



Government of Bihar
Finance Department

Economic Survey
2011 - 12



बिहार सरकार

February 2012

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Glossary of Abbreviations

ACP	Annual Credit Plan
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADV	Advertisement Tax
AG (A&E)	Accountant General (Audit and Examination)
AIBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
AICTE	All India Council of Technical Education
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife
APDRP	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
APFAMGS	Andhra Pradesh Farmer Managed Ground Water Systems
APHC	Additional Primary Health Centre
APL	Above Poverty Line
APMB	Agricultural Produce Marketing Board
AREP	Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWC	Anganwadi Centres
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BCR	Balance of Current Revenue
BADP	Border Area Development Programme
BAPMC	Bihar Agricultural Produce Marketing Corporation
BC	Backward Caste
BCR	Balance of Current Revenue
BDRM	Bihar Disaster Risk Management
BE	Budget Estimate
BEPC	Bihar Education Project Council
BERC	Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission
BIADA	Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority
BIFR	Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
BICICO	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation
BIGWIS	Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme
BIPARD	Bihar Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development
BISWAN	Bihar State Wide Area Network
BMP	Bihar Military Police
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPSM	Bihar Prashashanik Sudhar Mission
BRAIN DC	Bihar Revenue and Integrated Data Centre
BRBN	Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam

BREDA	Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
BRJP	Bihar Rajya Jal Parishad
BRLPS	Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society
BRRDA	Bihar Rural Road Development Agency
BSCICO	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation
BSEB	Bihar State Electricity Board
BSFC	Bihar State Financial Corporation
BSHP	Bihar State Highway Programme
BSHPC	Bihar State Hydro Electric Power Corporation
BSIDC	Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation
BSLIDC	Bihar State Leather Industry Development Corporation
BSRTDC	Bihar State Road Transport Development Corporation
BSRDCL	Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BSSC	Bihar State Sugar Corporation
BSTDC	Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation
BSUP	Basic Services for the Urban Poor
BSWC	Bihar State Warehousing Corporation
BUDCL	Bihar Urban Development Corporation Limited
BUIDCO	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCA	Cultivable Command Area
CCB	Central Cooperative Bank
CD	Credit Deposit
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plan
CFC	Common Facilities Centre
CHC	Community Health Centre
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CISS	Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme
CLRI	Central Leather Research Institute
COAI	Cellular Operators Association of India
COMFED	Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation

CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CST	Central Sales Tax
DCRF	Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility
DCS	Dairy Cooperative Society
DDG	Decentralised Distribution and Generation
DDRCs	District Disability Rehabilitation Centres
DEDS	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
DFID	Department for International Development
DIC	District Industries Centre
DLCC	District Level Coordination Committee
DLHS	District Level Health Survey
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMWR	Department of Minor Water Resources
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	District Rural Development Authority
DSPT	Digital Satellite Phone Terminal
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EBC	Extremely Backward Caste
ED	Electricity Duty / Excise Duty
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
EHM	Electronic Hardware Manufacturing
ENT	Entry Tax
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ET	Entertainment Tax
EWB	Establishment with Hired Workers
FMS	Facility Management Services
FRBMA	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFD	Gross Fiscal Deficit
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOB	Government of Bihar
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HDI	Human Development Index
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HLT	Hotel Luxury Tax
HPCL	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

HSC	Health Sub Centre
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICD	Investment Plus Credit to Deposit
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India
IDC	Infrastructure Development Corporation
IDFC	Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation Limited
IFCI	Infrastructure Finance Corporation of India
IGMSY	Indira Gandhi Matruva Sahyog Yojana
IGS	Indian Grameen Services
IGAS	India Government Accounting Standard
IGIMS	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IL & FS	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services
IMFL	Indian Made Foreign Liquor
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
IPC	Indian Penal Code
ITES	Information Technology Enable Services
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IWAI	Inland Waterways Authority of India
IWDMS	Integrated Work Flow and Document Management Software
IWDP	Integrated Watershed Development Project
JBSY	Janani Evam Bal Suraksha Yojna
JCI	Jute Corporation of India
JICA	Japan International Cooperative Agency
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LAN	Local Area Network
LoI	Letter of Intent
MDMS	Mid-Day Meal Scheme
MDR	Major District Roads
MFC	Multi Functional Complex
MIS	Monthly Income Scheme/ Management Information System
MMGSY	Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojna
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate

MMSNY	Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana
MMSY	Mukhyamantri Sadak Yojana
MNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MNSY	Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojna
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDP	Multi Sectoral Development Programme
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSTP	Million Shallow Tubewells Programme
MSY	Mahila Samridhi Yojana
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NABARD	National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NGO	Non – Governmental Organisation
NGRBA	National Ganga River Basin Authority
NHDP	National Highways Development Project
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NHO	National Highway Organisation
NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NMCP	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
NPA	Non Performing Assets
NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited
NPEGEL	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
MNREG	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRWDP	National Rural Water Drinking Programme
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSFDC	National Schedule Caste Finance Development Corporation
NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation
NSKFDC	National Safai Karmachari Finance Development Corporation
NSSF	National Small Saving Fund
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
OAE	Own Account Establishments
OFPPC	On Farm Primary Processing Centre
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited
OPD	Out Patient Departments
OTS	One-Time Settlement
PACS	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies
PCRDB	Primary Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank

PDPP	Prevention of Damage to Public Property
PDS	Public Distribution System
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
PLI	Postal Life Insurance
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMRY	Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana
PoP	Point of Presence
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PQLI	Physical Quality of Life Index
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PS	Panchayat Samiti
PSU	Public Sector Undertakings
PT	Professional Tax
PURA	Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas
QE	Quick Estimates
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
REODB	Real State, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services
RFP	Request for Proposal
RGSEAG	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
RGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RGUMY	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RPLI	Rural Postal Life Insurance
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RSM/PC	Rural Sanitary Mart/ Production Centre
RSVY	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna
RTI Act	Right to Information Act
RUDSETI	Rural Development and Self – Training Institution
SAP	Special Auxiliary Police
SCA	Service Centre Agency
SCARDB	State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
SCB	Scheduled Commercial Bank
SDC	State Data Centre
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force

SecLAN	Secretariat Local Area Network
SFC	State Food Corporation
SFC	State Finance Commission
SGRY	Sampoorn Gramin Rojgar Yojana
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana
SHDP	State Highway Development Programme
SHG	Self Help Group
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIPB	State Investment Promotion Board
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SPUR	Support Programme for Urban Reforms
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicles
SRR	Seed Replacement Rate
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSI	Small Scale Industries
STPS	Super Thermal Power Station
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TINXSYS	Tax Information Exchange System
UD&HD	Urban Development & Housing Department
UIDSSMT	Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
UIG	Urban Infrastructure and Governance
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAT	Value Added Tax
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VTF	Village Task Force
WDC	Women Development Corporation
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WISE	World Institute of Sustainable Energy
WLL	Wireless in Local Loop
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WUA	Water Users Association
ZP	Zila Parisad

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview of Economy

1. The economy of Bihar grew at an annual rate of 11.36 percent during the period 2004-05 to 2010-11. This growth process can be termed as 'revival of a stagnant economy'. The growth rate of the state economy in 2010-11 over 2009-10 was 14.8 percent. This was possible because there was substantial increase in public investment. However, there is still a stress on infrastructural development.
2. During the period 2004-05 to 2010-11, the sectors reporting a growth rate of more than 15 percent are — registered manufacturing (23.30 percent), construction (19.61 percent), communications (27.23 percent) and trade, hotels and restaurant (20.22 percent).
3. Bihar is a densely populated region, with no less than 1102 persons living per sq. km. As per the estimates of Tendulkar Committee, in 2004-05, 54.5 percent of the population lived below poverty line in Bihar. For rural and urban areas, the poverty levels were 55.7 percent and 43.7 percent respectively.
4. Agriculture would continue to play an integral part of the development process in the state as around 90 percent of the population still live in villages and continue to depend on agriculture as a prime source of their livelihood. In view of this, the state government is not only stressing for a second Green Revolution based on bio-technological improvement, but also putting forth a concept of 'Rainbow Revolution'. The growth rate of agriculture and animal husbandry during the last 5 years has been 3.20 percent, compared to 2.40 percent in previous 5 years.
5. There has been noticeable increase in the rate of growth of Bihar's economy, but this rate of growth shows wide fluctuations. One source of this wide fluctuations is most likely the vagaries of monsoon, which tend to cause upswing and downswing in the rate of growth of agriculture and the remaining sectors of state economy. There is, therefore, a need to stabilize the rate of growth of agriculture through introduction of modern techniques and spread of irrigation.
6. Bihar continues to be at the bottom of the ranking of states with respect to Per Capita Income. In 2006-07, the Per Capita Income in Bihar (Rs. 10,055) was 32.2 percent of the all-India average (Rs. 31,198); however, in 2009-10, this ratio increased to 34.7 percent (Rs.

16,119 for Bihar and Rs. 46,492 for India). It is obvious that the present momentum of growth of Bihar economy has to be sustained for several years to close the gap between Bihar and the all-India average.

7. Bihar economy has undergone some structural changes over the years. About a decade earlier, the average share of different sectors in total GSDP stood at 36.4 percent (primary), 10.5 percent (secondary) and 53.1 percent (tertiary). Thereafter, the share of the primary sector has been declining, and it came down to 22.1 percent for the triennium ending 2010-11. Since secondary and tertiary sectors have recorded tremendous growth in the last decade, their shares of outputs are now much higher than those in the triennium ending 2002-03.

Governance

1. The state government has taken positive steps for increasing common man's faith in police. The police administration is constantly endeavoring to improve itself, so that common man in both urban and rural areas can live in peace and harmony. The Chief Minister is in constant touch with all the District Magistrates to ensure particularly two things — speedy implementation of developmental schemes and speedy improvement in overall law and order situation throughout the state. The 'speedy trial mechanism' has been effectively utilized to expedite convictions.
2. There has been remarkable improvement in the police administration in recent years through extensive training programmes and strengthening of its physical infrastructure. In order to strengthen the training facility for the police officers, the Bihar Police Academy has been established in the state, with adequate number of posts. The work has begun on construction of a new campus of the Academy at Rajgir.
3. Since corruption takes a serious toll in the quality of governance, major steps were taken to contain corruption in the state. The 'Zero Tolerance' policy of the state government against corruption is being diligently implemented. To confiscate disproportionate assets earned by public servants through corrupt means, the state government has set up six special courts under 'Bihar Special Courts Act and Rules' in 2010.

Disaster Management

1. Due to its topographic and climatic conditions, Bihar is vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions on a continuing basis, covering particularly floods and droughts. Bihar lies in

high and moderate seismic zones and hence prone to earthquakes. Considering the frequency and magnitude of disasters, an independent Department of Disaster Management has been established.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

1. The total rainfall in 2010 was much below the average. Similarly, in 2009, the rainfall from south-west monsoon was again less than the normal which led to draught like situation in many districts of Bihar. This has caused varying growth rate of output in agriculture.
2. The area under net sown area has shown a marginal decline. In 2006-07, net sown area was 60.5 percent of total geographical area, but it came down to 59.4 percent in 2008-09. However, the cropping intensity has shown a marginal increase from 1.36 in 2006-07 to 1.38 in 2008-09. The districts where irrigation facilities are at a minimal, the cropping intensity remained low. The cropping intensity is the lowest at 1.16 in Jamui and Patna. The highest cropping intensity was registered at 1.78 for Supaul.
3. The average productivity for the triennium 2007-10 of three important cereals are — 1353 kgs/hectare for rice, 2208 kgs/ha for wheat, and 2629 kgs/ha for maize. For wheat, the productivity rose by 8 percent over the two trienniums and for maize, the rise in productivity is even higher at 10 per cent. Of the two pulses groups, kharif pulses show an average productivity of 1061 kgs/hectares for the triennium 2007-10 and, for rabi pulses the average productivity level is 826 kg/ha for the same years. The percentage increase in productivity for kharif pulses is 18 percent over the two trienniums, whereas for rabi pulses, the increase in productivity is 3 percent.
4. In last kharif season, a farmer in Nalanda district had created a world record by achieving a productivity level of 22.4 tonnes per hectare for rice in his fields. In the kharif season of 2011-12, the estimated production of rice is 67.55 lakh tonnes, which is 9.85 lakh tones more than the previous highest of 57.71 lakh tonnes, achieved in 2008-09.
5. In terms of vegetable production, the state holds the topmost position in the country. The area under vegetable which was 8.24 lakh hectares in 2006-07 rose to 8.45 lakh hectares in 2009-10. Alongside production, the cropwise productivity is also increasing. The productivity of potato increased from 17,180 kgs/hect in 2008-09 to 18,410 kgs/hect in 2009-10. Similarly, the productivity of onion which was 19,270 kgs/hect in 2008-09 went upto 20,317 kgs / ha in 2009-10.

6. The farmers of Bihar are also taking interest in floriculture in recent years. The commercial production of flowers is taking place in the state in view of its rising demand. The important flower crops of the state are rose, gladiolus, jasmine (bela), marigold and tuberose. In 2010-11, the production levels of important flower crops were – rose (86.52 tonnes), marigold (5120 tonnes), Jasmine (307.46 tonnes) and tuberose (522 tonnes). Patna, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Samastipur and Gaya are major flower producing districts in the state.
7. The major initiatives like Chief Ministers' Crash Seed Programme, 'seed village' programme (Beej Gram Yojana), provision of subsidy for the use of 'certified seed' by farmers, revival of hitherto dormant Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam (BRBN), strengthening of Bihar seed certification agency, multiplication of seeds by state farms have together immensely helped to raise agricultural productivity in Bihar. Recently, the technique of hybrid paddy cultivation has been disseminated under a new scheme of 'Mukhyamantri Tivra Beej Vistaar Karyakaram'. This has benefited the farmers in the paddy zone. The Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) for major crops like rice, wheat and maize have increased manifold during the last 5 years. More importantly, the SRR has touched the scientific recommendation of 33 percent for self-pollinated crops.
8. The total consumption of fertilizer which was 32.25 lakh tonnes in 2006-07 has increased to 39.08 lakh tonnes in 2009-10, registering an increase of 21.1 percent over three years. In 2010-11, the consumption rose to 40.36 lakh tonnes, again a 3.2 percent increase over 2009-10. This rising trend emphasises that the farmers are willing to adopt new technology in agriculture. The per hectare consumption went upto 183.4 kgs/hectares in 2010-11 from a level of 181.1 kgs/hectare in 2009-10.
9. The extension service in the state had earlier reached a very low level. These extension services are important for seed management, optimum use of chemical fertilizer, adaptability to newer cropping pattern, and other improvements in farming. The state government has taken several initiative in recent years to improve the extension services which will make farming more economically productive. It has taken pains to transfer knowledge of agricultural institutions to farmer's doorstep so that they can optimally use those knowledges.
10. The state government has constituted a cabinet committee on Agriculture with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. This is a landmark initiative. The cabinet comprises 18 departments. It has constituted 14 Expert Committees for preparation of a road map for 2022.

11. There is also an effort by the state government to help the farmers to procure pump-sets and tillers through provision of subsidy. From a meager 540 power tillers in 2007-08, 5333 of them were provided to farmers in 2010-11. In 2010-11, 2056 pump-sets were distributed to farmers for enhancement of irrigation capacity.
12. Upto 2008-09, the achievement level of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) has been around 60 percent of the targets. However, since then, there has been improvement and the achievement level was as high as 89.30 percent in 2009-10. In 2010-11, the achievement level was 70.14 per cent. The facility of KCC needs to be widened further in coming years.

Enterprises Sector

1. The enterprises sector in Bihar is characterised by a relatively larger share of the unregistered units. In India, while the unregistered units account for about one-third of the total industrial income, in Bihar, its share is more than half. It is pertinent to note that the small industries in the state is dominated by tiny enterprises and artisan based industries and its share is very high among all the Medium, Small and Macro Enterprises (MSME) units.
2. Except for Food products/Beverages/Tobacco, the performance of all other groups under agro-based industries was unsatisfactory in 2008-09, compared to 2007-08. Similarly, all the industry groups under non-agro based category also registered a decline, primarily on account of poor post-recession recovery, accentuated by poor infrastructure in the state. However, the performance of the food products/ beverages/ tobacco industry was very satisfactory and it increased its share in all-India production.
3. Due to downturn in the economy in 2008, the overall industrial growth rate of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises in 2008-09 worked out to only 2.80 percent; but showed an upward trend in 2009-10 and registered a growth rate of 10.40 percent.
4. There were in all 36 large scale units in the state, besides 6 such units under the central sector. A total of 1.89 lakh medium, small and micro registered units were set up in Bihar till December, 2011, indicating an overall increase of around 60 percent over the year 2000. The highest increase of about 62 percent was noticeable in tiny/micro sector, followed by artisan-based units (58 percent).
5. During the first 6 months of 2011-12, 1245 Medium, Small and Micro units have been registered, of which over 98 percent are micro/tiny units. Of the total units registered, 25

percent were in Patna division, followed by Tirhut (17 percent), Magadh (13 percent), Munger (12 percent) and Purnea (12 percent). Of the total enterprises started, around 3 percent were owned by SC/ST, 10 percent by the minority community, and 87 percent by the remaining categories of general and backward classes.

6. As many as 873 units under Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises sector were provided assistance under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which forms only 3.25 percent of the all-India figure. Similarly, the margin money utilized and employment generation by these units formed 3.77 percent and 2.43 percent of the all-India total.
7. The food products, beverages, tobacco, etc. cover a range of products accounting for around 80 percent of total industrial income, and holds high promises in terms of net value added and employment. However, there still remains substantial unutilised potential of agro-based industries.
8. The major agricultural products of Bihar are cereals, pulses and oilseeds, along with varieties of fruits and vegetables. However, the farmers have been unable to harness the full benefits of these important agricultural products in the absence of processing industries which have also high potential for employment generation.
9. In 2010-11, the area under fruits was 296.42 thousand hectares with the total production of 3912 thousand tonnes. Mango is an important fruit, accounting for a half of the total acreage under fruits. However, its production accounts for only 34.12 percent of total fruit production. The vegetables cover around three times more area (845 thousand hectares) and four times more production (14,630 thousand tonnes) compared to fruits.
10. There are around 5000 rice mills in the state, including 36 new mills started last year. Only 5 percent of these mills may be considered as modern. They need to be modernized and their capacity should be increased. These rice mills are mostly concentrated in the erstwhile district or Shahabad (presently comprising of Rohtas, Buxar, Bhabhua, and Bhojpur), besides Purnea, Araria, East Champaran and West Champaran.
11. The number of sugar mills at present remains limited to 28 only, of which 18 are sick and closed. The remaining 10 working mills are in private sector. In crushing season of 2010-11,

in 10 sugar mills, a total of 414.06 lakh quintals of sugarcane were crushed, to produce 38.97 lakh quintals of sugar.

12. Under the rehabilitation programme, a total of 6 sugar mills have been started, which consist of the mills at Lauria, Sugauli, Motipur, Bihta, Sakari and Rayyam.
13. Bihar grows annually over 4 million kgs. of tea. More than 25 thousand acres of land in Kishanganj and adjoining 3 districts are covered under tea plantation. There are 5 tea processing plants in Kishanganj with an output of more than 2300 tonnes of tea, whose quality is at par with Assam variety. The shortage of tea processing units forces the tea traders to ferry their produce to West Bengal. There is a scope for about 20 new tea processing units in Kishanganj.
14. There are a large number of handloom units in Bihar, of which 10,850 are under cooperative sector and 25,503 units are outside. Besides, there are 11,361 powerlooms in the state. There are in all 1090 primary weavers cooperative societies, of which 417 are functional. The number of weavers in the cooperative fold is 34,367 and around 98,000 are outside. There exists a vast potential of handloom/powerloom sector in the state.
15. The State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB), has approved a total of 603 project proposals till date. This involves a total investment of more than Rs. 248 thousand crore and employment of 1.85 lakh persons. Of the total proposals approved, 161 were approved in 2010-11 and 142 in the first 6 months of 2011-12.
16. The tourists flow shows an increase of more than 90 percent in 2008 over the previous year. The decrease in the flow in 2009 is probably attributable to the slowdown in the global economy. The domestic and foreign tourists arrival registered significant growth in 2010 and first six months of 2011. This compares favourably with growth at all-India level.

Infrastructure (Roads)

1. During the last 6 years, the state government took up the development of all kinds of roads on a priority basis. As a result, the year 2010-11 witnessed a sharp increase in road length over the previous year, both in terms of per lakh population and per 100 sq.km (119 percent). But even after this achievement, the availability of roads in Bihar is much less, compared to the national average.

2. In Bihar, the total road length was 94.0 thousand kms in October 2010 which increased by 20 percent in a year to 112.7 thousand kms. Of the total road length constructed upto September, 2011, the length of National Highways (NH) did not witness any change and constituted only a little over 3 percent of its share. Though the length under State Highways (SH) has increased by 22 percent from 3989 kms in 2009-10 to 4857 kms. in 2011-12, the Major District Roads (MDR) registered a decline in its length by around 5 percent. This is on account of conversion of some lengths of MDRs into SHs.
3. The rural roads are constructed under various schemes like Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Apki Sarkar Apke Dwar, Minimum Needs Programme, RIDF (NABARD), Border Area Development Programme and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. During 2006-07 to 2009-10, a total of 13.7 thousand kms. of rural roads have been constructed under those schemes.
4. Under State Plan, 36 major bridges were constructed in 2008-09 and 24 in 2009-10. In 2010-11, the work on 16 major bridges has been completed and another 16 major bridges are targeted to be completed in 2011-12. Besides, the construction works on 11 major bridges on different rivers are under progress. Under the Mukhya Mantri Setu Yojana, 910 schemes were completed during November, 2010 to October 2011. The Bridge Construction Corporation has completed 801 bridges at a cost of Rs. 2118.75 crore between 2007-08 and 2011-12.
5. The number of registered vehicles is on continuous increase and the registration of new vehicles recorded a phenomenal increase of around five fold, from around 80 thousand in 2005-06 to 3.87 lakh in 2010-11. All the categories of vehicles recorded substantial increase. During first nine months of 2011-12 too, the increase in all categories of vehicles has been quite appreciable.

Communication

1. In Telecommunications, Bihar too has shown robust growth in recent years. The total number of connections increased to 447.95 lakh in 2010-11, compared to 42.14 lakh in 2005-06. The landline connections, which declined considerably in 2006-07 over 2005-06, remained almost same thereafter. However, the WLL connections are showing a steady growth throughout the period.

2. In Bihar circle, there were 9025 post offices as on March, 2011, around 95 percent of the post offices in the state were in rural areas as against the all-India average of 90 percent. Of the total post offices, more than 90 percent were extra-departmental branch post offices.

Urban Development

1. There are in all 139 urban institutions — Corporations (10), Municipal Councils (43) and Municipal Panchayats (86) in the state. Under the head of Urban Infrastructure and Governance, the schemes worth Rs. 758 crore have been sanctioned by the central government till date, of which the share of central government was Rs. 420.10 crore and that of state government Rs. 338.31 crore. Under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), the work in Patna and Bodh Gaya are going on at 4 sites, and the work on 368 housing units is in progress.
2. There are 1845 slums in the jurisdiction of 139 urban bodies and the state government is committed to develop all these slums under the State Slum Policy, 2011. With some international assistance, the state government has made plans for upgradation of these slums by providing basic amenities, including proper roads, community centres and drainage networks. The state government has finalised proposals to develop 56 slums in 28 towns.

Power Sector

1. Bihar has the lowest annual per capita consumption of electricity in the country at 122.11 KWH, against the national average of 778.71 KWH. There is an acute shortage of power not only for peak demand, but even the base demand in the state. The deficit at peak load has been increasing over the years, from 30.9 percent in 2007-08 to 44.5 percent in 2010-11. Similar to peak deficit, energy deficit in 2010-11 was also very high at 6099.18 MU (35.4 per cent). A number of projects have been approved by the state government to enhance the availability of power. Most of these power projects are under the Public-Private Partnership mode.
2. At present, there are only 2 thermal power stations in the state sector – Barauni Thermal Power Station (2x50 MW and 2x110 MW) and the Kanti Thermal Power Station (2x110 MW). Due to various technical reasons and financial crunch, the present generation capacity of these plants is 50-60 MW and 80-90 MW respectively. To restore their full generation

capacity through restoration and modernisation (R&M), work is ongoing under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY).

3. Upto January, 2012, a total of 17,363 villages and 1967 thousand BPL families have been connected to the grid under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran (RGGVY). Under this scheme, construction of 171 power sub-stations has also been approved. Of these, 90 have already been charged. A total of 2429 villages and 230.8 thousand BPL households were connected to the grid in 2011-12.

Water Resources

1. For assured irrigation, the total potential created was 24.82 lakh hectares in 2001-02, which increased to 28.86 lakh hectares in 2010-11. Against this potential, the total area irrigated was 16.56 lakh hectares in 2001-02, showing utilization efficiency to be 67 percent.

Social Sector (Expenditure)

1. The Per Capita Development Expenditure (PCDE) of Bihar has shown a steady upward trend during 2001-02 to 2010-11. Compared to PCDE of Rs. 930 in 2001-02, it became Rs. 3467 in 2010-11, implying an annual growth rate of 17.1 percent. During the same period, the PCDE of the country as a whole grew at a lower annual rate of 13.6 percent. The social sector spending in Bihar increased from 18.9 percent in 2001-02 to 31.9 percent in 2010-11.

Social Sector (Education)

1. The literacy rate in Bihar increased from 47.0 percent in 2001 to 63.8 percent in 2011, implying an increase of 16.8 percent during the decade. This decadal increase in literacy rate is the highest among all the states in India. Bihar has been able to considerably reduce its gender disparity in literacy rates. In 2001, the male and female literacy rates in Bihar were 60.3 percent and 33.6 percent respectively, showing a difference of 26.7 percent. In 2011, however, the genderwise literacy rates were 73.4 percent (male) and 53.3 percent (female), implying a reduced gender disparity of 20.1 percent.
2. During 2002-03 to 2009-10, total enrolment in elementary classes increased at an annual rate of 8.2 percent. Bihar has now reached a stage where enrolment in primary classes for the children in age-group 6-14 years is nearly universal. The enrolment in upper primary classes grew at an annual rate of 19.1 percent during the period 2002-03 to 2009-10. For SCs, the

enrolment in primary education is growing as fast as that for general category population. For upper primary education, SCs enrolment is growing annually at 22.1 percent, which is higher than the rate for general population. A similar trend is also observed for children belonging to STs.

3. The enrolment of girls' students is increasing at a faster rate than for the boys. For example, during 2002-03 to 2009-10, the enrolment of boys in primary schools grew at an annual rate of 6.4 percent, compared to a higher rate of 6.8 percent of girl students. For upper primary classes, the enrolment of boys grew at 17.9 percent, compared to a much higher rate of 23.7 percent for girl students.
4. For the primary stage, the dropout rate was as high as 61.6 percent in 2001-02, but it reduced to 42.5 percent in 2009-10. The total dropout rate at upper primary level was as high as 74.8 percent in 2001-02, which declined to 58.8 percent in 2009-10.
5. Presently, 15 universities are in existence in the state, of which 13 are traditional universities and 2 of them are open universities. There are 815 colleges which are distributed among 13 traditional universities. Out of these colleges, 451 are government colleges, and they constitute more than half of the total number of colleges in the state.

Social Sector (Demography)

1. According to provisional figures of 2011 census, the total population of Bihar stands at 103.8 million. With an increase in population of about 20.8 million in the last decade, Bihar is the third most populous state in India, after Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Accounting for 8.58 percent of country's population, the state has the highest population density of 1102 persons per sq. km., which is much above the national average of 382 persons per sq. km.
2. The decadal growth rate of population in Bihar between 2001 and 2011 was 25.1 percent. The rural population formed 88.7 percent of total population, with urban population constituting only 11.3 percent. This makes Bihar the second least urbanised state in India, after Himachal Pradesh which recorded an urbanisation level of 10.1 percent. The sex ratio in Bihar has been lower than all India sex ratio, both in 2001 and 2011.

Social Sector (Health)

1. In spite of being the poorest state in the terms of per capita income and having the least literacy rate, the IMR in Bihar is 48 per thousand live births in 2010, almost equal to national

average of 47 per thousand live births. Between 2005 and 2010, the IMR in India has been reduced from 58 to 47. This pace of decline was even higher for Bihar, as the IMR for Bihar decreased from 61 in 2005 to 48 in 2010. Along with a drop in IMR, Bihar has also recorded a sharp drop in Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) from 312 in 2007-09 to 261 in 2007-08.

2. The percentage of institutional delivery has also increased from 18.8 percent in 2002-04 to 48.3 percent in 2009. Between 2001-02 and 2006-07, the number of institutional deliveries increased only marginally, however, in 2007-08, there was a substantial increase of nearly 7 times in the number of institutional deliveries. The improvement in immunisation was even higher at 49.0 percent in 2009 compared to a mere 20.7 percent in 2002-04.
3. The health department has also demonstrated improved efficiency, resulting in higher utilisation of funds received. This utilisation ratio was 31.1 percent in 2005-06 and had steadily increased to 89.8 percent in 2009-10. In 2010-11, even after a drop in utilisation ratio, it stood at 71.4 percent.
4. The budget provision for ICDS steadily increased from Rs. 242.0 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 880.24 crore in 2010-11, implying an annual growth rate of 24.8 percent. The utilisation percentage of the total fund released has been more than 100 percent, owing to the state government's own contribution to the ICDS project to supplement the transfers from the Centre.

Social Sector (Water and Sanitation)

1. As regards the number of hand pumps constructed under National Rural Water Drinking Programme, there is a steady progress and 59.0 thousand hand pumps were constructed in 2010-11. As regards financial progress, the utilisation of funds was as high as 93.0 percent in 2010-11.

Welfare Programmes

1. During 2010-11, a total of 1.84 lakh persons were assisted through SHGs under Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana, of which 1.21 lakh (65.6 percent) were women. A total of 1.77 lakh SHG members were trained in 2010-11, of which 64 percent were women. In 2010-11, 70 percent of physical targets under Indira Awas Yojana were achieved, as against 59 percent in 2009-10. Under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, a total of 130.44 lakh households were issued job cards till 2010-11, of which 46.8

lakh (36 percent) were provided employment. Utilisation of funds improved over the years, as 83 percent of funds have been utilized in 2010-11, compared to 76 percent in 2009-10.

2. With an objective of enhancing warehousing capacity, 423 godowns are now being constructed by the state government at the block level for the Public Distribution System (PDS). The total capacity of these godowns will be 2.84 lakh tonnes. There are 41,912 PDS dealers in the state. For BPL households, the lifting percentage for wheat was less than 50 percent upto 2006-07, but it has increased substantially thereafter to reach 91.3 percentage points in 2009-10. In case of rice under BPL scheme, the lifting percentage also increased substantially from 58.3 percent in 2009-10 to 95.6 percent in 2010-11.
3. The total allocation for SC/ST welfare increased from Rs 375.19 crore in 2010-11 to Rs 838.24 crore in 2011-12. Under *Mahadalit Toilet Construction Yojana*, till 2010-11, 1.24 lakh toilets have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 3.72 crore. Till 2010-11, 7.20 lakh students studying in government schools were benefitted through *Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Poshak Yojana*
4. *Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana (MNSY)* was launched in 2007-08 with an objective of holistic empowerment of women in economic, social and cultural spheres. Till 2010-11, 1558 clusters, 90 village organizations and 63 federations were nurtured under MNSY. Out of a total of 33,246 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), 21,796 SHGS have been linked with saving account and 6394 with credit linkage involving an amount of Rs. 25.63 crore.
5. Scholarships to students from backward and extremely backward classes were introduced in October, 2010, and 4.44 lakh students have availed the benefit of this facility. In 2010-11, 2500 students from minority community have been selected under scholarship schemes for college students. In 2010-11, the total expenditure for labour welfare schemes was Rs. 4.62 crore and the budgeted amount for 2011-12 was Rs. 6.93 crore. The age-limit for old age pensioners has been reduced from 65 to 60 and the pension amount of those 80 years and above has been raised from Rs. 200 to 500 per month.

Banking and Allied Sectors

1. At the end of March 2011, of the total 4348 branches of commercial banks in Bihar, 56.2 percent were located in rural areas, 23.6 percent in semi-urban and 20.2 percent in urban areas. The total number of branches increased by about 4 percent during 2011. However,

Bihar's share in the total bank branches in the country practically remained around 5 percent over the past few years.

2. As on March, 2011, Bihar had 1537 Regional Rural Banks (RRB). Their total deposits increased substantially from Rs 7210 crore in 2007 to more than Rs. 13,735 crore in 2011. But the credit given by the RRBs increased by only about Rs. 2500 crore. Thus, while the rural economy of Bihar deposited an additional amount of Rs 6576 crore in 4 years to the RRBs, less than half (39 percent) of it flowed back to the rural economy in the form of credit
3. In scheduled commercial banks, the total deposits in Bihar in 2010-11 increased by Rs. 17,700 crore over the previous year. This was a distinct improvement over 2009-10 when deposits had increased by only Rs 14,800 crore. Bihar's share in the total deposits of scheduled commercial banks remained the same in these two years at 2.2 percent, but its share of credit has actually fallen marginally, from 0.9 percent to 0.8 percent.
4. Both in terms of per capita deposit and per capita credit, Bihar ranks the lowest among the major Indian states. The population served by a bank office in Bihar also remains the highest in the country. While the per capita deposit of Bihar has increased significantly in 2010-11 by Rs. 1668, compared to an increase of Rs. 1406 the year before, the increase in per capita credit was only one-third of this, i.e. by Rs 526 compared to an increase of only Rs 103 one year back.
5. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of Bihar remains at 34 percent, far below the national average of 75 percent, and way behind the CD ratio of states like Tamil Nadu (114 per cent), Maharashtra (81 percent), Rajasthan (90 percent), West Bengal (64 percent), Madhya Pradesh (60 percent) or Uttar Pradesh (44 percent).
6. As on September 2011, the aggregate deposit of all banks in Bihar was Rs. 1,22,934 crore, against a credit of Rs 43,003 crore, giving a CD ratio of 34.98 percent. This was far below the CD ratio of 40 percent in Bihar during the early liberalisation years of 1990s. The CD ratios across districts of Bihar show wide variation, from 21 percent in Siwan to 53 percent in Kishanganj.
7. As on March 2010, agriculture (33 percent), industry and manufacturing (11 percent), personal loans (28 percent) and trade (17 percent) together accounted for 89 percent of the

total credit and the rest being loans to professionals and other services, finance and miscellaneous activities (11 percent).

8. The priority sector advances constituted 63 percent of the total advances in Bihar during 2010-11, of which agriculture accounted for nearly two-thirds. Advances made to the small scale industries were only 9 percent of the total loans disbursed. Overall achievement under the Annual Credit Plan was more than 69 percent, but it showed wide inter-sectoral variations. Under the Annual Credit Plan of banks in Bihar, the total credit flow in Bihar has gone up from Rs. 17,537 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 25,552 crore in 2010-11, registering 26 percent growth.
9. With 8463 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Bihar accounts for about 9 percent of all PACS in India. However, in terms of deposits and borrowings, Bihar is much behind the other states. As on March, 2010, their outstanding loans were only Rs 171 crore, against total borrowing of Rs 501 crore.
10. The numbers of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued by Commercial Banks in Bihar during the period from 1999 through 2011 was very high. Overall, the achievement in the state has been around 71 percent of the target till March 2011.
11. Refinancing by NABARD has been continuously increasing and stood at Rs 1785 crore at the end of 2010-11. Most of the financial support has been provided by way of RIDF loans. The total disbursements made by NABARD under various tranches of the RIDF in Bihar till September 2011 was Rs 443 crore.
12. As on September 30, 2011, about 2.15 lakh SHGs were credit-linked to banks and the total credit flow to these SHGs was Rs. 1216 crore. SHG Bank Linkage has grown in Bihar by only 167 percent, compared to 64 percent for all India, during 2007 to 2011. Bihar has a share of only 4 percent of all the SHGs in India as on March, 2010. In Bihar, the penetration of microfinance is insignificant compared to the other states.
13. In March 2007, Bihar had a total of 8731 registered limited companies (1.17 percent of the country's total). Of these, 86.5 percent were in the private sector and only 13.5 percent in the public sector. As of December 2010, the private sector accounted for 88.0 percent of the total number of limited companies operating in Bihar, the share of public sector being 12.0 percent.

State Finances

1. The revenue surplus of Bihar Government increased from Rs. 2498 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 6272 crore in 2011-12. The capital outlay has increased systematically from Rs. 5211 crore to Rs. 11,448 crore during the same period. The developmental expenditure on social and economic services increased from about Rs. 17.1 thousand crore to about Rs. 42.9 thousand crore during this period, while non-developmental expenditure increased moderately from about Rs. 10.0 thousand crore to Rs. 22.5 thousand crore.
2. The state government had an outstanding debt of Rs. 29.0 thousand crore in 2001-02, equalling 53 percent of its GSDP. By 2011-12, the outstanding debt has increased to Rs. 63.1 thousand crore, and the debt servicing payments to Rs. 8.8 thousand crore. However, the outstanding debt is now only 25 percent of the GSDP.
3. The state government still depends overwhelmingly on central funds for meeting its own expenditure needs, 66 percent of its total disbursements having been financed by central transfers during 2011-12. About 70 percent of the gross transfers to the state government come from its share of central taxes and the rest from the central grants and loans.
4. Bihar's Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD), at around Rs. 5273 crore in 2009-10, sharply declined to Rs. 3970 crore in the subsequent year, but it again increased to Rs. 6194 crore in 2011-12 as per the budget estimates. As a percentage GSDP, the GFD increased from 1.44 percent in 2007-08 to 3.01 percent in 2009-10. Thereafter, it was brought down to 1.86 percent in the next year; However, it again increased to 2.43 percent in the budget estimates of 2011-12. Capital outlay contributed most to GFD during the years 2005-06 through 2011-12, and more so during the recent years.
5. From 2006-07 to 2010-11, revenue receipts grew at a higher rate than revenue expenditure, resulting in revenue surpluses in all these years. The state government's own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, which used to meet barely a quarter of its revenue expenditure till 2005-06, now covers around 28 percent. The total revenue of the state government has more than doubled from Rs. 23,083 crore to Rs. 56,206 crore during 2006-07 to 2011-12 and the state government's own revenue, grew at a faster rate, from Rs. 4544 crore to Rs. 15,569 crore, during the period.
6. About 80 percent of the total expenditure of the state government has been non-plan expenditure till 2005-06, after which the share of plan expenditure increased steadily and has

now reached to 42 percent in 2011-12. Around 15 percent of the non-plan expenditure was solely on account of interest payment on outstanding loans. The total plan expenditure increased by over Rs. 22.6 thousand crore between 2005-06 and 2011-12, while the total non-plan expenditure increased by about Rs. 20.2 thousand crore during the period.

7. The tax revenue collected by the state government has increased substantially from Rs. 17.3 thousand crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 39.5 thousand crore in the budget estimates of 2011-12, while its non-tax revenue increased from Rs. 511 crore to Rs. 2986 crore during the period. The increase in non-tax revenues was primarily due to debt relief provided by the central government.
8. Sales tax, stamp and registration fees, excise duty of the state, taxes on goods and passengers and taxes on vehicles together made up as much as 98 percent of its total tax receipts. Of these, sales tax alone comprises 52 percent of the total tax receipts, followed by taxes on Goods and Passengers (15 percent).
9. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 50,706 crore made by the state government during 2010-11, 35 percent has been its consumption expenditure including expenditure on salary wages and administration. Next, 16 percent of the total expenditure were utilised for creation of capital assets; 40 percent was transferred to other sectors of the economy by way of grants, subsidies and payments for interest and pension etc; 2 percent as grants for capital formation; another 2 percent for making financial investments and giving loans and advances to the rest of the economy; and finally, 4 percent towards reducing the existing financial liabilities of the state government.
10. The focus of plan expenditure in Bihar has remained on social and economic services during both the recent years. Among economic services, the focus has been on agriculture, rural development, special area programmes, irrigation and flood control, energy and transport. The overall pattern of plan expenditure is in line with the national objectives of the plans.

CHAPTER I

BIHAR ECONOMY : AN OVERVIEW

In recent years, Bihar has acquired considerable attention throughout the country and even abroad for its remarkable performance in the development front. For a state which had suffered stagnation for long and which had almost resigned to its perpetual backwardness, this was a turning point, leading to new hopes and aspirations. These changes were possible because of the state government's firm commitment to an agenda of development which is both speedy and inclusive. To fulfil this agenda, the state government had not only utilised its limited resources most prudently, but had also strengthened its administrative machinery and introduced a number of institutional reforms. The results clearly show that the past growth process of the state's economy is not a short term phenomenon, but the beginning of a long term stable growth process.

The recent data on state income shows that the economy of Bihar has been showing a steady growth trend for the last 6 years. During the first 5 years after separation of Jharkhand in 2000, the economy had grown at an annual rate of 4.42 percent at constant prices. The already stagnating economy of Bihar had become even more crippled after the bifurcation, thanks to the asymmetric distribution of resources between Jharkhand and present Bihar. However, the economy witnessed a turnaround due to policies pursued by the present state government and, as a result, the economy grew at an annual rate of 11.36 percent during the period 2004-05 to 2010-11. Thus, we can term the recent growth process as 'revival of a stagnant economy'. This has been made possible by the fact that the investment pattern showed a massive upsurge. From a small average annual plan size of around Rs. 1200 crores during the Tenth Plan (2002-2007), the annual plan size climbed to more than Rs. 15,000 crores during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012). The investment portfolio also changed and there was a massive stress on infrastructural development and social delivery system. Now, the economy can claim to be at a 'taking off' stage to a sustained development path. The buoyancy in the economy can be easily sustained by the interlinkages in its various sectors.

For a proper understanding of the challenges facing Bihar's economic development, it should be kept in mind that, with an estimated population of 103.8 million in 2011, Bihar is a densely populated region, with no less than 1102 persons living per sq. km. of its area. As per the Planning Commission figures, in 2004-05, 41.4 percent of the population lived below poverty line in Bihar. As 9 out of 10 people on the average live in the villages, poverty is more visible in rural areas. But the state had to overcome these challenges and move on the new development path. Bihar is a part

of the Gangetic plains and hence has rich soil and possesses abundant water resources. With the bifurcation of the state in November 2000, the newly created Jharkhand state took away the mineral rich part of the state and present Bihar was left with its largely agro-based economy. However, with optimal use of its abundant agricultural resources, it is possible to enhance growth of the economy and the pace of growth of Bihar's economy in last 6 years is a vindication of such a possibility.

The share of the primary sector in the GSDP has been declining on a continuous basis. The government is trying to stress investment in the manufacturing and infrastructure sector so that the decline in the primary sector's contribution is accompanied by productivity gains in the secondary and tertiary sector. The state cannot progress without a satisfactory growth of its agricultural sector. Agriculture would continue to play an integral part of the development process, as around 90 percent of the population still live in villages and they would continue to depend on agriculture as a prime source of their livelihood. At each stage of development, one must be careful that right kind of inputs are available at the right time for the growth of agricultural sector, and adequate quantity of food grains is available to meet the demand for food. Or else, the resulting disequilibrium would pose a threat with a higher inflationary pressure. In this direction, the state government is not only stressing for a second Green Revolution based on biotechnological improvement, but also putting forth a concept of 'Rainbow Revolution'. The economy would also focus on increasing the production of pulses, vegetables, fruits, milk, fish and animal husbandry, alongside cereals. A strategy is being chalked out for enhancing the income and promoting the welfare of agricultural producers.

The present Economic Survey attempts to present in detail the current status of the overall state economy as well as its various sectors. This would include all the efforts made by the state government sectorwise and its achievements in respective sectors. It would simultaneously try to underline some of the constraints of growth of the state economy. Apart from Bihar Economy : An Overview, the survey is divided into six more chapters — Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Enterprises Sector, Infrastructure and Communications, Social Sector, Banking and Allied Sectors and, finally, State Finances.

1.1 State Domestic Product

The estimates of State Domestic Product of Bihar are prepared separately for Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), both at current and constant prices. In Table A 1.1 (Appendix), the estimates of GSDP and NSDP are presented for the period 1999-00 to 2011-12. In Tables A 1.2 (Appendix) and Table A 1.3 (Appendix), the sectorwise

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

No.	Sector		Annual Growth Rate			
			1999-00 to 2004-05		2004-05 to 2010-11	
			Current Prices	Constant 1999-00 Prices	Current Prices	Constant 2004-05 Prices
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		4.00	2.40	13.95	3.73
2	Forestry / Logging		7.91	3.96	4.36	-2.00
3	Fishing		10.92	10.18	16.46	1.79
4	Mining/Quarrying		-20.53	-19.13	16.12	13.80
	Sub-Total (Primary)		4.42	2.71	13.17	3.08
5	Manufacturing		3.31	-0.41	16.19	9.74
	5.1	Registered	-0.91	-6.53	31.30	23.30
	5.2	Un-registered	4.89	1.80	11.76	5.71
6	Construction		14.75	12.17	27.95	19.61
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas		5.12	-3.01	5.60	7.57
	Sub-Total (Secondary)		7.42	3.82	22.09	15.04
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		2.56	2.63	15.39	14.68
	8.1	Railways	-1.50	-2.69	12.79	7.86
	8.2	Other Transport	5.90	3.10	17.88	9.30
	8.3	Storage			14.50	7.11
	8.4	Communication	4.11	11.02	13.90	27.23
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		15.93	12.25	29.68	20.22
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)		12.16	9.41	27.02	19.03
10	Banking / Insurance		10.08	5.23	16.42	16.00
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		12.44	4.59	18.15	9.68
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)		11.35	4.88	17.52	12.38
12	Public Administration		6.36	2.80	17.27	9.14
13	Other Services		4.22	1.47	13.89	5.38
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)		9.11	5.70	21.81	14.17
	Total GSDP		7.32	4.42	19.45	11.36
	Per Capita GSDP		5.08	2.24	17.63	9.67

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

estimates of GSDP in current and constant (2004-05) prices are presented respectively. Similarly, the estimates of NSDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices are shown in Tables A 1.4 (Appendix) and Tables A 1.5 (Appendix) respectively, again for the period 2004-05 to 2011-12. It should be noted that figures upto 2008-09 are final estimates; for 2009-10, the figures relate to provisional estimates; for 2010-11, quick estimates are given; and finally, for 2011-12, advanced estimates are provided. The yearly growth rates of Bihar's economy are presented and analysed next using the estimates of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices, as given in Table A 1.6 (Appendix). The total GSDP of Bihar at 2004-05 prices in 2010-11 is Rs. 1,44,472.0 crore, yielding a Per Capita Income Rs. 14,865. For total GSDP, the estimated annual growth rate is 14.8 percent over 2009-10. At current prices, the GSDP for Bihar in 2010-11 is estimated to be Rs. 2,17,814.0 crore with Per Capita Income of Rs. 22,411.

The growth rate of Bihar's economy has not been uniform over the last decade. During the first 5 years since 1999-00, the economy had grown at an annual rate of only 4.42 (Table 1.1). The economy then witnessed a turnaround and it grew at an annual rate of 11.36 percent during the period 2004-05 to 2010-11. It can be noted that the growth rate achieved during 2004-05 to 2010-11 has been one of the highest among all the Indian states. An analysis of sectoral rates of growth, as presented in Table 1.1, throws light on the major contributors to the growth of the economy. During the period 2004-05 to 2010-11, the sectors reporting a growth rate of more than 15 percent are — registered manufacturing (23.30 percent), construction (19.61 percent), communications (27.23 percent) and trade, hotels and restaurant (20.22 percent). During the period 1999-00 to 2004-05, the major contributors to the growth process were — construction (12.17 percent), communication (11.02 percent) and trade, hotel and restaurant (12.25 percent). In other words, the registered manufacturing has emerged as a new leading sector of growth during 2004-05 to 2010-11. It should also be noted from Table 1.1 that, except for forestry and fishing both of which are rather small in size, all the sectors of Bihar economy had registered a higher growth rate during the later 5 years. It is also heartening to note that the growth rate of agriculture and animal husbandry during the last 5 years has been 3.73 percent, compared to 2.40 percent in previous 5 years. This

sector is of special significance for the state's economy as nearly nine-tenth of its population living in rural areas primarily earn their livelihood from this sector.

In recent times, there has been noticeable increase in the rate of growth of Bihar's economy, but this rate of growth shows wide fluctuation, if one looks into year-to-year growth rates, as shown in Table A 1.6 (Appendix). During the period from 2005-06 to 2010-11, it has varied from 0.9 percent in 2005-06 to around 17.7 percent in 2006-07. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector which recorded a growth of (-) 9.1 percent in 2005-06 grew at a very high rate of 30.2 percent in 2006-07. In 2010-11, this sector grew at a rate of 7.7 percent over 2009-10. One source of this wide fluctuations in the rate of growth is most likely to be the vagaries of monsoon, which tend to cause upswing and downswing in the rate of growth of the remaining sectors of state economy as well. There is, therefore, a need to stabilize the rate of growth of agriculture through introduction of modern techniques and spread of irrigation. If the rate of growth of agricultural sector is stabilized, it would provide a positive impact on other sectors of economy as well through backward and forward linkages, resulting in a stable growth process for the entire economy of the state.

To know more about the status of growth in Bihar economy vis-à-vis growth in other states, one has to look into the comparable estimates of NSDP or Per Capita Income of various states. In Table 1.2, the comparative estimates of Per Capita Income at current prices of major Indian states are presented for the period 2006-07 to 2009-10. It is observed from the table that Bihar continues to be at the bottom of the ranking of states with respect to Per Capita Income. But the impact of the strong growth process in Bihar is reflected when one compares the level of Per Capita Income in Bihar with the all-India average. In 2006-07, the Per Capita Income in Bihar (Rs. 10,055) was 32.2 percent of the all-India average (Rs. 31,198); but in 2009-10, this ratio had increased to 34.7 percent (Rs. 16,119 for Bihar and Rs. 46,492 for India). It is obvious that the present momentum of growth of Bihar economy has to be sustained for several years to close the gap between Bihar and the all-India average. More importantly, these figures also indicate where the Bihar economy is situated today.

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

States	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	33135 (09)	39727 (09)	45007 (09)	51025 (07)
Assam	19737 (14)	21290 (14)	24195 (14)	27197 (15)
Bihar	10055 (17)	11514 (17)	13980 (17)	16119 (17)
Jharkhand	19744 (13)	25069 (13)	27700 (13)	30719 (13)
Gujarat	43395 (03)	50016 (03)	55140 (04)	63961 (03)
Haryana	49892 (01)	58090 (01)	67757 (01)	78781 (01)
Himachal Pradesh	38931 (07)	42076 (08)	46019 (08)	50365 (09)
Karnataka	35954 (08)	42347 (07)	46386 (07)	50676 (08)
Kerala	40419 (06)	45700 (05)	52012 (06)	59179 (06)
Madhya Pradesh	19028 (15)	20935 (15)	23757 (15)	27250 (14)
Maharashtra	49568 (02)	57214 (02)	64238 (02)	74027 (02)
Orissa	21980 (12)	27560 (11)	30121 (12)	33226 (12)
Punjab	41651 (05)	49422 (04)	55504 (03)	62153 (05)
Rajasthan	24055 (11)	26882 (12)	30647 (11)	34159 (11)
Tamilnadu	42330 (04)	42654 (06)	54514 (05)	62499 (04)
Uttar Pradesh	15865 (16)	17602 (16)	20004 (16)	23132 (16)
West Bengal	27822 (10)	31407 (10)	35403 (10)	41469 (10)
All India	31198	35820	40605	46492

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Delhi

Note : Figures in parentheses denote rank

With economic development, it is historically observed that structure of any economy also undergoes changes. This is true of Bihar also. This is because pace of development of various sectors are different over time, as the pattern of demand for various sectors changes with growth in income. Labour force also shifts from primary sector to more prosperous sectors like industry and services. In Table 1.3, the structure of Bihar's economy has been presented for the period 2000-01 to 2010-11. Instead of presenting yearwise share of sectoral outputs, the 3 columns of the table present triennium averages for share of sectoral output. The 3 trienniums are 2000-03 in the beginning of present decade, 2005-08 in the middle, and 2008-11 at the end. These triennium averages are more stable than the yearly figures.

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

No.	Sector	2000-03 (TA)	2005-08 (TA)	2008-11 (TA)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	32.9	24.4	19.2
2	Forestry / Logging	1.7	2.9	1.9
3	Fishing	1.6	1.3	1.0
4	Mining/Quarrying	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Sub-Total (Primary)	36.5	28.6	22.1
5	Manufacturing	5.6	5.2	5.1
5.1	Registered	1.3	0.9	1.7
5.2	Un-registered	4.3	4.3	3.4
6	Construction	3.8	8.8	10.1
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1.1	1.4	1.3
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	10.5	15.4	16.5
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	7.1	6.4	6.9
8.1	Railways	3.1	2.0	1.7
8.2	Other Transport	2.6	2.5	2.4
8.3	Storage		0.1	0.1
8.4	Communication	1.4	1.8	2.8
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16.8	22.6	29.3
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	23.9	29.0	36.3
10	Banking / Insurance	3.9	3.8	4.2
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	3.9	5.4	5.0
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	7.8	5.2	9.2
12	Public Administration	7.1	5.7	5.8
13	Other Services	14.2	12.1	10.0
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	53.0	56.0	61.3
	Total GSDP	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : (1) TA = Triennium Average

(2) Figures for 2000 – 03 are at constant (1999 – 00) prices

In the beginning of the last decade, the average share of different sectors in total GSDP stood at 36.4 percent (Primary); 10.5 percent (Secondary) and 53.1 percent (Tertiary). Thereafter, the share of the primary sector has been declining over the years, and it came down to 28.6 percent for the triennium ending 2007-08 and then to 22.1 percent for the triennium ending 2010-11. This shows that importance of primary sector has declined steadily over the years. Since secondary and tertiary sectors have recorded tremendous growth in the last decade, their shares of outputs are

now much higher than those in the triennium ending 2002-03. The relative average share for the triennium ending 2010-11 now stands as : primary sector (22.1 percent), secondary sector (16.5 percent) and tertiary sector (61.3 percent). Within three major sectors, there are some sub-sectors whose shares in the total GSDP have recorded considerable change. For example, within primary sector, it is agriculture and animal husbandry which records substantial decrease in its share. Within secondary sector, the sub-sector recording major change is construction, whose share in GSDP has increased from 3.8 to 10.1 percent during the decade. Similarly, within tertiary sector, it is primarily trade, hotels and restaurants which has caused the share of tertiary sector to rise during the decade. This is basically an unorganised sector. Such organised tertiary sub-sectors like banking and insurance, or public administration have actually lost in terms of their share in GSDP.

1.2 Regional Disparity

The problem of low Per Capita Income in Bihar is accentuated by the fact that there is considerable inequality among the districts in terms of Per Capita Income. The latest available estimates for Per Capita GDDP (Gross District Domestic Product) relate to 2007-08 and those estimates have been presented in Table A1.7 (Appendix) along with estimates for 2006-07. If one compares the estimates, it is observed that Patna (Rs. 47,293), Munger (Rs. 13,689) and Begusarai (Rs. 11,959) are the most prosperous districts of Bihar. On the other end of the ranking, the most economically backward districts are Sheohar (Rs. 5021), Sitamarhi (Rs. 5479) and East Champaran (Rs. 5575). Even if we exclude Patna district having the state capital, the per capita income of Munger is about 3 times that of Sheohar.

Apart from Per Capita GDDP, consumption levels of petroleum products (petrol, diesel, coal and cooking gas) in each district can also indicate the varying economic prosperity of the districts in Bihar. In Table A 1.8 (Appendix) figures for consumption of petroleum products, along with their average consumption level for triennium ending 2010-11 are presented. The column presenting the triennium averages for consumption levels also indicate the share of each district in the total consumption of the state. This percentage shares are then compared with percentage share of population of each district to find out deviations. If the share of consumption for a district is more than its share of population, it indicates the prosperity of the district and vice versa.

Based on those differences, one can identify 3 most prosperous and 3 most backward districts in Bihar with respect to each of the petroleum products and the names of these districts are presented in Table 1.4. Patna happens to be most prosperous one according to all the four indicators.

Compared to a population share of 5.6 percent, its share in consumption of petroleum products are — petrol (17.4 percent), diesel (11.0 percent), coal (20.0 percent) and cooking gas (21.9 percent). Other districts which fall among the top 3 districts with respect to at least one indicator are — Munger, Rohtas and Bhojpur in south Bihar, and Begusarai, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali in north Bihar. The most backward districts in terms of at least on of the above four indicators are — East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Madhubani, Nawada, Supaul, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Samastipur and Araria. It may be noted here that, except Nawada, all of these 10 districts are in north Bihar.

Table 1.4 : Relatively Prosperous and Backward Districts of Bihar

Criteria	Top 3 Districts	Bottom 3 Districts
Per Capita NDDP	Patna, Munger, Begusarai	E. Champaran, Sitamarhi, Seohar
Consumption of Petrol	Patna, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali	Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Nawada
Consumption of Diesel	Patna, Begusarai, Rohtas	Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Supaul
Consumption of BIT	Patna, Muzaffarpur, Rohtas	Vaishali, Darbhanga, Samastipur
Consumption of LPG	Patna, Munger, Bhojpur	Supaul, E. Champaran, Araria

The deposits in small savings in post offices and public provident fund across the districts can also be considered as an indicator of relative prosperity of various districts. The figures of such deposits are shown in Table A 1.9 (Appendix). In the table, we have derived the triennium average of such deposits for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, along with percentage share of each districts in total savings. Higher the percentage share of the district vis-à-vis the population share, higher is the prosperity count of the district. The relatively prosperous districts and under developed districts on the basis of this criterion are — Patna, Saran and Nalanda (prosperous) and Sheohar, Khagaria and Lakhisarai (backward).

1.3 Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices

To know about the real value of GDP or GSDP, one must have an idea about the movement of price levels over the years. The wholesale and consumer price indices try to indicate this trend. It gives an indication of rate of price rise over the years. Comparison of indices over time gives an overall idea about the rate of price rise or the rate of inflation in some particular year with respect to the base year on which index numbers are constructed. Apart from Wholesale Price Index

(WPI) for the country as whole, the index numbers are also available in the form of Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for industrial labourers, agricultural labourers and rural labourers separately for all states. These indices have different base years — 2004-05 for Wholesale Price Index, 2000-01 for Industrial workers, 1986-87 for both Agricultural and Rural labourers. Table 1.5 presents all the data regarding these indices.

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

Year	Wholesale Price Index (Base 2004-05=100)	Industrial Workers (Base 2000-2001=100)		Agricultural Labourers (Base 1986-87=100)		Rural Labourers (Base 1986-87=100)	
	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India
2006-07	111.35	125	123	377	372	377	359
2007-08	116.63	134	131	412	402	412	391
2008-09	126.02	144	142	446	439	446	414
2009-10	130.81	162	157	500	494	500	461
2010-11	143.32	181	175	554	552	554	541
April 2011	152.10	196	186	589	587	589	587
May 2011	152.40	195	187	593	592	593	592
June 2011	153.10	194	189	599	597	599	597
July 2011	154.20	202	193	607	604	607	604
Aug 2011	159.90	205	194	612	610	612	610
Sept 2011	155.80	204	197	615	614	616	614

Source : RBI and Labour Bureau, GOI

A study of the table will show that in the case of Consumer Price Index for rural labourers, the rise in prices in Bihar has been relatively slower than in India as whole. For agricultural labourers, the index rose by 238 points between 2006-07 and September 2011 for Bihar, while for India as a whole, the rise was by 242 points over the same period. In case of industrial workers, price rise was higher in Bihar than in India as a whole. Between 2006-07 and September 2011, rise was by 79 points for Bihar as against 74 points for all-India. In September 2011, for which the data has

been last reported, the CPI stood at 204 (Bihar) and 197 (India) for industrial workers; 615 (Bihar) and 614 (India) for agricultural labourers; and 616 (Bihar) and 614 (India) for all rural labourers.

1.4 Governance

One may expect that the quality of governance and pace of social and economic development of any state should be highly related. Poor governance usually implies tardiness in the process of implementation, unusual delay in the completion of development schemes or low level of monitoring of projects; any or all of these would translate into developmental deficit which in turn result into low income, high illiteracy, poor health standards and the like. Overall, it will tend to lower the human development of the society. In order to ensure that a high rate of growth persists and it is also inclusive, the administration should strengthen the mechanism by which its accountability and the transparency are established.

The Right to Information Act (RTI act) has been put in place by the state government which has improved transparency in administration. Bihar has also constituted SAP (Special Auxiliary Police) by recruiting ex-servicemen to counter extremists and hardened criminals. The police administration has been made more effective, efficient, friendly and accountable than before and this has led to better investigation and crime control. The 'Jankari' call centres for citizens for making information available over a phone call, introduced first in Bihar, is commendable since it acts as a catalyst for grievance-redressal.

The state government has taken positive steps for increasing common man's faith in police. The police administration is constantly endeavoring to improve itself, so that common man in both urban and rural areas can live in peace and harmony. The Chief Minister is in constant touch with all the District Magistrates to ensure particularly two things — speedy implementation of developmental schemes and substantial improvement in overall law and order situation throughout the state. The 'speedy trial mechanism' has been effectively utilized to expedite convictions. This was meant for deterring hardened criminals so that the writ of state government is affirmed. Recently the 'Zero Tolerance Policy' against corruption is being diligently pursued to eradicate the germ of corruption which is a major deterrent for administrative efficiency. The effort to improve the quality of governance in the state is reflected in all five major areas — conviction, police administration, vigilance, jail administration and strengthening the infrastructural base of police administration through the projects being executed by the Police Building Corporation.

Convictions

With the intention of providing an improved law and order situation in the state, the police administration has made an all-out effort to increase the rate of conviction of the criminals in the state. In the past, many criminals used to escape their due punishment due to inefficiency and tardiness of the investigating and prosecution personnel. This was particularly true of criminals booked under the Arms Act. Since holding of illegal arms is one of the important reasons for indulging in criminal acts, it is extremely desirable that enforcement of the Arms Act is made very stringent. To enforce Arms Act and other provisions under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the state government had introduced the mechanisms of 'speedy trials', involving both police administration and judiciary. That these efforts have yielded desired results are evident from Table 1.6, presenting the yearwise conviction of criminals in Bihar since 2006.

Table 1.6 : Yearwise Conviction of Criminals in Bihar

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Convicted Criminals		Category of Punishment					
	IPC	Arms Act	IPC	Arms Act	Death Sentence	Life Imprisonment	More than 10 yrs.	Less than 10 yrs.	Major punishment	Total Conviction
2006	2178	1156	5230	1609	17	1389	366	5067	1772	6839
2007	3695	800	8774	1154	39	2168	680	6966	2887	9928
2008	4461	706	10994	1018	27	2307	610	9063	2944	12012
2009	5333	482	12460	703	12	1824	375	10935	2211	13146
2010	6201	427	13717	594	37	1875	640	11759	9315	14311
2011	5104	319	11509	453	2	1733	584	2145	7498	11962

Source : Department of Home, Government of Bihar

It may first be noted that the total number of convictions in Bihar has steadily increased from 6839 in 2006. By 2010, the number has more than doubled to reach the figure of 14,311. No less than 13.6 percent of the criminals convicted in 2010 were given severe punishment of either life imprisonment or death sentence. Finally, Table 1.6 also shows that the number of case under the Arms Act has been decreasing steadily, showing that the high conviction rate under the Act has proved to be an effective deterrent for illegal possessions of arms.

Police Administration

There has been remarkable improvement in the police administration in recent years through extensive training programmes and strengthening of its physical infrastructure. In order to strengthen the training facility for the police officers, the Bihar Police Academy has been established in the state. Adequate number of posts matching the responsibility of the Academy have been created and work has began on construction of a new campus of the Academy at Rajgir at an estimated cost of Rs. 206 crore. Besides, under State Plan, work has been completed for 22 model Police Stations. Apart from this, the construction work for another 15 model Police Stations (Phase II) is under progress. Work has also been completed for 13 (Grade I & II), 22 (Grade III) and 6 (Grade IV) Police Stations. Thus, other than model police stations, a total number of 41 police stations has been constructed in the recent years to strengthen the infrastructure of police administration. The upgradation of police infrastructure also includes 17 district communication centres and 31 district control rooms across the state.

A clear commitment of the state government for a satisfactory law and order situation and improved functioning of the police administration together have resulted in a steady decline of the crime rates in Bihar (Table 1.7). The table indicates that this steady decline covers all the major types of crime, not merely kidnapping for ransom which was alarmingly high prior to 2006. For example, the number of cases of dacoity was no less than 1293 in 2001, but it had come down to 967 in 2006 and, in 2011, it had decreased further to 556. The improvement in law and order situation, however, is most noticeable in case of kidnapping for ransom. In 2001, there were 385 such cases which was halved in 2006 (194 cases) and, in 2011, there were only 57 cases of kidnapping for ransom. Yet another crime which decreased sharply after 2006 was bank dacoity or bank robbery. There were 40 such crimes in 2001, 34 in 2005, but only 21 in 2011.

The problem of Naxalism is also severe in the state and it poses serious challenges to the law and order situation in the affected districts. The police administration is constantly making efforts to curb Naxalism in the state and in the first 9 months of 2011, it had arrested 253 militants in the state, of which 56 were high profile militants. In addition, the police had also recovered 110 firearms, of which 42 were regular and 68 country-made.

Finally, the state government has also recently started a Fire Brigade Training Centre at a cost of Rs. 10.00 crore. For training of home guards who play an important supplementary role in

maintaining law and order, the state of government proposes to start a Training Centre for them at Bihta in near future.

Table 1.7 : Yearwise Crime Statistics in Bihar (2001 to 2011)

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Theft	Kidnapping for Ransom	Highway Dacoity	Highway Robbery	Bank Dacoity	Bank Robbery
2001	3619	1293	2175	385	257	1296	22	18
2002	3634	1259	2236	396	252	1323	28	15
2003	3652	1203	2425	335	247	1430	14	15
2004	3861	1297	2909	411	287	1875	30	27
2005	3423	1191	2379	251	224	1310	26	8
2006	3225	967	2138	194	211	1251	15	5
2007	2963	646	1729	89	151	1109	19	9
2008	3029	640	1536	66	146	897	16	7
2009	3152	654	1619	80	201	962	7	2
2010	3362	644	1538	72	207	1051	9	2
2011	3198	556	1381	57	194	1043	11	10

Source : Department of Home, GOB

Vigilance Department

Since corruption takes a serious toll in the quality of governance and puts up major hindrances in the timely completion of developmental projects, major steps were taken to contain corruption in the state. The 'Zero Tolerance' policy of the state government against corruption is being diligently implemented. To confiscate disproportionate assets earned by public servants through corrupt means, the state government has set up six special courts under 'Bihar Special Courts Act and Rules' in 2010. Under this Act, a house and land seized by the state government in September 2011, has been converted into a primary school at Rukunpura, Patna.

The vigilance department has continued its regular action of entrapment and catching of corrupt public servants. In 2011, 61 such trap cases have been executed and 68 arrests were made. The average annual number of such cases during 1996 to 2005 was only 4.5. As regards the number of cases registered with the Vigilance Department, the annual average for the period 1996 to 2005 was only 28.5, but during 2006 to 2011, it has increased to 116.5. The state government has taken steps to constitute special court for speedy trial of trap cases. The District Magistrates have been empowered to constitute district level flying squads comprising civil and police personnel to deal with corruption cases through the 'trap' mechanism.

Jail Administration

Persons convicted are lodged in jails to undergo their punishment and efforts are also made to bring them back to mainstream of society so that they can lead normal life after their term is over. As on December 2010, around 30 thousand inmates were lodged in different jails in Bihar. Out of this, around 11 thousand were lodged in Central Jails and around 16 thousand were lodged in District Jails, the rest were put in Sub-jails. As can be seen from Table A 1.12 (Appendix), the occupancy rate in Central Jails varied from 36.3 percent in Special Central Jail, Bhagalpur to 131 percent in Central Jail, Purnea. In 31 District Jails, the occupancy rate in December 2010 varied from 45.4 to 495.2 percent. In 11 District Jails, the occupancy rate was more than 200 percent. The present state government is trying to overcome the problem of overcrowding in jails. In sub-jails, the occupancy rate varied from 11.3 percent to 286.5 percent. It is evident from Table of A1.12 (Appendix) that occupancy rate was relatively higher in the case of female inmates. An overview of the occupancy rates in different jails in Bihar is presented in Table 1.8. A comparison of the occupancy rates in October, 2009 and December, 2010 indicates that the overcrowding in Bihar jails has lessened in 2010, particularly in district jails.

Table 1.8 : Distribution of Jails as Per Occupancy Rate (October, 2009 and December, 2010)

Occupancy Rate (Percentage)	Central		District		Sub – Jail	
	October 2009	December 2010	October 2009	December 2010	October 2009	December 2010
Up to 100	4	6	10	16	7	9
100 to 200	4	2	10	6	7	4
More than 200	0	0	11	9	1	2
Overall occupancy Rate	84	75	130	104	103	82

Source: Department of Home, Government of Bihar

Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation

The Police Building Construction Corporation deals with construction aspect of police administration and its has clear impact on the administration's performance. The Corporation provides infrastructure related services which enhances the quality of services provided by police forces. The Corporation came into being in 1974. The headquarters is at Patna with divisional offices at Patna, Hajipur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Aurangabad and Rajgir. The Corporation has constructed several important buildings including the most prestigious one, namely, the Bihar Police Academy. The corporation remained dormant for several years and was revived in 2007.

The Corporation has constructed 1819 structures under Police Modernization schemes. In addition, it has completed 129 structures under State Plan schemes. They are shown in Table A1.10 (Appendix). The corporation is also engaged in a number of ongoing schemes. They are represented in Table A 1.11 (Appendix).

1.5 Disaster Management

Due to its topographic and climatic conditions, Bihar is vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions on a continuing basis, covering floods and droughts, heat waves, storms, hailstorm, and cyclone in summer. Persistent cold wave conditions in winter season also take toll of both human and animals almost every year. Bihar lies in high and moderate seismic zones and hence prone to earthquakes. Considering the frequency and magnitude of disasters, an independent Department of Disaster Management has been established. The basic objective of this initiative is to ensure preparedness before a crisis sets, management of crisis during the disasters and, finally it has to oversee the relief and rehabilitation operations after the crisis.

The state government has taken steps to strengthen the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) on the guidelines of National Disaster Management Act, 2005. The NDMA has set up a battalion of NDRF (National Disaster Response Force) at Bihta near Patna. The state government has procured 74.47 acres of land for setting up this battalion. The state government has also sanctioned and created a battalion of its own State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), comprising retired army and naval personnel. Persons of central police forces are also eligible to be engaged.

New Initiatives in the year 2011-12

1. To combat flood disaster, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been formulated by the Department of Disaster Management for preparedness, early response, relief and rehabilitation during flood and other kind of disasters.
2. The Department has constituted a scheme 'Shatabdi Anna Kalash Yojana' to provide a helping hand to poor, old, inactive people due to some reasons, widows and underprivileged people to prevent 'starvation deaths' in the state. Under this scheme, the state government guarantees disbursement of 10 kgs of foodgrains per adult and 7 kgs of foodgrains per child upto one month until they are covered by other such schemes of the state government. A sum of Rs. 10 crore has been already provided for this scheme.
3. Appointments are being made on various categories of posts falling under SDRF which has been constituted earlier.
4. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has also been formulated to combat drinking water crisis, caused by irregular monsoon and receding of ground water level in some areas of the state.

5. A state Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) building has been constructed and is being equipped with state of the art technology. Such EOCs have been sanctioned in all the 38 districts of the state, at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh per centre.

Drought

Bihar faced a serious draught arising out of scanty rainfall in 2009. The state faced a successive drought in 2010, though it was not so severe like that of 2009. The arrival of the monsoon was delayed by two weeks, and the rainfall deficit was modest at 20 percent in 2010. In 2011, fortunately, no drought situation occurred and expenditure was nil on this account. Table 1.9 presents the expenditure pattern under drought relief from 2009-10 to 2011-12 (upto November). It should be noted that an amount of Rs. 27.20 crore was spent on schemes of drinking water, implemented by Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) due to occurrence of irregular monsoon and receding of the ground water level in some areas of the state.

Table 1.9 : Amount Sanctioned for Drought Relief

Relief Programmes	(Rs. lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Nov. 2011)
Providing Gratuitous Relief			
(a) Cash dole	0.0	44054.7	0.0
(b) Foodgrains	894.0	534.0	0.0
Drinking Water (PHED)	1100.0	1839.8	2720.4
Fodder and Transportation (Animal Husbandry)	200.0	0.0	0.0
Supplementary Nutrition (Social Welfare Department)	0.0	3878.3	0.0
Total	2194.0	50306.8	2720.4

Source : Department of Disaster Management, GOB

Floods, Cyclone and Fire

There are 28 districts in the state, mostly in north Bihar, which are affected by floods almost every year. These are flood prone districts. Keeping in view the constant threat of floods, these districts are provided with modern flood rescue operation instruments. In addition, flood shelters and flood platforms are being constructed in all flood prone districts of the state. The Department of Disaster Management has issued new guidelines to Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates for rehabilitation and reconstruction during the post-flood operations. To combat flood, cyclone and

fire disasters, the state government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 207 crore during 2010-11. The details of expenditure can be seen from Table 1.10.

Table 1.10 : Amount Allotted for Floods / Cyclones / Fire

(Rs. lakh)

Programmes	Flood and Cyclone			Total		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Nov.)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Nov.)
(a) Relief & Rescue instruments	0.0	1.5	98.1	0.0	1.5	98.1
(b) Supply of Dry Food	4510.6	2332.5	9901.5	4510.6	2909.2	9974.8
(c) Cash Dole Assistance	913.9	2083.6	2997.9	1163.9	2887.7	3065.5
(d) Clothes & Utensils Distribution	33.3	731.2	39.0	83.3	1553.0	195.3
(e) Supply of Drinking Water	10.0	64.4	53.0	10.0	64.4	53.0
(f) Repair of Road & Bridges	7060.0	49.4	1700.0	7060.0	49.4	1700.0
(g) Evacuation Operation	1230.8	1217.1	1704.6	1230.8	1217.1	1704.6
(h) Repair of Public Buildings	1556.1	7191.5	1306.6	1756.1	8102.3	1391.0
(i) Agricultural Inputs	113.3	2786.0	843.3	113.3	2786.0	843.3
(j) Repair of Boats	100.0	276.9	596.6	100.0	276.9	596.6
(k) Repair of Embankments and Irrigation system	5291.0	0.0	1797.0	5291.0	0.0	1797.0
(l) Human Medicines	35.5	59.3	60.0	45.5	59.3	60.0
(m) Petrol, Oil, Lubricant for pre- floods arrangements	35.5	33.3	64.0	35.5	33.3	64.0
(n) Assistance for Flood Accidents	400.0	479.8	212.3	400.0	700.0	256.2
(o) Miscellaneous	94.3	60.0	602.8	94.3	60.0	602.8
Total	21384.4	17366.4	21976.5	21894.3	20700.1	22402.1

Source : Department of Disaster Management, GOB

Apart from all this, the state government is alert on all fronts. It has established organisations and workforce right from village level to avert disasters and combat the casualties caused by sudden disasters like drought, flood, cyclones and earthquakes.

