	378	301	302	327	186	165	146	129
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	195729	226533	282202	330878	398748	404167	400787	451638	508940	573512
8.	Financial services	414386	462493	509609	561609	656232	645520	733611	806881	887468	976104
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1101151	1290003	1450196	1602263	1729747	1917845	2152831	2407338	2691933	3010173
10.	Public administration	981782	927373	928783	1161608	1131223	1180297	1511976	1624800	1746043	1876333
11.	Other services	736279	885544	1045235	1194020	1229313	1303935	1629263	1859870	2123118	2423626
	Tertiary	5361695	6097292	6855181	7820651	8388034	9176648	10630875	11946848	13436355	15123955
12.	TOTAL GVA at basic prices	13912959	16082669	17253230	20079571	18687522	21187113	24187997	26671132	29456841	32587055
13.	Taxes on Products	1511500	1822100	1992669	2147532	2323997	2911948	3980829	4678081	5497459	6460352
14.	Subsidies on products	332700	432400	389228	374586	350239	474089	544537	591139	641730	696650
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	15091759	17472369	18856671	21852517	20661280	23624972	27624289	30758073	34312569	38350758
16.	Population ('00)	333020	338480	344020	349660	355380	361210	367120	373140	379250	385460
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	45318	51620	54813	62496	58139	65405	75246	82430	90475	99493

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 2: Growth (YoY) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.18	11.53	41.21	-21.66	28.19	16.30	13.52	13.65	13.78
1.1	Crops	20.09	12.43	14.67	-19.56	36.50	13.39	11.56	11.56	11.56
1.2	Livestock	-3.80	7.40	13.52	12.00	6.55	40.76	11.96	11.96	11.96
1.3	Forestry and logging	11.84	9.76	189.17	-43.33	27.25	1.50	17.25	17.25	17.25
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	40.50	26.14	9.18	17.67	30.95	39.03	26.74	26.74	26.74
2.	Mining and quarrying	15.97	-1.09	11.49	-2.62	-14.23	11.27	2.92	2.92	2.92
	Primary	14.93	6.18	29.46	-15.18	11.61	14.79	10.44	10.74	11.04
3.	Manufacturing	25.89	-3.61	11.06	-26.70	39.43	10.88	7.31	7.31	7.31
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	25.51	10.82	5.66	21.08	-52.21	-7.37	-3.90	-3.90	-3.90
5.	Construction	1.12	16.73	3.03	-1.42	9.29	13.64	6.86	6.86	6.86
	Secondary	18.28	2.50	8.34	-16.78	21.64	11.12	6.87	6.90	6.93
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	20.04	15.38	12.95	11.85	18.39	17.17	15.95	15.96	15.96
6.1	Trade & repair services	19.37	16.24	12.09	12.40	19.36	17.77	16.17	16.17	16.17
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	28.36	5.44	23.86	5.57	6.63	8.93	12.76	12.76	12.76
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	17.71	15.39	13.06	8.46	7.18	3.69	11.00	11.09	11.21
7.1	Railways	21.54	11.58	20.54	1.92	6.41	2.13	10.40	10.40	10.40
7.2	Road transport	15.83	14.56	6.90	7.22	9.14	6.22	9.91	9.91	9.91
7.3	Water transport									
7.4	Air transport	78.30	37.34	16.51	71.69	29.23	52.85	45.97	45.97	45.97
7.5	Services incidental to transport	18.96	3.79	-3.51	-0.76	52.14	11.58	12.31	12.31	12.31
7.6	Storage	1.04	-2.58	-20.37	0.33	8.28	-43.12	-11.38	-11.38	-11.38
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	15.74	24.57	17.25	20.51	1.36	-0.84	12.69	12.69	12.69
8.	Financial services	11.61	10.19	10.20	16.85	-1.63	13.65	9.99	9.99	9.99

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S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	17.15	12.42	10.49	7.96	10.87	12.25	11.82	11.82	11.82
10.	Public administration	-5.54	0.15	25.07	-2.62	4.34	28.10	7.46	7.46	7.46
11.	Other services	20.27	18.03	14.23	2.96	6.07	24.95	14.15	14.15	14.15
	Tertiary	13.72	12.43	14.08	7.25	9.40	15.85	12.38	12.47	12.56
12.	TOTAL GVA at basic prices	15.59	7.28	16.38	-6.93	13.38	14.16	10.27	10.44	10.63
13.	Taxes on Products	20.55	9.36	7.77	8.22	25.30	36.71	17.52	17.52	17.52
14.	Subsidies on products	29.97	-9.98	-3.76	-6.50	35.36	14.86	8.56	8.56	8.56
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	15.77	7.92	15.89	-5.45	14.34	16.93	11.34	11.56	11.77
16.	Population ('00)	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	13.91	6.18	14.02	-6.97	12.50	15.05	9.55	9.76	9.97

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 3: Contribution of Sector Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.80	14.60	15.08	18.38	15.23	17.09	16.98	17.31	17.64	17.95
1.1	Crops	8.89	9.22	9.61	9.51	8.09	9.66	9.37	9.38	9.38	9.37
1.2	Livestock	3.16	2.63	2.62	2.56	3.04	2.84	3.41	3.42	3.44	3.44
1.3	Forestry and logging	2.37	2.29	2.33	5.81	3.48	3.89	3.36	3.54	3.72	3.90
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	0.37	0.45	0.53	0.50	0.62	0.71	0.84	0.96	1.09	1.24
2.	Mining and quarrying	10.74	10.75	9.86	9.48	9.77	7.35	6.97	6.44	5.95	5.47
	Primary	25.54	25.35	24.94	27.86	25.00	24.44	23.95	23.76	23.58	23.43
3.	Manufacturing	19.99	21.73	19.41	18.60	14.42	17.64	16.68	16.07	15.46	14.85
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	1.60	1.73	1.78	1.62	2.08	0.87	0.69	0.59	0.51	0.44
5.	Construction	9.54	8.33	9.01	8.01	8.35	8.01	7.76	7.45	7.13	6.82
	Secondary	31.13	31.80	30.20	28.24	24.85	26.52	25.13	24.12	23.11	22.11
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	7.63	7.92	8.46	8.25	9.76	10.13	10.12	10.54	10.96	11.37
6.1	Trade & repair services	7.06	7.28	7.84	7.59	9.02	9.44	9.48	9.89	10.30	10.71
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	0.57	0.63	0.62	0.66	0.74	0.69	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.66
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	6.47	6.58	7.03	6.86	7.87	7.40	6.54	6.52	6.49	6.46
7.1	Railways	1.97	2.07	2.14	2.23	2.40	2.24	1.95	1.94	1.92	1.89
7.2	Road transport	3.04	3.04	3.22	2.97	3.37	3.23	2.92	2.89	2.84	2.80
7.3	Water transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.4	Air transport	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.11
7.5	Services incidental to transport	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17
7.6	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.51	1.93	1.72	1.45	1.47	1.48	1.50
8.	Financial services	2.75	2.65	2.70	2.57	3.18	2.74	2.66	2.62	2.59	2.55

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S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.30	7.38	7.69	7.33	8.37	8.14	7.79	7.83	7.85	7.85
10.	Public administration	6.51	5.31	4.93	5.32	5.48	5.01	5.47	5.28	5.09	4.89
11.	Other services	4.88	5.07	5.54	5.46	5.95	5.54	5.90	6.05	6.19	6.32
	Tertiary	35.53	34.90	36.35	35.79	40.60	38.96	38.48	38.84	39.16	39.44
12.	TOTAL GSVa at basic prices	92.19	92.05	91.50	91.89	90.45	89.92	87.56	86.71	85.85	84.97
13.	Taxes on Products	10.02	10.43	10.57	9.83	11.25	12.36	14.41	15.21	16.02	16.85
14.	Subsidies on products	2.20	2.47	2.06	1.71	1.70	2.01	1.97	1.92	1.87	1.82
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)

Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 4: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2233546	2364954	2321295	3033187	2171688	2680275	2808016	2927456	3055364	3192527
1.1	Crops	1342099	1498008	1430467	1507393	1133574	1459455	1563212	1603455	1644734	1687076
1.2	Livestock	477585	445735	461145	475099	493545	528070	515467	522067	528751	535520
1.3	Forestry and logging	357560	361880	365303	985328	473347	603615	612641	670166	733092	801927
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	56302	59331	64380	65367	71222	89135	116696	131768	148788	168005
2.	Mining and quarrying	1620374	1730483	1720631	2017893	1965121	1685398	1875353	1921591	1968969	2017516
	Primary	3853920	4095437	4041926	5051080	4136809	4365673	4683369	4849047	5024333	5210043
3.	Manufacturing	3016583	3614824	3356361	3672018	2726440	3656754	3945375	4125885	4314654	4512059
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	241235	286345	291006	271008	310277	143062	120242	107068	95337	84891
5.	Construction	1439526	1344315	1484303	1490431	1514673	1599270	1711882	1762042	1813671	1866814
	Secondary	4697344	5245484	5131670	5433457	4551390	5399086	5777499	5994995	6223662	6463764
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1152143	1287305	1400566	1549332	1777188	2017464	2290491	2568911	2881322	3231887
6.1	Trade & repair services	1065983	1184361	1298228	1425181	1642775	1880039	2145441	2410706	2708769	3043685
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	86160	102944	102338	124151	134413	137425	145050	158205	172553	188202
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	975954	1076288	1180454	1291439	1396633	1402308	1492677	1604843	1726831	1860002
7.1	Railways	297906	345399	374927	421794	422310	381980	458867	493122	529935	569496
7.2	Road transport	458247	490939	535722	558749	604233	642934	661739	703533	747967	795207
7.3	Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	Air transport	1373	1285	2256	3368	5830	7346	10879	15361	21688	30623
7.5	Services incidental to transport	22315	25425	18495	22854	22875	33928	36682	39850	43292	47031
7.6	Storage	384	369	332	259	261	276	153	131	113	97
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	195729	212871	248722	284415	341124	335844	324357	352846	383836	417549

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S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
8.	Financial services	414386	453306	466489	493239	608198	599813	633179	679537	729290	782685
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1101151	1189599	1249340	1407205	1511273	1642899	1753315	1894649	2047376	2212414
10.	Public administration	981782	859075	801042	936901	846406	876171	1082083	1099769	1117744	1136013
11.	Other services	736279	824103	900892	963043	946223	958619	1151999	1241234	1337382	1440977
	Tertiary	5361695	5689676	5998783	6641159	7085921	7497274	8403744	9088944	9839945	10663979
12.	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	13912959	15030597	15172379	17125696	15774120	17262033	18864612	19932985	21087941	22337786
13.	Taxes on Products	1511500	1697187	1751335	1850523	2018140	2455063	3356237	3833481	4378588	5001207
14.	Subsidies on products	332700	402757	342088	322780	304145	399704	459099	484412	511122	539303
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	15091759	16325027	16581626	18653439	17488115	19317392	21761750	23282054	24955407	26799690
16.	Population ('00)	333020	338480	344020	349660	355380	361210	367120	373140	379250	385460
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	45318	48230	48200	53347	49210	53480	59277	62395	65802	69527

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 5: Growth (YoY) in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.88	-1.85	30.67	-28.40	23.42	4.77	4.25	4.37	4.49
1.1	Crops	11.62	-4.51	5.38	-24.80	28.75	7.11	2.57	2.57	2.57
1.2	Livestock	-6.67	3.46	3.03	3.88	7.00	-2.39	1.28	1.28	1.28
1.3	Forestry and logging	1.21	0.95	169.73	-51.96	27.52	1.50	9.39	9.39	9.39
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	5.38	8.51	1.53	8.96	25.15	30.92	12.92	12.92	12.92
2.	Mining and quarrying	6.80	-0.57	17.28	-2.62	-14.23	11.27	2.47	2.47	2.47
	Primary	6.27	-1.31	24.97	-18.10	5.53	7.28	3.54	3.61	3.70
3.	Manufacturing	19.83	-7.15	9.40	-25.75	34.12	7.89	4.58	4.58	4.58
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	18.70	1.63	-6.87	14.49	-53.89	-15.95	-10.96	-10.96	-10.96
5.	Construction	-6.61	10.41	0.41	1.63	5.59	7.04	2.93	2.93	2.93
	Secondary	11.67	-2.17	5.88	-16.23	18.62	7.01	3.76	3.81	3.86
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	11.73	8.80	10.62	14.71	13.52	13.53	12.16	12.16	12.17
6.1	Trade & repair services	11.11	9.61	9.78	15.27	14.44	14.12	12.36	12.36	12.36
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	19.48	-0.59	21.31	8.27	2.24	5.55	9.07	9.07	9.07
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	10.28	9.68	9.40	8.15	0.41	6.44	7.51	7.60	7.71
7.1	Railways	15.94	8.55	12.50	0.12	-9.55	20.13	7.47	7.47	7.47
7.2	Road transport	7.13	9.12	4.30	8.14	6.40	2.92	6.32	6.32	6.32
7.3	Water transport									
7.4	Air transport	-6.41	75.56	49.29	73.10	26.00	48.09	41.20	41.20	41.20
7.5	Services incidental to transport	13.94	-27.26	23.57	0.09	48.32	8.12	8.64	8.64	8.64
7.6	Storage	-3.91	-10.03	-21.99	0.77	5.75	-44.57	-14.22	-14.22	-14.22
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	8.76	16.84	14.35	19.94	-1.55	-3.42	8.78	8.78	8.78
8.	Financial services	9.39	2.91	5.73	23.31	-1.38	5.56	7.32	7.32	7.32
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	8.03	5.02	12.64	7.40	8.71	6.72	8.06	8.06	8.06

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S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
10.	Public administration	-12.50	-6.76	16.96	-9.66	3.52	23.50	1.63	1.63	1.63
11.	Other services	11.93	9.32	6.90	-1.75	1.31	20.17	7.75	7.75	7.75
	<i>Tertiary</i>	6.12	5.43	10.71	6.70	5.81	12.09	8.15	8.26	8.37
12.	TOTAL GVA at basic prices	8.03	0.94	12.87	-7.89	9.43	9.28	5.66	5.79	5.93
13.	Taxes on Products	12.28	3.19	5.66	9.06	21.65	36.71	14.22	14.22	14.22
14.	Subsidies on products	21.06	-15.06	-5.64	-5.77	31.42	14.86	5.51	5.51	5.51
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	8.17	1.57	12.49	-6.25	10.46	12.65	6.99	7.19	7.39
16.	Population ('000)	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	6.43	-0.06	10.68	-7.76	8.68	10.84	5.26	5.46	5.66

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 6: Contribution of Sector Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.80	14.49	14.00	16.26	12.42	13.87	12.90	12.57	12.24	11.91
1.1	Crops	8.89	9.18	8.63	8.08	6.48	7.56	7.18	6.89	6.59	6.30
1.2	Livestock	3.16	2.73	2.78	2.55	2.82	2.73	2.37	2.24	2.12	2.00
1.3	Forestry and logging	2.37	2.22	2.20	5.28	2.71	3.12	2.82	2.88	2.94	2.99
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.35	0.41	0.46	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.63
2.	Mining and quarrying	10.74	10.60	10.38	10.82	11.24	8.72	8.62	8.25	7.89	7.53
	Primary	25.54	25.09	24.38	27.08	23.65	22.60	21.52	20.83	20.13	19.44
3.	Manufacturing	19.99	22.14	20.24	19.69	15.59	18.93	18.13	17.72	17.29	16.84
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	1.60	1.75	1.75	1.45	1.77	0.74	0.55	0.46	0.38	0.32
5.	Construction	9.54	8.23	8.95	7.99	8.66	8.28	7.87	7.57	7.27	6.97
	Secondary	31.13	32.13	30.95	29.13	26.03	27.95	26.55	25.75	24.94	24.12
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	7.63	7.89	8.45	8.31	10.16	10.44	10.53	11.03	11.55	12.06
6.1	Trade & repair services	7.06	7.25	7.83	7.64	9.39	9.73	9.86	10.35	10.85	11.36
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	0.57	0.63	0.62	0.67	0.77	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	6.47	6.59	7.12	6.92	7.99	7.26	6.86	6.89	6.92	6.94
7.1	Railways	1.97	2.12	2.26	2.26	2.41	1.98	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.13
7.2	Road transport	3.04	3.01	3.23	3.00	3.46	3.33	3.04	3.02	3.00	2.97
7.3	Water transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.4	Air transport	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11
7.5	Services incidental to transport	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18
7.6	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.52	1.95	1.74	1.49	1.52	1.54	1.56
8.	Financial services	2.75	2.78	2.81	2.64	3.48	3.11	2.91	2.92	2.92	2.92

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S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.30	7.29	7.53	7.54	8.64	8.50	8.06	8.14	8.20	8.26
10.	Public administration	6.51	5.26	4.83	5.02	4.84	4.54	4.97	4.72	4.48	4.24
11.	Other services	4.88	5.05	5.43	5.16	5.41	4.96	5.29	5.33	5.36	5.38
	Tertiary	35.53	34.85	36.18	35.60	40.52	38.81	38.62	39.04	39.43	39.79
12.	TOTAL GVA at basic prices	92.19	92.07	91.50	91.81	90.20	89.36	86.69	85.62	84.50	83.35
13.	Taxes on Products	10.02	10.40	10.56	9.92	11.54	12.71	15.42	16.47	17.55	18.66
14.	Subsidies on products	2.20	2.47	2.06	1.73	1.74	2.07	2.11	2.08	2.05	2.01
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)

Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 7: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2100329	2395965	2664249	3808844	2930847	3795654	4429043	5032838	5725803	6522595
1.1	Crops	1227605	1479511	1656232	1903449	1484104	2074929	2362839	2635300	2939178	3278098
1.2	Livestock	469404	450789	483948	549966	617456	658392	928632	1040463	1165760	1306147
1.3	Forestry and logging	353636	395436	433972	1256739	712567	908145	921181	1080545	1267480	1486754
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	49684	70229	90097	98690	116720	154188	216391	276530	353384	451596
2.	Mining and quarrying	1424784	1651034	1591597	1759099	1688420	1453297	1628156	1664768	1702204	1740482
	Primary	3525113	4046999	4255846	5567943	4619267	5248951	6057199	6697607	7428007	8263077
3.	Manufacturing	2740497	3562247	3390423	3832136	2749502	3892196	4315695	4655014	5021011	5415785
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	160289	198000	222036	229621	289078	136650	130935	126594	122398	118340
5.	Construction	1371583	1378972	1596103	1647815	1623297	1770612	2007302	2138838	2278993	2428332
	Secondary	4272369	5139219	5208562	5709572	4661877	5799458	6453932	6920446	7422402	7962457
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1098375	1314047	1514561	1703297	1924352	2280058	2669503	3096990	3593412	4169939
6.1	Trade & repair services	1016218	1208962	1418108	1585491	1793030	2141529	2519814	2931560	3410586	3967887
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	82157	105085	96453	117806	131322	138529	149689	165430	182826	202052
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	813647	966004	1080797	1222987	1325955	1397864	1413267	1551600	1704669	1874522
7.1	Railways	237638	293142	321544	384320	384032	403261	406117	444059	485545	530907
7.2	Road transport	392312	456846	520538	559493	604998	648673	671437	734346	803150	878400
7.3	Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4	Air transport	1373	2448	1643	2616	5542	7323	11240	15957	22653	32160
7.5	Services incidental to transport	22315	26547	23837	23438	23095	34893	38848	42609	46733	51257
7.6	Storage	329	336	320	253	254	275	158	140	124	109
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	159680	186685	212915	252867	308034	303439	285467	314490	346464	381688
8.	Financial services	407843	454300	501096	551249	642815	631277	717449	788268	866078	951568

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S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	992301	1163065	1323500	1457842	1532901	1699016	1899625	2116762	2358718	2628331
10.	Public administration	757532	721118	726761	918200	906368	955005	1243504	1350584	1466885	1593200
11.	Other services	692367	835956	988477	1131712	1160570	1229572	1537741	1756471	2006314	2291694
	Tertiary	4762065	5454490	6135192	6985287	7492961	8192792	9481089	10660675	11996075	13509254
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	12559547	14640708	15599600	18262802	16774105	19241201	21992220	24278728	26846484	29734788
13.	Taxes on Products	1511500	1822100	1992669	2147532	2323997	2911948	3980829	4678081	5497459	6460352
14.	Subsidies on products	332700	432400	389228	374586	350239	474089	544537	591139	641730	696650
15.	Net State Domestic Product	13738347	16030408	17203041	20035748	18747863	21679060	25428512	28365669	31702213	35498491
16.	Population ('00)	333020	338480	344020	349660	355380	361210	367120	373140	379250	385460
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	41254	47360	50006	57301	52754	60018	69265	76019	83592	92094

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 8: Growth (YoY) in Net State Domestic Product of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.08	11.20	42.96	-23.05	29.51	16.69	13.63	13.77	13.92
1.1	Crops	20.52	11.94	14.93	-22.03	39.81	13.88	11.53	11.53	11.53
1.2	Livestock	-3.97	7.36	13.64	12.27	6.63	41.05	12.04	12.04	12.04
1.3	Forestry and logging	11.82	9.75	189.59	-43.30	27.45	1.44	17.30	17.30	17.30
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	41.35	28.29	9.54	18.27	32.10	40.34	27.79	27.79	27.79
2.	Mining and quarrying	15.88	-3.60	10.52	-4.02	-13.93	12.03	2.25	2.25	2.25
	Primary	14.80	5.16	30.83	-17.04	13.63	15.40	10.57	10.91	11.24
3.	Manufacturing	29.99	-4.82	13.03	-28.25	41.56	10.88	7.86	7.86	7.86
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	23.53	12.14	3.42	25.89	-52.73	-4.18	-3.32	-3.32	-3.32
5.	Construction	0.54	15.75	3.24	-1.49	9.08	13.37	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Secondary	20.29	1.35	9.62	-18.35	24.40	11.29	7.23	7.25	7.28
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	19.64	15.26	12.46	12.98	18.48	17.08	16.01	16.03	16.04
6.1	Trade & repair services	18.97	17.30	11.80	13.09	19.44	17.66	16.34	16.34	16.34
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	27.91	-8.21	22.14	11.47	5.49	8.06	10.52	10.52	10.52
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	18.73	11.88	13.16	8.42	5.42	1.10	9.79	9.87	9.96
7.1	Railways	23.36	9.69	19.52	-0.07	5.01	0.71	9.34	9.34	9.34
7.2	Road transport	16.45	13.94	7.48	8.13	7.22	3.51	9.37	9.37	9.37
7.3	Water transport									
7.4	Air transport	78.30	-32.88	59.22	111.85	32.14	53.49	41.97	41.97	41.97
7.5	Services incidental to transport	18.96	-10.21	-1.67	-1.46	51.08	11.33	9.68	9.68	9.68
7.6	Storage	2.13	-4.76	-20.94	0.40	8.27	-42.55	-11.51	-11.51	-11.51
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	16.91	14.05	18.76	21.82	-1.49	-5.92	10.17	10.17	10.17
8.	Financial services	11.39	10.30	10.01	16.61	-1.79	13.65	9.87	9.87	9.87
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	17.21	13.79	10.15	5.15	10.84	11.81	11.43	11.43	11.43

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S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
10.	Public administration	-4.81	0.78	26.34	-1.29	5.37	30.21	8.61	8.61	8.61
11.	Other services	20.74	18.25	14.49	2.55	5.95	25.06	14.22	14.22	14.22
	Tertiary	14.54	12.48	13.86	7.27	9.34	15.72	12.44	12.53	12.61
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	16.57	6.55	17.07	-8.15	14.71	14.30	10.40	10.58	10.76
13.	Taxes on Products	20.55	9.36	7.77	8.22	25.30	36.71	17.52	17.52	17.52
14.	Subsidies on products	29.97	-9.98	-3.76	-6.50	35.36	14.86	8.56	8.56	8.56
15.	Net State Domestic Product	16.68	7.32	16.47	-6.43	15.63	17.30	11.55	11.76	11.97
16.	Population ('00)	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	14.80	5.59	14.59	-7.93	13.77	15.41	9.75	9.96	10.17

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 9: Contribution of Sector Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.29	14.95	15.49	19.01	15.63	17.51	17.42	17.74	18.06	18.37
1.1	Crops	8.94	9.23	9.63	9.50	7.92	9.57	9.29	9.29	9.27	9.23
1.2	Livestock	3.42	2.81	2.81	2.74	3.29	3.04	3.65	3.67	3.68	3.68
1.3	Forestry and logging	2.57	2.47	2.52	6.27	3.80	4.19	3.62	3.81	4.00	4.19
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	0.36	0.44	0.52	0.49	0.62	0.71	0.85	0.97	1.11	1.27
2.	Mining and quarrying	10.37	10.30	9.25	8.78	9.01	6.70	6.40	5.87	5.37	4.90
	Primary	25.66	25.25	24.74	27.79	24.64	24.21	23.82	23.61	23.43	23.28
3.	Manufacturing	19.95	22.22	19.71	19.13	14.67	17.95	16.97	16.41	15.84	15.26
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	1.17	1.24	1.29	1.15	1.54	0.63	0.51	0.45	0.39	0.33
5.	Construction	9.98	8.60	9.28	8.22	8.66	8.17	7.89	7.54	7.19	6.84
	Secondary	31.10	32.06	30.28	28.50	24.87	26.75	25.38	24.40	23.41	22.43
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	7.99	8.20	8.80	8.50	10.26	10.52	10.50	10.92	11.33	11.75
6.1	Trade & repair services	7.40	7.54	8.24	7.91	9.56	9.88	9.91	10.33	10.76	11.18
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	0.60	0.66	0.56	0.59	0.70	0.64	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.57
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	5.92	6.03	6.28	6.10	7.07	6.45	5.56	5.47	5.38	5.28
7.1	Railways	1.73	1.83	1.87	1.92	2.05	1.86	1.60	1.57	1.53	1.50
7.2	Road transport	2.86	2.85	3.03	2.79	3.23	2.99	2.64	2.59	2.53	2.47
7.3	Water transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.4	Air transport	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09
7.5	Services incidental to transport	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14
7.6	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.16	1.16	1.24	1.26	1.64	1.40	1.12	1.11	1.09	1.08
8.	Financial services	2.97	2.83	2.91	2.75	3.43	2.91	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.68

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S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.22	7.26	7.69	7.28	8.18	7.84	7.47	7.46	7.44	7.40
10.	Public administration	5.51	4.50	4.22	4.58	4.83	4.41	4.89	4.76	4.63	4.49
11.	Other services	5.04	5.21	5.75	5.65	6.19	5.67	6.05	6.19	6.33	6.46
	Tertiary	34.66	34.03	35.66	34.86	39.97	37.79	37.29	37.58	37.84	38.06
12.	TOTAL GSDVA at basic prices	91.42	91.33	90.68	91.15	89.47	88.75	86.49	85.59	84.68	83.76
13.	Taxes on Products	11.00	11.37	11.58	10.72	12.40	13.43	15.65	16.49	17.34	18.20
14.	Subsidies on products	2.42	2.70	2.26	1.87	1.87	2.19	2.14	2.08	2.02	1.96
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 10: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2100329	2221943	2166800	2862595	2000791	2497845	2611965	2718823	2833416	2956470
1.1	Crops	1227605	1375517	1297247	1365336	987460	1304171	1398794	1429562	1461006	1493143
1.2	Livestock	469404	437744	452760	466378	484733	519298	505382	511641	517977	524392
1.3	Forestry and logging	353636	357726	360916	974577	467405	597424	606257	663244	725588	793792
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	49684	50956	55877	56304	61193	76952	101532	114376	128844	145143
2.	Mining and quarrying	1424784	1513376	1476089	1748278	1689309	1456978	1636815	1675102	1714285	1754385
	Primary	3525113	3735319	3642889	4610873	3690100	3954823	4248780	4393925	4547702	4710855
3.	Manufacturing	2740497	3388295	3103621	3462673	2520129	3421197	3690118	3877711	4074840	4281991
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	160289	185362	184541	159316	184676	81684	68527	59478	51624	44806
5.	Construction	1371583	1271097	1387201	1394971	1418993	1488897	1583269	1621599	1660857	1701065
	Secondary	4272369	4844754	4675363	5016960	4123798	4991778	5341914	5558788	5787321	6027863
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1098375	1222203	1326563	1462281	1695174	1922853	2182658	2448651	2747435	3083078
6.1	Trade & repair services	1016218	1124458	1242713	1361529	1579664	1806692	2060775	2318486	2608426	2934624
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	82157	97745	83850	100752	115510	116161	121883	130165	139009	148454
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	813647	901861	951326	1045884	1132224	1100545	1156223	1227632	1304351	1387081
7.1	Railways	237638	280740	299653	332481	324557	274773	348172	371057	395445	421437
7.2	Road transport	392312	420137	454700	474433	518463	540244	539691	569155	600228	632997
7.3	Water transport	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
7.4	Air transport	1373	1285	659	2153	4737	6102	9067	12419	17011	23300
7.5	Services incidental to transport	22315	25425	14995	20070	19984	29353	31664	33566	35581	37718
7.6	Storage	329	320	279	218	218	230	130	111	95	82
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	159680	173954	181040	216529	264265	249843	227499	241324	255990	271546
8.	Financial services	407843	445363	458389	484056	596548	587352	619396	664071	711968	763319

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S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	992301	1070974	1136212	1283995	1344142	1458926	1548998	1668343	1796884	1935328
10.	Public administration	757532	660874	612617	716753	641663	671507	845301	860888	876762	892928
11.	Other services	692367	776851	848327	908255	885468	893169	1074385	1156016	1243849	1338356
	Tertiary	4762065	5078126	5333434	5901224	6295219	6634352	7426961	8025601	8681248	9400090
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	12559547	13658199	13651686	15529057	14109117	15580953	17017655	17978314	19016270	20138808
13.	Taxes on Products	1511500	1697187	1751335	1850523	2018140	2455063	3356237	3833481	4378588	5001207
14.	Subsidies on products	332700	402757	342088	322780	304145	399704	459099	484412	511122	539303
15.	Net State Domestic Product	13738347	14952629	15060933	17056800	15823112	17636312	19914793	21327383	22883737	24600712
16.	Population ('00)	333020	338480	344020	349660	355380	361210	367120	373140	379250	385460
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	41254	44176	43779	48781	44524	48826	54246	57157	60339	63822

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 11: Growth (YoY) in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.79	-2.48	32.11	-30.11	24.84	4.57	4.09	4.21	4.34
1.1	Crops	12.05	-5.69	5.25	-27.68	32.07	7.26	2.20	2.20	2.20
1.2	Livestock	-6.74	3.43	3.01	3.94	7.13	-2.68	1.24	1.24	1.24
1.3	Forestry and logging	1.16	0.89	170.03	-52.04	27.82	1.48	9.40	9.40	9.40
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2.56	9.66	0.76	8.68	25.75	31.94	12.65	12.65	12.65
2.	Mining and quarrying	6.22	-2.46	18.44	-3.37	-13.75	12.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
	Primary	5.96	-2.47	26.57	-19.97	7.17	7.43	3.42	3.50	3.59
3.	Manufacturing	23.64	-8.40	11.57	-27.22	35.75	7.86	5.08	5.08	5.08
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	15.64	-0.44	-13.67	15.92	-55.77	-16.11	-13.21	-13.21	-13.21
5.	Construction	-7.33	9.13	0.56	1.72	4.93	6.34	2.42	2.42	2.42
	Secondary	13.40	-3.50	7.31	-17.80	21.05	7.01	4.06	4.11	4.16
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	11.27	8.54	10.23	15.93	13.43	13.51	12.19	12.20	12.22
6.1	Trade & repair services	10.65	10.52	9.56	16.02	14.37	14.06	12.51	12.51	12.51
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	18.97	-14.22	20.16	14.65	0.56	4.93	6.79	6.79	6.79
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	10.84	5.48	9.94	8.26	-2.80	5.06	6.18	6.25	6.34
7.1	Railways	18.14	6.74	10.96	-2.38	-15.34	26.71	6.57	6.57	6.57
7.2	Road transport	7.09	8.23	4.34	9.28	4.20	-0.10	5.46	5.46	5.46
7.3	Water transport									
7.4	Air transport	-6.41	-48.72	226.71	120.02	28.82	48.59	36.97	36.97	36.97
7.5	Services incidental to transport	13.94	-41.02	33.84	-0.43	46.88	7.87	6.01	6.01	6.01
7.6	Storage	-2.74	-12.81	-21.86	0.00	5.50	-43.48	-14.34	-14.34	-14.34
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	8.94	4.07	19.60	22.05	-5.46	-8.94	6.08	6.08	6.08
8.	Financial services	9.20	2.92	5.60	23.24	-1.54	5.46	7.21	7.21	7.21

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S. No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.93	6.09	13.01	4.68	8.54	6.17	7.70	7.70	7.70
10.	Public administration	-12.76	-7.30	17.00	-10.48	4.65	25.88	1.84	1.84	1.84
11.	Other services	12.20	9.20	7.06	-2.51	0.87	20.29	7.60	7.60	7.60
	Tertiary	6.64	5.03	10.65	6.68	5.39	11.95	8.06	8.17	8.28
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	8.75	-0.05	13.75	-9.14	10.43	9.22	5.65	5.77	5.90
13.	Taxes on Products	12.28	3.19	5.66	9.06	21.65	36.71	14.22	14.22	14.22
14.	Subsidies on products	21.06	-15.06	-5.64	-5.77	31.42	14.86	5.51	5.51	5.51
15.	Net State Domestic Product	8.84	0.72	13.25	-7.23	11.46	12.92	7.09	7.30	7.50
16.	Population ('00)	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.64
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	7.08	-0.90	11.43	-8.73	9.66	11.10	5.37	5.57	5.77

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 12: Contribution of Sector Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.29	14.86	14.39	16.78	12.64	14.16	13.12	12.75	12.38	12.02
1.1	Crops	8.94	9.20	8.61	8.00	6.24	7.39	7.02	6.70	6.38	6.07
1.2	Livestock	3.42	2.93	3.01	2.73	3.06	2.94	2.54	2.40	2.26	2.13
1.3	Forestry and logging	2.57	2.39	2.40	5.71	2.95	3.39	3.04	3.11	3.17	3.23
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	0.36	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.39	0.44	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.59
2.	Mining and quarrying	10.37	10.12	9.80	10.25	10.68	8.26	8.22	7.85	7.49	7.13
	Primary	25.66	24.98	24.19	27.03	23.32	22.42	21.33	20.60	19.87	19.15
3.	Manufacturing	19.95	22.66	20.61	20.30	15.93	19.40	18.53	18.18	17.81	17.41
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	1.17	1.24	1.23	0.93	1.17	0.46	0.34	0.28	0.23	0.18
5.	Construction	9.98	8.50	9.21	8.18	8.97	8.44	7.95	7.60	7.26	6.91
	Secondary	31.10	32.40	31.04	29.41	26.06	28.30	26.82	26.06	25.29	24.50
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	7.99	8.17	8.81	8.57	10.71	10.90	10.96	11.48	12.01	12.53
6.1	Trade & repair services	7.40	7.52	8.25	7.98	9.98	10.24	10.35	10.87	11.40	11.93
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	0.60	0.65	0.56	0.59	0.73	0.66	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.60
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	5.92	6.03	6.32	6.13	7.16	6.24	5.81	5.76	5.70	5.64
7.1	Railways	1.73	1.88	1.99	1.95	2.05	1.56	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.71
7.2	Road transport	2.86	2.81	3.02	2.78	3.28	3.06	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.57
7.3	Water transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.4	Air transport	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09
7.5	Services incidental to transport	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15
7.6	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.16	1.16	1.20	1.27	1.67	1.42	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.10
8.	Financial services	2.97	2.98	3.04	2.84	3.77	3.33	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.10

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S. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Pr)	2019-20 (Pr)	2020-21 (Pr)
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.22	7.16	7.54	7.53	8.49	8.27	7.78	7.82	7.85	7.87
10.	Public administration	5.51	4.42	4.07	4.20	4.06	3.81	4.24	4.04	3.83	3.63
11.	Other services	5.04	5.20	5.63	5.32	5.60	5.06	5.39	5.42	5.44	5.44
	Tertiary	34.66	33.96	35.41	34.60	39.78	37.62	37.29	37.63	37.94	38.21
12.	TOTAL GSDVA at basic prices	91.42	91.34	90.64	91.04	89.17	88.35	85.45	84.30	83.10	81.86
13.	Taxes on Products	11.00	11.35	11.63	10.85	12.75	13.92	16.85	17.97	19.13	20.33
14.	Subsidies on products	2.42	2.69	2.27	1.89	1.92	2.27	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.19
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for fiscal studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
 Note- P=Provisional, Pr=Projected.