APPENDIX

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

(Rs. crore)

Year	GSDP			NSDP		
	At current prices	At constant (1999-00) prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (1999-00) prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
1999-00	50174.6	50173.8	--	46070.8	46070.8	--
2000-01	57242.1	58222.6	--	52519.1	53656.3	--
2001-02	57657.7	55466.6	--	52323.0	50578.5	--
2002-03	64965.2	62025.1	--	59301.7	56975.3	--
2003-04	66173.9	58833.1	--	59700.7	53300.5	--
2004-05	77781.2	65995.5	77781.2	70166.9	60045.0	70166.9
2005-06	83657.0	66979.2	78494.0	75311.0	60579.3	70447.0
2006-07	103517.0	81716.4	92427.0	94111.0	74830.9	83846.0
2007-08	118923.0	88289.8	99492.0	108096.0	80998.3	90133.0
2008-09	151650.0	98392.6	113994.0	139061.0	90566.1	103867.0
2009-10 (P)	177537.0	--	125875.0	163555.0	--	115131.0
2010-11 (Q)	217814.0	--	144472.0	201264.0	--	132488.0
2011-12 (Adv.)	262230.0	--	163439.0	243116.0	--	150398.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note: P -Provisional, Q – Quick

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

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2011-12 (Adv.)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	20673.0	20833.0	27161.0	27069.0	36604.0	36766.0	43364.0	48254.0
2	Forestry / Logging	2724.3	2794.0	3105.0	3112.0	3215.0	3292.0	3596.0	3934.0
3	Fishing	1132.5	1164.0	1317.0	1442.0	2352.0	2436.0	2366.0	2675.0
4	Mining/Quarrying	42.1	97.0	74.0	78.0	143.0	119.0	119.0	119.0
	Sub-Total (Primary)	24571.9	24888.0	31657.0	31701.0	42314.0	42613.0	49445.0	54982.0
5	Manufacturing	4379.3	4257.0	4858.0	6434.0	8379.0	8342.0	9464.0	10740.0
	5.1 Registered	1122.8	643.0	550.0	1386.0	3060.0	2647.0	3134.0	3708.0
	5.2 Un-registered	3256.5	3614.0	4308.0	5048.0	5318.0	5695.0	6330.0	7032.0
6	Construction	5138.1	6651.0	8996.0	11566.0	14441.0	17511.0	22970.0	29003.0
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1146.4	1162.0	1137.0	1392.0	1461.0	1304.0	1624.0	1947.0
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	10663.8	12070.0	14991.0	19392.0	24280.0	27157.0	34058.0	41690.0
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	4612.2	5100.0	5957.0	6778.0	7783.0	9309.0	10748.0	12239.0
	8.1 Railways	1450.6	1580.0	1983.0	2299.0	2357.0	2845.0	2846.0	2848.0
	8.2 Other Transport	1997.0	2213.0	2598.0	2984.0	3688.0	4301.0	5299.0	6256.0
	8.3 Storage	62.4	66.0	78.0	92.0	105.0	119.0	135.0	158.0
	8.4 Communication	1102.2	1241.0	1297.0	1403.0	1633.0	2044.0	2467.0	2977.0
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16286.1	17234.0	23482.0	30393.0	40512.0	54532.0	71277.0	91726.0
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	20898.3	22334.0	29439.0	37171.0	48295.0	63841.0	82025.0	103965.0
10	Banking / Insurance	2585.9	2731.0	3192.0	3526.0	3953.0	4935.0	6706.0	9113.0
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	4040.5	4778.0	5771.0	6846.0	7958.0	9339.0	11010.0	13050.0
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	6626.4	7509.0	8963.0	10372.0	11911.0	14274.0	17716.0	22163.0
12	Public Administration	5178.7	5471.0	5846.0	6376.0	8556.0	10583.0	12994.0	14314.0
13	Other Services	9842.1	11386.0	12621.0	13910.0	16295.0	19069.0	21576.0	25115.0
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	42545.5	46699.0	56869.0	67829.0	85057.0	107767.0	134311.0	165557.0
	Total GSDP	77781.2	83657.0	103517.0	118922.0	151651.0	177537.0	217814.0	262229.0
	Per Capita GSDP	8773	9279	11297	12778	16052	18523	22411	26621

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

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

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2011-12 (Adv.)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	20673.0	18800.0	24477.0	22689.0	25489.0	23182.0	24970.0	25929.0
2	Forestry / Logging	2724.3	2671.0	2612.0	2558.0	2511.0	2462.0	2414.0	2365.0
3	Fishing	1132.5	1183.0	1105.0	1188.0	1273.0	1259.0	1223.0	1239.0
4	Mining/Quarrying	42.1	70.0	58.0	57.0	127.0	91.0	91.0	90.0
	Sub-Total (Primary)	24571.9	22724.0	28252.0	26492.0	29400.0	26994.0	28698.0	29623.0
5	Manufacturing	4379.3	4120.0	4387.0	5477.0	6544.0	6305.0	6869.0	7500.0
	5.1 Registered	1122.8	636.0	532.0	1180.0	2265.0	1956.0	2313.0	2733.0
	5.2 Un-registered	3256.5	3484.0	3855.0	4297.0	4279.0	4349.0	4556.0	4767.0
6	Construction	5138.1	6375.0	7966.0	9455.0	10695.0	12496.0	15818.0	19279.0
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1146.4	1189.0	1248.0	1342.0	1468.0	1663.0	1716.0	1775.0
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	10663.8	11684.0	13601.0	16274.0	18707.0	20464.0	24403.0	28554.0
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	4612.2	5108.0	5783.0	6336.0	6986.0	8849.0	10779.0	12268.0
	8.1 Railways	1450.6	1609.0	1845.0	2016.0	2043.0	2201.0	2306.0	2417.0
	8.2 Other Transport	1997.0	2068.0	2253.0	2422.0	2732.0	2969.0	3376.0	3710.0
	8.3 Storage	62.4	61.0	68.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	98.0
	8.4 Communication	1102.2	1371.0	1617.0	1824.0	2131.0	3594.0	5007.0	6043.0
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16286.1	15928.0	20425.0	24722.0	30305.0	37483.0	45014.0	53210.0
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	20898.3	21037.0	26208.0	31059.0	37291.0	46332.0	55793.0	65478.0
10	Banking / Insurance	2585.9	2941.0	3513.0	3915.0	4205.0	5266.0	6599.0	8967.0
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	4040.5	4403.0	4820.0	5273.0	5793.0	6377.0	7032.0	7772.0
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	6626.4	7344.0	8333.0	9188.0	9998.0	11643.0	13631.0	16739.0
12	Public Administration	5178.7	5107.0	5153.0	5284.0	6525.0	7442.0	8422.0	8565.0
13	Other Services	9842.1	10600.0	10879.0	11194.0	12075.0	13000.0	13526.0	14479.0
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	42545.5	44088.0	50573.0	56725.0	65889.0	78417.0	91372.0	105261.0
	Total GSDP	77781.2	78496.0	92426.0	99491.0	113996.0	125875.0	144473.0	163438.0
	Per Capita GSDP	8773	8706	10087	10690	12066	13133	14865	16592

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

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

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2011-12 (Adv.)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	18623.0	18581.0	24619.0	24136.0	33213.0	33360.0	39346.0	43783.0
2	Forestry / Logging	2689.0	2758.0	3067.0	3072.0	3173.0	3249.0	3549.0	3883.0
3	Fishing	990.0	1022.0	1152.0	1249.0	2022.0	2094.0	2034.0	2300.0
4	Mining/Quarrying	35.0	79.0	59.0	62.0	114.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
	Sub-Total (Primary)	22337.0	22440.0	28897.0	28519.0	38522.0	38798.0	45024.0	50061.0
5	Manufacturing	3437	3293.0	3825.0	5355.0	7270.0	7247.0	8219.0	9324.0
	5.1 Registered	609.0	160.0	62.0	890.0	2613.0	2260.0	2676.0	3166.0
	5.2 Un-registered	2828.0	3133.0	3762.0	4464.0	4657.0	4987.0	5544.0	6158.0
6	Construction	4906.0	6351.0	8565.0	10995.0	13711.0	16626.0	21809.0	27538.0
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	652.0	645.0	613.0	740.0	774.0	691.0	860.0	1031.0
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	8995.0	10289.0	13003.0	17090.0	21755.0	24564.0	30888.0	37893.0
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	3885.0	4320.0	5109.0	5858.0	6693.0	7986.0	9312.0	10675.0
	8.1 Railways	990.0	1099.0	1446.0	1737.0	1697.0	2048.0	2050.0	2051.0
	8.2 Other Transport	1912.0	2123.0	2494.0	2867.0	3566.0	4159.0	5124.0	6049.0
	8.3 Storage	61.0	64.0	77.0	89.0	102.0	116.0	132.0	154.0
	8.4 Communication	922.0	1034.0	1092.0	1165.0	1328.0	1662.0	2006.0	2421.0
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16106.0	17017.0	23221.0	30077.0	40066.0	53932.0	70492.0	90716.0
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	19991.0	21337.0	28330.0	35935.0	46759.0	61918.0	79804.0	101391.0
10	Banking / Insurance	2541.0	2682.0	3136.0	3467.0	3890.0	4857.0	6600.0	8969.0
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	2470.0	3005.0	3715.0	4422.0	5019.0	5890.0	6944.0	8231.0
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	5011.0	5687.0	6851.0	7889.0	8909.0	10747.0	13544.0	17200.0
12	Public Administration	4196.0	4423.0	4713.0	5118.0	7170.0	8868.0	10888.0	11994.0
13	Other Services	9637.0	11136.0	12318.0	13547.0	15946.0	16661.0	21114.0	24578.0
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	38835.0	42583.0	52212.0	62489.0	78784.0	98194.0	125350.0	155163.0
	Total NSDP	70167.0	75311.0	94111.0	108095.0	139061.0	163555.0	201264.0	243116.0
	Per Capita NSDP	7914	8353	10271	11615	14719	17064	20708	24681

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

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

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2011-12 (Adv.)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	18623.0	16639.0	22183.0	20181.0	22800.0	20736.0	22336.0	23193.0
2	Forestry / Logging	2689.0	2636.0	2578.0	2524.0	2478.0	2430.0	2383.0	2334.0
3	Fishing	990.0	1046.0	950.0	1015.0	998.0	987.0	959.0	971.0
4	Mining/Quarrying	35.0	53.0	44.0	43.0	102.0	74.0	73.0	73.0
	Sub-Total (Primary)	22336.0	20374.0	25755.0	23763.0	26379.0	24227.0	25751.0	26572.0
5	Manufacturing	3437.0	3192.0	3430.0	4511.0	5597.0	5403.0	5878.0	6410.0
	5.1 Registered	609.0	168.0	75.0	729.0	1879.0	1622.0	1918.0	2267.0
	5.2 Un-registered	2828.0	3023.0	3356.0	3781.0	3719.0	3780.0	3959.0	4143.0
6	Construction	4906.0	6084.0	7562.0	8935.0	10064.0	11759.0	14884.0	18141.0
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	652.0	693.0	769.0	767.0	893.0	1012.0	1045.0	1081.0
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	8996.0	9969.0	11761.0	14213.0	16554.0	18174.0	21807.0	25632.0
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	3885.0	4349.0	4995.0	5528.0	6097.0	7733.0	9450.0	10772.0
	8.1 Railways	990.0	1138.0	1346.0	1528.0	1520.0	1637.0	1716.0	1798.0
	8.2 Other Transport	1912.0	1980.0	2155.0	2314.0	2626.0	2854.0	3244.0	3566.0
	8.3 Storage	61.0	59.0	67.0	73.0	78.0	83.0	88.0	96.0
	8.4 Communication	922.0	1172.0	1428.0	1613.0	1874.0	3160.0	4402.0	5313.0
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16106.0	15719.0	20186.0	24449.0	29949.0	37042.0	44485.0	52585.0
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	19991.0	20068.0	25181.0	29977.0	36046.0	44775.0	53935.0	63357.0
10	Banking / Insurance	2541.0	2894.0	3462.0	3862.0	4151.0	5198.0	6514.0	8852.0
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	2470.0	2687.0	2973.0	3263.0	3561.0	3920.0	4322.0	4777.0
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	5011.0	5581.0	6435.0	7125.0	7712.0	9118.0	10836.0	13629.0
12	Public Administration	4196.0	4098.0	4115.0	4183.0	5391.0	6149.0	6959.0	7077.0
13	Other Services	9637.0	10359.0	10600.0	10872.0	11785.0	12687.0	13201.0	14131.0
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	38835.0	40105.0	46331.0	52157.0	60934.0	72730.0	84931.0	98195.0
	Total NSDP	70167.0	70447.0	83846.0	90133.0	103867.0	115131.0	132488.0	150398.0
	Per Capita NSDP	7914	7813	9150	9685	10994	12012	13632	15268

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

Table A 1.6 : Yearly Growth Rates of GSDP in Bihar at Constant (2004-05) Prices

No.	Sector		Yearly Growth Rate					
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		-9.1	30.2	-7.3	12.3	-9.1	7.7
2	Forestry / Logging		-2.0	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-2.0	-1.9
3	Fishing		4.5	-6.6	7.5	7.2	-1.1	-2.9
4	Mining/Quarrying		66.2	-17.1	-1.7	122.8	-28.3	0.0
	Sub-Total (Primary)		-7.5	24.3	-6.2	11.0	-8.2	6.3
5	Manufacturing		-5.9	6.5	24.8	19.5	-3.7	8.9
	5.1	Registered	-43.4	-16.4	121.8	91.9	-13.6	18.3
	5.2	Un-registered	7.0	10.6	11.5	-0.4	1.6	4.8
6	Construction		24.1	25.0	18.7	13.1	16.8	26.6
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas		3.7	5.0	7.5	9.4	13.3	3.2
	Sub-Total (Secondary)		9.6	16.4	19.7	15.0	9.4	19.2
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		10.7	13.2	9.6	10.3	26.7	21.8
	8.1	Railways	10.9	14.7	9.3	1.3	7.7	4.8
	8.2	Other Transport	3.6	8.9	7.5	12.8	8.7	13.7
	8.3	Storage	-2.3	11.5	10.3	6.7	6.3	5.9
	8.4	Communication	24.4	17.9	12.8	16.8	68.7	39.3
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		-2.2	28.2	21.0	22.6	23.7	20.1
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)		0.7	24.6	18.5	20.1	24.2	20.4
10	Banking / Insurance		13.7	19.4	11.4	7.4	25.2	25.3
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		9.0	9.5	9.4	9.9	10.1	10.3
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)		10.8	13.5	10.3	8.8	16.5	17.1
12	Public Administration		-1.4	0.9	2.5	23.5	14.1	13.2
13	Other Services		7.7	2.6	2.9	7.9	7.7	4.0
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)		3.6	14.7	12.2	16.2	19.0	16.5
	Total GSDP		0.9	17.7	7.6	14.6	10.4	14.8
	Per Capita GSDP		-0.8	15.9	6.0	12.9	8.8	13.2

Table A 1.7 : Districtwise GDDP and NDDP and Per Capita GDDP and NDDP (at 2004-05 Prices)

(Rs. crore)

District	GDDP		NDDP		Per Capita GDDP (Rs.)		Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
Patna	22659.3	26560.4	21412.8	25241.2	43177	49765	40802(01)	47293 (01)
Nalanda	1948.5	2142.2	1729.4	1898.7	7792	8503	6915(18)	7536 (13)
Bhojpur	2055.8	2235.1	1831.5	1974.5	8433	9053	7513(09)	7997 (09)
Buxar	1221.7	1373.6	1079.8	1210.5	7882	8725	6967(17)	7688 (11)
Rohtas	2505.9	2692.3	2226.2	2372.0	9297	9842	8260(06)	8671 (07)
Kaimur	1053.2	1166.7	953.4	1035.7	7324	7974	6631(21)	7079 (15)
Gaya	3246.1	3532.6	2881.3	3133.0	8405	8995	7461(10)	7977 (10)
Jehanabad	742.1	801.3	660.2	711.2	7251	7707	6451(25)	6841 (22)
Arwal	411.7	441.8	366.7	390.9	6337	6695	5644(37)	5923 (33)
Nawada	1317.0	1443.7	1177.4	1285.8	6469	6959	5784(34)	6198 (30)
Aurangabad	1667.8	1803.6	1488.6	1590.7	7439	7909	6640(20)	6975 (17)
Saran	2463.7	2765.4	2178.7	2446.1	6943	7688	6140 (27)	6800 (25)
Siwan	2389.7	2243.1	2148.9	2007.9	8105	7512	7288 (12)	6724 (27)
Gopalganj	1736.4	1821.4	1535.8	1616.7	7383	7640	6530 (23)	6781 (26)
W. Champaran	3946.3	4185.0	3529.0	3732.7	9618	10058	8601 (05)	8971 (05)
E. Champaran	3008.5	2795.5	2668.1	2472.5	6894	6303	6114 (28)	5575 (36)
Muzaffarpur	2799.2	2677.0	2466.4	2363.6	8270	7776	7286 (13)	6866 (21)
Sitamarhi	1906.5	1884.0	1708.4	1686.0	6314	6122	5658 (35)	5479 (37)
Sheohar	288.8	339.8	259.0	302.1	4903	5647	4398 (38)	5021 (38)
Vaishali	2391.0	2390.5	2133.8	2122.6	8038	7925	7173 (15)	7037 (16)
Darbhanga	2702.3	2922.3	2399.9	2591.4	7346	7806	6524 (24)	6922 (19)
Madhubani	2608.8	2507.8	2339.8	2238.5	6681	6335	5992 (30)	5655 (35)
Samastipur	3050.1	2879.1	2711.7	2552.4	8274	7712	7356 (11)	6837 (23)
Begusarai	3068.6	3502.6	2857.1	3162.6	11792	13245	10979 (03)	11959 (03)
Munger	1648.8	1974.3	1365.5	1673.2	13612	16154	11273 (02)	13689 (02)
Sheikhpura	394.3	445.5	347.1	390.3	6655	7376	5859 (32)	6463 (28)
Lakhisarai	770.5	838.3	687.5	746.0	9070	9789	8093 (07)	8711 (06)
Jamui	1122.3	1275.6	978.9	1114.5	7135	7957	6223 (26)	6953 (18)
Khagaria	1217.9	1343.0	1078.8	1183.4	8579	9307	7599 (08)	8201 (08)
Bhagalpur	3095.8	3393.7	2728.5	2992.4	11665	12609	10281 (04)	11118 (04)
Banka	1184.0	1252.1	1054.8	1109.4	6792	7095	6051 (29)	6287 (29)
Saharsa	1369.8	1466.2	1217.0	1296.5	8071	8476	7171 (16)	7496 (14)
Supaul	1260.2	1289.6	1127.3	1144.3	6579	6627	5885 (31)	5880 (34)
Madhepura	1104.2	1195.2	985.2	1061.3	6525	6949	5822 (33)	6171 (32)
Purnia	2127.3	2286.2	1904.2	2038.8	7363	7751	6591 (22)	6913 (20)
Kishanganj	1108.0	1127.2	990.7	1005.1	7642	7637	6833 (19)	6809 (24)
Araria	1528.8	1715.2	1378.5	1537.4	6274	6903	5657 (36)	6187 (31)
Katihar	2184.8	2343.6	1924.2	2068.2	8187	8631	7211 (14)	7617 (12)
Total	91305.8	99052.6	82512.3	89500.4	9965	10643	9005	9617

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note: Figures in parentheses denote Rank

Table A 1.8 : Districtwise Consumption of Petroleum Products (2008-09 to 2010-11)

(Fig in MT)

Districts	Share of population	Petrol				Diesel			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Triennium Average	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Triennium Average
Patna	5.6	21313	40913	45357	35861(17.4)	84304	164708	179859	142957(11.0)
Nalanda	2.8	2221	4150	4884	3752(1.8)	22335	39878	47797	36670(2.8)
Bhojpur	2.6	2541	5478	6120	4713(2.3)	20569	40249	42564	34461(2.7)
Buxar	1.6	1808	4378	4749	3645(1.8)	16100	32199	34232	27510(2.1)
Rohtas	2.9	3720	7814	8472	6669(3.2)	37461	69377	73081	59973(4.6)
Kaimur	1.6	1233	2144	2805	2061(1.0)	14323	22026	25338	20562(1.6)
Gaya	4.2	4576	9614	10175	8122(4.0)	31753	67456	72923	57377(4.4)
Jehanabad	1.1	711	944	1919	1191(0.6)	7447	11861	18963	12757(1.0)
Arwal	0.7	260	495	907	554(0.3)	1984	3429	6241	3885(0.3)
Nawada	2.1	1141	2217	2743	2034(1.0)	11967	24657	30142	22255(1.7)
Aurangabad	2.4	2130	4374	5015	3840(1.9)	21060	40671	47479	36403(2.8)
Saran	3.8	4147	8654	9992	7598(3.7)	24648	49339	53433	42473(3.3)
Siwan	3.2	3930	8150	9626	7235(3.5)	21146	40338	42878	34787(2.7)
Gopalganj	2.5	3373	6929	7863	6055(2.9)	17280	32381	33185	27615(2.1)
W Champaran	3.8	3488	7051	8453	6331(3.1)	24261	48472	50702	41145(3.2)
E Champaran	4.9	5487	11351	12648	9829(4.8)	43676	83755	89170	72200(5.6)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	8313	14782	17263	13453(6.5)	49100	83616	91836	74851(5.8)
Sitamarhi	3.3	2825	4998	5725	4516(2.2)	16566	30341	33385	26764(2.1)
Sheohar	0.6	128	349	599	359(0.2)	640	2201	2805	1882(0.1)
Vaishali	3.4	4929	9607	10802	8446(4.1)	26387	49435	59987	45270(3.5)
Darbhanga	3.8	4200	7672	8928	6933(3.4)	21978	41252	44496	35909(2.8)
Madhubani	4.3	3937	7584	8426	6649(3.2)	16743	32858	35297	28299(2.2)
Samastipur	4.1	3961	7591	8932	6828(3.3)	25455	46604	53947	42002(3.2)
Begusarai	2.8	3344	6552	7475	5790(2.8)	46484	80976	85616	71025(5.5)
Munger	1.3	1547	3694	3297	2846(1.4)	7143	19400	14484	13676(1.1)
Sheikhpura	0.6	479	984	1198	887(0.4)	6730	14628	15533	12297(0.9)
Lakhisarai	1.0	485	815	1130	810(0.4)	7192	11575	14009	10925(0.8)
Jamui	1.7	1088	1397	2651	1712(0.8)	6977	9967	16412	11119(0.9)
Khagaria	1.6	943	1933	2254	1710(0.8)	12712	22409	23560	19560(1.5)
Bhagalpur	2.9	4258	8880	8957	7365(3.6)	29862	62223	66957	53014(4.1)
Banka	2.0	1249	1782	3004	2012(1.0)	8116	12785	18958	13286(1.0)
Saharsa	1.8	1378	4014	3419	2937(1.4)	8181	23829	22168	18059(1.4)
Supaul	2.1	1410	2055	3777	2414(1.2)	6128	11080	19730	12313(1.0)
Madhepura	1.9	1629	3476	4242	3116(1.5)	9864	21670	27585	19706(1.5)
Purnea	3.2	3331	6805	7521	5886(2.9)	26055	58583	61411	48683(3.8)
Kishanganj	1.6	1462	3157	3956	2858(1.4)	5842	12020	14554	10805(0.8)
Araria	2.7	2609	4560	5967	4379(2.1)	17481	27796	33284	26187(2.0)
Katihar	3.0	2304	4417	5706	4142(2.0)	15744	27827	36481	26684(2.1)
Total	100.0	117888	231759	266957	205535 (100.0)	771694	1473869	1640482	1295348 (100.0)

Source : Indian Oil Corporation

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

Table A 1.8 : Districtwise Consumption of Petroleum Products (2008-09 to 2010-11) (Contd.)

(Fig in MT)

Districts	Share of population	BIT				LPG			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Triennium Average	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Triennium Average
Patna	5.6	41707	49573	33758	41679(20.0)	65061	71788	76933	71261(21.9)
Nalanda	2.8	4001	6601	11428	7344(3.5)	7428	8913	10262	8868(2.7)
Bhojpur	2.6	7330	4682	2380	4797(2.3)	10031	11752	13044	11609(3.6)
Buxar	1.6	2340	1344	984	1556(0.7)	4638	5320	5908	5289(1.6)
Rohtas	2.9	13367	15145	12087	13533(6.5)	8292	9926	10778	9665(3.0)
Kaimur	1.6	108	877	3430	1472(0.7)	1970	2226	2774	2323(0.7)
Gaya	4.2	5604	11616	13730	10316(4.9)	10038	11745	13112	11632(3.6)
Jehanabad	1.1	1044	1706	1407	1386(0.7)	3896	4466	5012	4458(1.4)
Arwal	0.7		9	189	99(0.0)	504	551	585	547(0.2)
Nawada	2.1	1884	1666	916	1489(0.7)	3893	4511	5700	4702(1.4)
Aurangabad	2.4	4906	7564	5825	6098(2.9)	4746	5729	6947	5808(1.8)
Saran	3.8	4331	5557	2624	4171(2.0)	10256	12185	14965	12469(3.8)
Siwan	3.2	3350	3105	5670	4042(1.9)	6246	6876	7478	6867(2.1)
Gopalganj	2.5	6163	5630	4740	5511(2.6)	5371	6898	8690	6986(2.1)
W Champaran	3.8	2502	3839	2568	2970(1.4)	7098	8861	10265	8741(2.7)
E Champaran	4.9	10487	13493	10603	11528(5.5)	8910	10817	13089	10938 (3.4)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	13721	19847	23056	18875(9.1)	15621	17553	19870	17681(5.4)
Sitamarhi	3.3	2443	4812	4065	3773(1.8)	7420	8806	10162	8796(2.7)
Sheohar	0.6	71	74	178	108(0.1)			280	280(0.1)
Vaishali	3.4	2316	1427	1207	1650(0.8)	9907	11579	13342	11609(3.6)
Darbhanga	3.8	2251	1647	2003	1967(0.9)	11079	12300	14330	12570(3.9)
Madhubani	4.3	1026	4660	5574	3753(1.8)	8233	9448	11614	9765(3.0)
Samastipur	4.1	2103	2966	1214	2094(1.0)	7327	8215	10245	8596(2.6)
Begusarai	2.8	5786	7588	6755	6710(3.2)	9259	9510	11178	9982(3.1)
Munger	1.3	2269	2545	1932	2249(1.1)	7557	8099	8045	7900(2.4)
Sheikhpura	0.6	233	381	154	256(0.1)	1338	1444	1596	1459(0.4)
Lakhisarai	1.0	1129	412	66	536(0.3)	1129	1249	2716	1698(0.5)
Jamui	1.7	4410	6388	4202	5000(2.4)	2075	2430	2673	2393(0.7)
Khagaria	1.6	1174	566	888	876(0.4)	2344	2936	3269	2849(0.9)
Bhagalpur	2.9	4206	5750	3430	4462(2.1)	10282	12154	13962	12133(3.7)
Banka	2.0	4099	3436	1584	3039(1.5)	3218	3710	3990	3639(1.1)
Saharsa	1.8	6051	6349	5198	5866(2.8)	3769	4152	5358	4426(1.4)
Supaul	2.1	2107	5521	10087	5905(2.8)	976	2486	2157	1873(0.6)
Madhepura	1.9	988	1218	1095	1100(0.5)	2805	3325	4086	3405(1.0)
Purnea	3.2	8059	5138	1856	5018(2.4)	10560	9628	10690	10293(3.2)
Kishanganj	1.6	4387	1338	2549	2758(1.3)	775	1191	1466	1144(0.4)
Araria	2.7	9692	9144	5983	8273(4.0)	2844	4189	4862	3965(1.2)
Katihar	3.0	7292	3592	7775	6220(3.0)	5629	6420	7739	6596(2.0)
Total	100.0	194935	227205	203190	208443 (100.0)	282522	323388	369172	325027 (100.0)

Source : Indian Oil Corporation

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

Table A1.9 : Districtwise Small Savings in Post Offices and Public Provident Fund (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11)

(Rs. Crore)

District	Share of population	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Triennium Average	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Achievement	Percentage share
Patna	5.6	200	165	170	396	495	255	272	15.4
Nalanda	2.8	50	87	60	133	167	102	107	6.1
Bhojpur	2.6	45	35	35	86	107	136	86	4.8
Buxar	1.6	25	20	20	39	49	50	36	2.1
Rohtas	2.9	45	33	30	64	80	67	55	3.1
Kaimur	1.6	18	13	13	27	34	33	24	1.4
Gaya	4.2	37	39	38	88	109	78	68	3.9
Jehanabad	1.1	8	11	8	18	23	21	17	0.9
Arwal	0.7	5	7	5	12	15	14	11	0.6
Nawada	2.1	20	30	25	50	63	92	57	3.2
Aurangabad	2.4	22	34	25	61	76	66	54	3.0
Saran	3.8	70	82	75	128	160	155	122	6.9
Siwan	3.2	35	43	40	66	83	86	65	3.7
Gopalganj	2.5	22	41	35	42	53	53	45	2.6
W Champaran	3.8	13	22	18	32	40	39	31	1.8
E Champaran	4.9	25	42	32	60	75	65	56	3.1
Muzaffarpur	4.6	40	36	38	98	122	138	91	5.1
Sitamarhi	3.3	12	16	15	27	34	36	26	1.5
Sheohar	0.6	3	4	3	6	7	8	6	0.3
Vaishali	3.4	35	41	35	77	97	83	67	3.8
Darbhanga	3.8	35	53	45	80	100	75	69	3.9
Madhubani	4.3	27	36	32	50	63	45	44	2.5
Samastipur	4.1	25	31	28	43	53	57	44	2.5
Begusarai	2.8	27	19	20	54	68	68	47	2.7
Munger	1.3	17	17	17	39	49	34	30	1.7
Sheikhpura	0.6	5	5	5	11	13	9	8	0.5
Lakhisarai	1.0	5	5	5	11	13	9	8	0.5
Jamui	1.7	8	11	8	14	17	15	13	0.8
Khagaria	1.6	5	4	4	11	14	14	10	0.5
Bhagalpur	2.9	30	23	23	57	71	74	51	2.9
Banka	2.0	8	9	8	12	15	7	9	0.5
Saharsa	1.8	13	24	15	29	37	28	27	1.5
Supaul	2.1	8	17	10	22	28	21	20	1.1
Madhepura	1.9	7	17	10	22	28	21	20	1.1
Purnea	3.2	20	24	20	30	37	25	26	1.5
Kishanganj	1.6	7	7	7	15	18	10	11	0.6
Araria	2.7	8	9	8	12	15	10	10	0.6
Katihar	3.0	15	15	15	29	36	20	21	1.2
Total	100.0	1000	1127	1000	2051	2564	2116	1765	100

Source : Department of Finance, GOB

Table A 1.10 : Completed works by Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation (BPBCC)

Item	Number		Number
(A) Completed Works under Bihar			
Quarters for Constables/Havildars	1082	Barrack for 40 Constables	6
Quarters for Inspectors / SI/ ASI	464	Barrack for 18 Constables	3
District Control Room	31	Barrack for 5 Mahila Constables	22
District Communication Centre	17	Barrack (Prefabricated)	12
Police Lines (Buxar, Arwal Bhabua)	3	Temporary building for counter Insurgency / Anti-terrorist School	15
Police Stations (Grades I & II)	13		
Police Station (Grade III)	22	Community Toilet	3
Police Station (Grade IV)	6	Other schemes (Naxal areas)	18
Compound Walls	86	Total	1819
(B) Completed Works under State Plan/ Funds from State Government			
Construction / Special Repair works	43	River Thana	1
Training of Sub-Inspectors	50	Sasaram Police Lines (for Ladies Battalion)	1
CM's District Development Scheme	6		
Model Police Station	22	Barracks in toll Plaza and A N Sinha Institute	2
Bihar fire Service	1	Total	129

Source : Bihar Police Building Corporation, Patna

Table A 1.11 : Works under Progress by Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation (BPBCC)

Item	Number		Number
(A) Works under Progress under Police Modernisation Scheme			
Quarters for Constables/Havildars	690	Barrack for 150 Constables	1
Quarters for Inspectors / SI/ ASI	281	Barrack for 50 Constables	3
District Control Room	1	Barrack for 35 Constables	3
District Communication Centre	14	Barrack for 30 Constables	1
Police Lines (Nawgachhia, Vaishali & Jamui,)	3	Barrack for 25 Constables	2
Police Station (Grade III)	63	Barrack for 20 Constables	20
Police Station (Grade IV)	3	Barrack for 15 Constables	11
Police Station (Naxal Areas)	45	Barrack for 10 Constables	20
Construction activities (Naxal Areas)	92	Barrack for 8 Constables	8
Compounds Walls	15	Barrack for 5 Constables (Mahila)	1
Building for counter-insurgency / anti-terrorist school	12	Construction of Helipads	10
Other Schemes (Naxal areas)	32	CMPF Camping grant	3
		Community Toilet	20
		Total	1373
(B) Works Under Progress under State Plan / Funds from State Government			
Police Line (Sheohar)	1	Barrack for 300 Constable	10
Police Station (Grade I)	2	Barrack for 200 Constable	1
Police Station (Grade II)	3	Barrack for 160 Constable	1
Police Station (Grade III)	12	Barrack for 100 Constable	1
Police Station (Grade IV)	1	Barrack for 50 Constable	2
Police Station (Naxal Area)	2	Barrack for 25 Constable	1
Police Barrack (Toll Plaza)	4	Barrack for 5 Constable	1
Bihar fire Service	12	Total	69
Boundry wall	13		
(C) Under State Plan / 13th Finance Commission			
Bihar Police Academy	1	Home Guard	5
Forensic Science Laboratory	3	Civil Defence Academy	1
Modern Police Station (Phase II)	15	Total	25

Source : Bihar Police Building Corporation, Patna

Table A 1.12 : Inmate Capacity and Occupancy Ratio in Jails in Bihar (31-12-2010)

Sl No.	Name of Jail	Capacity	No. of Prisoners			Occupation Ratio (%)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central Jail (8)								
1	Patna	2360	2477	87	2564	109.6	87.0	108.6
2	Muzaffarpur	2135	1541	58	1599	77.3	40.5	74.0
3	Buxar	1126	799	0	799	71.0	0	71.0
4	Bhagalpur (S)	3228	1173	0	1173	36.3	0	36.3
5	Bhagalpur	1962	1124	0	1124	56.3	0	56.3
6	Gaya	1478	1326	25	1351	90.6	179.0	91.4
7	Motihari	1423	1223	48	1271	88.0	150.0	89.3
8	Purnea	588	755	19	774	131.0	158.0	131.6
	Total	14300	10418	237	10655	74.4	78.7	74.5
District Jail (31)								
1	Betia	623	673	23	696	111.6	115.0	111.7
2	Sitamarhi	286	583	16	599	231.3	66.0	209.4
3	Hajipur	753	629	15	644	86.4	60.0	85.5
4	Madhubani	621	474	22	496	80.0	88.0	80.0
5	Darbhanga	665	329	17	346	50.2	170.0	52.8
6	Samastipur	880	439	17	456	51.0	85.0	52.0
7	Katihar	779	500	24	524	68.0	60.0	67.2
8	Nawada	218	479	18	497	239.5	100.0	228.0
9	Ara	664	737	25	762	115.3	100.0	115.0
10	Bhabua	85	408	13	421	497.6	433.0	495.2
11	Sheikhpura	288	128	3	131	45.0	150.0	45.4
12	Biharsharif	739	544	20	564	76.2	80.0	76.3
13	Bhagalpur (W)	83	0	71	71	0	85.0	85.0
14	Puhulwarisharif (C)	700	554	0	554	79.0	0.0	79.0
15	Madhepura	99	461	13	474	480.0	133.0	478.8
16	Saharsha	557	558	8	566	102.0	80.0	101.6
17	Chapra	674	912	39	951	137.7	325.0	141.1
18	Begusarai	957	1073	26	1099	113.3	260.0	115.0
19	Sasaram	970	704	16	720	73.3	160.0	74.2
20	Kishanganj	221	170	8	178	80.6	80.0	80.6
21	Aurangabad	309	427	17	444	149.3	74.0	143.6
22	Gopalganj	550	428	26	454	85.6	52.0	82.5
23	Supaul	138	388	18	406	308.0	150.0	294.2
24	Munger	614	431	13	444	74.1	41.0	72.3
25	Lakhisarai	347	441	7	448	131.0	70.0	129.1
26	Araria	182	486	18	504	303.8	900.0	311.1
27	Siwan	682	500	25	525	75.5	125.0	77.0
28	Khagaria	783	737	20	757	95.0	666.0	96.7
29	Jamui	188	393	11	404	213.6	275.0	223.0
30	Banka	732	496	20	516	71.2	55.5	70.5
31	Jehanabad	140	523	20	543	390.0	333.0	387.8
	Total	15527	15605	589	16194	104.5	102.8	104.4

Sub Jail (15)								
1	Bagaha	481	310	7	317	68.0	28.0	66.0
2	Benipur	215	116	8	124	58.0	53.0	57.6
3	Rosera	232	187	0	187	81.0	0.0	81.0
4	Jhanjharpur	120	150	7	157	150.0	35.0	131.0
5	Dalsingsarai	164	80	2	82	54.0	14.0	50.0
6	Navgachia	220	241	6	247	120.5	30.0	102.5
7	Hilsa	210	329	10	339	169.5	100.0	161.4
8	Masaurhi	193	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Patnacity	37	106	0	106	286.5	0.0	286.5
10	Barh	167	436	5	441	264.2	250.0	264.0
11	Danapur	87	193	0	193	221.8	0.0	221.8
12	Buxar	69	87	7	94	132.0	23.0	136.2
13	Sherghati	250	214	5	219	89.1	50.0	88.0
14	Bikramganj	307	154	6	160	54.6	24.0	52.1
15	Daudnagar	560	61	2	63	12.2	3.0	11.3
	Total	3312	2664	65	2729	86.1	29.8	82.4
	Grand Total	33139	28687	891	29578	89.6	81.6	89.3

Source : Department of Home, GOB

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Traditionally, Bihar's Economy is dominated by the agricultural sector. Around 90 percent of the population still live in rural areas where agriculture, along with animal-husbandry, has been the mainstay of their livelihood. This has become even more true with the bifurcation of the state which took place in November, 2000. Bifurcation took away the mineral rich part from Bihar and the state was left with its fertile land and abundant water resources. Agriculture, therefore, is sure to play the most important role for the development of the state.

Bihar is endowed with fertile Gangetic alluvial soil with abundant water resources, particularly ground water resources. With different soil categories associated with different agro-climatic zones, the farmers in the state grow a variety of crops. Besides cereals, the state produces, pulses, oilseeds, fibre crops, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables and other minor food crops. Recently there has been diversification in the production of crops, including the introduction of floriculture in many districts of the state, catering to the rising demand. During the recent years, the economy has shown a turnaround, throwing new issues and enhancing people's aspirations. But, despite this progress, rural Bihar is far from benefiting fully from the opportunities generated by rapid growth. The state government is trying utmost to bridge the rural–urban divide by promoting higher agricultural growth. The support mechanisms for enhancement of agricultural development are being further strengthened, to ensure that growth of Bihar economy remains sustainable in the years ahead. Recently, the Chief Minister is undertaking the 'Seva Yatra' to take stock of implementation of agricultural and other programmes at the grassroot level. Support services like irrigation, seed, fertilisers, farm mechanization, credit flows, and awareness programmes are being stressed to make agriculture more viable. The state government is exploring ways so that rural areas (all sections and communities within them) can participate fully in the growth process for a more prosperous Bihar.

Bihar has a geographical area of 93.6 lakh hectares with three important agro-climatic zones — North-West, North-East and South. The North-West zone has 13 districts. The zone receives an annual rainfall of 1040-1450 mms. The soil is mostly loam and sandy loam. The North–East Zone has 8 districts. This zone receives rainfall ranging from 1200-1700 mms. The soil here is loam and clay loam. Finally, the South-Zone having 17 districts receives an average rainfall of 990-1300 mms and the soil consist sandy loam, loam, clay and clay loam.

The details of agriculture and allied sectors are presented in this chapter under the major heads of – Rainfall, Land utilization, Production and Productivity, Irrigation, Agricultural input (seed, fertilizer, agricultural equipment and extension services), Agricultural credit and Animal husbandry.

2.1 Rainfall

The average rainfall in Bihar is 1052.60 mms. The rainfall in Bihar is largely due to South-west monsoon which accounts for around 85 percent of total rainfall in the state. The other sources, viz, winter rain, hot weather rain and north-west monsoon account for remaining 15 percent. The average normal rainfall in the state is more or less adequate for all its agricultural operations. However, it is the year-to-year changes which lead to drought or flood. This causes extensive damage to crop production and the overall income of the state. This is because of the fact that almost half of the cultivated area is unirrigated and is left to the mercy of the rain god.

During the period 2000 to 2010, the annual rainfall has varied between 677.85 cm in 2010 (64.4 percent of the average) to 1506.08 in 2007 (143.1 percent of the average). In 2010, the rainfall from the south-west monsoon, the main contributor, was 584.40 mms (64.9 percent of average rainfall from south-west monsoon). So the total rainfall in 2010 was much below the average. Similarly, in 2009, the rainfall from south-west monsoon was again less than the normal which led to draught like situation in many districts of Bihar. In contrast, in 2007, the rainfall from the south-west monsoon was 51.1 percent more than the average. The rainfall pattern in Bihar would be clear from Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 : Annual Rainfall for Different Seasons (2001 to 2010)

(Rainfall in mm.)

Year	Winter Rain	Hot-Weather Rain	Southwest Monsoon	Northwest Monsoon	Total
2000	0.40 (2.5)	101.70 (131.1)	994.10 (110.4)	10.00 (16.8)	1106.20 (105.1)
2001	20.90 (132.7)	86.70 (111.7)	908.20 (100.9)	192.20 (321.9)	1208.00 (114.8)
2002	48.90 (310.5)	66.80 (86.1)	896.90 (99.6)	33.20 (55.6)	1045.80 (99.4)
2003	19.20 (121.9)	93.00 (119.8)	767.60 (85.2)	128.90 (215.9)	1008.70 (95.8)
2004	23.70 (150.5)	41.40 (53.4)	906.10 (100.6)	60.10 (100.7)	1031.30 (98.0)
2005	0.10 (0.6)	89.50 (115.3)	777.60 (86.4)	30.20 (50.6)	897.40 (85.3)
2006	0.10 (0.6)	88.97 (114.7)	925.86 (102.8)	27.77 (46.5)	1042.69 (99.1)
2007	28.34 (179.9)	76.40 (98.5)	1360.85 (151.1)	40.49 (67.8)	1506.08 (143.1)
2008	30.61 (194.3)	61.78 (79.6)	1084.27 (120.4)	19.31 (32.3)	1195.97 (113.6)
2009	0.09 (0.6)	98.22 (126.6)	699.17 (77.6)	71.13 (119.1)	868.61 (82.5)
2010	0.74 (4.7)	49.30 (63.5)	584.40 (64.9)	43.41 (72.7)	677.85 (64.4)
Average (2000-10)	15.75	77.60	900.45	59.70	1052.60

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

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

The rainfall pattern in various districts of Bihar can be seen from Table A 2.1 (Appendix). To have a comparative view of the extent of rainfall and variation therein, total rainfall of the district could be compared with Bihar's average for that particular year. In 2010, only 6 out of the 38 districts reported rainfall figures which exceeded the average for Bihar. Those districts were Siwan, West Champaran, Madhubani, Purnea, Kishanganj and Araria. The districts which were highly deficient were Khagaria, Gaya, Saharsa and Darbhanga. Other districts experienced moderate to average rainfall.

2.2 Land Use Pattern

Bihar falls in the riverine plane of the Ganga basin area. Because of the topographical nature, the proportion of total land put to agricultural use here is high as compared to other states of India. Table 2.2 presents the land use pattern of the state from 2006-07 to 2008-09. A glance at the data would reveal that the pattern has remained nearly unaltered.

Table 2.2 : Land Utilization Pattern in Bihar (2006-07 to 2008-09)

(Area in '000 hectares)

Land use	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Geographical area	9359.57 (100.0)	9359.57 (100.0)	9359.57 (100.0)
(1) Forests	621.64 (6.6)	621.24 (6.6)	621.64 (6.6)
(2) Barren and Unculturable Land	436.06 (4.7)	432.09 (4.6)	431.77 (4.6)
(3) Land put to Non-agricultural use	1646.89 (17.6)	1652.66 (17.7)	1670.45 (17.8)
Land Area	1285.98 (13.7)	1292.11 (13.8)	1312.94 (14.0)
Water Area	360.91 (3.9)	360.55 (3.9)	357.51 (3.8)
(4) Culturable Waste	45.65 (0.5)	45.59 (0.5)	45.43 (0.5)
(5) Permanent Pastures	17.33 (0.2)	16.47 (0.2)	15.87 (0.2)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	240.52 (2.6)	240.96 (2.6)	242.86 (2.6)
(7) Fallow Land (excluding current fallow)	119.97 (1.3)	119.35 (1.3)	122.30 (1.3)
(8) Current Fallow	566.39 (6.1)	568.61 (6.1)	655.17 (7.0)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	3694.45 (39.5)	3697.36 (39.5)	3805.48 (40.6)
Net Sown Area	5665.12 (60.5)	5662.20 (60.5)	5554.08 (59.4)
Gross Sown Area	7718.95	7764.65	7670.95
Cropping Intensity	1.36	1.37	1.38

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

The area under forests has remained unchanged at 6.6 percent and so has the area under non-agricultural at 17.6 percent. The area under net sown area has shown a marginal decline. In 2006-

07, net sown area which was 60.5 percent came down to 59.4 percent in 2008-09. However, the cropping intensity has shown a marginal increase from 1.36 in 2006-07 to 1.38 in 2008-09.

The land use pattern in different districts in Bihar for the latest year 2008-09 is presented in Table A 2.2 (Appendix). In the table, the figures in the parentheses denote percentage of each category to total geographical area of the district. A glance at the table would indicate that the pattern of land use exhibit substantial variation across district. This is due to the fact that different district belong to different agro-climate zones. If one takes into account the net sown area, it is found that there exist 7 districts where more than 70 percent of the area are under cultivation, compared to about 60 percent for the entire state. These districts are Nalanda (77.0 percent) Bhojpur (79.3 percent), Buxar (77.4 percent), Siwan (74.4 percent), Sheikhpura (72.6 percent), Gopalganj (72.6 percent) and East Champaran (70.6 percent). On the other hand, there are 5 districts which have less than 50 percent of net sown area, viz., Banka (42.3 percent), Jamui (16.9 percent), Munger (37.1 percent), Gaya (34.5 percent) and Nawada (42.1 percent). In the districts where irrigation facilities are at a minimal, the cropping intensity remained low despite effort by the farmers to increase it. The cropping intensity is the lowest at 1.16 in Jamui and Patna.

2.3 Production and Productivity

The fertility of soil and the endowment of abundant ground water resources enable the farmers of Bihar to produce a variety of crops, both food and non-food. Apart from cereals and pulses, farmers in Bihar also produce oilseeds, fibre, fruits and vegetables. Of late, the farmers have taken to floriculture, in view of growing demand of flowers both from within and outside the state.

In Table of A 2.3 (Appendix), are presented the area and production of 34 most important crops of Bihar for the period of 2007-08 to 2009-10. First two columns of the table represent the average of area and production for the triennium 2000-03. The use of triennium average would even out the variations during the three years and present a stable data regarding area and production of various crops. In 2009-10, Bihar produced 35.99 lakh tonnes of rice, 45.71 lakh tonnes of wheat, 14.78 lakh tonnes of maize, 1.43 lakh tonnes of oilseeds and 50.32 lakh tonnes of sugarcane. If one compares it with the triennium average ending 2002-03, acreage under rice fell from 35.97 lakh hectares to 32.14 lakh hectares in 2009-10, whereas its production decreased from 52.44 lakh tonnes to 36 lakh tonnes due to severe drought in about 28 districts of Bihar. The area under wheat increased from 21.08 lakh hectares in the triennium 2000-03 to 21.93 lakh hectares in 2009-10 and its production of increased to 45.71 lakh tonnes in 2009-10 from an average level of 42.90 lakh

tonnes in the triennium 2000-03. This also indicates a higher increase in yield rate of wheat over the years. The level of production in maize in 2009-10 was 14.79 lakh tonnes as compared to average production of 14.26 lakh tonnes in the triennium 2000-03. In case of maize, one again observed a steady positive trend in production. The production of pulses showed a decline from 5.75 lakh tonnes in 2000-03 to 4.72 lakh tonnes in 2009-10, with a corresponding fall in acreage from 7.02 lakh hectares in 2000-03 to 5.65 lakh hectares in 2009-10.

As per figures in Table A 2.3 (Appendix) the total foodgrains production was 126.70 lakh tonnes in 2008-09. But because of a fall in rice production in 2009-10, the figure of total foodgrains production came down to 101.51 lakh tonnes in that year. In Table 2.3, historical trend figures of production of major crops in Bihar has been presented.

Table 2.3 : Production of Major Crops in Bihar (2000-01 to 2009-10)

('000 tonnes)

Year	Cereals				Pulses			Oilseeds	Fibers
	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Total	Kharif	Rabbi	Total		
2000-01	5444.37	4437.96	1497.29	11379.62	98.71	520.73	619.44	130.93	1381.64
2001-02	5202.81	4391.08	1487.92	11081.81	85.23	461.81	547.04	123.69	1103.74
2002-03	5085.57	4040.61	1292.01	10418.19	81.41	477.50	558.91	104.93	1096.84
2003-04	5447.79	3688.94	1473.57	10610.30	82.37	474.44	556.81	123.55	1286.26
2004-05	2625.13	3279.94	1491.18	7396.25	84.08	387.32	471.40	116.31	1370.98
2005-06	3495.93	2763.32	1361.11	7620.36	78.23	368.85	447.08	134.36	1472.29
2006-07	5131.17	4149.02	1754.41	11034.60	85.03	366.39	451.42	140.77	1505.21
2007-08	4472.68	4974.66	1857.01	11304.35	80.06	392.88	472.94	144.20	1452.38
2008-09	5771.39	4638.94	1701.93	12112.26	69.67	457.75	527.42	122.42	1127.28
2009-10	3599.25	4570.82	1478.62	9648.69	77.60	394.86	472.46	143.50	1277.67
CAGR	-2.1	1.1	1.9	-0.2	-2.2	-2.6	-2.5	1.8	0.8

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

If one looks into the data of Table 2.3, it is noticed that the trend of rice production over the years has not been consistent. There exists much variation in the production of rice over the years. This is due to fact that around 50 percent of net sown area are bereft of irrigation and dependant on rain. The average production figures are around 50 lakh tonnes each year. On the other hand, wheat and maize show a growing trend. The average annual wheat production level was 40-45 lakh tonnes between 2000-01 to 2009-10. The annual growth rate of wheat production for these years turns out to be 1.1 percent. Similar is the case with maize. The average annual production level between 200-01 to 2009-10 is around 15 lakh tonnes. The annual growth rate for production

of maize for the reference period comes out to be 1.9 percent. The pulses show a declining rate of growth. The oilseeds during 2000-01 to 2009-10 grew at the rate of 1.8 percent, whereas fibers grew at the rate of 0.8 percent during the same period.

Cropping Pattern

In Table 2.4, the cropping pattern of various crops have been shown. The data would reveal that the agricultural economy is still very much oriented towards subsistence production, as the area under foodgrains production is as high as 94 percent. Within the foodgrains, the percentage share of cereals in the total area (86 per cent) has shown a marginal increase at the cost of area under pulses. The oilseeds, fibres and sugarcane account for only 5 percent of the total cropped area and their individual shares in the total cropped area show only marginal changes. The average cropping area under sugarcane has increased marginally at the cost of oilseeds and fibres. For fibre crops (jute and mesta), the cropping area diminished from 2.1 percent in 2001-02 to 1.9 percent in 2009-10.

Table 2.4 : Cropping Pattern in Bihar 2001-02 to 2009-10)

Crops	Percentage of Area								
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Foodgrains	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.2	94.4	94.3	94.4	94.7	94.3
Cereals	--	--	85.2	84.8	85.8	85.9	86.5	86.7	86.3
Pulses	--	--	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.0
Oilseeds	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Fibre Crops	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Sugarcane	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6
Total Area	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

The productivity levels of various crops in Bihar are presented in Table 2.5. From the table, one can observe the comparative productivity levels using two triennium averages of productivity, one being the triennium 2000-03, the other 2007-10. The last column of the table presents the percentage change between the two trienniums. The average productivity for the triennium 2007-10 of three important cereals are — 1353 kgs/hectare for rice, 2208 kgs/ha for wheat, and 2629 kgs/ha for maize. For rice, there is a 7 percent decline in productivity between 2000-03 and 2007-10. For wheat, the productivity rose by 8 percent over the two trienniums and for maize, the rise in productivity is even higher at 10 per cent.

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

Crops	Triennium Average (2000- 03)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Triennium Average (2007-10)	Percentage change between trienniums
Total Cereals	1732	1799	1941	1595	1778	3
Total Rice	1457	1288	1651	1120	1353	-7
Autumn Rice	1247	1396	1324	947	1222	-2
Aghani Rice	1488	613	1712	1132	1152	-23
Summer Rice	1758	1729	1643	1736	1703	-3
Wheat	2036	2334	2205	2084	2208	8
Total Maize	2384	2823	2724	2341	2629	10
Kharif maize	1765	1221	1478	1772	1490	-16
Rabi Maize	2934	4001	3845	2660	-	-
Summer Maize	2765	3762	3096		-	-
Total Coarse Cereals	979	924	2642	2277	1948	99
Barley	1186	1202	1245	1118	1189	0
Jowar	923	1096	1044	1040	1060	15
Bajra	861	1103	1208	1108	1140	32
Ragi	879	605	687	812	702	-20
Small Millets	681	739	786	760	761	12
Total Kharif Pulses	901	1024	1034	1125	1061	18
Arhar	1215	1383	1357	1513	1417	17
Urad	682	782	845	892	840	23
Bhadai Moong	529	607	598	656	620	17
Kulthi	788	929	940	962	944	20
Other Kharif Pulses	544	657	671	810	713	31
Ghaghra (Cow Pea)	564	899	737	938	858	52
Total Rabi Pulses	806	781	902	796	826	3
Gram	1001	990	1157	1014	1054	5
Lentil	886	796	931	880	869	-2
Pea	947	1077	1027	1009	1038	10
Khesari	847	839	1062	944	949	12
Summer Moong	596	600	656	510	588	-1
Other Rabi Pulses	662	742	743	744	743	12
Total Oilseeds	818	1015	938	1034	996	22
Castor seed	944	950	957	963	957	1
Safflower(Kusum)	802	750	802	769	774	-4
Sesamum	629	795	806	766	789	26
Sunflower	1401	1390	1506	1405	1434	2
Mustard & Rapeseed	799	992	861	996	950	19
Linseed	712	825	848	846	840	18
Ground Nut	716	719	557	1650	975	36
Total Fibre Crops	7131	9416	8162	9148	8909	25
Jute	7317	9442	1361	1637	4147	-43
Mesta	6858	9260	1669	1701	4210	-39
Sunhemp	727	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarcane	43586	37624	37624	43430	39559	-9

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Of the two pulses groups, kharif pulses show an average productivity of 1061 kgs/hectares for the triennium 2007-10 and, for rabi pulses the average productivity level is 826 kg/ha for the same

years. The percentage increase in productivity for kharif pulses is 18 percent over the two trienniums, whereas for rabi pulses, the increase in productivity is 3 percent.

In conclusion, it is to be noted that maize is one crop which has registered a positive growth trend in the long term. Maize registered an upward trend in production from 14.25 lakh tonnes in the triennium 2000-03 to 45.78 lakh tonnes in 2007-10. The productivity of maize also increased over the period. In the oilseed sector, the production level rose marginally from 1.20 lakh tonnes in the triennium 2000-03 to 1.39 lakh tonnes in 2007-10. The production level of pulses showed a decline over the reference period.

Area, Production and Productivity of Rice

In Bihar, agro-climatic conditions vary from one region to another. Because of this, the cropping pattern would tend to vary over the regions. In the following sections, an analysis is attempted for districtwise production and productivity level of three major crops of Bihar, viz., rice, wheat and maize over the last ten years. Table A 2.4 (Appendix) presents the districtwise area, production and productivity of rice in Bihar for two years, 2008-09 and 2009-10. The share of each district in area, production are given in the brackets. In the productivity column, the rank of each district has been presented alongside the productivity figure.

If one looks at the districtwise shares in the area under rice for 2009-10, it is found that the top rice producing district are — East Champaran (6.7 percent), Rohtas (5.9 percent), Madhubani (5.7 percent), West Champaran (4.6 percent), Muzaffarpur (4.1 percent) and Araria (4.3 percent). In terms of area, the lowest ranking districts are Sheohar (0.4 percent) Jamui (0.4 percent) Sheikhpura (0.4 percent) and Khagaria (0.6 percent).

If one considers districtwise shares in production in 2009-10, the highest rankings district would be Rohtas (12.4 percent), Madhubani (7.7 percent), Banka (5.7 percent) and West Champaran (5.2 percent). In terms of production, the lowest ranking districts are Khagaria (0.2 percent), Sheohar (0.4 percent) and Sheikhpura (0.4 percent). According the productivity rankings in 2009-10, the top districts are Rohtas, Banka, Madhubani, Katihar and Jamui. In 2009-10, the highest level of productivity was 2381 kgs / ha in Rohtas.

Area, Production and Productivity of Wheat

For analysing the production trend in wheat, the same methodology has been followed as in the case of rice. The districtwise share of area and production of wheat for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are

presented in Table A 2.5 (Appendix). The productivity of wheat across districts have also been presented, along with the rankings of districts in terms of productivity.

If one looks at the districtwise shares in the area under wheat for 2009-10, it is found that the top wheat producing districts are — Rohtas (5.9 percent), Siwan (4.8 percent), Madhubani (4.7 percent), Muzaffarpur (4.7 percent), East Champaran (4.6 percent) and Aurangabad (4.6 percent). The bottom districts in terms of share of area are — Arwal (0.5 percent), Kishanganj (0.5 percent), Jamui (0.5 percent), Sheohar (0.5 percent) and Munger (0.8 percent). Considering districtwise shares in production in 2009-10, the top districts are — Rohtas (6.8 percent), Siwan (6.6 percent), Bhojpur (5.6 percent), Saran (4.8 percent) and Madhubani (4.8 percent). In terms of production, the bottom districts are — Jamui (0.4 percent), Arwal (0.5 percent), Sheohar (0.6 percent) and Munger (0.8 percent), According to productivity rankings in 2009-10, the top 5 districts are — Khagaria, Bhojpur, Siwan, Samastipur and Sheohar. The highest productivity level in 2009-10 was achieved by Khagaria (3345 kgs/ha).

Area Production and Productivity of Maize

The shares of various districts of Bihar in the area and production of maize in 2008-09 and 2009-10 are presented in Table A 2.6 (Appendix). In the productivity column, the ranking have been shown for each of the districts in the brackets. Considering districtwise shares in area in 2009-10, the top maize producing districts are — Begusarai (9.5 percent), Khagaria (9.3 percent), Samastipur (8.3 percent), Katihar (7.3 percent) and Madhepura (7.0 percent). Areawise, the bottom districts are — Rohtas (0.0 percent) Sheikhpura (0.0 percent). Madhubani (0.2 percent) and Arwal (0.2 percent)

In case of production shares of different districts, the top districts are — Khagaria (11.9 percent), Katihar (8.4 percent), Saharsa (8.1 percent) and Madhepura (7.8 percent). The districts with high productivity levels are — Saharsa, Supaul, Sheohar, Darbhanga and Khagaria. The highest productivity level registered by Saharsa was 3162 kgs/ha.

Productivity of Pulses

The area, production and productivity of pulses have been presented districtwise for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 in Table A 2.7 (Appendix). Considering the relative shares of the districts in the total area under production in 2009-10 for pulses, the top districts are — Patna (9.2 percent), Aurangabad (7.1 percent), Nalanda (4.9 percent), Bhojpur (4.7 percent) and Muzaffarpur (4.5

percent). It one takes into account the shares in production of each districts in total production in 2009-10, the leading districts are — Patna (11.8 percent), Bhojpur (8.6 percent) Aurangabad (6.1 percent), Nalanda (6.0 percent) and West Champaran (3.9 percent). The districts with low production shares are — Sheohar (0.2 percent), Gopalganj (0.5 percent) and Saran (0.6 percent). In terms of productivity, the leading districts are — Bhojpur, Sheikhpura, Jamui and Gaya. The highest productivity level in 2009-10 of 1543 kgs/ha was achieved by Bhojpur.

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

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

Crop	Production / Productivity	Top 3 Districts	
		2008-09	2009-10
Rice	Production	West Champaran, Rohtas, Bhojpur	Rohtas, Madhubani, Banka
	Productivity	Bhojpur, Rohtas, Jehanabad	Rohtas, Banka, Madhubani
Wheat	Production	Rohtas, Saran, West Champaran	Rohtas, Siwan, Bhojpur
	Productivity	Vaishali, Banka, Buxar	Khagaria, Bhojpur, Siwan
Maize	Production	Khagaria, Samastipur, Purnea	Khagaria, Katihar, Saharsa
	Productivity	Supaul, Khagaria, Purnea	Saharsa, Supaul, Sheohar
Pulses	Production	Patna, Bhojpur, Nalanda	Patna, Bhojpur, Aurangabad
	Productivity	Bhojpur, Samastipur, Patna	Bhojpur, Sheikhpura, Jamui

Production and Productivity of Vegetables and Fruit

Apart from major cereals and pulses, Bihar also produces a variety of vegetables and fruits. In terms of vegetable production, the state is proud to be holding the topmost position in the country in recent times. Taking into account the figures for 2009-10, the important vegetable crops include potato (57.84 lakh tonnes), onion (10.82 lakh tonnes), tomatos (10.56 lakh tonnes), cauliflower (11.18 lakh tonnes) and brinjal (12.16 lakh tonnes). It can be noted that Hajipur in Vaishali is famous for early variety of cauliflower which reaches the market in the last week of September itself. In 2009-10, the total area under vegetable production was 8.45 lakh hectares which is about 11.02 percent of the gross sown area. The area, production and productivity of vegetables and fruits in Bihar for 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been presented in the Table 2.7

Table 2.7 : Area, Production and Productivity of Vegetables and Fruits in Bihar (2008-09 and 2009-10)

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

Vegetable/Fruits	2008-09			2009-10		
	Area	Production	Productivity (Kgs/ha)	Area	Production	Productivity (Kgs/ha)
Vegetables						
Potato	313.57	5387.20	17180	314.19	5784.30	18410
Onion	52.73	1016.07	19270	53.26	1082.03	20317
Tomato	46.51	1043.73	22440	46.82	1056.24	22562
Cauliflower	62.22	1080.12	17360	62.63	1118.73	17861
Cabbage	38.67	689.93	17840	39.17	711.14	18156
Brinjal	55.29	1198.64	21680	55.67	1215.64	21838
Okra	58.25	766.60	13160	58.50	788.26	13474
Chilli	39.53	453.82	11480	39.79	461.27	11593
Bottlegourd	31.11	645.30	20740	31.44	657.69	20916
Spongegourd	36.48	504.18	13820	37.01	512.85	13859
Cucumber	1.79	19.58	10960	2.06	22.88	11087
Ridgegourd	8.51	51.24	6020	8.86	54.48	6151
Bittergourd	9.21	65.46	7110	9.68	70.01	7235
Ashgourd	0.38	9.17	23870	0.58	13.77	23951
Water melon	1.22	26.07	21440	1.41	30.67	21707
Muskmelon	0.88	11.01	12480	1.13	14.15	12514
Pointedgourd	5.91	63.01	10660	6.46	69.48	10760
Cowpea	12.99	101.74	7830	14.10	111.52	7910
Pea	9.26	63.50	6860	9.62	67.15	6979
Radish	15.68	245.19	15640	16.01	252.34	15759
Carrot	4.49	52.65	11720	4.71	55.34	11761
Sweet Potato	0.34	6.98	20279	0.41	8.32	20333
Colocasia	0.85	9.58	11320	1.02	11.70	11422
Yam (Oal)	0.52	23.59	45531	0.70	32.22	46358
Others	29.35	416.52	14190	29.77	428.07	14380
Total	835.75	13950.84	16693	844.98	14630.22	17314
Fruits						
Mango	146.03	995.94	6820	147.01	1334.87	9080
Guava	29.23	231.48	7920	29.43	235.15	7990
Litchi	30.60	215.13	7030	31.06	226.98	7307
Lemon	17.85	131.22	7350	17.95	130.70	7280
Banana	31.46	1435.34	45630	31.89	1517.11	47576
Pineapple	4.74	124.96	26380	4.88	129.38	26506
Papaya	1.49	35.59	23870	1.60	38.23	23953
Aonla	1.46	13.57	9310	1.56	14.22	9132
Others	30.72	281.69	9170	31.04	285.12	9185
Total	293.58	3464.92	11803	296.42	3911.76	13196

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

It can be noted that area under vegetable production is showing an upward trend. The area under vegetable which was 8.24 lakh hectares in 2006-07 rose to 8.45 lakh hectares in 2009-10.

Alongside production, the cropwise productivity is also increasing. The productivity of potato increased from 17,180 kgs/hect in 2008-09 to 18,410 kgs/hect in 2009-10. The productivity of onion which was 19,270 kgs/hect in 2008-09 went upto 20,317 kgs / ha in 2009-10 and, for cauliflower, the rise was from 17,360 kgs /ha to 17,861 kgs/ha in 2009-10.

Thus, with recent efforts on the part of the state government to develop road and marketing infrastructure, the vegetable producers gained much in Bihar. During 2010-11, the Bihar State Women Development Corporation has started retail vending of packaged vegetables throughout the state. This would enable the farmers to obtain good procurement price, offered by the Corporation. Simultaneously, the programme would also create job opportunities for retail vendors throughout the state.

Districtwise area and production of four major vegetables, viz, potato, onion, cauliflower and brinjal along with total vegetables have been presented in Table A 2.8 (Appendix), for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. A glance at the table will show that production of vegetables is well dispersed over the districts with a concentration of production in some particular districts. Apart from Patna and Nalanda where vegetable production is quite extensive, the other districts with high production shares in total vegetables production in 2010-11 are Vaishali (5.3 percent), Muzaffarpur (4.9 percent), West Champaran (4.2 percent), East Champaran (3.8 percent), Katihar (3.6 percent) and Begusarai (3.3 percent).

Diverse agro-climatic conditions translate into diverse crops suited to different agro-economic conditions. Apart from major foodgrains and vegetables, the third component of agricultural production in Bihar comprises fruits. Fruits are generally cash crops, hence fetch high financial gains to the farmers. Mango, guava, litchi and banana are the major fruit crops of Bihar. Bihar's litchi and mango reach almost all the markets in north and eastern India. Litchi of Muzaffarpur has become a proud brand name throughout the country. In litchi seasons, juice packers from Mumbai are seen doing their agro-processing in Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts. 'Chinia Kela' of Hajipur is a famous variety of banana which is known for its taste. From Table 2.7, one can have an idea about the acreage and production of important fruit crops in 2008-09 and 2009-10. In 2009-10, the total area under fruit crops was 2.96 lakh hectares which is 5.33 percent of the net cultivated area. In that year, the production level of major fruits were mango (13.35 lakh tonnes), guava (2.35 lakh tonnes), litchi (2.27 lakh tonnes) and banana (65.17 lakh tonnes). A rise in productivity is also recorded for those fruit crops. The productivity of mango increased from 6820 kgs/ha in 2008-09 to 9080 kgs/ha in 2009-10; the productivity of litchi grew from 7030 kgs/ha in 2008-09 to 7307

kgs/ha in 2009-10, and the productivity of banana also showed an increase from 45,630 kgs/ha to 47,576 kgs/ha in 2009-10.

The districtwise analysis of area and production of fruit crops reveals substantial spread of fruit production across the districts of Bihar. In Table A 2.9 (Appendix), the data presents the area and production of major fruit crops in different districts for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11. The percentage shares of different districts in area and production have been given, along with the total figure for each district. From the figures on the share in area/production, one can find out the concentration of a particular fruit in some districts. Considering the production data for the year 2010-11, one finds that, for mango, the districts with extensive cultivation are — Darbhanga (8.8 percent), Samastipur (7.4 percent), Muzaffarpur (6.8 percent), East Champaran (6.4 percent), Vaishali (5.8 percent) and West Champaran (5.2 percent). It, therefore, emerges that the old Tirhut division is particularly suitable for mango production.

An analysis of districtwise shares in production of guava in 2010-11 would suggest that Rohtas (10.4 percent), Bhojpur (6.6 percent), West Chamapran (5.7 percent), East Champaran (5.5 percent), Nalanda (4.9 percent), Muzaffarpur (4.9 percent), Vaishali (4.6 percent) and Kaimur (4.5 percent) are the major producers. In other words, the guava production is mainly concentrated in the south-west and north-west regions of the state.

For litchi, considering the shares of each district in the total production, one finds that Muzaffarpur with a share of 23.4 percent dominates the scene. Other important districts with their percentage shares are Sitamarhi (7.1 percent), West Champaran (6.8 percent), East Champaran (5.9 percent), Vaishali (4.8 percent) and Samastipur (4.2 percent). Thus, old Muzaffarpur district and part of Tirhut division dominate the litchi production. For banana, in 2010-11, Muzaffarpur with 15.8 percentage share in production and Vaishali with 10.2 percentage share stand out as major producers. Other main producers are Samastipur which has got a share of 6.7 percent and Darbhanga with a share of 5.4 percent.

Area and Production of Flowers

The farmers of Bihar are also taking interest in floriculture in recent years. The commercial production of flowers is taking place in the state in view of its rising demand. The important flower crops of the state are rose, gladiolus, jasmine (bela), marigold and tuberose. In Table A2.10 (Appendix), the area and production levels of flower crops are given districtwise for 2009-10 and 2010-11. The share of each district in total area and production have also been provided in the

brackets alongside area/production figures. The percentage share of each district in area and production will indicate the importance of the district in terms of flower production.

In 2010-11, the production levels of important flower crops were – rose (86.52 tonnes), marigold (5120 tonnes), Jasmine (307.46 tonnes) and tuberose (522 tonnes). Considering the share in area and production of various flowers in 2010-11, one finds that Patna, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Samastipur and Gaya are major flower producing districts in the state.

2.4 Irrigation

One of the foremost input requirement of agriculture is the timely availability of water. The optimum use of water resources, which is fortunately abundant in Bihar, is the only key to increasing the crop productivity in Bihar. Newer and modern irrigation techniques have got to be nurtured to increase agricultural efficiency to boost farm production. The present state government has been taking several initiatives to enhance the total irrigated area in the state. Between 2000-01 to 2008-09, the total irrigated area in Bihar has increased from 44.6 lakh hectares to 49.20 hectares. This is only a 10 percent increase in total irrigated area over a period of 8 long years. So there is still a large potential for exploration of ground water resources through extensive use of pump sets. Since there is a recurring problem of power shortage in the state, the pump sets depend largely on the use of diesel. Since it is much costlier, the cost effectiveness of agriculture operations get reduced. The following major initiatives in water resource development in the Eleventh plan was undertaken to enhance irrigation facilities in the state.

1. The state government is trying to evolve a new mix of irrigation techniques. The mix comprises pump sets, and normal and other micro-irrigation sources.
2. The ground water resources in the state have remained largely underutilized. To tap the high potential existing in the ground water front for irrigation purposes, a new programme of Bihar Groundwater Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS) has been introduced.
3. Under water-shed development programme, initiatives are being undertaken to improve water generating ponds and other devices of ground water regeneration to develop and utilize water utilization capacity in the state.
4. Bihar Shatabti Niji Nalkoop Yojana has been piloted in Samastipur and Nalanda districts. The subsidy is administered in a unique way where field functionaries of Department of Agriculture assure sinking of tubewells and, upon completion of work, the subsidy is

disbursed instantly in the village itself. This is proving a major success as the shackles of bank financing has been removed from the scheme.

5. There is a scheme of plantation of 5 lakh trees in 8 districts of Bihar under agro-forestry schemes which will potentially develop water utilization capacity.
6. For pulses, oil seeds and maize, Isopam plan is being carried out. For this, sprinkler sets and improved pipes are being distributed.
7. During the Tenth Five Year plan, outlay for the irrigation sector was only Rs. 3273.19 crore. But in the Eleventh plan, there was around 3 fold increase in the outlay for irrigation sector. The figure went upto Rs. 8594.81 crore.

2.5 Agricultural Inputs

Besides irrigation, scientific agricultural operation for higher productivity requires adequate and quality inputs particularly seeds, fertilizer, farm equipments and extension services.

Seeds

One of the major requirement of any agricultural operation is seed. Seeds of high quality can go a long way in improving the productivity of crops. The application of HYV seeds and the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) are important determinants of productivity in agriculture. Since there exists dearth of firms for the supply of certified seeds, the seed replacement ratio (SRR) is often low in Bihar. The road map of agricultural development drawn by the Department of Agriculture puts special emphasis on the use of certified seeds.

The major initiatives like Chief Ministers' Crash Seed Programme, 'seed village' programme (Beej Gram Yojana), provision of subsidy for the use of 'certified seed' by farmers, revival of hitherto dormant Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam (BRBN), strengthening of Bihar seed certification agency, multiplication of seeds by state farms have together immensely helped to raise agricultural productivity in Bihar. Recently, the technique of hybrid paddy cultivation has been disseminated under a new scheme of 'Mukhyamantri Tivra Beej Vistar Karyakram'. This has benefitted the farmers in the paddy zone. The SRR for major crops like rice, wheat and maize have increased manifold in the state during the last 5 years. More importantly, the SRR has touched the scientific recommendation of 33 percent for self-pollinated crops. Table 2.8 reveals that the SRR has almost reached 33 percent in 2010-11 for major crops. With efforts mentioned earlier, there has been a gradual increase in SRR for both kharif and rabi crops.

Table 2.8 : Distribution of Certified Seeds and Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) for Important Crops in Bihar (2009-10 to 2011-12)

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

Crops	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (upto September)		
	Requirement	Supply	SRR	Requirement	Supply	SRR	Requirement	Supply	SRR
Kharif Crops									
Paddy	355730	243036	26.4	423125	232669	31.00	423120	349085	37.9
Maize	27900	28950	58.3	49140	33015	65.00	49140	21500	34.7
Arhar	1440	1250	12.1	2160	1872	13.00	2000	890	11.3
Urad	720	515	17.0	1080	1296	18.51	1000	325	18.2
Moong	360	310	19.2	540	702	19.50	800	170	20.2
Rabi Crops									
Wheat	600000	580720	25.3	630000	672500	29.21	960000	1067729	—
Maize	85846	87150	102.0	90000	92620	92.00	110000	208700	—
Gram	7133	8035	9.8	14985	9638	13.55	21000	20260	—
Pea	3334	3570	14.2	5450	8765	62.26			—
Masoor	6668	6510	10.1	11880	3860	14.46	12000	7855	—
Rape/Mustard	7380	3480	54.7	3500	640	54.48	4720	15312	—

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Among kharif crops, it can be seen that SRR has increased from 26.4 percent in 2009-10 to 37.9 percent in 2011-12 for paddy. An increase in SRR can also be seen for maize, arhar and urad. Unfortunately, for moong, the SRR has become stagnant at 19-20 percent. For rabi crops, SRR has increased from 25.3 percent in 2009-10 to 29.21 in 2010-11 for wheat. In earlier years, the SRR was around 15 percent in 2007-08 (wheat). For rabi crops, achievements have exceeded targets by 2011-12. This is due to the implementation of Mukhyamantri Crash Seed Programme, 'Beej Gram Yojana' and other seed related schemes of the state government. Substantial progress in SRR reflect the state government's untiring efforts in encouraging farmers to use certified seeds for different crops. Substitution of local and old varieties of seed with the recently evolved varieties will have long time impact on productivity of crops in the state.

Fertiliser

Alongside the use of improved seeds in agricultural operations, fertilizer in proper quantity is also very important for enhancement of agricultural productivity. The consumption of fertilizer is steadily increasing in the recent years (Table 2.9). The total consumption of fertilizer which was 32.25 lakh tonnes in 2006-07 has increased to 39.08 lakh tonnes in 2009-10, registering an increase of 21.1 percent over three years. In 2010-11, the consumption rose to 40.36 lakh tonnes,

again a 3.2 percent increase over 2009-10. This rising trend emphasises that the farmers are willing to adopt new technology in agriculture. The per hectare consumption went upto 183.4 kgs/hectares in 2010-11 from a level of 181.1 kgs/hectare in 2009-10.

Table 2.9 : Consumption of Fertilizer in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11)

('000 tonnes)

Type of Fertilizer	2009-10			2010-11		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Urea	759.10	942.00	1701.10	664.40	1026.80	1691.21
DAP	152.96	244.11	397.07	225.76	233.60	459.37
SSP	3.82	3.71	7.53	20.35	2.79	23.14
MOP	56.74	169.35	226.09	55.98	141.40	197.38
Complex	105.70	161.59	267.29	130.08	182.09	312.17
Total (NPK)	537.05	772.88	1309.93	553.24	799.11	1352.35
N	391.92	502.53	894.45	366.23	541.67	907.91
P	96.41	151.19	247.60	138.26	150.67	288.93
K	48.72	119.16	167.88	48.75	106.77	155.51
Grand Total	1614.45	2293.64	3908.09	1649.81	2385.79	4035.60
Consumption of fertilizer (kg/ha.)	180.8	181.3	181.1	177.8	187.4	183.4

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

From Table 2.9, one can also observe a trend towards a balanced use of fertilizer in last two years. The NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium) ratio for the last four years has been 11:2:1 (2007-08), 6:2:1 (2008-09), 5:1:1 (2009-10) and 7:2:1 (2010-11). It shows an effort on the part of the farmers to rationalise the use of fertilizer so that the bias towards the use of nitrogenous fertilizer is reduced. In the last 3-4 years, the use of phosphatic and potassic fertilizer has shown higher increase, compared to the growth in the use of nitrogenous fertilizers. It is to be noted that the wider availability of soil test services at local points and massive contact programme associated with extension services has led to the awareness of balanced use of chemical fertilizer. From Table 2.9, it is evident that urea takes the prime place and constitute 50 percent of total consumption of chemical fertilizers. It is also noteworthy that though kharif accounts for the most important crop of Bihar, the use of chemical fertilizer is comparatively higher for rabi crops. In 2009-10, while the farmers used 180.8 kgs/hectare for kharif crops, they used 181.3 kgs/hectare for rabi crops. In 2010-11, the difference became more pronounced, as the consumption level for kharif crops was 177.8 kgs/ha as compared to 187.4 kgs/hectare for rabi crops.

Besides NPK, the state government has made conscious efforts to promote use of micronutrients which can enhance the productivity level of different crops at much greater pace. Besides providing subsidy which are available for centrally sponsored schemes, the state government is also providing additional subsidy for the use of micro-nutrients from its own resources. This has evoked positive response from the farmers and would have a long term impact on the sustainability of soil fertility for crop production.

Extension Services

With induction of subject matter specialist at sub-block level and 'Kisan Salahakar' at the Panchayat level, the outreach of hitherto dormant extension services have tremendously increased in recent years. The extension service in the state, prior to the beginning of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), had reached a very low level. These extension services are important in the sense that it can act as a catalyst for seed management at the field level, optimum use and dose of chemical fertilizer to be applied to various soil category, adaptability to newer cropping pattern and mix of new HYV seeds. The state government has taken several initiative in recent years to make farming more economically productive and rewarding to farmers. It has taken pains to transfer knowledge of agricultural institutions to farmer's doorstep so that they can optimally use those knowledges.

A massive training programme of farmers through 'Kisan Pathshala' has gained prominence in recent years. A series of 'Kisan Vikash Shibir', a programme for interaction between agricultural scientists and farmers is providing a platform for technology transfer. The camps are organised at each Panchayat all over the state. Kharif and Rabi Mahotsavs are being organised at block level before onset of the crop season. Udyan Mahotsav was organised in the month of August, 2011. Further, 'Kisan Melas' are organised every month at the district level. This is attracting a large number of farmers and public representatives towards agricultural development schemes. The major innovations involve distribution of all inputs and provision of subsidy in these camps. The farmers may purchase inputs like seed, biofertiliser or farm implements of their choice. This has assured timeliness of supply of inputs to the farmers. One of the major initiatives in extension services is to arrange for Minikit demonstrations at the Panchayat or village level. The Minikit Programme covers a number of crops grown in kharif, rabi and garma seasons. The progress of the scheme is shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 : Minikit Demonstration in Bihar (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Season / Crops	Number of demonstrations				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 upto (Sept 11)
Kharif Season					
Paddy (20 kg)	9118	-	2690	-	
Paddy (HYV) (10 kg)	-	-	503	-	
Paddy (5 kg)	-	35880	30203	18516	36,182
Paddy (HYV) (6kg)			8014	3346	5,500
Paddy (HYV) (2 kg)	-	-	-	-	-
Maize (2 kg)	7000	10000			15,000
Arhar (4 kg)	2750	5000			
Urad (4 kg)	7500	30000			
Moong (4 kg)	5450	2225			
Castor (2 kg)	-	2500			5000
Sesamum (1 kg)	500	2500			
Rabi Season					
Wheat (40 kg)	-	-	5634	4796	
Wheat (10 kg)	-	431200	69689	-	
Wheat (5 kg)	151500	-			
Maize (2 kg)	-	260000		15000	5000
Gram (8 kg) Isopom	81900	10000	1950		
Masoor (4 kg)	18100	18375			
Pea (8 kg)	3767	10000			
Rai/ Tori (2 kg) Isopom	182289	65000	1340	215000	42100
Rajmah (8 kg)	-	-			
Rajmah (3 kg)	500	-			
Garma Season					
Maize (2 kg) Isopom	500	20000	2969	-	
Urad (4 kg)	7000	23000		25,000	
Moong (4 kg)	13275	37525		16875	
Sesamum (1 kg)	1000	1500			
Safflower (2kg)	1000	-			

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

For kharif, Minikit Programmes are mainly for paddy, maize, arhar, urad, moong, castor and sesamum. The number of demonstrations, as can be seen from the table, has shown an increase over the years. For example, the number of demonstration for paddy which was 35,880 in 2008-09 increased to 41,682 in 2011-12. For maize, the number of demonstrations rose from 7,000 in 2007-08 to a level of 10,000 in 2008-09; in 2011-12, the number of demonstrations increased further to 15,000.

For rabi crops, demonstrations are made for wheat, maize and pulses (masoor, pea, gram) and rai/tori, rajmah. Like kharif, the number of demonstrations for rabi crops also showed an increase. For wheat, the number of demonstrations has risen to 4,31,200 in 2008-09 from a level of 26,513 in 2006-07. Garma season coverage includes five crops — maize, urad, moong, sesamum and safflower. For these crops also, the number of demonstrations has shown an increase.

Farm Mechanization

Productivity in agriculture and the consequent rate of return of agricultural operations are influenced by labour use and capital intensity in the field operations. The optimum level of mechanisation, without major displacement of family labour, in farm activity helps in the timely completion of farming operation. There is, therefore, a high degree of productivity enhancement through proper farm mechanisation. Through mechanisation, drudgery associated with traditional farming operations also get lessened. It reduces per hectare cost of cultivation and promotes quality of agricultural production. Under the agricultural 'Road Map' of the present state government, farm mechanization stands apart as a major thrust programme, as a part of modernization of agriculture in Bihar.

The state government provides subsidy to farmers over and above the subsidy admissible under the centrally sponsored scheme. Harvesters, threshers, spraying modules, winnowing machines are very common in rural areas which were not so in earlier years. The availability of subsidy has promoted the acquisition of those new equipment by farmers. There is also an effort by the state government to help the farmers to procure pump-sets through provision of subsidy. In Table 2.11 the progress under distribution of agricultural implements on subsidy has been presented. It would be seen from the table that, against only 540 power tillers in 2007-08, 5333 of them were provided to farmers in 2010-11. In 2010-11, 2056 pump-sets were distributed to farmers for enhancement of irrigation capacity.

Table 2.11 : Number of Farm Implements Distributed on Subsidy

(In numbers)

Farm Implements	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Tractor	1908	3543	3672	2744
Pumpsets	-	-	2145	2056
Power Tiller	540	2913	4048	5333
Special Power Driven Equipment	52	2216	994	1216
Threshers	2323	4288	2562	2405
Manually operated implements/tools	23135	34002	126166	101536

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Organic Farming

The state government has started a new programme for promotion of sustainable farming practices. The total project cost envisaged for 5 years is Rs. 255 crore. The vermi compost production by farmers has been made demand-based with 50 percent subsidy for vermi compost units. Commercial units of vermi compost with annual production of 3000 tonnes are also subsidized. The subsidy on vermi compost purchase is allowed for the first time in the state. Besides vermi compost, bio-fertilizers, viz., Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria, Blue Green Algae and Mycorrhiza are promoted on a large scale. The seed producers are given free kits of the appropriate bio-fertilizers. More than 3 lakh farmers have benefited in the programme during rabi season.

Horticultural Development

Bihar is one of the largest producer of fruit and vegetable in the country. It has been enunciated that about a crore of quality planting material of fruit crop would be produced and distributed by agriculture university in the next 5 years. One horticulture crop has been identified for each district, depending on the climate and suitability of the crop in the district. A cluster of crop fields is likely to be developed in the district. This, in turn, will act as a backdrop of an agro-based industry for the district. The state government also provides subsidy for cultivation and rejuvenation of horticulture crops. The cultivation of tissue culture banana has been widely promoted. The establishment of 'papaya gaon', 'flower gaon', etc. would have substantial impact on income for a large number of farmers.

Interest subsidy

The state government has sanctioned interest subsidy on crop loan. This will help farmers to get crop loan on 4 percent interest. The scheme would be implemented through NABARD. This will lead to increased flow of institutional credit to the farmers.

Initiative in Kharif and Rabi

Several new initiatives have been launched during kharif 2011 which has given a new dimension to state agriculture. The cultivation of green manure crop (Dhaincha) was promoted on a large scale. Farmers were given dhaincha seed free of cost, and an area of 9.25 lakh acres was covered by the crop. This will have a tremendous impact on the soil fertility in the state, reducing dependence on chemical fertilizers. Two major initiatives were initiated for increasing rice productivity in the state — first, promotion of SRI technique which covered 8.36 lakh acres and, secondly, introduction of hybrid varieties of rice in 10.13 lakh acre. These interventions have resulted into record rice production in the state. Paddy productivity as high as 22.4 tonnes per hectare was recorded in the fields of Mr. Sumant Kumar of Darveshpura village in Katrisarai block of Nalanda district. As per the second advance estimate, the state is poised for record kharif production this year, with substantial increase over the previous best. At the state level, the rice production is estimated this kharif season to be 67.55 lakh tonnes which is 9.85 lakh tonnes more than the previous best in 2008-09 at 56.00 lakh tonnes.

Agriculture Road Map

With launch of Agriculture Road Map in 2008, Bihar embarked on an innovative approach for agriculture planning and implementation. The Road Map programmes will be finalised by March, 2012. The state government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Agriculture with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. This is a land mark initiative. The Agriculture Cabinet comprises 18 Departments. The Agricultural Cabinet has constituted 14 expert committees for preparation of a road map for 2022. The draft report has been thoroughly deliberated by the Agricultural Cabinet and the farmers' suggestions have been gathered in a Kisan Samagam in February, 2012. The Road Map 2022 will be launched from April 2012.

2.6 Agricultural Credit

Besides physical inputs like seed, water, fertilizer and agricultural implements, agricultural operation also require adequate credit support. Agricultural credit can provide adequate livelihood opportunities to rural households and ensure food security to the population. Credit is indeed a catalytic agent to lubricate the process of agriculture and rural development. Improved credit flow to agriculture would help achieve inclusive growth that can substantially minimize the incidence of inequalities within and among districts in the state. Credit support becomes all the more important as many of the modern inputs has got to be procured from the market. But sadly credit flow has been far from adequate, as can be seen from data pertaining to the sector. The relevant information on sourcewise credit flow to agriculture in Bihar is presented in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12 : Agriculture Credit Flow (2005-06 to 2011-12)

(Rs. crore)

Year		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 Upto Sept., 2011
Commercial Bank	Target	1645.57	2274.36	3003.58	4355.35	5425.14	9111.00	12241.00
	Achievement	1489.33	1915.93	2447.04	3942.67	4959.62	7058.00	3836.91
	Percentage	90.5	84.2	81.5	90.5	91.4	77.0	31.3
RRBs	Target	644.26	938.67	1256.34	1821.69	2219.87	5228.00	7013.00
	Achievement	450.09	797.07	952.36	1438.24	1851.09	3188.00	1996.84
	Percentage	69.9	84.9	75.8	79.0	83.4	61.0	28.5
CCB	Target	407.65	509.34	619.75	898.69	1082.16	1529.00	1848.00
	Achievement	234.61	272.04	355.85	316.58	352.55	422.00	205.60
	Percentage	57.6	53.4	57.4	35.2	32.6	28.0	11.1
Total	Target	2697.48	3722.37	4879.67	7075.73	8727.17	15868.00	21102.00
	Achievement	2174.03	2985.04	3755.25	5697.49	7163.26	10667.00	6039.35
	Percentage	80.6	80.2	77.0	80.5	82.1	67.0	28.6

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Bihar

The table covers a period from 2005-06 to 2011-12. For 2011-12, the low level of achievement is not surprising, as it have covered only 6 months of the year. Flow of agricultural credit comprises three sectors, viz, Commercial Bank, Regional Rural Banks (RRB's) and Central Cooperative Bank (CCB). Beginning with 2005-06, the achievement level of total credit targets has been around 80 percent till 2009-10. The achievement level came down to around 70 percent in 2010-11. In absolute terms, total credit flow in agriculture has increased enormously from a very small level of Rs. 2174 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 10667 crore in 2010-11, or about 5 times. However, taking into account the price rise and high demand of credit from the agricultural sector, the supply of credit is still found to be inadequate. The share of three principal sources in 2010-11 stood at– Commercial Banks (77.0 percent) RRB's (61.0 percent) and CCB (28.0 percent). In other words, the commercial banks are still the major source of agricultural credit in Bihar.

Since the commercial banks and RRB's are reluctant to advance money to the agricultural sector, as they are used to seek collaterals for advances, it would have been ideal if the cooperative banks could play the lead role in agricultural sector. But even in 2010-11, their presence is limited to only 3-4 districts. The districtwise position of targets and achievements of agricultural credits are presented in Table A 2.11 (Appendix). Again, the level of achievements of cooperative banks against targets, are the lowest among three sources of agricultural credit over the years. From the table, it is evident that, in 2010-11, only for three districts, targets were achieved. These districts are Aurangabad, Begusarai and Khagaria. The districts where their activity is particularly low are Arwal, Jehanabad, Munger and Sheikhpura.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) has been one of the most important instrument through which credit is being provided to farmers for agricultural operations. The scheme was introduced in 1999 and it allowed for a maximum credit of to Rs. 50,000 to farmers to procure agricultural inputs. In 2009-10, an estimated number of 13.40 lakh farmers got benefits through the facility of KCC (Table 2.13). Upto 2008-09, the achievement level of KCC has been around 60 percent of the targets. However, since then, there has been improvement and the achievement level was as high as 89.30 percent in 2009-10. In 2010-11, the achievement level was 70.14 per cent. The facility of KCC needs to be widened in coming years, failing which the informal credit market with exorbitantly high interest rate would continue to haunt the farmers, particularly those who are small and marginal.

Table 2.13 : Distribution of Kisan Credit Card (2004-05 to 2011-12)

Year		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto Sept.)
Commercial Bank	Target	174850	143866	250000	300000	861429	861429	1148574	1352012
	Achie.	140793	131618	203935	222478	505008	660997	653484	396232
	%age	80.52	91.49	81.57	74.16	58.62	76.73	56.90	29.31
RRBs	Target	150500	129719	190000	228000	478571	478571	638093	778468
	Achie.	76891	66332	140071	168529	310257	397420	475636	297413
	%age	51.09	51.14	73.72	73.92	64.83	83.04	74.54	38.20
CCB	Target	470350	293166	160000	160000	160000	160000	213333	369520
	Achie.	245907	120653	55374	75533	81725	281122	273710	109393
	%age	52.28	41.16	34.61	47.21	51.08	175.70	128.30	29.60
Total	Target	795700	566751	600000	688000	1500000	1500000	2000000	2500000
	Achie.	463591	318603	399380	466540	896990	1339539	1402830	803038
	%age	58.26	56.22	66.56	67.81	59.80	89.30	70.14	32.12

Source : State Level Bankers Committee

The districtwise achievement under KCCs for the period from 2001 to 2011 are presented in Table A 2.12 (Appendix). It can be observed that there exists wide variation in terms of the achievement level of KCC's across the district between 2001 to 2010. In 2011, the three districts with the highest number of KCC's are East Champaran (82,860), Samastipur (80,395) and West Champaran (75,749). The three districts with the least number of KCC's are Jamui (5216), Arwal (8363) and Sheohar (12,123).

2.7 Animal Husbandry

Besides agriculture, livestock and dairy is one of the key sectors for creation of livelihood and employment opportunities in the rural sector. This sector also plays an important role for womenfolk belonging to the marginal sector. This sector holds an important position in the states economy and it contributes about one-fifth of the total rural income. Further, since 90 percent of state's population is rural, animal husbandry is extremely important for providing gainful employment to population living in rural areas, where many households are either landless and have landholdings of less than one hectare. The state government has taken positive steps during the Eleventh plan to strengthen the animal husbandry sector.

According to livestock census of 2007, the total livestock population of Bihar is 416.13 lakh. Of this as presented in Table A 2.13 (Appendix), 39.8 percent are milch animals with a cow population of 124.01 lakh and a buffalo population of 66.98 lakhs. The state also has a substantial number of goats (101.69 lakh) which are popularly known as poor man's cow. The size of poultry is also quite large at 114.14 lakhs. With such a large livestock sector, the growth potential is abundant. As most of the rural households are landless or marginal farmers, this sector functions more or less as a subsistence sector. The state government has taken a number of initiatives for the development of livestock and dairy sector of the economy in recent times. These initiatives include breed upgradation, health and nutrition, insurance scheme for milch animals, as well as marketing of animal husbandry and dairy products. The development of livestock wealth and higher production from this sector would go a long way in providing a sound base for economic prosperity of rural Bihar.

The figures for livestock wealth would reveal a considerable variation among the districts in terms of their share in the total livestock population of Bihar. For bovine population (cows and buffaloes), the districts with larger proportions are — Patna, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Banka, Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Madhubani and Purnea. For goats and poultry animals, the north-eastern part of the state is particularly suitable. For these animals, concentration is significant in the districts of Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj and Katihar.

In Table 2.14 are presented the production levels of various output of the animal husbandry sector. Milk continues to be the most important output of the sector. The production of milk has increased from 26.32 lakh tonnes in 2001-02 to 65.00 lakh tonnes in 2010-11. This implied an annual growth rate of 11.16 percent. During the same period, the production of eggs has increased to 110.10 crores in 2009-10 from a production level of 74.00 crore in 2001-02. But, in 2010-11, the

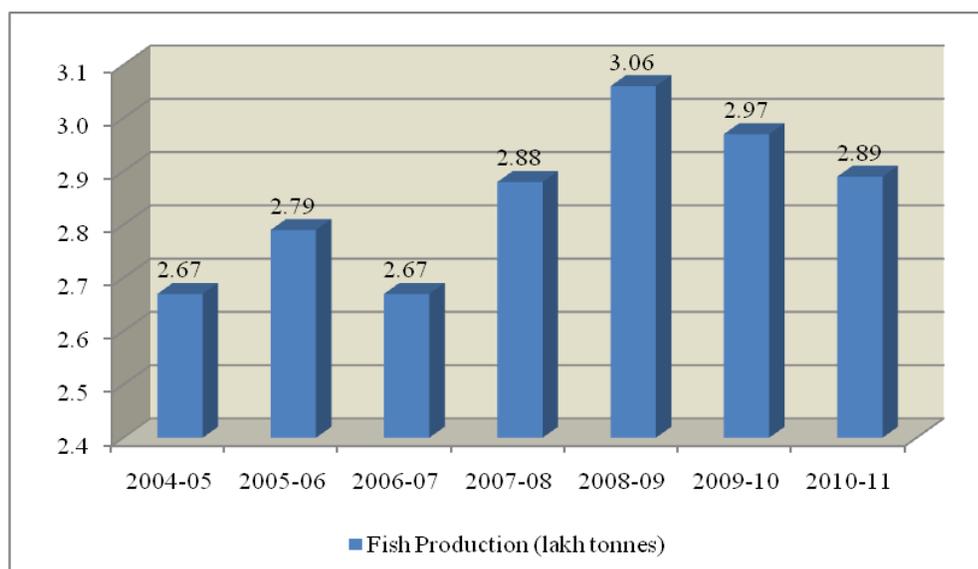
production level fell to 74.40 crores leading to an annual growth rate of 3.25 percent. The production of wool now stands stagnated at a level of 2.50 – 2.60 lakh kgs.

Table 2.14 : Livestock and Fish Production of Bihar

Year	Milk (Lakh tonnes)	Egg (Crores)	Wool (Lakh kgs)	Meat (Lakh tonnes)	Fish Production (lakh tonnes)
2001-02	26.64	74.00	4.24	NA	NA
2002-03	28.69	74.00	3.62	NA	NA
2003-04	31.76	78.00	3.94	NA	NA
2004-05	29.74	79.00	3.78	NA	2.67
2005-06	50.60	100.00	2.20	NA	2.79
2006-07	54.50	94.00	2.31	1.78	2.67
2007-08	57.67	106.80	2.42	1.81	2.88
2008-09	59.34	107.40	2.50	1.83	3.06
2009-10	61.24	110.10	2.60	2.18	2.97
2010-11	65.00	74.40	2.60	2.22	2.89
CAGR	11.16	3.25	-6.04	—	1.8

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Annual Production of Fish In Bihar



The state government has several schemes like treatment of animals, sterilization, artificial insemination, immunization and free distribution of fodder seeds for the promotion of the animal husbandry sector. In Table A 2.14 (Appendix), the districtwise details of these services for the

year 2010-11 are presented. For Bihar as a whole, 35.73 lakh animals were treated in 2010-11. In addition, 221.73 lakh animals were immunized. The free distribution of fodder seeds was substantial at 4410.69 quintals in 2010-11. These services, as mentioned above, are not uniform among the district.

The state government has recently sanctioned 20 ambulatory vans equipped with latest technology and veterinary medicines and tools, for 20 mobile veterinary hospitals. The state government has established silos at places at Patna, Munger, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Chhapra and Banka for storage of liquid nitrogen for artificial insemination. It has also taken steps to revive all the defunct Artificial Insemination centres. Presently, a total numbers of 950 centres are working for artificial insemination. The progress of artificial insemination programme has been very substantial in Bihar. In 2009-10, only 9.90 lakh animals were artificially inseminated. In 2010-11, the achievement level significantly increased and around 19.48 lakh animals were covered. The state government has developed resources for upgradation of species so as to enhance the production of milk and milk products at a faster rate.

Fisheries

Bihar has a span of 237.3 thousand hectares of water area and 3200 kms. of river. This constitutes around 3.9 percent of the total geographical area of the state. There exists, therefore, an ample scope of providing gainful employment to rural households through the development of pisciculture. There has been a steady growth of fish production in the state. The contribution of fishing to total GSDP has more than trebled.

In 2004-05, the production of fish in Bihar was 2.67 lakh tonnes. There was a steady increase in the production thereafter and the level reached the peak position of 3.06 lakh tonnes in 2008-09. In 2010-11, the level came down to 2.89 lakh tonnes. The production level of fish is presented in Table 2.14. The growth of fish production has been at an annual rate of 1.8 percent which is rather healthy.

The state government has taken positive initiative for the development of fisheries sector in general and for the betterment of fish farmers in particular. A provision of easy credit facilities through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) and extension services in the form of education and training to fish farmers have been important landmarks in the development of the sector. Recently, a fisheries insurance schemes has been introduced for fish farmers. For this

scheme, a premium of Rs. 3200 per hectare has been fixed. The beneficiary has to pay Rs. 1600 per hectare and the rest Rs 1600 would be borne by the state government. An MOU has been signed with Oriental Insurance Company, a public sector unit, to launch this scheme.

The schemes like distribution of fingerlings to fish farmers, distribution of loans for maintenance and renovation of private ponds for fish rearing and free housing for fishermen have immensely benefited the fishermen of the state. In 2010-11, a record number of 2762.3 lakh fish seeds were produced and distributed in the state. The districtwise production of fish and fish seeds for the year 2010-11 can be seen from Table A 2.15 (Appendix). The data in the table would indicate that districts falling in the Darbhanga division (Darbhanga, Madhubani and Samastipur) are major producers of fish. The level of fish production in 2010-11 for the leading districts and their share in the total fish production in the state are as follows— Darbhanga (15.4 thousand tonnes, 5.33 percent) and Madhubani (13.1 thousand tonnes, 4.53 percent), East Champaran (15.5 thousand tonnes, 5.36 percent) and Saran (14.9 thousand tonnes, 5.15 percent).

New schemes for stocking of reservoirs have been taken up in the state. Five reservoirs have been stocked with fingerlings financed by the National Fisheries Development Board. The required credit has been provided to the farmers for constructions of fish hatchery, having capacity of 8-10 million fry. Its unit cost is Rs. 15.00 lakh, on which there is a provision of 20 percent subsidy with a ceiling of Rs. 3.00 lakh.

APPENDIX

Table A 2.1 : Districtwise Annual Rainfall in Bihar for Different Seasons (2010 and 2011)

(Rainfall in mm.)

Districts	2010					2011 (Upto September)			
	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South West Monsoon	North West Monsoon	Total	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South-West Monsoon	Total
Patna	0.0	58.8	490.2	24.8	573.8	0.0	58.0	616.0	674.0
Nalanda	0.0	18.1	521	59.1	598.2	0.0	57.9	836.0	893.9
Bhojpur	0.9	4.3	558.8	59.1	623.1	1.2	37.3	708.7	747.2
Buxar	0.0	7.3	534.6	37.3	579.2	1.2	47.0	787.5	835.7
Rohtas	5.1	36.5	378.0	0.0	419.6	1.6	7.0	816.5	825.1
Kaimur	6.3	32.8	660.3	13.6	713.0	4.7	12.2	807.0	823.9
Gaya	0.0	19.0	296.9	49.8	365.7	9.4	22.4	617.9	649.7
Jehanabad	0.0	20.2	460.5	61.6	542.3	4.7	48.6	970.2	1023.5
Arwal	4.3	12.2	325.1	80.2	421.8	0.0	71.5	877.3	948.8
Nawada	0.0	24.2	506.1	116.3	646.6	6.3	82.2	622.0	710.5
Aurangabad	0.6	3.6	465.4	35.9	505.5	4.6	26.9	688.9	720.4
Saran	1.1	8.0	604.8	59.1	673.0	3.9	73.5	823.0	900.4
Siwan	0.0	0.0	787.8	47.8	835.6			691.4	691.4
Gopalganj	0.0	21.0	691.5	55.0	767.5	13.4	67.1	861.5	942.0
West Champaran	0.8	109.0	1000.7	73.4	1183.9	5.0	61.4	891.8	958.2
East Champaran	0.0	57.5	662.6	23.2	743.3	9.9	96.5	880.7	987.1
Muzaffarpur	0.0	0.9	597.0	29.2	627.1	1.2	74.7	767.9	843.8
Sitamarhi	0.0	13.8	5743.0	54.4	5811.2	8.1	0.0	840.0	848.1
Sheohar	4.3	0.0	532.1	46.9	583.3	13.3	45.3	743.3	801.9
Vaishali	0.0	21.0	453.8	99.9	574.7	1.6	64.8	672.5	738.9
Darbhanga	0.0	42.1	441.6	8.3	492.0	9.4	112.7	676.9	799.0
Madhubani	0.0	176.3	648.9	82.7	907.9	20.2	-	728.6	748.8
Samastipur	1.0	70.5	396.3	57.7	525.5	14.3	66.5	712.4	793.2
Begusarai	0.0	72.8	385.0	41.8	499.6	0.0	67.0	723.2	790.2
Munger	0.0	31.3	596.0	23.9	651.2	0.0	56.7	548.9	605.6
Sheikhpura	0.0	78.2	620.5	93.7	792.4	4.2	65.1	610.4	679.7
Lakhisarai	0.8	47.3	685.0	35.3	768.4	0.0	119.2	750.8	870.0
Jamui	0.0	22.0	535.7	19.2	576.9	1.8	142.9	646.6	791.3
Khagaria	0.0	83.4	98.6	0.0	182.0		119.6	763.3	882.9
Bhagalpur	0.5	62.3	385.4	26.8	475.0	4.2	190.0	736.0	930.2
Banka	2.6	40.0	617.4	13.2	673.2	0.2	179.4	790.6	970.2
Saharsa	0.0	25.3	346.4	3.9	375.6	2.3	46.6	594.2	643.1
Supaul	0.0	25.3	569.1	7.9	602.3	32.0	5.8	1022.5	1060.3
Madhepura	0.0	247.7	653.2	8.7	909.6	7.8	248.3	756.9	1013
Purnea	0.0	73.6	737.2	141.3	952.1	1.8	563	925.8	1490.6
Kishanganj	0.0	156.6	1810.0	27.2	1993.8	0.0	297.3	1388.4	1685.7
Araria	0.0	94.8	1096.7	1.9	1193.4	6.7	21.3	1283.1	1311.1
Katihar	0.0	56.2	480.2	29.5	565.9	0.0	181.9	774.1	956.0
Bihar	0.7	49.3	720.4	43.4	813.8	5.4	95.5	788.2	883.8

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 2.2 : Districtwise Land Utilisation Pattern in Bihar (2008-09)

(Area in hectares)

Districts	Geographical area (1)	Forests (2)	Barren/ Unculturable Land (3)	Non-Agricultural Use (4)			Culturable Waste (5)
				Land Area	Water Area	Total	
Patna	317236 (100.0)	56 (0.0)	12369 (3.9)	63732 (20.1)	12761 (4.0)	76493 (24.1)	764 (0.2)
Nalanda	232732 (100.0)	4640 (2.0)	1160 (0.5)	32615 (14.0)	10155 (4.4)	42770 (18.4)	209 (0.1)
Bhojpur	237339 (100.0)	-	6702 (2.8)	29459 (12.4)	4254 (1.8)	33713 (14.2)	624 (0.3)
Buxar	166999 (100.0)	-	2196 (1.3)	12673 (7.6)	4562 (2.7)	17235 (10.3)	665 (0.4)
Rohtas	390722 (100.0)	66723 (17.1)	16870 (4.3)	38295 (9.8)	9270 (2.4)	47565 (12.2)	1109 (0.3)
Kaimur	342447 (100.0)	113039 (33.0)	19256 (5.6)	30229 (8.8)	3795 (1.1)	34024 (9.9)	1867 (0.5)
Gaya	493774 (100.0)	77836 (15.8)	27541 (5.6)	62302 (12.6)	10621 (2.2)	72923 (14.8)	3265 (0.7)
Jehanabad	94043 (100.0)	637 (0.7)	3270 (3.5)	13431 (14.3)	1264 (1.3)	14695 (15.6)	148 (0.2)
Arwal	62631 (100.0)	-	2180 (3.5)	8947 (14.3)	1201 (1.9)	10148 (16.2)	92 (0.1)
Nawada	248732 (100.0)	63775 (25.6)	11237 (4.5)	25179 (10.1)	10304 (4.1)	35483 (14.3)	1131 (0.5)
Aurangabad	330011 (100.0)	18764 (5.7)	16410 (5.0)	51342 (15.6)	3374 (1.0)	54716 (16.6)	1872 (0.6)
Saran	264887 (100.0)	-	17915 (6.8)	27332 (10.3)	6356 (2.4)	33688 (12.7)	161(0.1)
Siwan	224410 (100.0)	-	8741 (3.9)	28367 (12.6)	3517 (1.6)	31884 (14.2)	754(0.3)
Gopalganj	203774 (100.0)	-	5521 (2.7)	30365 (14.9)	2509 (1.2)	32874 (16.1)	1405(0.7)
West Champaran	484351 (100.0)	91745 (18.9)	2917 (0.6)	70498 (14.6)	23678 (4.9)	94176 (19.4)	1301 (0.3)
East Champaran	431715 (100.0)	118 (0.0)	8079 (1.9)	50835 (11.8)	25933 (6.0)	76768 (17.8)	262 (0.1)
Muzaffarpur	315351 (100.0)	-	5267 (1.7)	50291 (15.9)	12318 (3.9)	62609 (19.9)	317 (0.1)
Sitamarhi	221891 (100.0)	-	1751 (0.8)	44472 (20.0)	18163 (8.2)	62635 (28.2)	125 (0.1)
Sheohar	43475 (100.0)	-	409 (0.9)	9493 (21.8)	3173 (7.3)	12666 (29.1)	27 (0.1)
Vaishali	201449 (100.0)	-	24098 (12.0)	28971 (14.4)	7859 (3.9)	36830 (18.3)	141 (0.1)
Darbhanga	254077 (100.0)	-	1297 (0.5)	43532 (17.1)	16595 (6.5)	60127 (23.7)	143 (0.1)
Madhubani	353498 (100.0)	-	2236 (0.6)	70410 (19.9)	15714 (4.4)	86124 (24.4)	511 (0.1)
Samastipur	262390 (100.0)	-	3811 (1.5)	53903 (20.5)	9140 (3.5)	63043 (24.0)	0 (0.0)
Begusarai	187828 (100.0)	-	17961 (9.6)	29732 (15.8)	11635 (6.2)	41367 (22.0)	40 (0.0)
Munger	139793 (100.0)	28524 (20.4)	11436 (8.2)	20167 (14.4)	11063 (7.9)	31230 (22.3)	945 (0.7)
Sheikhpura	62084 (100.0)	-	1017 (1.6)	7295 (11.8)	2994 (4.8)	10289 (16.6)	236 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	128602 (100.0)	13445 (10.5)	7009 (5.5)	8192 (6.4)	5815 (4.5)	14007 (10.9)	708 (0.6)
Jamui	305289 (100.0)	92855 (30.4)	28567 (9.4)	34891 (11.4)	5037 (1.6)	39928 (13.1)	10312 (3.4)
Khagaria	149342 (100.0)	-	13593 (9.1)	18821 (12.6)	11961 (8.0)	30782 (20.6)	630 (0.4)
Bhagalpur	254300 (100.0)	78 (0.0)	22403 (8.8)	53211 (20.9)	16263 (6.4)	69474 (27.3)	2287 (0.9)
Banka	305621 (100.0)	46310 (15.2)	42961 (14.1)	35808 (11.7)	5964 (2.0)	41772 (13.7)	7913 (2.6)
Saharsa	164559 (100.0)	-	10793 (6.6)	21517 (13.1)	6999 (4.3)	28516 (17.3)	475 (0.3)
Supaul	238603 (100.0)	-	20229 (8.5)	38387 (16.1)	12669 (5.3)	51056 (21.4)	1483 (0.6)
Madhepura	179589 (100.0)	-	3923 (2.2)	25810 (14.4)	4928 (2.7)	30738 (17.1)	0 (0.0)
Purnea	313883 (100.0)	113	12329 (3.9)	37104 (11.8)	8327 (2.7)	45431 (14.5)	1131 (0.4)
Kishanganj	189080 (100.0)	354 (0.2)	11198 (5.9)	24603 (13.0)	9866 (5.2)	34469 (18.2)	1189 (0.6)
Araria	271712 (100.0)	838 (0.3)	5009 (1.8)	39862 (14.7)	11272 (4.1)	51134 (18.8)	547 (0.2)
Katihar	291349 (100.0)	1785 (0.6)	22109 (7.6)	40867 (14.0)	16201 (5.6)	57068 (19.6)	643 (0.2)
Bihar	9359568 (100.0)	621635 (6.6)	431770 (4.6)	1312940 (14.0)	357510 (3.8)	1670450 (17.8)	45432 (0.5)

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

(Continued)

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

Table A 2.2 : Districtwise Land Utilisation Pattern in Bihar (2008-09) (Concl.d.)

(Area in hectares)

District	Permanent Pastures (6)	Tree Crops (7)	Fallow Land (8)	Current Fallow (9)	Total Unculturable Land (10) (2 to 9)	Net Sown Area (11)	Gross Sown Area (12)	Cropping Intensity (13)
Patna	113 (0.0)	989 (0.3)	1572 (0.5)	29120 (9.2)	121476 (38.3)	195760 (61.7)	227135	1.16
Nalanda	4 (0.0)	1247 (0.5)	186 (0.1)	3253 (1.4)	53469 (23.0)	179263 (77.0)	220553	1.23
Bhojpur	72 (0.0)	1991 (0.8)	2564 (1.1)	3363 (1.4)	49029 (20.7)	188310 (79.3)	234746	1.25
Buxar	21 (0.0)	701 (0.4)	609 (0.4)	16235 (9.7)	37662 (22.6)	129337 (77.4)	181251	1.40
Rohtas	96 (0.0)	2859 (0.7)	789 (0.2)	4586 (1.2)	140597 (36.0)	250125 (64.0)	320244	1.28
Kaimur	139 (0.0)	709 (0.2)	188 (0.1)	1172 (0.3)	170394 (49.8)	172053 (50.2)	222243	1.29
Gaya	2098 (0.4)	3859 (0.8)	11463 (2.3)	124267 (25.2)	323252 (65.5)	170522 (34.5)	203713	1.19
Jehanabad	82 (0.1)	697 (0.7)	231 (0.2)	583 (0.6)	20343 (21.6)	73700 (78.4)	109872	1.49
Arwal	151 (0.2)	892 (1.4)	1632 (2.6)	5804 (9.3)	20899 (33.4)	41732 (66.6)	53999	1.29
Nawada	884 (0.4)	609 (0.2)	2683 (1.1)	28297 (11.4)	144099 (57.9)	104633 (42.1)	148901	1.42
Aurangabad	572 (0.2)	598 (0.2)	1173 (0.4)	12824 (3.9)	106929 (32.4)	223082 (67.6)	279883	1.25
Saran	221 (0.1)	8553 (3.2)	3689 (1.4)	17674 (6.7)	81901 (30.9)	182986 (69.1)	230802	1.26
Siwan	160 (0.1)	8542 (3.8)	1506 (0.7)	5891 (2.6)	57478 (25.6)	166932 (74.4)	246052	1.47
Gopalganj	209 (0.1)	7416 (3.6)	2402 (1.2)	6092 (3.0)	55919 (27.4)	147855 (72.6)	219541	1.48
West Champaran	1160 (0.2)	6429 (1.3)	2625 (0.5)	5479 (1.1)	205832 (42.5)	278519 (57.5)	399802	1.44
East Champaran	447 (0.1)	26971 (6.2)	2992 (0.7)	11203 (2.6)	126840 (29.4)	304875 (70.6)	390473	1.28
Muzaffarpur	32 (0.0)	17203 (5.5)	1480 (0.5)	18778 (6.0)	105686 (33.5)	209665 (66.5)	329602	1.57
Sitamarhi	1385 (0.6)	13891 (6.3)	608 (0.3)	5542 (2.5)	85937 (38.7)	135954 (61.3)	200179	1.47
Sheohar	-	3593 (8.3)	907 (2.1)	3217 (7.4)	20819 (47.9)	22656 (52.1)	38691	1.71
Vaishali	335 (0.2)	9709 (4.8)	308 (0.2)	5293 (2.6)	76714 (38.1)	124735 (61.9)	195639	1.57
Darbhanga	147 (0.1)	12201 (4.8)	2195 (0.9)	9235 (3.6)	85345 (33.6)	168732 (66.4)	213748	1.27
Madhubani	1298 (0.4)	22837 (6.5)	2962 (0.8)	4828 (1.4)	120796 (34.2)	232702 (65.8)	335216	1.44
Samastipur	67 (0.0)	8211 (3.1)	977 (0.4)	4519 (1.7)	80628 (30.7)	181762 (69.3)	299734	1.65
Begusarai	16 (0.0)	3637 (1.9)	857 (0.5)	11409 (6.1)	75287 (40.1)	112541 (59.9)	150391	1.34
Munger	206 (0.1)	557 (0.4)	1959 (1.4)	13102 (9.4)	87959 (62.9)	51834 (37.1)	64237	1.24
Sheikhpura	-	273 (0.4)	1699 (2.7)	3502 (5.6)	17016 (27.4)	45068 (72.6)	64287	1.43
Lakhisarai	57 (0.0)	281 (0.2)	6384 (5.0)	24576 (19.1)	66467 (51.7)	62135 (48.3)	90087	1.45
Jamui	1669 (0.5)	2043 (0.7)	16137 (5.3)	62055 (20.3)	253566 (83.1)	51723 (16.9)	59782	1.16
Khagaria	221 (0.1)	3024 (2.0)	2231 (1.5)	5531 (3.7)	56012 (37.5)	93330 (62.5)	131756	1.41
Bhagalpur	634 (0.2)	6635 (2.6)	4999 (2.0)	9088 (3.6)	115598 (45.5)	138702 (54.5)	164112	1.18
Banka	1081 (0.4)	7378 (2.4)	11139 (3.6)	17673 (5.8)	176227 (57.7)	129394 (42.3)	165784	1.28
Saharsa	1150 (0.7)	4308 (2.6)	3841 (2.3)	14758 (9.0)	63841 (38.8)	100718 (61.2)	176535	1.75
Supaul	259 (0.1)	3052 (1.3)	9538 (4.0)	33054 (13.9)	118671 (49.7)	119932 (50.3)	213900	1.78
Madhepura	51 (0.0)	7073 (3.9)	1039 (0.6)	34793 (19.4)	77617 (43.2)	101972 (56.8)	145512	1.43
Purnea	50 (0.0)	8817 (2.8)	4693 (1.5)	46064 (14.7)	118628 (37.8)	195255 (62.2)	256823	1.32
Kishanganj	421 (0.2)	5063 (2.7)	3059 (1.6)	14370 (7.6)	70123 (37.1)	118957 (62.9)	157286	1.32
Araria	230 (0.1)	18993 (7.0)	2943 (1.1)	6544 (2.4)	86238 (31.7)	185474 (68.3)	268913	1.45
Katihar	131 (0.0)	11017 (3.8)	6037 (2.1)	31401 (10.8)	130191 (44.7)	161158 (55.3)	259530	1.61
Bihar	15869 (0.2)	242858 (2.6)	122296 (1.3)	655175 (7.0)	3805485 (40.7)	5554083 (59.3)	7670954	1.38

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

(Concluded)

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

Table A 2.3 : Area and Production of Major Crops in Bihar (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10)

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

Crops	Triennium Average (2000-01 to 2002-03)		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Total Cereals	6357.6	11012.8	6304.7	11343.7	6255.0	12143.0	6069.3	9678.1
Total Rice	3597.9	5244.3	3473.0	4472.7	3495.3	5771.4	3213.7	3599.3
Autumn Rice	589.6	735.4	2842.5	3967.7	528.6	699.7	516.7	489.5
Aghani Rice	2888.1	4298.0	524.3	321.2	2864.7	4904.1	2601.1	2943.4
Summer Rice	120.2	210.9	106.3	183.8	102.0	167.6	95.8	166.4
Wheat	2108.2	4289.9	2131.2	4974.7	2104.0	4638.9	2193.3	4570.8
Total Maize	597.5	1425.7	657.9	1857.0	624.7	1701.9	631.7	1478.6
Kharif maize	257.9	454.6	263.3	321.4	236.2	349.1	227.0	402.4
Rabi Maize	179.4	528.5	214.5	858.3	200.6	771.2	404.7	1076.3
Summer Maize	160.3	442.7	180.1	677.3	187.9	581.7	0.0	0.0
Total Coarse Cereals	54.0	52.9	42.6	39.3	655.8	1732.6	662.2	1508.0
Barley	21.5	25.5	15.4	18.5	12.6	15.7	11.5	12.9
Jowar	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Bajra	1.1	1.0	3.5	3.9	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.3
Ragi	20.9	18.5	13.2	8.0	10.3	7.1	10.4	8.4
Small Millets	7.1	4.8	7.0	5.2	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.0
Total Kharif Pulses	98.0	88.5	78.2	80.1	67.4	69.7	69.0	77.6
Arhar	40.8	49.8	30.9	42.7	26.6	36.0	27.9	42.2
Urad	29.7	20.1	22.4	17.5	20.4	17.3	20.4	18.2
Bhadai Moong	9.3	4.9	8.8	5.4	7.1	4.2	8.4	5.5
Kulthi	15.0	11.8	13.7	12.7	11.8	11.1	10.6	10.2
Other Kharif Pulses	2.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
Ghaghra	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8
Total Rabi Pulses	604.0	486.7	503.3	393.1	507.6	457.8	495.9	394.9
Gram	71.9	72.0	64.1	63.5	62.4	72.2	57.6	58.4
Lentil	174.0	154.1	158.5	126.1	175.7	163.6	171.1	150.5
Pea	24.3	23.0	23.3	25.1	22.7	23.3	22.2	22.4
Khesari	151.6	128.7	98.1	82.4	90.0	95.5	87.1	82.2
Summer Moong	178.6	106.5	156.0	93.6	153.7	100.8	154.7	78.9
Other Rabi Pulses	3.6	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.4	3.2	2.4
Total Oilseeds	146.3	119.9	142.1	144.2	130.5	122.4	138.8	143.5
Castor seed	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Safflower (Kusum)	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sesamum	3.4	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.8
Sunflower	11.5	16.0	22.1	30.7	17.0	25.6	22.5	31.7
Mustard & Rapeseed	93.4	74.8	88.1	87.5	85.2	73.4	88.7	88.4
Linseed	35.6	25.1	27.5	22.7	24.3	20.6	24.4	20.6
Ground Nut	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.7
Total Fibre Crops	167.4	1194.1	154.3	1452.4	138.1	1127.3	139.7	1277.7
Jute	141.9	1034.6	131.6	1242.8	121.3	971.3	122.9	1118.4
Mesta	22.4	157.3	22.6	209.6	16.8	155.9	16.8	159.3
Sunhemp	3.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarcane	104.7	4574.7	107.0	4027.2	110.8	4811.2	115.9	5032.6

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.4 : Districtwise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Bihar (2008-09 and 2009-10)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	2008-09			2009-10		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	88287 (2.5)	135438 (2.4)	1534 (15)	45891 (1.4)	50641 (1.4)	1104 (21)
Nalanda	87340 (2.5)	121570 (2.2)	1392 (21)	96817 (3.0)	91091 (2.5)	941 (26)
Bhojpur	106178 (3.0)	314246 (5.6)	2960 (01)	103855 (3.2)	124469 (3.4)	1198 (15)
Buxar	76664 (2.2)	180533 (3.2)	2355 (04)	62254 (1.9)	90539 (2.5)	1454 (07)
Rohtas	166168 (4.8)	459975 (8.2)	2768 0(02)	189029 (5.9)	450116(12.4)	2381 (01)
Kaimur	136482 (3.9)	267235 (4.8)	1958(10)	81680 (2.5)	77394 (2.1)	948 (25)
Gaya	124578 (3.6)	220397 (4.0)	1769(11)	54602 (1.7)	60990 (1.7)	1117 (20)
Jehanabad	57835 (1.7)	145344 (2.6)	2513 (03)	44481 (1.4)	28817 (0.8)	648 (32)
Arwal	35604 (1.0)	62215 (1.1)	1747(12)	23646 (0.7)	33235 (0.9)	1406 (08)
Nawada	74990 (2.1)	148475 (2.7)	1980 (08)	51545 (1.6)	58660 (1.6)	1138 (19)
Aurangabad	165979 (4.8)	240569 (4.3)	1449(19)	121422 (3.8)	162773 (4.5)	1341 (10)
Saran	81497 (2.3)	117403 (2.1)	1441 (20)	76357 (2.4)	82327 (2.3)	1078 (22)
Siwan	110265 (3.2)	141742 (2.5)	1285 (27)	109177 (3.4)	27312 (0.8)	250 (38)
Gopalganj	86507 (2.5)	105826 (1.9)	1223 (28)	90013 (2.8)	75524 (2.1)	839 (30)
West Champaran	179050 (5.1)	353465 (6.3)	1974 (09)	147780 (4.6)	187918 (5.2)	1272 (11)
East Champaran	216372 (6.2)	299982 (5.4)	1386 (22)	215123 (6.7)	109015 (3.0)	507 (55)
Muzaffarpur	156787 (4.5)	205256 (3.7)	1309 (24)	133157 (4.1)	47664 (1.3)	358 (56)
Sitamarhi	82104 (2.4)	121022 (2.2)	1474 (18)	103242 (3.2)	94034 (2.6)	911 (28)
Sheohar	22237 (0.6)	20108 (0.4)	904 (37)	21562 (0.4)	12906 (0.4)	599 (33)
Vaishali	58440 (1.7)	92516 (1.7)	1583 (14)	52850 (1.6)	50992 (1.4)	965 (24)
Darbhanga	100504 (2.9)	129475 (2.3)	1288 (26)	107960 (3.4)	93501 (2.6)	866 (29)
Madhubani	190993 (5.5)	219198 (3.9)	1148 (32)	183076 (5.7)	279714 (7.7)	1528 (03)
Samastipur	103972 (3.0)	156027 (2.8)	1501 (16)	77375 (2.4)	77687 (2.1)	1004 (23)
Begusarai	21746 (0.6)	25583 (0.5)	1176 (30)	29642 (0.9)	17704 (0.5)	597 (34)
Munger	31713 (0.9)	46881 (0.8)	1478 (17)	29454 (0.9)	33646 (0.9)	1142 (18)
Sheikhpura	30563 (0.9)	69650 (1.2)	227 9 (05)	13954 (0.4)	12730 (0.4)	912 (27)
Lakhisarai	39639 (1.1)	80603 (1.4)	2033(07)	36454 (1.1)	45390 (1.3)	1245 (12)
Jamui	41565 (1.2)	71441 (1.3)	1719 (13)	11333 (0.4)	17260 (0.5)	1523 (05)
Khagaria	71666 (2.2)	83582 (1.5)	1166 (31)	19750 (0.6)	5617 (0.2)	284 (37)
Bhagalpur	24358 (0.7)	12677 (0.2)	520 (38)	40489 (1.3)	59148 (1.6)	1461 (06)
Banka	41154 (1.2)	55612 (1.0)	1351 (23)	116074 (3.6)	205496 (5.7)	1770 (02)
Saharsa	101210 (2.9)	220937 (4.0)	2183 (06)	92321 (2.9)	110837 (3.1)	1201 (14)
Supaul	78938 (2.3)	73080 (1.3)	926 (36)	106341 (3.3)	129148 (3.6)	1214 (13)
Madhepura	94744 (2.7)	101163 (1.8)	1068 (34)	84348 (2.6)	97798 (2.7)	1159 (16)
Purnea	62104 (1.8)	61409 (1.1)	989 (35)	108323 (3.4)	147570 (4.1)	1362 (09)
Kishanganj	83814 (2.4)	91944 (1.6)	1097 (33)	92169 (2.9)	62740 (1.7)	681 (31)
Araria	106468 (3.0)	127459 (2.3)	1197 (29)	137480 (4.3)	157083 (4.3)	1143 (17)
Katihar	153592 (4.4)	199211 (3.6)	1297 (25)	102422 (3.2)	156321 (4.3)	1526 (04)
Bihar	3492107 (100.0)	5579249 (100.0)	1598	3213448 (100.0)	3625807 (100.0)	1128

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

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

Table A 2.5 : Districtwise Area, Production and Productivity of Wheat in Bihar (2008-09 and 2009-10)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	2008-09			2009-10		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	59324 (2.8)	145048 (3.2)	2445 (09)	61846 (2.8)	122500 (2.7)	1981 (22)
Nalanda	67000 (3.1)	95379 (2.1)	1424 (34)	70215 (3.2)	108683 (2.4)	1548 (35)
Bhojpur	76892 (3.6)	216960 (4.8)	2822 (05)	76961 (3.5)	256839 (5.6)	3337 (02)
Buxar	77606 (3.6)	225417 (5.0)	2905 (03)	81532 (3.7)	196516 (4.3)	2410 (07)
Rohtas	131171 (6.1)	363492 (8.1)	2771 (06)	130972 (5.9)	311047 (6.8)	2375 (09)
Kaimur	58521 (2.7)	127675 (2.8)	2182 (13)	68351 (3.1)	151819 (3.3)	2221 (13)
Gaya	60225 (2.8)	128449 (2.9)	2133 (15)	63984 (2.9)	141030 (3.1)	2204 (14)
Jehanabad	32795 (1.5)	70998 (1.6)	2165 (14)	33410 (1.5)	64467 (1.4)	1930 (25)
Arwal	11172 (0.5)	19918 (0.4)	1783 (24)	10864 (0.5)	23355 (0.5)	2150 (16)
Nawada	51949 (2.4)	122282 (2.7)	2354 (10)	52388 (2.4)	98299 (2.2)	1876 (27)
Aurangabad	64364 (3.0)	93607 (2.1)	1454 (33)	102052 (4.6)	123432 (2.7)	1210 (36)
Saran	95368 (4.5)	239615 (5.3)	2513 (08)	94168 (4.3)	217730 (4.8)	2312 (11)
Siwan	95441 (4.5)	220509 (4.9)	2310 (11)	106128 (4.8)	299304 (6.6)	2820 (03)
Gopalganj	78765 (3.7)	139824 (3.1)	1775 (25)	83878 (3.8)	165101 (3.6)	1968 (23)
West Champaran	83457 (3.9)	239348 (5.3)	2868 (04)	81984 (3.7)	170009 (3.7)	2074 (19)
East Champaran	107857 (5.1)	162723 (3.6)	1509 (32)	101023 (4.6)	74037 (1.6)	733 (38)
Muzaffarpur	97973 (4.6)	189230 (4.2)	1931 (19)	102522 (4.7)	175434 (3.8)	1711 (32)
Sitamarhi	67117 (3.1)	127778 (2.8)	1904 (20)	61364 (2.8)	106245 (2.3)	1731 (31)
Sheohar	10393 (0.5)	21709 (0.5)	2089 (18)	10384 (0.5)	27857 (0.6)	2683 (05)
Vaishali	48191 (2.3)	150493 (3.4)	3123 (01)	50222 (2.3)	122281 (2.7)	2435 (06)
Darbhangha	79761 (3.7)	169874 (3.8)	2130 (16)	81132 (3.7)	171809 (3.8)	2118 (18)
Madhubani	94051 (4.4)	150429 (3.4)	1599 (31)	102507 (4.7)	219964 (4.8)	2146 (17)
Samastipur	61128 (2.9)	169183 (3.8)	2768 (07)	60483 (2.7)	162650 (3.6)	2689 (04)
Begusarai	53410 (2.5)	91385 (2.0)	1711 (27)	62447 (2.8)	119128 (2.6)	1908 (26)
Munger	19131 (0.9)	31609 (0.7)	1652 (29)	17462 (0.8)	34893 (0.8)	1998 (21)
Sheikhpura	19959 (0.9)	45782 (1.0)	2294 (12)	22380 (1.0)	52393 (1.1)	2341 (10)
Lakhisarai	30720 (1.4)	50181 (1.1)	1633 (30)	27384 (1.2)	45247 (1.0)	1652 (34)
Jamui	14107 (0.7)	13768 (0.3)	976 (37)	11713 (0.5)	19375 (0.4)	1654 (33)
Khagaria	34301 (1.6)	23909 (0.5)	697 (38)	33976 (1.5)	113659 (2.5)	3345 (01)
Bhagalpur	41889 (2.0)	87932 (2.0)	2099 (17)	41716 (1.9)	99729 (2.2)	2391 (08)
Banka	32823 (1.5)	95345 (2.1)	2905 (02)	27209 (1.2)	52783 (1.2)	1940 (24)
Saharsa	40928 (1.9)	72265 (1.6)	1766 (26)	42101 (1.9)	84595 (1.9)	2009 (20)
Supaul	42770 (2.0)	77376 (1.7)	1809 (23)	48950 (2.2)	90247 (2.2)	1844 (30)
Madhepura	35652 (1.7)	67828 (1.5)	1903 (21)	26745 (1.2)	60256 (1.3)	2253 (12)
Purnea	39096 (1.8)	65474 (1.5)	1675 (28)	46896 (2.1)	101889 (2.2)	2173 (15)
Kishanganj	22063 (1.0)	29220 (0.7)	1324 (35)	20434 (0.9)	22919 (0.5)	1122 (37)
Araria	57964 (2.7)	72390 (1.6)	1249 (36)	48914 (2.2)	90875 (2.0)	1858 (28)
Katihar	38426 (1.8)	70351 (1.6)	1831 (22)	35218 (1.6)	65279 (1.4)	1854 (29)
Bihar	2133760 (100.0)	4484755 (100.0)	2102	2201915 (100.0)	4563675 (100.0)	2073

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

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

Table A 2.6 : Districtwise Area, Production and Productivity of Maize in Bihar (2008-09 and 2009-10)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	2008-09			2009-10		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	6105 (1.0)	8061 (0.5)	1320 (33)	6851 (1.1)	9353 (0.6)	1365 (31)
Nalanda	7949 (1.3)	10926 (0.6)	1375 (31)	6813 (1.1)	12826 (0.9)	1883 (27)
Bhojpur	4911 (0.8)	3745 (0.2)	763 (37)	4926 (0.8)	10903 (0.7)	2213 (19)
Buxar	277 (0.0)	537 (0.0)	1939 (21)	1606 (0.3)	1609 (0.1)	1002 (37)
Rohtas	93 (0.0)	72 (0.0)	774 (36)	103 (0.0)	123 (0.0)	1194 (34)
Kaimur	85 (0.0)	47 (0.0)	553 (38)	79 (0.0)	80 (0.0)	1013 (36)
Gaya	5011 (0.8)	8085 (0.5)	1613 (27)	6038 (0.9)	9815 (0.7)	1626 (30)
Jehanabad	786 (0.1)	1374 (0.1)	1748 (25)	768 (0.1)	1353 (0.1)	1762 (28)
Arwal	774 (0.1)	1627 (0.1)	2102 (20)	1002 (0.2)	2041 (0.1)	2037 (25)
Nawada	2208 (0.4)	4748 (0.3)	2150 (19)	2034 (0.3)	4409 (0.3)	2168 (20)
Aurangabad	85 (0.0)	113 (0.0)	1329 (32)	309 (0.0)	391 (0.0)	1265 (33)
Saran	28690 (4.6)	30032 (1.7)	1047 (35)	25217 (3.9)	42481 (2.8)	1685 (29)
Siwan	17002 (2.7)	30274 (1.8)	1781 (24)	17419 (2.7)	48694 (3.3)	2795 (60)
Gopalganj	14602 (2.3)	22321 (1.3)	1529 (30)	14478 (2.3)	38967 (2.6)	2691 (08)
West Champaran	15133 (2.4)	50053 (2.9)	3308 (08)	14379 (2.2)	35811 (2.4)	2491 (13)
East Champaran	19173 (3.0)	29966 (1.7)	1563 (29)	18837 (2.9)	25528 (1.1)	1355 (32)
Muzaffarpur	21332 (3.4)	66799 (3.9)	3131 (11)	24223 (3.8)	57876 (3.9)	2389 (15)
Sitamarhi	5259 (0.8)	14410 (0.8)	2740 (15)	5373 (0.8)	12338 (0.8)	2296 (18)
Sheohar	708 (0.1)	2352 (0.1)	3322 (07)	1008 (0.2)	3058 (0.2)	3034 (03)
Vaishali	34113 (5.4)	88183 (5.1)	2585 (16)	33497 (5.2)	77584 (5.2)	2316 (16)
Darbhanga	11895 (1.9)	35958 (2.1)	3023 (13)	13191 (2.1)	39965 (2.7)	3030 (04)
Madhubani	1686 (0.3)	5540 (0.3)	3286 (09)	1493 (0.2)	3686 (0.2)	2469 (14)
Samastipur	58954 (9.4)	202413 (11.8)	3433 (06)	52942 (8.3)	112685 (7.6)	2128 (22)
Begusarai	57366 (9.1)	89849 (5.2)	1566 (28)	60910 (9.5)	55882 (3.8)	917 (38)
Munger	5997 (1.0)	10815 (0.6)	1803 (23)	6256 (1.0)	14435 (1.0)	2307 (17)
Sheikhpura	268 (0.0)	513 (0.0)	1914 (22)	306 (0.0)	653 (0.0)	2134 (21)
Lakhisarai	5105 (0.8)	5398 (0.3)	1057 (34)	4465 (0.7)	5251 (0.4)	1176 (35)
Jamui	4311 (0.7)	7092 (0.4)	1645 (26)	4376 (0.7)	8422 (0.6)	1925 (26)
Khagaria	55208 (8.8)	219306 (12.8)	3972 (02)	59487 (9.3)	175572 (11.9)	2951 (05)
Bhagalpur	37759 (6.0)	88640 (8.2)	2348 (17)	35278 (5.5)	72212 (4.9)	2047 (24)
Banka	14460 (2.3)	32172 (1.9)	2225 (18)	11377 (1.8)	28373 (1.9)	2494 (12)
Saharsa	32997 (5.2)	116711 (6.8)	3537 (05)	37998 (5.9)	120164 (8.1)	3162 (01)
Supaul	12673 (2.0)	54464 (3.2)	4298 (01)	11458 (1.8)	35052 (2.4)	3059 (02)
Madhepura	39713 (6.3)	113714 (6.6)	2863 (14)	45116 (7.0)	115471 (7.8)	2559 (11)
Purnea	39771 (6.3)	146397 (8.5)	3681 (03)	36291 (5.7)	94661 (6.4)	2608 (10)
Kishanganj	2766 (0.4)	8936 (0.5)	3231 (10)	8504 (1.3)	17955 (1.2)	2111 (23)
Araria	19753 (3.1)	71277 (4.1)	3608 (04)	20336 (3.2)	59020 (4.0)	2902 (06)
Katihar	44258 (7.0)	136891 (8.0)	3093 (02)	46200 (7.2)	123924 (8.4)	2682 (09)
Bihar	629236 (100.0)	1719811 (100.0)	2733	640944 (100.0)	1478623 (100.0)	2307

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

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

Table A 2.7 : Districtwise Area, Production and Productivity of Pulses in Bihar (2008-09 and 2009-10)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	2008-09			2009-10		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	51396 (8.8)	70900 (13.2)	1379 (03)	52164 (9.2)	55487 (11.8)	1064 (05)
Nalanda	23223 (4.0)	27031 (5.0)	1164 (06)	27447 (4.9)	28116 (6.0)	1024 (06)
Bhojpur	25790 (4.4)	37540 (7.0)	1456 (01)	26385 (4.7)	40717 (8.6)	1543 (01)
Buxar	11630 (2.0)	11493 (2.1)	988 (11)	8267 (1.5)	7429 (1.6)	899 (15)
Rohtas	16485 (2.8)	14211 (2.7)	862 (17)	14426 (2.6)	13790 (2.9)	956 (11)
Kaimur	17839 (3.0)	15010 (2.8)	841 (22)	17224 (3.0)	13191 (2.8)	766 (23)
Gaya	15432 (2.6)	16787 (3.1)	1088 (08)	14384 (2.5)	16583 (3.5)	1153 (04)
Jehanabad	15670 (2.7)	13325 (2.5)	850 (19)	16101 (2.5)	15743 (3.3)	978 (09)
Arwal	7100 (1.2)	6339 (1.2)	893 (14)	6430 (1.1)	6095 (1.3)	948 (12)
Nawada	8879 (1.5)	7355 (1.4)	828 (23)	9797 (1.7)	9404 (2.0)	960 (10)
Aurangabad	37861 (6.5)	26365 (4.9)	696 (29)	39908 (7.1)	28901 (6.1)	724 (25)
Saran	5453 (0.9)	4601 (0.9)	844 (20)	4597 (0.8)	2694 (0.6)	586 (33)
Siwan	4479 (0.8)	3374 (0.6)	753 (28)	4165 (0.7)	3372 (0.7)	810 (21)
Gopalganj	2776 (0.5)	2566 (0.5)	924 (13)	2955 (0.5)	2590 (0.5)	876 (17)
West Champaran	22045 (3.8)	26996 (5.0)	1225 (05)	22062 (3.9)	18353 (3.9)	832 (19)
East Champaran	12865 (2.2)	10849 (2.0)	843 (21)	12496 (2.2)	11271 (2.4)	902 (14)
Muzaffarpur	27505 (4.7)	16050 (3.0)	584 (34)	25533 (4.5)	14218 (3.0)	557 (35)
Sitamarhi	14678 (2.5)	11774 (2.2)	802 (25)	12860 (2.3)	10214 (2.2)	794 (22)
Sheohar	2190 (0.4)	1325 (0.2)	605 (33)	1817 (0.3)	876 (0.2)	482 (37)
Vaishali	15554 (2.7)	8698 (1.6)	559 (36)	14408 (2.6)	9617 (2.0)	667 (28)
Darbhanga	11381 (1.9)	4227 (0.8)	371 (38)	11777 (2.1)	6816 (1.4)	579 (34)
Madhubani	18003 (3.1)	9071 (1.7)	504 (37)	17967 (3.2)	11419 (2.4)	636 (31)
Samastipur	17860 (3.0)	25462 (4.8)	1426 (02)	15617 (2.8)	11056 (2.3)	708 (26)
Begusarai	4370 (0.7)	4703 (0.9)	1076 (09)	4956 (0.9)	4549 (1.0)	918 (13)
Munger	3533 (0.6)	3344 (0.6)	947 (12)	3371 (0.6)	3344 (0.7)	992 (08)
Sheikhpura	11095 (1.9)	14737 (2.7)	1328 (04)	6128 (1.1)	7989 (1.7)	1304 (02)
Lakhisarai	13395 (2.3)	11481 (2.1)	857 (18)	12575 (2.2)	12736 (2.7)	1013 (07)
Jamui	2957 (0.5)	3118 (0.6)	1054 (10)	3130 (0.6)	3782 (0.8)	1208 (03)
Khagaria	7317 (1.2)	6312 (1.2)	863 (16)	7261 (1.3)	5906 (1.3)	813 (20)
Bhagalpur	20463 (3.5)	17959 (3.4)	878 (15)	19485 (3.4)	17102 (3.6)	878 (16)
Banka	8910 (1.5)	9989 (1.9)	1121 (07)	8324 (1.5)	6927 (1.5)	832 (18)
Saharsa	21397 (3.7)	14637 (2.7)	684 (32)	20840 (3.7)	8991 (1.9)	431 (38)
Supaul	27140 (4.6)	20628 (3.8)	760 (27)	27106 (4.8)	14153 (3.0)	522 (36)
Madhepura	22712 (3.9)	18440 (3.4)	812 (24)	21676 (3.8)	13989 (3.0)	645 (30)
Purnea	11933 (2.0)	8205 (1.5)	688 (30)	12337 (2.2)	8011 (1.7)	649 (29)
Kishanganj	10649 (1.8)	6091 (1.1)	572 (35)	9345 (1.7)	5593 (1.2)	599 (32)
Araria	22156 (3.8)	16928 (3.2)	764 (26)	18048 (3.2)	12581 (2.7)	697 (27)
Katihar	11802 (2.0)	8088 (1.5)	685 (31)	11503 (2.0)	8560 (1.8)	744 (24)
Bihar	585923 (100.0)	536009 (100.0)	915	564872 (100.0)	472165 (100.0)	836