Appendix 13: State Wise Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices (2011-12)

(Figures Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	379402	411404	464272	524976	604229	697508	809547	933402
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11063	12547	14581	17959	18509	19627	22045	NA
3	Assam	143175	156864	177745	195723	227959	254478	288494	NA
4	Bihar	247144	282368	317101	342951	371602	422316	484740	557490
5	Chhattisgarh	158074	177511	206833	221118	227383	254722	284194	311660
6	Goa	42367	38120	35921	47814	55054	63460	70493	77172
7	Gujarat	615606	724495	807623	921773	1029010	1153327	1314680	NA
8	Haryana	297539	347032	399268	437145	495249	556325	626054	707126
9	Himachal Pradesh	72720	82820	94764	103772	114239	125634	140613	153181
10	Jammu & Kashmir	78256	87138	95619	98370	117168	125379	138488	NA
11	Jharkhand	150918	174724	188567	218525	206613	236250	276243	307581
12	Karnataka	606048	695413	816666	913923	1045168	1209136	1350257	1535224
13	Kerala	364048	412313	465041	512564	561994	634871	700532	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	315562	380925	439483	479939	541189	648849	728242	809327
15	Maharashtra	1280369	1459629	1649647	1779138	1966147	2188532	2411600	NA
16	Manipur	12915	13743	16182	18129	19531	21294	23968	NA
17	Meghalaya	19918	21872	22938	23235	25117	27439	30790	NA
18	Mizoram	7259	8362	10293	13509	15139	17192	19457	NA
19	Nagaland	12177	14121	16612	18401	19524	21722	24281	NA
20	Odisha	230987	261700	296475	314250	328550	393808	436374	485376
21	Punjab	266628	297734	332147	355102	390087	426988	479141	521861
22	Rajasthan	434837	493551	551031	615642	681485	758809	835558	929124
23	Sikkim	11165	12338	13862	15407	18034	20687	23495	26786
24	Tamil Nadu	751486	854825	968530	1072678	1176500	1302639	1461841	1664159

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S. No.	State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
25	Telangana	359434	401594	451580	505849	577902	659033	753811	865688
26	Tripura	19208	21663	25593	29533	35938	39612	46133	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	724050	822393	940356	1011790	1137210	1248374	1376324	1542432
28	Uttarakhand	115328	131613	149074	161439	177163	195125	222836	245895
29	West Bengal	520485	591464	676848	718082	797300	872527	999585	1177586
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3978	4421	5023	5477	6032	6836	7871	NA
31	Chandigarh	18768	21609	24822	26549	29280	32741	38806	NA
32	Delhi	343798	391388	443960	494803	550804	615605	690098	779652
33	Puducherry	16818	18875	21870	22574	26617	29573	32962	36656

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 14: State Wise Growth in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices (2011-12)

S. No.	State\UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.85	13.08	15.10	15.44	16.06	15.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16.21	23.17	3.06	6.04	12.32	NA
3	Assam	13.31	10.11	16.47	11.63	13.37	NA
4	Bihar	12.30	8.15	8.35	13.65	14.78	15.01
5	Chhattisgarh	16.52	6.91	2.83	12.02	11.57	9.66
6	Goa	-5.77	33.11	15.14	15.27	11.08	9.48
7	Gujarat	11.47	14.13	11.63	12.08	13.99	NA
8	Haryana	15.05	9.49	13.29	12.33	12.53	12.95
9	Himachal Pradesh	14.42	9.51	10.09	9.97	11.92	8.94
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9.73	2.88	19.11	7.01	10.45	NA
11	Jharkhand	7.92	15.89	-5.45	14.34	16.93	11.34
12	Karnataka	17.44	11.91	14.36	15.69	11.67	13.70
13	Kerala	12.79	10.22	9.64	12.97	10.34	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	15.37	9.21	12.76	19.89	12.24	11.13
15	Maharashtra	13.02	7.85	10.51	11.31	10.19	NA
16	Manipur	17.75	12.03	7.73	9.03	12.56	NA
17	Meghalaya	4.87	1.29	8.10	9.24	12.21	NA
18	Mizoram	23.10	31.24	12.06	13.56	13.18	NA
19	Nagaland	17.64	10.77	6.10	11.26	11.78	NA
20	Odisha	13.29	6.00	4.55	19.86	10.81	11.23
21	Punjab	11.56	6.91	9.85	9.46	12.21	8.92
22	Rajasthan	11.65	11.73	10.70	11.35	10.11	11.20
23	Sikkim	12.35	11.14	17.05	14.71	13.57	14.00
24	Tamil Nadu	13.30	10.75	9.68	10.72	12.22	13.84
25	Telangana	12.45	12.02	14.24	14.04	14.38	14.84

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S. No.	State\UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
26	Tripura	18.14	15.40	21.68	10.22	16.46	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	14.34	7.60	12.40	9.78	10.25	12.07
28	Uttarakhand	13.27	8.29	9.74	10.14	14.20	10.35
29	West Bengal	14.44	6.09	11.03	9.44	14.56	17.81
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.60	9.05	10.12	13.33	15.14	NA
31	Chandigarh	14.87	6.96	10.29	11.82	18.52	NA
32	Delhi	13.43	11.45	11.32	11.76	12.10	12.98
33	Puducherry	15.87	3.22	17.91	11.11	11.46	11.21

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 15: State Wise Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)

(Figures Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	379402	380629	407115	444564	498606	550468	612794	680332
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11063	11299	12338	14383	14240	14631	15705	NA
3	Assam	143175	147342	154525	165212	191109	202656	219580	NA
4	Bihar	247144	256851	269650	279482	296488	323004	356768	394350
5	Chhattisgarh	158074	165977	182579	185813	191020	207326	218539	231820
6	Goa	42367	35850	31568	40116	46091	51482	56762	57028
7	Gujarat	615606	682650	734284	811428	894465	980736	1090260	NA
8	Haryana	297539	320912	347507	370535	413175	450668	486239	526055
9	Himachal Pradesh	72720	77384	82847	89060	96274	103055	109805	117868
10	Jammu & Kashmir	78256	80767	85115	82372	97001	100730	107580	NA
11	Jharkhand	150918	163250	165816	186534	174881	193174	217618	232821
12	Karnataka	606048	643074	704507	748467	831368	942260	1037729	1136634
13	Kerala	364048	387693	402781	419956	451210	485301	518269	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	315562	351683	365134	383944	418856	471016	500151	535362
15	Maharashtra	1280369	1357942	1451615	1543165	1654209	1806581	1942769	NA
16	Manipur	12915	12993	14115	15245	16424	17082	17893	NA
17	Meghalaya	19918	20354	20726	20158	20638	21730	23742	NA
18	Mizoram	7259	7778	9038	11261	12324	13595	14787	NA
19	Nagaland	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15650	16184	NA
20	Odisha	230987	243363	265892	270665	292229	338170	360772	390574
21	Punjab	266628	280823	299450	312125	330052	353041	375535	397711
22	Rajasthan	434837	454564	486230	521509	563340	595100	632921	679314
23	Sikkim	11165	11421	12114	13071	14370	15397	16467	17629
24	Tamil Nadu	751486	791824	851976	893915	967562	1036762	1116334	1207526

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S. No.	State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
25	Telangana	359434	370113	389957	416332	464542	508156	559750	618544
26	Tripura	19208	20873	22819	26965	26787	29146	32253	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	724050	758205	802070	834432	907700	974073	1042113	1109408
28	Uttarakhand	115328	123710	134182	141278	152699	167703	180844	193273
29	West Bengal	520485	542191	558497	574364	609545	653416	711408	800913
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3978	4156	4488	4742	5092	5752	6482	NA
31	Chandigarh	18768	20285	22105	22870	24937	27227	30529	NA
32	Delhi	343798	366628	392908	428355	475623	511504	554908	602708
33	Puducherry	16818	17310	19170	18207	19060	20478	22489	24442

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 16: State Wise Growth in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)

S. No.	State\UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.32	6.96	9.20	12.16	10.40	11.32	11.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.14	9.20	16.57	-0.99	2.74	7.34	NA
3	Assam	2.91	4.88	6.92	15.67	6.04	8.35	NA
4	Bihar	3.93	4.98	3.65	6.08	8.94	10.45	10.53
5	Chhattisgarh	5.00	10.00	1.77	2.80	8.54	5.41	6.08
6	Goa	-15.38	-11.94	27.08	14.89	11.70	10.26	0.47
7	Gujarat	10.89	7.56	10.51	10.23	9.64	11.17	NA
8	Haryana	7.86	8.29	6.63	11.51	9.07	7.89	8.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.41	7.06	7.50	8.10	7.04	6.55	7.34
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3.21	5.38	-3.22	17.76	3.84	6.80	NA
11	Jharkhand	8.17	1.57	12.49	-6.25	10.46	12.65	6.99
12	Karnataka	6.11	9.55	6.24	11.08	13.34	10.13	9.53
13	Kerala	6.50	3.89	4.26	7.44	7.56	6.79	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	11.45	3.82	5.15	9.09	12.45	6.19	7.04
15	Maharashtra	6.06	6.90	6.31	7.20	9.21	7.54	NA
16	Manipur	0.61	8.64	8.00	7.73	4.01	4.75	NA
17	Meghalaya	2.19	1.83	-2.74	2.38	5.29	9.26	NA
18	Mizoram	7.15	16.21	24.59	9.44	10.32	8.77	NA
19	Nagaland	5.68	7.19	4.39	1.82	6.75	3.41	NA
20	Odisha	5.36	9.26	1.80	7.97	15.72	6.68	8.26
21	Punjab	5.32	6.63	4.23	5.74	6.97	6.37	5.91
22	Rajasthan	4.54	6.97	7.26	8.02	5.64	6.36	7.33
23	Sikkim	2.29	6.07	7.90	9.93	7.15	6.95	7.05
24	Tamil Nadu	5.37	7.60	4.92	8.24	7.15	7.68	8.17
25	Telangana	2.97	5.36	6.76	11.58	9.39	10.15	10.50
26	Tripura	8.67	9.32	18.17	-0.66	8.81	10.66	NA

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S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
27	Uttar Pradesh	4.72	5.79	4.03	8.78	7.31	6.99	6.46
28	Uttarakhand	7.27	8.47	5.29	8.08	9.83	7.84	6.87
29	West Bengal	4.17	3.01	2.84	6.13	7.20	8.88	12.58
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.48	7.99	5.64	7.39	12.96	12.70	NA
31	Chandigarh	8.08	8.97	3.46	9.04	9.18	12.13	NA
32	Delhi	6.64	7.17	9.02	11.03	7.54	8.49	8.61
33	Puducherry	2.93	10.74	-5.03	4.69	7.44	9.82	8.68

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 17: State Wise Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices (2011-12)

(Figure Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	339996	370196	413164	470934	544827	631249	734659	847056
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10229	11617	13377	16495	16986	17934	20171	NA
3	Assam	129354	142039	160442	172849	201309	222734	251588	NA
4	Bihar	228497	261327	292143	315732	340119	388144	445942	513881
5	Chhattisgarh	142273	159431	186050	197314	202299	228514	254925	279441
6	Goa	38009	34567	32043	43233	50354	57932	64420	71884
7	Gujarat	532809	634572	707456	804764	893997	1009230	1151150	NA
8	Haryana	271152	314353	362196	392950	445804	502309	565509	639273
9	Himachal Pradesh	60536	69432	80129	87345	96851	108359	121491	131638
10	Jammu & Kashmir	67274	72996	79692	81040	98409	105106	115982	NA
11	Jharkhand	137383	160304	172030	200357	187479	216791	254285	283657
12	Karnataka	554990	635924	746569	825782	950866	1104165	1231090	1398579
13	Kerala	328021	371384	417265	460614	505910	575347	634675	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	282371	333937	393115	429027	486155	589168	663000	738076
15	Maharashtra	1126595	1282180	1448720	1553217	1735230	1944953	2139378	NA
16	Manipur	11501	12188	14440	16275	17493	19132	21548	NA
17	Meghalaya	18028	19653	20415	20697	22516	24641	27679	NA
18	Mizoram	6404	7375	8989	12067	13595	15431	17454	NA
19	Nagaland	10554	12318	14545	16104	17128	19174	21532	NA
20	Odisha	204226	233312	260977	274923	283979	343336	380662	423042
21	Punjab	239227	267116	297908	316745	350011	384197	431127	473379
22	Rajasthan	395331	446382	494236	551517	610715	680621	749462	833777
23	Sikkim*	9742	10817	12203	13556	15743	18163	20709	23604
24	Tamil Nadu	674478	768295	858870	957350	1057084	1171973	1315577	1499331

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S. No.	State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
25	Telangana	325139	364030	408282	456280	522994	598519	684500	786991
26	Tripura	17419	19631	23329	26643	32476	35840	41755	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	645132	732995	833825	891798	1008179	1108017	1224672	1375600
28	Uttarakhand	101960	117041	131814	143789	158277	175178	200844	221871
29	West Bengal	473205	539618	617470	651492	725992	794033	913266	1077725
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3404	3793	4288	4915	5359	6048	7041	NA
31	Chandigarh	16930	19507	22308	23662	25996	29142	34578	NA
32	Delhi	314650	357400	404841	448487	500524	557740	625795	708615
33	Puducherry	15160	16984	19778	20143	24303	27073	30212	33598

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 18: State Wise Growth in Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (2011-12)

S. No. (1)	State/UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.88	11.61	13.98	15.69	15.86	16.38	15.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.57	15.14	23.31	2.98	5.58	12.47	NA
3	Assam	9.81	12.96	7.73	16.47	10.64	12.95	NA
4	Bihar	14.37	11.79	8.07	7.72	14.12	14.89	15.23
5	Chhattisgarh	12.06	16.70	6.05	2.53	12.96	11.56	9.62
6	Goa	-9.05	-7.30	34.92	16.47	15.05	11.20	11.59
7	Gujarat	19.10	11.49	13.75	11.09	12.89	14.06	NA
8	Haryana	15.93	15.22	8.49	13.45	12.67	12.58	13.04
9	Himachal Pradesh	14.70	15.41	9.01	10.88	11.88	12.12	8.35
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8.51	9.17	1.69	21.43	6.81	10.35	NA
11	Jharkhand	16.68	7.32	16.47	-6.43	15.63	17.30	11.55
12	Karnataka	14.58	17.40	10.61	15.15	16.12	11.50	13.60
13	Kerala	13.22	12.35	10.39	9.83	13.73	10.31	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	18.26	17.72	9.14	13.32	21.19	12.53	11.32
15	Maharashtra	13.81	12.99	7.21	11.72	12.09	10.00	NA
16	Manipur	5.97	18.47	12.71	7.48	9.37	12.63	NA
17	Meghalaya	9.01	3.88	1.38	8.79	9.44	12.33	NA
18	Mizoram	15.17	21.88	34.24	12.66	13.50	13.11	NA
19	Nagaland	16.71	18.08	10.72	6.36	11.94	12.30	NA
20	Odisha	14.24	11.86	5.34	3.29	20.90	10.87	11.13
21	Punjab	11.66	11.53	6.32	10.50	9.77	12.22	9.80
22	Rajasthan	12.91	10.72	11.59	10.73	11.45	10.11	11.25
23	Sikkim*	11.03	12.82	11.08	16.14	15.37	14.02	13.98
24	Tamil Nadu	13.91	11.79	11.47	10.42	10.87	12.25	13.97
25	Telangana	11.96	12.16	11.76	14.62	14.44	14.37	14.97
26	Tripura	12.70	18.84	14.21	21.89	10.36	16.50	NA