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

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

Table A 2.8 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Vegetables in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Potato				Onion			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	15972 (5.1)	283302 (5.3)	15988 (5.1)	306970 (5.3)	2473 (4.7)	49955 (4.9)	2484 (4.7)	51170 (4.7)
Nalanda	27068 (8.6)	510285 (9.5)	27098 (8.6)	531121 (9.2)	5851(11.1)	119360(11.7)	5888 (11.1)	130714 (12.1)
Bhojpur	8302 (2.6)	147776 (2.7)	8338 (2.7)	156754 (2.7)	1197 (2.3)	23478 (2.3)	1209 (2.3)	25389 (2.3)
Buxar	4984 (1.6)	91706 (1.7)	5015 (1.6)	92276 (1.6)	915 (1.7)	17751 (1.7)	928 (1.7)	19117 (1.8)
Rohtas	10392 (3.3)	174586 (3.2)	10399 (3.3)	185102 (3.2)	1171 (2.2)	20844 (2.1)	1182 (2.2)	22931 (2.1)
Kaimur	4163 (1.3)	71604 (1.3)	4178 (1.3)	75204 (1.3)	873 (1.7)	15714 (1.5)	884 (1.7)	17503 (1.6)
Gaya	10404 (3.3)	173747 (3.2)	10416 (3.3)	188530 (3.3)	1429 (2.7)	25436 (2.5)	1442 (2.7)	28984 (2.7)
Jehanabad	3593 (1.1)	60722 (1.1)	3611 (1.1)	66081 (1.1)	531 (1.0)	9770 (1.0)	547 (1.0)	11104 (1.0)
Arwal	2858 (0.9)	48300 (0.9)	2874 (0.9)	52882 (0.9)	435 (0.8)	8129 (0.8)	444 (0.8)	9102 (0.8)
Nawada	5595 (1.8)	92877 (1.7)	5611 (1.8)	98754 (1.7)	951 (1.8)	17238 (1.7)	958 (1.8)	17436 (1.6)
Aurangabad	5807 (1.9)	96977 (1.8)	5823 (1.9)	103649 (1.8)	1093 (2.1)	20221 (2.0)	1099 (2.1)	20441 (1.9)
Saran	13203 (4.2)	221810 (4.1)	13218 (4.2)	240568 (4.2)	943 (1.8)	17634 (1.7)	954 (1.8)	18031 (1.7)
Siwan	9976 (3.2)	168594 (3.1)	9992 (3.2)	183853 (3.2)	898 (1.7)	16882 (1.7)	914 (1.7)	17640 (1.6)
Gopalganj	11852 (3.8)	200299 (3.7)	11868 (3.8)	217184 (3.8)	884 (1.7)	16619 (1.6)	898 (1.7)	17242 (1.6)
West Champaran	11983 (3.8)	210901 (3.9)	11999 (3.8)	223181 (3.9)	2303 (4.4)	46521 (4.6)	2338 (4.4)	51904 (4.8)
East Champaran	11445 (3.6)	196854 (3.7)	11458 (3.6)	211973 (3.7)	2362 (4.5)	46295 (4.6)	2386 (4.5)	50106 (4.6)
Muzaffarpur	11687 (3.7)	205691 (3.8)	11702 (3.7)	216487 (3.7)	2517 (4.8)	49385 (4.9)	2532 (4.8)	53172 (4.9)
Sitamarhi	6688 (2.1)	115034 (2.1)	6699 (2.1)	121252 (2.1)	1318 (2.5)	25188 (2.5)	1333 (2.5)	27460 (2.5)
Sheohar	4191 (1.3)	71247 (1.3)	4202 (1.3)	74796 (1.3)	712 (1.4)	13243 (1.3)	723 (1.4)	14605 (1.3)
Vaishali	12735 (4.1)	224136 (4.2)	12748 (4.1)	232014 (4.0)	1727 (3.3)	33749 (3.3)	1742 (3.3)	36582 (3.4)
Darbhanga	7598 (2.4)	126127 (2.3)	7611 (2.4)	137759 (2.4)	1097 (2.1)	20295 (2.0)	1108 (2.1)	20941 (1.9)
Madhubani	10104 (3.2)	168737 (3.1)	10119 (3.2)	185178 (3.2)	1116 (2.1)	20981 (2.1)	1121 (2.1)	21299 (2.0)
Samastipur	11876 (3.8)	201892 (3.7)	11895 (3.8)	221247 (3.8)	1241 (2.4)	24324 (2.4)	1261 (2.4)	25598 (2.4)
Begusarai	7768 (2.5)	132833 (2.5)	7787 (2.5)	146396 (2.5)	1973 (3.7)	38474 (3.8)	1982 (3.7)	40036 (3.7)
Munger	6965 (2.2)	116316 (2.2)	6986 (2.2)	127145 (2.2)	1008 (1.9)	18749 (1.8)	1021 (1.9)	20624 (1.9)
Sheikhpura	5493 (1.8)	96677 (1.8)	5502 (1.8)	107289 (1.9)	1065 (2.0)	21087 (2.1)	1086 (2.0)	24652 (2.3)
Lakhisarai	3073 (1.0)	51012 (0.9)	3086 (1.0)	56782 (1.0)	326 (0.6)	6064 (0.6)	348 (0.7)	6542 (0.6)
Jamui	3371 (1.1)	55284 (1.0)	3383 (1.1)	60217 (1.0)	744 (1.4)	13392 (1.3)	755 (1.4)	13892 (1.3)
Khagaria	5388 (1.7)	88902 (1.7)	5398 (1.7)	97164 (1.7)	768 (1.5)	14054 (1.4)	774 (1.5)	14551 (1.3)
Bhagalpur	8213 (2.6)	142906 (2.7)	8228 (2.6)	150572 (2.6)	1623 (3.1)	31486 (3.1)	1638 (3.1)	34070 (3.1)
Banka	6323 (2.0)	104330 (1.9)	6336 (2.0)	111514 (1.9)	737 (1.4)	13166 (1.3)	746 (1.4)	13876 (1.3)
Saharsa	7436 (2.4)	124181 (2.3)	7453 (2.4)	135645 (2.3)	639 (1.2)	12424 (1.2)	646 (1.2)	12662 (1.2)
Supaul	5888 (1.9)	95386 (1.8)	5897 (1.9)	103787 (1.8)	379 (0.7)	7049 (0.7)	384 (0.7)	7142 (0.7)
Madhepura	6941 (2.2)	113631 (2.1)	6963 (2.2)	125334 (2.2)	973 (1.8)	18292 (1.8)	982 (1.8)	19051 (1.8)
Purnea	6732 (2.1)	113098 (2.1)	6751 (2.1)	122868 (2.1)	1775 (3.4)	34080 (3.4)	1784 (3.3)	35680 (3.3)
Kishanganj	5877 (1.9)	96383 (1.8)	5894 (1.9)	105503 (1.8)	1376 (2.6)	25594 (2.5)	1394 (2.6)	26486 (2.4)
Araria	4424 (1.4)	73438 (1.4)	4438 (1.4)	78996 (1.4)	1494 (2.8)	27788 (2.7)	1499 (2.8)	28181 (2.6)
Katihar	7206 (2.3)	119620 (2.2)	7228 (2.3)	132272 (2.3)	3811 (7.2)	75358 (7.4)	3844 (7.2)	76111 (7.0)
Bihar	313574 (100.0)	5387201 (100.0)	314192 (100.0)	5784299 (100.0)	52728 (100.0)	1016069 (100.0)	53258 (100.0)	1082027 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Continued)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.8 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Vegetables in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Cauliflower				Brinjal			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	3658 (5.9)	64947 (6.0)	3668 (5.9)	66024 (5.9)	1846 (3.3)	42273 (3.5)	1858 (3.3)	40133 (3.3)
Nalanda	3117 (5.0)	57353 (5.3)	3129 (5.0)	56948 (5.1)	6473 (11.7)	150174 (12.5)	6482 (11.6)	148438 (12.2)
Bhojpur	1135 (1.8)	20430 (1.9)	1148 (1.8)	20664 (1.8)	1078 (1.9)	24039 (2.0)	1087 (2.0)	23914 (2.0)
Buxar	697 (1.1)	12546 (1.2)	704 (1.1)	12672 (1.1)	681 (1.2)	14982 (1.2)	689 (1.2)	15020 (1.2)
Rohtas	1189 (1.9)	19262 (1.8)	1198 (1.9)	20606 (1.8)	971 (1.8)	18449 (1.5)	978 (1.8)	19756 (1.6)
Kaimur	756 (1.2)	12398 (1.1)	768 (1.2)	13363 (1.2)	688 (1.2)	13485 (1.1)	694 (1.2)	14296 (1.2)
Gaya	1943 (3.1)	32254 (3.0)	1948 (3.1)	34285 (3.1)	1646 (3.0)	32591 (2.7)	1658 (3.0)	34486 (2.8)
Jehanabad	535 (0.9)	9095 (0.8)	542 (0.9)	9702 (0.9)	642 (1.2)	12904 (1.1)	648 (1.2)	13738 (1.1)
Arwal	439 (0.7)	7551 (0.7)	448 (0.7)	8064 (0.7)	429 (0.8)	8709 (0.7)	436 (0.8)	9505 (0.8)
Nawada	1297 (2.1)	21660 (2.0)	1306 (2.1)	22463 (2.0)	1204 (2.2)	22876 (1.9)	1214 (2.2)	25008 (2.1)
Aurangabad	1333 (2.1)	22528 (2.1)	1342 (2.1)	23217 (2.1)	1103 (2.0)	21839 (1.8)	1118 (2.0)	23366 (1.9)
Saran	2071 (3.3)	34379 (3.2)	2081 (3.3)	36209 (3.2)	1788 (3.2)	35939 (3.0)	1796 (3.2)	38434 (3.2)
Siwan	1593 (2.6)	26762 (2.5)	1618 (2.6)	29448 (2.6)	1577 (2.9)	32959 (2.7)	1588 (2.9)	34936 (2.9)
Gopalganj	1874 (3.0)	31483 (2.9)	1881 (3.0)	33858 (3.0)	1388 (2.5)	28454 (2.4)	1394 (2.5)	30389 (2.5)
West Champaran	2876 (4.6)	51327 (4.8)	2878 (4.6)	52380 (4.7)	1961 (3.5)	43142 (3.6)	1972 (3.5)	44567 (3.7)
East Champaran	2025 (3.3)	35235 (3.3)	2042 (3.3)	36756 (3.3)	1624 (2.9)	34104 (2.8)	1632 (2.9)	36230 (3.0)
Muzaffarpur	3741 (6.0)	64919 (6.0)	3747 (6.0)	67446 (6.0)	2818 (5.1)	61432 (5.1)	2833 (5.1)	63459 (5.2)
Sitamarhi	1327 (2.1)	22559 (2.1)	1342 (2.1)	24156 (2.2)	1221 (2.2)	25885 (2.2)	1236 (2.2)	26698 (2.2)
Sheohar	838 (1.3)	14246 (1.3)	844 (1.3)	14939 (1.3)	648 (1.2)	13802 (1.2)	664 (1.2)	14077 (1.2)
Vaishali	4953 (8.0)	89754 (8.3)	4968 (7.9)	91411 (8.2)	3058 (5.5)	70946 (5.9)	3072 (5.5)	68813 (5.7)
Darbhanga	1617 (2.6)	26842 (2.5)	1628 (2.6)	28490 (2.5)	2426 (4.4)	50461 (4.2)	2438 (4.4)	51686 (4.3)
Madhubani	2576 (4.1)	43277 (4.0)	2584 (4.1)	45737 (4.1)	1982 (3.6)	40829 (3.4)	1994 (3.6)	43070 (3.5)
Samastipur	2913 (4.7)	53308 (4.9)	2938 (4.7)	53472 (4.8)	2206 (4.0)	51620 (4.3)	2218 (4.0)	50570 (4.2)
Begusarai	1849 (3.0)	33282 (3.1)	1872 (3.0)	34070 (3.0)	2658 (4.8)	61134 (5.1)	2668 (4.8)	58696 (4.8)
Munger	739 (1.2)	12933 (1.2)	748 (1.2)	13165 (1.2)	721 (1.3)	15429 (1.3)	725 (1.3)	15660 (1.3)
Sheikhpura	237 (0.4)	3982 (0.4)	246 (0.4)	4379 (0.4)	296 (0.5)	6216 (0.5)	304 (0.5)	6627 (0.5)
Lakhisarai	273 (0.4)	4614 (0.4)	281 (0.4)	4946 (0.4)	189 (0.3)	4082 (0.3)	196 (0.4)	4194 (0.3)
Jamui	425 (0.7)	6885 (0.6)	433 (0.7)	7448 (0.7)	581 (1.1)	11189 (0.9)	588 (1.1)	12113 (1.0)
Khagaria	1234 (2.0)	20238 (1.9)	1238 (2.0)	21417 (1.9)	1406 (2.5)	27839 (2.3)	1418 (2.5)	29636 (2.4)
Bhagalpur	1532 (2.5)	27270 (2.5)	1548 (2.5)	28174 (2.5)	1602 (2.9)	36526 (3.0)	1616 (2.9)	35875 (3.0)
Banka	717 (1.2)	11902 (1.1)	721 (1.2)	12401 (1.1)	816 (1.5)	16810 (1.4)	821 (1.5)	17405 (1.4)
Saharsa	1754 (2.8)	30520 (2.8)	1768 (2.8)	31470 (2.8)	1316 (2.4)	30268 (2.5)	1328 (2.4)	28685 (2.4)
Supaul	677 (1.1)	11103 (1.0)	688 (1.1)	11696 (1.1)	612 (1.1)	12118 (1.0)	618 (1.1)	13040 (1.1)
Madhepura	1765 (2.8)	29476 (2.7)	1776 (2.8)	30902 (2.8)	1571 (2.8)	33148 (2.8)	1582 (2.8)	33855 (2.8)
Purnea	1941 (3.1)	34162 (3.2)	1958 (3.1)	35244 (3.2)	1109 (2.0)	25729 (2.1)	1122 (2.0)	24460 (2.0)
Kishanganj	873 (1.4)	14701 (1.4)	878 (1.4)	15277 (1.4)	563 (1.0)	11823 (1.0)	572 (1.0)	12412 (1.0)
Araria	838 (1.3)	13995 (1.3)	843 (1.3)	14500 (1.3)	631 (1.1)	13630 (1.1)	642 (1.2)	13675 (1.1)
Katihar	2862 (4.6)	50944 (4.7)	2884 (4.6)	51335 (4.6)	1759 (3.2)	40809 (3.4)	1768 (3.2)	38719 (3.2)
Bihar	62219 (100.0)	1080122 (100.0)	62634 (100.0)	1118734 (100.0)	55288 (100.0)	1198644 (100.0)	55667 (100.0)	1215641 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Continued)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.8 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Vegetables in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11) (Concl.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Others				Total			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	15807 (4.5)	242939 (4.6)	16004 (4.5)	244431 (4.5)	39756(4.8)	683416 (4.9)	40002(4.9)	708728(4.8)
Nalanda	16919 (4.8)	255555 (4.9)	17116 (4.8)	259215 (4.8)	59428 (7.1)	1092727 (7.8)	59713 (7.1)	1126436 (7.7)
Bhojpur	7488 (2.1)	114609 (2.2)	7719 (2.1)	118062 (2.2)	19200 (2.3)	330332 (2.4)	19501 (2.3)	344783 (2.4)
Buxar	5367 (1.5)	81838 (1.6)	5571 (1.6)	85443 (1.6)	12644 (1.5)	218823 (1.6)	12907 (1.5)	224528 (1.5)
Rohtas	5836 (1.7)	79374 (1.5)	5943 (1.7)	82991 (1.5)	19559 (2.3)	312515 (2.2)	19700 (2.3)	331386 (2.3)
Kaimur	3993 (1.1)	57322 (1.1)	4135 (1.2)	60341 (1.1)	10473 (1.3)	170523 (1.2)	10659 (1.3)	180707 (1.2)
Gaya	9722 (2.8)	131927 (2.5)	9864 (2.7)	139901 (2.6)	25144 (3.0)	395955 (2.8)	25328 (3.0)	426186 (2.9)
Jehanabad	3782 (1.1)	58646 (1.1)	3943 (1.1)	61879 (1.1)	9083 (1.1)	151137 (1.1)	9291 (1.1)	162504 (1.1)
Arwal	3120 (0.9)	47572 (0.9)	3305 (0.9)	51464 (0.9)	7281 (0.9)	120261 (0.9)	7507 (0.9)	131017 (0.9)
Nawada	6987 (2.0)	94793 (1.8)	7088 (2.0)	98354 (1.8)	16034 (1.9)	249444 (1.8)	16177 (1.9)	262015 (1.8)
Aurangabad	7612 (2.2)	112164 (2.1)	7718 (2.1)	114868 (2.1)	16948 (2.0)	273729 (2.0)	17100 (2.0)	285541 (2.0)
Saran	10515 (3.0)	155625 (3.0)	10669 (3.0)	155686 (2.9)	28520 (3.4)	465387 (3.3)	28718 (3.4)	488928 (3.3)
Siwan	8948 (2.5)	135624 (2.6)	9903 (2.8)	145636 (2.7)	22992 (2.8)	380821 (2.7)	24015 (2.8)	411513 (2.8)
Gopalganj	9850 (2.8)	148577 (2.8)	9994 (2.8)	153028 (2.8)	25848 (3.1)	425432 (3.0)	26035 (3.1)	451701 (3.1)
West Champaran	14751 (4.2)	233451 (4.4)	15022 (4.2)	238744 (4.4)	33874 (4.1)	585342 (4.2)	34209 (4.0)	610776 (4.2)
East Champaran	13875 (3.9)	214429 (4.1)	14092 (3.9)	219369 (4.0)	31331 (3.7)	526917 (3.8)	31610 (3.7)	554434 (3.8)
Muzaffarpur	19658 (5.6)	315973 (6.0)	19874 (5.5)	322752 (5.9)	40421 (4.8)	697400 (5.0)	40688 (4.8)	723316 (4.9)
Sitamarhi	8462 (2.4)	135971 (2.6)	8636 (2.4)	138831 (2.6)	19016 (2.3)	324637 (2.3)	19246 (2.3)	338397 (2.3)
Sheohar	4583 (1.3)	68661 (1.3)	4694 (1.3)	70423 (1.3)	10972 (1.3)	181199 (1.3)	11127 (1.3)	188840 (1.3)
Vaishali	21190 (6.0)	343933 (6.5)	21484 (6.0)	351649 (6.5)	43663 (5.2)	762518 (5.5)	44014 (5.2)	780469 (5.3)
Darbhangha	13621 (3.9)	196674 (3.7)	13788 (3.8)	202124 (3.7)	26359 (3.2)	420399 (3.0)	26573 (3.1)	441000 (3.0)
Madhubani	10637 (3.0)	156310 (3.0)	10825 (3.0)	162030 (3.0)	26415 (3.2)	430134 (3.1)	26643 (3.2)	457314 (3.1)
Samastipur	13646 (3.9)	216372 (4.1)	13964 (3.9)	225190 (4.1)	31882 (3.8)	547516 (3.9)	32276 (3.8)	576077 (3.9)
Begusarai	12800 (3.6)	195321 (3.7)	13057 (3.6)	204214 (3.8)	27048 (3.2)	461044 (3.3)	27366 (3.2)	483412 (3.3)
Munger	6660 (1.9)	95628 (1.8)	6881 (1.9)	100356 (1.8)	16093 (1.9)	259055 (1.9)	16361 (1.9)	276950 (1.9)
Sheikhpura	2406 (0.7)	33291 (0.6)	2476 (0.7)	35310 (0.7)	9497 (1.1)	161253 (1.2)	9614 (1.1)	178257 (1.2)
Lakhisarai	2659 (0.8)	37520 (0.7)	2828 (0.8)	40289 (0.7)	6520 (0.8)	103292 (0.7)	6739 (0.8)	112753 (0.8)
Jamui	3924 (1.1)	52844 (1.0)	4001 (1.1)	55183 (1.0)	9045 (1.1)	139594 (1.0)	9160 (1.1)	148853 (1.0)
Khagaria	7756 (2.2)	111346 (2.1)	7887 (2.2)	113903 (2.1)	16552 (2.0)	262379 (1.9)	16715 (2.0)	276671 (1.9)
Bhagalpur	11652 (3.3)	182556 (3.5)	11862 (3.3)	187554 (3.5)	24622 (2.9)	420744 (3.0)	24892 (2.9)	436245 (3.0)
Banka	4382 (1.2)	60822 (1.2)	4459 (1.2)	63841 (1.2)	12975 (1.6)	207030 (1.5)	13083 (1.5)	219037 (1.5)
Saharsa	10365 (2.9)	149631 (2.8)	10548 (2.9)	152208 (2.8)	21510 (2.6)	347024 (2.5)	21743 (2.6)	360670 (2.5)
Supaul	4751 (1.3)	62503 (1.2)	4862 (1.4)	64798 (1.2)	12307 (1.5)	188159 (1.3)	12449 (1.5)	200463 (1.4)
Madhepura	10385 (3.0)	145898 (2.8)	10554 (2.9)	150424 (2.8)	21635 (2.6)	340445 (2.4)	21857 (2.6)	359566 (2.5)
Purnea	11341 (3.2)	161578 (3.1)	11515 (3.2)	166425 (3.1)	22898 (2.7)	368647 (2.6)	23130 (2.7)	384677 (2.6)
Kishanganj	5725 (1.6)	82111 (1.6)	5856 (1.6)	86313 (1.6)	14414 (1.7)	230612 (1.7)	14594 (1.7)	245991 (1.7)
Araria	5369 (1.5)	76192 (1.4)	5473 (1.5)	78722 (1.4)	12756 (1.5)	205043 (1.5)	12895 (1.5)	214074 (1.5)
Katihar	15397 (4.4)	223228 (4.2)	15616 (4.3)	227568 (4.2)	31035 (3.7)	509959 (3.7)	31340 (3.7)	526005 (3.6)
Bihar	351941 (100.0)	5268808 (100.0)	359226 (100.0)	5429519 (100.0)	835750 (100.0)	13950844 (100.0)	844977 (100.0)	14630220 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Concluded)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.9 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Fruits in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Mango				Guava			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	3896 (2.7)	27662 (2.8)	3944 (2.7)	36285 (2.7)	1081 (3.7)	8964 (3.9)	1088 (3.7)	8813 (3.7)
Nalanda	2843 (1.9)	19611 (2.0)	2872 (2.0)	25848 (1.9)	1464 (5.0)	11812 (5.1)	1466 (5.0)	11581 (4.9)
Bhojpur	4588 (3.1)	31198 (3.1)	4602 (3.1)	40958 (3.1)	1876 (6.4)	15008 (6.4)	1879 (6.4)	15596 (6.6)
Buxar	3357 (2.3)	21821 (2.2)	3378 (2.3)	29051 (2.2)	1491 (5.1)	11630 (5.0)	1494 (5.1)	12251 (5.2)
Rohtas	5681 (2.9)	36927 (3.7)	5698 (3.9)	50142 (3.8)	3206 (4.0)	24366 (10.5)	3209 (10.9)	24388 (10.4)
Kaimur	3347 (2.3)	22760 (2.3)	3372 (2.3)	28328 (2.1)	1362 (4.7)	10079 (4.4)	1365 (4.6)	10647 (4.5)
Gaya	1304 (0.9)	8346 (0.8)	1334 (0.9)	11472 (0.4)	652 (2.2)	4890 (2.1)	656 (2.2)	5117 (2.2)
Jehanabad	341 (0.2)	2217 (0.2)	376 (0.2)	3234 (0.2)	251 (0.9)	2008 (0.9)	258 (0.9)	2038 (0.9)
Arwal	328 (0.2)	2198 (0.2)	351 (0.2)	3054 (0.2)	228 (0.8)	1856 (0.8)	232 (0.8)	1856 (0.8)
Nawada	1127 (0.8)	7326 (0.7)	1144 (0.8)	9610 (0.7)	508 (1.7)	3759 (1.6)	512 (1.7)	3789 (1.6)
Aurangabad	1278 (0.9)	8690 (0.9)	1311 (0.9)	11668 (0.9)	671 (2.3)	4965 (2.1)	676 (2.3)	5273 (2.2)
Saran	5081 (3.5)	34043 (3.4)	5112 (3.5)	43963 (3.3)	814 (2.8)	6186 (2.7)	818 (2.8)	6217 (2.6)
Siwan	2482 (1.7)	16878 (1.7)	2518 (1.7)	22410 (1.7)	678 (2.3)	5457 (2.3)	684 (2.3)	5404 (2.3)
Gopalganj	3001 (2.1)	19807 (2.0)	3019 (2.1)	27171 (2.0)	589 (2.0)	4674 (2.0)	598 (2.0)	4844 (2.1)
West Champaran	7209 (4.9)	50463 (5.1)	7268 (4.9)	69773 (5.2)	1608 (5.5)	13607 (5.9)	1629 (5.5)	13521 (5.7)
East Champaran	9202 (6.3)	63494 (6.4)	9244 (6.3)	85045 (6.4)	1646 (5.6)	13333 (5.8)	1648 (5.6)	13019 (5.5)
Muzaffarpur	9738 (6.7)	68166 (6.8)	9758 (6.6)	90749 (6.8)	1407 (4.8)	11637 (5.0)	1414 (4.8)	11595 (4.9)
Sitamarhi	5249 (3.6)	34119 (3.4)	5268 (3.6)	48992 (3.7)	731 (2.5)	5556 (2.4)	734 (2.5)	6019 (2.6)
Sheohar	2627 (1.8)	16813 (1.7)	2656 (1.8)	23373 (1.8)	319 (1.1)	2456 (1.1)	323 (1.1)	2616 (1.1)
Vaishali	8324 (5.7)	59100 (5.9)	8367 (5.7)	77813 (5.8)	1292 (4.4)	11053 (4.8)	1298 (4.4)	10773 (4.6)
Darbhanga	12948 (8.9)	89341 (9.0)	12974 (8.8)	118063 (8.8)	611 (2.1)	4621 (2.0)	618 (2.1)	4882 (2.1)
Madhubani	6052 (4.1)	41154 (4.1)	6078 (4.2)	55918 (4.2)	499 (1.7)	3943 (1.7)	504 (1.7)	4082 (1.7)
Samastipur	10511 (7.2)	74385 (7.5)	10554 (7.4)	99208 (7.4)	614 (2.1)	5196 (2.2)	628 (2.1)	5212 (2.2)
Begusarai	4094 (2.8)	28249 (2.8)	4038 (2.8)	37150 (2.8)	512 (1.8)	4401 (1.9)	523 (1.8)	4446 (1.9)
Munger	1168 (0.8)	7942 (0.8)	1242 (0.8)	11054 (0.5)	274 (0.9)	2155 (0.9)	282 (1.0)	2228 (0.9)
Sheikhpura	830 (0.6)	5146 (0.5)	838 (0.6)	7207 (0.5)	138 (0.5)	1021 (0.4)	141 (0.5)	1072 (0.5)
Lakhisarai	567 (0.4)	3629 (0.4)	576 (0.4)	5069 (0.4)	136 (0.5)	1102 (0.5)	143 (0.5)	1115 (0.5)
Jamui	1064 (0.7)	6810 (0.7)	1083 (0.7)	9747 (0.7)	223 (0.8)	1583 (0.7)	226 (0.8)	1718 (0.7)
Khagaria	1672 (1.1)	11035 (1.1)	1686 (1.1)	15511 (1.2)	374 (1.3)	2693 (1.2)	378 (1.3)	2986 (1.3)
Bhagalpur	7394 (5.1)	51758 (5.2)	7452 (5.1)	70049 (5.2)	693 (2.4)	5852 (2.5)	696 (2.4)	5707 (2.4)
Banka	6242 (4.3)	39325 (3.9)	6268 (4.3)	53905 (4.0)	311 (1.1)	2270 (1.0)	314 (1.1)	2449 (1.0)
Saharsa	2543 (1.7)	17801 (1.8)	2582 (1.8)	23496 (1.8)	653 (2.2)	5289 (2.3)	658 (2.2)	5330 (2.3)
Supaul	1245 (0.9)	7968 (0.8)	1254 (0.8)	10748 (1.5)	434 (1.5)	3212 (1.4)	437 (1.5)	3321 (1.4)
Madhepura	1961 (1.3)	12747 (1.3)	1972 (1.3)	17551 (2.2)	629 (2.2)	4654 (2.0)	631 (2.1)	4985 (2.1)
Purnea	2464 (1.7)	17248 (1.7)	2496 (1.7)	22214 (1.3)	378 (1.3)	3100 (1.3)	382 (1.3)	3171 (1.3)
Kishanganj	789 (0.5)	5286 (0.5)	797 (0.5)	6934 (0.8)	233 (0.8)	1817 (0.8)	238 (0.8)	1880 (0.8)
Araria	671 (0.5)	4496 (0.5)	683 (0.4)	5874 (0.7)	195 (0.7)	1482 (0.6)	198 (0.7)	1505 (0.6)
Katihar	2814 (1.9)	19979 (2.0)	2848 (2.0)	26202 (1.6)	466 (1.6)	3791 (1.6)	452 (1.5)	3706 (1.6)
Bihar	146032 (100.0)	995938 (100.0)	147013 (100.0)	1334872 (100.0)	29227 (100.0)	231478 (100.0)	29430 (100.0)	235152 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Continued)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.9 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Fruits in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Litchi				Banana			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	592 (1.9)	26106 (1.8)	598 (1.9)	28226 (1.9)
Nalanda	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	445 (1.4)	19118 (1.3)	449 (1.4)	21103 (1.4)
Bhojpur	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	317 (1.0)	14011 (1.0)	321 (1.0)	15087 (1.0)
Buxar	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	219 (0.7)	9565 (0.7)	223 (0.7)	10436 (0.7)
Rohtas	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	283 (0.9)	10766 (0.8)	284 (0.9)	13178 (0.9)
Kaimur	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	211 (0.7)	8187 (0.6)	214 (0.7)	9887 (0.7)
Gaya	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	229 (0.7)	8885 (0.6)	231 (0.7)	10742 (0.7)
Jehanabad	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	158 (0.5)	6668 (0.5)	162 (0.5)	7517 (0.5)
Arwal	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	111 (0.4)	4795 (0.3)	115 (0.4)	5382 (0.4)
Nawada	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	309 (1.0)	13287 (0.9)	311 (1.0)	14306 (0.9)
Aurangabad	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	322 (1.0)	12129 (0.8)	327 (1.0)	15336 (1.0)
Saran	1069 (3.5)	6955 (3.2)	1076 (3.5)	7532 (3.3)	736 (2.3)	33267 (2.3)	748 (2.3)	34857 (2.3)
Siwan	1102 (3.6)	7183 (3.3)	1118 (3.6)	8161 (3.6)	706 (2.2)	32900 (2.3)	723 (2.3)	34126 (2.3)
Gopalganj	1191 (3.9)	7780 (3.6)	1204 (3.9)	8669 (3.8)	664 (2.1)	30411 (2.1)	672 (2.1)	31786 (2.1)
West Champaran	2034 (6.6)	15365 (7.1)	2082 (6.7)	15407 (6.8)	936 (3.0)	45202 (3.1)	943 (3.0)	44887 (3.0)
East Champaran	1838 (6.0)	13134 (6.1)	1872 (6.0)	13478 (5.9)	908 (2.9)	43221 (3.0)	914 (2.9)	43141 (2.8)
Muzaffarpur	7248 (23.7)	52935 (24.6)	7281 (23.4)	53879 (23.2)	4992 (15.9)	230280 (16.0)	5001 (15.2)	239048 (15.8)
Sitamarhi	2137 (7.0)	14337 (6.7)	2186 (7.0)	16176 (7.1)	619 (2.0)	28844 (2.0)	641 (2.0)	30832 (2.0)
Sheohar	979 (3.2)	6457 (3.0)	988 (3.2)	6916 (3.0)	273 (0.9)	12118 (0.8)	278 (0.9)	12955 (0.9)
Vaishali	3551 (4.6)	25877 (12.0)	3586 (11.5)	26895 (4.8)	3175 (10.1)	151765 (10.6)	3198 (10.0)	154144 (10.2)
Darbhanga	819 (2.7)	5733 (2.7)	824 (2.7)	5603 (2.5)	1753 (5.6)	78534 (5.5)	1756 (5.5)	81830 (5.4)
Madhubani	807 (2.6)	5730 (2.7)	812 (2.6)	5684 (2.5)	1024 (3.3)	46285 (3.2)	1029 (3.2)	48260 (3.2)
Samastipur	1211 (4.0)	9046 (4.2)	1268 (4.1)	9510 (4.2)	2017 (6.4)	96413 (6.7)	2098 (6.6)	101543 (6.7)
Begusarai	606 (2.0)	4284 (2.0)	634 (2.0)	4692 (2.1)	927 (2.9)	43106 (3.0)	942 (3.0)	45404 (3.0)
Munger	243 (0.8)	1677 (0.8)	254 (0.8)	1778 (0.8)	416 (1.3)	17638 (1.2)	421 (1.3)	20040 (1.3)
Sheikhpura	94 (0.3)	582 (0.3)	96 (0.3)	634 (0.3)	135 (0.4)	5697 (0.4)	136 (0.4)	6256 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	49 (0.2)	288 (0.1)	51 (0.2)	332 (0.1)	141 (0.4)	6289 (0.4)	142 (0.4)	6617 (0.4)
Jamui	171 (0.6)	1146 (0.5)	176 (0.6)	1197 (0.5)	216 (0.7)	8381 (0.6)	217 (0.7)	10025 (0.7)
Khagaria	324 (1.1)	2268 (1.1)	333 (1.1)	2398 (1.1)	842 (2.7)	38900 (2.7)	887 (2.8)	42753 (2.8)
Bhagalpur	516 (1.7)	3698 (1.7)	544 (1.8)	4026 (1.8)	1131 (3.6)	53383 (3.7)	1144 (3.6)	55370 (3.6)
Banka	56 (0.2)	381 (0.2)	59 (0.2)	413 (0.2)	652 (2.1)	25624 (1.8)	654 (1.1)	30215 (2.0)
Saharsa	539 (1.8)	3557 (1.7)	546 (1.8)	3986 (1.8)	1095 (3.5)	50370 (3.5)	1102 (3.5)	52676 (3.5)
Supaul	189 (0.6)	1118 (0.5)	194 (0.6)	1319 (0.6)	596 (1.9)	26501 (1.8)	1298 (4.1)	62304 (4.1)
Madhepura	281 (0.9)	1612 (0.7)	289 (0.9)	2052 (0.9)	1291 (4.1)	59302 (4.1)	599 (1.9)	28632 (1.9)
Purnea	1253 (4.1)	8771 (4.1)	1278 (4.1)	9329 (4.1)	955 (3.0)	44217 (3.1)	968 (3.0)	46270 (3.0)
Kishanganj	404 (1.3)	2607 (1.2)	409 (1.3)	2945 (1.3)	635 (2.0)	27535 (1.9)	641 (2.0)	30063 (2.0)
Araria	399 (1.3)	2565 (1.2)	406 (1.3)	2883 (1.3)	427 (1.4)	19130 (1.3)	429 (1.3)	19991 (1.3)
Katihar	1492 (4.9)	10046 (4.7)	1498 (4.8)	11085 (4.9)	998 (3.2)	46507 (3.2)	1072 (3.4)	51885 (3.4)
Bihar	30602 (100.0)	215132 (100.0)	31064 (100.0)	226979 (100.0)	31456 (100.0)	1435337 (100.0)	31888 (100.0)	1517110 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Continued)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.9 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Fruits in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11) (Concl.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Others				Total			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	2117 (3.8)	19417 (3.3)	2132 (3.7)	19948 (3.3)	7686 (2.6)	82149 (2.4)	7762 (2.6)	93272 (2.4)
Nalanda	1678 (3.0)	14846 (2.5)	1694 (3.0)	15177 (2.5)	6430 (2.2)	65387 (1.9)	6481 (2.2)	73709 (1.9)
Bhojpur	1435 (2.6)	13140 (2.2)	1451 (2.5)	12925 (2.2)	8216 (2.8)	73357 (2.1)	8253 (2.8)	84566 (2.2)
Buxar	912 (1.6)	8176 (1.4)	927 (1.6)	8118 (1.4)	5979 (2.0)	51192 (1.5)	6022 (2.0)	59856 (1.5)
Rohtas	1056 (1.9)	8595 (1.5)	1073 (1.9)	9452 (1.6)	10226 (3.5)	80654 (2.3)	10264 (2.5)	97160 (2.5)
Kaimur	784 (1.4)	6796 (1.2)	800 (1.4)	6717 (1.1)	5704 (1.9)	47822 (1.4)	5751 (1.9)	55579 (1.4)
Gaya	1413 (2.5)	11730 (2.0)	1429 (2.5)	12475 (2.1)	3598 (1.2)	33851 (1.0)	3650 (1.2)	39806 (1.0)
Jehanabad	657 (1.2)	5903 (1.0)	670 (1.2)	5952 (1.0)	1407 (0.5)	16796 (0.5)	1466 (0.5)	18741 (0.5)
Arwal	472 (0.8)	4284 (0.7)	487 (0.9)	4486 (0.8)	1139 (0.4)	13133 (0.4)	1185 (0.4)	14778 (0.4)
Nawada	1330 (2.4)	11221 (1.9)	1343 (2.4)	11167 (1.9)	3274 (1.1)	35593 (1.0)	3310 (1.1)	38872 (1.0)
Aurangabad	1420 (2.5)	11784 (2.0)	1434 (2.5)	12481 (2.1)	3691 (1.3)	37568 (1.1)	3748 (1.3)	44758 (1.1)
Saran	1872 (3.3)	16387 (2.8)	1886 (3.3)	16116 (2.7)	9572 (3.3)	96838 (2.8)	9640 (3.3)	108685 (2.8)
Siwan	1843 (3.3)	16690 (2.8)	1862 (3.3)	16673 (2.8)	6811 (2.3)	79108 (2.3)	6905 (2.3)	86774 (2.2)
Gopalganj	1401 (2.5)	12620 (2.1)	1418 (2.5)	12515 (2.1)	6846 (2.3)	75292 (2.2)	6911 (2.3)	84985 (2.2)
West Champaran	2922 (5.2)	26146 (4.5)	2940 (5.2)	25652 (4.3)	14709(5.0)	150783 (4.4)	14862(5.0)	169240 (4.3)
East Champaran	2766 (4.9)	23312 (4.0)	2779 (4.9)	24693 (4.1)	16360(5.6)	156494 (4.5)	16457(5.6)	179376 (4.6)
Muzaffarpur	1960 (3.5)	18634 (3.2)	1978 (3.5)	18443 (3.1)	25345(8.6)	381652 (11.0)	25432(8.6)	413714 (10.6)
Sitamarhi	1063 (1.9)	9820 (1.7)	1085 (1.9)	10064 (1.7)	9799 (3.3)	92676 (2.7)	9914 (3.3)	112083 (2.9)
Sheohar	643 (1.1)	5924 (1.0)	657 (1.2)	6114 (1.0)	4841 (1.6)	43768 (1.3)	4902 (1.7)	51974 (1.3)
Vaishali	1827 (3.2)	17670 (3.0)	1847 (3.2)	17990 (3.0)	18169(6.2)	265465 (7.7)	18296(6.2)	287615 (7.4)
Darbhanga	2040 (3.6)	17440 (3.0)	2054 (3.6)	17809 (3.0)	18171(6.2)	195669 (5.6)	18226(6.1)	228187 (5.8)
Madhubani	1922 (3.4)	17017 (2.9)	1940 (3.4)	17128 (2.9)	10304(3.5)	114129 (3.3)	10363(3.5)	131072 (3.4)
Samastipur	2008 (3.6)	19310 (3.3)	2039 (3.6)	19286 (3.2)	16361(5.6)	204350 (5.9)	16587(5.6)	234759 (6.0)
Begusarai	1557 (2.8)	15322 (2.6)	1590 (2.8)	15382 (2.6)	7696 (2.6)	95362 (2.8)	7727 (2.6)	107074 (2.7)
Munger	655 (1.2)	5830 (1.0)	680 (1.2)	6336 (1.1)	2756 (0.9)	35242 (1.0)	2879 (1.0)	41436 (1.1)
Sheikhpura	330 (0.6)	2911 (0.5)	341 (0.6)	3132 (0.5)	1527 (0.5)	15357 (0.4)	1552 (0.5)	18301 (0.5)
Lakhisarai	272 (0.5)	2636 (0.4)	282 (0.5)	2668 (0.4)	1165 (0.4)	13944 (0.4)	1194 (0.4)	15801 (0.4)
Jamui	663 (1.2)	5366 (0.9)	676 (1.2)	5672 (0.9)	2337 (0.8)	23286 (0.7)	2378 (0.8)	28359 (0.7)
Khagaria	920 (1.6)	8144 (1.4)	936 (1.6)	8368 (1.4)	4132 (1.4)	63040 (1.8)	4220 (1.4)	72016 (1.8)
Bhagalpur	2054 (3.7)	18548 (3.2)	2068 (3.6)	18353 (3.1)	11788(4.0)	133239 (3.8)	11904(4.0)	153505 (3.9)
Banka	1094 (1.9)	8568 (1.5)	1109 (1.9)	9196 (1.5)	8355 (2.8)	76168 (2.2)	8404 (2.8)	96178 (2.5)
Saharsa	2036 (3.6)	26673 (4.5)	2070 (3.6)	26990 (4.5)	6866 (2.3)	103690 (3.0)	6958 (2.3)	112478 (2.9)
Supaul	703 (1.2)	5988 (1.0)	12 (0.0)	-27438 (0.0)	3167 (1.1)	44787 (1.3)	3195 (1.1)	50254 (1.3)
Madhepura	1685 (3.0)	21282 (3.6)	2412 (4.2)	55883 (9.4)	5847 (2.0)	99597 (2.9)	5903 (2.0)	109103 (2.8)
Purnea	3093 (5.5)	55827 (9.5)	3133 (5.5)	57470 (9.6)	8143 (2.8)	129163 (3.7)	8257 (2.8)	138454 (3.5)
Kishanganj	2898 (5.2)	59746 (10.2)	2977 (5.2)	59766 (10.0)	4959 (1.7)	96991 (2.8)	5062 (1.7)	101588 (2.6)
Araria	1096 (1.9)	14022 (2.4)	1124 (2.0)	14788 (2.5)	2788 (0.9)	41695 (1.2)	2840 (1.0)	45041 (1.2)
Katihar	1641 (2.9)	19313 (3.3)	1694 (3.0)	19729 (3.3)	7411 (2.5)	99636 (2.9)	7564 (2.6)	112607 (2.9)
Bihar	56258 (100.0)	587038 (100.0)	57029 (100.0)	597643 (100.0)	293575 (100.0)	3464923 (100.0)	296424 (100.0)	3911756 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Concluded)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.10 : Districtwise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (2009-10 & 2010-11)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Rose				Marigold			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	4.10 (6.5)	5.74 (7.1)	4.30 (6.3)	6.02 (7.0)	34.65 (12.8)	654.89 (13.4)	38.15 (13.5)	721.04 (14.1)
Nalanda	2.30 (3.6)	3.13 (3.9)	2.50 (3.7)	3.40 (3.9)	7.85 (2.9)	142.09 (2.9)	8.35 (2.9)	151.14 (3.0)
Bhojpur	2.30 (3.6)	3.08 (3.8)	2.60 (3.8)	3.48 (4.0)	13.20 (4.9)	240.24 (4.9)	13.70 (4.8)	249.34 (4.9)
Buxar	1.20 (1.9)	1.32 (1.6)	1.40 (2.1)	1.54 (1.8)	3.45 (1.3)	62.10 (1.3)	3.55 (1.3)	63.90 (1.2)
Rohtas	1.05 (1.2)	1.10 (1.4)	1.10 (1.6)	1.16 (1.3)	2.20 (0.8)	36.96 (0.8)	2.30 (0.8)	38.64 (0.8)
Kaimur	0.85 (1.3)	0.94 (1.2)	0.95 (1.4)	1.05 (1.2)	1.95 (0.2)	33.15 (0.7)	2.05 (0.7)	34.85 (0.7)
Gaya	2.10 (3.3)	2.31 (2.9)	2.25 (3.3)	2.48 (2.9)	16.80 (6.2)	290.64 (6.0)	16.95 (6.0)	293.24 (5.7)
Jehanabad	1.05 (1.7)	1.26 (1.6)	1.20 (1.8)	1.44 (1.7)	7.80 (2.9)	137.28 (2.8)	8.15 (2.9)	143.44 (2.8)
Arwal	1.20 (1.9)	1.44 (1.8)	1.30 (1.9)	1.56 (1.8)	7.30 (2.7)	127.75 (2.6)	7.75 (2.7)	135.63 (2.6)
Nawada	0.85 (1.3)	0.94 (1.2)	0.95 (1.4)	1.05 (1.2)	2.15 (0.8)	36.55 (0.7)	2.45 (0.9)	41.65 (0.8)
Aurangabad	0.90 (1.4)	1.08 (1.3)	1.00 (1.5)	1.20 (1.4)	4.95 (1.8)	85.64 (1.8)	5.15 (1.8)	89.10 (1.7)
Saran	1.25 (2.0)	1.44 (1.8)	1.30 (1.9)	1.50 (1.7)	4.30 (1.6)	75.25 (1.5)	4.40 (1.6)	77.00 (1.5)
Siwan	1.10 (1.7)	1.32 (1.6)	1.20 (1.8)	1.44 (1.7)	2.90 (1.1)	51.62 (1.1)	3.05 (1.1)	54.29 (1.1)
Gopalganj	1.10 (1.7)	1.34 (1.7)	1.25 (1.8)	1.53 (1.8)	3.10 (1.1)	55.49 (1.1)	3.20 (1.1)	57.28 (1.1)
East Champaran	2.30 (3.6)	3.13 (3.9)	2.45 (3.6)	3.33 (3.8)	8.40 (3.1)	152.88 (3.1)	8.60 (3.1)	156.52 (3.1)
West Champaran	2.35 (3.7)	3.27 (4.0)	2.50 (3.7)	3.48 (4.0)	9.20 (2.4)	171.12 (3.5)	9.40 (2.4)	174.84 (3.5)
Muzaffarpur	4.30 (6.8)	5.93 (7.3)	4.40 (6.5)	6.07 (7.0)	18.65 (6.9)	348.76 (7.1)	18.95 (6.9)	354.37 (7.1)
Sitamarhi	0.95 (1.5)	1.05 (1.3)	1.05 (1.5)	1.16 (1.3)	2.80 (1.0)	48.16 (1.0)	2.90 (1.0)	49.88 (1.0)
Sheohar	0.80 (1.3)	0.84 (1.0)	0.85 (1.2)	0.89 (1.0)	0.95 (0.4)	16.15 (0.3)	1.05 (0.4)	17.85 (0.3)
Vaishali	3.80 (6.0)	5.17 (6.4)	3.95 (5.8)	5.37 (6.2)	19.60 (7.3)	364.56 (7.5)	19.95 (7.3)	371.07 (7.5)
Darbhanga	1.80 (2.8)	2.25 (2.8)	1.90 (2.8)	2.38 (2.8)	6.20 (2.3)	108.50 (2.2)	6.80 (2.3)	119.00 (2.22)
Madhubani	0.95 (1.5)	1.24 (1.5)	1.00 (1.5)	1.30 (1.5)	3.40 (1.3)	60.52 (1.2)	3.55 (1.3)	63.19 (1.2)
Samastipur	3.80 (6.0)	5.13 (6.3)	3.95 (5.8)	5.33 (6.2)	11.75 (4.4)	215.03 (4.4)	12.80 (4.4)	234.24 (4.4)
Begusarai	1.70 (2.2)	2.24 (2.8)	1.80 (2.6)	2.38 (2.8)	8.55 (3.2)	155.61 (3.2)	9.35 (3.2)	170.17 (3.3)
Munger	2.20 (3.5)	2.90 (3.6)	2.40 (3.5)	3.17 (3.7)	10.20 (3.8)	181.56 (3.7)	10.60 (3.8)	188.68 (3.7)
Sheikhpura	0.60 (0.9)	0.66 (0.8)	0.70 (1.0)	0.77 (0.9)	0.80 (0.3)	13.76 (0.3)	0.90 (0.3)	15.48 (0.3)
Lakhisarai	0.90 (1.4)	1.04 (1.3)	0.95 (1.4)	1.09 (1.3)	2.20 (0.8)	38.28 (0.8)	2.30 (0.8)	40.02 (0.8)
Jamui	0.90 (1.4)	0.99 (1.2)	0.90 (1.3)	0.99 (1.1)	1.60 (0.6)	27.20 (0.6)	1.70 (0.6)	28.90 (0.6)
Khagaria	0.95 (1.5)	1.05 (1.3)	1.05 (1.5)	1.16 (1.3)	1.90 (0.7)	33.06 (0.2)	1.95 (0.7)	33.93 (0.7)
Bhagalpur	2.60 (4.1)	3.48 (4.3)	2.70 (4.0)	3.62 (4.2)	10.30 (3.8)	190.55 (3.9)	10.95 (3.8)	202.58 (4.0)
Banka	0.80 (1.3)	0.92 (1.1)	0.85 (1.2)	0.98 (1.1)	2.05 (1.1)	35.26 (0.7)	2.10 (1.1)	36.12 (0.7)
Saharsa	1.70 (2.7)	2.11 (2.6)	1.80 (2.6)	2.23 (2.6)	6.90 (2.6)	121.44 (2.5)	7.05 (2.6)	124.08 (2.4)
Supaul	0.60 (0.9)	0.66 (0.8)	0.70 (1.0)	0.77 (0.9)	1.90 (0.7)	32.49 (0.7)	1.95 (0.7)	33.35 (0.7)
Madhepura	0.80 (1.3)	0.92 (1.1)	0.90 (1.3)	1.04 (1.2)	2.65 (1.0)	45.58 (0.9)	2.80 (1.0)	48.16 (0.9)
Purnea	1.65 (2.6)	2.19 (2.2)	1.80 (2.6)	2.39 (2.8)	7.40 (2.7)	131.72 (2.7)	7.55 (2.7)	134.39 (2.6)
Kishanganj	2.30 (3.6)	2.94 (3.6)	2.50 (3.7)	3.20 (3.7)	8.40 (3.1)	149.52 (3.1)	8.85 (3.1)	157.53 (3.1)
Araria	1.05 (1.7)	1.18 (1.5)	1.10 (1.6)	1.23 (1.4)	1.60 (0.6)	27.36 (0.6)	1.65 (0.6)	28.22 (0.6)
Katihar	2.40 (3.8)	3.14 (3.9)	2.55 (3.7)	3.34 (3.9)	9.85 (3.7)	179.27 (3.7)	10.25 (3.7)	186.55 (3.6)
Bihar	63.55 (100.0)	80.86 (100.0)	68.05 (100.0)	86.52 (100.0)	269.85 (100.0)	4877.97 (100.0)	283.15 (100.0)	5119.66 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Continued)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.10 : Districtwise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (2009-10 & 2010-11) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Jasmine (Bela)				Tube Rose			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	5.25 (5.7)	16.80 (6.3)	5.40 (5.1)	17.28 (5.6)	3.40 (3.9)	17.68 (4.1)	4.40 (4.2)	22.88 (4.4)
Nalanda	2.90 (3.2)	8.99 (3.3)	3.20 (3.0)	9.92 (3.2)	1.70 (1.9)	8.50 (2.0)	2.60 (2.5)	13.00 (2.5)
Bhojpur	2.95 (3.2)	8.85 (3.3)	3.15 (3.0)	9.45 (3.1)	1.40 (1.6)	7.07 (1.6)	1.80 (1.7)	9.09 (1.7)
Buxar	1.60 (1.7)	4.64 (1.7)	1.80 (1.7)	5.22 (1.7)	1.10 (1.3)	5.39 (1.2)	1.60 (1.5)	7.84 (1.5)
Rohtas	1.05 (1.1)	2.78 (1.0)	1.15 (1.1)	3.05 (1.0)	0.90 (1.0)	4.23 (1.6)	1.20 (1.1)	5.64 (1.1)
Kaimur	1.30 (1.4)	3.51 (1.3)	1.40 (1.3)	3.78 (1.2)	0.75 (0.9)	3.60 (0.8)	0.95 (0.9)	4.56 (0.9)
Gaya	6.45 (7.0)	18.06 (6.7)	7.05 (6.7)	19.74 (6.4)	3.65 (4.2)	16.79 (3.9)	4.85 (4.6)	22.31 (4.3)
Jehanabad	2.90 (3.2)	8.41 (3.1)	3.45 (3.3)	10.01 (3.3)	1.80 (2.4)	8.64 (2.0)	2.40 (2.3)	11.52 (2.2)
Arwal	2.20 (2.4)	6.38 (2.4)	3.30 (3.1)	9.57 (3.1)	1.45 (1.7)	7.11 (1.6)	1.95 (1.9)	9.56 (1.8)
Nawada	0.95 (1.0)	2.47 (0.9)	1.25 (1.2)	3.25 (1.1)	0.80 (0.9)	3.68 (6.8)	1.10 (1.0)	5.06 (1.0)
Aurangabad	2.10 (2.3)	5.88 (2.2)	2.40 (2.3)	6.72 (2.2)	1.05 (1.2)	5.04 (1.2)	1.35 (1.3)	6.48 (1.2)
Saran	2.10 (2.3)	5.67 (2.1)	2.30 (2.2)	6.21 (2.0)	1.40 (1.6)	6.86 (1.6)	1.60 (1.5)	7.84 (1.5)
Siwan	1.05 (1.1)	2.94 (1.1)	1.45 (1.4)	4.06 (1.3)	1.10 (1.3)	5.50 (1.3)	1.50 (1.4)	7.50 (1.4)
Gopalganj	1.30 (1.4)	3.64 (1.4)	1.50 (1.4)	4.20 (1.4)	1.20 (1.4)	6.06 (1.4)	1.45 (1.4)	7.32 (1.4)
West Champaran	1.90 (2.1)	5.89 (2.2)	2.45 (2.3)	7.60 (2.5)	2.90 (3.3)	14.79 (3.4)	3.40 (3.2)	17.34 (3.3)
East Champaran	2.40 (2.6)	7.44 (2.8)	2.80 (2.7)	8.68 (2.8)	4.10 (4.7)	21.32 (4.9)	4.80 (4.6)	24.96 (4.8)
Muzaffarpur	6.80 (7.4)	21.76 (8.1)	7.40 (7.6)	23.68 (7.7)	6.95 (7.9)	36.14 (8.3)	7.85 (7.5)	40.82 (7.8)
Sitamarhi	1.65 (1.8)	4.62 (1.7)	1.95 (1.9)	5.46 (1.8)	1.05 (1.2)	4.83 (1.1)	1.25 (1.2)	5.75 (1.1)
Sheohar	0.80 (0.9)	2.08 (0.8)	0.90 (0.9)	2.34 (0.8)	0.60 (0.7)	2.70 (0.6)	0.80 (1.8)	3.60 (0.7)
Vaishali	6.95 (7.6)	21.55 (8.0)	7.50 (7.1)	23.25 (7.6)	8.10 (9.3)	41.31 (9.5)	9.40 (8.9)	47.94 (9.2)
Darbhanga	2.20 (2.4)	6.16 (2.3)	2.60 (2.5)	7.28 (2.4)	1.70 (1.9)	8.08 (1.9)	1.90 (1.8)	9.03 (1.7)
Madhubani	2.15 (2.3)	6.24 (2.3)	2.65 (2.5)	7.69 (2.5)	1.20 (1.4)	6.00 (1.4)	1.40 (1.3)	7.00 (1.3)
Samastipur	5.65 (6.2)	17.52 (6.5)	6.35 (6.0)	19.69 (6.4)	7.75 (8.9)	40.30 (9.3)	8.65 (8.2)	44.98 (8.6)
Begusarai	2.95 (3.2)	8.85 (3.3)	3.45 (3.3)	10.35 (3.4)	2.8 (3.2)	14.00 (3.2)	3.25 (3.1)	16.25 (3.1)
Munger	2.10 (2.3)	6.09 (2.3)	2.40 (2.3)	6.96 (2.3)	2.95 (3.4)	14.16 (3.3)	3.40 (3.2)	16.32 (3.1)
Sheikhpura	0.80 (0.9)	2.24 (0.8)	0.95 (0.9)	2.66 (0.9)	0.60 (0.7)	2.82 (0.6)	0.80 (0.8)	3.76 (0.7)
Lakhisarai	0.90 (1.0)	2.39 (0.9)	1.20 (1.1)	3.18 (1.0)	0.75 (0.9)	3.53 (0.8)	0.95 (0.9)	4.47 (0.9)
Jamui	0.60 (0.7)	1.56 (0.6)	0.80 (0.8)	2.08 (0.7)	0.50 (0.6)	2.25 (0.5)	0.70 (0.7)	3.15 (0.6)
Khagaria	1.00 (1.1)	2.65 (1.0)	1.30 (1.2)	3.45 (1.1)	1.05 (1.2)	5.04 (1.2)	1.30 (1.2)	6.24 (1.2)
Bhagalpur	5.80 (6.3)	17.40 (6.5)	6.40 (6.1)	19.20 (6.2)	3.40 (3.9)	17.34 (4.0)	4.40 (4.2)	22.44 (4.3)
Banka	0.95 (1.0)	2.47 (0.9)	1.35 (1.3)	3.51 (1.1)	0.60 (0.7)	2.76 (0.6)	0.80 (0.8)	3.68 (0.7)
Saharsa	1.80 (2.0)	4.86 (1.8)	2.15 (2.0)	5.81 (1.9)	2.10 (2.4)	10.08 (2.3)	2.40 (2.3)	11.52 (2.2)
Supaul	0.70 (0.8)	1.86 (0.7)	0.85 (0.8)	2.25 (0.7)	0.70 (0.8)	3.22 (0.7)	0.80 (0.8)	3.68 (0.7)
Madhepura	0.90 (1.0)	2.43 (0.9)	1.05 (1.0)	2.84 (0.9)	0.90 (1.0)	4.23 (1.0)	1.10 (1.0)	5.17 (1.0)
Purnea	2.30 (2.5)	6.44 (2.4)	2.60 (2.5)	7.28 (2.4)	2.30 (2.6)	11.04 (2.5)	3.20 (3.0)	15.36 (2.9)
Kishanganj	2.85 (3.1)	7.70 (2.9)	3.35 (3.2)	9.05 (2.9)	4.95 (5.7)	24.26 (5.6)	5.55 (5.3)	27.20 (5.2)
Araria	0.90 (1.0)	2.34 (0.9)	1.05 (1.0)	2.73 (0.9)	0.70 (0.8)	3.22 (0.7)	0.80 (0.8)	3.68 (0.7)
Katihar	2.45 (2.7)	6.86 (2.6)	2.85 (2.7)	7.98 (2.6)	7.10 (8.1)	35.50 (8.2)	7.60 (7.2)	38.00 (7.3)
Bihar	91.60 (100.0)	268.39 (100.0)	105.15 (100.0)	307.46 (100.0)	87.45 (100.0)	435.05 (100.0)	105.25 (100.0)	522.94 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Continued)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.10 : Districtwise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (2009-10 & 2010-11) (Concl'd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

District	Others				Total (Except Rose)			
	2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	6.80 (6.0)	61.88 (6.4)	7.40 (5.9)	67.34 (6.3)	59.25 (8.6)	751.25 (11.5)	67.20 (8.7)	828.54 (11.8)
Nalanda	2.95 (2.6)	26.26 (2.7)	3.35 (2.2)	29.82 (2.8)	18.90 (2.7)	185.83 (2.8)	23.70 (3.1)	203.88 (2.9)
Bhojpur	2.40 (2.1)	21.36 (2.2)	2.85 (2.3)	25.37 (2.4)	23.30 (3.4)	277.52 (4.2)	25.20 (3.3)	293.25 (4.2)
Buxar	1.90 (1.7)	16.72 (1.7)	2.40 (1.9)	21.12 (2.0)	9.45 (1.4)	88.85 (1.4)	11.05 (1.4)	98.08 (1.4)
Rohtas	1.70 (1.5)	14.11 (1.5)	1.90 (1.5)	15.77 (1.5)	7.00 (1.0)	58.08 (0.9)	7.85 (1.0)	63.10 (0.9)
Kaimur	1.45 (1.3)	12.18 (1.3)	1.75 (1.4)	14.70 (1.4)	6.40 (0.9)	52.44 (0.8)	7.30 (1.0)	57.89 (0.8)
Gaya	3.60 (3.2)	28.80 (3.0)	3.90 (3.1)	31.20 (2.9)	34.55 (5.0)	354.29 (5.4)	39.05 (5.1)	366.49 (5.2)
Jehanabad	2.45 (2.2)	20.58 (2.1)	2.95 (2.3)	24.78 (2.3)	16.45 (2.4)	174.91 (2.7)	18.70 (2.4)	189.75 (2.2)
Arwal	2.05 (1.8)	16.61 (1.7)	2.45 (1.9)	19.85 (1.9)	14.60 (2.1)	157.84 (2.4)	17.25 (2.2)	174.61 (2.5)
Nawada	1.45 (1.3)	11.60 (1.2)	1.65 (1.3)	13.20 (1.2)	6.30 (0.9)	54.30 (0.8)	7.55 (1.6)	63.16 (0.9)
Aurangabad	1.90 (1.7)	14.82 (1.5)	2.05 (1.6)	15.99 (1.5)	11.00 (1.6)	111.38 (1.7)	12.10 (1.6)	118.29 (1.7)
Saran	2.10 (1.8)	17.01 (1.8)	2.20 (1.7)	17.82 (1.7)	11.25 (1.6)	104.79 (1.6)	11.95 (1.6)	108.87 (1.6)
Siwan	1.85 (1.6)	15.36 (1.6)	2.05 (1.6)	17.02 (1.6)	8.10 (1.2)	75.42 (1.2)	9.45 (1.2)	82.87 (1.2)
Gopalganj	1.95 (1.7)	16.388 (1.7)	2.10 (1.7)	17.64 (1.7)	8.75 (1.3)	81.57 (1.2)	9.70 (1.3)	86.44 (1.2)
W. Champaran	2.95 (2.6)	25.96 (2.7)	3.15 (2.5)	27.72 (2.6)	19.50 (2.8)	199.52 (3.0)	21.15 (2.8)	209.18 (3.0)
E. Champaran	3.50 (3.1)	31.15 (3.2)	3.80 (3.0)	33.82 (3.2)	22.85 (3.3)	231.03 (3.5)	24.70 (3.2)	242.30 (3.5)
Muzaffarpur	9.75 (8.6)	87.75 (9.1)	10.15 (8.1)	91.35 (8.6)	53.25 (7.7)	494.41 (7.6)	57.65 (7.5)	510.22 (7.3)
Sitamarhi	1.95 (1.7)	15.21 (1.6)	2.45 (1.9)	19.11 (1.8)	8.80 (1.3)	72.82 (1.1)	10.05 (1.3)	80.20 (1.1)
Sheohar	1.30 (1.1)	9.88 (1.0)	1.60 (1.3)	12.16 (1.1)	4.70 (0.7)	30.81 (0.5)	5.50 (0.2)	35.95 (0.5)
Vaishali	11.90 (10.4)	104.72 (10.8)	12.35 (9.8)	108.68 (10.2)	62.05 (9.0)	532.14 (8.1)	67.25 (8.8)	550.94 (7.9)
Darbhanga	2.60 (2.3)	20.54 (2.1)	2.90 (2.3)	22.91 (2.1)	15.90 (2.3)	143.28 (2.2)	17.55 (2.3)	158.22 (2.3)
Madhubani	2.40 (2.1)	19.92 (2.1)	2.70 (2.1)	22.41 (2.1)	10.70 (1.5)	92.68 (1.4)	12.00 (1.6)	100.29 (1.4)
Samastipur	8.70 (7.6)	77.43 (8.0)	9.10 (7.2)	80.99 (7.6)	43.30 (6.3)	350.27 (5.3)	44.25 (5.8)	379.90 (5.4)
Begusarai	3.8 (3.3)	32.68 (3.4)	4.35 (3.5)	37.41 (3.5)	22.55 (3.3)	211.14 (3.2)	24.00 (3.1)	234.18 (3.3)
Munger	1.95 (1.7)	15.99 (1.7)	2.45 (1.9)	20.09 (1.9)	23.20 (3.4)	217.80 (3.3)	25.45 (3.3)	232.05 (3.3)
Sheikhpura	1.20 (1.1)	9.36 (1.6)	1.60 (1.3)	12.48 (1.2)	4.10 (0.6)	28.18 (0.4)	5.10 (0.7)	34.38 (0.6)
Lakhisarai	1.45 (1.3)	11.46 (1.2)	1.80 (1.4)	14.22 (1.3)	6.30 (6.9)	55.65 (0.8)	7.35 (1.0)	61.89 (0.9)
Jamui	1.35 (1.2)	9.72 (1.0)	1.60 (1.3)	11.52 (1.1)	5.25 (0.8)	40.73 (0.6)	6.05 (0.8)	45.65 (0.7)
Khagaria	2.50 (2.2)	18.75 (1.9)	2.80 (2.2)	21.00 (2.0)	7.75 (1.1)	59.50 (0.9)	8.80 (1.1)	64.62 (0.9)
Bhagalpur	5.80 (5.1)	50.46 (5.2)	6.05 (4.8)	52.64 (4.9)	30.80 (4.5)	275.75 (4.2)	35.80 (4.7)	296.86 (4.2)
Banka	1.30 (1.1)	9.62 (1.0)	1.50 (1.2)	11.10 (1.0)	6.60 (1.0)	50.11 (0.8)	7.55 (1.0)	54.41 (0.8)
Saharsa	2.2 (1.9)	18.48 (1.9)	2.40 (1.9)	20.16 (1.9)	15.60 (2.3)	154.86 (2.4)	16.75 (2.2)	161.57 (2.3)
Supaul	1.55 (1.4)	11.78 (1.2)	1.80 (1.4)	13.68 (1.3)	5.70 (0.8)	49.35 (0.8)	6.40 (0.8)	52.96 (0.8)
Madhepura	2.05 (1.8)	16.20 (1.7)	2.20 (1.7)	17.38 (1.6)	7.70 (1.1)	68.44 (1.0)	8.50 (1.1)	73.55 (1.0)
Purnea	2.4 (2.1)	20.16 (2.1)	2.70 (2.1)	22.68 (2.1)	18.35 (2.7)	169.36 (2.6)	22.55 (2.9)	179.71 (2.6)
Kishanganj	2.45 (2.2)	20.58 (2.1)	2.80 (2.2)	23.52 (2.2)	27.15 (3.9)	202.05 (3.1)	29.45 (3.8)	217.30 (3.1)
Araria	1.7 (1.5)	12.58 (1.3)	1.90 (1.5)	14.06 (1.3)	6.55 (0.9)	45.50 (3.7)	7.15 (0.9)	48.69 (0.7)
Katihar	2.6 (2.3)	22.88 (2.4)	2.90 (2.3)	25.52 (2.4)	27.30 (3.9)	244.51 (3.7)	29.15 (3.8)	258.05 (3.7)
Bihar	113.90 (100.0)	966.91 (100.0)	126.05 (100.0)	1068.23 (100.0)	691.25 (100.0)	6548.31 (100.0)	768.20 (100.0)	7018.29 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Concluded)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.11 : Districtwise Cooperative Credit Distribution in Bihar

District	Target (Rs. lakh)			Achievement (Rs. lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Sept.)
Patna	8724.00	6500.00	19322.00	1186	1739.8	1140.07
Nalanda	6398.00	4500.00	18540.00	802.67	697.77	782.78
Bhojpur	6662.00	6000.00	22070.00	914.93	1009.44	739.99
Buxar	10444.00	--*	32002.00	418.83	538.89	532.65
Rohtas	3225.00	2600.00	10030.00	873.48	860.93	587.24
Kaimur	1369.00	900.00	5768.00	511.3	489.28	177.67
Gaya	2425.00	865.00	12566.00	254.21	356.27	176.43
Jehanabad	55.00	145.00	0.00	37.75	24.54	16.79
Arwal	120.00	90.00	0.00	10.04	14.79	11.11
Nawada	3184.00	4000.00	11832.00	875.28	1525.92	726.38
Aurangabad	1100.00	4000.00	13202.00	3077.35	4349.15	1743.7
Saran						
Siwan	4308.00	3200.00	12436.00	1232.69	860.83	188.76
Gopalganj	1386.00	5000.00	4144.00	1173.87	1856.57	956.83
West Champaran	5899.00	3500.00	13780.00	1147.56	829.35	522.51
East Champaran	2856.00	5000.00	7100.00	3290.28	4210.4	731.44
Muzaffarpur	2710.00	2500.00	8532.00	392.62	581.16	377.26
Sitamarhi	1783.00	3600.00	6882.00	746.69	736.19	409.99
Sheohar	233.00	400.00	946.00	126.01	189.04	53.91
Vaishali	2300.00	1000.00	3800.00	246.77	423.25	209.9
Darbhanga						
Madhubani	5813.00	4000.00	25808.00	2103.8	2566.42	1950.23
Samastipur	3256.00	4500.00	15104.00	4404.6	4160.44	3006.83
Begusarai	5810.00	4400.00	31000.00	4101.55	4449.97	3498.01
Munger	696.00	650.00	1870.00	49.25	157.66	87.04
Sheikhpura		100.00	3158.00	18.25	46.31	14.96
Lakhisarai	1794.00	100.00	6840.00	63.07	100.36	89.20
Jamui	519.00	150.00	3166.00	169.99	449.22	222.56
Khagaria	3809.00	3000.00	15534.00	2297.28	3200.03	3251.98
Bhagalpur	1546.00	2260.00	5409.00	574.34	687.44	333.39
Banka	1090.00	1740.00	6100.00	189.58	368.35	69.48
Saharsa						
Supaul						
Madhepura						
Purnea	2407.00	2109.00	15274.00	1668.6	1652.65	1891.29
Kishanganj	2118.00	1060.00	14060.00	386.31	436.35	816.66
Araria	1388.00	1831.00	7996.00	1287.49	1474.15	1819.98
Katihar	3266.00	1000.00	8134.00	375.42	1045.78	715.16
Bihar	98693.0	80700.0	362405.0	35007.9	42088.7	27852.2

Source : Department of Cooperative, GOB

* Figure is included in Bhojpur

Table A 2.12 : Districtwise Achievement under Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

(Number)

District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Patna	9939	27779	15259	23113	20036	10801	26204	18048	26233	60143	50522
Nalanda	9023	18518	9820	20562	18229	13266	16297	16175	22281	34946	42065
Bhojpur	7275	18386	19283	32437	21830	4833	17683	15918	27575	50759	59020
Buxar	2351	4252	2438	2862	4279	4051	8824	6775	10916	38447	32040
Rohtas	9368	16360	11772	22363	7777	6674	15272	19590	33141	56523	57664
Kaimur	4060	8010	4314	5685	15015	5205	9624	12094	24102	31488	29355
Gaya	3907	13610	12292	22998	18865	8601	19716	16371	52571	40101	41012
Jehanabad	1595	3462	2029	1807	3818	2381	5681	5348	12261	16095	25154
Arwal			923	1275	2058	1052	2698	2932	4443	6691	8363
Nawada	6782	15756	13622	27525	11264	7668	11281	11217	25992	24837	28980
Aurangabad	5093	11189	7593	31358	17569	12707	9272	8638	28077	42494	42353
Saran	6276	9290	6246	4677	8845	9190	8881	14127	24233	32706	34841
Siwan	6367	17482	10134	18995	10809	7074	10551	14545	27750	38536	34165
Gopalganj	2418	7205	7164	19734	12938	5413	11205	13396	29824	42890	53928
W. Champaran	8562	22470	16341	26005	27614	31407	35212	32431	47446	70194	75740
E. Champaran	4967	6760	8077	19515	19279	14701	21053	26210	45138	74330	82860
Muzaffarpur	4723	6946	7851	14331	22390	7517	15170	20050	36197	61028	58142
Sitamarhi	3546	17901	15796	29720	9027	6814	10883	24403	19944	34675	30368
Sheohar	228	140	140	173	425	1309	1538	2617	6646	6315	12123
Vaishali	3826	12469	7121	18707	15312	12409	15141	17144	30629	38763	45605
Darbhanga	2911	11867	9053	1459	6751	3816	7783	8011	20738	43993	26360
Madhubani	4498	17535	11425	29187	25258	12656	9559	15598	35420	38578	55261
Samastipur	14169	20043	16300	38406	20970	21759	14954	22783	38363	79075	80395
Begusarai	3469	16433	12431	24782	35001	21426	9352	14712	20694	57130	72811
Munger	3190	6575	7727	19611	10244	2869	3967	5608	10756	16559	16701
Sheikhpura	201	1197	649	880	1503	2216	2317	3532	7882	6036	5216
Lakhisarai	258	1417	764	1225	2447	2353	3422	4587	10054	11401	15848
Jamui	957	1381	1485	1828	3352	4113	3777	7382	13458	15779	22590
Khagaria	4034	12421	9365	18483	19707	9028	5528	9296	12375	30313	39919
Bhagalpur	7468	42207	20957	40851	9366	4726	9223	11477	22734	44740	37938
Banka	441	1847	1145	896	3395	3138	4141	4282	9463	21232	22829
Saharsa	1738	1019	939	1118	2906	2135	5513	7250	13835	21763	18904
Supaul	1957	1840	1553	1216	3424	2838	5593	6296	57130	22830	16790
Madhepura	6392	6722	4537	854	2844	2962	4679	6056	11620	12307	14707
Purnea	26975	29687	19063	39782	25036	11791	12350	13477	27434	51210	30384
Kishanganj	1104	871	1140	1287	4977	8952	5484	7393	13680	14645	20790
Araria	741	1923	1511	1988	6264	13238	9170	8558	16384	20225	29469
Katihar	5611	8840	13472	26457	23531	12329	9565	12213	19833	29760	31618
Bihar	186420	421810	311731	594152	474355	315418	398563	466540	897252	1339537	1402830

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table A 2.13 : Districtwise Livestock Wealth in Bihar (2007)

(Figures in '000)

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

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage

Table A 2.14 : Districtwise Achievement for Livestock Related Services

Districts	Animal Treated (lakh)		Immunisation (lakh)		Artificial Insemination (lakh)		Free Distribution of Fodder Seed (Qntls.)	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	1.36	1.59	6.36	7.76	0.45	0.83	213.07	41.46
Nalanda	0.84	1.06	3.69	5.05	0.19	0.45	181.81	200.86
Bhojpur	0.69	0.75	2.98	5.90	0.25	0.50	135.21	141.58
Buxar	0.22	0.22	2.64	9.45	0.15	0.40	81.43	91.75
Rohtas	0.93	1.45	5.90	6.95	0.26	0.52	134.11	190.93
Kaimur	0.00	0.00	3.44	1.50	0.14	0.40	108.69	79.00
Gaya	0.82	1.00	8.09	12.47	0.46	0.37	264.52	74.40
Jehanabad	0.30	0.42	2.04	2.18	0.09	0.37	63.01	39.35
Arwal	0.20	0.27	1.90	1.45	0.03	0.48	34.21	59.14
Nawada	0.77	0.79	4.67	7.41	0.36	0.43	97.46	141.75
Aurangabad	0.66	1.08	4.97	7.23	0.42	0.55	24.93	39.35
Saran	0.64	0.29	2.34	5.78	0.45	0.40	3.98	0.00
Siwan	0.35	0.44	5.48	4.34	0.43	0.46	0.00	0.00
Gopalganj	0.39	0.42	3.47	4.36	0.42	0.64	0.00	0.00
West Champaran	0.49	0.51	6.35	6.85	0.29	0.65	11.87	56.78
East Champaran	0.62	10.00	5.95	7.75	0.32	0.78	14.14	269.25
Muzaffarpur	1.25	0.98	6.92	7.37	0.46	0.64	65.75	28.72
Sitamarhi	0.40	0.29	3.91	4.50	0.12	0.46	72.91	0.00
Sheohar	0.08	0.093	1.82	0.94	0.02	0.65	0.00	0.00
Vaishali	0.70	0.82	3.68	4.68	0.35	0.65	82.05	53.30
Darbhanga	0.88	0.09	3.71	6.44	0.14	0.48	0.12	177.30
Madhubani	1.00	1.10	6.70	8.15	0.21	0.65	12.01	197.72
Samastipur	1.18	1.41	4.46	2.00	0.19	0.60	9.50	207.92
Begusarai	0.62	0.73	3.92	4.96	0.18	0.58	0.00	1271.69
Munger	0.33	0.37	2.42	3.20	0.24	0.38	68.82	98.00
Sheikhpura	0.37	0.38	2.16	1.39	0.36	0.44	0.00	63.00
Lakhisarai	0.13	0.20	2.48	2.32	0.21	0.33	31.60	58.50
Jamui	0.33	0.31	3.80	8.28	0.24	0.50	0.00	0.00
Khagaria	0.50	0.74	2.70	4.43	0.28	0.56	0.00	69.00
Bhagalpur	1.01	0.83	6.04	7.00	0.18	0.19	0.184	137.00
Banka	0.70	0.57	3.05	8.00	0.21	0.45	0.130	90.00
Saharsa	0.55	0.58	2.34	5.81	0.15	0.45	37.50	117.53
Supaul	1.90	1.25	4.98	7.55	0.18	0.59	0.120	119.26
Madhepura	0.68	0.71	2.39	6.60	0.26	0.73	160.55	73.25
Purnea	0.61	2.34	5.37	7.30	0.42	0.47	2.50	44.50
Kishanganj	0.29	0.39	3.14	6.73	0.36	0.47	0.00	70.00
Araria	0.47	0.59	5.15	10.00	0.28	0.49	0.00	78.80
Katihar	0.53	0.67	4.59	7.65	0.15	0.49	0.00	29.60
Bihar	23.79	35.73	156.00	221.73	9.90	19.48	1912.18	4410.69

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

**Table A 2.15 : Districtwise Production of Fish and Fish Seed production in Bihar
(2009-10 and 2010-11)**

Districts	Fish Production (000 tonne)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)	Fish Production (000 tonne)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)
	2009-10		2010-11	
Patna	9.7	8.0	8.7	140.5
Nalanda	10.0	143.0	13.6	93.0
Bhojpur	4.3	2.4	8.3	0.0
Buxar	5.2	0.0	4.1	0.0
Rohtas	7.0	90.5	8.5	80.0
Kaimur				
Gaya	1.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Jehanabad	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Arwal				
Nawada	8.1	13.0	3.5	62.3
Aurangabad	7.6	175.0	2.5	0.0
Saran	13.9	100.0	14.9	536.4
Siwan	3.4	140.0	6.1	121.5
Gopalganj	9.8	0.0	7.8	74.3
West Champaran	14.3	232.0	14.2	113.2
East Champaran	12.7	161.8	15.5	21.2
Muzaffarpur	14.1	197.0	12.8	80.0
Sitamarhi	15.3	160.0	15.8	157.1
Sheohar				
Vaishali	9.4	0.0	9.0	50.0
Darbhanga	16.9	270.0	15.4	105.7
Madhubani	16.5	221.0	13.1	94.1
Samastipur	12.4	0.0	6.1	101.5
Begusarai	9.9	255.0	12.8	132.5
Munger	9.3	90.0	9.8	12.0
Sheikhpura				
Lakhisarai				
Jamui	3.8	20.0	2.1	2.3
Khagaria	9.0	155.0	6.5	150.4
Bhagalpur	8.0	127.0	7.7	39.8
Banka	5.0	45.0	4.0	59.5
Saharsa	12.0	180.0	11.0	38.9
Supaul	5.5	63.0	8.0	30.0
Madhepura	10.6	90.0	10.6	15.0
Purnea	8.5	50.0	11.6	160.0
Kishanganj	4.5	58.2	5.4	85.0
Araria	3.9	41.0	4.4	41.1
Katihar	12.3	220.0	12.4	165.0
Bihar	297.4	3307.9	288.9	2762.3

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

CHAPTER III

ENTERPRISES SECTOR

After the 2008 recession, the industrial sector at the national level started showing recovery in 2009-10 and, in April-December, 2010, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) increased by 8.6 percent. Thereafter, the economy again started slowing and the industrial output in September, 2011 grew just at 1.9 percent, against 6.1 percent during the same month the previous year. Hurt by high inflation, record interest rate increase and global uncertainty, the manufacturing sector faltered, and this resulted into slashed production and reduced investment. In case the global downturn continues further, the growth is likely to be further retarded. According to CII Business Outlook Survey, the top two concerns for the enterprises sector are the high interest rate and the high material cost. -

Though Bihar's enterprises sector is the smallest in India, it too felt the pinch of global downturn and registered a marginal decline of (-)3.7 percent in the growth rate of manufacturing sector in 2009-10. In 2010-11, however, it grew by 8.9 percent and is projected to increase further to 9.2 percent in the current year 2011-12. The registered manufacturing sector recorded a drop of (-) 13.6 percent in 2009-10 and registered a growth of 18.3 percent in 2010-11 and is projected to maintain this rate in 2011-12 too. The unregistered portion of the sector recorded a modest increase of less than 2 percent in growth rate in 2009-10 and is expected to increase by more than 4 percent in 2010-11 and 2011-12. The growth rate of construction sector is also expected to increase significantly in 2010-11 and 2011-12, along with a modest increase of a little over 3 percent in electricity sector.

Table 3.1 : Yearly Growth Rate of Mining / Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Water Supply / Gas units of Bihar at 2004-05 Prices

Sector	2005-06	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Adv.)
1. Mining / Quarrying	66.2	-28.3	0.0	-1.1
2. Manufacturing	-5.9	-3.7	8.9	9.2
(a) Registered	-43.4	-13.6	18.3	18.2
(b) Unregistered	7.0	1.6	4.8	4.6
3. Construction	24.1	16.8	26.6	21.9
4. Elect./Wat. Sup./ Gas	3.7	13.3	3.2	3.4
5. Total GSDP (Rs. crore) at constant prices (2004-05)	78496	125875	144473	163438

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Besides its extremely small size, the enterprises sector in Bihar is also characterised by a relatively larger share of the unregistered units. There are around 1675 exporting units in the enterprises sector, of which only 80 units are registered. In India, while the unregistered units account for about one-third of the total industrial income, in Bihar, its share is more than half. It is pertinent to note that the small industries in the state is dominated by tiny enterprises and artisan based industries and its share is as high as 99.9 percent among all the Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME) units. Despite decline in the annual growth rate, the share of manufacturing and construction sectors in GSDP is likely to show some improvement in 2011-12 at the cost of agriculture (Table 1.8).

The industries in Bihar remained plagued by a plethora of problems. According to Economic Census 2005, out of a total of 12.25 lakh enterprises, only 7 percent were financed by banks, 80 percent enterprises did not have power linkage, 11 percent functioned without premises and 4 percent were seasonal. Only 63 percent enterprises were registered and 82 percent had only 5 or less employees.

Fifth Economic Census of Bihar 2005

The Fifth Economic Census 2005 was conducted in the state during August-September 2005 to get reliable data on various characteristics of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Establishments including employment aspects.

Establishments

The Economic Census 2005 revealed that the state registered a growth of 17.31 percent in the total establishment over the previous Economic Census of 1998. Bihar had 12.25 lakh establishments in 2005, of which 68.23 percent belonged to the rural and 31.77 percent to urban area. Out of the total numbers of enterprises, 62.07 percent belonged to the Own Account Establishments (OAE) category and 32.98 percent were establishments with at least one hired worker.

There were 2.85 percent Agricultural and 97.15 percent Non-Agricultural Establishments in the state. Of the total Agricultural Establishments, 25 thousand (72 percent) belonged to the OAE category, while remaining 28 percent were under the group of Establishments with hired workers (EHW). In the category of Non-Agricultural Establishments, 7.95 lakh belonged to OAE group and 3.94 lakh belonged to Establishments with hired workers (EHW) in the state.

There were 5.0 percent establishments owned by Scheduled Castes, 1.0 percent owned by Scheduled Tribes, 51.0 percent owned by Other Backward Castes and the rest 43.0 percent were owned by other castes and non-individual owners.

Out of total establishments, 4.0 percent were non-perennial, 11.0 percent were without premises and 80.0 percent were running without power/fuel.

As regards financing of establishments, 11.44 lakh establishments were self-financed, 54.8 thousand establishments were assisted by government, 16.0 thousand establishments took finance from institutions and 6769 establishments were assisted by non-institutions, and 2447 establishments were financed by other sources like NGO.

Registration

Out of 12.25 lakh establishments in the state, merely 63.06 percent were registered while 36.94 percent were not registered.

Workers

There was a total 22.69 lakh workers working in 12.25 lakh establishments of the state. The number of total workers grew by only 1.62 percent in 2005 over 1998. Out of total workers, 61.90 percent were in rural areas, while 38.10 percent were in urban areas. There were 63.0 thousand workers in Agricultural establishments and 22.06 lakh workers in Non-Agricultural establishments.

There were 10.31 lakh workers in OAE, 10.13 percent less than that in 1998 and 12.39 lakh workers in establishments with hired workers (EHW), 12.81 percent more than in 1998. Out of 22.69 lakh workers in the state, 9.52 lakh were hired workers. The number of hired workers increased by 3.86 percent during 1998-2005. Out of hired workers in the state, 5.06 lakh hired workers were in rural areas and 4.47 lakh hired workers in urban areas.

Size Class of Employment

Out of 22.69 lakh workers working in 12.25 lakh establishments of the state, it was found that 81.89 percent of total workers were working in 97.56 percent of establishments in the state with size class of employment 1-5; next, 7.73 percent of total workers were working in 1.99 percent of establishments in the state with size class of employment 6-9; and finally, 10.39 percent of total workers were working in 0.45 percent of establishments in the state with size class of employment 10 & above.

Activitywise Employment

There were 25.0 thousand Agricultural Own account Establishments employing 69.4 thousand workers of the Agricultural OAE workers. There were 9819 Agricultural Establishments with hired workers (EHW) employing 40.7 thousand workers. Further, 9.61 lakh workers were engaged in 7.95 lakh Non-Agricultural OAE. Finally, 11.98 lakh workers were engaged in 3.94 lakh Non-Agricultural Establishments with hired workers (EHW).

3.1 Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) (2008-09)

As per the Annual Survey of Industries (2008-09), with 1777 factories in Bihar, its share to all-India declined from 1.22 percent in 2007-08 to 1.14 percent in 2008-09. As is discerned from Table 3.2, the share of Bihar in fixed capital, working capital and persons employed also

registered a decline in 2008-09 over 2007-08. However, the value of output showed an increase from 0.79 to 0.90 percent and the share of net value added also increased from 0.24 to 0.60 percent.

Table 3.2 : Annual Survey of Industries (2007-08 and 2008-09)

Characteristics	2007-08			2008-09		
	India	Bihar		India	Bihar	
		Total	Percentage share		Total	Percentage share
Number of Factories	146385	1785	1.22	155321	1777	1.14
Fixed Capital (Rs. lakh)	84513209	301470	0.36	105596614	303254	0.29
Working Capital (Rs. lakh)	31695306	163563	0.52	31123298	147072	0.47
Total Persons Engaged (No.)	10452535	73676	0.70	11327485	73659	0.65
Value of Output (Rs. lakh)	277570904	2187362	0.79	327279786	2953967	0.90
Net Value Added (Rs. lakh)	48159268	115947	0.24	52776558	318376	0.60

Source : ASI, 2007-08 and 2008-09

At all-India level, a total of 1.55 lakh factories were covered in 2008-09 as against 1777 in Bihar, of which 96.76 percent and 87.17 percent respectively were in operation. A comparison with the corresponding figures for 2007-08 reveals that while the percentage of operational units for all-India showed a moderate increase, the same for Bihar recorded a decline. A detailed analysis of the data (Table 3.3) further reveals that while at all-India, the proportion of agro-based factories in operation remained almost the same in both the years, the same for the non-agro based industries showed a modest increase. However, in Bihar, the proportion of units in both the categories registered a drop in 2008-09, more so for the non-agro based industries.

Table 3.3 : Number of Factories in Operation (2007-08 and 2008-09)

Categories of Industry	No. of factories			Factories in operation			Percentage in Operation	
	India	Bihar	Bihar's share (%)	India	Bihar	Bihar's share (%)	All India	Bihar
2007-08								
Agro based	62189	466	0.75	59124	404	0.68	95.07	86.70
Non-agro based	84196	1319	1.57	81443	1209	1.48	96.73	91.66
Total	146385	1785	1.22	140567	1613	1.15	96.03	90.36
2008-09								
Agro based	67259	437	0.65	64005	377	0.59	95.16	86.27
Non-agro based	88063	1340	1.52	86285	1172	1.36	97.98	87.46
Total	155322	1777	1.14	150290	1549	1.03	96.76	87.17

Source : ASI, 2007-08 and 2008-09

The industrial groupwise analysis of net value added shows that, except for Food products/Beverages/Tobacco, all other groups under agro-based industries performed poorly in terms of the state's share to all-India in 2008-09, compared to 2007-08. Similarly, all the groups under non-agro based category registered a major set back, primarily on account of poor post-recession recovery, accentuated by poor infrastructure in the state. Despite dismal performances by all other industrial groups in the state, the food products/ beverages/ tobacco's increased share in all-India indicates its robustness, capable of withstanding adverse conditions Table A 3.1 and Table A 3.2 (Appendix).

In terms of capital base, employment and net value added of the industrial units, Bihar lagged much behind the all-India average in 2008-09. As is discerned from Table 3.4, taking all factories together, the fixed capital per factory in Bihar was only 25 percent of all-India figure and the manufacturing sector also presents a similar picture. However, the net value added per factory was around 50 percent of national average in both the cases. The number of workers per factory again was much less in Bihar (35-37), compared to the all-India average (57 to 58). Bihar also recorded a relatively lower net value added per employee (Rs. 4.32 lakh) which was 92.8 percent of the all-India figure (Rs. 4.66 lakh). If one takes into account the manufacturing sector, the net value added per employee in Bihar (Rs. 3.98 lakh) was 85.5 percent of the all-India figure.

Table 3.4 : Structural Ratios of India and Bihar (2008-09)

Characteristics	India		Bihar	
	All	Manufacturing	All	Manufacturing
Fixed capital per factory (Rs. Lakh)	680	672	171	174
Net Value Added per factory (Rs. Lakh)	340	350	179	172
Workers per factory (Number)	57	58	35	37
Employee per factory (Number)	73	75	41	43
Net Value Added per employee (Rupees)	465916	465554	432227	397699

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2008-09

3.2 Large Scale Units

Nearly all the large industrial units went to Jharkhand after the bifurcation of erstwhile Bihar. On account of the absence of developed infrastructural network, large scale flight of capital to developed places, adoption of freight equalisation policy, and lackadaisical approach by the central government, large scale units could not be established in the state in the past. However,

with the creation of the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) in 2010-11, there were in all 36 large scale units in the state, besides 6 large scale units under the central sector.

Table 3.5 : Large Scale Industries in Bihar (2010-11)

Sl. No.	Type of Unit	Number	Location
1	Rural Agriculture Business Centre – Fruit Processing	7	East Champaran, Vaishali, Ara, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur
2	Food & Vegetable Processing	2	Muzaffarpur, Nalanda
3	Rice Mill	9	Rohtas, Gaya, Banka, Kaimur
4	Roller Flour Mill	6	Patna City, Patna, Darbhanga, Ara
5	Biscuit Production	3	Hajipur, Muzaffarpur
6	Edible Oil/ Refined Vegetable Oil	3	Ara, Rohtas
7	Others	6	Araria, Muzaffarpur, Munger, Banka, Bhojpur
	Total	36	-

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

The state government has taken up the promotion of large, medium, small and micro enterprises under the Department of Industries and a sum of Rs. 462.22 crore was earmarked by the Planning Department for 2009-10. Again, for the financial year 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 472.45 crore was allotted which was later revised to Rs. 279.46 crore by the Planning Department.

3.3 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

In view of its importance in terms of high labour to capital ratio, considerable geographical spread and high growth, MSME is becoming crucial for achieving inclusive growth. The central government supplements the efforts of the state government in promotion and strengthening of MSME. In value terms, the sector accounts for about 45 percent of the manufacturing output and 40 percent of the country's exports. As per 2009-10 estimates, in around 3 crore units in the country, the sector employs about 7 crore persons and manufactures over 6000 products, ranging from traditional to high tech items valued at Rs. 9.8 lakh crore with the fixed investment of Rs. 6.9 lakh crore. Due to downturn in the economy in 2008, the overall industrial growth rate of MSME in 2008-09 worked out to only 2.80 percent, which showed an upward trend in 2009-10 and registered a growth rate of 10.40 percent.

The policy for reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in MSME was initiated in 1967 to counter the challenges of regional industrial imbalances, promote employment generation, and enhance industrial productivity. However, with the liberalisation of the economy, the policy of dereservation had to be resorted to for modernization and enhancing the competitiveness of this sector. At present, only 20 items are reserved exclusively for this sector. With a view to building the capacity of the micro, small and medium manufacturing units for overcoming competition in the global market and facing challenges posed by the entry of multinationals in domestic markets, the concerned ministry is implementing the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) to ensure healthy growth of this sector. Further, a Council on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises was constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister to review the development of the MSME sector periodically. The central government has formed a Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, so that a third party guarantee was not needed. In case of closure of industries, at least 80 percent of the outstanding loan amount would be returned to the banks.

For intensive development of MSME, different programmes are being implemented by the District Industries Centres in the state. As per the data provided by the Department of Industries, a total of 1.89 lakh medium, small and micro registered units were set up in Bihar till December, 2011, indicating an overall increase of around 60 percent over the year 2000. The highest increase of about 62 percent was noticeable in tiny/micro sector, followed by artisan-based units (58 percent) during the period. The small scale sector registered the least increase of 28.2 percent over the period. However, there were only 17 medium scale units, as per the revised definition of such units, which specifies the limit of Rs. 5-10 crore for production and Rs. 2-5 crore for service units. The total investment in MSME sector upto December, 2011, worked out to Rs. 1482, crore registering an increase of more than 200 percent over the year 2000. The total employment generation was 6.19 lakh persons, recording an increase of 43 percent over the same period. Only one medium industrial unit has been added in 2011-12.

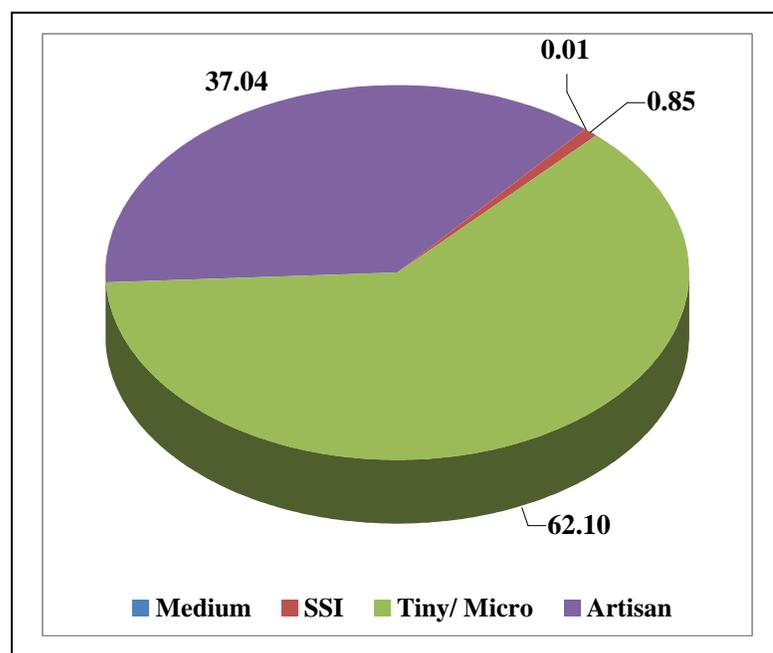
Table 3.6 : Yearwise Micro, Small and Medium Registered Units set up in Bihar

Year	Medium	SSI	Tiny/ micro	Artisan	Total	Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment
							(in No.)
Upto 31-03-2000		1261	72767	44413	118441	447.01	433808
2000-01		35	3249	2530	5814	38.05	14015
2001-02		31	3206	3314	6551	41.92	15283
2002-03		24	3290	2983	6297	46.38	13622
2003-04		21	3462	2616	6099	54.30	14346
2004-05		17	3335	2897	6249	53.72	13346
2005-06		24	3584	3333	6941	46.97	15732
2006-07		20	3472	3612	7104	72.80	16738
2007-08	4	42	2754	4402	7202	134.83	19963
2008-09	7	25	6122	-	6154	118.86	17474
2009-10	2	41	5048	-	5091	128.64	16011
2010-11	3	33	4799	-	4835	185.57	17365
2011-12, upto December 2011	1	42	2450	-	2493	112.72	10875
Total	17	1616	117538	70100	189271	1481.80	618578
Change since 2000 (%)		28.15	61.53	57.84	59.80	231.49	42.59

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

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

Percentage Share of Total Micro, Small and Medium Registered Units in Bihar upto December 2011



New MSME Units

The role of MSME in the industrial development is widely acknowledged. These are entrepreneur nurseries, more dispersed, and often driven by individual creativity and innovation. The labour capital ratio is also much higher compared to large industries. In view of its importance, the state government is taking keen interest in development of this sector. In 2011-12 (Upto September), 1245 units have been registered, of which over 98 percent are micro/tiny units. Of the total units registered, 25 percent were in Patna division, followed by Tirhut (17 percent), Magadh (13 percent), Munger (12 percent) and Purnea (12 percent). However, Kosi (1.0 percent), Bhagalpur (5.2 percent) and Saran (6.2 percent) divisions showed almost a dismal performance in this regard (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 : Percentage Distribution of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises Registered in 2011-12 (Upto September)

Divisions	Percentage		
	Micro	Small	Total
Patna	23.9	95.2	25.1
Munger	12.3	0.0	12.1
Bhagalpur	5.3	0.0	5.2
Purnea	11.7	0.0	11.5
Magadh	13.5	0.0	13.3
Darbhangha	8.9	0.0	8.8
Kosi	1.1	0.0	1.0
Tirhut	17.1	4.8	16.9
Saran	6.3	0.0	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No. of Units (Sept. 2011)	1224.0	21.0	1245.0

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

The state government is aware of this uneven industrial development in the state and the necessary endeavours are made to reduce the existing regional imbalance in this sector, and achieve still higher growth rate. This would also require the central government to provide necessary assistance. As per the data available, in 2010-11 (upto December, 2010), only 873 units were assisted under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which constituted a little over 3 percent of the all-India figure of 26871 units. Again, employment per unit worked out to only 6.85, as against 9.16 for all-India. It is hoped that the state will be greatly benefited by the Report of the Task Force on MSME, constituted by the Prime Minister in 2009. It provides a roadmap for development of this sector to make it vibrant and functioning.

As mentioned above, 873 units under MSME were provided assistance under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which forms only 3.25 percent of the all-India figure. Similarly, the margin money utilized and employment generation by these units formed 3.77 percent and 2.43 percent of the all-India total. In relation to all-India, all these figures are quite insignificant. The central government may have to look into this problem and suitably enhance the state's share in total assistance programme.

Table 3.8 : Units Assisted, Margin Money Utilised and Estimated Employment generation in Bihar during 2010-11 (December 2010) under PMEGP

State	No. of Units Assisted	Margin Money subsidy utilised (Rs. Lakh)	Estimated Employment Opportunities (No. of persons)	Employment per unit assisted
Bihar	873 (3.25)	1942.23 (3.77)	5977 (2.43)	6.85
All India	26871	51549	246133	9.16

Source : Annual Report, 2010-11, MSME, Govt. of India

Note : Figures in parenthesis are percentages to all India

In order to increase the sale volume of MSME sector and make them viable, the state government is soon bringing an effective procurement preference policy for purchase of manufactured goods from micro, small and medium enterprises. This may ensure the growth of MSMEs in the state and thereby create additional employment.