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S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
27	Uttar Pradesh	13.62	13.76	6.95	13.05	9.90	10.53	12.32
28	Uttarakhand	14.79	12.62	9.08	10.08	10.68	14.65	10.47
29	West Bengal	14.03	14.43	5.51	11.44	9.37	15.02	18.01
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.44	13.05	14.62	9.04	12.86	16.41	NA
31	Chandigarh	15.22	14.36	6.07	9.86	12.10	18.65	NA
32	Delhi	13.59	13.27	10.78	11.60	11.43	12.20	13.23
33	Puducherry	12.04	16.45	1.85	20.65	11.40	11.59	11.21

Note: 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 19: State Wise Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)

(Figure Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	339996	341335	360239	397064	446997	492644	545445	605561
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10229	10399	11225	13082	12889	13134	14087	NA
3	Assam	129354	132518	138725	146425	167629	180201	193595	NA
4	Bihar	228497	236933	246915	255739	269200	293471	324395	359030
5	Chhattisgarh	142273	148760	163494	165354	169076	184212	194554	206015
6	Goa	38009	32453	27971	36042	41929	46604	51538	56634
7	Gujarat	532809	596659	641489	705629	774775	853973	949715	NA
8	Haryana	271152	289756	314931	333359	372470	406390	438439	474451
9	Himachal Pradesh	60536	64519	69398	74553	80563	88112	93705	100558
10	Jammu & Kashmir	67274	67316	70536	67154	80602	83167	88659	NA
11	Jharkhand	137383	149526	150609	170568	158231	176363	199148	213274
12	Karnataka	554990	586592	639981	671322	749990	851880	937790	1026675
13	Kerala	328021	348616	364707	382134	411150	443633	470365	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	282371	306853	322598	339247	370836	419526	445058	476161
15	Maharashtra	1126595	1189711	1267551	1345341	1452439	1595514	1714790	NA
16	Manipur	11501	11515	12519	13615	14635	15201	15850	NA
17	Meghalaya	18028	18323	18397	17911	18330	19295	21089	NA
18	Mizoram	6404	6836	7831	9960	10948	12029	13054	NA
19	Nagaland	10554	11163	11923	12406	12600	13488	13917	NA
20	Odisha	204226	216301	233122	235931	253192	294171	313418	339546
21	Punjab	239227	251813	267515	278485	294895	315783	334986	355872
22	Rajasthan	395331	409802	434292	465408	501922	527808	560876	602078
23	Sikkim	9742	9970	10590	11437	12484	13416	14352	15376
24	Tamil Nadu	674478	709343	750416	791915	862437	922084	991597	1074145

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S. No.	State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
25	Telangana	325139	334205	349593	372897	416892	455940	501467	555084
26	Tripura	17419	18857	20623	24407	23745	25861	29668	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	645132	673552	707469	729686	790993	847510	907236	966422
28	Uttarakhand	101960	109529	117777	125702	136144	150303	162160	173211
29	West Bengal	473205	492901	503952	515702	546988	584911	638303	720531
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3404	3558	3811	4151	4483	5091	5763	NA
31	Chandigarh	16930	18305	19813	20353	22063	24112	26995	NA
32	Delhi	314650	334193	356528	387639	431730	461476	499674	542035
33	Puducherry	15160	15507	17239	16055	17025	18287	20147	21730

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 20: State Wise Growth in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)

S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.39	5.54	10.22	12.58	10.21	10.72	11.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.65	7.95	16.54	-1.47	1.90	7.26	NA
3	Assam	2.45	4.68	5.55	14.48	7.50	7.43	NA
4	Bihar	3.69	4.21	3.57	5.26	9.02	10.54	10.68
5	Chhattisgarh	4.56	9.90	1.14	2.25	8.95	5.61	5.89
6	Goa	-14.62	-13.81	28.85	16.34	11.15	10.59	9.89
7	Gujarat	11.98	7.51	10.00	9.80	10.22	11.21	NA
8	Haryana	6.86	8.69	5.85	11.73	9.11	7.89	8.21
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.58	7.56	7.43	8.06	9.37	6.35	7.31
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.06	4.78	-4.79	20.03	3.18	6.60	NA
11	Jharkhand	8.84	0.72	13.25	-7.23	11.46	12.92	7.09
12	Karnataka	5.69	9.10	4.90	11.72	13.59	10.08	9.48
13	Kerala	6.28	4.62	4.78	7.59	7.90	6.03	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	8.67	5.13	5.16	9.31	13.13	6.09	6.99
15	Maharashtra	5.60	6.54	6.14	7.96	9.85	7.48	NA
16	Manipur	0.12	8.72	8.75	7.49	3.87	4.27	NA
17	Meghalaya	1.64	0.40	-2.64	2.34	5.26	9.30	NA
18	Mizoram	6.75	14.55	27.18	9.92	9.88	8.52	NA
19	Nagaland	5.77	6.81	4.05	1.56	7.05	3.18	NA
20	Odisha	5.91	7.78	1.20	7.32	16.18	6.54	8.34
21	Punjab	5.26	6.24	4.10	5.89	7.08	6.08	6.23
22	Rajasthan	3.66	5.98	7.16	7.85	5.16	6.27	7.35
23	Sikkim	2.34	6.21	8.00	9.16	7.46	6.98	7.13
24	Tamil Nadu	5.17	5.79	5.53	8.91	6.92	7.54	8.32
25	Telangana	2.79	4.60	6.67	11.80	9.37	9.99	10.69
26	Tripura	8.26	9.36	18.35	-2.71	8.91	14.72	NA

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S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
27	Uttar Pradesh	4.41	5.04	3.14	8.40	7.15	7.05	6.52
28	Uttarakhand	7.42	7.53	6.73	8.31	10.40	7.89	6.81
29	West Bengal	4.16	2.24	2.33	6.07	6.93	9.13	12.88
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.52	7.13	8.92	8.00	13.55	13.20	NA
31	Chandigarh	8.12	8.24	2.72	8.40	9.29	11.96	NA
32	Delhi	6.21	6.68	8.73	11.37	6.89	8.28	8.48
33	Puducherry	2.29	11.16	-6.87	6.04	7.42	10.17	7.85

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 21: State Wise Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices (2011-12)

(Figures in Rs.)

S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2011-12 (3)	2012-13 (4)	2013-14 (5)	2014-15 (6)	2015-16 (7)	2016-17 (8)	2017-18 (9)	2018-19 (10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	69000	74687	82870	93903	108002	124401	143935	164025
2	Arunachal Pradesh	73068	81353	91809	110929	112046	115931	127748	NA
3	Assam	41142	44599	49734	52895	60817	66430	74204	NA
4	Bihar	21750	24487	26948	28671	30404	34156	38631	43822
5	Chhattisgarh	55177	60849	69880	72936	73590	81808	89813	96887
6	Goa	259444	234354	215776	289185	334576	382140	422149	467998
7	Gujarat	87481	102826	113139	127017	139254	155149	174652	NA
8	Haryana	106085	121269	137770	147382	164868	183171	203340	226644
9	Himachal Pradesh	87721	99730	114095	123299	135512	150290	167044	179188
10	Jammu & Kashmir	53173	56828	61108	61213	73215	77023	83717	NA
11	Jharkhand	41254	47360	50006	57301	52754	60018	69265	76019
12	Karnataka	90269	102319	118829	130024	148108	170133	187649	210887
13	Kerala	97912	110314	123388	135537	148133	167632	184000	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	38551	44931	52129	56069	62616	74787	82941	90998
15	Maharashtra	99564	111980	125035	132476	146258	162005	176102	NA
16	Manipur	39762	41230	47798	52717	55447	59345	65411	NA
17	Meghalaya	60013	64036	65118	64638	68836	73753	81098	NA
18	Mizoram	57654	65013	77584	103049	114055	127107	141210	NA
19	Nagaland	53010	61225	71510	78367	82466	92315	102581	NA
20	Odisha	48370	54703	60574	63169	64595	77311	84854	93352
21	Punjab	85577	94318	103831	108970	118858	128780	142644	154598
22	Rajasthan	57192	63658	69480	76429	83427	91654	99487	109105
23	Sikkim	158667	174183	194624	214148	245987	280729	317134	357643
24	Tamil Nadu	92984	104943	116236	128372	140441	154272	171583	193750
25	Telangana	91121	101007	112162	124104	140840	159584	180697	205696

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S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2011-12 (3)	2012-13 (4)	2013-14 (5)	2014-15 (6)	2015-16 (7)	2016-17 (8)	2017-18 (9)	2018-19 (10)
26	Tripura	47079	52434	61570	69474	83680	91266	105044	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	32002	35812	40124	42267	47062	50942	55456	61351
28	Uttarakhand	100305	113610	126247	135881	147592	161172	182320	198738
29	West Bengal	51543	58195	65932	68876	75992	82291	93711	109491
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88177	96027	106401	119291	126995	140335	159664	NA
31	Chandigarh	159116	180624	203542	212785	230459	254293	297313	NA
32	Delhi	185361	206590	229619	249589	273301	298832	328985	365529
33	Puducherry	119649	130548	148147	146921	172727	187357	203583	220461

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 22: State Wise Growth in Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices (2011-12)

S.No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.24	10.96	13.31	15.01	15.18	15.70	13.96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11.34	12.85	20.83	1.01	3.47	10.19	NA
3	Assam	8.40	11.51	6.36	14.98	9.23	11.70	NA
4	Bihar	12.59	10.05	6.39	6.05	12.34	13.10	13.44
5	Chhattisgarh	10.28	14.84	4.37	0.90	11.17	9.79	7.88
6	Goa	-9.67	-7.93	34.02	15.70	14.22	10.47	10.86
7	Gujarat	17.54	10.03	12.27	9.63	11.41	12.57	NA
8	Haryana	14.31	13.61	6.98	11.86	11.10	11.01	11.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	13.69	14.40	8.07	9.90	10.91	11.15	7.27
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6.88	7.53	0.17	19.61	5.20	8.69	NA
11	Jharkhand	14.80	5.59	14.59	-7.93	13.77	15.41	9.75
12	Karnataka	13.35	16.14	9.42	13.91	14.87	10.30	12.38
13	Kerala	12.67	11.85	9.85	9.29	13.16	9.76	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	16.55	16.02	7.56	11.68	19.44	10.90	9.71
15	Maharashtra	12.47	11.66	5.95	10.40	10.77	8.70	NA
16	Manipur	3.69	15.93	10.29	5.18	7.03	10.22	NA
17	Meghalaya	6.70	1.69	-0.74	6.49	7.14	9.96	NA
18	Mizoram	12.76	19.34	32.82	10.68	11.44	11.09	NA
19	Nagaland	15.50	16.80	9.59	5.23	11.94	11.12	NA
20	Odisha	13.09	10.73	4.28	2.26	19.68	9.76	10.02
21	Punjab	10.22	10.09	4.95	9.07	8.35	10.76	8.38
22	Rajasthan	11.31	9.15	10.00	9.16	9.86	8.55	9.67
23	Sikkim	9.78	11.74	10.03	14.87	14.12	12.97	12.77
24	Tamil Nadu	12.86	10.76	10.44	9.40	9.85	11.22	12.92
25	Telangana	10.85	11.04	10.65	13.49	13.31	13.23	13.83
26	Tripura	11.37	17.43	12.84	20.45	9.07	15.10	NA

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S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
27	Uttar Pradesh	11.91	12.04	5.34	11.35	8.25	8.86	10.63
28	Uttarakhand	13.27	11.12	7.63	8.62	9.20	13.12	9.00
29	West Bengal	12.90	13.29	4.47	10.33	8.29	13.88	16.84
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.90	10.80	12.11	6.46	10.50	13.77	NA
31	Chandigarh	13.52	12.69	4.54	8.31	10.34	16.92	NA
32	Delhi	11.45	11.15	8.70	9.50	9.34	10.09	11.11
33	Puducherry	9.11	13.48	-0.83	17.56	8.47	8.66	8.29

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 23: State Wise Per Capita NSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12)

(Figures in Rs.)

S. No. (1)	State/UT (2)	2011-12 (3)	2012-13 (4)	2013-14 (5)	2014-15 (6)	2015-16 (7)	2016-17 (8)	2017-18 (9)	2018-19 (10)
1	Andhra Pradesh	69000	68865	72254	79174	88609	97086	106864	117261
2	Arunachal Pradesh	73068	72820	77044	87973	85020	84900	89217	NA
3	Assam	41142	41609	43002	44809	50642	53745	57099	NA
4	Bihar	21750	22201	22776	23223	24064	25825	28101	30617
5	Chhattisgarh	55177	56777	61409	61122	61504	65948	68543	71429
6	Goa	259444	220019	188358	241081	278601	307412	337734	368709
7	Gujarat	87481	96683	102589	111370	120683	131281	144090	NA
8	Haryana	106085	111780	119791	125032	137748	148193	157649	168209
9	Himachal Pradesh	87721	92672	98816	105241	112723	122208	128840	136881
10	Jammu & Kashmir	53173	52406	54088	50724	59967	60946	63995	NA
11	Jharkhand	41254	44176	43779	48781	44524	48826	54246	57157
12	Karnataka	90269	94382	101864	105703	116819	131260	142943	154809
13	Kerala	97912	103551	107846	112444	120387	129256	136364	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	38551	41287	42778	44336	47763	53253	55677	58706
15	Maharashtra	99564	103904	109399	114746	122422	132899	141152	NA
16	Manipur	39762	38954	41441	44101	46389	47151	48113	NA
17	Meghalaya	60013	59703	58681	55936	56039	57752	61789	NA
18	Mizoram	57654	60261	67594	85056	91845	99089	105617	NA
19	Nagaland	53010	55482	58619	60372	60663	64939	66305	NA
20	Odisha	48370	50714	54109	54210	57592	66240	69864	74927
21	Punjab	85577	88915	93238	95807	100141	105848	110834	116222
22	Rajasthan	57192	58441	61053	64496	68565	71076	74453	78785
23	Sikkim	158667	160553	168897	180675	195066	207355	219792	232968
24	Tamil Nadu	92984	96890	101559	106189	114581	121378	129328	138805
25	Telangana	91121	92732	96039	101424	112267	121568	132380	145082

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S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2011-12 (3)	2012-13 (4)	2013-14 (5)	2014-15 (6)	2015-16 (7)	2016-17 (8)	2017-18 (9)	2018-19 (10)
26	Tripura	47079	50366	54429	63642	61183	65854	74637	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	32002	32908	34044	34583	36923	38965	41082	43102
28	Uttarakhand	100305	106318	112803	118788	126952	138286	147204	155151
29	West Bengal	51543	53157	53811	54520	57255	60618	65497	73202
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88177	90064	94570	100754	106237	118112	130670	NA
31	Chandigarh	159116	169492	180779	183029	195595	210405	232116	NA
32	Delhi	185361	193175	202216	215726	235737	247255	262682	279601
33	Puducherry	119649	119196	129127	117102	121000	126556	135763	142583

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 24: State Wise Growth in Per Capita NSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12)

S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	-0.20	4.92	9.58	11.92	9.57	10.07	9.73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-0.34	5.80	14.19	-3.36	-0.14	5.08	NA
3	Assam	1.14	3.35	4.20	13.02	6.13	6.24	NA
4	Bihar	2.08	2.59	1.96	3.62	7.32	8.81	8.95
5	Chhattisgarh	2.90	8.16	-0.47	0.63	7.22	3.94	4.21
6	Goa	-15.20	-14.39	27.99	15.56	10.34	9.86	9.17
7	Gujarat	10.52	6.11	8.56	8.36	8.78	9.76	NA
8	Haryana	5.37	7.17	4.37	10.17	7.58	6.38	6.70
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.64	6.63	6.50	7.11	8.41	5.43	6.24
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-1.44	3.21	-6.22	18.22	1.63	5.00	NA
11	Jharkhand	7.08	-0.90	11.43	-8.73	9.66	11.10	5.37
12	Karnataka	4.56	7.93	3.77	10.52	12.36	8.90	8.30
13	Kerala	5.76	4.15	4.26	7.06	7.37	5.50	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.10	3.61	3.64	7.73	11.49	4.55	5.44
15	Maharashtra	4.36	5.29	4.89	6.69	8.56	6.21	NA
16	Manipur	-2.03	6.39	6.42	5.19	1.64	2.04	NA
17	Meghalaya	-0.52	-1.71	-4.68	0.18	3.06	6.99	NA
18	Mizoram	4.52	12.17	25.83	7.98	7.89	6.59	NA
19	Nagaland	4.66	5.65	2.99	0.48	7.05	2.10	NA
20	Odisha	4.85	6.69	0.19	6.24	15.02	5.47	7.25
21	Punjab	3.90	4.86	2.75	4.52	5.70	4.71	4.86
22	Rajasthan	2.19	4.47	5.64	6.31	3.66	4.75	5.82
23	Sikkim	1.19	5.20	6.97	7.97	6.30	6.00	5.99
24	Tamil Nadu	4.20	4.82	4.56	7.90	5.93	6.55	7.33
25	Telangana	1.77	3.57	5.61	10.69	8.28	8.89	9.60
26	Tripura	6.98	8.07	16.93	-3.86	7.63	13.34	NA

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S. No. (1)	State\UT (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)
27	Uttar Pradesh	2.83	3.45	1.58	6.77	5.53	5.43	4.92
28	Uttarakhand	5.99	6.10	5.31	6.87	8.93	6.45	5.40
29	West Bengal	3.13	1.23	1.32	5.02	5.87	8.05	11.77
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.14	5.00	6.54	5.44	11.18	10.63	NA
31	Chandigarh	6.52	6.66	1.24	6.87	7.57	10.32	NA
32	Delhi	4.22	4.68	6.68	9.28	4.89	6.24	6.44
33	Puducherry	-0.38	8.33	-9.31	3.33	4.59	7.27	5.02

Note: As on 01.08.2019

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments

Appendix 25 : Budget - At a Glance

(Rs. in crore)

Sources	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	2010-	2011-	2012-	2013-	2014-	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	2019-	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20
1. Revenue Receipts	4495.02	4936.78	5637.77	6660.50	8463.88	10099.82	12026.35	13205.88	15118.46	18781.12	22419.45	24769.56	26136.79	31564.56	40638.36	47053.93	52756.03	56151.70	74358.00	
% Growth		9.83%	14.20%	18.14%	27.08%	18.27%	20.15%	9.81%	14.48%	24.23%	19.37%	10.48%	5.52%	20.77%	28.75%	15.79%	12.12%	6.44%	32.42%	
2. Tax Revenue	3188.67	3452.82	3965.95	4749.18	5933.93	7239.40	8583.18	9138.30	10047.69	11870.98	14123.82	16411.72	18319.11	19836.82	27447.70	32441.17	33497.07	38658.20	49850.00	
% Growth		8.28%	14.86%	19.75%	24.95%	22.00%	18.56%	6.47%	9.95%	18.15%	18.98%	16.20%	11.62%	8.28%	38.37%	18.19%	3.25%	15.41%	28.95%	
(a) State's share of Central Taxes	1603.19	1702.52	1979.73	2366.40	3175.89	4050.90	5109.83	5392.11	5547.57	6154.35	7169.93	8231.53	8939.32	9487.01	15968.75	19141.92	21143.63	23906.13	29000.00	
% Growth		6.20%	16.28%	19.53%	34.21%	27.55%	26.14%	5.52%	2.88%	10.94%	16.50%	14.81%	8.60%	6.13%	68.32%	19.87%	10.46%	13.07%	21.31%	
(b) State's Own Taxes	1585.48	1750.30	1986.22	2382.78	2758.04	3188.50	3473.35	3746.19	4500.12	5716.63	6953.89	8180.19	9379.79	10349.81	11478.95	13299.25	12353.44	14752.07	20850.00	
% Growth		10.40%	13.48%	19.97%	15.75%	15.61%	8.93%	7.86%	20.13%	27.03%	21.64%	17.63%	14.66%	10.34%	10.91%	15.86%	-7.11%	19.42%	41.94%	
3. Non-Tax Revenue	1306.35	1483.96	1671.82	1911.32	2529.95	2770.42	3443.17	4067.58	5070.77	6910.14	8295.63	8357.84	7817.68	11727.74	13190.66	14612.76	19258.96	17493.50	24508.00	
% Growth		13.60%	12.66%	14.33%	32.37%	9.51%	24.28%	18.13%	24.66%	36.27%	20.05%	0.75%	-6.46%	50.02%	12.47%	10.78%	31.80%	-9.17%	40.10%	
(a) State's Own Non-Taxes	851.88	987.14	1105.55	1052.45	1426.52	1250.40	1601.40	1951.80	2254.14	2802.89	3038.22	3535.63	3752.71	4335.06	5853.02	5351.41	7846.67	8257.98	10674.20	
% Growth		15.88%	12.00%	-4.80%	35.54%	-12.35%	28.07%	21.88%	15.49%	24.34%	8.40%	16.37%	6.14%	15.52%	35.02%	-8.57%	46.63%	5.24%	29.26%	
(b) Grants-in-Aid from GOI	454.47	496.82	566.27	858.87	1103.42	1520.02	1841.77	2115.78	2816.63	4107.25	5257.41	4822.20	4064.97	7392.68	7337.64	9261.35	11412.29	9235.52	13833.80	
% Growth		9.32%	13.98%	51.67%	28.47%	37.76%	21.17%	14.88%	33.12%	45.82%	28.00%	-8.28%	-15.70%	81.86%	-0.74%	26.22%	23.22%	-19.07%	49.79%	
4. Capital Receipts	1571.94	2709.03	2185.38	3027.52	5893.90	1762.36	2734.20	4003.88	4223.01	3434.91	3663.02	5732.61	4326.43	8476.94	13798.91	12308.74	14948.25	9736.42	11071.00	
% Growth		72.34%	-19.33%	38.54%	94.68%	-70.10%	55.14%	46.44%	5.47%	-18.66%	6.64%	56.50%	-24.53%	95.93%	62.78%	-10.80%	21.44%	-34.87%	13.71%	
(a) Recoveries of Loans	2.49	3.23	3.94	7.58	9.81	15.75	44.22	18.90	21.79	24.12	23.42	43.11	23.32	33.06	31.06	38.45	42.41	47.57	71.00	
% Growth		29.66%	21.84%	92.52%	29.38%	60.57%	180.75%	-57.26%	15.28%	10.71%	-2.90%	84.07%	-45.90%	41.77%	-6.05%	23.79%	10.30%	12.17%	49.25%	
(b) Other Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
% Growth		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

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Sources	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	2010-	2011-	2012-	2013-	2014-	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	2019-	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	BE
(c) Borrowing and Other Liabilities	1569.45	2705.80	2181.44	3019.94	5884.09	1746.61	2689.98	3984.98	4201.23	3410.79	3639.60	5689.50	4303.11	8443.88	13767.85	12270.29	14880.75	9688.85		11000.00
% Growth		72.40%	-19.38%	38.44%	94.84%	-70.32%	54.01%	48.14%	5.43%	-18.81%	6.71%	56.32%	-24.37%	96.23%	63.05%	-10.88%	21.27%	-34.89%		13.53%
5. Total Receipts (1+4)	6066.96	7645.81	7823.15	9688.02	14357.77	11772.19	14760.55	17209.76	19341.47	22216.03	26082.47	30502.17	30463.22	40041.50	54437.27	59362.67	67704.28	65888.13		85429.00
% Growth		26.02%	2.32%	23.84%	48.20%	-18.01%	25.38%	16.59%	12.39%	14.86%	17.40%	16.95%	-0.13%	31.44%	35.95%	9.05%	14.05%	-2.68%		29.66%
6. Non-Plan Expenditure	4072.59	5608.68	5714.21	6082.64	9295.10	7760.26	8806.77	10126.75	12608.90	13420.52	15138.81	18064.16	19277.06	21296.12	23150.20	25097.46	31736.23	29822.59		33145.37
% Growth		37.72%	1.88%	6.45%	52.81%	-16.51%	13.49%	14.99%	24.51%	6.44%	12.80%	19.32%	6.71%	10.47%	8.71%	8.41%	26.45%	-6.03%		11.14%
7. On Revenue Account of Which	3538.25	4483.27	4314.95	4995.73	6352.39	6632.25	7852.09	9063.70	11369.76	11940.92	13345.30	15656.61	17184.41	19358.98	20759.81	22895.38	28427.24	26647.69		29145.85
% Growth		26.71%	-3.75%	15.78%	27.16%	4.41%	18.39%	15.43%	25.44%	5.02%	11.76%	17.32%	9.76%	12.65%	7.24%	10.29%	24.16%	-6.26%		9.37%
(a) Interest Payments	567.81	1418.95	1182.32	1141.32	1419.55	1613.38	1758.03	1886.88	2307.45	2227.54	2267.08	2391.25	2614.44	2929.15	3320.08	4172.25	4661.68	4851.97		5187.07
% Growth		149.90%	-16.68%	-3.47%	24.38%	13.65%	8.97%	7.33%	22.29%	-3.46%	1.78%	5.48%	9.33%	12.04%	13.35%	25.67%	11.73%	4.08%		6.91%
(b) Salary	1594.96	1752.71	1926.05	2116.54	2325.87	2517.68	2994.58	3800.67	5125.38	5434.06	6150.05	6446.02	6934.16	7381.55	8177.92	8888.99	10789.67	12091.42		13270.23
% Growth		9.89%	9.89%	9.89%	9.89%	8.25%	18.54%	27.34%	34.85%	6.02%	13.18%	4.81%	7.57%	6.45%	10.79%	8.69%	21.38%	12.06%		9.75%
(c) Pension	515.31	519.51	560.39	620.09	657.16	678.97	818.32	988.40	1680.83	2081.10	2296.69	2931.19	3484.31	3465.32	3990.01	4135.29	5913.24	5991.48		5761.92
% Growth		0.81%	7.87%	10.65%	5.98%	3.32%	20.52%	20.78%	70.06%	23.81%	10.36%	27.63%	18.87%	-0.55%	15.14%	3.64%	42.99%	1.32%		-3.83%
8. On Capital Account of Which	534.34	1125.41	1399.27	1086.91	2942.71	1128.01	954.68	1063.05	1239.14	1479.60	1793.51	2407.55	2092.65	1937.14	2390.39	2202.07	3308.99	3174.90		3999.52
% Growth		110.62%	24.33%	-22.32%	170.74%	-61.67%	-15.37%	11.35%	16.57%	19.40%	21.22%	34.24%	-13.08%	-7.43%	23.40%	-7.88%	50.27%	-4.05%		25.97%
(a) Internal Debt of the State	13.97	127.12	426.63	801.88	129.89	674.05	572.43	724.69	1067.61	1063.17	1484.31	2044.54	1858.17	1721.71	2079.42	1920.39	2788.46	2893.42		3671.57
% Growth		809.90%	235.60%	87.96%	-83.80%	418.94%	-15.08%	26.60%	47.32%	-0.42%	39.61%	37.74%	-9.12%	-7.34%	20.78%	-7.65%	45.20%	3.76%		26.89%
(b) Loans and Adv. from GOI	191.19	858.38	881.31		151.19	162.04	174.94	138.71	122.60	236.25	154.71	138.52	138.75	158.17	166.51	157.50	161.04	166.68		172.80
% Growth		348.96%	2.67%	-100.00%	#DIV/0!	7.18%	7.96%	-20.71%	-11.61%	92.70%	-34.51%	-10.46%	0.17%	14.00%	5.27%	-5.41%	2.25%	3.50%		3.67%

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Sources	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	2010-	2011-	2012-	2013-	2014-	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	2019-	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	BE
(c) Capital Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	0.02	25.61	35.82	21.00	43.33	47.88	67.38	15.81	22.82	72.23	47.04	270.69	42.30	40.00	
% Growth		0.00%	-95.45%	0.00%	0.00%	-99.06%	0.00%	39.87%	-41.37%	106.33%	10.50%	40.73%	-76.53%	44.30%	216.52%	-34.87%	475.40%	-84.37%	-5.44%	
(d) Loans and Advances	329.18	139.90	91.32	285.03	2659.48	291.90	181.70	163.83	27.93	136.84	106.61	157.11	79.91	34.44	72.23	77.15	88.80	72.50	115.15	
% Growth		-57.50%	-34.73%	212.12%	833.06%	-89.02%	-37.75%	-9.84%	-82.95%	389.94%	-22.09%	47.37%	-49.14%	-56.90%	109.73%	6.81%	15.11%	-18.35%	58.82%	
9. Plan Expenditure	1994.37	2037.13	2108.94	3605.38	5062.68	4011.92	5953.78	7083.01	6732.57	8795.51	10943.67	12438.01	11186.16	18745.38	34265.21	35968.05	36065.53	52283.63		
% Growth		2.14%	3.52%	70.96%	40.42%	-20.75%	48.40%	18.97%	-4.95%	30.64%	24.42%	13.65%	-10.06%	67.58%	66.91%	9.52%	4.97%	0.27%	44.97%	
(a) On Revenue Account	1261.87	1026.20	1091.00	1980.18	2138.43	2431.69	2979.88	3813.20	3758.48	6008.81	7646.29	7743.26	6287.48	12435.92	15793.03	22193.66	22523.17	23983.03	36657.15	
% Growth		-18.68%	6.31%	81.50%	7.99%	13.71%	22.54%	27.96%	-1.44%	59.74%	27.36%	1.27%	-18.80%	97.79%	27.00%	40.53%	1.48%	6.48%	52.85%	
(b) of which, Grants for creation of Capital Assets											244.77	1174.38		3652.09			5210.54	0.00	8169.06	
% Growth		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	379.78%	-100.00%	0.00%	-100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
(c) On Capital Account	732.50	1010.93	1017.94	1625.20	2924.25	1580.24	2973.90	3269.81	2974.09	2791.70	3297.38	4694.74	4898.68	6309.46	15494.05	12071.56	13444.88	12082.50	15626.48	
% Growth		38.01%	0.69%	59.66%	79.93%	-45.96%	88.19%	9.95%	-9.04%	-6.13%	18.11%	42.38%	4.34%	28.80%	145.57%	-22.09%	11.38%	-10.13%	29.33%	
10. Total Expenditure (6+9)	6066.96	7645.81	7823.15	9688.02	14357.77	11772.19	14760.55	17209.76	19341.47	22216.03	26082.47	30502.17	30463.22	40041.50	54437.27	59362.67	67704.28	65888.13	85429.00	
% Growth		26.02%	2.32%	23.84%	48.20%	-18.01%	25.38%	16.59%	12.39%	14.86%	17.40%	16.95%	-0.13%	31.44%	35.95%	9.05%	14.05%	-2.68%	29.66%	
(a) Revenue Expenditure (7+9a)	4800.12	5509.48	5405.95	6975.91	8490.82	9063.94	10831.97	12876.90	15128.24	17944.73	20991.58	23399.87	23471.89	31794.90	36552.83	45089.04	50950.41	50630.73	65803.00	
% Growth		14.78%	-1.88%	29.04%	21.72%	6.75%	19.51%	18.88%	17.48%	18.62%	16.98%	11.47%	0.31%	35.46%	14.96%	23.35%	13.00%	-0.63%	29.97%	
(b) Capital Expenditure (8+9b)	1266.85	2136.34	2417.20	2712.11	5866.96	2708.25	3928.58	4332.86	4213.23	4271.30	5090.89	7102.30	6991.33	8246.60	17884.44	14273.63	16753.88	15257.40	19626.00	

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Sources	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	2010-	2011-	2012-	2013-	2014-	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	2019-	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	BE
% Growth		68.63%	13.15%	12.20%	116.32%	-53.84%	45.06%	10.29%	-2.76%	1.38%	19.19%	39.51%	-1.56%	17.95%	116.87%	-20.19%	17.38%	-8.93%		28.63%
11. Revenue Deficit (10a-1)	305.10	572.70	-231.82	315.41	26.94	-945.88	-1194.38	-328.98	9.78	-836.39	-1427.87	-1369.68	-2664.90	230.34	-4085.53	-1964.89	-1805.62	-5520.97		-8555.00
% of GDP	0.93	1.31	-0.44	0.53	0.04	-1.41	-1.42	-0.37	0.01	-0.72	-0.95	-0.78	-1.41	0.11	-1.98	-0.83	-0.65	-1.79		-2.49
12. Effective Revenue Deficit (11-9b) *	305.10	572.70	-231.82	315.41	26.94	-945.88	-1194.38	-328.98	9.78	-836.39	-1672.64	-2544.06	-2664.90	-3421.75	-4085.53	-1964.89	-7016.16	-5520.97		-16724.06
% of GDP	0.93	1.31	-0.44	0.53	0.04	-1.41	-1.42	-0.37	0.01	-0.72	-1.11	-1.46	-1.41	-1.57	-1.98	-0.83	-2.54	-1.79		-4.87
13. Fiscal Deficit (10-(1+4a+4b+8a+8b))	1364.29	1720.30	873.49	2218.06	5603.00	910.52	1942.61	3121.58	3011.01	2111.36	2000.58	3506.44	2306.19	6564.00	11521.92	10192.41	11931.25	6628.76		7155.63
% of GDP	4.15	3.92	1.65	3.71	9.20	1.36	2.31	3.56	2.99	1.83	1.33	2.01	1.22	3.00	5.58	4.31	4.32	2.16		2.09
14. Primary Deficit (13-7a)	796.48	301.35	-308.83	1076.73	4183.46	-702.86	184.58	1234.70	703.56	-116.18	-266.50	1115.19	-308.25	3634.85	8201.84	6020.15	7269.57	1776.78		1968.56
% of GDP	2.42	0.69	-0.58	1.80	6.87	-1.05	0.22	1.41	0.70	-0.10	-0.18	0.64	-0.16	1.66	3.97	2.55	2.63	0.58		0.57
GSDP	32876.64	43835.51	52813.87	59757.72	60900.54	66934.75	83949.59	87793.93	100620.68	115535.14	150917.59	174723.69	188566.71	218525.17	206612.80	236249.72	276242.89	307580.73		343125.69
% of Non-Plan Expenditure	67.13	73.36	73.04	62.79	64.74	65.92	59.66	58.84	65.19	60.41	58.04	59.22	63.28	53.19	42.53	42.28	46.87	45.26		38.80
% of Salary of Non-Plan	39.16	31.25	33.71	34.80	25.02	32.44	33.89	37.53	40.65	40.49	40.62	35.68	35.97	34.66	35.33	35.42	34.00	40.54		40.04
% of Interest Payment of Non-Plan	9.36	18.56	15.11	11.78	9.89	13.70	11.91	10.96	11.93	10.03	8.69	7.84	8.58	7.32	6.10	7.03	6.89	7.36		6.07
% of Pension of Non-Plan	8.49	6.79	7.16	6.40	4.58	5.77	5.54	5.74	8.69	9.37	8.81	9.61	11.44	8.65	7.33	6.97	8.73	9.09		6.74