The data collected on the type of ownership of the units under MSME sector in 2011-12 (upto August) reveals the community status of the entrepreneurs. As observed in earlier paragraphs, in 2011-12 (upto September), altogether 1245 new MSME units were started with a major share (98.3 percent) of micro and only a negligible share (1.7 percent) of small enterprises. Of the total enterprises started during the first 6 months of 2011-12, around 3 percent were owned by SC/ST, 10 percent by the minority community, and 87 percent by the remaining categories of general and backward classes. As regards investment and employment per unit, it was Rs. 1.24 lakh and 3.16 persons respectively in the case of minority community, and only Rs. 28 thousand and 2.18 persons respectively for SC/ST category of entrepreneurs. For the general category entrepreneurs, however, the investment per unit worked out to be much higher at Rs. 4.08 lakh, employing 4 persons per unit Table A 3.3 (Appendix).

3.4 Agro-based Industries

The state has enormous potential of agriculture production including the production of various kinds of fruits and vegetables. For development of basic infrastructure for the promotion of food processing, the state government has formed a Directorate of Food Processing Industries. The state government has also adopted Food Processing Policy since December, 2008 for its proper development. For the projects under the food processing sector, a Project Approval and Monitoring Committee has also been formed. As discussed earlier, the food products, beverages, tobacco, etc. cover a range of products accounting for around 80 percent of total industrial income, and holds high promises in terms of net value added and employment. However, there still remains substantial unutilised potential of agro-based industries. It may be mentioned that during the last decade, the agro-based industries, particularly the tea and dairy products, have shown some positive growth trend.

Processing Industries

The major agricultural products of Bihar are cereals, pulses and oilseeds, along with varieties of fruits and vegetables like mango, litchi, makhana, potato, tomato, cauliflowers, etc. However, the farmers have been unable to harness the full benefits of these important agricultural products in the absence of processing industries which have also high potential for employment generation. It is all because of poor pre-and post-harvest management, as well as inadequate infrastructure for food processing. As estimated, the post-harvest losses in fruits and vegetables are to the extent of 25-40 percent and, in cauliflower, it is around 40-50 percent. Similarly, based on a study by the Department of Marketing and Inspection of the central government, the post-harvest losses in foodgrains and pulses vary from 3-6 percent. The losses occur on account of poor methods of harvesting and transportation. The storage capacity of foodgrains is much less, catering to only 12 percent of the total produce in the state. Besides, as against 7000 rural markets in the state, there are only around 130 rural godowns. Again, there are about 215 cold storages, of which only 5.6 percent are in the cooperative sector and the rest belong to the private owners. Around 80 percent of the space of cold storages is being used to store only potatoes.

Fruits and Vegetables

Bihar produces various kinds of fruits and vegetables in large quantity. Among fruits, the state is the largest producer of litchi, third largest of pineapple and fourth largest of mango in India. The major fruit producing districts in the state overlap with major vegetable producing ones. While Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts lead in litchi and banana, the districts of Darbhanga, Vaishali,

East Champaran and West Champaran are ahead in mango production. Similarly, Rohtas and Bhojpur lead in guava production. Normally prices of fruits and vegetables at the village level are much lower compared to that in the main wholesale market. This situation leads to farmers getting much less return on their produce.

In 2010-11, the area under fruits was 296.42 thousand hectares with the total production of 3912 thousand tonnes. Mango is an important fruit, accounting for a half of the total acreage under fruits. However, its production accounts for only 34.12 percent of total fruit production. Besides mango, other important crops include litchi, guava and banana, each covering around 30 thousand hectares. The vegetables cover around three times more area (845 thousand hectares) and four times more production (14,630 thousand tonnes) compared to fruits.

Table 3.9 : Area, Production and Productivity of Vegetables and Fruits in Bihar (2010-11)

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

Item	Area	Production	Productivity	Item	Area	Production	Productivity
Vegetables				Fruits			
Potato	314.19	5784.30	18410	Mango	147.01	1334.87	9080
Onion	53.26	1082.03	20317	Guava	29.43	235.15	7990
Tomato	46.82	1056.24	22562	Litchi	31.06	226.98	7307
Cauliflower	62.63	1118.73	17861	Lemon	17.95	130.70	7280
Cabbage	39.17	711.14	18156	Banana	31.89	1517.11	47576
Brinjal	55.67	1215.64	21838	Pineapple	4.88	129.38	26506
Chilli	39.79	461.27	11593	Papaya	1.60	38.23	23953
Bottlegourd/ Spongegourd	68.45	1170.53	17101	Aonla	1.56	14.22	9132
Others	165.01	2030.34	12305	Others	31.04	285.12	9185
Total	844.98	14630.22	17314	Total	296.42	3911.76	13196

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

There are only 45 licensed fruits and vegetables processing units in the state and most of these are engaged in manufacturing fruit juices, pulps, squashes, pickles, tomato ketchup/juice/puree, and jam/jelly, etc. There are also units under unorganised sector producing similar items. However, as per an estimate, only about 2-3 percent of the total produce is processed and a large quantity of fruits and vegetables suffer harvest losses, ranging from 30-50 percent. Regarding marketable surplus, most of it goes out of the state either for consumption or for value addition through

processing. This results into dual negative impact on the state economy, first in terms of loss of value addition, and then revenue outflow as a result of importing it back in the state.

The fruits and vegetables processing segment is marked by a complete absence of cold chain, resulting into quality deterioration of raw materials. Further, even after processing, the products are kept under either minimum refrigeration or no refrigeration. A large number of processing units operate on work-order basis for longer chain and, therefore, the operative margins are very thin, leaving no scope for technology upgradation or expansion. The fruits and vegetables tend to earn 20-30 times more foreign exchange per unit area than cereals, due to higher yield and highest price in the international market.

Food Processing

Under the programme of Integrated Development of Food Processing, the Directorate of Food Processing has approved 66 projects during 2009-10 and 2010-11, with a total project outlay of Rs. 1001.17 crore and an admissible subsidy of Rs. 162.19 crore. Till date, a sum of Rs. 87.53 crore has been approved for 34 projects, against which an amount of Rs. 35.13 crore has been released. The establishment of one food zone each in Muzaffarpur-Vaishali and Bhagalpur-Katihar zone is in the process of approval. For this project, a total sum of Rs. 100 crore has been approved, of which the outlay for 2010-11 is Rs. 16 crore. A total of 10 Mega Food Parks have been approved for the country as a whole, of which Bihar has been approved only one at a cost of Rs. 154 crore at Kahalgaon. The Keventer Agro Ltd., Future Group and Shakti Sudha Industry have taken it up jointly.

During the last year, 36 new rice mills have started in Bihar and some more are in the process. Presently, there are around 5000 rice mills in the state of which over 95 percent are hullers. Only 5 percent of these mills may be considered as modern. These rice mills are mostly concentrated in the erstwhile district or Shahabad (presently comprising of Rohtas, Buxar, Kaimur, and Bhojpur), besides Purnea, Araria, East Champaran and West Champaran. The mills mostly run on the obsolete technology with low recovery rate. They need to be modernized and their capacity should be increased to make them more viable. There is ample scope for creation of rice bran processing facilities for cogeneration of power and oil milling.

Bihar is pioneer in production of rabi maize of quality variety with high protein content. The farmers are shifting from wheat to rabi maize in the state for quite sometime. However, there are no processing facilities worth the name to complete the supply chain of maize and, as such, bulk of maize goes out of the state for milling and maize-based products. There is a tremendous potential in maize processing, which needs to be exploited on commercial basis. The potential of maize-based products are corn oil, poultry and animal feed, and high value products like ethanol and extra neutral alcohols, given the high protein content of Bihar maize. There are only a limited number of medium sized registered maize-processing units in the state, with no estimate available for unregistered units. Some large private players have recently shown interest in maize processing in the state. M/S India Gasohol Ltd., Tamilnadu, has already planned to install 4 maize processing plants with an investment of Rs. 2500 crore in Begusarai, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Vaishali districts for production of ethanol and alcohol.

The sugar industry is another important agro-based industry in Bihar. It generates considerable employment in the farm sector, both directly and through ancillarisation and related activities. The livelihood of around 5 lakh farmers families and 50 thousand labourers depend on sugar industry in the state. According to the estimate, the area under sugarcane cultivation in the state in 2010-11 was 250 thousand hectares, with production accounting for 134.2 lakh tonnes and productivity 53.74 tonnes/ha, against the national average of more than 71 tonnes/ha. Besides low productivity, the state is also beset with the lowest recovery rate of about 9 percent, against the all-India average of 10.36 percent.

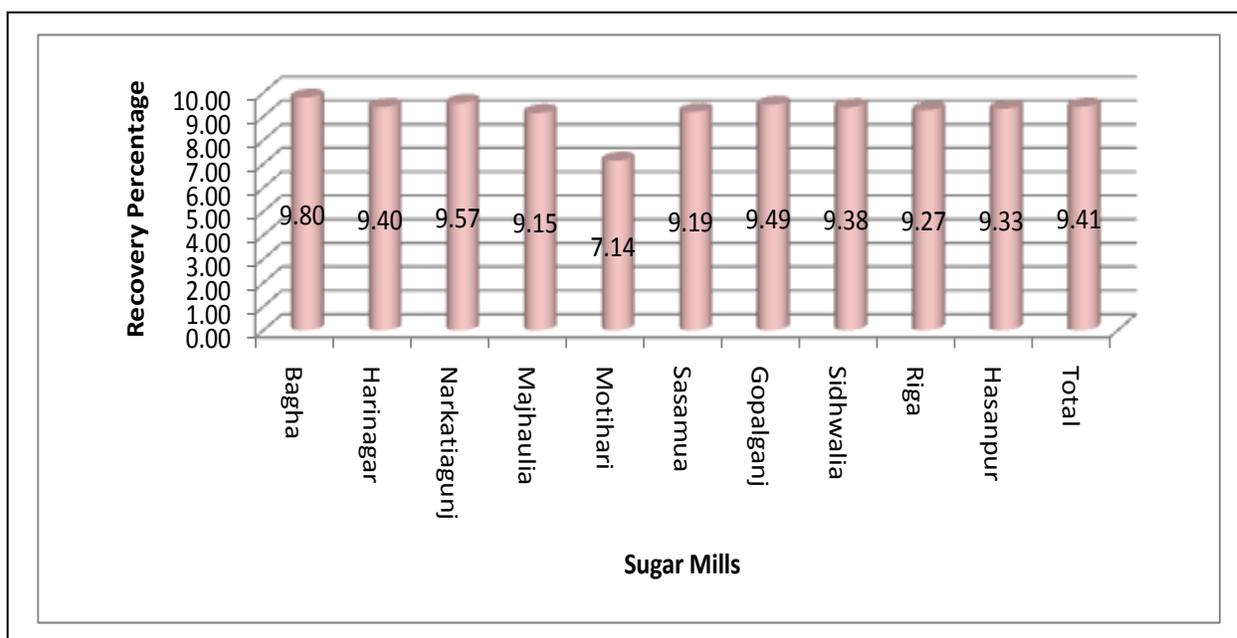
The sugar industry was started in the beginning of twentieth century and between 1904-1940, a total of 33 sugar mills were established in the state to produce 40 percent of total sugar production in the country. However, the number of mills at present remains limited to 28 only, of which 18 are sick and closed. The remaining 10 working mills are in private sector. Of the 18 sick sugar mills, 15 are under Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd. Out of the remaining 3 under the central government, 2 mills have gone into liquidation, and the third one has been transferred to M/S JHV Sugar & Industries Ltd. by the BIFR for rehabilitation, through extended capacity with cogeneration of power. In crushing season of 2010-11, in 10 sugar mills, a total of 414.06 lakh quintals of sugarcane were crushed, compared to 272.34 lakh quintals in 2001-10. With a recovery rate of 9.41 percent, a total of 38.97 lakh quintals of sugar was produced, compared to 27.45 lakh quintals in the previous year.

Table 3.10 : Performance Level of Sugar Mills in the crushing year of 2010-11

Name of Sugar Mill	Sugarcane Crushed (lakh qntl.)	Sugar Produced (lakh qntl.)	Recovery (Percentage)
Bagha	42.06	4.12	9.80
Harinagar	98.42	9.25	9.40
Narkatiagunj	68.15	6.52	9.57
Majhaulia	42.96	3.93	9.15
Motipur	1.26	0.09	7.14
Sasamua	19.69	1.81	9.19
Gopalganj	32.87	3.12	9.49
Sidhwalia	39.64	3.72	9.38
Riga	48.11	4.46	9.27
Hasanpur	20.91	1.95	9.33
Total	414.06	38.97	9.41

Source : Department of sugarcane; GOB

Performance Level of Sugar Mills in Bihar (2010-11)



During the Eleventh Plan period, the state government is committed to build an appropriate atmosphere for development of sugar industries in the state. For this, necessary development of basic infrastructure like irrigation, drainage, road connectivity, etc. has been initiated. Presently, 9 sugar mills are in running condition, and the state government is working on 20 proposals for establishment of new sugar complexes, of which 19 have been approved. The state government is trying to find ways and means to rehabilitate 15 closed sugar mills under Bihar State Sugar

Corporation through privatisation. It is also proposed to increase the area under sugarcane from 2.30 lakh hectares in 2007-08 to 5.45 lakh hectares in 2012-13.

Under the rehabilitation programme, a total of 6 sugar mills have started functioning. First, 2 sugar mills at Lauria and Sugauli, both units of Bihar State Sugar Corporation (BSSC), have been transferred to HPCL Biofuels Ltd. on long term lease for Rs. 45 crore and Rs. 50 crore respectively. A distillery unit for ethanol of 60 KLPD (Kilo litre per day) and a cogeneration unit of 20MW capacity each have been established and commercial production is likely to commence soon. Similarly, Motipur unit of BSSC is handed over to Indian Potash Ltd. for Rs. 56.20 crore for establishment of a sugar mill of 3500 TCD (Tonnes Crushed per Day), a distillery of 60 KLPD, and cogeneration unit of 20MW. The Bihta unit of BSSC is handed over to M/S Pristine Logistic & Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd. for Rs. 23.16 crore. The investor would establish a Logistic-cum-Industrial Park with rail connectivity and dry port. Similarly Sakari and Rayyam sugar mills have been given on lease to M/S Tirhut Industries and Motihari to Indian Potash Ltd.

Tea Processing

Among the agro-based industries in the state, tea industry is growing very fast and has started assuming a place of importance involving 1000 small and medium planters employing about 30,000 people. Bihar grows annually over 4 million kgs. of tea. More than 25 thousand acres of land in around five blocks of Pothia, Kishanganj, Bahadurganj, Thakurganj and Dighalbank in Kishanganj district are covered under the plantation. The tea plantation has also been extended to 3 other adjoining districts of Araria, Katihar and Purnea. There are 5 tea processing plants in the district with an output of more than 2300 tonnes of tea, whose quality is at par with Assam variety. The shortage of tea processing units forces the tea traders to ferry their produce to West Bengal. There is a scope for about 20 new units in Kishanganj, where a vast potential exists for tea cultivation. The state government is working on new initiatives to rope in investments to the tune of Rs. 100 crore in order to take the tea industry in Bihar to new heights. The subsidy rate on tea industry has also been increased from 15 to 25 percent. A tea auction centre is also being opened at Kishanganj. The state government has also reduced VAT on tea from 12.5 percent to just 4 percent. The state government is also contemplating to formulate a Tea Promotion Policy for promotion of tea industry.

Makhana

Bihar is the leading makhana producing state in the country, accounting for 90 percent of the national production. As many as 9 districts (Araria, Darbhanga, Katihar, Kishanganj, Madhubani,

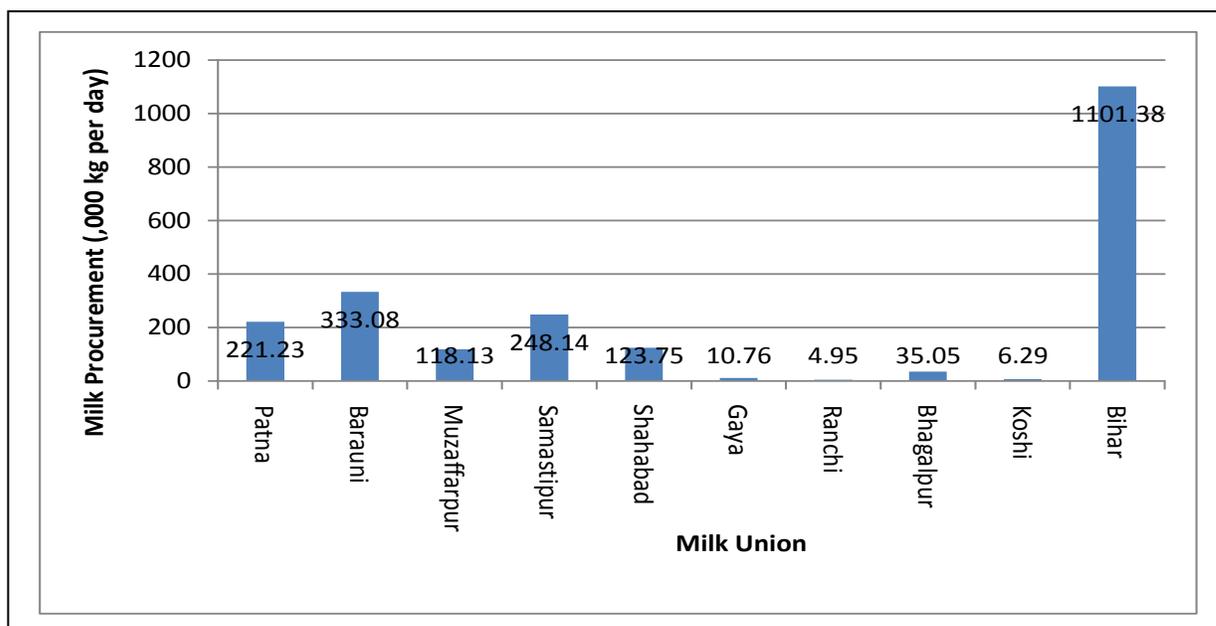
Purnea, Saharsa, Samastipur and Supaul) are the main centres of makhana production. The state has a potential of producing makhana in around one lakh hectares, from which nearly 4 lakh farmers would be benefited.

Dairy

Bihar produces around 3 million tonnes of milk which accounts for 3.28 percent of the total milk production in the country. Only about 10 percent of the milk production is processed by COMFED (Sudha Dairy) at 11 places in Barauni, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Patna, Gaya, Ara, Bhagalpur and Kaimur and another 2-3 percent in the private sector. Compared to the annual growth rate of 4 percent in India, milk processing in Bihar has recorded a much lower rate. The technology used is relatively old with no cooling or primary processing facility at the village level.

Under COMFED, upto August, 2001, a total of 10,251 Dairy Cooperative Societies with a membership of 5.56 lakh have been organised, of which only 70 percent are functional and 37.34 percent are registered. The average quantity of milk procured by the District Cooperative Societies in 2010-11 was 1101 thousand kgs per day, the highest procurement (333 thousand kgs./day) being from Barauni milk union, followed by Samastipur (248 thousand kgs/day).

Milk Procurement by Dairy Cooperative Societies in 2010-11



The average daily marketing of milk by COMFED in 2010-11 was 727 thousand litres/day and, by August 2011, it increased to 799 thousand litres/day. Besides, marketing of different milk products like ghee, butter, lassi, curd, paneer, etc. was of the order of 15.72 thousand tonnes.

Table 3.11 : Procurement and Marketing of Milk and Milk Products

Particulars	Units	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12, August 2011
Milk Procurement	('000 ltrs./day)	738.78	1101.38	1019.8
Marketing of Milk	('000 ltrs./day)	700.88	726.63	798.74
Milk Products (Total)	MTs	12575.53	15722.22	6574.29
Ghee	MTs	961.52	1265.74	340.92
Table Butter	MTs	75.49	65.86	16.33
Ice Cream	MTs	481.63	679.24	400.97
Lassi	MTs	3414.97	4073.95	1822.48
Misti Dahi	MTs	931.02	1219.1	610.22
Peda	MTs	715.39	769.7	232.94
Paneer	MTs	1561.36	1929.38	669.28
Sudha Special	MTs	901.24	1603.45	449.89
Plain Curd	MTs	2621.29	2815.49	1499.10
Kalakand	MTs	156.49	165.01	53.94
Rasogulla	MTs	456.09	672.71	287.08
Gulabjamun	MTs	299.04	462.59	191.14

Source : COMFED, GOB

Honey

Bihar is one of the leading honey producing states in India, accounting for almost half of the country's total production of 8400 tonnes. The main districts in which beekeeping is done are — Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Katihar and Begusarai. The litchi honey is produced on commercial scale, sold at prices at par with some of the premium honey in the world market, because of its uniqueness. The yield of honey with the Italian honeybee species is the highest in Bihar compared to other states, with a production rate of 40 and 60 kgs honey/hive/year, for stationary and migratory beekeeping respectively. There is no large processing unit of honey within the state. However, there are a handful of medium and small processing units in the organised sector, with most remaining in the unorganised sector.

Bihar has a tremendous potential of beekeeping. Considering that the area under litchi is about 24,000 hectares, Bihar is in a position to support 2,40,000 bee colonies on litchi alone. Similarly, the rape seed acreage of over 1 lakh hectares can support around 10 lakh bee colonies. In view of substantial area under various crops, each suitable for bee keeping, Bihar has the potential of producing about 40,000 tonnes of honey with an estimated value of Rs. 200 crore annually with generation of over 6 lakh employments.

3.5 Non Agro-Based Industries

Handloom

There are a large number of handloom units in Bihar, of which 10,850 are under cooperative sector and 25,503 units are outside. Besides, there are 11,361 powerlooms in the state. There are in all 1090 primary weavers cooperative societies, of which 417 are functional. The number of weavers in the cooperative fold is 34,367 and around 98,000 are outside. There exists a vast potential of handloom/powerloom sector, which may be exploited with proper training of weavers, financing of units, and developing design. The state government has announced a series of measures to improve the existing situation of handloom industries.

- There are 6 Weavers Training Centres in the state and the state government has made a provision for one year's training at all the Centres with a scholarship of Rs. 300 per month to each of the trainees. In 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 5.18 lakh was approved and, as against a target of 144 weaver trainees, 124 were imparted training and the cost incurred was about Rs. 4.00 lakh. Similarly, a scholarship of Rs. 300 per month to 53 powerloom trainees is paid at Powerloom Service Centre at Bhagalpur.
- Under the centrally sponsored Integrated Handloom Development Programme for 9 handloom clusters, a sum of Rs. 178.30 lakh was released in 2010-11. Accordingly, the state government has released Rs. 22.30 lakh as its share for the implementation of the programme. Presently, the Handloom Cluster Programme is being implemented in 14 places in the districts of Nalanda, Banka, Madhubani, Bhagalpur, Patna, Gaya, Rohtas, Siwan and Aurangabad, benefiting around 4500 weavers. The IL&FS has prepared a business plan for the integrated development of these clusters. The proposed project has an estimated outlay of Rs. 68.65 crore in which the state government's contribution would be Rs. 24 crore and the remaining amount will come from contribution of beneficiaries. Under this business plan, the work on rehabilitation of spinning mills and processing plants and upgradation of training centres are in progress.
- Under revised 20 Point Programme, there is a state run scheme to modernize the looms of weavers under the cooperative sector. During 2010-11, under this scheme, there was a target to distribute 280 modern looms in 20 districts, based on 100 percent subsidy.
- Similarly, the state government has fixed a target to distribute subsidy for purchase of bicycles to 2000 weavers under the cooperative sector at the rate of Rs. 2000 per bicycle and the remaining amount will be borne by the weavers themselves. In 15 weavers intensive districts,

100 cycles per district, and in 5 districts with less number of weavers, 50 cycles per district are proposed to be distributed.

- The weavers loan write-off scheme was approved in 2006-07 and the cut off date was fixed as March 31, 2007. Under this scheme, in case of banks writing off the interest on the loan obtained by the weavers, the state government pays off the principal amount to the concerned banks. For handloom sector weavers, there is no maximum limit for this purpose. However, in case of powerloom, the maximum limit is Rs. 5.00 lakh. In 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 26 crore was under the process of approval.
- A scheme for giving loans upto Rs. 50 thousand to the weavers for weaving-related works by commercial and cooperative banks at the interest rate of 4 percent was started in 2010-11. Under this scheme, there is a provision for the state government to pay interest above 4 percent, in case the banks so demand. A sum of Rs. 2.90 crore was approved for the purpose.
- One Apparel Training and Design Centre was established at Patna in collaboration with Apparel Export Promotion Council of the central government. The state government approved Rs. 97 lakh for machines and equipments and also for recurring expenses. The payment of house rent of the Centre for the first three years is to be borne by the state government, for which an amount of Rs. 14.22 lakh has been approved in 2010-11. There were in all 25 persons undergoing training in the year.
- Under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, sponsored by the union Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a Common Production Facility Centre is being established at Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur district with a total outlay of Rs. 22.44 crore, details of which are presented in Table 3.12. The Centre will have 750 pit looms, 600 frame looms, 50 Dobby looms and 50 Jacquard looms with pre-loom and post-loom facilities like dyeing, bleaching, printing, finishing, packaging, processing and storage.

Table 3.12 : Outlays of Common Production Facility at Kahalgaon

Sl. No.	Item	Amount (Rs. crore)
1.	Entrepreneurs Contribution	3.08
2.	Central Share under IIUs	15.69
3.	Term Loan	2.05
4.	State's Contribution in the form of 25 acres of land	1.62
5	Total	22.44

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

The physical and financial achievements of the schemes for the weavers of non-cooperative sector during 2010-11 are given in Table A 3.4 (Appendix). The state government is equally keen to develop the power loom sector for which training facility with stipend is being extended to the weavers. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 72 thousand was approved for 2010-11 and the same amount is proposed for 2011-12 as well.

Sericulture

A sum of Rs. 2.40 crore has been allotted under the centrally sponsored scheme for implementation of Mulberry Development Project at Purnea, Tusser Development at Nawada and Banka, and Castor Silk Development Project at Begusarai. The proportionate state share was Rs. 1.40 crore. In 2010-11, a Mulberry farm at Rosana (Katihar), a Mulberry Extension-cum-Training Centre at Raghapur (Sitamarhi) and a Mulberry Reeling Centre at Kishanganj were to be established.

The detailed project report has been prepared for establishment of Textile Testing Laboratory and CAD (Computer Aided Design) unit at Bihar Silk and Textile Institute, Nathnagar, Bhagalpur. For 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 8.48 crore is proposed for development of the sericulture sector in the state.

Jute

The state government is not oblivious of the development in the jute sector and a business plan highlighting all the relevant issues has been prepared by IL&FS after a diagnostic survey. The business plan has recommended certain interventions which include establishment of jute park, modernisation of looms, establishment of processing / design centre, nodal centre for design and product development and jute raw material bank, etc. These schemes are suggested to be implemented by professional agencies. The estimated project cost is Rs. 59 crore, of which Rs. 16.20 crore would be borne by the state government. The establishment of Jute Park in Maranga, Purnea is under progress. There is a proposal to establish Processing / Dyeing Centre and Raw Material Bank in 2011-12.

Khadi and Village Industries

Presently, the village industries, coming within the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), are engaged in producing a number of products, particularly processing of

cereals, pulses and fruits. KVIC is entrusted with the task of providing financial assistance to institutions/persons engaged in the development and operation of Khadi and Village Industries and guiding them through designs and technical information. The funds for implementation of programmes under to KVIC are received from the central government and routed through the Commission.

Under the Khadi programme, the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme is a major component, under which loans are provided by the banks only to the members producing khadi or polyvastra to meet their working/fixed capital requirements. These loans are provided at a concessional rate of 4 percent per annum. Similarly, the rebate on sales of khadi and khadi products is allowed by the central government so as to make their price competitive with other textiles. A normal rebate of 10 percent is provided by the central government throughout the year and an additional special rebate of 10 percent is also given to the customers for 108 days in a year. Besides, another additional 10 percent rebate is given by the state government for 108 days in a year, making the total rebate of 30 percent. During 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 90 lakh was approved for providing rebate by the state government.

The Khadi and Village Industries sector in Bihar is being revived and modernized. The young men and women are being imparted training in various trades under this sector. In 2009-10, 250 trainees were imparted training in different trades; of these trainees, 144 were male and 106 female. For 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 50 lakh was approved under the training programme.

Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the beneficiary is required to invest his/her own contribution of 10 percent, and for the beneficiaries of SC/ST and weaker sections the contribution is only 5 percent. The remaining 90 or 95 percent of the project cost is granted by the banks, specified under the scheme. The beneficiaries are refunded a certain amount of loan, 25 percent for general and 35 percent for weaker section in rural areas, and the amount is credited after two years from the date the loan was granted. In 2010-11, a total of 12,705 applications involving a margin money of Rs. 233.27 crore were recommended. Out of these, only 2912 applications (22.92 percent) were sanctioned and only 2225 (17.51 percent) were disbursed with margin money of Rs. 37.89 crore. This implied employment to 11,399 persons.

Table 3.13 : Agencywise Number of Applications Recommended/Sanctioned and Disbursed with Margin Money under PMEGP in Bihar in 2010-11.

Agency	Applications Recommended		Applications Sanctioned		Disbursement		
	No.	Margin money involved (Rs. crore)	No.	Margin money involved (Rs. crore)	No.	Margin money involved (Rs. crore)	Employment No.
KVIC	782	25.59	197	7.58	197	7.58	2087
KVI Board	1728	37.77	174	4.32	113	3.07	735
DIC	10195	169.90	2541	40.93	1915	27.24	8577
Total	12705	233.26	2912	52.83	2225	37.89	11399

Source : Udyog Mitra, GOB

Leather Industry

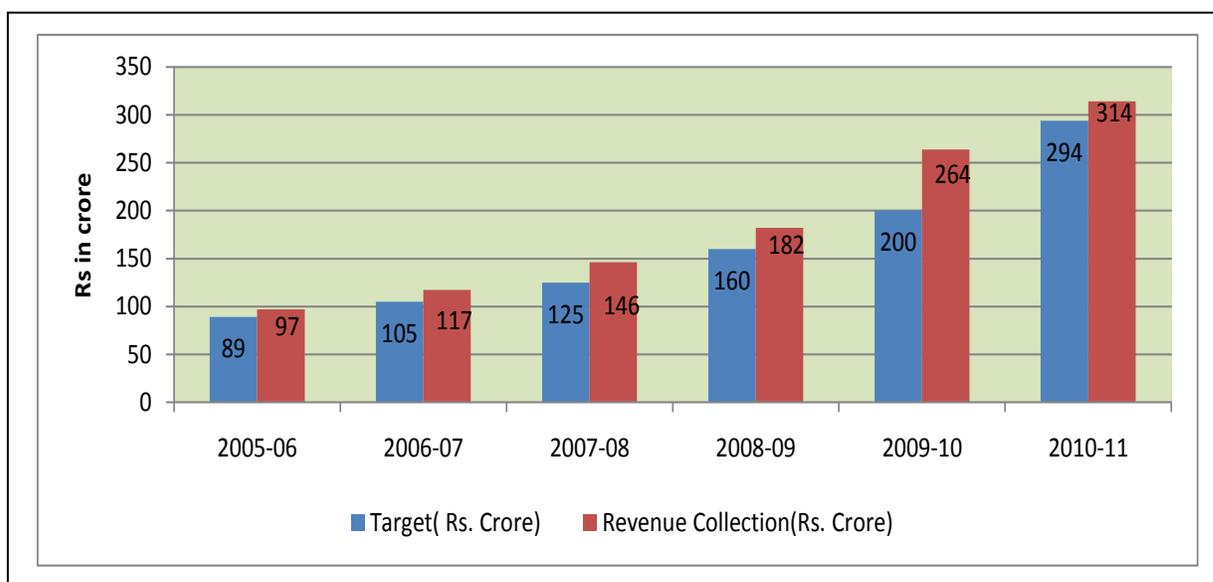
There are a large number of cattles in Bihar and their hides are of good quality. Thus, the state has a great potential of leather based industries. Bihar annually produces nearly 2.64 million bovine hides and 5.09 million bovine skin. It produces best quality of goat skins, cow hides and buff calf skins. Goat skins are smaller in size and are best suited material for the production of glazed kid leathers, mostly used for ladies' shoes meant for export. All the units under the Bihar Leather Development Corporation are sick and closed since 1993, and there are only artisan units located in the urban areas. There are around 50,000 footwear artisans in the state. Of the total of 85 leather units in the state, 60 are working in Betiah, Muzaffarpur and Patna and 25 units undertake jobwork. All the units are owned by cobbler community and they employ only 3-5 persons each, including family labour of the owner. These artisans are able to sell their products because of price advantage.

The state also has tanneries in both the public and private sectors. Under public sector, 7 tanneries, one each at Bihta, Betiah, Muzaffarpur, Barauni, Sakri, Siwan and Jehanabad were established during seventies, but all these units are closed since 1993 due primarily to financial constraints. However, out of 9 private tanneries established in Muzaffarpur, 5 are in working condition. Besides, there is one BATA tannery at Mokama. The major problem faced by the tanneries is the disposal of industrial waste. This necessitates establishment of the Common Effluent Treatment Plan (CETP), and unless this is established, the existing tanneries may also face environmental problems and ultimately will be forced to close down production. The 4 tanneries in Muzaffarpur are closed primarily on account of this problem. The Bata tannery at Mokamaghat is reportedly working with low capacity due to effluent and labour problems. It is also reported that the power supply to the tanneries is inadequate and restricted to only some hours each day.

Mines and Minerals

The major minerals in the state includes pyrite, limestone and mica, whereas minor minerals primarily consist of sand and stones. The decorating stones like granite, magnate and quartz are also available in large quantity. A fair proportion of major mines fall under forest areas with wild animals rendering it almost difficult to approve mining lease for the mining work. However, the revenue collection from the mining and minerals sector in 2009-10 registered more than two fold increase over 2005-06. In 2009-10, the collection of Rs. 263.77 crore exceeded the target of Rs. 200 crore fixed for the year by about 32 percent. In 2010-11 the revenue collection was Rs. 314.13 crore, as against the target of Rs. 294 crore. For increasing the revenue and making the collection easier, the state government has changed the processes adopted earlier when the lease for sand was only for a year; presently, the lease period is three years. Besides augmenting the revenue, the process has also helped in substantial reduction in illegal mining of sand.

Revenue Collection from Mining



The exploration survey work for minerals is ongoing in the state. After bifurcation in 2000, the State Geological Programming Board has been revived under which 5 surveys by Geological Survey of India were decided to be conducted during 2010-11, including exploration of gold and silver in Nalanda district. Similarly, the exploration work for oil and natural gas in 2537 sq. kms. area in Purnea basin by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. is under progress and the data collected so far for some areas are being analysed. Positive indications have been found during the exploration. The permission for investigation of natural gas and petroleum in 2227 sq. kms. area in Betiah district has been accorded to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Petrodine.

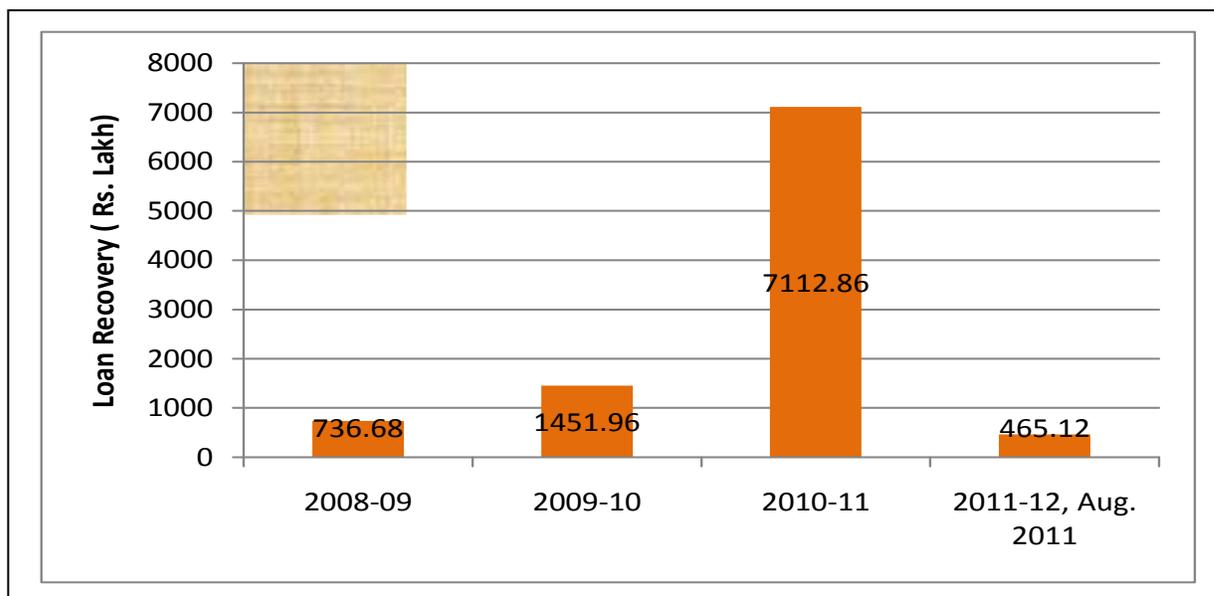
3.6 Support Institutions

Various support institutions were established with a view to develop industries in the state. But ironically, most of them became sick and non-functional. However, endeavours are being made to revive and make them viable and functional.

Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC)

The financial corporation which was established to finance the industrial units is itself sick, primarily due to poor recovery. With new policy formulation, the recovery rate is improving. Presently, the Corporation is primarily engaged in recovery from the units financed earlier. Since 2008-09, a total sum of Rs. 97.67crore has been recovered. The yearwise status of loan recovery is presented in the chart below.

Loan Recovery Status of BSFC



During 2010-11 and 2011-12, the schemes / programmes taken up by the Corporation has been as under :

- The BSFC formulated a policy for providing loans again to industrial units based on joint financing with SIDBI, under which SIDBI may first evaluate the projects. The proportion of loan to the units by SIDBI and Corporation would be 90 : 10. Under this scheme, the minimum loan to a unit would be Rs. 1.50 crore. The Corporation is preparing a plan for such joint financing to the units.

- The SIDBI has approved grant of financial assistance to the poorer sections under micro financing scheme in accordance with the rules and regulations of the BSFC. Since the Corporation has various branch offices, the SIDBI has been requested to accord approval to the BSFC for making micro finance available to the weaker sections directly.
- Under an agreement, BIADA is to redeem the loan advanced by BSFC to the units through paying 110 percent of the loan amount to the Corporation. Under this scheme, the loans of 329 units lying closed for many years, were redeemed by BIADA in 2010-11. This way the Corporation could realise a sum of Rs. 24.29 crore.
- The Corporation, on the advice of Advocate General, introduced one time payment scheme in agreement with BIADA, which remained operative from August to November 15, 2010. A total of 567 applications were received, with total redemption amount of Rs. 40.58 crore.
- In 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 31.85 crore has been paid to the private banks against the bonds and, as on date, the Corporation has made all the payments and is almost free from the liabilities.
- The Industrial Finance Entrepreneur Development and Project Services Division of the Corporation provides training and consultancy to the entrepreneurs. During 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Corporation has organised 3 training programmes.
- On the advice of M/s Deloitte, an internationally reputed consultant, the state government has been requested to convert the loan provided to BSFC into share capital. With this, the net worth of the Corporation would be positive and the ratio of capital would be equivalent to other financial institutions.

Udyog Mitra

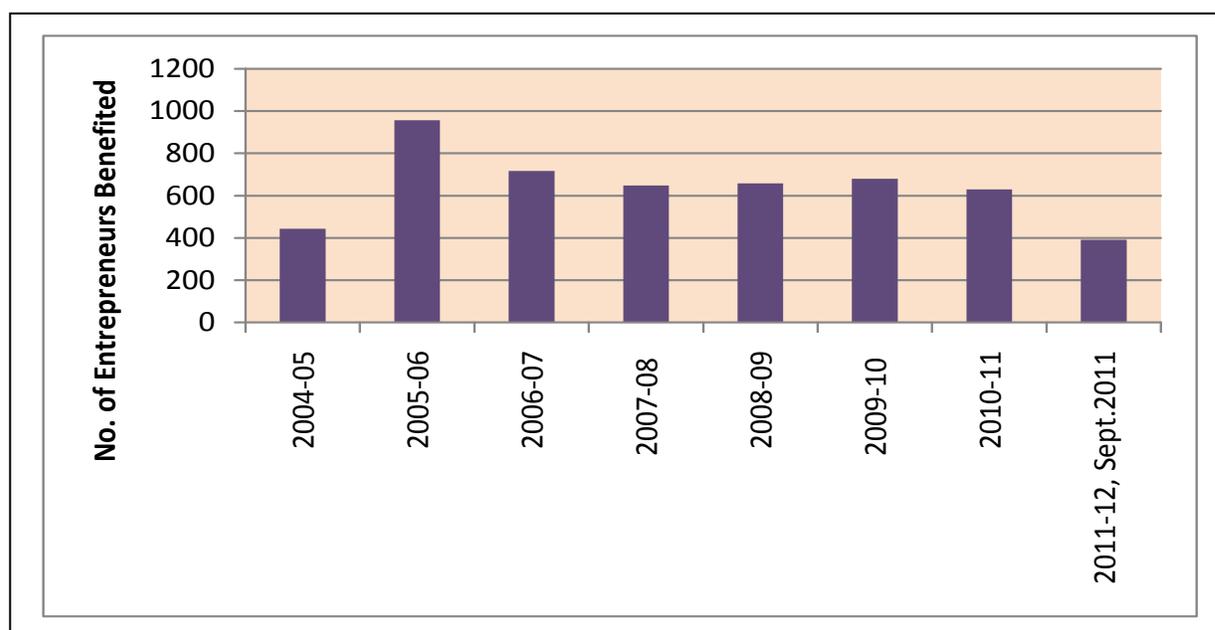
The main objective of Udyog Mitra is to provide guidance to the entrepreneurs to establish their enterprises through providing required data to them, helping them prepare project profile and also in sorting their other problems. Besides, it is responsible for monitoring of the departmental schemes and maintain latest information relating to ongoing projects. It also organises seminars and discussions, and participate in the international and the state level fairs. During 2010-11, as many as 630 entrepreneurs have been provided with the project profiles, necessary data, information, guidance, etc. The Udyog Mitra was approved a sum of Rs. 66 lakh for the financial year 2010-11.

Table 3.14 : Physical and Financial Achievements of Udyog Mitra

Year	Amount Allotted (Rs. lakh)	Amount spent (Rs. lakh)	No. of Entrepreneurs benefited
2004-05	11	11	443
2005-06	25	25	957
2006-07	50	50	717
2007-08	48	48	648
2008-09	25	25	658
2009-10	60	60	679
2010-11	66	66	630
2011-12, Sept.2011	100	-	391

Source : Udyog Mitra, GOB

Entrepreneurs Benefited by Udyog Mitra



Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)

In order to promote industries and develop related infrastructure in the industrial areas, such as roads, drainage, water and power. BIADA acquired land and allotted to 232 units for establishment of industrial units in 2010-11, out of which 73 have started production. Till 2011-12 (upto September), a total of 5524.29 acres of land has been acquired and 4039.15 acres allotted after development, leaving aside 579.45 acres of land for infrastructure, administrative block, roads, etc. The remaining 905.69 acres of land remained vacant. From 2006-07 till date, a total of 1007 units were running of which 46 percent were only in Patna region. The details may be observed in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15 : Regionwise Details of Land Acquired, Allotted and Number of Units in Industrial Areas / Estates (As on September, 2011)

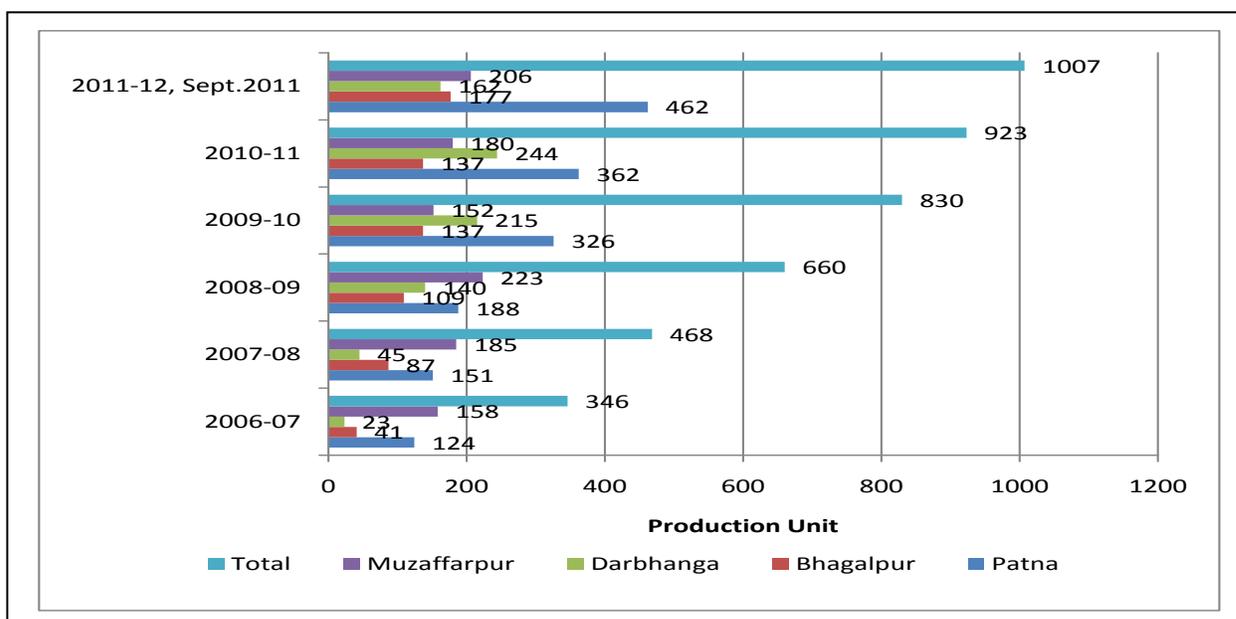
Regional Office	Acquired Land (In acres)	Allotted Land (In acres)	Land reserved for infrastructure, administrative block, road etc. (In acres)	Total Vacant Land (In acres)	Vacant Land Share (%)	No. of Running Units
Patna	2494.45	2050.09	241.98	202.38	8.11	462
Bhagalpur	1577.51	1199.61	104.67	273.23	17.32	177
Darbhanga	411.90	297.46	77.22	37.22	9.04	162
Muzaffarpur	1040.43	491.99	155.58	392.86	37.76	206
Total	5524.29	4039.15	579.45	905.69	16.39	1007

Source : BIADA, GOB

In 4 BIADA regions, there were in all 2387 units established upto September, 2011, of which 1007 were in production, 336 under construction and 651 units are yet to start construction. Of the remaining units, 383 were closed and 10 are sick.

During 2010-11, BIADA purchased 79.46 acres of land which belonged to Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dehri-on-Sone at village Suara. The yearwise description of the number of production units shows that it increased around three times, from 346 in 2006-07 to 1007 units in 2011-12.

Yearwise Description of the Production Units under BIADA



District Industries Centre (DIC)

The District Industries Centres (DIC) are located at the district level to promote industries, particularly medium, small and micro units and assist the local level entrepreneurs in establishing their units. From 2008-09 onwards, REGP (Rural Employment Generation Programme) is being implemented by the central government under the new nomenclature of PMEGP (Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme) and the DICs have been involved in its implementation since then, besides establishment of medium, small and micro enterprises. However, as may be seen from Table 3.16, the achievements in relation to the target, which were more than 100 percent in the initial years of 2006-07 and 2007-08, declined sharply thereafter and the decline was sharper in case of PMEGP. However, in 2010-11 and 2011-12 an upward trend has emerged.

Table 3.16 : Achievement of DIC under Different Programmes

Year	Target	Achievement		Achievement as Percentage of Target
		Number	Amount Loans/ Investments (Rs. lakh)	
Establishment of MSM industries				
2006-07	7000	7104	7279.79	101.49
2007-08	7000	7202	13482.98	102.89
2008-09	8000	6154	11886.06	76.93
2009-10	8000	5091	12864.46	63.64
2010-11	8000	4834	18556.77	60.43
2011-12 (Dec. 2011)	8000	2493	11275.75	31.16
Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) / PMEGP				
2006-07	638	1066	2178.27	167.08
2007-08	718	1184	3020.61	164.90
2008-09	2147	236	299.27	10.99
2009-10	2147	564	891.94	26.27
2010-11	2503	1915	2723.58	76.51
2011-12 (Dec. 2011)	2120	1151	1734.09	54.29

Note : From 2008-09 onwards, REGP has been implemented in a new form by the central govt. as PMEGP

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Further, an analysis of progress of PMEGP in Bihar in 2010-11 and 2011-12 reveals that, against the target, recommendation and sanction, the final disbursement proportion is much less and average employment generation works out to be only 5 persons per project in both the years. For successful implementation and more employment generation, the existing gap between target and disbursement should be narrowed down.

Table 3.17 : Progress of PMEGP in Bihar

Item	2010-11					2011-12 (Upto Dec. 2011)				
	Target	Recomm- ended	Sanctio- ned	Disbursement		Target	Recom- mended	Sanctio- ned	Disbursement	
				No. / Amount	%				No./ Amount	%
Project (No.)	6258	12531	2859	2174	34.74	5298	9971	1963	1251	23.61
Project Amt. (Rs. Lakh)	8760.64	22875.02	5111.09	3621.28	41.34	7417.29	20252.57	4015.05	2022.79	27.27
Employment Generated	-	-	-	11060	-	-	-	-	6178	-
Average Employment Per Project	-	-	-	5.09	-	-	-	-	4.94	-

Source : Udyog Mitra, GOB

3.7 Sickness in Industrial Sector

The industrial sector in Bihar is plagued with sickness which results in blockage of capital, loss of employment opportunities and state revenues. The current industrial down trend has aggravated industrial sickness in Bihar leading to closure of many units. As per an estimate, around 40 percent of the sick units are in rural areas and 60 percent in urban areas. According to the Department of Industries, out of 1.9 lakh micro, small and tiny units, particularly of artisans and weavers, around 1 lakh units were functional and the remaining were either sick or closed, primarily due to non-financing or under-financing by banks. The pace of rehabilitation was very tardy. Out of 126 sick small industrial units, only 3 were recommended for revival by the apex committee. Various steps are being taken by the state government for revival of the sick units. The state government has approved the rehabilitation package circulated by BIFR in the light of reliefs and concessions provisioned in the industrial policy, 2006. The rehabilitation package was approved in favour of 5 enterprises (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18 : Units for which Rehabilitation Package Approved

Sl No.	Name	Location
1	M/s Dumraon Textiles Ltd.	Dumraon, Buxar
2	M/s Kalyanpur Cement Ltd.	Rohtas
3	M/s Asiatic Oxygen and Acetelene Company Ltd.	Barauni
4	M/s RBHM Jute Mill	Katihar
5	M/s Ashok Paper Mill Ltd (2 nd phase rehabilitation)	Samastipur

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

In order to promote industrial development in the state which could contribute to its overall social and economic development, a new Industrial Incentive Policy, 2011 has been adopted by the state

government. Within this policy, to revive the sick industries, a corpus fund is to be created in collaboration with the commercial banks. The corpus fund will be utilised for providing financial assistance in least possible time to sick small and medium units for which rehabilitation package has been approved.

- For rehabilitation of MSME, a state level committee under the chairmanship of Director of Industries has been empowered with statutory power to take decisions in respect of sick units.
- The industries declared sick by the committee would be eligible for reliefs and concession from banks and financial institutions as per the RBI guidelines within a fixed time frame.
- A committee would also be constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary of Department of Industries to explore and determine remedies for revival of potential large scale industries and public sector undertakings which are sick and not referred to BIFR. The recommendation will be placed for final approval before the State Level High Powered Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

3.8 Information Technology

The information technology (IT) industry has grown rapidly in India. In 2009-10, the IT services exports grew by around 5.5 percent in the country. Bihar has also started gaining an identity in the field of information technology. The state government is supporting IT in many ways, particularly through improving IT infrastructure. There is an independent Department of Information Technology to execute e-Governance related activities and for expansion of information technology in the state. Both infrastructure and projects related to IT are being developed by the Department. The status of various projects are presented below :

Bihar State Wide Area Network (BSWAN)

This project was started in 2007-08. The basic infrastructure for this network is being set up with 2 mbps bandwidth being provided by BSNL. There are a total of 533 Points of Presence (PoP) at state, 37 at districts and 495 at block levels. Total project outlay is Rs. 256 crore, with a state share of Rs. 97 crore towards bandwidth cost and site preparation for PoPs and horizontal offices. In 2011-12, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore has been earmarked for BSWAN. During 2011-12, out of 533 PoPs at the state level, 484 have been established till September, 2011. The remaining 49 PoPs will be completed during this financial year only. Out of 49 PoPs, 41 have already been taken up.

Table 3.19 : Progress of PoPs under BSWAN (Bihar State Wide Area Network)

Particulars	SHQ	DHQ	BHQ	Total
Total No. of PoPs as per approval	01	37	495	533
No. of PoPs for which exact room location has been identified.	01	37	495	533
No. of PoPs for which sites are ready for equipment installation.	01	37	495	533
No. of PoPs, which equipment installation is completed	01	37	487	525
No. of PoPs for which have been connected by Bandwidth Service Provider using leased line connectivity.	01	37	480	518
No. of PoPs which have been connected by Bandwidth Service Provider using RF or VSAT connectivity.	0	0	2	2
No. of Operational PoPs.	1	37	446	484

Note : Progress upto Sept.2011

Source : Department of Information Technology, GOB

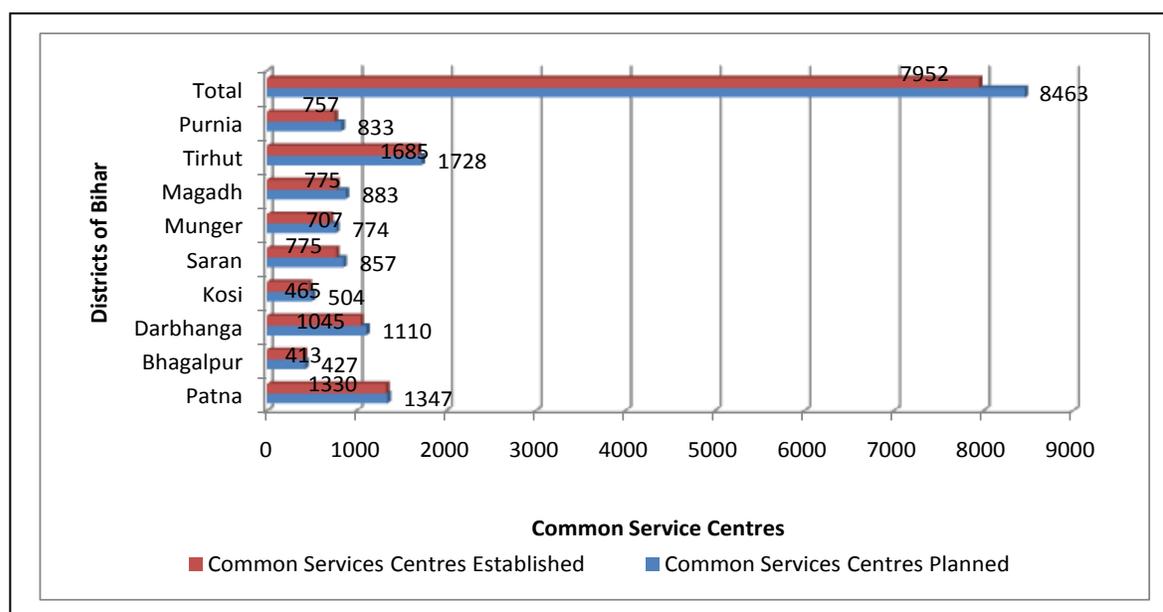
Secretariat LAN

All secretariat offices, including CM residence and residential office, are being connected with a fibre optic Local Area Network (LAN). An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore has been planned for the project in 2010-11. A total of 3300 Data Points have been completed successfully.

Common Service Centre (CSC)

This is also one of the core infrastructure components of the National e-Governance Plans. Under this project, 'Vasudha Kendras' are to be established in the entire state upto the Panchayat level with the help of the central government. The total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 30.51 crore. According to terms and conditions of this project, the share of the state government is 50 percent of the total cost. Out of 8463 Vasudha Kendras planned, 7952 (94 percent) have already been established and rest 511 will be established in 2011-12.

Status of Common Service Centre Project (2011-12, upto September 2011)



e-District

Under this Project, Common Facilitation Centres (CFC) are to be established in the districts of Nalanda, Aurangabad, Madhubani and Gaya. A total of 67 CFCs have already been established and rest of 27 CFC will be established during 2011-12. BSWAN connectivity has been given to 64 CFCs, and at 44 CFCs have been provided with required manpower.

E-Governance (State Plan)

For 2011-12, the outlay for the e-Governance is Rs. 22.00 crore. The Department of Information Technology is executing the plan through Beltron, Integrated Web Development Made Simple (IWDMS), Regional Institute of e-Learning and Information Technology, and DOEACC Society. The physical progress of e-governance schemes is presented in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20 : Progress of e-Governance Schemes

Project	Unit	Target	Achievement
CSC	8463 (CSC)	8463	7952
SWAN	533 (PoP)	533	484
e-District	94 (CFC)	94	64
Sec LAN	3300 (Data Points)	3300 (2400 as per Lol)	3300
e-Procurement	5 Departments	5 Department	558 Tenders
iWDMS	20 Departments	20 Departments	20 Departments

Source : Department of Information & Technology, GOB

Other Projects

- (1) Among other projects, e-Procurement project was initially started as a pilot project in certain departments like Road Construction, Bridge Construction, PHED, Building Construction and the Department of Information Technology and Beltron. During the financial year 2011-12, a total of 558 tenders have been disposed of till September, 2011.
- (2) The State Data Centre (SDC) project is a centrally sponsored initiative which is implemented by the state government. The outlay for the State Data Centre during the financial year 2011-12 is Rs. 18.00 crore.
- (3) During the current financial year, Rs 40.80 lakh have been sanctioned by the state government for Chief Minister Grievances Cell and it will be operative from March, 2016.

- (4) With the help of National Institutes of Smart Government (NISG), Hyderabad, e-Governance Leadership Meet has been organised for Hon'ble Ministers, MLA, MLCs, and other policy makers.
- (5) For other projects of IT department like Knowledge City, IT Park, IT Academy, etc., an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore has been proposed. For Modernization of IT Building, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crore has also been proposed for the financial year 2011-12. For IT Fairs and Conferences and other capacity building measures, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crore has been proposed for 2011-12.

Information & Communication Policy – 2011

The rapid growth in IT sector and its impact has mostly been confined to a handful of IT hubs, located only in a few states of the country. Bihar has been largely bypassed by this growth process. To provide good governance through IT and encourage development of IT in the state by investment in the IT/ITES industries, ICT Policy 2011 has been introduced by the Department of Information Technology of the state government. The state government's vision to develop Bihar are as follows :

- Make endeavour for rapid expansion and growth of knowledge based economy in the state.
- To bridge the digital divide which separates the citizens in urban areas from those in rural areas by creating an adequate IT infrastructure and deliver online services to every citizen in the state.
- To make Bihar the next destination of investments in the IT/ITES/EHM industries and further accelerate the development of the state.
- To make Bihar the frontrunner state in good governance through ICT (Information and communication Technology) enablement.

3.9 Investment Climate

The investment climate of a state is determined by a mix of factors, viz., resources availability, regulatory framework, physical infrastructure and incentives to industries. Bihar's economic performance has been improving for the last 6 years, driven primarily by improved law and order situation, new Industrial Incentive Policy and improved infrastructure. Attempts are also being made for adequate resource availability, particularly through rainbow revolution in agriculture. Since 2006-07, the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), both in central and state sectors, has also increased manifold in Bihar as is revealed by Table 3.21.

Table 3.21 : Estimate of Gross Fixed Capital Formulation in Bihar at Current Prices (Rs. lakh)

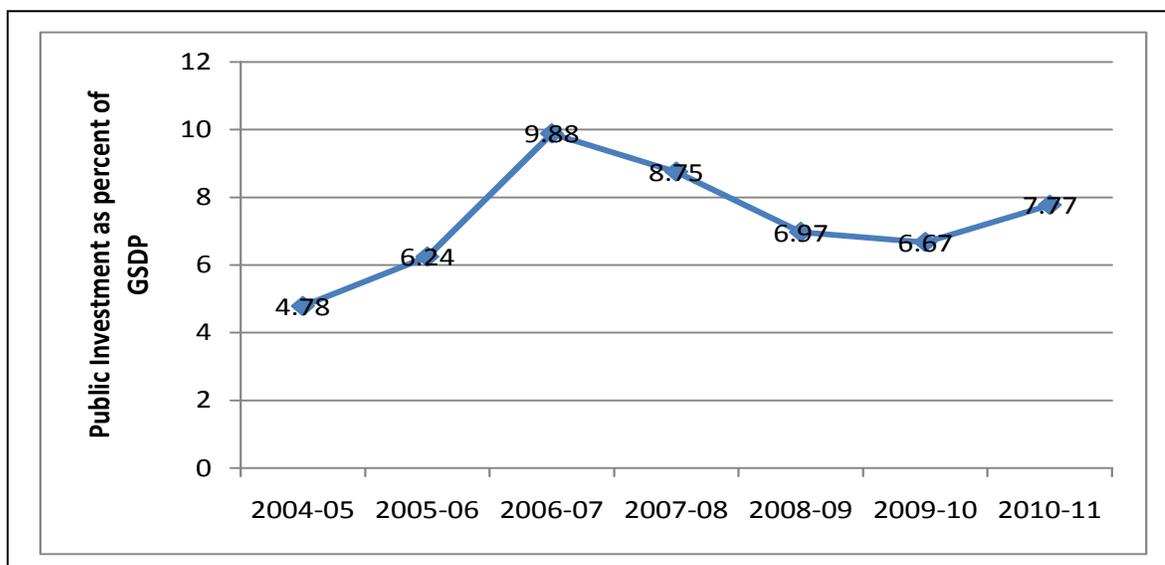
Sector	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2010-11	Percentage change over 2006-07
Railways	93695	95515	97370	101188	8.00
Communication (Public & Private)	67578	84586	107580	181698	168.87
Banking (Public & Private)	21064	20835	20609	20167	-4.26
Central Govt. Administration	43247	46763	50565	59122	36.71
Total Central	225584	247698	276124	362175	60.55
Bihar State	795669	790923	774160	1293475	62.56
Grand Total (Centre+State)	1021253	1038621	1050284	1655650	62.12

Source : Department Of Planning and Development, GOB

As may be seen from the table, Bihar has attracted a sizeable chunk of domestic capital formation which added to the productive capabilities of the state economy. However, as per Annual Survey of Industries 2007-08 and 2008-09, the industries sector in the state could attract only 3.16 and 2.36 percent of the GFCF respectively. The decreased share of Bihar in total GFCF in industries sector in 2008-09 is attributable to the global melt down of the economy during the year. It is observed from the above table that, of all the central sectors, the GFCF in communication sector in Bihar has shown phenomenal increase over 2006-07. However, a decline in the Banking and Insurance sector over the period goes to prove that the commercial banks are yet to play their expected role in the state's development.

The investment pattern in Bihar shows that around 77 percent investment is being accounted for by the power sector. Out of the share of only 11 percent in manufacturing sector, the share of food and beverages was very large. The service sector accounts for around 11 percent of the total investment. With improved investment climate and introduction of new Industrial Policy, 2006 and Industrial Incentive Policy, 2011, Bihar is becoming a favoured destination for the investors. In the last 5 years, besides MSMEs, big companies like Reliance, HPCL, Britannia and Nestle have shown interest in investing in Bihar. As may be seen from the chart below, the rate of public sector investment in Bihar increased from 4.78 percent of the GSDP in 2004-05 to 7.77 percent in 2010-11

Trends in Rate of Investment in Bihar (Percent of GSDP)



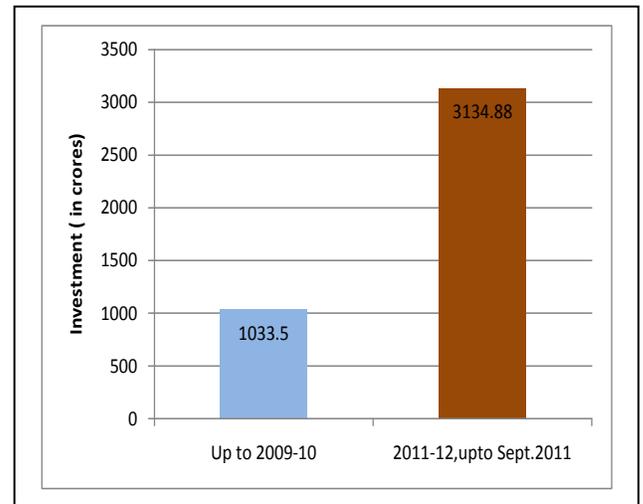
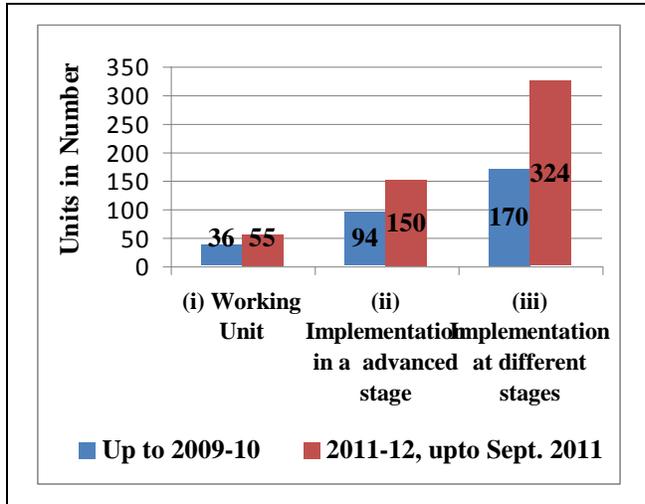
The State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB), since its creation, has approved a total of 603 project proposals with a total investment of more than Rs. 248 thousand crore and employment of 1.85 lakh persons. Of the total proposals approved, 161 were approved in 2010-11 and 142 in 2011-12 (Upto September 2011). The sectorwise spread of proposed units is given in Table 3.24. Of the total units approved, 55 have started operation and the remaining are at different stages of implementation.

Table 3.22 : Proposals Approved by SIPB (Upto September 2011)

Items	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
No. of Proposals approved	173	127	161	142	603
Proposed Investment (Rs. crore)	153036	30663	81824	25198	290721
Proposed Employment	124954	18776	17899	23752	185381
Sector-wise					
(i) New Sugar Mill	23	3	1	3	30
(ii) Expansion of working sugar mills	7	0	1	1	9
(iii) New Ethanol Plant of working sugar Mill	2	0	0	0	2
(iv) Ethanol-cum-sugarcane Juice	5	0	0	5	10
(v) Power Plant	24	10	19	11	64
(vi) Food Processing	26	85	111	79	301
(vii) Steel Processing & Cement	16	9	8	12	45
(viii) Technical Institution	15	10	4	1	30
(ix) Medical College and Hospital	19	0	0	0	19
(x) Others	36	10	17	30	93

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Stages of Implementation



Bihar Industrial Incentive Policy - 2011

In view of the rapid changes in the global industrial scenario, Bihar Industrial Incentive Policy- 2011 has been prepared with an objective to attract domestic and foreign investment as well as revival and expansion of business operations of the existing industrial units by providing the right industrial ambience. In order to promote balanced industrial development and enable industries to contribute towards the social and economic development of the state, the new Policy has been prepared, based on the consultations with the various industry-related organizations and concerned government Departments. The industrial policies of different states have also been considered in formulation of this policy.

Under this proposed policy, there are provisions for granting incentives such as, 100 percent exemption from stamp duty and registration fees during the pre-production phase, capital subsidy for industrial units, inclusion of entry- tax in the re-imbursement of 80 percent of VAT, incentive to existing units for Captive Power Generation / Diesel Generating sets and subsidy on non-conventional sources of energy production, re-imbursement of expenses incurred on project reports and technical know-how fees, Quality Certification, Electricity Duty, etc. The provision is also made for 20 percent capital subsidy to new MSME units on amount spent on plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakh and to large industrial units to a maximum of Rs. 5 crore. Food processing units are already covered under this policy. With the implementation of Industrial Incentive Policy- 2011, it is expected that the industrial development of the state will get a boost and it will result in rapid industrial development with enhanced employment generation. The industries of Bihar would be able to play a positive role in the overall development of all the state.

3.10 Problems and Prospects

Bihar has witnessed complete turnaround during the last 6 years, and the state has moved ahead on the trajectory of development with justice. However, the revival of sick industries is yet to take place. With the creation of SIPB in the state, a total of 42,941 investment proposals have been received since 2007-08. But, there remains a vast gap between the investment proposals received, proposals approved and actual investments made. Though all efforts are made by the state government, yet the slowing of the Indian economy in recent years has affected the growth of the state's enterprises sector. The country's industrial sector has been under stress and the decline in industrial production between June, 2009 and October, 2011 has been around 5 percent. The drop is largely caused by contraction in manufacturing and mining output. The capital goods sector also shrunk, as companies put investment plans on hold because of lack of demand. The central government is also grappling with declining exports and sliding capital flows. Despite the adverse situation prevailing all over, the state government has been keen on promoting investment climate in the state.

However, as revealed by a Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry report, the major road blocks to an immediate leap in Bihar's industrial scenario are related to non-availability of land, relative lack of skilled labour, and poor banking services to small, medium and tiny industries. Besides, modernization of states' existing power plants and development of new power units have been very tardy. The absence of well developed infrastructure including national and state highways, mid-level airports, and lack of air cargo handling facility at existing airports are other hindering factors.

The states economy, over the period, has undergone major structural changes and the average contribution of secondary sector to GSDP increased from 10.5 percent during the triennium 2000-03 to 17.4 percent during triennium 2008-11. The manufacturing sector which is hit by rising interest rates and declining mining output, maintained its contribution to the GSDP (Table 1.3). The rate of urbanisation in Bihar is only 11 percent, as against 40 percent in the states like Gujarat and Maharashtra, which is poised to increase further. The backbone of Bihar's economy is agriculture and, as such, agro-based industry has tremendous potential in the state. The food processing industries, besides preventing the post-harvest losses, will also increase the employment prospects. The state government has received various investment proposals under public-private-partnership (PPP) mode in the field of food processing and has provided 80 acres of land at Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur to establish a food park. The efforts are on to develop north Bihar industrially, where the industrial development is minimal.

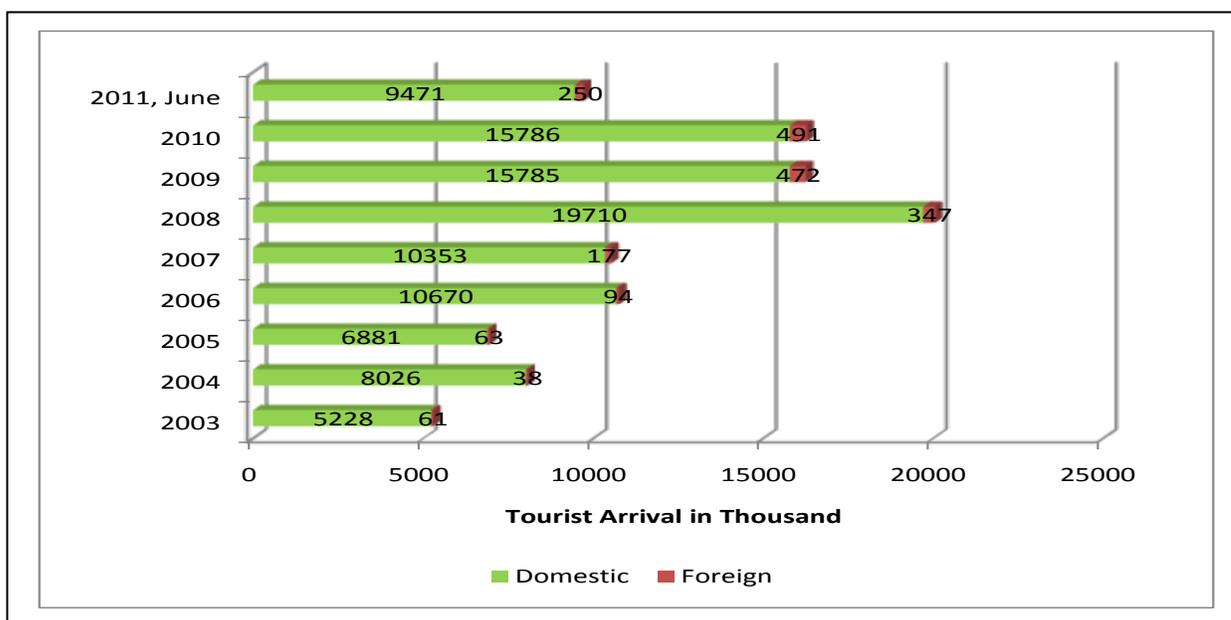
The state government is also stressing the need for agriculture-industry linkage and make them complementary to each other. The Purchase Preference Policy for the MSME is being brought soon for purchase of manufactured goods. In order to make the investments in MSME sector easier, the third party guarantee is now not required. Further, in case of closure of units, at least 80 percent of the loan amount given by banks would be returned under the central government's Credit Guarantee Trust for MSMEs. With the state government's concerted efforts to develop infrastructures like power and roads, the investments climate in the state would improve further capable of attracting the investment for industrialisation of the state.

3.11 Tourism

Bihar is well known for its historical and cultural heritage, ideal traditions and beautiful tourist spots. In keeping with its age old traditions, the people of Bihar wholeheartedly welcome both the national and international tourists. The state, full of tourism potential, has accorded tourism the status of industry. The state government is making an all out effort to develop nationally and internationally important tourists destinations and circuits through various tourism projects. These projects are, by and large, judicious mix of cultural, spiritual, heritage and eco-tourism with a view to provide the tourists a holistic experience of the state. The tourist destinations are also connected by the facilities of road, rail and air routes. For the comforts of tourists, the Department of Tourism provides luxury buses and taxies. The state government has decided to form Tourism Security Force for providing security and friendly services to the tourists. A 48 seater air conditioned floating restaurant on the river Ganga is in regular operation for attracting tourists. Besides, on the pattern of Haridwar and Varanasi, the Ganga 'Aarati' has been started on its bank in Patna. In 'diara' area closed to the Ganga river, a food hub, swings for children and water games have been started for the tourists attraction. At a natural spot at Ghora Katora in Rajgir, the facilities like boating, cycling, etc. have been provided. For a new ropeway at Rajgir, a sum of Rs. 10.84 crore has been approved.

The state government has established the Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation with the prime objective of developing hotels, transports, railways, swimming pools, health tourism, etc. and run them on commercial basis for the benefit of tourists. The tourists flow since 2003 given in chart below shows an impressive increase in the number of tourists. The destinationwise flow of foreign and domestic tourists is given in Table A 3.5 (Appendix).

Yearwise Tourist Arrival (in thousands)



As may be seen, the domestic and foreign tourists arrival registered significant growth in 2010 and first six months of 2011. This compares favourably with growth at all India level.

The Department of Tourism continues promotional efforts in domestic markets with emphasis on social awareness through sensitising the masses and stakeholders towards the importance of tourism in the state. As may be seen from the table below, the department's budget and expenditure increased four fold from around Rs. 7.43 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 29.78 crore in 2010-11.

Table 3.23 : Details of Budget and Expenditure of Tourism Department from 2005-06 to 2011-12 (upto Sept. 2011)

Sl. No.	Year	Approved Budget (Rs. lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	Utilisation Percentage
1	2005-06	743.00	737.59	99.27
1	2006- 07	1830.00	1823.34	99.64
2	2007- 08	2679.42	2673.54	99.78
3	2008- 09	2513.02	2512.78	99.99
4	2009- 10	2978.00	2978.00	100.00
5	2010- 11(Revised)	2975.18	2954.81	99.31
6	2011-12 (Sept. 2011)	3043.89	1094.84	35.97

Source : Department of Tourism, GOB

APPENDIX

Table A 3.1 : Value of Output & Net Value Added of Selected Agro & Non Agro-based Industries (Bihar and India) (2008-09)

(Rs. crore)

NIC 2008	Industrial Group	Value of Output			Net Value Added		
		India	Bihar	Bihar's Percentage Share	India	Bihar	Bihar's Percentage Share
Agro Based							
10+11+12	Food Products/Beverages/ Tobacco Products	425560	2913	0.68	49875	1125	2.26
13+14	Textiles/Wearing Apparael	225457	51	0.02	30722	17	0.05
15	Leather & Leather Products	24581	61	0.25	3410	8	0.23
16+31	Wood & Wood Products / Furniture	14587	55	0.38	1844	12	0.66
17+18+58	Paper & Paper Products/ printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media/Publishing Activities	65436	209	0.32	11555	47	0.41
	Sub Total	755621	3289	0.44	97406	1208	1.24
Non- Agro Based							
19	Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	480899	22843	4.75	70207	116	0.17
20	Chemicals and Chemical products	289397	49	0.02	45921	1	0.00
21	Basic Pharmaceutical Products	102000	34	0.03	31801	1	0.00
22	Rubber and Plastic Products	99360	265	0.27	17659	19	0.11
23	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	121403	593	0.49	36202	13	0.04
24+25	Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Equipment	585667	1411	0.24	89627	9	0.01
27+28+33	Electrical Equipment/Machinery and Equipment NEC/Repair and Installation of machinery equipment	309577	128	0.04	64959	1	0.00
29+30	Motor vehicle, Trailor, Semi- Trailor/ Other Transport Equipment	241983	17	0.01	34024	0	0.00
32	Other Manufacturing	69511	9	0.01	5291	0	0.00
	Others	117868	902	0.77	17213	37	0.22
	Sub-Total	2417663	26250	1.09	412904	198	0.05
	Grand Total	3173284	29540	0.93	510310	318	0.06

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2008-09

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

Industrial Group	No. of factories	Factories in operation	Total output (Rs crores)	Net Value added (Rs crores)	Percentage share		
					Factories in operation	Total output	Net Value added
Agro based							
Food Products/Beverages/Tobacco Products	235	190	2,913.06	1,124.91	12.27	9.86	35.33
Textiles/Wearing Apparael	21	16	51.20	16.55	1.03	0.17	0.52
Leather & Leather Products	6	6	61.10	7.81	0.39	0.21	0.25
Wood & Wood Products /Furniture	125	115	55.28	12.09	7.42	0.19	0.38
Paper & Paper Products/printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media/Publishing Activities	50	50	208.71	47.13	3.23	0.71	1.48
Non-agro based							
Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	49	45	22,843.16	1,164.54	2.91	77.33	36.58
Chemicals and Chemical products	32	22	48.59	7.93	1.42	0.16	0.25
Basic Pharmaceutical Products	19	19	33.85	7.68	1.23	0.11	0.24
Rubber and Plastic Products	18	18	264.90	190.23	1.16	0.90	5.98
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	917	778	592.77	131.48	50.23	2.01	4.13
Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Equipment	101	97	1,410.75	85.01	6.26	4.78	2.67
Electrical Equipment/Machinery and Equipment NEC/Repair and Installation of machinery equipment	42	38	128.05	10.71	2.45	0.43	0.34
Motor vehicle, Trailor, Semi-Trailor/ Other Transport Equipment	10	10	17.07	1.61	0.65	0.06	0.05
Other Manufacturing	5	4	9.25	1.90	0.26	0.03	0.06
Others	147	141	901.93	374.18	9.10	3.05	11.75
Total	1777	1549	29,539.67	3,183.76	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2008-09

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

Category	Divisions										Total	Investment/ Employment per unit
	Items	Patna	Munger	Bhagalpur	Purnea	Magadh	Darbhanga	Koshi	Tirhut	Saran		
Total (No.)	Micro	23.86	12.34	5.31	11.68	13.48	8.91	1.06	17.08	6.29	1224.00	
	Small	95.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00	21.00	
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total (%)	25.06	12.13	5.22	11.49	13.25	8.76	1.04	16.87	6.18	1245.00	
	Investment (in Rs. lakhs)	45.53	5.46	2.58	4.04	20.96	4.09	0.77	12.02	4.55	4575.00	3.67
	Employment	31.94	8.67	8.15	11.08	12.65	5.77	1.04	14.71	6.00	4800.00	3.86
General (%)	Micro	25.24	10.87	5.39	9.26	13.89	9.26	1.13	18.62	6.33	1058.00	
	Small	95.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00	21.00	
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	26.60	10.66	5.28	9.08	13.62	9.08	1.11	18.35	6.21	1079.00	
	Investment (in Rs. lakhs)	46.66	5.37	2.55	3.70	20.43	3.97	0.62	12.17	4.53	4404.90	4.08
	Employment	33.91	8.40	8.28	8.63	12.34	5.75	1.04	15.61	6.03	4311.00	4.00
SC/ST (%)	Micro	18.92	35.14	2.70	0.00	8.11	2.70	0.00	13.51	18.92	37.00	
	Small	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	18.92	35.14	2.70	0.00	8.11	2.70	0.00	13.51	18.92	37.00	
	Investment (in Rs. lakhs)	22.06	12.51	2.39	0.00	25.50	8.12	0.00	13.66	15.76	10.47	0.28
	Employment	27.16	20.99	3.70	0.00	13.58	2.47	0.00	7.41	24.69	81.00	2.19
Minority (%)	Micro	13.95	17.83	5.43	34.88	11.63	7.75	0.78	5.43	2.33	129.00	
	Small	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	13.95	17.83	5.43	34.88	11.63	7.75	0.78	5.43	2.33	129.00	
	Investment (in Rs. lakhs)	15.67	7.56	3.47	14.04	35.24	7.26	5.00	7.75	4.00	160.01	1.24
	Employment	12.01	9.07	7.60	39.22	15.69	6.62	1.23	6.62	1.96	408.00	3.16

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Table A 3.4 : Major Schemes of Handloom Sector (Physical & Financial Achievement in 2010-11

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objective of the Plan	Physical		Financial (in Rs. lakh)	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Establishment Scheme-Scholarships to 6 Weaver Training Centres	A plan to provide Rs.300 per month as scholarship to the trainees	144	124	5.18	4.02
2	Payment of rent to the Apparael Training and Designing Centre	To provide jobs by training people in various trends	-	-	14.22	14.22
3	Powerloom Service Centre	To provide Rs.300 as scholarship to the powerloom trainees after the training is over	120	53	0.72	0.27
4	State Sponsored Scheme- Power Tarriff Subsidy	Provision of Subsidy at the rate of Rs.1.50 per unit to the powerloom weavers	500	450	30.00	30.91
5	Plan for Jute Park	All round development of Jute Sector	1	-	16.73	16.73
6	Plan for inclusive growth of the handloom	Cluster Development Plan for 300-500 weavers	9 cluster (2nd Phase)	9	200.59	Amount for work implementation has been provided to IL& FS
7	Mobility of D.D.O Textiles	Implementation, inspection and technical assistance of Centrally Sponsored/State Sponsored Schemes to the weavers	4	4	2.00	10.46
8	Construction of Adarsh Bunkar Bhawan at Nepura, Nalanda	Construction of Adarsh Bunkar Bhawan at Nepura village of the Nalanda district	1	-	35.00	Amount has been made available to executive engineer of Building Construction Department

Source : Handloom; Department of Industry, GOB

Table A 3.5 : Domestic and Foreign Tourist Flow to Bihar

Place	Tourist	Number of Tourist ('000)								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011, June
Patna	Domestic	644	1653	1488	2009	719	4306	3576	4162	7204
	Foreign	5	4	2	4	4	4	65	21	3
Gaya	Domestic	526	2164	1126	1137	1359	4117	5018	4872	846
	Foreign	3	6	4	3	2	90	98	224	90
Bodh Gaya	Domestic	128	153	297	465	480	7453	848	832	385
	Foreign	26	17	37	53	120	144	138	96	64
Rajgir	Domestic	384	564	323	348	891	777	1065	1971	561
	Foreign	9	4	6	11	33	86	107	130	72
Raxual	Domestic	144	136	135	142	72	91	82	15	11
	Foreign	3	3	2	3	7	5	6	3	2
Munger	Domestic	44	54	46	52	41	38	65	65	53
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	Domestic	64	308	234	261	226	121	47	81	37
	Foreign	11	4	9	12	10	17	8	16	19
Muzaffarpur	Domestic	72	290	68	66	241	295	217	269	10
	Foreign	4	0	4	9	1	0	0	0	0
Sonepur Fair	Domestic	1296	1181	2008	4001	4020	216	2786	2786	0
	Foreign	0	0	1	1	1	0	50	0	0
Shrawani Mela Sultanganj (Bhagalpur)	Domestic	2505	1523	1156	2126	2198	1114	1510	260	0
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	Domestic	—	—	0	65	88	1115	545	454	354
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	Domestic	—	—	0	0	19	67	26	19	10
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
All Places	Domestic	5228	8026	6881	10670	10353	19710	15785	15786	9471
	Foreign	61	38	63	94	177	347	472	491	250
Total		5289	8064	6944	10765	10530	20057	16257	16277	9721

Source : Department of Tourism, GOB

CHAPTER IV

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

A robust and efficient infrastructure network is a sine qua non for a vigorous and inclusive growth of any economy. The economy is able to attain high levels of efficiency and is able to compete in the global market only if there is an adequate infrastructural support. The state government has taken various steps in the recent past to accelerate the pace of development and reduce the deficit in infrastructure sector. Though the investment in infrastructure in Bihar has been increasing over the years, targets are yet to be achieved in various sectors, particularly the power sector. The contribution of private players in investment in infrastructure during the first two years of Eleventh Plan was 34.32 percent (2007-08) and 33.74 percent (2008-09) at the national level. However, the state of Bihar received a negligible share of the above. As regards the investment by the government, Department of Programme Implementation of the central government observes that delays have been creeping up in the projects for roads, power, railways, telecom, petroleum, coal and steel. This has also affected the infrastructure development in the state.

4.1 Roads

The development of roads is a basic component of the infrastructural development in a state. The industrialisation and marketing of agricultural produce cannot be imagined without developed roads. The roads play a major role in bringing the state on a development trajectory. The state government during the last 6 years took up the development of all kinds of roads on a priority basis. As a result, the year 2010-11 witnessed a sharp increase in road length over the previous year, both in terms of per lakh population and per 100 sq.km. However, as may be seen from the Table 4.1, the road length per lakh population and per 100 sq.km. in Bihar worked out to less than all-India figures, which goes to establish that the availability of roads in Bihar is much less compared to the national average.

Table 4.1 : Average Length of Road in Bihar and India (2010-11)

Year	Road Length Per lakh population (Kms.)		Road Length Per 100 sq. (Kms.)	
	Bihar	India	Bihar	India
2010-11	126.13	322.77	111.17	129

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

In Bihar, the total road length was 94009.42 kms in October 2010 which increased by 20 percent in a year to 112,733.58 kms. Of the total road length of 1.13 lakh kms. constructed upto September, 2011, the length of National Highways (NH) did not witness any change and constituted only a little over 3 percent of its share. Though the length under State Highways (SH) has increased by 22 percent from 3989 kms in 2009-10 to 4857 kms. in 2011-12, the Major District Roads (MDR) registered a decline in its length by around 5 percent. This is on account of conversion of some lengths of MDRs into SHs. As may be observed from Table 4.2, though Other District Roads and Rural Roads have added lengths during the one year period significantly, yet majority of such roads remained unpaved. These unpaved roads become inaccessible during rains and generally fail to serve as all weather roads.

Table 4.2 : Length of Road in Bihar (As on September, 2011)

Category	Road Length (km)			
	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Percentage share
National Highway (NH)	3734.38	0.00	3734.38	3.31
State Highway (SH)	4857.00	0.00	4857.00	4.31
Major District Roads (MDR)	8505.20	0.00	8505.20	7.54
Other District Roads (ODR)	9396.00	6112.00	15508.00	13.76
Rural Roads(RR)	14171.00	65958.00	80129.00	71.08
Total	40663.58	72070.00	112733.58	100.00

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

The National Highways, State Highways and MDRs are unevenly spread among the districts which goes to establish the regional imbalance in terms of road length Table A 4.1 (Appendix).

National Highways

The categorywise analysis of the National Highways reveals that only around 60 percent of its total length consisted of double lane road, with a width of 7 or more metres. Of the remaining roads, 39 percent were either single lane of 3.75 metres width or intermediate lane with 5.50 metres width. The status of National Highways in Bihar during 2011-12 is presented in the Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 : Status of National Highways in Bihar (As on September, 2011)

Category of NH	Length (km)	Percentage share
Single Lane (3.75 m. width)	633.22	16.96
Intermediate Lane (5.50 m. width)	832.18	22.28
Double Lane (7.00 m. width)	1477.11	39.55
More than 7.00 m. width	767.37	20.55
Missing Link	24.50	0.66
Total	3734.38	100.00

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

It is worth mentioning that the spread of National Highways is not even in the state. There are 3 districts (Jamui, Banka and Kishanganj) which do not have any National Highway at all, and 5 districts reported less than 50 kms. each of National Highway. For accelerating work to bring the NH network upto a minimum of 2 lane standard by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and also for removing the existing deficiencies, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has proposed to obtain a World Bank loan so that the work could be completed by 2014.

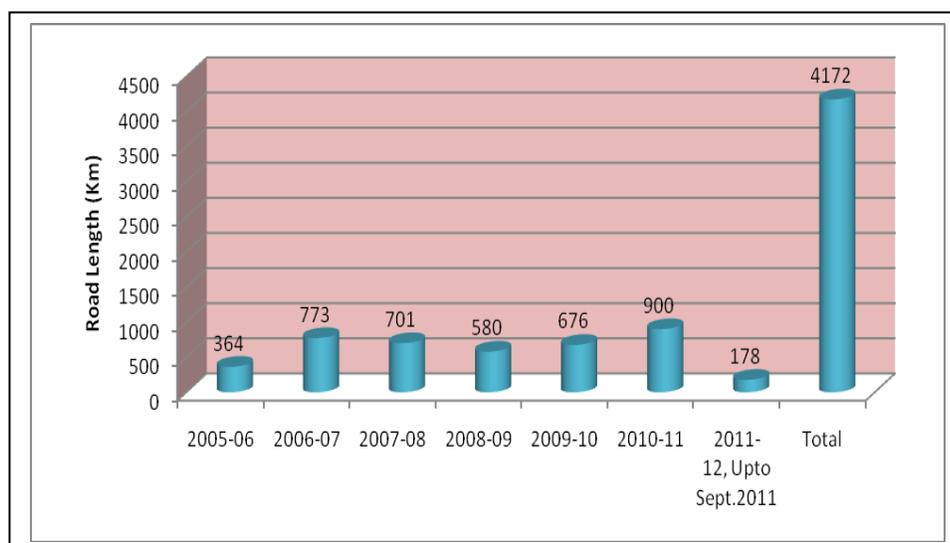
Under Phase III of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP), 1015 kms. of corridors are proposed to be covered, of which 255 kms long corridors are for Purnea-Bakhtiarpur (NH31) section and 125 kms. corridors are for Patna-Gaya section. The details are given in Table 4.4. Upto September, 2011, the state government has completed the upgradation and resurfacing of 4172 kms. of roads.

Table 4.4 : Proposed Corridors under NHDP (Phase III)

Corridors	Length (Km)
Purnea-Khagaria-Begusarai-Barh-Bakhtiarpur (NH-31)	255
Bakhtiarpur-Fathua-Patna-Arrah (NH-30)	101
Arrah-Buxar (NH-84)	74
Patna-Hazipur-Chapra (NH-19)	80
Chapra-Gopalganj (NH-85)	92
Hazipur-Muzaffarpur (NH-77)	48
Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonbarsa (NH-77)	90
Piprakothe-Motihari-Raxaul (NH-28A)	67
Mokamah-Munger (NH-80)	70
Forbesganj-Jogbani (NH-57A)	13
Patna-Jehanabad-Gaya-Bodh-Gaya (Under JICA)	125
Total	1015

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

Improvement of Road by State Government



State Highways

The State Highways consist of around 38 percent of single lane roads (3.75 metres width) and 15 percent of intermediate lane roads (5.50 metres width). The double lane roads constituted around 47 percent of the total SH and four lane roads remained almost negligible.

Table 4.5 : Lanewise Status of State Highways (As on September, 2011)

Lane Type	Width (in m)	Total Length (km)	% of total
Single Lane	3.75	1825.08	37.58
Intermediate Lane	5.50	724.48	14.92
Double Lane	7.00	2263.46	46.60
Four Lane	14.00	43.98	0.91
Total		4857.00	100.00

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

The State Highways and Major District Roads are constructed and maintained by the Department of Road Construction and Other District Roads and Rural Roads by the Rural Works Department. However, the National Highways come under the purview of the Government of India and, for its construction and maintenance, on approval of the central government, the executing agency is the Road Construction Department of the state government. It may be mentioned here that the central government did not approve the projects under NH as per the requirements and, as such, the state government had to approve a total amount of Rs. 969.75 crore during 2006-07 to 2010-11 for upgradation of 2037.31 kms. length of National Highways in the state.

State Highways Development Programme (SHDP)

The state government has initiated an ambitious programme to develop the total length of State Highways to double lane width under SHDP, using the funds under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY). Accordingly, the upgradation work on 2035 kms. of state highways is being taken up under RSVY, through a tripartite agreement signed in 2005 with the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and M/S IRCON International. The CPWD will construct 1705 kms and IRCON will construct 330 kms. of such roads. Out of 34 districts in which the work is going on, the work in 4 districts (Vaishali, Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani) is being taken up by IRCON and in the remaining 30 districts by the CPWD. However, the work in Bettiah is interrupted on account of the existence of wild life sanctuary in the district. The CPWD has completed the work on 1627.94 kms. and IRCON on 295 kms of State Highways Table A 4.2 (Appendix).

The projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode have also been started in the state and the IL&FS and IDFC have been appointed consultants for the execution of important projects for roads and bridges in the state. Presently, the work is under execution on the following projects — (i) Bridge on river Ganga between Bakhtiarpur and Tajpur (Samastipur), (ii) Ara – Mohania NH-30 (4 laning of 118 kms), (iii) Digha – Didarganj Road in Patna along the Ganga, (iv) Rajauli – Nawada – Bakhtiarpur (NH-31) (4 laning of 107 kms) and (v) Rehabilitation of Mahatma Gandhi Setu on Patna – Hajipur Road.

For the first time, the construction of an approach road measuring 5.575 kms over the Ganga connecting NH-31 at Bakhtiarpur to NH-28 at Tajpur is to be taken up at a total cost of Rs. 1602.74 crore. The administrative approval has already been accorded for this. A private partner for the project has been selected and the agreement has been signed. The work has started in 2011. Again, the bids from private partner have been received for four laning of NH-30, measuring 117 kms between Mohania and Ara at a total cost of Rs. 917 crore. Besides, there is a proposal to construct the Ganga Drive Way with four laning of NH-31 from Barhi to Bakhtiarpur under the PPP mode and the necessary formalities are under process.

The state government has declared 1880 kms. of roads as State Highways and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide loans for their upgradation to 2 lanes, under Bihar State Highways Project (BSHP). The work under Phase I of BSHP on 820 kms. was started in 2008 and is targeted to be completed in 2011-12. Of the total cost of this project, 90 percent is to be met through the loan from ADB and the remaining 10 percent is to be borne by the state government. Further, under Phase II of BSHP, the upgradation of 354 kms of road is to be taken up at a total cost of Rs. 1653.47 crore, of which 70 percent is to be given by ADB as loan, and the remaining 30 percent will be borne by the state government. The agreement for this was entered into in 2010. The DPR for Phase III projects is ready and the ADB has agreed in principle to give loan assistance for this phase also.

Major District Roads (MDR)

The width of majority of MDRs is 3.05 metres to 3.50 metres, which is insufficient for the present traffic intensity. The state government is making endeavours to upgrade the total MDRs to 2-lane standard of 5.50 metres. The work on this is being taken up according to the availability of funds; presently, the surface renewal work is being done on the roads, for their upgradation to 2 lane roads later. The financing of this work is done through a number of sources — state plan funds,

RIDF fund of NABARD, Central Road Fund, Naxal Affected Area Scheme, Border Area Development Programme, roads of economic importance, Inter-State Road Connectivity Scheme and 12th Finance Commission Grants. Approval was granted for the upgradation of 8629.32 kms. of roads, of which the work was completed on 6383 kms. by February, 2011 and the work is in progress on the remaining length of roads. A total of 1500 kms. of roads are targeted to be completed in 2011-12. Besides, during 2011-12, for development of roads and bridges in Scheduled Castes dominated areas, a budget provision of Rs. 184.51 crore has been made for construction 200 kms of roads. Of this, 60 percent of works are to be completed in 2011-12 and remaining 40 percent in 2012-13.

Six districts of the state are declared as Naxal affected. The central government has accorded approval for upgradation of 606.88 kms of state owned roads in Naxal-affected areas, at a cost of Rs. 497.94 crore in 2010-11. For the second phase, a proposal for construction of another 1439.83 kms. of roads at a total cost of Rs. 1972.55 crore is with the central government.

The upgradation of selected Major District Roads by the Road Construction Department is under progress with loans from NABARD. For this, upgradation of 26 roads with 534 kms. length in the 5 districts of Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani has been approved under RIDF at a total cost of Rs. 343.23 crore. The share of NABARD loan for these projects is 76 percent and that of state government is 24 percent. Till date, roads measuring 203.67 kms. at a cost of Rs. 61.85 crore have been completed.

Under the Border Area Development Programme, 100 percent assistance is given by the central government. On Nepal border, 2 roads measuring 27 kms. have been completed at a cost of Rs. 19.92 crore in East Champaran district, and 3 roads measuring 47 kms. are under progress in Araria district. No amount has been received from the central government under this programme in 2011-12. Along Indo-Nepal Border in Bihar, approval has been accorded for upgradation and construction of 560 kms. of roads by the central government in the districts of East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria and Kishanganj. The DPR for this project is under preparation.

For schemes of international importance, again 100 percent central government assistance is granted. Under this scheme, the widening and strengthening of 8 kms. of Bhore-Pagra road in Gopalganj district has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4.91 crore. The construction of RCC bridge

in Kaimur district at a cost of Rs. 12.42 crore is under progress and likely to be completed in 2011-12. For 2011-12, a budget provision of Rs. 1 crore was proposed for this scheme.

Under the scheme of economic importance, 50 percent of the total cost is given by the central government, the remaining 50 percent being borne by the state government. There are 2 roads, 1 in Chhapra and another in Kaimur, which are included in this scheme and work is under progress with an approved amount of Rs. 13.18 crore and Rs. 12.42 crore respectively. For 2011-12, there is a budget provision of Rs. 3 crore under this head.

With a complete turnaround in road construction sector, a new system is emerging in Bihar under which the private investment is increasing in this sector. With the outsourcing of government projects, various possibilities are emerging which necessitated establishment of Bihar State Road Development Corporation in 2009, which takes quick decisions in keeping with the needed progress of the state. This corporation is ISO 9001/2008 certified company. This will undertake the construction and upgradation work of roads, bridges, tunnels and other basic infrastructure in accordance with the policy of the state government.

Under the Buddhist Circuit Upgradation Programme through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), there is a proposal to procure loan assistance for 4-laning of 95 kms of NH-82 from Gaya to Biharsharif. The JICA has agreed to this proposal in principle and its Fact Finding Mission has studied the project. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the central government has declared the Bihar State Road Development Corporation as its implementing agency. The loan agreement for the project was to be completed in September, 2011. The total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 1210 crore. The project is owned by the central government and, therefore, the responsibility of receiving the loan amount and its repayment is that of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the central government.

Rural Roads

The construction of improved all weather roads in villages is essential for the development of basic infrastructure in rural areas. Being the arteries, these road connect the villages with towns and cities and make the overall road network an inclusive one. The Rural Works Department (RWD) is engaged in providing connectivity to the villages through construction of new roads and strengthening and maintenance of existing ones. The rural roads are constructed by RWD under various schemes like Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Apki Sarkar Apke Dwar, Minimum

Needs Programme, RIDF (NABARD), Border Area Development Programme and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. During 2006-07 to 2009-10, a total of 13705.18 kms. of rural roads have been constructed under these heads by the RWD. The details are given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 : Schemewise Roads Constructed during 2006-10 by Rural Works Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Road Construction (km)	Bridge Construction	Expenditure (Rs. Crore)
1	Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	2351.46		1049.79
2	Aapki Sarkar Aapke Dwar Yojana	327.88		144.23
3	Minimum Needs Programme	2476.30	22	878.14
4	R.I.D.F (NABARD Scheme)	1088.66	10	480.16
5	Border Area Development Programme	48.07		16.35
6	Pradhan Matri Gram sadak Yojana	7412.81		3997.07
	Total	13705.18	32	6565.74

Source : Rural Works Department, GOB

From November 2010 to October 2011, under the Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, 722.25 kms. of rural roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 366.90 crore. Similarly, under NABARD scheme, 246.6 kms. of rural roads and 3 bridges were constructed at a cost of Rs. 130.94 crore, and under Apki Sarkar Apke Dwar programme, another 79.05 kms of rural roads were completed at a cost of Rs. 22.51 crore during the same period. During 2010-11, the RWD constructed an average of 17.88 kms. length of roads per day; thus, a total of 4632 kms. roads at a cost of Rs. 2529.91 crore could be completed during November, 2010 to October, 2011. During 2011-12, the construction work on 36554 kms of roads is under progress under different schemes.

Central Road Fund

The central government collects Rs. 1.50 per litre as tax on petrol and high speed diesel. Of the amount thus collected, 50 percent is earmarked for rural roads and 50 percent for highways in states. Of the amount meant for the states, 57.5 percent share is for National Highways, 12.5 percent for rail overbridges and 30 percent for the development works on state highways. Of the total fund created, 90 percent is for the Central Road Fund and 10 percent for the road connectivity of international and economic importance. Under the Central Road Fund, approval in respect of 64 projects in the state has been received from the central government, of which 53 have been completed and 11 are under progress.

There are 5 central agencies, viz., NBCC, NHPC, NPCC, CPWD and IRCON which are involved in road construction in the state. These agencies have completed the construction works on 939 roads measuring 6402 kms, at a total cost of Rs. 2995.52 crore upto February, 2010. The works on 1450 roads involving a length of 7200 kms are in progress. Earlier, the central government had released less amount in proportion to the length of roads approved for construction and, therefore, majority of road works could not be completed, leaving some missing links. For completing the remaining works, the Ministry of Rural Development has approved construction of missing links. Upto February, 2010, the works on 45 roads involving a length of 157 kms. were completed at a total cost of Rs. 166.31 crore. The work on 202 roads measuring 757.76 kms is in progress.

Under Bharat Nirman Yojana, another central government scheme, all the unconnected villages with a population of more than 1000 are to be connected with all weather roads. For this, the Ministry of Rural Development has approved an amount of Rs. 7406.97 crore for construction of 4410 roads of 15,107 kms. length. The Rural Works Department of the state government has the responsibility of this construction works.

4.2 Bridges Sector

The construction of major and small bridges have been taken up on a large scale in Bihar during the last 5 years. Under State Plan, 36 major bridges were constructed in 2008-09 and 24 in 2009-10. In 2010-11, the work on 16 major bridges has been completed and another 16 major bridges are targeted to be completed in 2011-12. Besides, the construction works on 11 major bridges on rivers like Sone, Gandak, Kosi, Bagmati, Budhi Gandak and Arai are under progress. Under the Mukhya Mantri Setu Nirman Yojana, 910 schemes were completed during November, 2010 to October 2011.

There is an outlay of Rs. 326.79 crore for the bridges sector in 2010-11, in which Rs. 50.84 crore forms core central assistance and Rs. 42.00 crore forms additional central assistance. Upto February, 2011, a sum of Rs. 284.08 crore could be spent. During 2011-12, there is a provision of Rs. 442.37 crore for the bridges sector, of which Rs. 284.05 crore is under state plan, Rs. 60.32 crore under central assistance, Rs. 48.00 crore under additional central assistance and Rs. 50 crore under Bihar Trade Development Fund. Under non-plan, a provision of Rs. 558.76 crore has been made for 2010-11 and the renewal of 150.60 kms. of roads could be completed by February, 2011. The general maintenance of 1320 kms. and IRQP (Improvement Riding Quality Programme) work

on 208.25 kms. length of roads were also carried out with non-plan funds. A total of 49 bridges were reconstructed or repaired upto this period. A total expenditure of Rs. 133.34 crore, upto February, 2011 has been reported. For 2011-12, under non-plan, a budget provision of Rs. 350 crore has been made for maintenance and upkeep of bridges and culverts in a total road length of 1500 kms.

The RIDF under NABARD releases money for creation of rural infrastructure, including bridges. The RIDF-XIV approved Rs. 71 crore for construction of 3 high class RCC bridges in the districts of Gopalganj, West Champaran and Darbhanga. Similarly, under RIDF-XV, 26 projects in different districts have been approved at a total cost of Rs. 711.85 crore. These projects are at different stages of completion and are likely to be complete in a year or so. Again, 62 projects are proposed under RIDF-XVI for different districts, of which only 1 is under progress, 15 under the process of administrative approval and the remaining 46 are awaiting approval.

A railway road-cum-bridge (Digha-Sonepur) on river Ganga near Patna is under construction at a total approved cost of Rs. 1389 crore. Of the total amount, Rs. 554 crore is the share of state government which has been released from the BRGF fund. However, the revised estimated cost for the bridge has increased to Rs. 2900.95 crore, with state's share now becoming Rs. 1246.28 crore. The works on foundation and sub-structure has been fully completed, the work on guide bund is nearly completed, but the work on super structure has just started. The work on approach roads to the rail-road bridge is yet to start.

Under the tripartite agreement made in 2005, the construction of railway overbridges at 22 railway crossings on the roads in the state is progressing on cost sharing basis. The work on 14 of such overbridges is being undertaken by IRCON International, at an estimated cost of Rs. 497.50 crore; 4 of these overbridges have already been completed and the work on remaining 10 are under progress. The Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation has been assigned 8 projects, of which 4 are complete. Besides, 8 overbridges on Major District Roads are being constructed by IRCON International and the approach roads to these overbridges are being built by the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation. The total estimated cost on these 8 projects is Rs. 241.82 crore.

Over and above the approved overbridges as mentioned above, construction of overbridges on 12 railway crossing is under the process of approval. In 2010-11, actions were initiated for approval of Rs. 544 crore (Rs. 272 crore railways share + Rs. 272 crore state share), besides Rs. 195 crore

by the state government for land acquisition, and the final approval may be obtained soon. The work was proposed to be taken up in 2011-12. Besides, the proposals for construction of another 22 overbridges at level crossings have been submitted to the Ministry of Railways for its approval.

Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation

The Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation has completed 36 year of its existence. Though it remained almost dormant for a major period, it exhibited exemplary determination during the last 6 years and brought many secluded areas into the main stream of state's development through constructing bridges. It has started earning profits and paying dividends to the state government. It earned various accolades through its appreciable quality works and, during 2010-11, it could complete as many as 312 projects with a turnover of Rs. 1200 crore. Besides its normal works, it is also discharging the Corporate Social Responsibility.

The success of the Corporation could be possible as a result of excellent financial management. The major changes effected in the working of the Corporation have been (i) computerised ERP accounting system, (ii) management of human resources, and (iii) uptodate account keeping. The major achievements of the Corporation are summarised in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 : Major Achievement of Corporation

Items	2005-06	2010-11 Estimates
1. Turnover (Rs. crore)	57.38	1200.00
2. Profit after Tax (Rs. crore)	5.34	50.00
3. Net Asset Value (Rs. crore)	(-) 7.67	170.00
4. Dividends (Rs. lakh)	35.00 @ 10% in 2008-09	52.50 (@ 15%)

Source : Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation, GOB

From its profits, the Corporation had donated a sum of Rs. 5.00 crore to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. In 2008-09 and 2009-10, it had donated Rs. 20 crore each year. However, in 2010-11, it could donate only Rs. 10 crore. This goes to prove its solvency, which it could attain with determination and dedicated team work. The Corporation further discharged its corporate social responsibility through construction of a steel pile bridge within two months on Kosi river at Dumari Ghat in Saharsa district at a cost of Rs. 15 crore. It has also provided stretchers and wheel chairs at a cost of Rs. 2.80 lakh to the Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna and adopted 10 homeless girl students.

Table 4.8 : Number of Completed Bridges

Year	No. of Bridge	Expenditure (Rs. In crore)
2007-08	60	45.34
2008-09	157	183.78
2009-10	235	684.13
2010-11	195	797.70
2011-12, upto May, 2011	154	407.80
Total	801	2118.75

Source : Bihar State Bridge Corporation Limited, GOB

The Corporation has completed 801 bridges at a cost of Rs. 2118.75 crore between 2007-08 and 2011-12. The yearswise details are given in Table 4.8. Besides the bridges, the Corporation has taken up other construction works in different fields as well. It has taken up the construction work of Burdhan Medical Sciences Institute and a 500 beds hospital at an outlay of Rs. 635 crore at Pawapuri in Nalanda. A DPR for construction of Bettiah Medical Sciences Institute and Hospital has been submitted to the Health Department of the state government. The project report for Madhepura Medical Sciences Institute and Hospital is under preparation. The Corporation also constructed 8 kms. long boundary wall for IIT at Bihta. The Agricultural Department has also agreed in principle to hand over the construction work of residential houses at different places at a cost of Rs. 200 crore to the Corporation. The work on a Convention Centre with 1300 persons capacity for the Department of Art, Culture and Youths at Rajgir is under progress. Similarly, it has also completed the renovation work of youth hostel at Patna. The construction work of flood shelters and animals shelters by the Corporation is going on at 57 places in Saharsa, Madhepura and Supaul districts, of which 20 shelters are ready. The responsibility for construction of Karpoori Hostels at all the district headquarters has been given to the Corporation by the Department of Welfare at a total cost of Rs. 1.83 crore each and the work has been completed in 8 districts. Besides, the Urban Development and Housing Department has also asked the Corporation for construction of 17 park sites and beautification of 5 roundabouts in the state capital. This work is presently under progress. The achievements of the Corporation for the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 : Yearwise Achievements (2009-10 to 2011-12)

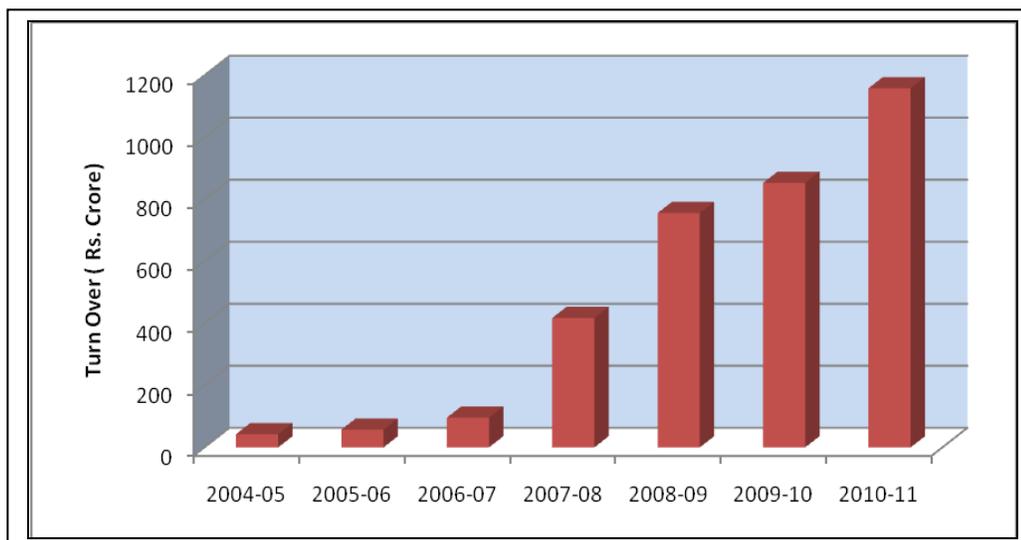
(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Head	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (May 2011)		Total	
		Categories	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.
1	State Plan	30	177.07	30	245.84	8	45.22	68	468.13
2	A.C.A	0	0.00	1	58.30	0	0.00	1	58.30
3	C.R.F	0	0.00	1	10.39	0	0	1	10.39
4	Nabard Loan	1	11.07	3	13.95	9	44.08	13	69.10
5	R.O.B.	1	29.6	2	57.40	0	0	3	87.00
6	Non Plan	2	0.73	4	8.74	9	27.83	15	37.30
7	Dist. RSVY	4	24.36	2	8.79	0	0	6	33.15
8	B.D.F	6	6.48	0	0.00	0	0	6	6.48
9	Deposit	4	18.66	2	5.74	3	18.97	9	43.37
10	MMSNY	187	416.16	150	388.55	125	271.70	462	1076.41
	Total	235	684.13	195	797.70	154	407.80	584	1889.63

Source : Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited, GOB

During January, 2011 to September, 2011, the Corporation has constructed 83 SP bridges, 2 box culverts, 180 RCC bridges, 2 ROBs, 3 parks and 20 flood shelters. With RIDF funds, the Corporation has taken up the construction of 6 mega bridges on rivers Gandak, Kosi, Sone and Ganga, which will benefit lakhs of people.

The Corporation has started taking up the construction work on number of projects and this has enabled it to increase its turnover from only Rs. 42.62 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 1158.42 crore in 2010-11.

Turnover of Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited

As many as 312 bridges under the Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana have been completed and are ready for inauguration. The divisionwise number of such bridges along with the cost involved is given in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 : Bridges Constructed under Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana (2010-11)

Sl. No.	Division	No. of Projects	Estimated Amount (in Rs. Lakh)
1	Patna	35	11373.249
2	Bhagalpur	6	1935.14
3	Darbhanga	69	19201.15
4	Kosi	53	7616.26
5	Magadh	21	7210
6	Munger	17	5390.17
7	Purnea	28	8977.87
8	Saran	22	4814.47
9	Tirhut	61	14621.77
Total		312	81140.079

Source : Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Limited, GOB

4.3 Road Transport

The story of state's development can never be scripted leaving the development of road transport aside. The development of road transport ensures transportation of goods and services even in the remote and difficult areas, which in turn accelerates the economic activity and hence growth in the region. The Transport Department of the state government is responsible for improvements in the road transport system, along with collection of fees, road taxes, etc. under the Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Thus the Transport Department plays a major role in raising the internal resources for the state government.

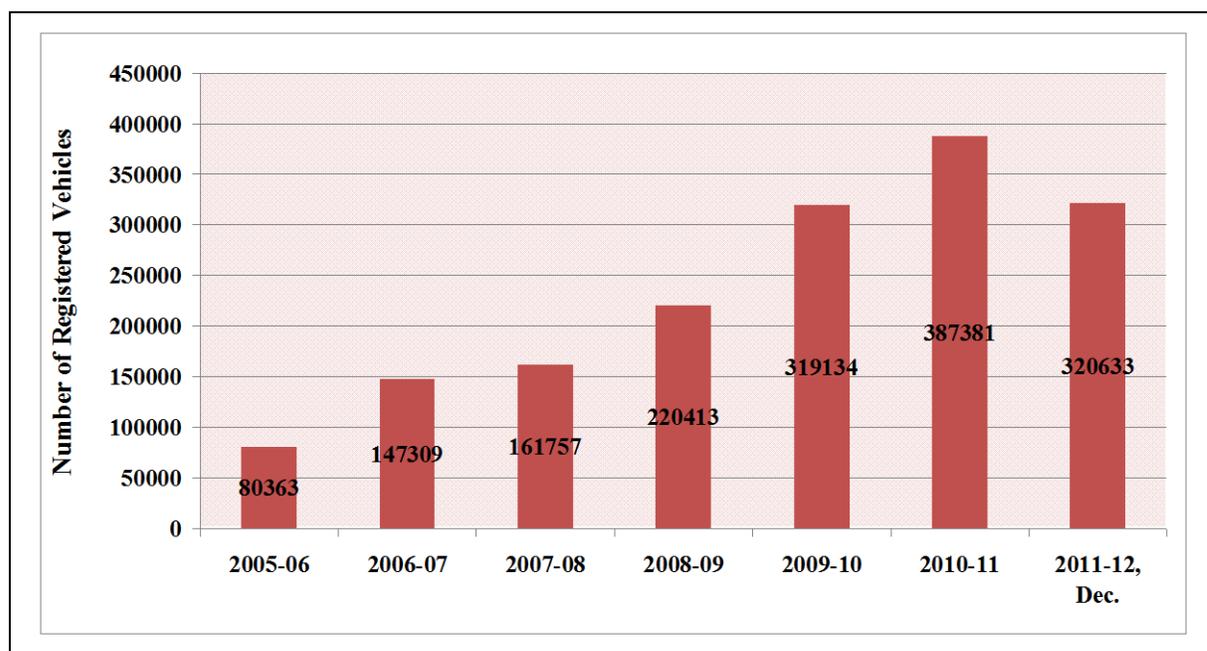
The number of registered vehicles is on continuous increase and the registration of new vehicles recorded a phenomenal increase of around five fold, from around 80 thousand in 2005-06 to 3.87 lakh in 2010-11. As may be observed in Table 4.11, all the categories of vehicles recorded substantial increase. During first nine months of 2011-12 too, the increase in all categories of vehicles has been quite appreciable. The number of registered vehicles has been quite uneven at the district level ranging from a high of more than 76 thousand in Patna to a low of only 565 and 403 in Arwal and Sheohar respectively Table A 4.3 (Appendix).

Table 4.11 : Number of Registered Vehicles (2005-06 to 2011-12) (Upto Dec. 2011)

Year	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Auto	Two Wheeler	Tractor	Trailer	Others	Total
2005-06	579	113	5062	427	2321	3273	61333	3509	2440	1306	80363
2006-07	1989	921	7409	1326	4430	5027	112985	6160	5281	1781	147309
2007-08	2409	1341	8223	3042	4229	6030	120296	8164	5358	2665	161757
2008-09	3598	1121	10549	3791	5748	8423	166882	11203	7510	1588	220413
2009-10	8474	1555	14854	7347	9862	12392	233656	19496	10529	969	319134
2010-11	6990	1494	18814	5419	9746	17422	293204	21208	11137	1947	387381
2011-12, Dec. 2011	6982	2080	14858	5551	6143	15110	244032	16950	7994	933	320633
Total	31021	8625	79769	26903	42479	67677	1232388	86690	50249	11189	1636990

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

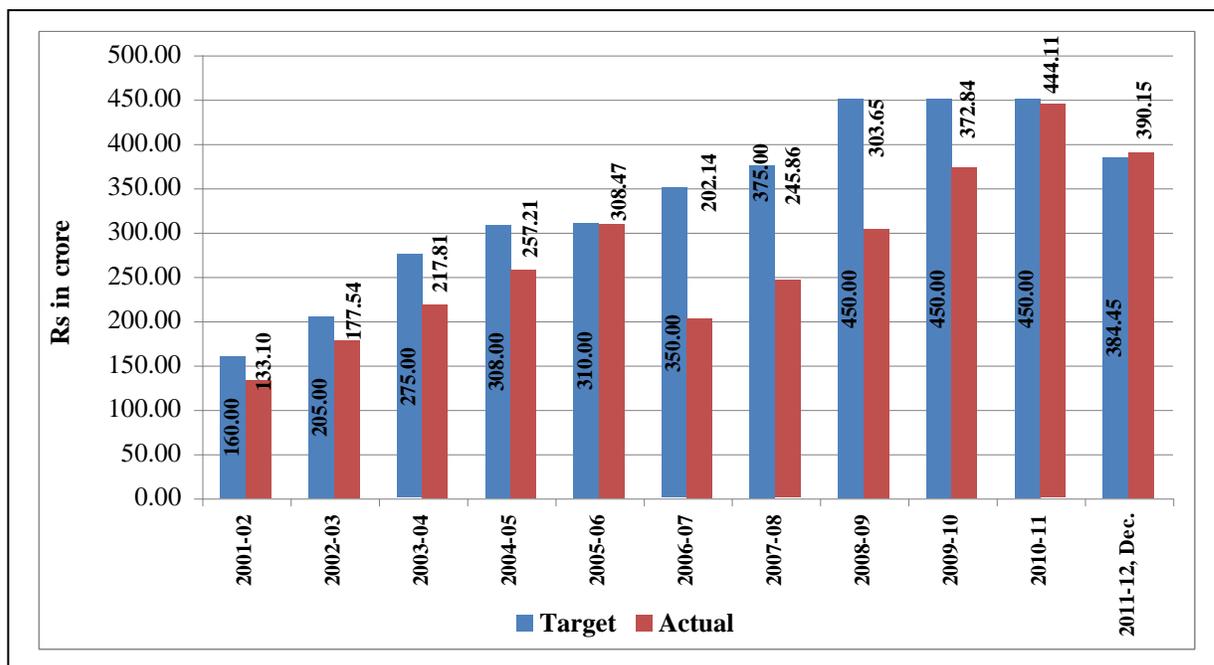
Number of Registered Vehicles in Bihar



With substantial increase in the number of vehicles, the actual revenue collection also doubled in 2010-11 over 2006-07. It is also noted that the actual collection of revenue remained very close (98.69 percent) to the target in 2010-11, which is a welcome achievement compared to 2006-07

when the achievement was 57.75 percent. During April-December, 2011, the trend in revenue collection has also been quite encouraging (101.48 percent) of the cumulative target.

Revenue Collected by Transport Department



The Transport Department of the state government has adopted several measures to improve its functioning.

- (i) Presently, the district transport offices in all the 38 districts in the state have been fully computerised under which smart card based registration certificates of vehicles and driving licenses are being issued. This facility in the remaining district of Arwal will be started soon.
- (ii) Under Motor Vehicles Act, the total carrying weight for each vehicle is predetermined and penalties on overloading are imposed by the Transport Department under Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.
- (iii) An enforcement machinery has also been constituted to check the movements of unauthorised and irregular vehicles in the state. Special campaigns have been initiated in this direction by the centralised force of the enforcement machinery in collaboration with the district administration. In 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 64.06 crore was collected as fine from the defaulters.
- (iv) The entrepreneurs from the private sector have been invited to open fitness centres to test the fitness of vehicles and pollution testing centres to check the pollution level of the vehicles

and issue fitness certificates and pollution under control certificates to them. There are 144 such licensed centres in the state of which 113 are in public sector and 31 in private sector.

- (v) In order to maintain the cleanliness of environment and balance its pollution level, the pollution under control certificates have been made mandatory to be obtained by all types of vehicles on payment of fees.
- (vi) The registration system at dealer point has been introduced under which all the vehicles are allotted registration number at the time of purchase itself and the vehicles come out of the show room with number plates. The system is applicable to private non-commercial vehicles.

Bihar State Road Transport Corporation (BSRTC)

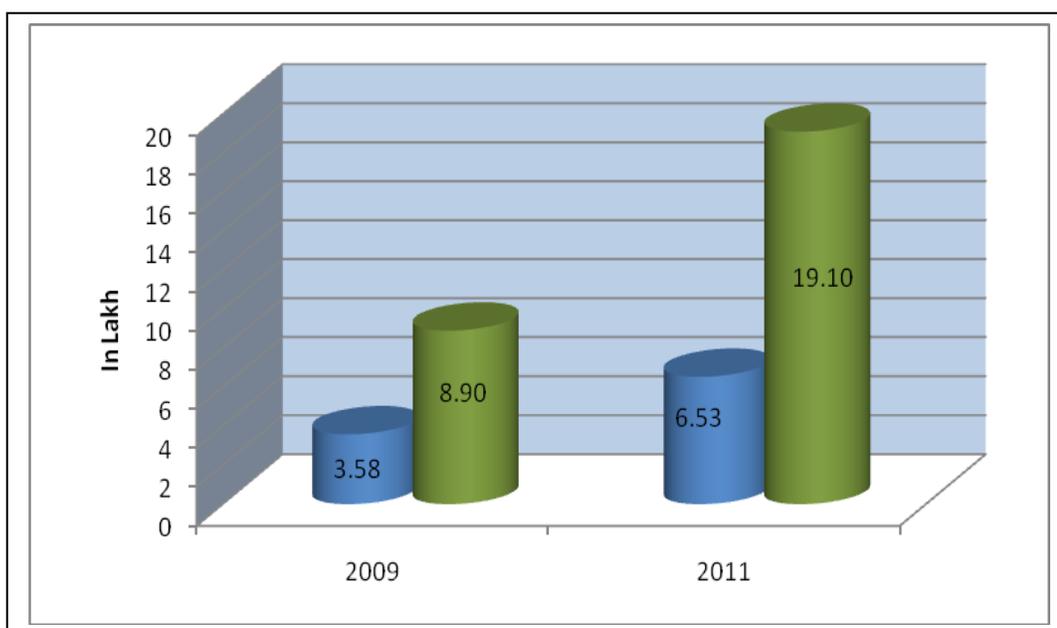
For proper development of transport machinery, the central government had notified Road Transport Act, 1950, under which bus services were started by the Transport Department in 1953. Under this Act, the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation was established in May 1959 with primary objective of making safe, adequate, economical and systematic bus services available to the passengers. Till 1999-00, Rs. 74.75 crore was granted as share capital to the Corporation by the Bihar government, and Rs. 26.52 crore by the central government.

For revival of the Corporation and make it self-reliant, a Tripartite Committee was constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which recommended a package of Rs. 113 crore. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 107.34 crore was given as loan by the state government to the Corporation, and Government of Jharkhand also gave a sum of Rs. 8.62 crore. Under the economic package, the Corporation purchased 637 new buses during 1998 to 2010. In the light of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order, the Corporation also received a total of Rs. 555.42 crore — Rs. 458.77 crore from Bihar government and Rs. 96.65 crore from Jharkhand Government for payment of arrear salaries, retiral benefits, etc. The Corporation has undertaken the following steps to improve its performances during the last two years.

- (i) Around 100 unused and old buses have been repaired and made operational.
- (ii) Out of 762 dilapidated buses lying unused for the last 15 years, 713 were auctioned as scrap, which earned a revenue of Rs. 10.49 crore to the Corporation.

- (iii) The Corporation is operating 91 buses under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, and another 280 new buses are to ply between the district headquarters.
- (iv) For providing convenient city transport services at Patna, buses have been introduced on PPP basis. With improvement in services, the number of passengers increased from 3.58 lakh in September, 2009 to 6.53 lakh in February 2011, registering an increase of 82 percent. Similarly, the total distance covered increased by 114 percent from 8.90 lakh kms. to 19.10 lakh kms. during the same period.

Comparative Increase from September 2009 and February 2011



4.4 State Waterways and Inland Navigation

There is ample scope for development in this sector in Bihar. With promotion of waterways and navigation in the state, the rural economy can be substantially transformed. The central government has approved a sum of Rs. 115 lakh for preparation of DPR for development of waterways, after conducting the survey of the Gandak, Kosi and Sone rivers. The project also includes development of tourism through navigation in the Ganga at Patna. The state government has also approved 10 percent of its share and M/s RITES Ltd., an undertaking of the central government, has been appointed as consultants. The agency has submitted a draft report which includes the feasibilities in the navigation sector in the coming 15 years. This interim report is being examined in the department.

4.5 Railways

The state has an extensive railway network providing vital connectivity within the state, as also with other areas in the country. The total rail length exceeds 5400 kms. in the state. The remote places like Darbhanga, Madhubani, etc. have been connected by broad gauge railway lines with important cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, etc.

The East Central Region, one of the biggest railway zones in the country with five divisions of Danapur, Mughal Sarai, Dhanbad, Sonapur and Samastipur, has its headquarters at Hajipur. It has more than 3000 passenger coach holding capacity, which require periodical overhauling on a regular basis in order to maintain full safety measures. Earlier, the railways have been sending coaches to Lilluah in West Bengal and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh for their immediate overhauling. But in near future, this work will be done by the Coach Maintenance Workshop at Harnaut in Nalanda district, an ambitious project of the railways. The Harnaut Workshop is second of its kind in the country, after Perambur in Tamil Nadu and is spread in an area of about 113 acres of land. The railways have completed work on wheel bogies shop, wheel axle shop, heavy repair shop, carriage store shop, plant care shop and light repair shop. It will become fully operational in the next financial year. Of the 975 employees required, about 200 have already joined the workshop.

Another railways factory is the wheel factory at Belapur in Chhapra. The work on this factory is going on in full swing and production in the factory is likely to start shortly. This will be the first major factory to be made functional in Bihar with an estimated cost of Rs. 1417.23 crore. The factory has a sanctioned strength of 900 staff, including the officials. It is likely to generate about Rs. 180 crore worth business every year, providing a boost to the socio-economic condition of the area. The wheels are presently being manufactured at Bangalore and Durgapur and the railways have also been importing wheels from other countries. This wheel factory at Chhapra would save huge foreign exchange being spent on importing wheels.

The railways are to start work on multi-functional complexes (MFCs) on the stations with religious and tourist importance and 160 places in the country have been identified for this purpose. In Bihar, as many as five MFCs are proposed to be built at Gaya, Hajipur, Sasaram, Islampur and Bhagalpur. The railways intend to complete these projects within two years. The plot size for building each MFC will vary from 1000-3000 square meters, depending upon the availability of vacant land near railway station. Each MFC is likely to involve huge expenditure

and will have shopping centres, food stalls, restaurants, book-stalls, telephone booths, medicine shops, budget hotels and underground parking for vehicles.

4.6 Airways

The civil aviation sector in the country has resumed growth in 2010, after it emerged from the global financial crisis. Bihar too felt the impact of economic slowdown, but thereafter resumed growth in domestic traffic. Indeed, Patna's airport emerged as number one among 46 airports in the country in terms of growth of domestic passengers as well as domestic aircraft movement for the second consecutive year in 2010-11. In terms of total number of passengers, Patna airport has overtaken the airports in Port Blair, Varanasi, Vadodra, Jammu, Raipur, Agartala, Chandigarh and Madurai. This happened owing to the low cost carriers like IndiGo, Jet, Kingfisher, etc. offering daily flights from Patna to the major destinations like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Ranchi and various other cities. The number of flights per day from Patna airport in 2009-10 and 2011-12 may be obtained from the Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 : Airlines and Number of Flights (Patna Airport)

Airlines	Number of Flight per day	
	2009-10	2011-12, upto Sept.2011
Indian Airlines / Air India	2	3
Jet Airways	2	5
Air Deccan / King Fisher	3	2
Go Air	2	2
IndiGo	3	3
Total	12	15

Source : Airport Authority of India, Patna

There is virtually no international aircraft movement in the state, since the state does not have an international airport. Although Gaya airport is declared as an International airport, it is only nominal, because the big aircrafts do not operate on regular basis from here. As may be seen from the Table 4.13, the international aircraft movements is almost absent; however, the number of domestic flights took a leap from 3814 in 2004-05 to 9547 in 2010-11. Similarly, number of domestic passengers jumped from 1.76 lakh to 8.38 lakh during the same period. As in discerned, while the aircraft movements registered an increase of about two and a half times, the number of passengers recorded a jump of nearly five times. This goes to establish that the aircraft coming to Patna operate with substantial capacity utilisation. A few international carriers are also trying to get permission for operating from here. The airport authorities recently received requests from a reputed carrier to launch air services from Patna to Nepal.

Table 4.13 : Aircraft Movements with Number of Passengers and Freights

Year	Aircraft Movements (in no.)		Passengers (in no.)		Freight (in tonnes)	
	International	Domestic	International	Domestic	International	Domestic
2004-05	30	3814	0	176234	0	1035
2005-06	20	4140	0	218824	0	1417
2006-07	16	9723	0	352434	0	1473
2007-08	0	12604	0	444458	0	1770
2008-09	0	9666	0	369408	0	1943
2009-10	8	10726	0	552542	0	2532
2010-11	4	9547	0	838509	0	3279
2011-12, Aug. 2011	0	7013	0	769997	0	5865

Source : Airport Authority of India, Patna

Such unprecedented growth in air traffic at the Patna airport could be achieved despite the fact that the Airport Authority of India declared it as dangerous on the ground of its short runway and advised the state government to shift it out of the city. The process of setting up a new airport has finally been initiated by the state civil aviation department. In order to promote civil aviation, a proposal to set up a Civil Aviation Corporation to work as an independent body is under active consideration of the state government.

The Airports Authority of India has recently introduced many new passenger facilities at the Patna airport for the comfort of passengers like new cyber cafe, additional visitors chairs, money exchange counter, mini snack counter and pharmacy counters. For safety and security of passengers, there is a provision of new fire and rescue vehicles, perimeter lighting, runway re-carpeting, new ambulances, increased boundary wall height and additional ramp for parking of airline equipments. Besides, the CCTV have also been installed.

4.7 Telecommunication

The change in the Telecom Sector in the state is perhaps the most visible sign of economic growth of Bihar. It is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization of various sectors of the economy. It has become especially important in recent years as a result of enormous growth of information technology and its significant potential for impacting the rest of the economy. There are as many as 44.7 million telephone connections in Bihar, which works out roughly to one for every two adults, and it confirms that the mobile phones have quite a wider coverage in Bihar.

Telecommunications is a sector which has witnessed the most fundamental structural and institutional reforms since 1991. In recent times, with the unprecedented growth of mobile sector, country has emerged as one of the fastest growing telecom markets in the world. The number of

telephone subscribers in India increased from 787.28 million in December, 2010 to 846.32 million at the end of March, 2011, registering a growth of 7.50 percent over the previous quarter. This reflects an annual growth of 36.22 percent. Bihar too has shown robust growth in recent years and registered more than 10 fold increases in 2010-11, when the total number of connections increased to 447.95 lakh, compared to 42.14 lakh in 2005-06. The landline connections, which declined considerably in 2006-07 over 2005-06, remained almost same thereafter. However, the WLL connections are showing a steady growth throughout the period. The details may be obtained in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 : Telephone Connections in Bihar (2001-2011)

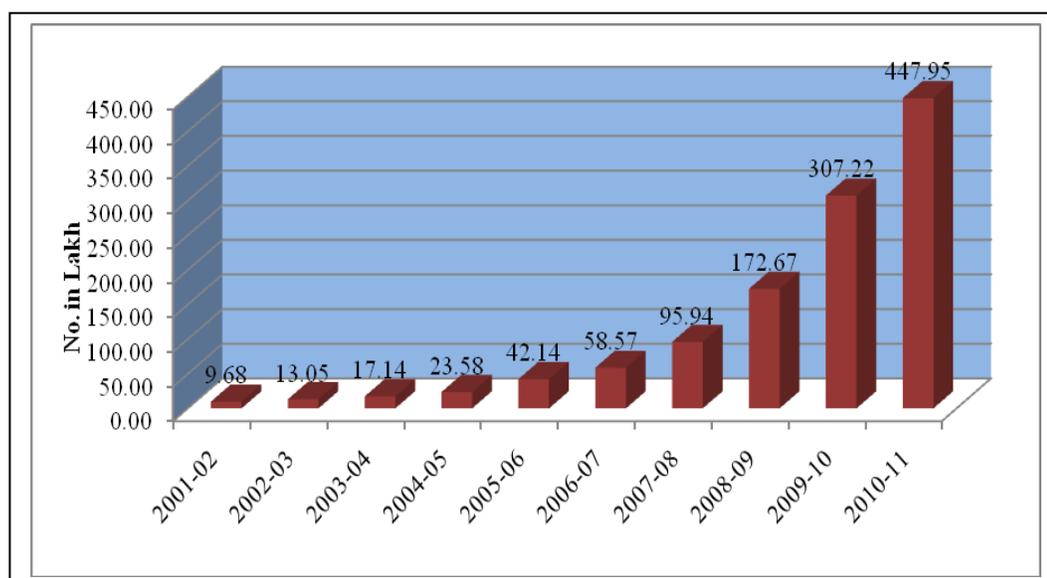
(In lakh)

Year	BSNL				Private Operators			Total
	Landline	WLL	Mobile	Total	Landline	Mobile	Total	
2001-02	8.05	0.40	0.08	8.53	—	1.15	1.15	9.68
2002-03	9.66	0.79	0.76	11.21	—	1.84	1.84	13.05
2003-04	11.10	0.89	2.58	14.56	—	2.58	2.58	17.14
2004-05	12.89	0.98	4.05	17.93	—	5.65	5.65	23.58
2005-06	17.38	1.30	9.28	27.96	—	14.18	14.18	42.14
2006-07	9.86	1.53	12.68	24.07	—	34.50	34.50	58.57
2007-08	9.73	1.88	16.30	27.91	—	68.03	68.03	95.94
2008-09	9.63	2.38	26.92	38.93	0.05	133.69	133.74	172.67
2009-10	9.61	2.82	43.44	55.87	0.10	251.25	251.35	307.22
2010-11	9.66	2.84	55.82	68.32	0.13	379.50	379.63	447.95

Source : BSNL and COAI

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

Total Connections in Bihar (2001-2011)



With the entry of mobile phones in the Telecom Sector in 2001, there was a revolution in the communications sector. Besides BSNL in the public sector, the important private players in the market are Vodafone, Bharati, Idea, Aircel, Reliance, Tata, etc. and altogether they registered a growth of about 4.35 crore in wireless sector upto March, 2011. It may be worth mentioning that the opening of the telecom sector has not only led to rapid growth in number of subscribers, it has also helped a great deal towards maximisation of consumers' benefit, particularly in terms of lowering of tariffs, both by public and private companies.

Teledensity

Teledensity is an important indicator of telecom penetration in any area or region. There has been phenomenal spurt in the growth of teledensity in the country with the evolution of wireless technologies. Despite the massive increase in teledensity in the last three years, access in India is still skewed towards urban areas. In both 2009-10 and 2010-11, the urban teledensity has been 4 to 5 times higher than rural teledensity. Compared to other states, Bihar reported the lowest teledensity of 45.10 in 2010-11. Although Bihar has shown a positive trend in urban teledensity (from 139.44 in 2010 to 182.33 in 2011), yet the state still continues to have lower rural teledensity of only 23.43 (2011). For economic and social development of rural areas, rapid increase in rural teledensity is of utmost importance. With the introduction of wireless phones in rural areas, there is an increasing trend in rural teledensity too. The government policies now aim to achieve rural teledensity of at least 25 percent through providing 200 million additional rural connections by the end of Eleventh Plan.

Table 4.15 : Teledensity of Major Indian States

Service Area	2010			2011		
	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity
Andhra Pradesh	26.77	151.48	61.3	35.53	182.84	76.38
Bihar	16.16	139.44	32.94	23.43	182.33	45.10
Gujarat	36.44	102.25	62.84	48.39	138.18	84.68
Haryana	41.32	110.86	64.49	54.57	145.57	85.33
Karnataka	27.36	152.05	73.46	35.33	183.21	90.48
Kerala	46.99	192.21	84.14	55.01	246.04	103.79
Madhya Pradesh	17.23	96.12	38.07	24.38	124.57	51.02
Maharashtra	35.00	115.53	72.18	48.27	144.24	92.96
Orissa	22.75	146.34	43.32	30.62	201.61	59.39
Punjab	43.9	135.1	81.07	59.93	177.28	108.4
Tamil Nadu	41.19	131.13	89.79	51.65	158.28	110.37
Uttar Pradesh	20.38	113.24	40.97	28.61	152.59	56.25
West Bengal	27.26	117.46	52.87	39.91	162.37	74.75
All India	26.43	128.20	56.83	35.60	163.13	73.97

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

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

Internet / Broadband

It is necessary to increase the broadband connectivity for the emergence of a knowledge-based society in Bihar. This will also entail reaping of other economic benefits. The auction of 3G/BWAS (Broadband Wireless Access Spectrum) has been successfully conducted. Newer access technologies can significantly transform the character of internet/broadband scenario in Bihar. For expansion of broadband, the low penetration of personal computers is major technological problem. Mainly wireless technologies have capabilities to provide widespread broadband access which could drive inclusive growth in Bihar by way of mobile banking, tele-education, e-governance, tele medicine, etc.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL)

BSNL is a public sector undertaking which has been playing a major role in the telecommunications sector. A broad view of the growth of BSNL reveals that, since 2006-07, the number of telephone exchanges has remained almost static at around 12 thousand and that the total number of telephone connections remained much below the total capacity (Table 4.16). Similarly, the Auto Trunk Exchange Capacity remained static upto 2009-10 at 2.22 lakh, but it has started increasing since 2010. The number of internet connections also kept on rising throughout the period. The WLL connections remained below the capacity in all the years since 2006-07. The number of mobile connections also registered steady increase throughout the period and the number of connections actually exceeded the capacity. Besides its own role in telecommunication sector, BSNL has also contributed substantially towards furtherance of Information Technology, initiated by the state government.

Table 4.16 : Growth of BSNL

(In lakh)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Telephone Exchanges (Nos.)	1202	1225	1235	1242	1214	1197
Total Capacity (No.of connections)	13.54	13.37	13.37	13.38	13.22	13.17
Total connections	9.86	9.73	9.63	9.61	9.66	3.78
Waiting Lists	0.62	0.47	0.81	0.02	0.00364	0.00195
Auto. Trunk Exch. Capacity	2.03	2.22	2.22	2.22	3.68	4.71
No. of Internet Connections	0.41	0.31	0.43	0.50	0.70	0.52
Mobile Capacity (No.)	7.74	10.83	16.86	21.16	22.27	22.45
Mobile Connections (No.)	11.49	14.15	22.47	35.42	40.49	41.05
WLL Capacity (No.)	2.15	2.89	3.14	3.54	3.66	3.66
WLL Connections (No.)	1.53	1.88	2.38	2.82	2.84	2.84

* Data is upto September 2011

Source : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

4.8 Postal System

The Indian Postal system has the largest networking in the world with around 1.55 lakh post offices across the country of which 90 percent are in rural areas. On an average, each post office serves about 7000 people and covers an area of approximately 21 sq. kms. In Bihar circle, there were 9025 post offices as on March, 2011, and their categorywise distribution is presented in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 : Postal Facilities

(In Number)

Postal Facilities	March, 2010			March, 2011		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Head Post Offices	30	1	31	30	1	31
Post Offices	403	8622	9025	403	8622	9025
Departmental Post Offices	369	646	1015	398	616	1014
Extra Dept Post Offices	35	7994	8029	38	7944	7982
Permanent Post Offices	411	8528	8939	414	8463	8877
Temporary Post Offices	22	95	117	22	95	117
Night Post Offices	6	0	6	6	0	6
Letter Boxes	2851	22159	25010	2851	22159	25010
Post Boxes	917	0	917	917	0	917

Source : Chief Postmaster General, Bihar Circle

As may be seen from the table, around 95 percent of the post offices in the state were in rural areas as against the all-India average of 90 percent. Of the total post offices, more than 90 percent were extra-departmental branch post offices. There were in all 31 Head Post Offices and 9025 post offices. There are also 6 night post offices in the circle. However, there is no mobile post office over here. Over and above, in recent years, 1523 Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras have been established. The number of letter boxes in the state is 25.0 thousand, and its rural share is around 89 percent.

The Postal Department has recently launched Project Arrow, which aims at comprehensive improvement of the core post office operation. The response of the general public and the staff of the Department to the initiative has been positive and the Project Arrow Offices have shown significant increase in revenue earnings. The initiative has also won the Prime Minister's award for Excellence in Public Administration for the year 2008-09. At the national level, a total of 1530 post offices have been covered under this project. Under Bihar Circle, 15 Head Post offices located at district headquarters have been modernised during 2010-11. The details of postal traffic

for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 4.18. Besides, more than 57.72 lakh speed post articles, either domestic or international, were booked.

Table 4.18 : Postal Traffic — Inland and Foreign (2008-09 & 2009-10)

Sl No.	Articles	2008-09	2009-10	Percentage Change
1.	Registered (000)	2517.97	2555.03	1.47
2.	Unregistered (crore)	12.87	12.69	(-) 1.40
3.	Foreign Postal Unregistered (000)			
	(i) To Foreign Counters	—	3922.56	—
	(ii) From Foreign Counters	—	3817.65	—

Source : Posts, Bihar Circle

During 2009-10, more than 25 thousand complaints were received and around 27 thousand complaints, including pending ones, were settled. As on March 2010, only 1452 cases were pending.

Table 4.19 : Public Complaints Handled during 2009-10

Items	No.
Complaints Pending	2007
Complaints received during the year	25399
No. Settled during the year	26851
No. Pending March 2010	1452

Source : Postal, Bihar Circles

Mail Management

In order to ensure timely delivery of mails, persons from different offices were deployed. Special arrangements were also made for speedy disposal of Rakhi Mails, Dewali greetings and processing of X-Mas/New Year Greetings. In order to ensure next-day-delivery of local mails in Patna, the sorting mechanism in GPO is operational. Green Letter Boxes have been installed at different Post Offices to facilitate segregation of local mails. On an average, 9869 local mails were handled daily. Special arrangements were made for collection/dispatch/delivery of bags containing sensitive materials. Arrangements were also made for receipt/dispatch and delivery of Special Bags containing answer sheets during different examinations.

Computerisation

Under this Plan project, the work on computerisation of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) started in all the 22 Postal Divisions. Under PLI, business worth Rs. 178.65 crore under 8440 policies was made in 2009-10. Similarly, with 3.23 lakh policies under RPLI, the sum assured was Rs. 854.49 crore. The publicity of RPLI/PLI business was made through the Mobile van and Road show. Patna Division and 4 Railway Mail Service (RMS) units are fully computerised. During 2009-10, there were 159 Computerised Customer Care Centre (CCC) in Bihar circle.

Leveraging of Postal Network

Under leveraging of network, the Department of Posts has been given the responsibility of disbursing the wages to the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) through post office savings bank accounts. As on March 2010, there were a number of live accounts, including MGNREGS accounts, with the post offices in Bihar Circle and the amount deposited was large. The number of accounts with amount deposited is given in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 : Number of Live Accounts and Amounts Deposited (As on March 31, 2010)

Scheme	No. of Accounts	Amount (in Rs. Thousand)
Saving Bank	9037163	18960145
MNREGS	4560521	6559178
NSS '87	2452	(-) 924536
NSS '92	214	149699
MIS	702051	30152274
SCSS	17506	1033143
1 yr TD	326946	1731293
2 yr TD	59354	322259
3 yr TD	108167	540324
5 yr TD	140199	807256
RD	2200906	5297969
PPF	30908	2334204
10 Yr CTD	688	1915
Total	17187075	67889659

Note : No. of NSC/KVP discharged during 2009-10 is 2974680

Source : Chief Post Master General, Bihar Circle

The Department of Post, in collaboration with the NABARD, also provides micro-credit facility to the Self Help Groups (SHGs) through indentified post offices on agency basis. The corpus fund for implementation of this project is given by NABARD. Old age pension is also being paid through post office savings bank accounts.

4.9 Urban Infrastructure

In 2001, the urban population in Bihar was only 10.5 percent. With the rate of urbanisation being very slow, even after a decade, the urban population of the state, constituted only 11.3 percent of its population in 2011. Thus, in absolute terms, the state has a population of around 1.17 crore living in the urban areas. Bihar, from the very beginning, has had a major problem of unplanned construction in urban areas. Consequently, the civic amenities in urban areas are very dismal. However, with serious efforts by the present government, there has been considerable development in recent years, and it is expected that the urbanisation in the state will boost up in the near future.

There are in all 139 urban institutions — Corporations (10), Municipal Councils (43) and Municipal Panchayats (86) in the state. However, the institutions responsible for providing the civic amenities are themselves starved of the resources. The water and sewerage infrastructure assets, which are created by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and Bihar Rajya Jal Parshad (BRJP), are operated and maintained by the urban local bodies. Groundwater is a major source of water in the state. The piped water supply is low, accounting for around 40 percent of the population of Patna and Gaya. Thus, Bihar's two largest towns have to rely on private tube wells or public hand pumps and the distribution networks lag behind the growth in urban population.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

For development of basic infrastructure in the urban areas, the central government launched JNNURM in 2005-06. This Mission is for a period of seven years and the cities covered are encouraged to take steps to bring improvements in the existing civic service levels in a sustained manner. Only two cities of Patna and Bodh Gaya from Bihar are selected under the Mission. However, in the remaining towns, the schemes like Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been taken up.

The JNNURM for the two cities broadly consisted of two components of (i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG); and (ii) Basic Services for Urban Poors (BSUP). The components under UIG include urban renewal, water supply (including desalination plants), sanitation and sewerage, solid waste management, urban transport, development of heritage areas and preservation of water bodies.

Under the head of Urban Infrastructure and Governance, the schemes worth Rs. 758 crore have been sanctioned by the central government till date, of which the share of central government was Rs. 420.10 crore and that of state government Rs. 338.31 crore. However, the funds released against the shares were Rs. 111.26 crore by the central government and Rs. 103.67 crore by the state government. In Patna, the approved works on solid waste management is under progress. The tenders for the works relating to solid waste management and water supply scheme in Patna Agglomeration Area, and water supply and sewerage scheme in Bodh Gaya have been floated. The plan to improve the water supply in these bodies has been approved. The physical and financial progress of Urban Infrastructure and Governance during 2011-12 is given in Table A 4.4 (Appendix).

Under the component of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), there is a provision of housing scheme for urban poor, primarily the slum dwellers. Under this scheme, the work in Patna and Bodh Gaya are going on at 4 sites, and the work on 368 housing units is in progress. The work under this scheme is implemented by HUDCO, an undertaking of the central government. Under this scheme a total sum of Rs. 709.98 crore has been approved, of which state's share is Rs. 391.40 crore. Of the total sanctioned amount till date, the central share is Rs. 78.19 crore and state's share Rs. 70.93 crore.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

The main objective of this programme is to provide housing and other basic infrastructure like roads, drainage, community buildings, community toilets and bathrooms to the poor residing in the slum areas. The construction work on housing units is going on in 14 towns and 1616 units are completed. The central government has released the first installment for the work in 4 other towns. The number of sanctioned houses and the estimated cost for each of the urban bodies in the state under the IHSDP and BSUP are presented in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21 : IHSDP and Basic Services for Urban Poor

	Urban Local Bodies	Estimated Cost (in crores)	Number of Houses Sanctioned
IHSDP	Kanti	3.20	143
	Aurangabad	3.08	247
	Narktiyaganj	3.84	300
	Motipur	5.44	520
	Rosera	14.32	1562
	Sheikhpura	2.38	207
	Bhagalpur	16.55	1188
	Kishanganj	12.02	552
	Bahadurpurganj	5.00	294
	Purnea	14.90	1487
	Begusarai	24.50	853
	Biharsarif	24.54	810
	Ara	31.22	754
	Jogbani	12.71	321
	Madhepura	12.43	319
	Supaul	7.99	207
	Munger	20.19	868
	Araria	21.26	728
	Madhepura Phase-II	20.32	776
	Saharsa	19.32	820
	Barh	34.66	890
	Gaya	37.21	1747
	Kishanganj	26.73	1255
	Jamui	20.44	960
Farbisganj	18.53	870	
	Total	412.78	18678.00
BSUP	Patna	625.95	19124
	Phulwarisharif	11.57	496
	Khagaul	2.28	96
	Danapur	15.60	656
	Bodhgaya	54.57	2000
	Total	709.97	22372

Source : Department of Urban Development & Housing, GOB

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Under this scheme, a project of Rs. 152.57 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of road-cum-drainage in 9 towns. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 98.72 crore has been sanctioned for water supply in Muzaffarpur and Rs. 9.84 crore for solid water management in Ara town. A sum of Rs. 9.74 crore has been spent till date.

National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

The NGRBA has been established for effecting improvements in facilities like sewerage, solid waste management, etc. in 21 towns along the river Ganga. The central government has sanctioned projects only for construction of sewerage in four towns in the state, the details of which are presented in Table 4.22. The list of projects approved for Urban Development with locations and cost is given at Table A 4.5 (Appendix).

Table 4.22 : Sanction of Projects under NGRBA

(Rs. lakh)

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

Source : Department of Urban Development & Housing, GOB

Support Programme for Urban Reform (SPUR)

The SPUR has been initiated for capacity building of urban bodies in the state, which will remain operative for 6 years, because DFID has six years of partnership with Urban Development Department for this programme. As part of the programme, the DFID has agreed to provide technical assistance in social development, poverty alleviation and livelihood in 28 towns. The Urban Development Department is responsible for the implementation of this scheme. A total budget of 60 million pounds is approved, of which 50 million pounds is for economic assistance and 10 million pounds for technical assistance. Besides covering 28 towns under the project, work will also be taken up in 10 municipal corporations.

There are 1845 slums in the jurisdiction of 139 urban bodies and the state government is committed to develop all these slums under the State Slum Policy, 2011. The DFID has made plans for upgradation of these slums by providing basic amenities, including proper roads, community centres and drainage networks. The state government has finalised proposals to develop 56 slums in 28 towns and the tenders are to be floated shortly to invite bidders. It has been decided to develop another 500 urban slums in the second phase.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has also agreed to provide technical support to prepare Bihar Urban Development Project. The ADB would provide a loan of \$ 200 million under Multi Tranche Financing Facility and the work is expected to begin from the next fiscal.

Bihar Town and Country Planning Act

There is no Town Planning Act in Bihar worth the name. The Act is essential for earmarking the metropolitan area and drawing of any scheme, since town planning can only be done in a given legal context. The Ahmedabad-based Centre for Environment Planning and Technology (CEPT) is formulating a detailed plan for urban development in Bihar. They are currently preparing Bihar's first Town and Country Planning Act. On approval, the legislation will guide planned urban development in Bihar. The proposed Act will also include norms for conservation of important historical structures in the state.

4.10 Power Sector

Power is a crucial sector of any economy for its overall development, as it is an universal input for nearly all the sectors. Even though the Indian power sector has made substantial progress in making power available to remote areas of the country, the demand for electricity has always outstripped supply. Bihar is no different in this aspect from other parts of the country. In its quest for increasing the availability of electricity, Bihar has adopted a blend of thermal and hydel sources. Bihar has only 493 MW of installed capacity for power. Thermal plants at present account for close to 89 per cent of the total installed power generation capacity, with the remaining 11 per cent being contributed by the hydel plants. Of late, emphasis is also being laid on the development of non-conventional energy sources, i.e., solar, wind and biomass energy. 'Bihar Policy for Promotion of New and Renewable Energy Sources 2011' is a step forward in this direction.

Power Situation in Bihar

Bihar has the lowest annual per capita consumption of electricity at 122.11 KWH in the country, against the national average of 778.71 KWH. There is an acute shortage of power not only for peak demand, but even the base demand in the state. It can be seen from Table 4.23 that the deficit at peak load has been increasing over the years, from 30.9 percent in 2007-08 to 44.5 percent in 2010-11. Similar to peak deficit, energy deficit in 2010-11 was also very high at 6099.18 MU (35.4 per cent).

Table 4.23 : Power Supply Position in Bihar

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Availability (MW)	Deficit (MW)	Deficit (percentage)
2007-08	1800	1244	556	30.88
2008-09	1900	1348	552	29.05
2009-10	2500	1508	992	39.68
2010-11	3000	1664	1336	44.53

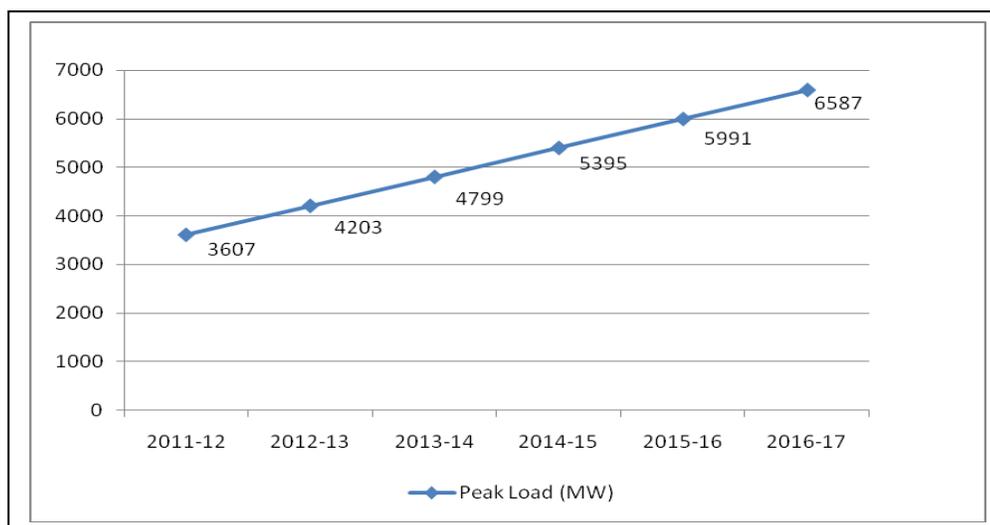
Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Given this trend of increasing deficit in power supply, the Central Electricity Authority has anticipated nearly 65 per cent deficit in peak demand in 2012. This expectation may not be wrong, given the forecasted increase in peak load and energy requirement over the next few years. The forecasts are presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 : Forecast of Peak Load and Energy Requirement (2011-12 to 2016-17)

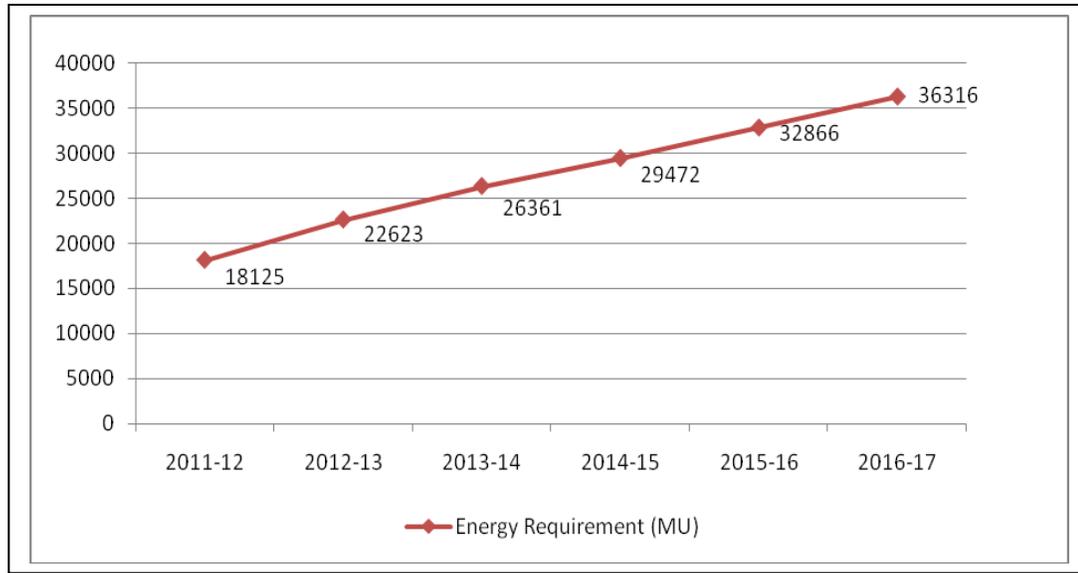
Year	Peak Load (MW)	Energy Requirement (MU)
2011-12	3607	18125
2012-13	4203	22623
2013-14	4799	26361
2014-15	5395	29472
2015-16	5991	32866
2016-17	6587	36316

Note : As per figures submitted to CEA for 18th Electric Power Survey
Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Peak Load Forecast

Note : As per figures submitted to CEA for 18th Electric Power Survey

Energy Deficit Forecast



Note : As per figures submitted to CEA for 18th Electric Power Survey

There are three key agencies in the energy sector in Bihar – Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (BSHPC) and Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA).