Appendix 26: Statement Showing State-Wise Distribution of Net Proceeds of Union Taxes and Duties For Actual 2018-19

(In ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Share (per cent)*	Corporation Tax (0020)	Income Tax @ (0021)	Wealth Tax @ (0032)	Central GST (0005)	Customs (0037)	Union Excise Duty (0038)	Other Taxes & Duties (0045)	Total (4 to 10)	Share (per cent)*	Service Tax (0044)	Grand Total (11+13)	States' Share Devoled as per RE 2018-19	Difference of 2018-19 (Actual-RE) adjustable in RE 2019-20 (14-15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.305	10487.80	7296.75	0.42	8272.67	1833.15	1163.38	17.89	29072.06	4.398	119.94	29192.00	31726.05	-2534.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.370	3337.58	2322.08	0.13	2632.65	583.37	370.23	5.69	9251.73	1.431	39.03	9290.76	10097.48	-806.72
3	Assam	3.311	8066.22	5611.97	0.32	6362.56	1409.89	894.76	13.76	22359.48	3.371	91.93	22451.41	24400.26	-1948.85
4	Bihar	9.665	23545.77	16381.67	0.94	18572.68	4115.54	2611.86	40.16	65268.62	9.787	266.91	65535.53	71223.86	-5688.33
5	Chhattisgarh	3.080	7503.46	5220.44	0.30	5918.66	1311.52	832.34	12.80	20799.52	3.166	86.34	20885.86	22699.03	-1813.17
6	Goa	0.378	920.88	640.69	0.04	726.38	160.96	102.15	1.57	2552.67	0.379	10.34	2563.01	2785.45	-222.44
7	Gujarat	3.084	7513.21	5227.22	0.30	5926.35	1313.23	833.42	12.82	20826.55	3.172	86.51	20913.06	22728.59	-1815.53
8	Haryana	1.084	2640.83	1837.32	0.11	2083.06	461.59	292.94	4.50	7320.35	1.091	29.75	7350.10	7988.02	-637.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.713	1737.00	1208.50	0.07	1370.13	303.61	192.68	2.96	4814.95	0.722	19.69	4834.64	5254.29	-419.65
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1.854	4516.70	3142.43	0.18	3562.73	789.47	501.02	7.70	12520.23	0.000	0.00	12520.23	13594.35	-1074.12
11	Jharkhand	3.139	7647.20	5320.44	0.31	6032.04	1336.65	848.28	13.04	21197.96	3.198	87.21	21285.17	23132.79	-1847.62
12	Karnataka	4.713	11481.76	7988.29	0.46	9056.70	2006.88	1273.64	19.58	31827.31	4.822	131.50	31958.81	34733.09	-2774.28
13	Kerala	2.500	6090.47	4237.37	0.24	4804.11	1064.55	675.60	10.39	16882.73	2.526	68.89	16951.62	18422.94	-1471.32
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.548	18388.36	12793.46	0.73	14504.56	3214.08	2039.77	31.36	50972.32	7.727	210.73	51183.05	55626.18	-4443.13
15	Maharashtra	5.521	13450.20	9357.80	0.54	10609.39	2350.95	1491.99	22.94	37283.81	5.674	154.74	37438.55	40688.70	-3250.15

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Sl. No.	State	Share (per cent)*	Corporation Tax (0020)	Income Tax @ (0021)	Wealth Tax @ (0032)	Central GST (0005)	Customs (0037)	Union Excise Duty (0038)	Other Taxes & Duties (0045)	Total (4 to 10)	Share (per cent)*	Service Tax (0044)	Grand Total (11+13)	States' Share Devoled as per RE 2018-19	Difference of 2018-19 (Actual-RE) adjustable in RE 2019-20 (14-15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	Manipur	0.617	1503.13	1045.78	0.06	1185.65	262.73	166.74	2.56	4166.65	0.623	16.99	4183.64	4546.78	-363.14
17	Meghalaya	0.642	1564.03	1088.16	0.06	1233.69	273.38	173.49	2.67	4335.48	0.650	17.73	4353.21	4731.06	-377.85
18	Mizoram	0.460	1120.65	779.68	0.05	883.96	195.88	124.31	1.91	3106.44	0.464	12.65	3119.09	3389.80	-270.71
19	Nagaland	0.498	1213.22	844.08	0.05	956.98	212.06	134.58	2.07	3363.04	0.503	13.72	3376.76	3669.84	-293.08
20	Odisha	4.642	11308.79	7867.95	0.45	8920.27	1976.65	1254.45	19.29	31347.85	4.744	129.38	31477.23	34209.65	-2732.42
21	Punjab	1.577	3841.87	2672.93	0.15	3030.43	671.52	426.17	6.55	10649.62	1.589	43.33	10692.95	11621.03	-928.08
22	Rajasthan	5.495	13386.86	9313.74	0.54	10559.43	2339.88	1484.97	22.83	37108.25	5.647	154.00	37262.25	40497.05	-3234.80
23	Sikkim	0.367	894.08	622.05	0.04	705.24	156.27	99.18	1.53	2478.39	0.369	10.06	2488.45	2704.41	-215.96
24	Tamil Nadu	4.023	9800.79	6818.77	0.39	7730.77	1713.07	1087.17	16.72	27167.68	4.104	111.92	27279.60	29647.60	-2368.00
25	Telangana	2.437	5936.99	4130.59	0.24	4683.04	1037.72	658.57	10.13	16457.28	2.499	68.15	16525.43	17960.01	-1434.58
26	Tripura	0.642	1564.03	1088.16	0.06	1233.69	273.38	173.49	2.67	4335.48	0.648	17.67	4353.15	4730.99	-377.84
27	Uttar Pradesh	17.959	43751.53	30439.56	1.75	34510.78	7647.29	4853.23	74.62	121278.76	18.205	496.48	121775.24	132345.15	-10569.91
28	Uttarakhand	1.052	2562.87	1783.08	0.10	2021.57	447.96	284.29	4.37	7104.24	1.068	29.13	7133.37	7752.54	-619.17
29	West Bengal	7.324	17842.65	12413.79	0.71	14074.11	3118.70	1979.23	30.43	49459.62	7.423	202.44	49662.06	53972.66	-4310.60
	TOTAL	100.00	243618.93	169494.75	9.74	192164.28	42581.93	27023.93	415.51	675309.07	100.00	2727.16	678036.23	736879.65	-58843.42

* As per accepted recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the States' share has been fixed at 42% of the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes. @ Income Tax includes Securities Transaction Tax (STT)

Appendix 27: Statement Showing State-Wise Distribution of Net Proceeds of Union Taxes and Duties For RE 2019-20

(In ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Share (per cent)*	Corporation Tax (0020)	Income Tax@ (0021)	Wealth Tax (0032)	Central GST (0005)	Customs (0037)	Union Excise Duty (0038)	Total (4 to 9)	Share (per cent)	Service Tax (0044)	Grand Total (10+12)	Difference of 2018-19 (Actual-RE) adjustable in RE 2019-20	Grand Total (13 + 14)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.305	9535.95	8672.52	-0.32	9272.33	1991.73	1282.68	30754.89	4.398	21.55	30776.44	-2534.05	28242.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.370	3034.67	2759.90	-0.10	2950.78	633.84	408.19	9787.28	1.431	7.01	9794.29	-806.72	8987.57
3	Assam	3.311	7334.16	6670.08	-0.24	7131.40	1531.85	986.52	23653.77	3.371	16.52	23670.29	-1948.85	21721.44
4	Bihar	9.665	21408.83	19470.35	-0.71	20816.98	4471.55	2879.70	69046.70	9.787	47.96	69094.66	-5688.33	63406.33
5	Chhattisgarh	3.080	6822.47	6204.73	-0.23	6633.86	1424.98	917.69	22003.50	3.166	15.51	22019.01	-1813.17	20205.84
6	Goa	0.378	837.30	761.49	-0.03	814.16	174.88	112.63	2700.43	0.379	1.86	2702.29	-222.44	2479.85
7	Gujarat	3.084	6831.33	6212.79	-0.23	6642.48	1426.83	918.88	22032.08	3.172	15.54	22047.62	-1815.53	20232.09
8	Haryana	1.084	2401.16	2183.74	-0.08	2334.78	501.52	322.98	7744.10	1.091	5.35	7749.45	-637.92	7111.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.713	1579.36	1436.35	-0.05	1535.70	329.87	212.44	5093.67	0.722	3.54	5097.21	-419.65	4677.56
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1.854	4106.77	3734.92	-0.14	3993.24	857.76	552.40	13244.95	0.000	0.00	13244.95	-1074.12	12170.83
11	Jharkhand	3.139	6953.16	6323.58	-0.23	6760.94	1452.27	935.27	22424.99	3.198	15.67	22440.66	-1847.62	20593.04
12	Karnataka	4.713	10439.71	9494.44	-0.35	10151.11	2180.49	1404.25	33669.65	4.822	23.63	33693.28	-2774.28	30919.00
13	Kerala	2.500	5537.72	5036.30	-0.18	5384.63	1156.64	744.88	17859.99	2.526	12.38	17872.37	-1471.32	16401.05
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.548	16719.48	15205.61	-0.56	16257.28	3492.12	2248.94	53922.87	7.727	37.87	53960.74	-4443.13	49517.61
15	Maharashtra	5.521	12229.50	11122.17	-0.41	11891.42	2554.31	1644.99	39441.98	5.674	27.81	39469.79	-3250.15	36219.64

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Sl. No.	State	Share (per cent)*	Corporation Tax (0020)	Income Tax@ (0021)	Wealth Tax (0032)	Central GST (0005)	Customs (0037)	Union Excise Duty (0038)	Total (4 to 9)	Share (per cent)	Service Tax (0044)	Grand Total (10+12)	Difference of 2018-19 (Actual-RE) adjustable in RE 2019-20	Grand Total (13 + 14)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	Manipur	0.617	1366.71	1242.96	-0.04	1328.93	285.46	183.84	4407.86	0.623	3.05	4410.91	-363.14	4047.77
17	Meghalaya	0.642	1422.09	1293.32	-0.05	1382.77	297.02	191.29	4586.44	0.650	3.19	4589.63	-377.85	4211.78
18	Mizoram	0.460	1018.94	926.68	-0.03	990.77	212.82	137.06	3286.24	0.464	2.27	3288.51	-270.71	3017.80
19	Nagaland	0.498	1103.11	1003.23	-0.04	1072.62	230.40	148.38	3557.70	0.503	2.46	3560.16	-293.08	3267.08
20	Odisha	4.642	10282.44	9351.41	-0.34	9998.18	2147.64	1383.09	33162.42	4.744	23.25	33185.67	-2732.42	30453.25
21	Punjab	1.577	3493.19	3176.90	-0.12	3396.62	729.61	469.87	11266.07	1.589	7.79	11273.86	-928.08	10345.78
22	Rajasthan	5.495	12171.91	11069.80	-0.40	11835.42	2542.29	1637.25	39256.27	5.647	27.67	39283.94	-3234.80	36049.14
23	Sikkim	0.367	812.94	739.33	-0.03	790.46	169.79	109.35	2621.84	0.369	1.81	2623.65	-215.96	2407.69
24	Tamil Nadu	4.023	8911.30	8104.42	-0.30	8664.95	1861.26	1198.66	28740.29	4.104	20.11	28760.40	-2368.00	26392.40
25	Telangana	2.437	5398.17	4909.39	-0.18	5248.94	1127.49	726.11	17409.92	2.499	12.25	17422.17	-1434.58	15987.59
26	Tripura	0.642	1422.09	1293.32	-0.05	1382.77	297.02	191.29	4586.44	0.648	3.18	4589.62	-377.84	4211.78
27	Uttar Pradesh	17.959	39780.77	36178.79	-1.33	38681.03	8308.81	5350.92	128298.99	18.205	89.22	128388.21	-10569.91	117818.30
28	Uttarakhand	1.052	2330.27	2119.28	-0.08	2265.85	486.71	313.45	7515.48	1.068	5.23	7520.71	-619.17	6901.54
29	West Bengal	7.324	16223.31	14754.36	-0.54	15774.81	3388.48	2182.20	52322.62	7.423	36.38	52359.00	-4310.60	48048.40
TOTAL		100.00	221508.81	201452.16	-7.39	215385.21	46265.44	29795.20	714399.43	100.00	490.06	714889.49	-58843.42	656046.07

* As per accepted recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the States' share has been fixed at 42% of the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes. @ Income Tax includes Securities Transaction Tax (STT).

Appendix 28: Statement Showing State-Wise Distribution of Net Proceeds of Union Taxes and Duties For BE 2020-21

(In ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Share (per cent)*	Corporation Tax (0020)	Income Tax @ (0021)	Wealth Tax @ (0032)	Central GST (0005)	Customs (0037)	Union Excise Duty (0038)	Service Tax (0044)	Grand Total (4 to 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.111	9916.22	9220.31	-0.33	9757.50	2012.13	1314.66	17.19	32237.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.760	4245.33	3947.40	-0.14	4177.38	861.43	562.83	7.36	13801.59
3	Assam	3.131	7552.34	7022.33	-0.25	7431.46	1532.47	1001.26	13.09	24552.70
4	Bihar	10.061	24268.32	22565.20	-0.80	23879.88	4924.35	3217.41	42.08	78896.44
5	Chhattisgarh	3.418	8244.62	7666.02	-0.27	8112.66	1672.94	1093.04	14.29	26803.30
6	Goa	0.386	931.08	865.74	-0.03	916.17	188.93	123.44	1.61	3026.94
7	Gujarat	3.398	8196.38	7621.16	-0.27	8065.18	1663.15	1086.65	14.21	26646.46
8	Haryana	1.082	2609.91	2426.75	-0.09	2568.14	529.58	346.01	4.52	8484.82
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.799	1927.28	1792.03	-0.06	1896.43	391.07	255.51	3.34	6265.60
10	Jharkhand	3.313	7991.35	7430.52	-0.26	7863.44	1621.55	1059.46	13.85	25979.91
11	Karnataka	3.646	8794.58	8177.39	-0.29	8653.82	1784.53	1165.95	15.25	28591.23
12	Kerala	1.943	4686.75	4357.83	-0.15	4611.73	951.00	621.35	8.13	15236.64
13	Madhya Pradesh	7.886	19021.97	17687.02	-0.62	18717.50	3859.80	2521.86	32.98	61840.51
14	Maharashtra	6.135	14798.35	13759.81	-0.49	14561.48	3002.77	1961.91	25.66	48109.49
15	Manipur	0.718	1731.90	1610.36	-0.06	1704.18	351.43	229.61	3.00	5630.42
16	Meghalaya	0.765	1845.27	1715.77	-0.06	1815.73	374.43	244.64	3.20	5998.98
17	Mizoram	0.506	1220.53	1134.88	-0.04	1201.00	247.66	161.81	2.12	3967.96
18	Nagaland	0.573	1382.14	1285.15	-0.04	1360.02	280.46	183.24	2.40	4493.37
19	Odisha	4.629	11165.70	10382.10	-0.37	10986.98	2265.66	1480.31	19.36	36299.74
20	Punjab	1.788	4312.87	4010.20	-0.14	4243.83	875.14	571.78	7.48	14021.16
21	Rajasthan	5.979	14422.06	13409.93	-0.47	14191.21	2926.42	1912.02	25.00	46886.17
22	Sikkim	0.388	935.90	870.22	-0.03	920.92	189.91	124.08	1.62	3042.62
23	Tamil Nadu	4.189	10104.36	9395.25	-0.33	9942.63	2050.31	1339.60	17.52	32849.34

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Sl. No.	State	Share (per cent)*	Corporation Tax (0020)	Income Tax @ (0021)	Wealth Tax @ (0032)	Central GST (0005)	Customs (0037)	Union Excise Duty (0038)	Service Tax (0044)	Grand Total (4 to 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Telangana	2.133	5145.05	4783.97	-0.17	5062.70	1044.00	682.11	8.92	16726.58
25	Tripura	0.709	1710.19	1590.17	-0.06	1682.82	347.02	226.73	2.97	5559.84
26	Uttar Pradesh	17.931	43251.70	40216.34	-1.42	42559.40	8776.32	5734.15	74.99	140611.48
27	Uttarakhand	1.104	2662.98	2476.09	-0.09	2620.35	540.35	353.05	4.62	8657.35
28	West Bengal	7.519	18136.72	16863.90	-0.60	17846.42	3680.17	2404.50	31.44	58962.55
	TOTAL	100.00	241211.85	224283.84	-7.93	237350.96	48944.98	31978.97	418.20	784180.87

* As per accepted recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission, the States' share has been fixed at 41% of the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes. @ Income Tax includes Securities Transaction Tax (STT).

Appendix 29: Estimate of some important characteristics by State for the year

(Value figures in Rs. Lakhs, others in Number)

Characteristics	All Industries					
	2005-06		2011-2012		2017-18 (P)	
	All India	Jharkhand	All India	Jharkhand	All India	Jharkhand
1. Number Of Factories	140160	1590	217554	2556	237684	2866
2. Fixed Capital	60694028	1879988	194955088	6742579	329341000	10547093
3. Working Capital	18446260	228918	58879446	1192981	64411890	801648
4. Invested Capital	90157861	2482824	284009510	8479558	446846553	12682788
5. Outstanding Loans	35150737	577717	92438166	1593384	133880064	2470714
6. Number of Workers	7136097	113591	10438365	135795	12224402	153026
7. Total Persons Engaged	9111680	148300	13429956	196793	15614598	192282
8. Wages to Workers	3766366	125161	9985579	228400	19280076	398932
9. Total Emolumnets	7400820	225760	21473349	516062	41835726	754377
10. Prov. Fund and Other Welfare Exp.	1469551	48007	3348831	104204	5618827	175073
11. Fuels Consumed	9662969	359742	24243842	1374732	34979770	1682564
12. Materials Consumed	120428441	1920950	374191914	5576200	512505377	7710725
13. Total Inputs	154365843	2759093	479866558	8285568	660681736	11138310
14. Products & By-products	169755185	3778186	503209031	9331111	710700475	13008659
15. Value of Output	190835548	4163373	577602354	10305316	808167115	14145906
16. Depreciation	5283286	152478	14065505	340872	23672523	673144
17. Net Value Added	31186419	1251802	83670291	1678877	123812856	2334453
18. Rent Paid	529948	5664	1619529	26791	2147363	39451
19. Interest Paid	3339801	58099	12065632	286522	18768379	490080
20. Rent Received	145506	2050	265627	6642	356645	6898
21. Interest Received	308173	7395	1733854	12578	2670467	25338
22. Net Income	27316670	1188039	69985130	1365564	105924226	1837158
23. Net Fixed Capital Formation	7324388	247653	20316875	1496640	9433274	-524314
24. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	12607674	400131	34382380	1837512	33105797	148830

Contd...

Characteristics	All Industries					
	2005-06		2011-2012		2017-18 (P)	
	All India	Jharkhand	All India	Jharkhand	All India	Jharkhand
25. Addition in Stock of						
(a) Materials, Fuels etc.	2178056	50219	634180	124178	6440856	173514
(b) Semi-Finished Goods	853964	42550	1745512	46299	1296350	-68353
(c) Finished Goods	1517008	27016	3941076	153533	2468322	-88519
(d) Total	4549027	119785	6320768	324010	10205527	16642
26. Gross Capital Formation	17156701	519916	40703148	2161522	43311325	165471
27. Profits	18446298	914271	45162950	745298	58469673	907709

Appendix 30: Principal Characteristics By Major States in ASI 2017-2018 (P)

(Arranged in Descending Order of Net Value Added)

(Value Figures in Rs. Lakh & Others in Number)

States	Factories	Fixed Capital	Productive Capital	Invested Capital	Workers	Total Persons Engaged	Wages to Workers	Total Emoluments	Total Input	Total Output	Depreciation	Net Value Added	Rent Paid	Interest Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maharashtra	26393	35844136	47559377	53725099	1414565	2007794	2836521	7534324	94108687	120598963	3490707	22999569	429425	2272969
Gujarat	26586	69103199	73731399	88150992	1403204	1826748	2239676	5085110	113961687	135865018	3772632	18130698	178626	3309927
Tamil Nadu	37787	27754189	38986490	40448082	2095223	2523483	2907651	5752881	69972582	86393305	2706733	13713990	278027	1748595
Karnataka	13518	19018695	24563385	26857251	828689	1065346	1573476	3323933	42675431	52893736	1496452	8721853	220973	985068
Uttar Pradesh	15830	13845026	17634483	21692859	839121	1070841	1149121	2654962	43030986	51537266	1145568	7360712	136927	1252300
Haryana	8891	11801700	15369734	17973079	674373	858313	1056017	2518243	43119172	50694952	120775	6368005	169173	655259
Uttarakhand	2998	5842010	7804143	8054019	339694	426587	469525	963719	18699271	23618499	530907	4388321	27787	318175
Rajasthan	9212	10937405	14396163	15286579	432434	556103	677401	1477445	24566473	29742609	930119	4246017	84137	717972
Madhya Pradesh	4533	15416401	16577799	19274964	281063	378022	432998	1007889	20824573	25723104	906731	3991800	37513	749324
Telangana	15263	8101026	12681281	12123370	669220	794520	854284	1579695	17523289	22222983	767956	3931738	59237	443777
West Bengal	9534	11743291	14026860	16923715	516740	663751	781597	1529343	27391759	31896207	805336	3699113	112159	727412
Andhra Pradesh	16296	17359581	18793264	22909166	486846	597292	816315	1413502	26499187	31121259	1028702	3593370	64744	746800
Himachal Pradesh	2671	4534824	5828268	5849113	146633	205781	237723	624412	7966319	11291885	361190	2964376	26668	231310
Odisha	3066	33907302	30373705	37714048	229036	279496	506918	923326	18895455	22996998	1403094	2698449	31972	1714200
Punjab	12726	4725230	8180831	8660706	569266	708232	704126	1287757	18056120	21210410	474844	2679446	42976	428878
Jharkhand	2866	10547093	11348741	12682788	153026	192282	398932	754377	11138310	14145906	673144	2334453	39451	490080
Kerala	7649	4346595	6290710	6169720	241789	310326	398162	728747	14173049	16407298	296340	1937909	29699	205148
Dadra & N Haveli	1355	3016960	2054929	4033945	93928	119591	139588	302699	9138745	10831498	219133	1473620	9288	463284
Chattisgarh	3352	11276704	11650781	13233410	147310	185805	310328	601571	10604081	12560528	506905	1449542	55329	805927

Contd...

States	Factories	Fixed Capital	Productive Capital	Invested Capital	Workers	Total Persons Engaged	Wages to Workers	Total Emoluments	Total Input	Total Output	Depreciation	Net Value Added	Rent Paid	Interest Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Goa	715	1055445	2452079	1840228	51377	76214	115832	307252	3499376	5044696	133597	1411722	11784	52281
Assam	4538	2733666	3639827	3660320	180489	217155	142725	287817	5154627	6732046	213143	1364876	13247	77162
Sikkim	82	705218	1010273	890869	15069	19659	28768	67252	694393	1836037	77539	1064105	1513	2724
Daman & Diu	1745	1149170	2279073	1772332	89854	115040	123349	282751	3470568	4364063	127678	765817	24695	87474
Jammu & Kashmir	1019	920266	1438118	1361994	58005	73498	66571	137584	2566395	3288427	81236	640797	4122	53636
Bihar	3461	1997672	2298576	2642616	104057	121772	92819	164551	5242202	6002667	120058	640408	4995	76911
Delhi	3432	641472	1151644	1303627	68630	102248	114705	293025	4027708	4655142	71653	555781	41950	80495
Puducherry	681	447633	878077	785802	39738	51816	59036	139324	2571814	3069202	60198	437190	5972	25228
Meghalaya	133	361974	431938	495077	10758	12689	13586	28240	404219	568899	42279	122400	658	33370
Chandigarh (U.T.)	233	103779	163242	162600	5414	9424	12254	35641	415725	486470	8855	61891	2294	6469
Tripura	607	45161	63498	76863	23393	26632	9528	13734	120572	155929	4878	30480	608	4231
Nagaland	186	20764	39428	32133	5207	5983	2927	3820	39617	54104	1320	13167	246	236
Arunachal Pradesh	117	19343	35976	33113	2671	3298	2393	4089	84207	99998	3585	12206	1097	651
Manipur	191	15929	17968	22625	7334	8532	4810	6036	31824	42083	1883	8376	41	1053
A & N. Island	18	2142	833	3449	249	324	419	676	13314	14328	354	659	28	52
All India	237684	329341000	393752890	446846553	12224402	15614598	19280076	41835726	660681736	808167115	23672523	123812856	2147363	18768379

Appendix 31 : Estimated (000) number of persons by age and gender for each State/UT

State /UT	Rural																				
	estimated (000) persons of age																				
	0-4 Years			5-14 Years			15-29 Years			15-59 Years			15 Yrs. & above			all ages					
M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
Andhra Pradesh	1089	883	1971	2331	2243	4575	3714	3921	7635	9613	10708	20321	11847	12826	24673	15266	15952	0	31219		
Arunachal Pradesh	32	23	55	111	93	203	154	97	251	360	296	655	378	306	684	520	421	0	942		
Assam	840	713	1554	2501	1853	4355	3040	3083	6123	7977	7653	15630	8954	8416	17370	12294	10982	2	23279		
Bihar	4379	4331	8711	11453	9011	20469	12887	10735	23623	26729	24265	50995	30127	26884	57011	45959	40226	6	86191		
Chhattisgarh	668	742	1409	2247	1813	4060	2817	2623	5440	6641	6250	12892	7395	7033	14428	10310	9588	0	19898		
Delhi	15	26	41	99	28	127	68	56	123	150	115	265	156	131	287	270	185	0	455		
Goa	12	14	26	28	32	61	64	58	122	162	171	333	190	206	396	231	252	0	483		
Gujrat	1137	1210	2347	3027	2243	5270	4660	3727	8387	10523	9610	20135	12028	11098	23138	16193	14551	11	30755		
Hariyana	859	634	1492	1690	1519	3208	2685	2208	4892	5522	4922	10444	6222	5757	11980	8771	7910	0	16680		
Himachal Pradesh	185	186	371	489	438	927	709	752	1461	1874	2065	3940	2290	2493	4784	2964	3118	0	6082		
Jammu & Kashmir	306	296	601	768	701	1468	1200	1005	2205	2675	2466	5141	3034	2766	5801	4108	3763	0	7870		
Jharkhand	1198	1191	2389	2757	2384	5155	3227	3042	6269	6877	6678	13555	7949	7618	15567	11905	11192	14	23111		
Karnataka	1217	1274	2491	2947	2554	5501	4404	4156	8560	11174	11145	22319	12958	13277	26235	17123	17105	0	34227		
Kerala	558	539	1097	1304	1224	2527	1652	1803	3455	4684	5406	10090	5915	7040	12955	7777	8802	0	16579		
Madhya Pradesh	2142	2071	4213	5003	4115	9118	7670	6667	14337	16485	15303	31788	18349	16931	35279	25493	23117	0	48610		
Maharashtra	2206	1747	3953	4374	3907	8281	7726	6821	14562	17977	17341	35341	21448	20948	42419	28028	26602	24	54654		
Manipur	48	45	94	165	161	326	244	217	461	582	540	1122	656	595	1251	869	802	0	1671		
Meghalaya	114	117	230	307	265	572	288	342	630	667	737	1404	705	779	1484	1126	1161	0	2286		
Mizoram	17	13	30	35	33	68	68	67	134	156	152	308	178	167	346	231	213	0	444		

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State /UT		Rural																			
		estimated (000) persons of age																			
		0-4 Years			5-14 Years			15-29 Years			15-59 Years			15 Yrs. & above			all ages				
M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)			
Nagaland	17	25	41	103	95	198	237	185	422	442	409	851	507	454	962	627	574	0	1201		
Odisha	1375	1199	2582	2844	2532	5376	3671	4394	8065	9700	10451	20151	11476	12017	23493	15695	15748	8	31452		
Punjab	408	421	828	1025	972	1998	2226	1813	4040	4857	4558	9415	5769	5356	11124	7202	6748	0	13950		
Rajasthan	2320	2023	4344	5384	4838	10222	6745	6206	12968	14309	14083	28411	16899	16442	33360	24603	23303	19	47925		
Sikkim	13	15	28	22	28	50	49	43	92	133	123	256	151	138	290	186	182	0	368		
Tamil Nadu	1178	1146	2325	2448	2228	4676	4116	4000	8116	10665	11283	21948	12907	13596	26503	16533	16971	0	33504		
Telangana	488	652	1140	1543	1120	2663	2695	2429	5123	6174	6106	12280	7270	7161	14430	9301	8933	0	18233		
Tripura	64	62	126	190	169	360	375	316	691	885	803	1688	1012	900	1912	1267	1131	0	2398		
Uttarakhand	240	199	441	566	552	1118	840	863	1703	1977	2023	4001	2288	2330	4618	3094	3081	1	6177		
Uttar Pradesh	7449	6488	13938	16959	15592	32551	20684	19807	40492	41208	41228	82436	47157	46996	94157	71565	69076	5	140646		
West Bengal	2181	1834	4015	5012	4436	9448	7757	8235	16004	18959	19475	38465	21744	21889	43663	28937	28158	30	57125		
A & N Islands	10	10	20	14	17	30	28	26	54	78	73	151	88	83	172	112	110	0	222		
Chandigarh	2	2	4	3	6	9	4	4	8	11	8	20	12	10	22	17	18	0	35		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	6	16	24	22	46	21	27	48	55	51	105	56	53	109	89	81	0	170		
Daman & Diu	1	1	2	5	2	7	7	5	12	17	16	33	20	20	39	26	23	0	48		
Lakshadweep	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	5	5	10	6	6	11	8	7	0	15		
Puducherry	18	16	34	32	24	56	33	51	84	113	124	237	134	147	281	185	187	0	371		
all- India	32795	30155	62961	77810	67251	145081	106768	99785	206598	240418	236642	477138	278278	272868	551234	388882	370273	121	759277		

Note: M: Male, F: Female, P: Person;

Appendix 32 : Estimated number of households, average household size (0.0) and sex ratio (no. of female per 1000 male) for each State/UT

State /UT	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	house-holds (00)	average hh. Size (00)	sex ratio	house-holds (00)	average hh. Size (00)	sex ratio	house-holds (00)	average hh. Size (00)	sex ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	93607	3.3	1045	46715	3.3	1033	140321	3.3	1041
Arunachal Pradesh	2221	4.2	810	442	4	885	2663	4.2	822
Assam	55585	4.2	893	6809	3.8	981	62394	4.1	902
Bihar	179694	4.8	875	17806	4.8	905	197500	4.8	878
Chhattisgarh	44606	4.5	930	11520	4.1	970	56126	4.4	937
Delhi	972	4.7	686	37123	3.8	841	38096	3.9	835
Goa	1248	3.9	1095	1959	3.6	1096	3208	3.7	1096
Gujrat	65807	4.7	898	50115	4.2	938	115922	4.5	914
Hariyana	33381	5	902	20218	4.3	893	53599	4.7	899
Himachal Pradesh	14845	4.1	1052	2316	3	782	17161	3.9	1020
Jammu & Kashmir	16734	4.7	916	4860	4.4	955	21594	4.6	924
Jharkhand	50564	4.6	939	12908	4.2	981	63472	4.5	947
Karnataka	83124	4.1	999	60451	3.6	1009	143575	3.9	1003
Kerala	43099	3.8	1132	34215	3.8	1133	77314	3.8	1132
Madhya Pradesh	109855	4.4	907	37031	4.2	967	146887	4.4	921
Maharashtra	129185	4.2	948	103108	4	971	232293	4.1	958
Manipur	3643	4.6	923	1645	4.2	1000	5289	4.5	945
Meghalaya	5026	4.5	1031	1253	4.1	1074	6278	4.5	1039
Mizoram	1108	4	926	953	4.3	1098	2061	4.2	1005
Nagaland	2788	4.3	916	1183	4.4	996	3971	4.3	940
Odisha	82201	3.8	1003	15591	3.6	1041	97793	3.8	1009
Punjab	33250	4.2	937	21467	4	899	54717	4.1	922
Rajasthan	98045	4.9	946	31191	4.6	902	129236	4.8	936
Sikkim	1031	3.6	976	508	2.7	856	1539	3.3	942
Tamil Nadu	97798	3.4	1026	88475	3.3	1027	186273	3.4	1027

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State /UT	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban		
	house-holds (00)	average hh. Size (00)	house-holds (00)	average hh. Size (00)	house-holds (00)	average hh. Size (00)	sex ratio
Telangana	53982	3.4	34975	3.6	88958	3.5	960
Tripura	6284	3.8	1738	3.6	8022	3.8	958
Uttarakhand	14671	4.2	6003	4	20675	4.2	989
Uttar Pradesh	284395	4.9	76941	4.7	361336	4.9	958
West Bengal	151939	3.8	69099	3.6	221037	3.7	916
A & N Islands	575	3.9	432	3.4	1007	3.7	981
Chandigarh	95	3.7	2211	3.7	2306	3.7	927
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	435	3.9	528	3.3	963	3.6	1005
Daman & Diu	124	3.9	837	3	960	3.1	730
Lakshadweep	32	4.8	83	4.2	114	4.4	534
Puducherry	1074	3.5	1896	3.6	2970	3.6	1208
All- India	1763025	4.3	804606	3.9	2567631	4.2	1032
							965
							952
							956

Appendix 33 : Percentage distribution of Households by household type for rural areas for each state /UT

State/UT	Rural										
	household type						households				
	Self-employed in agriculture	non-agriculture	Sub total (clo.2+ col3)	regular wage / salary earning	agriculture	non agriculture	Casual labour	Sub total (clo.6+ col.7)	others	total	estd. (00)
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(12)
Andhra pradesh	25.3	13.7	39.0	11.2	25.0	10.6	35.6	14.3	100.0	93607	2176
Arunachal pradesh	50.3	18.7	68.9	26.2	0.5	3.1	3.6	1.3	100.0	2221	1070
Assam	36.9	22.2	59.1	19.2	6.3	12.0	18.3	3.4	100.0	55585	2624
Bihar	35.2	17.1	52.3	9.5	10.6	15.5	26.1	12.2	100.0	179694	3200
Chhattisgarh	58.2	7.1	65.3	11.1	9.4	9.1	18.5	5.1	100.0	44606	1408
Delhi	24.0	13.8	37.9	47.0	0.6	11.3	11.9	3.2	100.0	972	64
Goa	6.2	14.1	20.3	51.2	3.5	9.8	13.2	15.2	100.0	1248	192
Gujarat	49.6	11.9	61.6	14.0	13.5	5.1	18.6	5.8	100.0	65807	1664
Haryana	28.3	18.8	47.1	25.8	7.0	14.0	21.0	6.1	100.0	33381	1344
Himachal Pradesh	34.4	11.7	46.2	21.0	2.1	16.2	18.3	14.6	100.0	14845	1656
Jammu & Kashmir	24.0	22.8	46.8	27.2	2.5	18.4	20.8	5.2	100.0	16734	1912
Jharkhand	44.4	13.7	58.1	8.0	2.1	18.5	20.6	13.3	100.0	50564	1664
Karnataka	40.8	11.4	52.2	13.8	18.5	6.6	25.1	8.8	100.0	83124	1792
Kerala	12.6	19.8	32.5	21.5	8.1	17.2	25.3	20.8	100.0	43099	2112
Madhya Pradesh	51.7	6.8	58.5	8.9	15.6	13.2	28.9	3.7	100.0	109855	2680
Maharashtra	41.6	9.4	51.1	13.3	21.8	4.8	26.6	9.0	100.0	129185	3576
Manipur	43.5	23.9	67.4	19.1	2.2	6.7	8.9	4.5	100.0	3643	1280
Meghalaya	51.9	14.1	66.0	15.2	0.4	12.5	12.9	5.9	100.0	5026	832
Mizoram	61.9	15.9	77.8	16.2	0.6	2.3	2.9	3.1	100.0	1108	512
Nagaland	37.8	12.4	50.2	46.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.7	100.0	2788	576
Odisha	38.5	14.1	52.7	10.2	7.4	15.6	23.0	14.2	100.0	82201	2880
Punjab	26.6	18.6	45.2	19.9	9.0	14.8	23.8	11.1	100.0	33250	1536
Rajasthan	45.7	15.1	60.8	14.3	3.3	14.3	17.6	7.3	100.0	98045	2496
Sikkim	45.0	16.0	61.0	29.5	0.7	2.6	3.3	6.2	100.0	1031	448
Tamil Nadu	16.0	13.7	29.6	21.1	17.2	19.1	36.3	13.0	100.0	97798	3136
Telangana	38.8	11.3	50.1	10.6	16.9	8.0	24.9	14.5	100.0	53982	1280

Contd...