Bihar State Electricity Board

The Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) is a vertically integrated agency and is responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Bihar. In Annual Plan 2011-12, the approved outlay for the BSEB is Rs. 1795.95 crore. The earmarking of the allocation across various heads is presented in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25 : Approved Outlay for the BSEB (2011-12)

(Rs. crores)

Heads	Annual Plan Outlay
BRGF	876.39
Generation	501.12
Transmission	96.64
Distribution	190.77
R-APDRP/APDRP	65.03
EAP	66.00
Total	1795.95

Source : Annual Plan Document for Bihar 2011-12

While some of the deficit in power generating capacity in present Bihar can be attributed to the separation of Jharkhand, the fact remains that there has been no major addition in generation capacity in the state in the last 25 years. At present, there are only 2 thermal power stations in the state sector – Barauni Thermal Power Station (2x50 MW and 2x110 MW) and the Kanti Thermal Power Station (2x110 MW). The latter is a joint venture of the BSEB and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). However, due to various technical reasons and financial crunch, the present generation capacity of these plants is 50-60 MW and 80-90 MW respectively. To restore their full generation capacity through restoration and modernisation (R&M), work is ongoing under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY). It is expected that the R&M work in a phased manner will be completed by March, 2013. Besides the R&M work at the Barauni and Kanti Thermal Power Stations, the state government has also sanctioned expansion of these stations. The proposal for expansion of these thermal power stations include 2 additional units of 250 MW each at Barauni and another 2 additional units at Kanti of 195 MW each. The estimated costs of this expansion programmes are Rs. 3060.00 crore (Barauni) and Rs. 3154.22 crore (Kanti).

Given the present quantum of power generation, Bihar is mainly dependent on the central sector allocation to meet its energy demand, which is close to 2000 MW. At present, central sector has allocated a maximum of 1772.00 MW for Bihar, but the actual availability varies between 900-1000 MW. The allocation of power from the various central power stations is indicated in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26 : Power Allocation to Bihar from Central Sector

Name of Stations	Capacity (MW)	Bihar's share	
		MW	Percentage
Farakka STPS	1600	466.4	29.15
Talcher STPS	1000	397.9	39.79
Kahalgaon STPS-I	840	338.27	40.27
Kahalgaon STPS-II	1500	100.00	6.67
Tala HPS	1020	260.10	25.50
Chukha HPS	270	80.00	29.62
Rangit HPS	60	21.00	35.00
Teesta HPS	510	108.43	21.26
Total	6800	1772	24.93

Source : Annual Report 2010-11, Department of Energy, Government of Bihar

Given the dependence of Bihar on the central sector, a rapid expansion of installed generation capacity is a priority for the state government. A number of new projects have been sanctioned and are expected to be completed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Nabinagar Power Generating Company Private Limited has been set up as a joint venture of the BSEB and NTPC to construct 3x660 MW capacity at an approximate cost of Rs 12964.58 crore. As per the allocation arrangement, BSEB will get 69.37 per cent of the electricity generated in Nabinagar plant. Further, Nabinagar Stage 2 has also been planned for 2x660 MW capacity. As per the power purchase agreement (PPA), 75 per cent of the electricity generated by these units will be allocated to BSEB. For augmenting the availability of power, Bihar Power Infrastructure Company Limited has also been constituted as a joint venture by the BSEB and IL&FS. The organisation is responsible for identifying sites for electricity generation, and then select implementing agencies through a competitive bidding process. Till date, 3 sites have been selected – Kajra in Lakhisarai (2x660 MW), Pirpainti in Bhagalpur (2x660 MW), and Chausa in Buxar (2x660 MW). Bihar would get 85 per cent share of the total electricity generated at these sites. At present, land is being acquired to set up these units.

Further, investors from the private sector have also been given approval to set up generation facilities in the state. In this respect, 12 companies have already signed MoUs. Details of these additional generation units are given in Table 4.27. It is expected that these units will be in operation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. All these projects are coal-based and getting coal linkages for these projects is a prime concern. Without adequate domestic coal supplies, there is a definite possibility of the units getting stranded. While use of imported coal is a theoretical option to tide over domestic supply shortages, it is not a practical solution. Therefore, coal based plants should not be viewed as the only dependable option for energy security in the future. The state government has, thus, requested the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) to explore the possibility of a nuclear power plant at Rajauli.

Table 4.27 : Upcoming Projects in Bihar

Place	Capacity (MW)	Agency	Remarks
A) Under BSEB			
(i) Extension of Barauni TPS, District- Begusarai	2x250 MW	BSEB	Work in progress, being executed by BHEL
B) Under Joint Venture of BSEB & NTPS			
(i) Extension of KTPS, Kanti, Muzaffarpur	2x195 MW	KBUNL	Work in progress, being executed by BHEL
(ii) Nabinagar Power Generating CO, at Nabinagar District- Aurangabad	3x 660 MW	NPGCPL	Physical possession of land is going on.
C) Under Private/ Public Sector through Tariff Based Bidding			
(i) Buxar Thermal Power Station, Chausa (Buxar)	2x660 MW	Pvt- BPICPL	Land acquisition under process
(ii) Lakhisarai Thermal Power Station, Kajra, (Lakhisarai)	2x660 MW	Pvt- BPICPL	Land acquisition under process
(iii) Pirpainti Thermal Power Station, Pirpainti, (Bhagalpur)	2x660 MW	Pvt- BPICPL	Land acquisition under process
D) Under Private Sector			
(i) M/s JAS Infrastructure, Nagpur, at Banka (Bhagalpur)	4x660 MW	Pvt - JAS	Land acquisition under process
(ii) M/s Nalanda Power Company, Kolkata, at Pirpainti (Bhagalpur)	2000 MW	Pvt.- Nalanda	Land acquisition under process
(iii) M/s Ganga Power and Natural Resources, Kolkata at Pirpainti (Bhagalpur)	2x660 MW	Pvt- Adhunik	Land acquisition under process
(iv) M/s India Power Corporation, Kolkata at East Champaran.	2x660 MW	Pvt-India Power	Land acquisition under process
(v) M/s Triton Energy, Gurgaon, Haryana, at Barun (Aurangabad)	2x660 MW	Pvt. -Triton	
(vi) M/s Essar Power, Ranchi at Pirpainti (Bhagalpur)	3x 660 MW	Pvt.- Essar Power	
(vii) M/s Usha Martin, New Delhi at Pirpainti (Bhagalpur)	1200-1320 MW	Pvt.- Usha Martin	
(viii) M/s Sarvottam Infrastructure Finance, Kolkata at Kahalgaon.	540 MW	Pvt.- Sarvottam	
(ix) M/s Arrison power, Kolkata at Banka.	2 x 660 MW	Pvt. - Arrison	Land acquisition under process
(x) M/s Global Powmin, Kolkata at Nawada.	4 x 660 MW	Pvt.- Global	
(xi) M/s Mirach Power, Hyderabad at Lakhisarai.	2 x 660 MW	Pvt.- Mirach	Land identified.
(xii) M/s AES India, Gurgaon at Jagdishpur (Bhagalpur)	2 x 660 MW	Pvt.- AES	Land acquisition to be started shortly.
F) Nuclear Power Project.			
(i) NPCIL has been requested for installation of Nuclear Power Plant at Rajauli.	4 x 700 MW	NPCIL	Sufficient water is not available. So, additional TPS to be taken.

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board

The improvement and expansion work of the transmission system in the state is being carried out in two phases by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). This programme is

supported by Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY). In Phase 1 of the programme, construction of 17 grid sub-stations, 1 power station and 876 kms. of transmission line have been completed, using a sum of Rs 486.40 crore. Under Part 1 of Phase 2, 9 new grid centres, 751 kms. of transmission line, replacement of 438.63 kms. of old transmission lines, capacity expansion by 1090 MVA had to be accomplished, along with completing some backlog work of Phase 1. This backlog included the construction of 220/132/33 KV of the Begusarai grid and 220 KV of Begusarai-Purnea double circuit line. Of these tasks, everything has been completed except construction of 1 grid centre and the double circuit line. Part 2 of Phase 2 involves setting up 16 new grid sub-centres, construction of transmission lines, replacement of old wires, and capacity expansion by 540 MVA at old grids. The details of expenditure for all these projects for transmission are presented in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28 : Financial Status of Sub Transmission Scheme (Upto December, 2011)

(In Rs. crore)

Description	Phase-I	Phase-II (Part-I & II)
Total Sanctioned Project Cost	552.40	2246.58
Fund Received	552.40	1796.45
Payment Released to Agency	486.40	1449.10
Available Fund	66.00	347.35

Note : Rs. 66 crores has been diverted from unspent amount of Phase-I to Phase-II works
Source : Bihar State Electricity Board

As mentioned before, the financial viability of BSEB is dependent on the improvement in the distribution sector. The real challenge of power sector reforms lies in the efficient management of the distribution sector. At present, more than 10 lakh consumers in the state under various categories are unmetered and are, therefore, billed at a flat tariff rate, leading to huge revenue losses. However, the T&D losses declined during 2008 to 2010 (Table 4.29). The T&D loss during 2011 remained at 35.26 percent on the basis of previous norms of consumption in case of unmetered categories of consumers adopted for calculation of T&D loss during the years prior to 2011. However, BERC had changed consumption norms for un-metered categories of consumers in its tariff order for 2011 and as a result of which the T&D loss for the year 2011 came to 43.59 percent as against 35.26 percent as per old norms. The first step to reduce these losses is energy accounting and energy audit.

Table 4.29 : Operational and Financial Status of BSEB

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Generation and Purchases (MWh)	7915	7961	8585	9837	10883
Sales (MKWh)	4542	4852	5325	6067	6139
Losses (Percentage)	42.61	39.06	37.98	38.32	43.59* (35.26)
Average Revenue (Rs./KWh)	2.75	2.96	3.12	3.03	3.87
Sale of power (Rs. crore)	1276	1464	1676	1862	2410
Total Income (including subsidies) (Rs. crore)	2112	2308	2485	2796	3609
Total Cost (Rs. crore)	2968	3159	3587	4292	5216
Cost coverage (tariff/cost) (Percentage)	43	46	47	43	46

* This is on the basis of revised norms of consumption for un-metered categories of consumers. Based on earlier norms the T&D loss is 35.26 percent only

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board

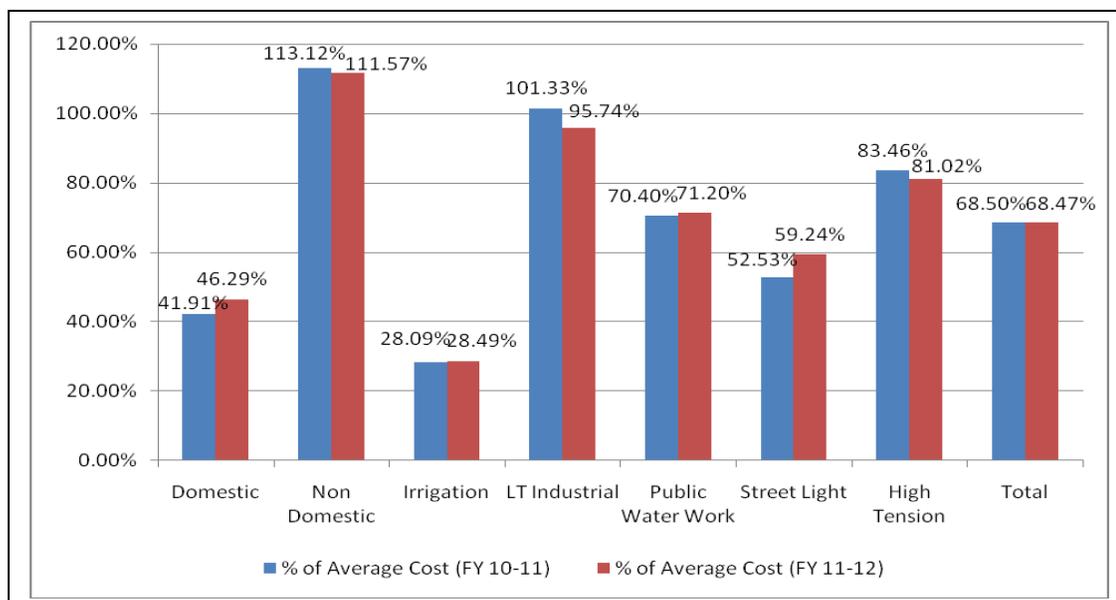
The Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission, whose major function is the determination of tariffs, approved an average tariff hike of 19 percent during 2011-12, keeping in view the increased cost of service. Even after this tariff hike, it is expected that the revenue gap for 2011-12 would be close to Rs 245 crore. It can be seen from Table 4.30 that the average realization exceeds the cost of service only for non-domestic users. For all types of consumers, only close to about 68 per cent of the cost is recovered.

Table 4.30 : Cross Subsidy in Tariff Order

Sl. No.	Category	2010-11			2011-12		
		Average Realisation	Cost of Service	Realisation as percentage of cost	Average Realisation	Cost of Service	Realisation as percentage of cost
1	Domestic	2.08	4.96	41.91	2.74	5.92	46.29
2	Non Domestic	5.61	4.96	113.12	6.61	5.92	111.57
3	Irrigation	1.39	4.96	28.09	1.69	5.92	28.49
4	LT Industrial	5.03	4.96	101.33	5.67	5.92	95.74
5	Public Water Work	3.49	4.96	70.40	4.22	5.92	71.20
6	Street Light	2.61	4.96	52.53	3.51	5.92	59.24
7	High Tension	4.14	4.96	83.46	4.80	5.92	81.02
	Total	3.40	4.96	68.50	4.06	5.92	68.47

Source : BERC Tariff Order, 2011-12

Comparison of Costs Covered across Different Categories of Consumers



Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

The rural electrification work is being carried out in all 38 districts of the state under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). This work is carried out by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (24 districts), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) (6 districts) and by BSEB (8 districts). Table 4.31 lists the districts under each of these 3 agencies.

Table 4.31 : Districtwise Allocation of RGGVY among PGCIL, NHPC and BSEB

PGCIL (24 districts)				
Patna	Nalanda	Bhojpur	Buxer	Rohtas
Kaimur	Gaya	Nawadah	Aurangabad	Jehanabad
Arwal	Munger	Lakhisarai	Jamui	Bhagalpur
Banka	Vaishali	Muzaffarpur	Saran	Siwan
Gopalgunj	Purnea	Kishanganj	Araria	
NHPC (6 districts)				
Darbhanga	Sheohar	E. Champaran	W. Champaran	Sitamarhi
Madhubani				
BSEB (8 districts)				
Samastipur	Saharsa	Supaul	Madhepura	Khagaria
Katihar	Begusarai	Sheikhpura		

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board

Under RGGVY, the total outlay approved for electrifying 22,484 villages and expanding electrification in 6454 electrified villages is Rs 4478.25 crore. The details of the outlays sanctioned for RGGVY during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan are presented in Table 4.32.

Upto January 2012, a total of 17,363 villages and 1967 thousand BPL households have been connected to the grid under RGGVY. Under this scheme, construction of 171 power sub-stations of 33/11 KV capacity has also been approved. Of these, 90 have already been charged. A total of 3429 villages and 230.8 thousand BPL households were connected to the grid in 2011-12. The agencywise breakup of the BPL households and villages connected to the grid, number of power sub-stations constructed and charged under RGGVY are given in Table 4.33.

Table 4.32 : RGGVY Allocations during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan

(Rs in crore)

Implementing Agency	Amount sanctioned under X th Plan	Amount sanctioned under XI th Plan	Total Amount
PGCIL (24 District)	2058.99	365.79	2424.78
NHPC (6 Districts)	258.14	672.37	930.51
BSEB (8 District)	--	1122.96	1122.96

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board

Table 4.33 : Achievement for Construction of Power Sub-Stations, Electrification of Villages and Electrification of BPL Households under RGGVY

Activities	PGCIL	NHPC	BSEB	Total
Constriction of Power Sub-Station's				
Covered under Tenth Plan	75	15	0	90
Covered under Eleventh Plan	11	25	45	81
Completed till date	74	17	06	97
Number of Power Sub-Station Charged	71	15	4	90
Electrification of Villages				
No of Villages Electrification till March, 2011	11611	2323	-	13934
No. of Villages electrified upto January, 2012 (2011-12)	2703	507	219	3429
Total no. of villages electrified	14314	2830	219	17363
Electrification of BPL Households				
No. of households (^000) electrified till March, 2011 (^000)	744.6	896.3	95.2	1736.2
No. of households (^000) to be electrified during 2011-12 (Target)	315.0	203.9	507.3	1026.3
No. of household (^000) electrified during 2011-12 (upto January, 2011)	100	34.1	96.7	230.8
Achievement Percentage (2011-12)	31.75	16.71	19.06	22.49
No. of households (^000) electrified till January, 2012	844.6	930.4	191.9	1967.0

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board

Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

The Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power, Government of India in July 2008 as a central sector scheme under the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The scheme comprises two parts. Part A of the scheme is dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data in all towns with a population greater than 30,000 as per 2001 census. Part B of the scheme deals with strengthening and upgradation of regular sub-transmission and distribution system. The focus for Part B is on ATC (Aggregate Technical and Commercial) loss reduction on a sustainable basis.

Part A of R-APDRP covers 71 towns of the state. The approved projects include establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting and auditing, and IT based consumer service centers. The implementation of these projects will not only minimise ATC losses and improve customer satisfaction, but also improve the financial position of BSEB. Additionally, a robust management information system can provide accurate data, which can be used for effective decision making.

Bihar Power Sector Development Programme aims at targeted investments for strengthening of the electric distribution systems of 7 towns and upgradation of the transmission system. The detailed project reports for this programme, involving a sum of Rs. 838 crore, was submitted by the Energy Department, Government of Bihar to the Ministry of Power, Government of India for funding by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This has already been approved by the ADB.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

Over the years, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses in the state have decreased from 38.0 percent in 2008-09 to 35.26 percent in 2010-11. On the basis of uniform norms of consumption for unmetered categories of consumers, BERC revised the norms of consumption which has been applied for calculation of T&D loss w.e.f. 2010-11. On the revised norms of consumption, the T&D loss for 2010-11 is coming as 43.59 percent (Table 4.34). As the cost of power purchase and employees cost have increased substantially in comparison to the revision in tariff, BSEB's financial position has weakened and the Board is losing over Rs. 250 crore per month. This adversely affects BSEB's ability to undertake improvement and extension of its network, and other efforts aimed at loss reduction.

Table 4.34 : Approved and Actual T&D Losses (2006-07 to 2011-12)

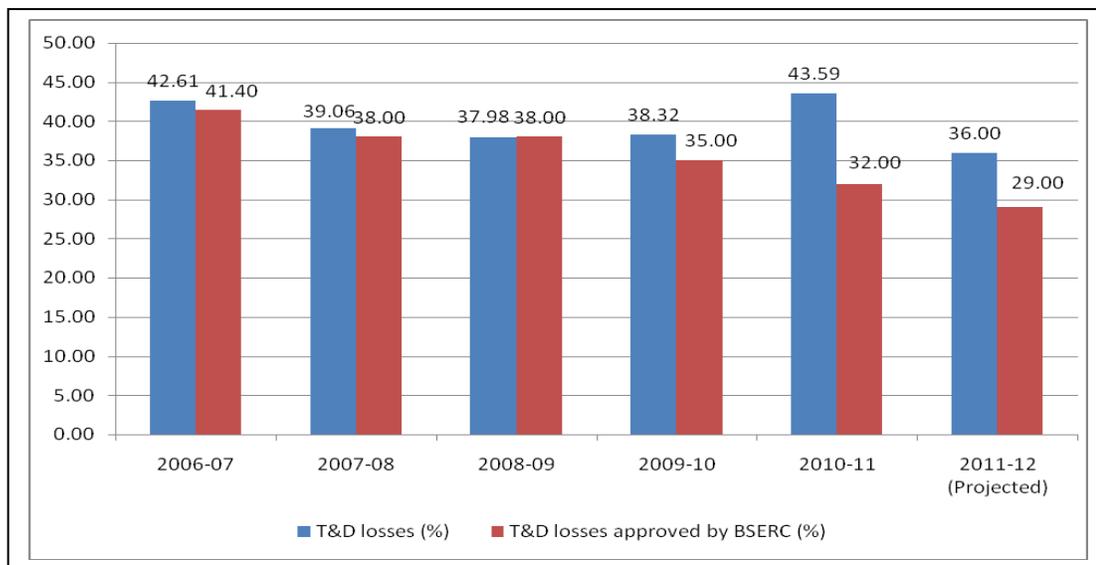
(Percentages)

Year	T&D losses	T&D losses approved by BSERC
2006-07	42.61	41.40
2007-08	39.06	38.00
2008-09	37.98	38.00
2009-10	38.32	35.00
2010-11	43.59* (35.26)	32.00
2011-12 (Projected)	36.00	29.00

* This is on the basis of revised norms of consumption for un-metered categories of consumers. Based on earlier norms the T&D loss is 35.26 percent only

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board

Actual V/S Approved T&D losses



BSEB has made concerted efforts to reduce distribution losses by metering of unmetered consumers, undertaking works for upgradation and improvement of its network, and undertaking R-APDRP projects in selected towns. However, the losses have not come down as expansion of the network has mainly been in rural areas under RGGVY, where the increased exposure is more open to pilferage.

Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (BSHPC)

The Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation (BSHPC) was established to harness the hydroelectric potential in the state. The BSHPC conducts survey for this purpose and prepares the schemes on hydroelectric power generation. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, BSHPC started

exploring possibilities for major hydel projects, besides its earlier mandate for minor hydel projects. There are 11 minor hydel projects that are currently operational in the state with installed capacity of 53 MW. The details of these projects are given in Table 4.35. The list of small hydel projects which are either completed or on-going or proposed is presented in Table 4.36.

Table 4.35 : Operational Minor Hydel Projects in Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Project	District	Installed Capacity (In MW)
1	Eastern Gandak Canal H.E. Project, Valmikinagar	West Champaran	15
2	Sone Western Link Canal H.E. Project, Dehri	Rohtas	6.6
3	Sone Eastern Link Canal H.E. Project, Barun	Aurangabad	3.3
4	Kosi Hydel Power Station	Supaul	19.2
5	Agnoor Small Hydel Project	Arwal	1
6	Dhelabagh Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	1
7	Nasriganj Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	1
8	Triveni Link Canal HEP	West Champaran	3
9	Jainagra Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	1
10	Sebari Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	1
11	Sirkhinda Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	0.7
		Total	52.8

Source : Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited

Table 4.36 : Completed, Ongoing and Proposed Small Hydel Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (in MW)	Current Status
1.	Tejpura Small Hydel Project	1.5	Completed
2.	Arwal Small Hydel Project	0.5	Completed
3.	Amethi Small Hydel project	0.5	Completed
4.	Natwar Small Hydel Project	0.25	Completed
5.	Rampur Small Hydel Project	0.25	Completed
6.	Rajapur Small Hydel Project	0.7	Completed
7.	Belsar Small Hydel Project	1	Completed
8.	Paharma Small Hydel Project	1	Completed
9.	Bathnaha Phase-I Small Hydel Project	8	Work in Progress
10.	Nirmali Small Hydel Project	7	Work in Progress
11.	Dhoba Small Hydel Project	2	Work in Progress
12.	Katanya Small Hydel Project	2	Work in Progress
13.	Mathauli Small Hydel Project	8	Work in Progress
14.	Barwal Small Hydel Project	16	Work in Progress
15.	Dehri Escape Channel	3.3	Work in Progress
16.	Dehra Small Hydel Project	1	Proposed works for 2011-12
17.	Sipaha Small Hydel Project	1	Proposed works for 2011-12
18.	Valmikinagar Escape Channel	6	Proposed works for 2011-12
19.	New Small SHP	12	Proposed works for 2011-12

Source : Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited

In the first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Corporation had already identified potential for major hydel projects. As a result, a framework for commissioning 6 schemes (Table 4.37) has been prepared. This will help generate additional 3145 MW of power.

Table 4.37 : Proposed Major Hydel Projects in Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Capacity (MW)
1	Dagmara Hydroelectric Power Project	125
2	Indrapuri Reservoir Project	450
3	Sinafdar Pumped Storage Scheme (PSS)	345
4	Hathiahdah-Durgawati Pumped Storage Scheme	1600
5	Panchgotia Pumped Storage Scheme	225
6	Telharkund Pumped Storage Scheme	400

Source : Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited

The preparatory work for all the schemes for major hydel projects has started. For commissioning of the Dagmara Hydroelectric Power Project, a loan is being sought from the French Development Agency (FDA). The Indrapuri Reservoir Project has been pending since 1987. After co-ordinating with the Water Resources Department, BSHPC has reached an agreement to continue work on this project. After getting preliminary surveys conducted by the Survey of India, the DPR is being reviewed. After examining the feasibility survey for remaining 4 projects, the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has proposed to commission these projects as a joint venture with BSHPC. For both the Sinafdar PSS and the Hathiahdah-Durgawati PSS, the process of forest clearance has been initiated and no-objection certificate from the Pollution Control Board has been obtained.

The state government's proposal to central government to make an allocation of 1500 MW of power from Bhutan is a step in the right direction as this can be a possible source of assured power at a comparatively cheaper rate. There is also a potential for large pumped storage projects in the Kaimur region with a total capacity of 2570 MW. There is a need to attract private sector players to develop the hydropower potential in the state.

Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA)

Given the possibility of non-availability of coal linkages and adequate water, it is essential to work towards tapping the renewable energy potential of the state to ensure energy security in the future.

The state government recognises this and the ‘Bihar Policy for Promotion of New and Renewable Energy Sources 2011’ is a right step in that direction. This policy was passed by the state government early this year and promotes private investment in setting up power plants using renewable energy sources.

The Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA) is responsible for development of projects using non-conventional energy sources in the state. Wind measurement studies at Simultala (Jamui), Adhora (Kaimur) and Lalganj (Vaishali) are near completion and those at Bodhgaya, Raxual and Munger are currently ongoing to ascertain the potential of tapping wind energy in the state.

Keeping in mind the huge potential for bio-mass energy in the state, biomass gasifiers with generation capacity of about 6 MW have been installed in cold storage and rolling mills for private use. Husk Power Private Limited has installed 20 biomass gasifiers with generation capacity of about 576 KW in the districts of East Champaran and West Champaran. The installations have been made in clusters of 2-3 village and this is benefitting the rural population. Similarly, Desi Power Private Limited (Araria) is installing gasifiers with generation capacity of 400 KW.

Proposal to generate 20 MW under the Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission has been sent to the Ministry of Power, Government of India for approval.

A report on 'Renewable Energy Potential Assessment and Renewable Energy Action Plan' for Bihar has been prepared by the World Institute of Sustainable Energy (WISE) (Pune), supported by the Department for International Development (DFID). The Chairman of the Steering Committee for the report was Principal Secretary, Department of Energy, Government of Bihar. The overall picture of the renewable energy potential of the state is given in the Table 4.38.

Table 4.38 : Renewable Energy Potential of Bihar

Renewable Energy Sector	Potential (MW)
Large Wind	Marginal, to be explored further
Small Wind	Marginal, to be explored further
Small Hydro	195.25
Bio Energy	1950 to 2150
Solar Grid Connected	2850 to 8549
Solar Off-Grid	7300
Total Range	12295 to 18194

Source : Renewable Energy Potential Assessment and Renewable Energy Action Plan for Bihar

4.11 Water Resources

Bihar is a landlocked state, yet it is rich with ample natural water resources. The most important river Ganga, flowing from west to east, divides the state into north and south Bihar. Eight major rivers – the Ghagra, Gandak, Budhi Gandak, Bagmati, the Adhwara group of rivers, Kamla, Kosi and Mahananda spread are across North Bihar. The major rivers of South Bihar are Karamnasha, Sone, Punpun, Kiul-Harohar, Badua, Falgu, Morhar, Chandan and Bilasi, having their origins in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Most of the rivers in north Bihar originate in Nepal flowing through the plains of Bihar before draining into the river Ganga.

The abundance of water resources is both a blessing and a curse for the state. In fact, Bihar is one of the worst flood-affected states in India. About 68.8 lakh hectares of its total geographical area of 94.16 lakh hectares are flood prone. In addition, nearly 9.41 lakh hectares (8.32 lakh ha in north Bihar and 1.09 lakh ha in south Bihar), i.e., 10 percent of the total geographical area of the state is water logged. There are multiple reasons behind waterlogging which include: spilling of silted small rivers, encroachment of drainage channels, embankment induced waterlogging and the prevalence of saucer type depressions in the topography of the land. Through various measures, the state government is addressing these challenges.

One of the major institutions that govern the sphere of water resources management in the state is the Water Resources Department (WRD). The field of operations of the WRD includes construction, maintenance and regulation of major and medium irrigation projects, flood control and drainage works. The Department also protects the right of the state in sharing of water among Inter State Rivers/Basins.

As the management of water resources is essential to the economic development, the state government has taken steps to address the multi-dimensional challenges of water resources. There are centrally sponsored and state investments in specific schemes to address the challenges identified within the areas of major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation, flood management and ground water development. Progress in this sector will not only facilitate irrigation, generate power, promote agricultural growth, but will also enable Bihar's economy to maintain the high growth trajectory that it is on today.

Bihar State Water Policy

The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan states that the management of water resources poses increasingly difficult challenges. The total quantity of usable fresh water annually available in India is fixed, but its demand from expanding agriculture, industry and other sectors is increasing. Water resources in many parts of the country are under severe stress, leading to

excessive exploitation of ground water. However, there is significant scope for increasing water availability. While these opportunities must be fully exploited, the real solution has to come from greater efficiency in water use. This requires better management of water resources through Participatory Irrigation Management, River Basin Management, and also putting in place more holistic aquifer management strategies. Separation of electricity feeders for agriculture and domestic use can help limit the availability of electricity for pumping ground water, thus breaking the vicious cycle between free energy and excess use of groundwater. Therefore, the Approach Paper suggests that states should develop a strategy that promotes integrated management of water resources and increases water use efficiency by at least 20 per cent within the plan period. The State Government is in the process of formulating its Water Policy.

Irrigation

Bihar has 88.7 percent of its population in rural areas dependent on agriculture, which is much higher compared to the national average of 72 percent. The entire state falls in a humid zone with an annual rainfall of around 1200 mm, which is sufficient for kharif crops. However, with the rainfall being highly erratic, the adequacy of irrigation facilities becomes vital for development of the state economy. The provision of assured irrigation facilities contributes to higher agricultural production, leading to enhancement in per capita income and reduction in the poverty ratio of the state. Under the good governance programme of the state government, the irrigation sector has been accorded top priority to achieve the objective of increase in productivity in agriculture through the optimum utilization of water and land resources. Serious efforts are being made by the WRD to achieve this objective so that the irrigated land is increased and the entire area of the state is freed from the problems of floods and waterlogging.

There are six major sources of irrigation — surface canals (major), surface canals (minor), tanks (including ahars and pynes), tubewells, other wells and other sources. Tanks and other sources are becoming less important over time, leaving the other four sources for providing irrigation facilities. In 2009-10, canals (major, medium and minor) provided 27.5 percent and tubewells provided 61.4 percent of total irrigation. In 2011-12, the percentage of irrigation provided by major, medium and minor canals has increased to 41.1 percent. Meanwhile, irrigation from tubewells saw a minor jump in 2010-11 to 66.5 percent; however, the data for 2011-12 indicates that the percentage of total irrigation by tubewells has fallen below even 2009-10 figures to 58.0 percent. Tubewells continue to be an extremely important source of irrigation, providing more than 50 percent of the total irrigation in 30 districts. However, irrigation from surface canals (major, medium and minor) continues to play an important role in 7 districts – Rohtas, Kaimur,

Bhojpur, Buxar, Aurangabad, Banka, and Lakhisarai, all of which are notable rice producing districts of Bihar.

Major and Medium Irrigation

The ultimate irrigation potential to be created by the major and medium irrigation projects of the state is 53.33 lakh hectares, against which a total of 28.86 lakh ha. irrigation potential has been created till March 2011. At present, schemes like Western Kosi Canal Project, Durgawati Reservoir Scheme, Kund Ghat, Barnar Reservoir Scheme, Bateshwarsthan Ganga Pump Canal, North Koel Reservoir Scheme, Tilaiya Diversion Scheme, Punpun Barrage Scheme, Batane Reservoir Scheme, Mandai Weir Scheme, Uderasthan Barrage Scheme, Lower Morhar and Lower Kiul irrigation schemes are under execution.

The yearwise irrigation potential created until 2010-11 under major and medium schemes, actual areas irrigated, along with the utilization efficiency are presented in Table 4.39. The total potential created was 28.82 lakh hectares in 2001-02; it increased to 28.80 lakh hectares in 2009-10, and further to 28.86 lakh hectares in 2011-12. Against the potential thus created, the total area irrigated, taking kharif, rabi and summer crops together, was 16.56 lakh hectares in 2001-02, showing utilization efficiency to be 67 percent. However, the utilisation efficiency declined to 42.50 in 2010-11. Due to Kushaha breach, entire Eastern Kosi Canal System (7.00 lakh ha.) was severely damaged. Its restoration work is in progress. Eastern Gandak Canal System (3.50 lakh ha.) is also under restoration work. On completion of these schemes, 10.50 lakh ha. will be restored. Irrigation efficiency will substantially increase from 2012-13.

Table 4.39 : Water Utilization Efficiency of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

(Figures in '000 ha)

Year	Irrigation Potential created	Kharif		Rabi		Hot Weather		Total Irrigation	Efficiency (%)
		Target	Irrigation	Target	Irrigation	Target	Irrigation		
2001-02	2482.43	1667.97	1261.60	556.10	380.80	13.87	13.81	1656.21	66.72
2002-03	2509.43	1653.00	1189.00	463.40	394.20	14.44	15.16	1598.36	63.69
2003-04	2574.00	1653.00	1250.00	597.60	459.12	14.28	12.12	1721.24	66.87
2004-05	2619.00	1654.01	1161.58	448.13	355.08	14.27	11.58	1528.23	58.35
2005-06	2637.00	1643.77	1253.46	512.95	395.82	12.80	11.63	1660.91	62.98
2006-07	2833.00	1389.00	1220.77	477.63	453.06	11.60	10.90	1684.73	59.47
2007-08	2863.00	1440.67	1246.15	499.11	422.85	12.27	10.82	1679.82	58.67
2008-09	2873.00	1479.91	1275.28	442.63	388.51	12.91	2.25	1666.04	57.99
2009-10	2880.00	1450.51	884.77	384.87	317.68	0.00	0.00	1202.45	41.75
2010-11	2886.00	1337.53	907.52	408.65	318.93	0.00	0.00	1226.45	42.50

Source : Water Resources Department, GOB

Funds from different sources were received for implementation of various major and medium projects in the state. In the plan budget of 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs. 91.44 crore was provided for the establishment head of major irrigation schemes, and an expenditure of Rs. 607.39 crore for the work head of major irrigation schemes, implying a total expenditure of Rs. 698.83 crore. In the plan budget of 2010-11, an expenditure of Rs. 4.43 crore was provided under the establishment head of medium irrigation schemes, and an expenditure of Rs. 63.42 crore under the work head of medium irrigation schemes, implying a total expenditure of Rs. 67.85 crore. For the plan budget of 2011-12, there is a provision of Rs. 85.28 crore under the establishment head of the major irrigation schemes, a provision of Rs 868.23 crore under the works head of the major irrigation schemes, implying a total budget of Rs. 953.51 crore. In the plan budget 2011-12, a provision of Rs. 4.72 crore has been made for the establishment head of the medium irrigation schemes, a provision of Rs. 122.65 crore for the work head of the medium irrigation schemes, implying a total budget provision of Rs. 127.37 crore.

Besides the creation of new irrigation potential, the optimum utilization of previously created irrigation potential is also necessary. On account of sedimentation and damaged canal systems, full utilization of the created irrigation potential is not possible in many areas. On account of excessive quantity of silt in the rivers emerging from the Himalayas, the irrigation capacities of the irrigation systems, originating from these rivers, has witnessed more losses. Restoration of lost irrigation potential created before is not only economically more beneficial than creation of new irrigation potential, but it is less time intensive as well.

Minor Irrigation

The sources of water that fall under Department of Minor Water Resources (DMWR) are surface canal (minor), tanks, Ahars and Pynes, tubewells, other irrigation wells and lift irrigation. Surface water and ground water irrigation schemes with a command area up to 2000 hectares fall under the minor irrigation sector. The main objective of DMWR is to create irrigation capacity in less time and at less cost, utilizing both ground water and surface water, as well as appropriate utilization of the created irrigation capacity. The total irrigated area through minor irrigation in the state is around 32.50 lakh hectares; however, private and state tubewells account for more than 80 percent of the area under minor irrigation. The sourcewise area irrigated through minor irrigation during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 (up to September 2011) is shown in Table 4.40.

Table 4.40 : Irrigated Area through Minor Irrigation Sources

(Area in '000 hectares)

Source	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12, up to Sept.2011
Surface Canal (Minor)	29.21	17.59	23.00	48.84
Tanks (including Ahars and Pynes)	332.56	332.56	NA	22.20
Tubewells (Private and State)	2722.39	2726.6	2803.45	1715.00
Other Wells (Irrigation Wells)	145.79	145.79	145.79	NA
Other Sources (Lift Irrigation) and Barge Lift Irrigation	24.36	16.74	15.50	4.98
Total	3254.31	3239.28	2987.74	1791.02

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

In order to fulfill the irrigation needs of the state, several programmes under the purview of minor irrigation have been prepared by the DMWR within the planned heads during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). Accelerated development of minor irrigation capacity (including the traditional systems of Ahar-Pynes and irrigation ponds), improvement in the utilization of the developed capacity, extension of irrigation benefits to the unirrigated areas, increase in the amount of subsidy to the private tubewells and pump sets, and enhancement of strength and sustainability of the Water User Associations are the main objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The surface water schemes of the DMWR are implemented with the storage and diversion of the surface water of small rivers, streams, and Ahar-Pynes. The state government is implementing these schemes with loans from NABARD under the RIDF during the Eleventh Plan period. The RIDF financed schemes are to be implemented within three years. In the first two years of the Plan (2007-08 and 2008-09), the DMWR proposed to create 80,000 ha additional irrigation capacity through the surface water schemes under the RIDF, and the repair, renovation and restoration of the catchment areas (Ahar-Pynes) under the Bharat Nirman Programme. The above process of creating additional irrigation capacity will be continued in the last years of the Plan (2009-10 to 2011-12). Along with the above, the schemes related to repair, renovation and restoration of Ahar-Pynes has also been planned, since the responsibility of maintenance of Ahar-Pynes was transferred to the DMWR in 2006-07. Under the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, 1000 schemes of restoration of Ahar-Pynes will be implemented by the Department. It is expected that around 1 lakh ha lost irrigation capacity of the traditional irrigation systems would be restored through these schemes during the plan period. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, the schemes related to

the construction of weirs, sluice gates, check dams, etc. across small streams and rivers will also be forwarded for financing under RIDF.

Around 20,938 traditional irrigation systems of Ahar-Pynes/ irrigation ponds exist in the state (Table 4.41). Out of these, around 3,255 are now defunct. These schemes are situated across 17 districts in south Bihar and they have existed for centuries. In a way, this is a self-developed traditional system, based on water-harvesting, with the purpose of storage and distribution of the rain water with wide potential of irrigation flood management and ground water recharge.

Table 4.41 : Districtwise Data on Ahar-Pynes/irrigation Ponds

Sl. No.	District	Number of Systems		Total	Sl. No.	District	Number of Systems		Total
		Functional	Defunct				Functional	Defunct	
1	Patna	212	86	298	10	Jahanabad			501
2	Nalanda	238	82	320	11	Arwal	91	11	102
3	Bhojpur	93	31	124	12	Bhagalpur	472	50	522
4	Buxar	69	00	69	13	Banka	2146	117	2263
5	Kaimur	1330	71	1401	14	Munger	162	04	166
6	Rohtas	398	19	417	15	Jamui	2449	73	2522
7	Aurangabad	1251	442	1693	16	Lakhisarai	251	15	266
8	Gaya	6502	762	7264	17	Sheikhpura	125	26	151
9	Nawada	1488	1371	2859		Total	17683	3255	20938

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

In 2006, the schemes for extensive renovation of Ahar-Pynes, were transferred from the Department of Revenue and Land Reform to the DMWR, after which 215 schemes are being implemented with the budget provision under the state plan, out of which 104 schemes have been completed. With the budget provision for 2010-11, 47 schemes have been completed this year, through which an irrigation capacity of 14,100 ha has been developed in the command areas. In 2010-11, 29 schemes with a cost of Rs. 31.49 crore has been approved up to February 2011, the implementation of which has already been initiated. In addition, 50 existing and 50 new surface water Ahar-Pyne schemes have been planned to be implemented with the cost of Rs 100.00 crore which will create irrigation capacity in around 25,000 ha. The survey for such type of schemes, situated in Jamui and Nawada districts, is also being conducted. The extensive renovation of some schemes, out of the above, is being implemented with the resources available under the state plan or under the Chief Minister Ahar-Pyne Irrigation Scheme during 2010-11.

A proposal for the restructuring of the DMWR is being prepared under which a minimum of one minor water resources division in every district is being proposed by merging the tube well sub-division and the minor irrigation sub-division. Under the extensive renovation of the traditional systems of Ahar-Pynes and irrigation ponds, quality control will be required during the planning, investigation, design, monitoring and implementation of more than 50 thousand structures for around 1637 integrated schemes. In the light of the above, the planning, investigation, monitoring and quality sections would require extension and upgradation.

Intra-State Rivers Interlinking Scheme

Considering the priorities of the state government with respect to the issue of drought in South Bihar, mitigation of the flood devastation in North Bihar, improvement in the drainage of water, providing canal irrigation for attaining a cropping intensity of 250 percent and optimization of the use of available water resources, action is being taken by the respective Departments to implement the schemes related to interlinking of the intra-state rivers, first by identifying the rivers to be interlinked and, then, preparing DPRs for them accordingly. These schemes have been formulated in such a way that they do not cross state or international boundaries. In future, however, these could be extended to or coordinated with inter-state or international schemes as per requirements of the state.

In North Bihar, schemes of water transfer were recognized through interlinking of rivers lying between Kamla basin and Baghmata-Adwara basin, west to the Kosi basin; interlinking of rivers lying east to Kosi basin and west to Mahananda (Mechi) basin; and transfer of water of Baya and Budhi Gandak rivers with the purpose of stabilizing the availability of water in the Gandak Project. Similarly, in South Bihar, schemes are planned such as the construction of Sone-Punpun-Harohar- Kiul link and transfer of water from all the crossing rivers; transfer of water in South Bihar by pumping from the Ganga (Barh-Nawada Pump Canal and Buxar Pump Canal); transfer of water from Dhanarjay Reservoir to Phulwaria Reservoir by constructing Reservoir on Dhanarjay river in Nawada district and connectivity of traditional irrigation systems like Ahars and Pynes with basin irrigation networks (Sakari-Nata Link). In addition, in North Bihar, in order to mitigate the flood devastation, the schemes of transfer of floodwater from the proposed river to the rivers of nearby basins were recognised. The 4 river basins in North Bihar are — Kohira (Budhi Gandak)-Chandrawat (Gandak) link, Budhi Gandak- None- Baya- Ganga link, Baghmata-Budhi Gandak link (through Belwa Dhar) and Kosi-Ganga link. Additionally, out of the total 15 recognized schemes, DPRs for 6 schemes are being prepared through different consultation

agencies and DPRs for rest 9 schemes are being prepared by National Water Development Agency (NWDA).

Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)

As mandated by the National Water Policy 2002, the management of all canal systems is to be transferred to Water Users Associations (WUA) under the Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Programme. This is to be transferred to the beneficiary committees, which are committees set up within the purview of the WUA, in a phased manner. There will be a WUA for each of the irrigation systems within every village. The WUA will be registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, and maintenance and operation of the canals as well as assessment and collection of the irrigation tax will be the responsibility of the Association. The WUA will extend 30 percent of the irrigation revenue, generated from different crops, to the state government and spend the remaining 70 percent on the maintenance and management of the canal system. Till March 2011, there were 52 registered WUAs to which management of local irrigation system has been transferred, and there were 15 Associations which were registered but the management functions are yet to be transferred to them. In addition, there were 45 Associations which have been formed, but yet to be registered. Finally, there are 510 villages where the process of formation of the Association is ongoing.

In the Planning Commission's recent report, several challenges were identified with respect to Participatory Irrigation Management throughout India. Despite various initiatives, PIM has not been overly successful in India, save for a few states such as Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Though over 50,000 water users associations (WUAs) have been formed on paper throughout the country, the vast majority of them are not functioning effectively, including many in Bihar. A number of causes for the current situation have been identified including inability to devolve sufficient responsibility to water users, inability to allow WUAs to prepare their own Charter, setting out the operational rules for the WUA, dependence of WUAs on the WRD for operation and maintenance (O&M) funds as they are unable to collect and utilize their own O&M funds, lack of training, lack of land holding and support in the early stages of formation, failure to separate governance from day-to-day management of the WUA, and lack of paid WUA staff responsible for operation and maintenance of the irrigation system. Further, while WUA Acts have been passed, insufficient resources have been allocated to explain the principles, purpose, and practices of PIM to both water users and officials of the WRD. Therefore, it may be highly beneficial for the state government to allocate additional resources for building the capacity

of both farmer members of WUAs as well as officials of the WRD, either utilizing existing WALMIs or other institutions of training.

Flood Management

Most of north Bihar's rivers originate outside India, in Nepal and the Tibetan region of China. Bihar's physical vulnerability to floods is impacted by its flat topography, high rainfall levels (more than 1200 mm annually), concentration (about 80 percent) of annual rainfall in only 3 monsoon months (July-September) and high sediment loads. The total flood affected area of the state is 68.80 lakh ha which is nearly 74 percent of the total geographical area of Bihar (94.16 lakh ha) and this is about one-sixth (17.2 percent) of the total flood prone area of India. Within the state, North Bihar is by far the worst affected by floods. This is largely due to the fact that, upstream of the Indo-Nepal border, the bed slope of all the rivers in north Bihar is very steep, but when they enter into Bihar, the land is very flat. On account of the sudden decrease in bed slope, the silt carried by these rivers along with water flow is deposited into the beds of the respective rivers within the territory of North Bihar.

In order to overcome the problem of floods in Bihar, 3629 kms of embankments have been constructed out of which 3179 kms of embankments lie in North Bihar and 450 kms of embankments in South Bihar. It includes 50 kms and 10 kms of embankments constructed along the Bagmati and the Gandak respectively which have provided flood protection to large areas of Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and West Champaran. In 2010-11, the left embankment of the Bhutahi Balan river was extended by 1.72 km, which aims to provide flood protection to the villages like Naunpatti and Ramnagar, etc. The WRD recognizes that construction of embankments for providing flood protection is a relatively short-term solution. In the long-term, other structural and non-structural solutions are essential.

In 2011, all vulnerable places of all the river embankments were mapped and the respective officials were given responsibility for their surveillance and protection. Daily bulletins related with flood, status of embankments, flood forecast and water level of rivers were issued from the Central Flood Control Room. In addition, these daily bulletins were sent to the press/Akashwani/Doordarshan for information of the citizens. Seven special inspection teams for state plan scheme and five for FMP (75% CS) were set up to supervise flood protection works whose expertise and suggestions facilitated the construction works. Almost every year, flood fighting works have to be done along several rivers in addition to implementation of the planned flood protection works. With the assistance from the World Bank, the Department has set up a Flood Management Information Centre which could provide 72 hours early flood forecast to the people.

APPENDIX

Table A 4.1 : Districtwise Road Network in Bihar (2009-2011)

(Length in km)

Districts	2009			2010			2011		
	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR
Patna	394.90	151.36	368.56	394.90	150.96	422.37	394.90	162.96	422.37
Nalanda	177.07	157.00	167.95	177.07	157.00	179.07	177.07	172.00	179.07
Bhojpur	85.00	93.57	282.83	85.00	93.57	289.51	85.00	152.80	289.51
Buxar	55.00	80.15	99.67	55.00	78.50	108.11	55.00	78.50	108.11
Rohtas	145.24	234.80	371.20	145.24	234.80	408.00	145.24	234.80	388.00
Kaimur	52.24	99.40	208.30	52.24	99.40	210.80	52.24	99.40	210.80
Gaya	119.50	226.80	256.72	119.50	226.80	254.83	119.50	255.10	254.83
Arwal/ Jehanabad	134.23	42.40	177.70	134.23	46.40	184.55	134.23	61.90	184.55
Nawada	84.30	137.63	106.40	84.30	140.88	102.40	84.30	186.88	102.40
Aurangabad	137.23	90.10	150.05	137.23	88.80	221.55	137.23	150.50	204.55
Saran	180.50	117.70	203.94	180.50	116.60	184.74	180.50	201.80	164.54
Siwan	54.00	125.40	208.51	54.00	125.40	230.86	54.00	159.40	196.86
Gopalganj	96.43	52.15	310.89	96.43	50.15	311.09	96.43	85.95	304.29
W. Champaran	112.00	47.20	305.95	112.00	47.00	317.01	112.00	101.60	262.41
E. Champaran	94.00	95.60	285.68	94.00	99.90	284.92	94.00	99.90	284.92
Muzaffarpur	229.20	70.33	404.07	229.20	70.33	358.89	229.20	70.33	358.89
Sitamarhi	102.00	50.42	199.20	102.00	52.72	200.18	102.00	52.72	200.18
Sheohar	22.00	13.64	33.00	22.00	13.64	33.00	22.00	13.64	33.00
Vaishali	127.61	84.00	168.74	127.61	80.60	187.84	127.61	118.60	149.84
Darbhanga	49.00	202.06	276.10	49.00	106.08	261.95	49.00	106.08	261.95
Madhubani	207.75	107.00	221.90	207.75	213.06	312.20	207.75	213.06	312.20
Samastipur	65.51	132.00	316.80	65.51	136.50	392.69	65.51	174.40	354.79
Begusarrai	95.89	42.00	199.47	95.89	42.00	199.05	95.89	42.00	199.05
Munger	38.57	35.00	45.20	38.57	35.34	45.20	38.57	35.34	45.20
Shekhpura	12.00	52.90	87.25	12.00	52.47	92.05	12.00	52.47	92.05
Lakhisarai	45.21	58.84	31.79	45.21	58.84	33.39	45.21	58.84	33.39
Jamui	-	220.15	142.55	-	220.15	183.71	-	220.15	183.71
Khagaria	92.30	0.00	184.55	92.30	0.00	130.34	92.30	15.50	114.84
Bhagalpur	146.00	82.00	123.75	146.00	81.05	213.23	146.00	81.05	213.23
Banka	-	175.35	128.10	-	175.35	253.71	-	175.35	253.71
Saharsa	59.70	43.00	213.69	59.70	58.00	310.69	59.70	118.00	250.69
Supaul	133.00	181.54	474.87	133.00	165.45	480.27	133.00	229.25	462.53
Madhepura	109.00	100.48	94.60	109.00	97.30	99.98	109.00	97.30	99.98
Purnea	103.00	120.80	249.15	103.00	128.80	289.65	103.00	156.80	261.65
Kishanganj	0.00	78.60	412.30	0.00	78.60	424.50	0.00	125.60	377.50
Araria	85.00	112.00	267.16	85.00	112.00	266.43	85.00	127.20	266.43
Katihar	90.00	54.00	379.46	90.00	52.20	486.67	90.00	116.30	422.57
Total	3734	3767	8158	3734	3787	8965	3734.38	4603.46	8505.20

Source : Department Road Construction, GOB

Table A 4.2 : Updated Situation of Districtwise approved length and physical achievement of State Highways (2010-11)

Name of the Districts	Implementing Agency	Approved Length (k.m)	Physical Achievement (k.m.)
Patna	CPWD	79.51	41.20
Nalanda	CPWD	39.50	39.50
Bhojpur	CPWD	46.00	47.00
Buxar	CPWD	53.75	52.80
Rohtas	CPWD	195.40	182.96
Kaimur	CPWD	45.09	52.33
Gaya	CPWD	66.10	64.60
Jehanabad	CPWD	3.50	3.50
Nawada	CPWD	45.45	45.90
Aurangabad	CPWD	37.10	37.10
Siwan	CPWD	54.45	54.45
Gopalganj	CPWD	25.05	25.05
W. Champaran	CPWD	28.50	45.30
E. Champaran	CPWD	110.00	91.85
Sitamarhi	CPWD	26.42	26.00
Sheohar	CPWD	12.00	11.75
Vaishali	IRCON	43.00	42.00
Darbhanga	IRCON	97.00	80.00
Madhubani	IRCON	105.00	102.00
Samastipur	IRCON	85.00	71.00
Begusarai	CPWD	41.80	41.30
Munger	CPWD	40.75	33.70
Sheikhpura	CPWD	30.16	43.18
Lakhisarai	CPWD	64.10	55.10
Jamui	CPWD	149.20	148.64
Bhagalpur	CPWD	46.58	46.58
Banka	CPWD	165.27	161.40
Saharsa	CPWD	43.00	41.25
Supaul	CPWD	29.00	15.80
Madhepura	CPWD	18.05	3.00
Purnea	CPWD	92.70	91.31
Kishanganj	CPWD	77.87	77.97
Araria	CPWD	31.60	27.66
Katihar	CPWD	20.12	19.86
Total		2048.02	1923.04

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

Table A 4.3 : Statistics of Registered Vehicle in Bihar State during the Year 2010-11

(in No.)

District Name	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Thr Whl	Two Whl	Tractor	Trailor	Other	Total
Patna	2882	302	12493	1181	2515	3801	50917	1383	839	30	76343
Nalanda	114	57	55	73	144	259	5358	563	240	101	6964
Bhojpur	19	53	23	168	230	134	4197	571	581	91	6067
Buxur	26	50	52	31	46	50	3524	350	351	86	4566
Rohtas	17	42	115	71	118	87	7766	760	650	116	9742
Kaimur	18	18	9	28	45	2	2604	236	236	8	3204
Gaya	301	121	663	506	386	1124	13875	518	469	--	17963
Jehanabad	36	18	15	23	71	173	722	304	210	34	1606
Arwal	4	3	19	10	10	66	218	113	110	12	565
Nawada	69	22	32	66	144	82	2508	213	174	33	3343
Aurangabad	90	36	83	24	288	759	2747	1103	--	13	5143
Saran	74	81	60	132	296	594	4671	606	153	103	6770
Siwan	148	39	62	80	494	244	9609	450	21	30	11177
Gopalganj	22	23	268	13	119	47	6938	422	3	55	7910
W. Champaran	10	21	43	14	233	119	17156	1287	1311	49	20243
E. Champaran	45	12	19	88	391	291	7032	353	371	81	8683
Muzaffarpur	1917	248	1427	1394	1157	2176	25309	1555	237	41	35461
Sitamarhi	10	8	8	46	125	873	8341	668	75	11	10165
Sheohar	8	3	-	4	35	36	204	108	5	-	403
Vaishali	24	16	581	107	371	1157	16848	1220	716	286	21326
Darbhanga	38	32	423	70	227	810	12057	585	297	119	14658
Madhubani	7	17	19	44	128	81	8787	642	381	37	10143
Samastipur	136	24	32	127	121	396	11696	834	391	-	13757
Begusarai	257	41	192	200	189	62	5713	276	179	4	7113
Munger	49	6	50	112	48	68	4851	75	82	10	5351
Sheikhpura	40	4	40	17	--	--	941	210	166	-	1418
Lakhisarai	32	4	20	46	38	7	822	318	324	-	1611
Jamui	12	4	86	83	--	110	2082	236	236	8	2857
Khagaria	57	21	77	70	33	134	3643	371	204	-	4610
Bhagalpur	139	49	1058	165	438	1078	11572	775	393	133	15800
Banka	19	24	25	5	46	79	1681	52	61	7	1999
Saharsha	49	27	41	24	78	146	4778	383	268	11	5805
Supaul	15	3	10	40	48	43	1859	82	51	9	2160
Madhepura	7	3	12	59	70	285	3002	283	53	89	3863
Purnea	282	61	532	248	1009	1693	9951	1393	752	323	16244
Kishanganj		--	26	17	1	9	4393	89	35	-	4570
Araria	6	--	53	10	12	230	3076	426	227	8	4048
Katihar	11	1	91	23	42	117	11756	1395	285	9	13730
Total	6990	1494	18814	5419	9746	17422	293204	21208	11137	1947	387381

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

Table A 4.4 : Urban Development & Housing Department, Bihar — Report regarding Physical & Financial Progress of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) – (2011-12, October)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Towns	Scheme	Total Project Cost	Total amount released to 'SLNA-BUDA	Implementing Agency	Amount Released to Implementing Agency	Work Status
1	Patna*	Municipal Solid Waste management for Patna Town	3695.7	2309.62	BUIDCO	2309.62	Tender awarded to A2Z Infrastructure
2	Patna	Integrated SWM in Patna UA	1155.81	866.86	BUIDCO	288.96	LOI issued to Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd. Through letter dt. 10/2/11. ULB have reservation about the tripartite agreement to be executed for the work
3	Patna	Khagaul Water Supply Scheme	1315.43	1006.58	BUIDCO	308.86	LOA issued to JP Enterprises for implementation through letter dt. 18/10/11
4	Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	2470.26	1976.21	BUIDCO	617.56	LOA issued to JP Enterprises - SMS (JV) for implementation through letter dt. 18/10/11
5	Bodhgaya	Water Supply Scheme	3355.72	2516.79	BUIDCO	838.93	LOA issued to SMC-JITE (JV) for implementation through letter dt. 19/10/11
6	Patna	Purchase of buses for urban transport as part of 2nd Stimulus Package, approved by CSMC in its 69th meeting	3990.00	1995	PPP Basis	-	EOI published but no bidder participated
7	Bodhgaya	Purchase of buses for urban transport as part of 2nd Stimulus Package, approved by CSMC in its 69th meeting	675	337.5	PPP Basis	-	EOI published but no bidder participated
8	Patna	Augmentation for Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	6896.45	5172.34	BUIDCO	-	LOA issued to Viswa-Brcopl(JV) for implementation through letter dt. 19/10/11
9	Bodhgaya	Sewerage Scheme	9594.34	7195.75	BUIDCO	2398.59	NOA issued to RamRamky Infrastructure Ltd. For implementing through letter no. 2556 dt. 19/10/11
10	Patna	Water Supply Scheme	42698	32023.5	BUIDCO	-	Document for the Re-tendering of work under preparation
		Total	75846.71	55400.15		6762.52	

Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

* Out of 72 wards, work in 9 wards is in progress

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

Sl. No	Project	Location	Fund Source	Approved Cost (Rs. In Crore)
1	Solid Waste Management	Patna Urban Area	JNNURM	11.56
2	Solid Waste Management	Ara	JNNURM	9.84
3	Development of 3 Parks in Patna	Patna	State Govt.	2.20
4	Drainage and Sewerage	Out Fall Channel of Patna	State Govt.	330.00
5	Khagaul Water Supply	Khagaul	JNNURM	13.15
6	Danapur Water Supply	Danapur	JNNURM	68.96
7	Phulwarishariff Water Supply	Phulwarishariff	JNNURM	24.70
8	Muzaffarpur Water Supply	Muzaffarpur	JNNURM	98.72
9	Bodh-Gaya Water Supply	Bodh Gaya	JNNURM	33.56
10	Bodh Gaya Sewerage	Bodh Gaya	JNNURM	95.94
11	Rajgir Sewerage	Rajgir	State Govt.	
12	Rajgir Stormwater Drainage	Rajgir	State Govt.	77.67
13	Hajipur STP	Hajipur	NGRBA	113.62
14	Begusarai STP	Begusarai	NGRBA	65.40
15	Buxar STP	Buxar	NGRBA	74.95
16	Munger sewerage	Munger	NGRBA	187.89
17	Road & Drainage Work	Bakhtiyarpur	JNNURM	5.11
18	Road With Drains	Murliganj	JNNURM	11.44
19	Development of Park	Noorani Bagh ,Patna	State Govt.	0.80
20	Water Supply	Patna	JNNURM	426.98
21	River Front Developemnt	Patna	NGRBA	149.00
22	Buddha Smiriti Park	Patna	State Govt.	135.57
	Refurbishment of UD&HD Offices	Patna	State Govt.	2.00
	Construction/ Refurbishment/renovation	Across 28 ULB's of Bihar	State Govt.	16.00
23	Civil works	Across ULB's of Bihar	State Govt.	12.00

Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL SECTORS

The pace of economic growth in Bihar has been very high during recent years. During the period 2004-05 to 2010-11, the economy has grown at 11.08 percent annually. Simultaneously, the state government has also enhanced its development expenditure in recent years. In consequence, human development in the state has shown steady growth, particularly in the field of education and health, the two most important dimensions of human development. Because of limited resources of the state government, the per capita development expenditure in Bihar has been low compared to the national average. However, the Per Capita Development Expenditure (PCDE) of Bihar has shown a steady upward trend during 2001-02 to 2010-11. Compared to an expenditure of Rs. 930 in 2001-02, it was Rs. 3467 in 2010-11, implying an annual growth rate of 17.1 percent (Table 5.1). During the same period, the PCDE of the country as a whole has grown at a lower annual rate of 13.6 percent.

Table 5.1 : Trend of Per Capita Development Expenditure in Bihar

Year	Per Capita Development Expenditure (Rs)		Expenditure on Social Services in Bihar	
	India	Bihar	Amount (Rs Crore)	Percentage Share of social services in total budget
2001-02	2072.49	930.63	3572.17	18.9
2002-03	2149.38	1070.34	4047.14	26.1
2003-04	2593.24	1140.95	4165.58	18.5
2004-05	2673.87	1002.01	4932.00	24.6
2005-06	2957.96	1399.26	7190.00	31.9
2006-07	3458.07	1823.01	8513.00	31.4
2007-08	4029.59	2107.40	10666.89	33.8
2008-09	4840.66	2493.78	12892.10	34.7
2009-10	5765.86	3282.29	14308.96	33.4
2010-11	6034.00	3467.09	16161.50	31.9
CAGR	13.6	17.1	-	-

Source : RBI and GOB

One can also judge the commitment of the state government towards human development by analysing the share of social sector spending in the total budget of the state. The social sector spending is the aggregate of spending on education, health and family welfare, water supply and

sanitation, housing and urban development. In comparison to a share of 18.9 percent in 2001-02, it has increased to 31.9 percent in 2010-11. In the remaining sections of this chapter, an analysis is presented for the social sector development in Bihar in literacy and education, demography and health, poverty alleviation programmes, and interventions for marginalised section.

5.1 Literacy and Education

Literacy Rate

The literacy rate in Bihar remains one of the lowest in the country, but the state has made remarkable progress in this field in the last decade. The literacy rate in Bihar increased from 47.0 percent in 2001 to 63.8 percent in 2011, implying an increase of 16.8 percent during the decade. This decadal increase is not only the highest among all the decadal growth rates in Bihar since 1961, it is also the highest among all the states in India for the decade 2001-2011. It might be noted here that, for the country as a whole, the literacy rate in 2011 is 74.0 percent, compared to 64.8 percent in 2001, implying an increase 9.2 percent (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 : Trend of Literacy rates in India and Bihar

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

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Apart from recording the highest increase in literacy rates, Bihar has been able to considerably reduce its gender difference in literacy rates. In 2001, the male and female literacy rates in Bihar were 60.3 percent and 33.6 percent respectively, implying a difference of 26.7 percent. In 2011, the genderwise literacy rates were 73.4 percent (male) and 53.3 percent (female), implying a reduced gender difference of 20.1 percent. This was possible because the decadal growth in female literacy rate in Bihar was as high as 19.7 percent, compared to 13.1 percent for the males. If this present momentum of growth in literacy in Bihar is maintained, Bihar will reach universal literacy in about 2-3 decades, alongwith the country as a whole. One can ascribe this appreciable performance of Bihar in promoting literacy to two factors; at one hand, thanks to the awareness of social justice among the population, the demand for education is now very high among all sections

of the society and, on the other hand, the state government has considerably enhanced its expenditure on elementary education.

Apart from reduction in gender difference in literacy rates, there has also been a considerable reduction in intra-state disparities in literacy rates. In 2001, the districts with the highest and lowest literacy rates were Patna (62.9 percent) and Kishanganj (31.1 percent). The difference between the highest and the lowest literacy rates was as high as 31.8 percent. But in 2011, this difference has been reduced to 23.1 percent, with Rohtas (75.6 percent) recording the highest literacy rate and Purnea (52.5 percent) recording the lowest literacy rate (Table A 5.1) (Appendix). If we consider the decadal increase in literacy rates in 38 districts, it is observed that the highest increase was recorded in Kishanganj (25.9 percent) where Muslim constitutes the majority of population. The district recording the lowest increase in literacy rate was Patna (9.6 percent) and this is primarily because it was already a high literacy district in 2001. If we consider separately the decadal increase in female literacy rate, it is again Kishanganj and Patna which recorded the highest and the lowest increase respectively. Finally, one can also notice that difference in literacy rates in rural and urban areas has decreased between 2001 and 2011. In 2001, the rural literacy rate was 43.9 percent and urban literacy rate was 71.9 percent, implying a difference of 28.0 percent. In contrast, the difference in 2011 is 17.0 percent, with rural literacy rate at 61.8 percent and urban literacy rate at 78.8 percent.

Primary and Secondary Education

The educational progress of the state is dependent on parallel developments in its elementary education, secondary education and higher education sector. However, for a socially disadvantaged state like Bihar, it is the elementary education sector that commands the highest importance, since it is this sector which feeds students for the secondary sector which, in turn, feeds students for the higher education sector. The progress in elementary education sector also implies that the process is an inclusive one, since it is more relevant for a large number of students who are first generation learners coming from disadvantaged sections of the society. The total number of primary schools in Bihar is 42,307 while the number of upper primary schools stands at 27,958, taking the total number of elementary education schools to 70,640. The progress of total enrolment in elementary education, both for primary and upper primary classes, is presented in Table 5.3. During 2002-03 to 2009-10, total enrolment in elementary classes has increased at an annual rate of 8.2 percent. Bihar has now reached a stage where enrolment in primary classes for the children in age-group 6-14 years is nearly universal. In the past, there was a problem when the

children passing out of primary classes were not able to get admitted in the upper primary classes, because of non-availability of upper primary schools within a reasonable distance from their residence. During 2007-08 and 2008-09, this deficiency was removed by the state government by upgrading many of the primary schools to upper primary level. As such, the enrolment in upper primary classes has been growing at an annual rate of 19.1 percent during the period 2002-03 to 2009-10. These developments have considerably changed the status of elementary education in Bihar.

Table 5.3 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Level (2002-03 to 2009-10)

Year	Enrolment (in lakhs)								
	All			SCs			STs		
	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Total (I-VIII)	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Total (I-VIII)	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Total (I-VIII)
2002-03	92.28	11.70	103.97	15.52	1.37	16.89	0.96	0.09	1.05
2003-04	97.32	14.82	112.15	16.31	1.71	18.01	1.29	0.12	1.42
2004-05	109.17	19.36	128.53	18.03	2.37	20.40	1.22	0.17	1.39
2005-06	112.34	21.63	133.97	18.19	2.50	20.69	1.50	0.22	1.72
2006-07	125.27	25.62	150.89	22.12	3.37	25.49	2.28	0.28	2.56
2007-08	146.30	30.42	159.06	22.30	4.14	26.44	1.89	0.29	2.18
2008-09	132.01	35.22	167.23	22.48	4.91	27.39	1.49	0.30	1.79
2009-10	139.07	41.27	180.34	23.54	5.33	28.87	2.03	0.54	2.57
CAGR	6.6	19.1	8.2	6.6	22.1	8.5	9.6	25.3	11.5

Source : Department of Education, GOB

It is also interesting to know from Table 5.3 that the inclusive nature of elementary education in Bihar covers both the Schedule Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). For SCs, the enrolment in primary education is growing as fast as that for general population, while for upper primary education, their enrolment is growing annually at 22.1 percent, which is higher than the rate for general population. A similar trend is also observed for children belonging to STs.

As regards the total enrolment for boys and girls, it is again observed from Table 5.4 that the enrolment of girls students is increasing at a faster rate than for the boys. For example, during 2002-03 to 2009-10, the enrolment of boys in primary schools has grown at an annual rate of 6.4 percent, compared to a higher rate of 6.8 percent of girls students. The difference in the annual rate of increase in enrolment for boys and girls is much wider for upper primary classes. For this part of elementary education, the enrolment of boys has grown at 17.9 percent, compared to a much higher rate of 23.7 percent for girl students. A similar trend of higher rate of increase for enrolment for girl students is also observed for students belonging to disadvantaged categories like SCs and STs.

Table 5.4 : Genderwise Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels

Year	Gender	Primary (in Lakhs)			Upper Primary (in Lakhs)		
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
2002-03	Boys	52.99	9.45	0.59	7.54	0.95	0.06
	Girls	39.29	6.06	0.37	4.16	0.42	0.03
	Total	92.28	15.52	0.96	11.70	1.37	0.09
2003-04	Boys	55.18	9.82	0.63	9.41	1.17	0.08
	Girls	42.14	6.48	0.41	5.42	0.54	0.04
	Total	97.32	16.31	1.04	14.82	1.71	0.12
2004-05	Boys	61.37	10.71	0.78	12.06	1.56	0.11
	Girls	47.80	7.32	0.53	7.30	0.80	0.06
	Total	109.16	18.03	1.31	19.36	2.37	0.17
2005-06	Boys	62.50	10.69	0.88	13.23	1.65	0.14
	Girls	49.83	7.50	0.61	8.41	0.86	0.08
	Total	112.34	18.19	1.50	21.63	2.50	0.22
2006-07	Boys	88.02	8.92	0.68	31.87	4.56	0.26
	Girls	37.47	6.04	0.43	21.80	2.67	0.15
	Total	125.49	14.97	1.10	53.67	7.22	0.42
2007-08	Boys	78.19	14.28	1.93	17.28	2.39	0.28
	Girls	68.11	11.52	1.62	13.06	1.56	0.20
	Total	146.30	25.81	3.55	30.34	3.94	0.48
2008-09	Boys	74.27	13.13	0.89	20.66	3.08	0.19
	Girls	57.74	9.35	0.60	14.56	1.83	0.12
	Total	132.01	22.49	1.50	35.22	4.92	0.31
2009-10	Boys	77.56	13.68	1.31	23.42	3.24	0.36
	Girls	61.52	9.85	0.73	17.85	2.09	0.18
	Total	139.08	23.54	2.03	41.27	5.33	0.54
CAGR (Boys)		6.4	5.8	12.4	17.9	20.6	26.9
CAGR (Girls)		6.8	7.9	12.2	23.7	27.5	29.7

Source : Department of Education, GOB

The data on annual rate of increase in enrolment for all 38 districts is presented in Table A 5.6 (Appendix), for all students, as well as those belonging to SCs and STs. It clearly emerges from the table that the increase in enrolment in elementary classes is indeed faster in those districts where the literacy rates are relatively lower. Most of these low literacy rate districts are in north Bihar. Three districts recording the highest annual growth in enrolment in primary classes are — Araria (15.2 percent), East Champaran (12.1 percent) and Purnea (12.3 percent). For upper primary classes, three districts recording the highest growth rates in enrolment are — West Champaran (34.9 percent), East Champaran (30.7 percent) and Kishanganj (29.4 percent).

Because of a number of problems relating to the school infrastructure and social disadvantage of the children, a number of students drop out of the schools, after being enrolled there and continuing for some years. A high enrolment rate for students does not carry much significance if the dropout rates are also high. The data on the dropout rates in Bihar from 2001-02 to 2009-10 for primary, upper primary and secondary stages of education is presented in Table 5.5. For the

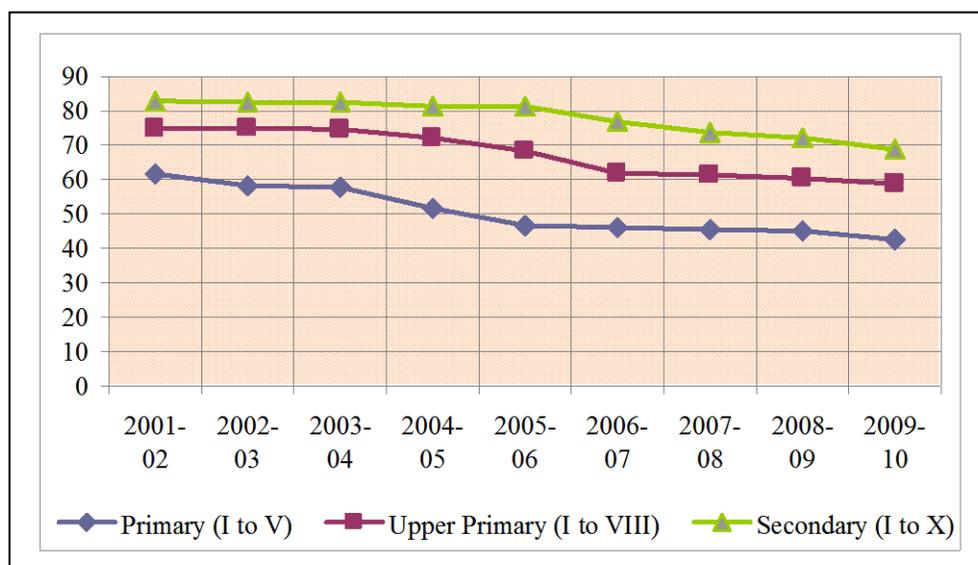
primary stage, the dropout rate was as high as 61.6 percent in 2001-02, but it has been reduced to 42.5 percent in 2009-10. In other words, nearly half of the students who get admitted in Standard I leave the school before Standard V even now. The practice of dropping out from the schools does not end even after a student has successfully passed Standard V. During the next stage of upper primary education, some more students drop out, taking the overall dropout rate to a higher level. In Bihar, the total dropout rate at upper primary stage was as high as 74.8 percent in 2001-02, which has been reduced to 58.8 percent in 2009-10. In other words, 16.3 percent of students who got enrolled in Standard I leave the school between Standard VI and Standard VIII. If one considers that the education upto Standard VIII is the minimum for a person to use his educational skills for some vocational purposes, then it is observed that only around 40 percent of students who get enrolled in Standard I are able to achieve this standard of education. The practice of dropping out continues further during secondary and higher secondary education. According to figures for 2009-10, barely 30 percent of students enrolled in Standard I complete their secondary education. The proportion of students completing the higher secondary education is even lesser at about 25 percent. However, the figures in Table 5.5 clearly indicate that there has been a steady decrease in dropout rates during all the four stages of school education – primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary.

Table 5.5 : Dropout Rates at Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Levels

Year	Primary (I to V)			Upper Primary (I to VIII)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2001-02	63.1	60.7	61.6	NA	NA	74.8
2002-03	62.4	62.1	58.2	NA	NA	74.9
2003-04	57.6	57.7	57.7	NA	NA	74.6
2004-05	48.6	53.4	51.6	73.7	71.3	72.1
2005-06	45.2	47.4	46.6	68.9	68	68.3
2006-07	45.7	46.4	46.1	60.1	62.8	61.8
2007-08	45.2	45.6	45.4	61.1	61.5	61.4
2008-09	44.6	45.1	45.0	NA	NA	60.3
2009-10	41.0	43.5	42.5	56.7	60.2	58.8
Year	Secondary (I to X)			Higher secondary (I to XII)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2001-02	NA	NA	82.9	NA	NA	NA
2002-03	NA	NA	82.5	NA	NA	NA
2003-04	NA	NA	82.5	NA	NA	NA
2004-05	83.9	79.8	81.3	87.6	85.8	86.4
2005-06	83.8	79.7	81.3	86.3	84.6	85.2
2006-07	79.2	75.4	76.8	82.3	82.7	81.9
2007-08	75.6	72.6	73.7	83.7	82.0	82.6
2008-09	NA	NA	72.1	80.7	79.9	80.2
2009-10	67.0	69.9	68.8	73.4	76.3	75.2

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Drop-out Rates at Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Level



The practice of dropping out, as mentioned before, is related to both deficiencies in schooling system and social disadvantage of students. It is, therefore, necessary to constantly monitor the dropout rates for students belonging to SC and ST. Table 5.6 presents these rates for SC and ST students for primary and upper primary and secondary stages of education. Both for SCs and STs, the dropout rates at different stages of education are higher than for all students. This may not be very surprising, since many of these students are first generation learners finding it difficult to cope with the schooling system. But, fortunately, the dropout rates for SCs and STs are also decreasing gradually as in the case of all students.

Table 5.6 : Dropout Rates (SC & ST) at Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Levels

Year	SC								
	Primary (I to V)			Upper Primary (I to VIII)			Secondary (I to X)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2004-05	56.1	54.6	55.2	82.7	80.2	81.1	90.8	89.1	89.5
2005-06	59.4	56.2	57.4	79.9	78.2	78.8	92.7	89.1	90.4
2006-07	51.2	51.6	51.5	77.8	72.8	72.8	86.7	85.4	85.9
2007-08	51.0	53.3	52.4	70.3	71.8	71.2	86.0	83.0	84.1
2008-09	49.5	50.5	50.1	69.4	70.5	70.1	83.2	82.8	83.0
2009-10	49.7	50.9	50.4	69.8	72.7	71.6	80.7	81.4	81.1
Year	ST								
2004-05	30.2	34.8	33.4	74.2	77.2	76.2	86.5	90.6	89.3
2005-06	39.4	41.3	40.6	72.6	75.3	74.4	83.3	85.8	85.0
2006-07	32.4	35.7	34.5	61.6	79.8	66.9	81.9	83.8	83.0
2007-08	25.6	35.1	31.6	57.2	67.8	64.3	82.2	82.8	82.6
2008-09	29.2	30.9	30.3	55.8	65.0	61.9	75.9	79.6	78.4
2009-10	15.6	8.1	10.9	20.1	11.9	14.8	62.1	66.4	65.0

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Expenditure on Education

Table 5.7 shows the share of expenditure on education in total budget and also with respect to total expenditure on social services. The share of expenditure on education in total expenditure on social services was 73.6 percent in 2001-02, which gradually reduced over the years and reached 49.7 percent in 2010-11. Though the plan and non-plan expenditure on education has increased over the years, the share of education in total budget has declined from 20.4 percent in 2006-07 to 15.8 percent in 2010-11. But this drop in the share of education in total budget should not be interpreted as lower priority of education. The total expenditure on education has indeed been growing steadily at a satisfactory rate of 15.2 percent.

Table 5.7 : Expenditure on Education

Year	Expenditure on Education (Rs. Crore)			Expenditure as percentage of total budget	Expenditure as percentage of total social services expenditure
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total		
2001-02	271.56	2358.25	2629.81	13.9	73.6
2002-03	383.52	2506.33	2889.85	18.6	71.4
2003-04	453.92	2585.27	3039.19	13.5	73.0
2004-05	640.36	2727.61	3367.97	16.8	68.3
2005-06	837.99	3777.07	4615.06	20.4	64.2
2006-07	1356.25	4189.48	5545.73	20.4	65.1
2007-08	1046.26	4741.76	5788.02	18.3	54.3
2008-09	1565.52	5099.47	6664.99	17.9	51.7
2009-10	1585.02	5958.68	7543.70	17.6	52.7
2010-11	3356.97	4667.28	8024.25	15.8	49.7
2011-12 (BE)	4021.06	7041.97	11063.03	16.9	50.0
CAGR	28.9	11.5	15.2	--	--

Source : State Government Finances, GOB

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

The Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is an important intervention in the elementary education sector for promoting higher enrolment of the children in the age group 6-14 years and their retention in the school. The scheme also has substantial implications for the nutrition status of the children and social equity. It was universalised in 2005, covering all primary schools, including learning centres. Later, its coverage has been extended to upper primary classes. The overall position regarding the coverage of the scheme is indicated in Table 5.8. In 2008-09, the coverage of MDMS for primary schools was 70.9 percent. In the next two years, it has decreased to 53.8 percent (2009-10) and 54.7 percent (2010-11). The decrease in coverage is because of both enhanced enrolment over these 3 years and, simultaneously, a decrease in absolute number of students served with mid-day meal. For the upper primary classes, one observes a similar trend. In 2008-09, the coverage of MDMS was 81.2 percent, but in 2009-10 and 2010-11, it was 47.1 percent and 48.3 percent respectively.