State/UT	Rural											households		
	household type											total	estd. (00)	Sample
	Self-employed in		Sub total (col.2+ col3)	regular wage / salary earning	Casual labour		Sub total (col.6+ col.7)	others	total	estd. (00)	Sample			
agriculture	non- agriculture	agriculture			non agriculture									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
Tripura	25.8	26.7	52.5	18.1	4.4	16.0	20.4	9.0	100.0	6284	1216			
Uttarakhand	40.5	16.4	57.0	20.3	2.5	5.9	8.4	14.3	100.0	14671	958			
Uttar Pradesh	47.4	13.5	60.9	7.3	6.8	14.7	21.4	10.4	100.0	284395	5824			
West Bengal	24.9	20.5	45.4	12.0	18.6	14.5	33.0	9.6	100.0	151939	3392			
A&N Islands	20.0	10.1	30.1	45.6	2.4	13.5	15.9	8.4	100.0	575	240			
Chandigarh	0.5	18.7	19.2	67.1	0.0	10.1	10.1	3.7	100.0	95	64			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.9	1.7	9.6	82.5	2.8	3.0	5.8	2.0	100.0	435	64			
Daman & Diu	0.7	23.7	24.4	58.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	14.5	100.0	124	64			
Lakshadweep	8.4	13.8	22.3	45.7	0.4	26.7	27.1	4.9	100.0	32	48			
Puducherry	5.9	15.0	21.0	19.4	6.4	29.8	36.2	23.5	100.0	1074	128			
all india	37.8	14.3	52.2	12.7	12.1	12.9	25.0	10.1	100.0	1763025	56108			
estd. Persons (00)	667292	252340	919632	224557	214056	226939	440996	177841	1763025	x	x			
sample persons	21410	8869	30279	9352	5149	6770	11919	4558	56108	x	x			

Appendix 34 : Dependency ratio of persons for each State/UT

State /UT	dependency ratio		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	41.8	41.1	41.5
Arunachal Pradesh	41.3	39.7	41.0
Assam	43.0	33.2	41.9
Bihar	61.5	52.6	60.7
Chhattisgarh	46.9	40.9	45.7
Delhi	67.7	36.6	37.4
Goa	36.7	48.8	43.6
Gujrat	44.1	38.7	41.8
Hariyana	51.5	41.3	47.9
Himachal Pradesh	44.0	36.3	43.2
Jammu & Kashmir	46.2	40.7	45.0
Jharkhand	60.5	46.2	57.5
Karnataka	43.7	38.0	41.4
Kerala	50.7	48.4	49.7
Madhya Pradesh	45.9	42.0	44.9
Maharashtra	44.7	40.7	43.0
Manipur	42.8	43.6	43.0
Meghalaya	58.4	41.6	55.0
Mizoram	36.1	39.3	37.7
Nagaland	34.2	37.9	35.3
Odisha	46.4	41.6	45.7
Punjab	39.7	41.5	40.4
Rajasthan	58.9	46.7	55.9
Sikkim	36.8	24.0	33.1
Tamil Nadu	41.6	41.0	41.3
Telangana	39.7	36.8	38.5
Tripura	35.1	32.7	34.6
Uttarakhand	47.4	38.6	44.8
Uttar Pradesh	61.9	46.9	58.6
West Bengal	39.9	37.0	39.0
A & N Islands	40.3	40.2	40.3
Chandigarh	70.8	41.7	42.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60.4	39.6	49.1
Daman & Diu	33.8	30.7	31.2
Lakshadweep	42.9	40.3	41.1
Puducherry	46.1	35.7	39.2
All- India	50.2	41.4	47.5

Appendix 35 : Literacy rate (in per cent) of persons of different age groups for each State /UT

Urban+Urban						
State/UT	male		female		persons	
	age- group (years)		age- group (years)		age- group (years)	
	7& above	5 & above	7& above	5 & above	7& above	5 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra pradesh	73.2	72.2	58.9	58.7	65.9	65.2
Arunachal pradesh	86.5	86.6	70.9	70.9	79.4	79.5
Assam	90.1	90.1	83.2	83.3	86.8	86.9
Bihar	80.2	79.5	63.8	64.1	72.5	72.4
Chhattisgarh	84.7	82.8	69.0	68.1	77.1	75.7
Delhi	90.1	89.5	78.7	78.8	85.0	84.7
Goa	94.4	94.2	85.5	85.3	89.8	89.6
Gujarat	91.1	90.8	73.7	73.7	82.8	82.7
Haryana	86.8	85.5	70.9	70.6	79.2	78.4
Himachal Pradesh	91.9	91.3	80.1	80.3	85.9	85.7
Jammu & Kashmir	87.2	86.9	69.8	70.1	78.9	78.8
Jharkhand	80.7	80.4	62.6	63.0	71.8	72.0
Karnataka	82.3	81.5	69.1	68.6	75.7	75.0
Kerala	96.7	95.8	92.5	91.7	94.5	93.6
Madhya Pradesh	81.9	81.3	65.3	65.2	74.0	73.6
Maharashtra	87.8	86.7	76.0	75.3	82.0	81.1
Manipur	89.3	89.6	79.5	80.1	84.5	85.0
Meghalaya	95.4	93.7	93.9	92.4	94.6	93.1
Mizoram	98.4	98.2	97.1	97.0	97.8	97.6
Nagaland	94.4	94.0	87.4	87.3	91.0	90.8
Odisha	82.5	81.7	70.0	69.8	76.2	75.7
Punjab	85.9	85.2	78.2	77.9	82.2	81.7
Rajasthan	81.5	81.4	58.0	59.0	70.1	70.5
Sikkim	92.5	92.4	87.1	87.3	89.9	89.9
Tamil Nadu	88.5	88.1	77.2	76.9	82.7	82.4
Telangana	76.2	76.3	59.2	59.7	67.9	68.2
Tripura	93.1	93.2	88.2	87.6	90.8	90.5
Uttarakhand	93.8	93.5	80.0	80.1	87.0	86.8
Uttar Pradesh	80.6	79.3	62.9	62.5	71.9	71.1
West Bengal	84.3	83.6	75.2	74.8	79.8	79.2
A&N Islands	92.3	92.3	86.3	86.2	89.3	89.3
Chandigarh	94.2	93.1	86.9	87.1	90.5	90.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.0	85.9	83.5	82.5	86.0	84.4
Daman & Diu	89.2	85.5	78.9	79.1	85.3	83.1
Lakshadweep	97.4	94.4	96.0	95.8	96.7	95.1
Puducherry	95.0	94.4	88.6	88.7	91.7	91.5
all-India	83.9	83.1	69.6	69.4	76.9	76.4

Appendix 36 : Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to current weekly status for each State/UT age groups: 15 years and above

State/UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	8.1	8.4	8.2	7.2	11.8	8.7	7.8	9.3	8.4
Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	11.1	5.3	7.7	22.4	9.7	4.8	12.6	6.0
Assam	7.6	14.2	8.4	5.6	13.4	6.9	7.4	14.1	8.3
Bihar	8.3	3.6	8.1	10.0	5.6	9.7	8.5	3.9	8.2
Chhattisgarh	8.1	5.9	7.4	8.2	14.6	9.9	8.1	7.2	7.8
Delhi	4.4	0.0	4.3	10.4	11.2	10.5	10.3	11.1	10.4
Goa	11.9	25.4	15.8	7.9	31.9	15.9	9.6	29.4	15.9
Gujarat	5.5	4.6	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.1
Haryana	12.3	12.1	12.3	7.6	15.3	8.7	10.6	13.2	11.0
Himachal Pradesh	10.0	5.4	8.2	9.9	18.0	11.5	10.0	6.0	8.5
Jammu & Kashmir	7.3	10.5	8.1	7.2	34.6	13.3	7.3	15.1	9.2
Jharkhand	11.5	6.3	10.9	12.5	12.4	12.5	11.7	7.9	11.2
Karnataka	5.5	5.7	5.5	6.8	8.9	7.3	6.0	6.8	6.2
Kerala	9.1	23.7	13.3	10.9	29.8	16.7	9.9	26.4	14.8
Madhya Pradesh	7.5	7.3	7.4	10.6	9.4	10.4	8.2	7.7	8.1
Maharashtra	6.7	6.2	6.5	7.8	13.5	9.0	7.2	8.5	7.5
Manipur	10.2	16.9	11.7	11.3	12.4	11.6	10.5	15.4	11.6
Meghalaya	0.3	1.0	0.6	5.6	8.9	6.7	1.3	2.0	1.6
Mizoram	5.1	10.4	6.5	12.4	17.4	14.1	8.3	14.1	10.0
Nagaland	19.6	35.5	22.4	16.7	36.9	21.4	18.8	36.0	22.1
Odisha	10.8	10.9	10.8	8.2	15.0	9.5	10.4	11.6	10.6
Punjab	8.7	15.1	9.6	7.5	14.5	8.7	8.2	14.8	9.3
Rajasthan	10.9	2.9	9.0	8.9	11.0	9.2	10.4	4.2	9.1
Sikkim	3.0	7.3	4.5	4.2	11.2	6.1	3.4	8.2	4.9
Tamil Nadu	12.9	12.0	12.6	8.6	10.6	9.1	10.9	11.5	11.1
Telangana	7.6	6.4	7.2	9.6	14.9	10.8	8.4	8.8	8.5
Tripura	6.5	12.1	7.2	5.6	22.5	8.8	6.3	15.2	7.5
Uttarakhand	7.9	9.1	8.2	7.8	23.1	9.9	7.9	11.8	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	10.1	3.5	9.2	11.5	12.3	11.6	10.4	5.3	9.8
West Bengal	7.2	6.1	7.0	8.8	8.1	8.7	7.7	6.8	7.5
A & N Islands	8.9	38.3	16.1	5.1	45.9	18.2	7.5	41.9	16.9
Chandigarh	3.9	1.8	3.6	5.9	21.7	9.8	5.8	21.5	9.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.5	11.2	5.2	1.8	0.0	1.5	2.5	6.7	3.2
Daman & Diu	10.2	0.0	7.7	2.4	4.3	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Lakshadweep	11.2	31.2	14.0	14.7	56.5	26.5	13.4	51.4	22.3
Puducherry	6.3	30.0	9.5	12.5	17.5	13.7	10.5	19.8	12.4
all-India	8.7	7.5	8.4	8.7	12.7	9.5	8.7	9.0	8.7

Appendix 37 : Percentage distribution of persons working according to CWS by broad industry of work for each State/ UT rural+urban

State/UT	male				female				person			
	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	all	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	all	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	40.3	24.3	35.3	100.0	57.4	17.1	25.4	100.0	46.4	21.8	31.8	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	47.4	6.7	45.8	100.0	66.9	0.9	32.3	100.0	50.1	5.9	44.0	100.0
Assam	45.4	18.0	36.6	100.0	45.1	9.0	45.9	100.0	45.3	16.9	37.8	100.0
Bihar	43.9	26.3	29.8	100.0	51.5	6.6	41.8	100.0	44.3	25.3	30.4	100.0
Chhattisgarh	53.9	24.3	21.8	100.0	68.4	14.9	16.7	100.0	58.5	21.3	20.1	100.0
Delhi	1.4	35.5	63.1	100.0	0.0	14.5	85.5	100.0	1.2	32.6	66.2	100.0
Goa	5.4	34.6	60.0	100.0	14.1	14.2	71.7	100.0	7.7	29.2	63.1	100.0
Gujarat	38.8	29.4	31.8	100.0	55.8	19.2	25.0	100.0	42.1	27.4	30.5	100.0
Haryana	24.0	35.1	40.9	100.0	45.8	20.4	33.8	100.0	27.2	33.0	39.8	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	36.1	31.5	32.4	100.0	81.3	6.9	11.8	100.0	53.4	22.1	24.5	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	23.7	34.0	42.3	100.0	71.5	7.6	20.9	100.0	34.6	28.0	37.4	100.0
Jharkhand	41.3	31.3	27.3	100.0	48.2	26.4	25.5	100.0	42.2	30.7	27.1	100.0
Karnataka	42.9	21.9	35.2	100.0	52.4	17.5	30.1	100.0	45.3	20.8	33.9	100.0
Kerala	18.9	33.1	48.0	100.0	15.5	23.3	61.2	100.0	18.0	30.6	51.4	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	54.5	21.1	24.4	100.0	72.4	12.7	14.9	100.0	59.1	18.9	22.0	100.0
Maharashtra	39.6	22.0	38.4	100.0	62.6	9.6	27.8	100.0	45.9	18.6	35.5	100.0
Manipur	41.7	15.7	42.6	100.0	19.1	30.2	50.7	100.0	36.7	18.9	44.4	100.0
Meghalaya	49.4	18.6	32.0	100.0	68.7	1.8	29.5	100.0	57.3	11.7	31.0	100.0
Mizoram	46.1	16.3	37.7	100.0	40.3	5.2	54.5	100.0	44.4	13.1	42.5	100.0
Nagaland	36.8	8.9	54.3	100.0	32.3	5.0	62.7	100.0	36.1	8.3	55.6	100.0
Odisha	45.9	27.1	27.0	100.0	49.0	25.2	25.8	100.0	46.4	26.8	26.8	100.0
Punjab	26.3	34.5	39.2	100.0	25.1	22.7	52.2	100.0	26.2	32.7	41.1	100.0
Rajasthan	38.7	30.7	30.5	100.0	71.4	13.9	14.7	100.0	46.0	27.0	27.0	100.0
Sikkim	36.5	20.7	42.8	100.0	42.0	8.3	49.7	100.0	38.2	16.8	44.9	100.0
Tamil Nadu	23.5	35.5	41.0	100.0	34.1	31.9	33.9	100.0	26.7	34.4	38.9	100.0
Telangana	38.7	21.7	39.6	100.0	54.1	23.8	22.2	100.0	43.3	22.3	34.4	100.0
Tripura	29.6	20.4	50.0	100.0	27.9	19.1	53.0	100.0	29.4	20.2	50.4	100.0
Uttarakhand	35.9	23.8	40.3	100.0	69.3	3.5	27.2	100.0	42.4	19.8	37.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	46.5	25.6	27.9	100.0	60.2	15.4	24.5	100.0	48.4	24.2	27.4	100.0
West Bengal	35.5	29.7	34.8	100.0	34.0	30.3	35.8	100.0	35.2	29.8	35.0	100.0
A & N Islands	16.6	27.2	56.2	100.0	11.5	6.1	82.4	100.0	15.6	23.2	61.2	100.0
Chandigarh	0.4	24.6	74.9	100.0	0.1	17.2	82.7	100.0	0.4	23.1	76.6	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.1	74.8	20.1	100.0	25.6	43.2	31.2	100.0	8.4	69.8	21.9	100.0
Daman & Diu	2.2	68.1	29.7	100.0	3.9	52.6	43.5	100.0	2.4	65.9	31.7	100.0
Lakshadweep	29.3	17.2	53.5	100.0	10.6	6.2	83.2	100.0	26.6	15.6	57.8	100.0
Puducherry	11.7	35.3	53.0	100.0	7.8	20.8	71.4	100.0	10.9	32.5	56.5	100.0
all-India	39.4	26.8	33.8	100.0	53.5	18.1	28.4	100.0	42.4	24.9	32.6	100.0

“Note: 1. primary sector: division 01 to 03 of NIC 2008
 2. secondary sector: division 05 to 43 of NIC 2008
 3. tertiary sector: division 45 to 99 of NIC 2008”