Table 5.8 : Coverage of MDMS in Bihar (2008-09 to 2010-11)

Year	Class I to V			Class VI to VIII		
	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage
2008-09	138.70	98.27	70.9	38.8	31.51	81.2
2009-10	144.77	77.91	53.8	43.37	20.41	47.1
2010-11	144.77	79.18	54.7	43.37	20.94	48.3

Source : MDMS, GOB

As regards the funds available for MDMS, it is observed that there has been a steady increase in the allocation for MDMS during recent years. Compared to a total allocation of Rs 538.5 lakh in 2008-09, it has been more than doubled to reach a figure of Rs. 1426.6 lakh in 2010-11 (Table 5.9). In 2010-11, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1426.6 lakh, no less than Rs. 723.4 lakh (50.7 percent) was on other incidental expenses which include strengthening of monitoring centres at various levels. A second important component of expenditure was staff salary which accounted for Rs. 428.2 lakh (30.0 percent).

Table 5.9 : Fund Utilisation in MDMS

School level Expenses	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of Utilisation	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of Utilisation	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of Utilisation
Weighing Machine & Height Recorder	357.9	100	596.5	100	0	—
Management Supervision, Training and Internal Monitoring & Evaluation	2.0	100	3.0	100	3.8	100
Staff salary including salaries for MIS coordinators and data entry operators	86.5	100	355.0	100	428.2	100
Transport & Contingencies	7.0	100	9.0	100	89.0	100
Other incidental expenses (inc work related to state District & Block Level SMCs)	0.0	—	0.0	—	723.4	100
Furniture, Computer Hardware and consumables and other incidental expenses	2.3	100	6.0	100	8.0	100
Capacity building and training of staff involved in MDMS	11.3	100	11.3	100	8.8	100
External Monitoring & Evaluation	71.6	100	119.3	100	165.5	100
Total	538.5	100	1100.1	100	1426.6	100

Source : MDMS, GOB

Apart from the fact that the actual coverage of MDMS is below 55 percent against an ideal average of 100 percent, it is also observed that the coverage of the scheme varies extensively across the districts. The low coverage districts at the primary level in 2010-11 were — Khagaria (29.4 percent), Samastipur (31.6 percent) and Madhubani (32.8 percent), while the districts with relatively high coverage were — West Champaran (86.6 percent), Lakhisarai (84.7 percent) and Kaimur (81.9 percent). The low coverage districts for MDMS at upper primary level in 2010-11 were — Sheikhpura (17.6 percent), Katihar (27.3 percent) and, surprisingly, Patna (29.1 percent). The high coverage districts at the upper primary level in 2010-11 were — Kaimur (96.8 percent), Madhubani (76.4 percent) and Arwal (72.4 percent). (Table A 5.8) (Appendix).

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The central government has realised long back that it is not possible to improve human development in the country without strengthening the elementary education system which forms the base for all education at higher levels. The policy response of the central government to this critical issue of human development was launching of SSA in 2001-02. Under SSA, the central government provides special assistance to all the states for strengthening their elementary education system. The funding pattern of SSA has undergone some change during recent years. In 2007-08 and 2008-09, the shares of central and state governments were 65:35; for 2009-10, it was 60:40; and for 2010-11 it was 55:45.

The implementing agency for SSA in Bihar is Bihar Education Project (BEP) Council. Apart from strengthening the schooling infrastructure for primary and upper primary schools and providing additional teachers, the BEP has also been engaged in making a number of innovations which could bring out-of-school children back to the schooling system. These initiatives include Utthan Kendras (for children belonging to the Mahadalit categories), Talimi Markaj (for Muslim children in 6-10 years age group), Utpreeran Kendra (for children in the age group 11-14 years) and Maktab Madarsa Kendra (for non-residential and residential bridge courses for Muslim children). Table 5.10 presents the details about number of such centres and number of children covered by them. Between September 2010 and September 2011, a period of 1 year, there were 20 more Utthan Kendras and nearly 1 lakh more children have been covered by all the Kendras. Another initiative

under which much progress was observed is the Maktab Madarsa Kendras. In 2010, there were 815 such Kendras, serving 16.3 thousand children; in 2011, the number of Kendras has increased to 2381, serving 52.4 thousand children. Taking all the innovative learning centres together, its coverage was 6.82 lakh children in 2010 which increased to 8.13 lakh children in 2011.

Table 5.10 : Status of Alternative Innovative Centres

Intervention	As on September 2010		As on September 2011	
	No. of Centres	Children covered	No. of Centres	Children covered
Utthan Kendra	19942	515098	19962	620200
Talimi Markaj	3770	75394	3851	84456
Utpreeran Kendras	1040	61671	933	49650
Maktab Madrasa Kendras	815	16309	2381	52382
Innovative NRBC by NGO	254	6336	70	3965
RBC by NGOs	118	7260	262	1950
Total	25939	682068	27459	812603

Source : Bihar Education Project (BEP) Council, GOB

The SSA enjoys not only substantial financial support, it also allows for adequate planning about how those financial resources are to be allocated among different components of the schooling system. From Table 5.11, one can identify the different heads under which SSA fund is distributed. Apart from teacher salary, these heads include teacher training, free text book, community mobilisation, teaching-learning equipments, resources centres, research / evaluation etc. From Table 5.11, it is also observed that the utilisation of SSA funds is not very high and it has indeed declined from 61.3 percent in 2008-09 to 50.3 percent in 2009-10. Fortunately, there was an improvement in achievement ratio in 2010-11, since 55.6 percent funds were utilised in that year. The details of physical achievements under SSA during last 3 years are presented in Table A5.9 (Appendix).

Table 5.11 : SSA - Financial Progress

(Rs. lakh)

Interventions	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Financial Target for Current Year including spillover	Financial Achievement	Financial Target for Current Year including spillover	Financial Achievement	Financial Target for Current Year including spillover	Financial Achievement
No. of out-of-school children admitted	25201.1	12757.4 (50.6)	14299.5	9151.7 (64.0)	26008.9	11255.0 (43.3)
Remedial Teaching	4816.6	4127.1 (85.7)	1852.7	1574.7 (85.0)	NA	NA
Civil Works in Progress/Completed	156346.1	77000.5 (49.3)	187824.5	73320.8 (39.0)	213032.5	103407.4 (48.5)
Maintenance Grant (Primary & Upper Primary Schools)	4801.4	3180.2 (66.2)	4940.0	3294.7 (66.7)	3775.3	3246.6 (86.0)
Teacher Training	8389.2	4346.0 (51.8)	8328.0	1664.5 (20.0)	6401.6	2277.4 (35.6)
Teachers Salary	90492.6	83189.3 (91.9)	138112.8	86561.1 (62.7)	193940.3	124856.8 (64.4)
School Grant	5061.1	4499.3 (88.9)	5316.2	4840.3 (91.0)	5523.1	4964.9 (89.9)
Free Text Book	24472.8	8318.3 (34.0)	25228.7	13866.9 (55.0)	26442.1	19221.8 (72.7)
Teachers Grant	1611.6	1457.7 (90.4)	1632.6	1544.0 (94.6)	1588.1	1487.0 (93.6)
Community Mobilization	218.8	139.5 (63.7)	223.8	111.0 (49.6)	771.7	99.1 (12.8)
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)	3888.6	1885.8 (48.5)	3279.8	1901.4 (58.0)	2451.9	874.5 (35.7)
Block Resource Centers (BRC)	583.5	204.0 (35.0)	444.7	171.7 (38.6)	1905.6	440.7 (23.1)
Cluster Resource Centers (CRC)	1175.5	372.5 (31.7)	924.3	337.3 (36.5)	2553.8	1010.6 (39.6)
Integrated Education for Disabled (IED)	1881.0	931.4 (49.5)	2194.5	968.5 (44.1)	5956.5	2776.5 (46.6)
Innovative Activities	2377.0	1736.8 (73.1)	3663.9	1531.1 (41.8)	3800.0	1436.0 (37.8)
Research & Evaluation	968.3	520.3 (53.7)	1248.7	679.7 (54.4)	1286.6	744.9 (57.9)
Management, MIS & Media	7758.0	3618.4 (46.6)	13674.5	6154.8 (45.0)	15182.8	5761.7 (37.9)
Total : SSA	340043.3	208284.2 (61.3)	413189.3	207674.3 (50.3)	510620.8	283860.9 (55.6)

Note : Figures in parenthesis denote percentage

Source : Bihar Education Project (BEP) Council, GOB

Higher Education

The higher education sector in Bihar comprises college and university education, both for general and technical streams. The apex institutions for higher education are the universities in the state

(Table 5.12). Presently, 15 universities are in existence in the state, of which 13 are traditional universities and 2 of them are open universities. There are 815 colleges which are distributed among 13 traditional universities. Out of these colleges, 451 are government colleges, and they constitute more than half of the total number of colleges. Apart from the government colleges, there are 97 local body colleges and 267 colleges of other types. Providing professional training to the prospective school teachers is another component of the higher education system. Presently, there are 33 teacher training centres in Bihar. Of these 33 institutions, 10 have been established in 2010, in response to substantial expansion of elementary and secondary education in Bihar. Compared to the number of institutions for general education, the number of institutions for technical education is rather limited in Bihar, and there are only 10 colleges for engineering and technical education. Of these 10 colleges, 2 have been established in 2009 widening the opportunity for technical education in Bihar.

Table 5.12 : Institutions of Higher Education in Bihar

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Universities	11	12	12	13	13	13
Open Universities	1	1	1	1	1	2
Research Institute	11	14	15	15	15	15
Colleges/ Institute	742	800	815	815	815	815
Government Colleges	NA	NA	451	451	451	451
Local Body Colleges	NA	NA	97	97	97	97
Other Colleges	NA	NA	268	267	267	267
Education/Teacher Training Centres	15	15	15	15	23	33
Engineering /Technical college	NA	NA	8	8	10	10
Others	63	63	62	164	164	251

Source : Department of Education, GOB

All the institutions of higher education mentioned above are managed and financed by the state government. However, these government institutions of education are not enough to meet the entire demand for higher education. Consequently, a number of private institutions has come up in recent years in Bihar, offering generally technical and vocational education. There were only 63 such private institutions in 2001, but it rose to 164 in 2008 and further to 251 in 2010. Finally, there are 15 research institutes in Bihar covering various disciplines.

The coursewise enrolment in higher education in Bihar for 2008-09 and 2009-10 is presented Table A 5.10 (Appendix). These enrolment figures have been presented for Arts, Commerce, Science, Engineering, Medical and other heads. The largest enrolment is recorded for courses under Arts category. In 2009-10, there were 6.14 lakh students in Arts category, pursuing their education either for graduation or post-graduate or doctoral degree. Of these 6.14 lakhs students, 3.99 lakhs (65.1 percent) were boys and the remaining 34.9 percent were girls. The number of students pursuing Commerce was 72.4 thousand students, of which 84.7 percent were boys and 15.3 percent were girls. In the science stream, there were 1.5 lakhs students in 2009-10, with the share of boys and girls being 70.7 percent and 29.3 percent respectively. Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, the highest increase in enrolment has been for the students in Arts category (34.7 percent). The increase in enrolment for the commerce stream has been 16.3 percent. It is interesting to know that the increase in enrolment between 2008-09 and 2009-10 has been 38.5 percent for polytechnic institutes which are probably attracting more students because of vocational importance of their courses. Table A 5.11 (Appendix) and Table A5.12 (Appendix) present the details of enrolment of SC and ST students in different branches of higher education. In spite of their disadvantaged social status, the enrolment of SC and ST students has been increasing steadily in most of the branches of higher education.

5.2 Demography and Health

Census 2011

According to provisional figures of 2011 census, the total population of Bihar stands at 103.8 million (Table 5.13). With an increase in population of about 20.8 million in the last decade, Bihar is the third most populous state in India, after Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Accounting for 8.58 percent of country's population, the state has the highest population density of 1102 persons per sq. km., which is much above the national average of 382 persons per sq. km. The density of population is more than 1000 persons per sq. km. in 24 out of 38 districts in Bihar. The highest population density (1882 persons per sq. km.) is recorded in Sheohar, followed by Patna (1803 persons per sq. km) (Table 5.14).

Table 5.13 : Comparative Demographic Profile of India and Bihar (2001 and 2011)

	India		Bihar	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
No. of districts	593	640	37	38
No. of CD blocks	5463	5924	533	534
No. of towns (statutory/ census)	5161	7935	130	199
Density (persons per sq. km.)	325	382	880	1102
Population (million)	1028.7	1210.2	82.9	103.8
Child Population (0-6 years) (million)	163.8	158.8	16.81	18.58
Urbanisation Ratio (Percentage)	27.8	31.2	10.5	11.3
Sex Ratio (females per '000 males)	933	940	919	916
Child Sex Ratio	927	914	942	933

Source : Census 2011 and 2001

The decadal growth rate of population in Bihar between 2001 and 2011 was 25.1 percent, the highest in India. There were no less than 10 districts where the decadal growth rate of population was more than 28 percent and it was the highest in Madhepura (30.7 percent). There was also considerable difference between rural and urban areas in terms of decadal growth of population; while the urban population grew by 35.1 percent, for the rural population it was 23.9 percent.

The rural population formed 88.7 percent of total population, with urban population constituting remaining 11.3 percent. This makes Bihar the second least urbanised state in India, after Himachal Pradesh which recorded an urbanisation level of 10.1 percent. During 2001 and 2011, the rate of urbanisation in Bihar has increased by only 0.8 percent, from 10.5 percent in 2001 to 11.3 percent in 2011. In contrast, the level of urbanisation in India has increased by 3.4 percent during the decade. Among 38 districts of Bihar, Patna has the highest share of urban population (43.5 percent), followed by Munger (28.3 percent). The three least urbanised districts of Bihar are Banka (3.5 percent), Samastipur (3.5 percent) and Madhubani (3.7 percent) (Table 5.15). Between 2001 and 2011, the number of statutory towns in Bihar has increased from 125 to 139.

Table 5.14 : Districtwise Demographic Profile of Bihar (2001 and 2011)

State/Districts	Population (lakh)		Decadal Growth	Density	
	2001	2011		2001	2011
Patna	47.2	57.7	22.3	1471	1803
Nalanda	23.7	28.7	21.2	1006	1220
Bhojpur	22.4	27.2	21.3	903	1136
Buxar	14.0	17.1	21.8	864	1003
Rohtas	24.5	29.6	20.2	636	763
Kaimur	12.9	16.3	27.5	382	488
Gaya	34.7	43.8	26.1	699	880
Jehanabad	15.1	11.2	21.3	963	1206
Arwal	--	7.0	19.0	--	1099
Nawada	18.1	22.2	22.5	726	889
Aurangabad	20.1	25.1	24.8	607	760
Saran	32.5	39.4	21.4	1231	1493
Siwan	27.1	33.2	22.3	1221	1495
Gopalganj	21.5	25.6	18.8	1057	1258
West Champaran	30.4	39.2	28.9	582	750
East Champaran	39.4	50.8	29.0	991	1281
Muzaffarpur	37.5	47.8	27.5	1180	1506
Sitamarhi	26.8	34.2	27.5	1214	1491
Sheohar	5.2	6.6	27.3	1161	1882
Vaishali	27.2	35.0	28.6	1332	1717
Darbhanga	33.0	39.2	19.0	1442	1721
Madhubani	35.8	44.8	25.2	1020	1279
Samastipur	34.0	42.5	25.3	1175	1465
Begusarai	23.5	29.5	25.8	1222	1540
Munger	11.4	13.6	19.5	800	958
Sheikhpura	5.3	6.3	20.8	762	922
Lakhisarai	8.0	10.0	24.7	652	815
Jamui	14.0	17.6	25.5	451	567
Khagaria	12.8	16.6	29.5	859	1115
Bhagalpur	24.2	30.3	25.1	946	1180
Banka	16.1	20.3	26.1	533	672
Saharsa	15.1	19.0	25.8	885	1125
Supaul	17.3	22.3	28.6	724	919
Madhepura	15.3	19.9	30.7	853	1116
Purnia	25.4	32.7	28.7	787	1014
Kishanganj	13.0	16.9	30.4	687	898
Araria	21.6	28.1	30.0	751	992
Katihar	23.9	30.7	28.2	782	1004
Bihar	830.0	1038.0	25.1	880	1102

Source : Census 2001 and 2011

Table 5.15 : Districtwise Demographic Profile of Bihar (2001 and 2011)

State/Districts	Sex Ratio		Child Sex Ratio		Urbanisation	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Patna	873	892	923	899	41.6	43.5
Nalanda	914	921	942	929	14.9	15.9
Bhojpur	902	900	940	915	13.9	14.3
Buxar	899	922	925	925	9.2	9.6
Rohtas	909	914	951	925	13.3	14.4
Kaimur	902	919	940	939	3.2	4.0
Gaya	938	932	968	959	13.7	13.1
Jehanabad	929	918	917	918	7.4	12.0
Arwal	--	927	--	941	--	7.4
Nawada	946	936	978	985	7.4	9.7
Aurangabad	934	916	943	945	8.4	9.4
Saran	966	949	949	922	9.2	8.9
Siwan	1031	984	934	934	5.5	5.5
Gopalganj	1001	1015	964	945	6.1	6.3
West Champaran	901	906	953	950	10.2	10.0
East Champaran	897	901	937	923	6.4	7.9
Muzaffarpur	920	898	928	917	9.3	9.8
Sitamarhi	892	899	924	932	5.7	5.6
Sheohar	885	890	916	925	4.1	4.3
Vaishali	920	892	937	894	6.9	6.7
Darbhanga	914	910	915	928	8.1	9.7
Madhubani	942	925	939	931	3.5	3.7
Samastipur	928	909	938	941	3.6	3.5
Begusarai	912	894	946	911	4.6	19.2
Munger	872	879	914	925	27.9	28.3
Sheikhpura	918	926	955	940	15.5	17.1
Lakhisarai	921	900	951	915	14.7	14.3
Jamui	918	921	963	956	7.4	8.2
Khagaria	885	883	932	912	6	5.3
Bhagalpur	876	879	966	934	18.7	19.8
Banka	908	907	965	939	3.5	3.5
Saharsa	910	906	912	928	8.3	8.2
Supaul	920	925	925	942	5.1	4.7
Madhepura	915	914	927	923	4.5	4.4
Purnia	915	930	967	953	8.7	10.4
Kishanganj	936	946	947	966	10	9.7
Araria	913	921	963	954	6.1	6.0
Katihar	919	916	966	956	9.1	8.9
Bihar	919	916	942	933	10.5	11.3

Source : Census 2001 and 2011

The sex ratio in Bihar is lower than all India sex ratio, both in 2001 and 2011. Unfortunately, although the sex ratio has improved at national level from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011, it has marginally deteriorated in Bihar from 919 to 916. In case of child sex ratio, there is deterioration in both India and Bihar (Table 5.15). Among the 38 districts, the highest sex ratios are observed in Gopalganj (1015), Siwan (984) and Saran (949). All these districts are known for substantial out-migration of male population. The 3 districts with the lowest sex ratios are — Bhagalpur (879), Munger (879) and Khagaria (883).

The census operation in India will henceforth be supplemented by enumeration of individuals on a continuous basis through Aadhaar programme, implemented by Unique Identification Authority of India (UID). The scheme was launched on September 29, 2010 at Tembali village of Nandurbar district in Maharashtra, where all the residents were enrolled making it the first ‘Aadhaar Gaon’ in India. In Bihar, the Department of Information Technology has been appointed as nodal agency for Aadhaar Programme in the state. Till date, a total of 12.9 lakh persons have been enrolled under Aadhaar programme of which 6.66 lakh persons have been issued Aadhaar number.

Health Status

Besides education, the status of health is also an important component of the human development of a state. The status of public health services in India, even after six decades of independence, is not satisfactory and Bihar is no exception to this overall trend. Although health services from the private sector are also available to the population, public health services still play the major role in providing health services to the people, particularly to its poor section. The status of health services in Bihar is still inadequate, but substantial improvements have been recorded in this sector in recent years. This is because of increase in expenditure for health services on one hand and better monitoring of the health services on the other. This section will present the relevant information on the various initiatives taken by the state government to improve the health services in the state. These improved services have indeed resulted in improved overall health situation in the state, as indicated by some crucial health indicators.

One of the key indicators of status of health in the state is the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). In spite of being the poorest state in the terms of per capita income and having the least literacy rate, the IMR in Bihar is 48 per thousand live birth in 2010, nearly equal to national average of 47 per thousand live birth (Table 5.16). Between 2005 and 2010, the IMR in India has been reduced from 58 to 47. This pace of decline was even higher for Bihar, as the IMR for Bihar has decreased from

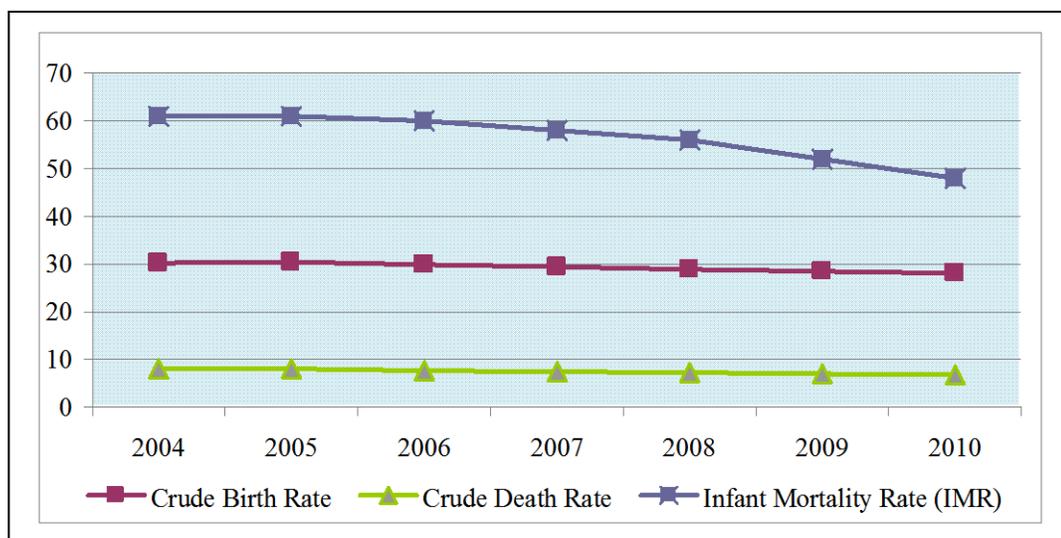
61 in 2005 to 48 in 2010. One can also note the improved health situation in Bihar through the data on Crude Death Rate (CDR). In 2010, the CDR in Bihar was 6.8, compared to a higher national average of 7.2. This is a major achievement, since 6 years earlier the CDR in Bihar was higher than the national average. Along with a drop in IMR, Bihar has also recorded a sharp drop in Maternal Mortality Ratio from 312 in 2004-06 to 261 in 2007-09.

Table 5.16 : Selected Health Indicators for Bihar and India (2004 to 2010)

Year	Crude Birth Rate		Crude Death Rate		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)		Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	
	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar
2004	24.1	30.2	7.5	8.1	2.9	4.3	58	61
2005	23.8	30.4	7.6	8.1	2.9	4.3	58	61
2006	23.5	29.9	7.5	7.7	2.8	4.2	57	60
2007	23.1	29.4	7.4	7.5	2.7	3.9	55	58
2008	22.8	28.9	7.4	7.3	2.6	3.9	53	56
2009	22.5	28.5	7.3	7.0	2.6	3.9	50	52
2010	22.1	28.1	7.2	6.8	--	--	47	48

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

Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate and IMR of Bihar (2004 to 2010)



It was noted before that the decadal growth rate in population in Bihar between 2001 and 2011 has been the highest among all states of India. This is obviously due to high fertility rate in Bihar which depends both on demographic behaviour patterns and health services for limiting the size of the family. The changes on both these parameters have caused the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Bihar to come down from 4.3 in 2004 to 3.9 in 2009. The present level of TFR is higher than the

all-India figure of 2.6, but the pace of decline in TFR is nearly same in Bihar and India. As regards Crude Birth Rate (CBR), the same pattern is observed. In 2010, the CBR in Bihar was 28.1, compared to 22.1 in India, but the pace of decline in birth rate was same for Bihar and India. For the period 2005 to 2010, the rate of decline in birth rate in Bihar is higher than the national average; but there is still a long way to go to attain the replacement level fertility rate.

A second source of information for health indicators is District Level Household Survey (2002-04 and 2007-08) and Coverage Evaluation Survey (2009), conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the central government. The results of these surveys in Bihar are presented in Table 5.17. These results show that there has been considerable improvement in Bihar as regards Ante-Natal Care (ANC) for mothers, institutional delivery and immunisation of children. For example, the percentage of mothers who had 3 or more ANC checkups was 33.8 percent in 2009, which was much higher than 16.0 percent in 2002-04. Similarly, the percentage of institutional delivery has also increased from 18.8 percent in 2002-04 to 48.3 percent in 2009. The improvements under immunisation was even more substantial; compared to a mere 20.7 percent who were fully immunised in 2002-04, it was much higher at 49.0 percent in 2009. An external evaluation of full immunisation in Bihar in 2010-11 found that 66.8 percent of children are fully immunised.

Table 5.17 : Comparison of Maternal and Child Health Indicators (DLHS-2, DLHS-3, CES)

Indicators	DLHS II (2002-04)	DLHS III (2007-08)	CES (2009)
Mothers who received any (at least one) ANC (%)	31.4	59.3	84.3
Mothers who had 3 or more ANC (%)	16.0	26.4	33.8
Mothers who had full ANC (%)	4.3	4.6	4.5
Institutional delivery (%)	18.8	27.7	48.3
Children 12-23 months fully immunized (%)	20.7	41.4	49.0
Children 12-23 months who received measles vaccine (%)	24.4	54.2	58.2

Source : DLHS-2, DLHS-3, CES-2009, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI

For monitoring of health services, the central government has started Annual Health Survey (AHS) which provides information on important health indicators at district level. It has been made an integral part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and this survey was conducted in 8 states — Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa

and Rajasthan. The first survey was done in 2009 and the results of this survey for Bihar are presented in Table A5.13 (Appendix). The chosen health indications are CBR, CDR, Natural Growth Rate, IMR and Under 5 mortality Rate. Taking into account IMR, the three districts with the highest IMR are Madhepura (71), Sitamarhi (67) and Khagaria (66). The three districts having the lowest IMR are Patna (39), Begusarai (46) and Bhojpur (48).

Due to resource constraints, the large infrastructure gap and the absorptive capacity for large scale civil construction, it has not been possible for state government to create a health infrastructure which is adequate to provide required health services to the population as per national norms. However, the approach in Bihar has been a pragmatic one with the thrust on ensuring functionality of facilities rather than mere creation of civil infrastructure. The 533 Block level Primary Health Centres are all being developed into 30 bed Hospitals like Community Health Centres. If one takes note of this feature, then the shortages of infrastructure reported by the Ministry of Health statistics of the central government will require a revision. The state government has already approved such upgradation of Block PHCs into 30 bed hospitals. Already 496 Block PHCs work round the clock, with provision for drugs, diagnostics and doctors. The state government is not converting 477 Additional PHCs into round the clock facilities for labour room services. Similarly, the inability to add the contractual ANMs to the total work force also reduces the number of ANMs in some of these documents. The overall status of health infrastructure in Bihar is presented in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18 : Overall Status of Health Infrastructure

Year	Dist Hospital	Referral Hospital	Sub Divisional Hospital	Health Centres				Total PHCs APHCs and Sub Centre per ten lakh of population
				PHC	Sub Centre	APHC	Total	
2001	24	70	23	395	9140	1082	10617	140
2002	24	70	23	396	9140	1082	10618	139
2003	24	70	23	398	9140	1082	10620	136
2004	24	70	23	398	9140	1082	10620	134
2005	24	70	23	398	8858	1082	10338	128
2006	24	70	23	398	8858	1082	10338	126
2007	25	70	23	420	9588	1082	11090	119
2008	33	70	45	484	9588	1243	11315	131
2009	33	70	46	533	9588	1243	11364	130
2010	36	70	46	533	9598	1243	11470	118
2011	36	70	55	533	9696	1330	11560	111

Source : State Health Society

Apart from this overall inadequacy, there is also considerable inter-district variation in terms of availability of health institution. In terms of average population served by a health institution as on September 2011, the best 3 districts are– Sheikhpura (6286), Banka (7601) and Bhojpur (7891). On the other end, the 3 most disadvantaged districts are – Madhepura (13037), Rohtas (13109) and Sheohar (13406) (Table A 5.14 Appendix).

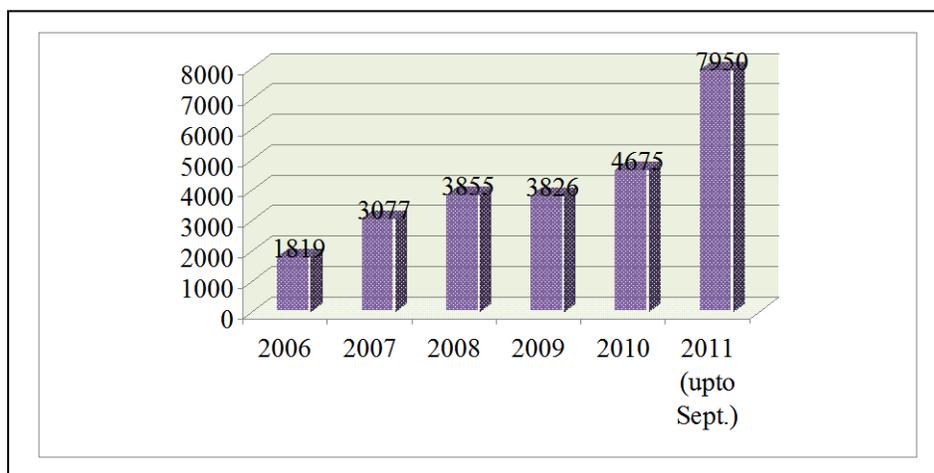
The recent improvements in the functioning of health care system in Bihar is indicated by the monthly average number of patients visiting government hospitals (Table 5.19). Presently, the number of patients visiting hospitals is 7950, compared to 1819 in 2006. This more than 4 fold increase in patient footfalls in hospitals is the result of better monitoring of the system and provision of free medicines for a large number of patients. The state government is also organising a large number of health camps to increase awareness about health among the population.

Table 5.19 : Monthly Average Number of Patients Visiting Government Hospitals (2006 to 2011)

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (Upto September)
No. of patients visiting government hospitals	1819	3077	3855	3826	4675	7950

Source : State Health Society

Monthly Average Number of Outpatient Visits



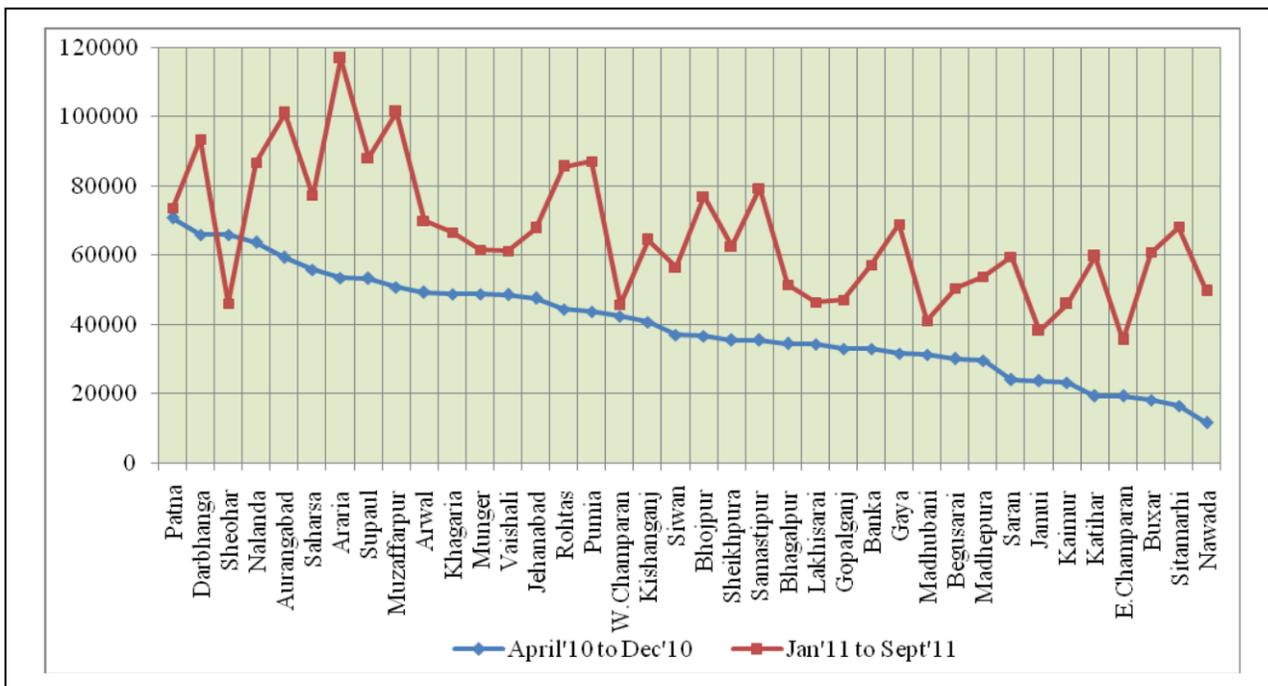
The availability of health services varies considerably across districts. Two indicators have been computed to indicate the intra-state variation in availability of health care services. These indices are average number of outpatient visits per hospitals and average number of outpatient visits per day. The average number of outpatient visit per hospital in 2011 varies from 35 thousand in East Champaran to 117 thousand in Araria. For the state as a whole, the average number of outpatient visit per hospital is 66 thousand. One can also see similar variation in terms of average number of patient visit per day (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20 : Districtwise Average Number of Outpatients visiting per Hospital and per Day

Districts	Average no. of Outpatient visits per Hospital		Average no. of Outpatient visits per day	
	April'10 to Dec'10	Jan'11 to Sept'11	April'10 to Dec'10	Jan'11 to Sept'11
Patna	70751	73546	7976	8351
Nalanda	63694	86839	6022	8270
Bhojpur	36698	77052	2669	5363
Buxar	18193	60783	860	3117
Rohtas	44508	85589	3884	7211
Kaimur	23269	45903	1354	2690
Gaya	31596	68908	3332	6815
Jehanabad	47571	67772	1730	2731
Arwal	49245	69929	1074	1537
Nawada	11610	49619	760	3090
Aurangabad	59343	101008	3453	5550
Saran	24097	59479	2278	5447
Siwan	37010	56550	3230	4557
Gopalganj	33004	47152	2280	3454
W.Champaran	42436	45704	3549	3683
E.Champaran	19329	35532	2249	4165
Muzaffarpur	50871	101374	3515	6684
Sitamarhi	16460	68155	1317	4743
Sheohar	65854	46042	1197	1349
Vaishali	48676	61158	3540	4480
Darbhanga	66004	93545	5040	7196
Madhubani	31297	41046	3073	3608
Samastipur	35445	79427	3351	7274
Begusarai	30144	50423	2740	4063
Munger	48784	61534	2306	2705
Sheikhpura	35460	62611	1032	2064
Lakhisarai	34397	46407	1001	1700
Jamui	23718	38160	1294	1957
Khagaria	48831	66669	1598	2442
Bhagalpur	34540	51413	2638	3955
Banka	32935	57124	1796	3348
Saharsa	55871	77249	2438	3396
Supaul	53287	88154	2907	4844
Madhepura	29619	53861	1616	2959
Purnia	43724	87143	3339	5426
Kishanganj	40739	64372	1481	2358
Araria	53489	116863	2529	5993
Katihar	19335	59667	1547	4808
Bihar	38775	65594	97994	163384

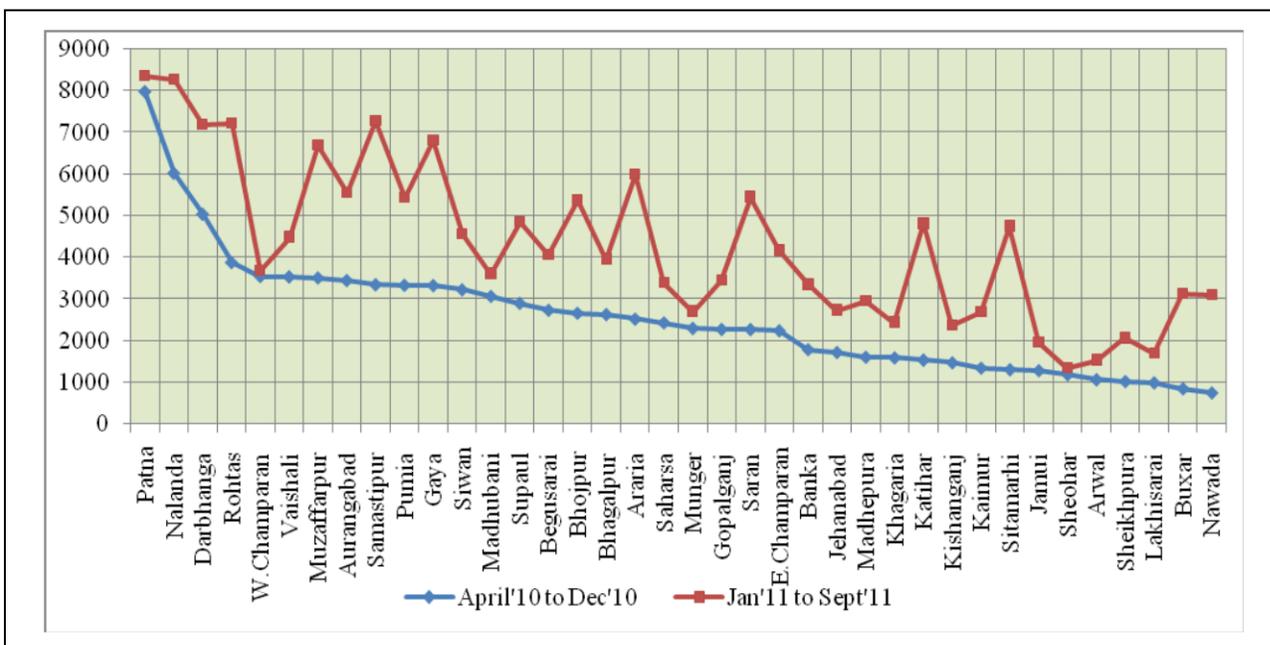
Source : State Health Society

Average Outpatient visits per clinic (Public Hospitals)



Source : State Health Society

Average Outpatient visits per day



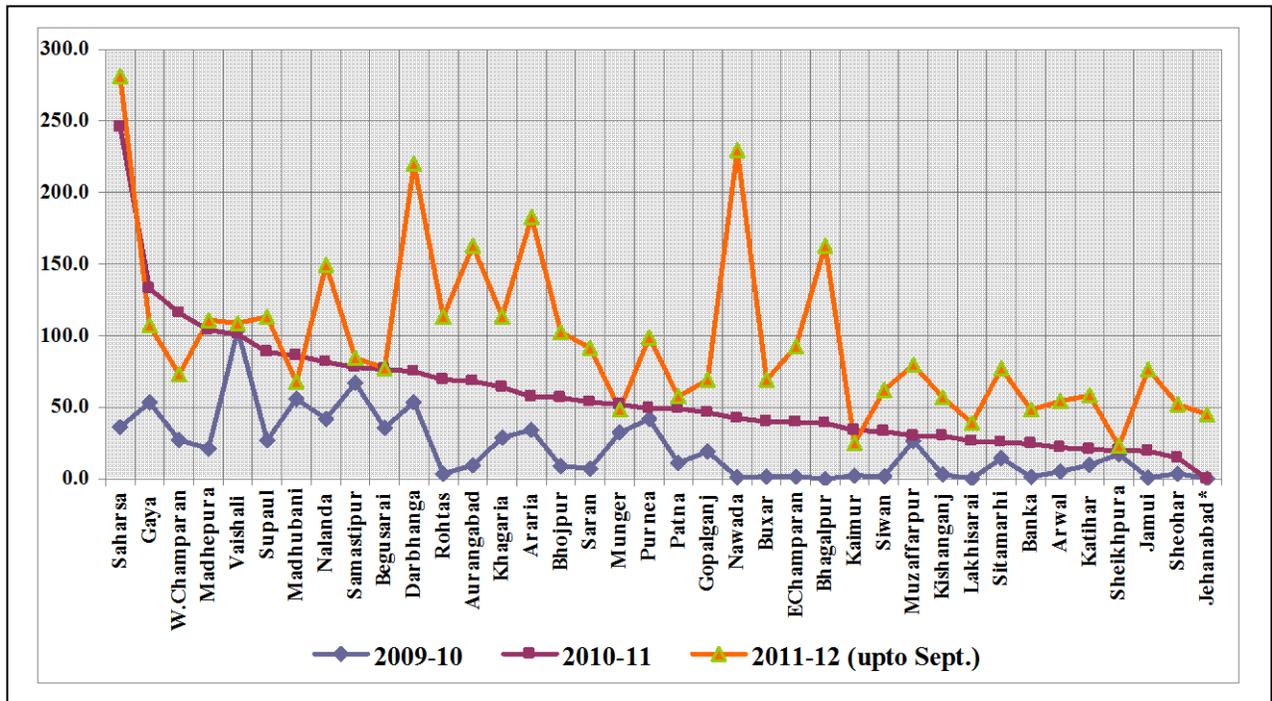
Source : State Health Society

Table 5.21 : Inpatient Bed Occupancy rate (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

Districts	Inpatient Bed Occupancy rate		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Sept.)
Patna	11.2	49.1	57.7
Nalanda	42.0	81.5	149.3
Bhojpur	8.9	56.8	102.5
Buxar	1.6	40.1	69.2
Rohtas	3.5	69.2	113.1
Kaimur	2.3	33.8	24.9
Gaya	53.4	133.1	107.2
Jehanabad	0.1	NA	45.0
Arwal	5.1	21.8	54.2
Nawada	1.2	42.2	229.6
Aurangabad	9.5	68.2	162.9
Saran	7.3	53.5	91.4
Siwan	1.8	33.2	62.1
Gopalganj	19.1	46.4	69.2
W.Champaran	27.0	115.9	72.9
Echampanan	1.5	39.6	92.5
Muzaffarpur	26.4	30.1	79.7
Sitamarhi	14.5	25.7	77.1
Sheohar	3.6	14.6	52.1
Vaishali	103.7	100.9	108.8
Darbhanga	53.7	75.0	220.0
Madhubani	55.8	86.0	67.6
Samastipur	66.9	77.9	84.6
Begusarai	35.5	76.5	77.1
Munger	32.2	51.8	48.3
Sheikhpura	17.0	19.9	22.9
Lakhisarai	0.3	26.3	38.9
Jamui	1.0	19.4	76.6
Khagaria	28.9	64.0	113.4
Bhagalpur	0.0	39.0	163.1
Banka	1.4	24.4	48.3
Saharsa	36.0	245.6	281.1
Supaul	26.9	88.5	113.1
Madhepura	21.0	104.0	110.9
Purnea	41.7	49.2	98.7
Kishanganj	2.8	29.9	56.8
Araria	34.3	57.4	182.8
Katihar	9.9	20.4	58.4
Bihar	22.6	58.9	94.1

Source : State Health Society

Inpatient Bed Occupancy rate (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)



* Jehanabad : NA

Source : State Health Society

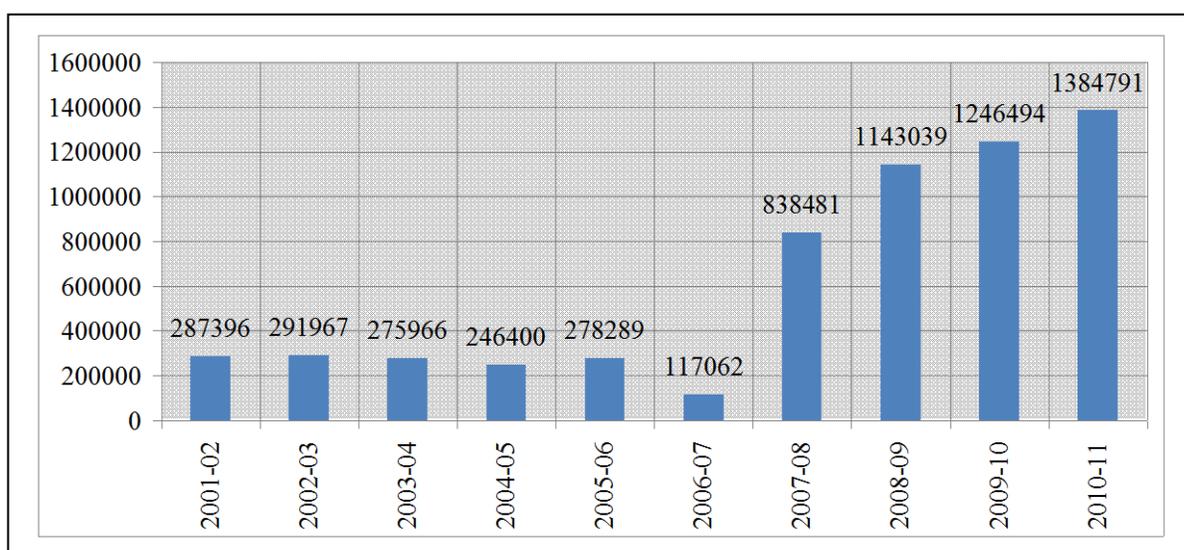
Apart from providing health services to outpatients, the hospitals and health centres also admit patients for indoor services. In Table 5.21, the data is presented for Bed Occupancy Rate (BOR) for health institutions in different districts of Bihar. For the state as a whole, the occupancy rate has increased from 22.6 percent in 2009-10 to as high as 94.1 percent in 2011-12. The demand for health services is so high that, in no less than 14 districts, the bed occupancy rates exceed 100 percent. This is a clear pointer to the need for major expansion of beds in different health institutions in Bihar. The districtwise employment figures of doctors, nurses, ANM and ASHA workers in Bihar are presented in Table A 5.15 to Table A 5.18 (Appendix).

It was already mentioned before that the number of institutional deliveries in Bihar has increased phenomenally in recent years. Between 2001-02 and 2006-07, the number of institutional deliveries has increased only marginally, but in 2007-08, there was a huge increase of nearly 7 times in the number of institutional deliveries. Thereafter, it has registered an annual growth rate of about 18 percent (Table 5.22). In Table A5.19 (Appendix), the information is presented for number of institutional deliveries in different districts of Bihar. It is interesting to observe from the table that many of the districts where the extent of institutional deliveries is relatively higher are in north Bihar like West Champaran, Sheohar, Vaishali and Madhubani.

Table 5.22 : Number of Institutional Delivery (2001-02 to 2010-11)

Year	Number	Percent Change
2001-02	287396	--
2002-03	291967	1.6
2003-04	275966	-5.5
2004-05	246400	-10.7
2005-06	278289	12.9
2006-07	117062	-57.9
2007-08	838481	616.3
2008-09	1143039	36.3
2009-10	1246494	9.1
2010-11	1383326	11.1

Source : State Health Society

Institutional Delivery over the Period 2001-02 to 2009-10

It should be noted here that one of the principal reasons for substantial increase in institutional deliveries is successful implementation of Janani Evam Bal Suraksha Yojana (JBSY). Under this programme, there is a provision of cash transfer to the mothers who come to health institutions for the delivery of their children. In 2009-10, there were 12.5 lakh institutional deliveries in the state and it has increased to 13.8 lakh in the next year. In 2011-12, during the first 6 months, there were already 6.8 lakh institutional deliveries under JBSY (Table 5.23).

Table 5.23 : Coverage under Janani Bal Suraksha Yojana

Year	2008-09*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto September)
Coverage under JBSY (thousand)	492.1	1246.8	1382.5	677.5

* From November '08 to March '09
Source : State Health Society

The coverage of immunisation of children is another component of health services. The immunisation programme covers BCG, polio vaccination, DPT and measles. The progress of immunisation for all these components is indicated in Table 5.24. Taking 2010-11 into account, it is observed that the coverage of BCG is as high as 85.5 percent. For pulse polio, DPT and measles the respective ratios are 70.8 percent, 75.4 percent and 69.2 percent. These coverages are much higher than what it was a few years ago. According to an evaluation by an external agency, the overall immunization coverage was 66.8 percent in Bihar in 2010.

Table 5.24 : Antigenwise Immunisation Coverage in Bihar (2008-09 to 2011-12)

Antigen name	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (upto Sept 11)		
	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percent age of achievement	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percent age of achievement	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percent age of achievement	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percentage of achievement
TT (P.W)	3186	2535	79.6	3275	3244	99.1	3085	3812	123.5	3254	1815	55.8
BCG	2896	2219	76.6	2977	2307	77.5	2805	2398	85.5	2958	882	29.8
OPV 0	2896	1196	41.3	2977	1449	48.7	2805	1594	56.8	2958	578	19.6
OPV 1	2896	2422	83.6	2977	2300	77.2	2805	2318	82.6	2958	572	19.3
OPV 2	2896	2152	74.3	2977	2287	76.8	2805	2264	80.7	2958	579	19.6
OPV 3	2896	1985	68.5	2977	2212	74.3	2805	1986	70.8	2958	582	19.7
DPT 1	2896	2258	78.0	2977	2435	81.8	2805	2429	86.6	2958	746	25.2
DPT 2	2896	1962	67.8	2977	2413	81.1	2805	2299	82.0	2958	805	27.2
DPT 3	2896	1823	62.9	2977	2331	78.3	2805	2116	75.4	2958	811	27.4
Measles	2896	2164	74.7	2977	2088	70.1	2805	1942	69.2	2958	900	30.4

Source : State Health Society

The provision of budgets for the health sector has continuously increased since 2005-06. During the period 2005-06 to 2010-11, the annual growth rate of budgeted expenditure for health services has been 21.0 percent (Table 5.25). In the earlier years, the funds finally received for health expenditure used to be lower than the funds budgeted. But the position has improved in recent years and now the actual funds received are very close to the budgeted amount. Consequently, the annual rate of growth of funds actually received has been more than 40 percent. The health department has also shown its improved efficiency, resulting in higher utilisation of received funds. This utilisation ratio was 31.1 percent in 2005-06 and had steadily gone up to 89.8 percent in 2009-10. In 2010-11, even after a drop in utilisation ratio, it stood at 71.4 percent.

Table 5.25 : Financial Overview of Health Expenditure

(Rs Crore)

Year	Approved Budget	Total Received	Total Expenditure	Percentage Utilization against Receipts
2005-06	398.2	124.3	38.6	31.1
2006-07	571.4	380.6	92.1	24.2
2007-08	680.7	415.6	237.8	57.2
2008-09	766.7	645.3	339.7	52.6
2009-10	1040.7	626.7	562.5	89.8
2010-11*	1029.1	983.9	702.9	71.4
CAGR	21.0	42.0	78.6	--

* Expenditure figure is Provisional

Source : State Health Society

The information on main diseases reported by sick person in Bihar is presented in Table 5.26. It is observed from the table that, in 2011, it was the Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) that was the most important cause of illness in Bihar, accounting 13.0 lakh patients. The next important category was fever of unknown origin, accounting for 9.95 lakh patients. It also emerges from the table that the cases for diarrhoea or dysentery are very large in the state, underlining the phenomenon that availability of safe drinking water is far from adequate in the state. The districtwise figures are provided in Table A 5.22 (Appendix).

Table 5.26 : Prevalence of Main Diseases in Bihar (January 2011 to October 2011)

Diseases	Number of patients (in lakh)
Acute Diarrheal Disease	4.46
Bacillary Dysentery	2.33
Viral Hepatitis	0.12
Enteric Fever	1.21
Malaria	0.29
Fever of Unknown Origin (PUO)	9.95
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	13.0
Pneumonia	0.59
Dog bite	2.23
Any other State Specific Disease	0.83
Unusual Syndromes not captured above	1.09

Source : State Health Society

Some major achievements of the Health Department in 2011

- 100 seat MBBS course started in Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna. The intake in Nalanda Medical College raised to 100. The total MBBS seats in the State increased from 390 to 540.
- The first two Nursing Colleges approved for Bihar and established at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and the Kurji Holy family Hospital.
- Directorate of Nursing approved and over 34,000 posts of ANMs, Block and District level Public Health Nurses created.
- The country's first nursing skill laboratory set up at the Guru Gobind Singh Hospital, Patna City. The skill lab with 32 work stations has the objective of improving the skill level of ANMs and Nurses.
- To improve regulation and security, the Clinical Establishments Act and the Medical Protection Act passed in the State.
- As per external evaluation, Bihar's full immunization stands at 66.8% as opposed to 18% in 2005.
- Bihar's Infant Mortality at 48 is almost equal to the national average. The death rate at 6.8 is below the national average.
- The number of out patients has gone up from 39 per month in February 2005 to over 7950 per month in 2011 at the Block PHCs.
- Health Sub Centres and Additional PHCs have been made functional all over the State. Efforts to provide 24X7 services at 477 Additional PHCs are being made.
- Institutional deliveries have gone up from 1.12 lakh in 2005 to 13.85 lakhs in 2010-11.
- Total Family Planning Sterilization has gone up from 1.62 lakh in 2005 to 5.16 lakh in 2010-11. The IUDs Copper T achievements have gone up from 0.33 lakhs in 2006-07 to 3.46 lakhs in 2010-11.
- Over 1.40 crore children provided health care and cards under Naye Peedhi Swasthya Guarantee programme.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

In pursuance of National Policy for Children, which emphasises integrated delivery of health services to expectant mothers and children, the scheme of ICDS was planned. The programme targets at young children 0-6 years and their mothers for growth monitoring, immunisation, health checkups and supplementary feeding, as well as nutrition and health education. As on September 2011, 544 ICDS projects are operational in Bihar covering all development blocks in 38 districts. A total of 86,237 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 5540 mini-AWCs are functioning under those 544 projects (Table 5.28).

Table 5.27 : Staffing Position in ICDS in Bihar

Year	Posts	CDPO	Lady Supervisor	Anganwadi Worker	Anganwadi Helper
2008-09	Sanction Strength	544	3288	80797	80797
	Actual Strength	485	274	80211	80211
	Vacant	59	3014	586	586
	Percentage of actual strength	89.2	8.3	99.3	99.3
2009-10	Sanction Strength	544	3288	80797	80797
	Actual Strength	508	254	80211	80211
	Vacant	36	3034	586	586
	Percentage of actual strength	93.38	7.73	99.27	99.27
2010-11	Sanction Strength	544	3288	91677	86237
	Actual Strength	508	254	80211	80211
	Vacant	36	3034	11466	6026
	Percentage of actual strength	93.4	7.7	87.5	93.0

Source : Directorate, ICDS, GOB

The manpower base for ICDS is the Child Development Programme Officers (CDPO), Lady Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers. As regards the CDPOs, the actual strength was 93.4 percent of the sanctioned strength in 2010-11. For Anganwadi Workers, the state government has sanctioned 11.5 thousand additional posts, but the consequent appointment of Anganwadi Workers are yet to be made. Thus, the actual strength as a percentage of sanctioned strength has decreased from 99.3 percent in 2009-10 to 87.5 percent in 2010-11. Similarly, the state government has also sanctioned additional posts for Anganwadi Helpers but, in the absence of additional appointments, the actual strength of helpers as a percentage of sanctioned strength has decreased from 99.3 percent in 2009-10 to 93.0 percent in 2010-11 (Table 5.27). It is obvious that in case of CDPO, Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers, the present strength is close to sanctioned strength. But the strength of Lady Supervisors is very limited compared to their sanctioned strength. In 2010-11 only 7.7 percent posts were filled up, although their role in the entire scheme is very significant.

The budget provisions for ICDS has steadily increased from Rs. 242.0 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 880.24 crore in 2010-11, implying an annual growth rate of 24.8 percent (Table 5.28). As regards

the funds actually released by the state government, it has generally been lower than the budgeted sum, but the gap between the two has been decreasing over the years. Consequently, the annual growth rate of funds released has been 32.2 percent. The state government has also tried for effective utilisation of this fund. Thus, the utilisation percentage of the total fund released has been more than 100 percent, thanks to the state government's own contribution to the ICDS project to supplement the transfers of the central government. The details of the contribution of central and state government for ICDS project for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are presented in Table 5.29.

Table 5.28 : Resource Utilisation in ICDS

Year	Total Budget for ICDS Bihar (Rs Crore)	Total Amount of Funds Released to Bihar by GOI (Rs Crore)	Total Expenditure Reported by Bihar (Rs Crore)	Fund Released as Percentage of Budget	Expenditure as Percentage of Fund Released
2003-04	241.97	89.81	142.42	37.1	158.6
2004-05	238.74	155.24	142.34	65.0	91.7
2005-06	262.91	183.93	195.37	70.0	106.2
2006-07	402.70	369.31	304.97	91.7	82.6
2007-08	483.59	411.02	349.11	85.0	84.9
2008-09	616.21	274.58	482.45	44.6	175.7
2009-10	934.40	696.61	858.71	74.6	123.3
2010-11	880.24	727.17	615.28	82.6	84.6
CAGR	24.79	32.21	30.06	--	--

Source : Directorate, ICDS, GOB

Table 5.29 : Physical and Financial Achievements of ICDS programme in Bihar

(Rs Lakh)

Schemes	2009-10			2010-11		
	Target (Budget)	Received from GOI (Revised Outlay)	Achievement	Target (Budget)	Received from GOI (Revised Outlay)	Achievement
Establishment of ICDS (Central Govt. Funded - 90%)	402.35	289.65	340.66 (84.7)	348.18	243.80	252.42 (72.5)
Establishment of ICDS (State Govt. Funded - 10%)	37.29	37.29	22.78 (61.1)	38.68	38.68	20.0 (51.9)
Total	439.65	326.95	363.44 (82.7)	386.87	282.49	272.51 (70.4)
Food Materials (Central Govt. Funded - 50%)	532.04	406.95	518.04 (97.4)	53.04	483.35	310.93 (58.4)
Food Materials (State Govt. Funded - 50%)	435.61	435.61	404.59 (92.9)	444.61	262.94	259.59 (58.4)
Total	967.66	842.56	922.63 (95.3)	976.66	746.29	570.52 (58.4)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage

Source : Directorate , ICDS, GOB

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

The SABLA scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls of the age group 11-18 years by improving their nutritional and health status, upgradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skills. The girls are equipped with information on health and family welfare, hygiene and existing public services. The scheme is being implemented using the platform of ICDS and AWCs are the agents for the delivery of services. However, wherever the infrastructure and other facilities under AWCs are inadequate, then alternative arrangements are made in schools/panchayat community buildings. The SABLA scheme has been approved on a pilot basis by the central government initially in 200 districts in the country. The scheme was launched on International Women's Day in 2011, and 12 districts of Bihar are included in the same. These districts are Patna, Buxar, Gaya, Aurangabad, Sitamarhi, West Champaran, Vaishali, Saharsa, Kishanganj, Banka, Katihar and Munger.

The SABLA is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for all inputs, except nutrition component which will be shared between the central and state government on a 50:50 basis. In 2011-12, a budget allocation of Rs 6.69 crore has been made for training and other purposes, while Rs 162.47 crore has been allotted under nutrition component by the central government. The state government has allotted an amount of Rs 10 crore as budgetary provision. As many as 21,66,269 adolescent girls have been identified so far under the scheme.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

Undernutrition continues to be a severe problem for majority of women in India, as every third woman here is undernourished and every second woman is anaemic. In view of this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) of the central government has formulated a new scheme for pregnant and lactating mothers, called Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY). Under this scheme, a cash incentive of Rs 4000 is provided directly to the age-group 19 years and above for the first two live births, subject to the woman fulfilling specific conditions relating to maternal child health and nutrition. The cash incentive is provided in three installments, between the second trimester of pregnancy till the infant completes 6 months of age. The women enrolled under IGMSY are encouraged to avail Janani Bal Suraksha Yojana package for institutional delivery and vice-versa. However, there is no cash incentive under IGMSY at the time of delivery, since the cash incentive for this is already provided under JBSY. It has been approved by the central government on a pilot basis in 52 selected districts across the country. It is also implemented using the platform of ICDS through the Anganwadi Centre (AWC). In Bihar, it is

being implemented in 2 districts of Vaishali and Saharsa. For 2011-12, the state government has approved an amount of Rs 45.02 crore for the implementation of the programme, while the allocation by the central government is Rs 22.91. So far, 1.04 lakh pregnant women have been enrolled by the scheme.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Better water supply and sanitation services have important externalities in terms of improved public health. All work relating to water supply and sanitation are carried out by the Public Health Engineering Department of the state government.

The districtwise coverage of habitations for water supply and sanitation through state and central schemes is presented in Table A5.23 (Appendix). This table also presents the number of hand pumps constructed under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The aggregated figures for the coverage of water supply and sanitation and hand pumps for the entire state are presented in Table 5.30. The annual achievement under water supply and sanitation varies from year to year. The highest achievement was made in 2009-10, when 26.3 thousand habitations were covered under the scheme. As regards the number of hand pumps constructed under NRDWP, there is a steady progress and 59.0 thousand hand pumps were constructed in 2010-11.

Table 5.30 : Achievement under Water Supply and Sanitation in Bihar

Year	Number of habitations covered under water supply and sanitation	Number of handpumps constructed under NRDWP
2006-07	15430	--
2007-08	5948	14898
2008-09	19705	18552
2009-10	26285	46188
2010-11	4822	58597
2011-12 (upto September)	3267	9518

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

The physical and financial progress for water supply and sanitation schemes under state plan are presented Tables 5.31 and 5.32. As regards financial progress, it is noted that, except for 2008-09,

the utilisation of funds has been quite high in all the years. In 2010-11, it was as high as 93.0 percent. Although the financial progress has been satisfactory, unfortunately, the physical progress has not matched the financial progress in terms of rural pipe water supply scheme and establishment of new hand pumps. In 2010-11, the achievement was 64 percent for rural pipe water scheme, and 32 percent for construction of hand pumps. The information on fund utilisation pattern under NRDWP is provided in Table 5.33. The utilisation of fund has increased from 30.8 percent in 2008-09 to 79.5 percent in 2010-11.

Table 5.31 : Financial Progress in State Plan Schemes for Water Supply and Sanitation

Financial Progress				
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Outlay (Rs. lakh)	16027.85	42527.85	22700.00	22340.74
Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	14812.84	13801.8	16258.51	20785.68
Percentage of expenditure	92.42	32.45	71.62	93.04

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table 5.32 : Physical Achievements in State Plan Schemes for Water Supply and Sanitation

Physical Achievements								
Schemes	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Achievement (Percentage)						
Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme	80	20 (25%)	70	17 (24 %)	56	20 (36 %)	39	25 (64 %)
Establishment of New instead of Old hand Pumps	NA	NA	27238	6887 (25 %)	20351	12298 (60 %)	10178	3298 (32 %)

Table 5.33 : Financial Progress under NRDWP (2008-09 to 2011-12)

(Rs. lakh)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto September)
Outlay (Allotment)	31952.63	56503.67	53031.55	16583.82
Expenditure	9838.16	29253.27	42139.85	10438.90
Percentage of Utilisation	30.8	51.8	79.5	62.9

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

5.3 Poverty and Rural Development

According to the latest information on extent of poverty relating to the year 2004-05, the Tendulkar Committee had estimated that 55.7 percent of rural households and 43.7 percent of urban households are below poverty line in Bihar. This implies an overall poverty ratio of 54.4 percent. These poverty ratios are much higher than in India as a whole, the ratios stand at 41.8 percent (rural), 25.7 percent (urban) and 37.2 percent (overall).

An overview of poverty alleviation programmes in Bihar to generate livelihood, create employment opportunities and cater to the basic needs of the poor for inclusive growth is presented below.

Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The SGSY is a major integrated scheme for the self-employment of the rural poor. The basic objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line, by providing them with income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. The assisted families may be individuals or groups (SHGs). The achievement of the programme in Bihar is presented in Table 5.34.

Table 5.34 : Performance of the SGSY Programme (2006-07 to 2011-12)

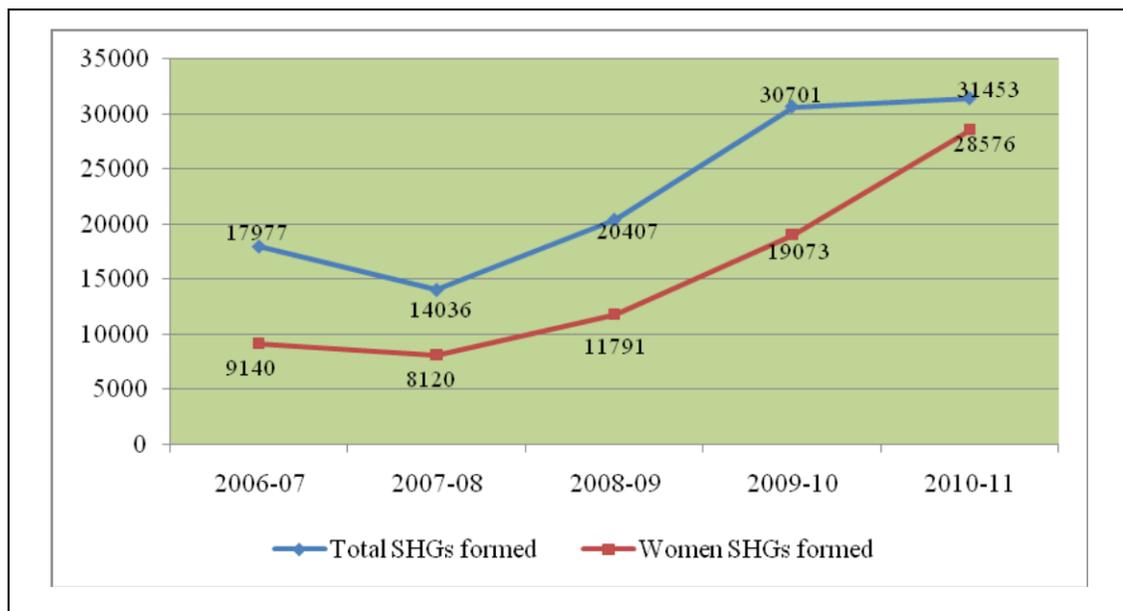
Year		No. of Members of SHGs assisted for Economic activities		No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted for Economic Activities		No. of SHGs formed	No. of women SHGs formed	Percentage of Fund Utilization
		Total	Women	Total	Women			
2006-07	Since inception (01.04.99)	--	--	--	--	97922	54207 (55.4)	--
	During the current year	63563	34176 (53.8)	45787	9812	17977	9140 (50.8)	55.3
2007-08		85355	43872 (51.4)	18205	4007	14036	8120 (57.9)	46.9
2008-09		120402	69949 (58.1)	4976	1281	20407	11791 (57.8)	40.8
2009-10		158061	98695 (62.4)	6090	1266	30701	19073 (62.1)	52.5
2010-11		184225	120901 (65.6)	15398	3937	31453	28576 (90.9)	57.6
2011-12 (upto September)		49749	35716 (71.8)	2918	649	9802	7447 (76.0)	20.4

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage

Source : Annual Reports, Department of Rural Development, GOB

During 2010-11, a total of 1.84 lakh persons have been assisted through SHGs under SGSY, out of which 1.21 lakh persons (65.6 percent) are women. The share of women members has increased gradually over the years. A total of 15,398 individual *swarojgaris* were also assisted through SGSY in 2010-11, of which 41 percent were SC and 26 percent were women. A total of 1.77 lakh SHG members were trained in 2010-11, out of which 64 percent were women (Table A 5.26) (Appendix). The formation of SHGs has also increased over the years, reaching 31,453 in 2010-11, out of which 91 percent were women SHGs. As regards the number of SHGs is concerned, there is considerable variation across the districts. The highest number of SHGs were formed in Patna (2113), followed by Darbhanga (2062) and Saharsa (1914) in 2010-11, while the highest number of women SHGs were formed in Muzaffarpur (5115) (Table A 5.27) (Appendix).

Overview of SHGs formation in Bihar (2006-07 to 2010-11)



Source : Annual Reports, Department of Rural Development, GOB

Overall fund utilization under SGSY has increased to 57 percent in 2010-11, compared to 52 percent in 2009-10, with large inter-district variations. Districts like Lakshisarai and Arwal have witnessed lowest fund utilization ratio in 2010-11 as only 18 percent funds were utilized in the last fiscal year. The fund utilization was also the lowest in Lakhsisarai in 2009-10 at 11 percent. On the other hand, fund utilization was the highest in Aurangabad (99.9 percent), followed by Sheohar (87.6 percent) and Bhojpur (86.7 percent) (Table A 5.27) (Appendix).

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The IAY is a flagship scheme which aims to provide financial assistance to BPL households in rural areas for construction of dwelling units. At least 60 percent of total IAY funds should be utilized for construction/upgradation of dwelling units for SC/ST households. The information on the performance of the scheme over the years is presented in Table 5.35.

Table 5.35 : Performance of the IAY Scheme

Year	Annual Physical Target	Houses Completed		Percentage of Fund Utilisation
		Total	SC & ST	
2006-07	408350	249780 (61.2)	148238 (59.3)	80.0
2007-08	NA	24740	13559 (54.8)	72.2
2008-09	567125	673658 (118.8)	394885 (58.6)	77.3
2009-10	1098001	645621 (58.8)	335675 (52.0)	69.5
2010-11	758904	529392 (69.8)	259867 (49.1)	66.4
2011-12 (upto September)	737486	138448 (18.8)	61008 (44.1)	60.7

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages with respect to previous column
Source : Annual Reports, Department of Rural Development, GOB

In 2010-11, 70 percent of physical targets were achieved under IAY, compared to 59 percent in 2009-10. Table 5.35 also reveals that the share of SCs and STs in the total houses completed was lower than the mandatory norm of 60 percent. Further, this percentage has declined over the years. As regards fund utilisation, it has declined over the years, from 80 percent in 2006-07 to 66 percent in 2010-11.

The districtwise figures show wide variation in fund utilisation and achievement of physical targets. The physical achievement has crossed the annual target of 2010-11 in some districts like Nawada, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Kaimur, Aurnagabad, Sheikhpura, Saharsa, while it was less than 50 percent in 7 districts – Purnea, Supaul, Siwan, Darbhanga, Khagaria, Araria and Katihar. Only 11 percent of annual physical targets have been achieved in Purnea, followed by Supaul (25.6 percent) and Siwan (25.5 percent) (Table A5.31) (Appendix). The fund utilization was the highest in Sheohar (92.0 percent), followed by Begusarai (88.8 percent), while less than 50 percent of the fund has been utilized in Katihar during 2010-11. Most of the districts fell in the category of 60-80 percent of fund utilization. Overall, most of the districts have performed better in terms of physical and financial achievement in 2010-11 compared to 2009-10.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS)

The MNREGS is another flagship programme launched with the objective of providing guaranteed wage employment to the poor households in rural areas. By doing so, it also addresses causes of chronic poverty through creation of economic, social and community assets and promotes inclusive growth. Any applicant is entitled as a right to 100 days of employment under the programme. The details about the performance of the programme are provided in Table 5.36.

Table 5.36 : Performance of the MNREGS (2007-08 to 2010-11)

Year	Total Job Cards Issued (in lakh)	Households provided employment (in lakh)	Person days generated(in lakh)		Households completed 100 days	Percentage of Fund utilized	Number of Completed works	Average employment per household (days)	Total accounts opened (in lakh)
			Total	Percentage share of women					
2007-08	81.24	39.26 (48.3)	840.58	27.3	49945 (1.3)	71.5	46436	21.4	--
2008-09	102.99	38.42 (37.3)	991.22	29.8	100891 (2.6)	60.0	53939	25.8	48.78
2009-10	124.06	41.27 (33.3)	1137.53	30.0	287019 (7.0)	75.8	70491	27.6	84.91
2010-11	130.44	46.84 (35.9)	1597.49	29.6	260919 (5.6)	82.7	83593	34.1	102.57

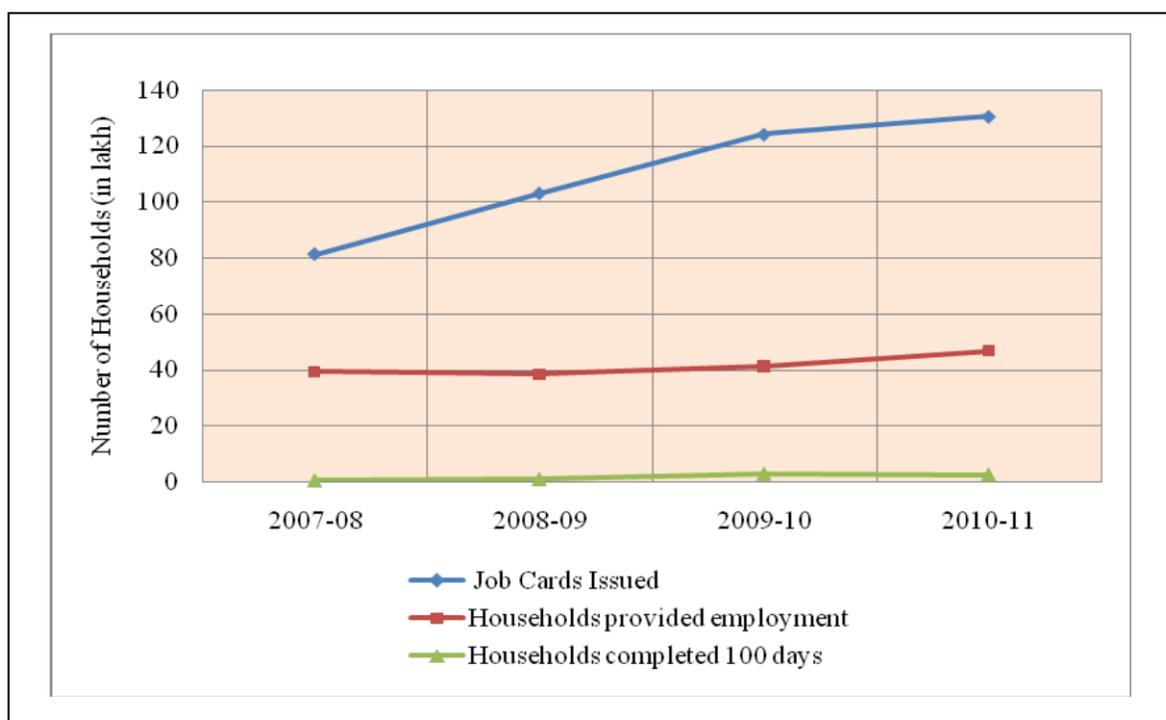
Note : (1) Total accounts include both individual and joint account in both Bank and Post-Office

(2) Figures in parentheses denote percentages with respect to total job-cards issued.

Source : Annual Reports, Department of Rural Development, GOB

A total of 130.44 lakh households were issued jobcards till 2010-11, out of which 46.8 lakh (36 percent) were provided employment. In 2010-11, only 5.6 percent of households were provided 100 days of employment, while the corresponding figure was 7 percent in 2009-10. Utilisation of funds has improved over the years, as 83 percent of funds have been utilized in 2010-11, compared to 76 percent in 2009-10. A total of 1597 lakh persondays of employment has been generated across the state in 2010-11, and women workforce participation was nearly equal to the statutory requirement of one-third participation. Upto 2010-11, no less than 103 lakh bank and post-office accounts have been opened to disburse wages, earned under MNREGS.

Overview of Employment provided to Households in Bihar (2007-08 to 2010-11)



Source : Annual Reports, Department of Rural Development, GOB

One can observe considerable variation across the districts in the implementation of MNREGS. In 2010-11, the highest number of jobcards has been issued in Samastipur (6.84 lakh), followed by Darbhanga (6.40 lakh). The percentage of households demanding employment was the highest in Sheohar (82.0 percent), followed by West Champaran (72.6 percent) in 2010-11 (Table A5.28) (Appendix). Gopalganj, Saran, Siwan, Madhubani were districts where less than 20 percent of households had demanded employment. Purnea showed improvement in 2010-11, compared to 2009-10, in terms of percentage of households demanding employment. As regards provision of 100 days of employment to the household is concerned, Begusarai topped the list in 2010-11 with 19 percent of households being provided with 100 days of employment, followed by Siwan (12.5 percent).

Under MNREGS, the participation of women was the highest in Sheohar (40.4 percent), followed by Jamui (39.3 percent) and Nalanda (39.2 percent). The participation of women was the lowest Saran (9.5 percent) and Gopalganj (4 percent). A total of 139.24 lakh persondays of employment was generated in Muzaffarpur district which tops the list of districts in terms of employment generation. Sheikhpura had generated the lowest level of 5.76 lakh persondays of employment in

2010-11 (Table A5.28) (Appendix). Districts like Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Nawada were able to utilize more than 90 percent of the funds in 2010-11, while the worst performing district was Samastipur (58 percent).

Under MNREGS, considerable improvement has been achieved in rural infrastructure through water conservation and rural connectivity projects. In 2010-11, the number of completed works was 83,593, of which 46 percent relate to rural connectivity and 14 percent to water conservation works (Table 5.37).

Table 5.37 : List of Category wise Completed Works under MNREGS (2007-08 to 2010-11)

Year / Categories	Water conservation	Drought proofing	Micro irrigation works	Provision of irrigation facility	Renovation of traditional water bodies	Land development	Flood control and protection	Rural connectivity	Total Works Completed
2007-08	9512 (22.0)	1018 (2.4)	3370 (7.8)	660 (1.5)	5140 (11.9)	1098 (2.5)	2713 (6.3)	19660 (45.5)	43171 (100.0)
2008-09	9271 (17.2)	1515 (2.8)	5479 (10.2)	1135 (2.1)	5472 (10.1)	2139 (4.0)	5307 (9.8)	23621 (43.8)	53939 (100.0)
2009-10	8637 (12.3)	6601 (9.4)	6552 (9.3)	1489 (2.1)	7593 (10.8)	2575 (3.7)	5175 (7.3)	31869 (45.2)	70491 (100.0)
2010-11	11424 (13.7)	6609 (7.9)	7368 (8.8)	1841 (2.2)	7650 (9.1)	4674 (5.6)	5072 (6.1)	38955 (46.6)	83593 (100.0)

Source : Annual Reports, Department of Rural Development, GOB

Food Security and Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is the largest food distribution system of its type in the world. Four essential commodities (wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil) are distributed through PDS outlets that are run by licensed dealers for targeted beneficiaries. With an objective of enhancing warehousing capacity, 423 godowns are now being constructed by the state government at the block level. The total capacity of these godowns will be 2.84 lakh tonnes. These godowns will also be utilized for rabi and kharif procurement programme in the state.

There are 41,912 PDS dealers in the state whose social background is presented in Table 5.38. The share of backward and extremely backward castes among the PDS dealers is 33.3 percent and 6.4 percent respectively, that of SCs is 19.6 percent, and general castes 23.8 percent. The districtwise distribution of PDS dealers by the social categories is presented in Table A 5.32 (Appendix). It is

also observed that the share of BCs, EBCs and SCs among the PDS dealers is substantial in all the districts.

Table 5.38 : Overview of PDS Dealerships

Social Background of PDS Dealers	No of PDS Outlets	Percentage Share
Scheduled Cast	8201	19.57
Scheduled tribes	336	0.80
Backward Caste	13943	33.27
Extremely Backward Caste	2672	6.38
Muslim	2957	7.06
Women	2925	6.98
Women Self Help Groups	18	0.04
Helper Samiti	--	--
Co-operative Samiti (Ex-Army Personnel)	764	1.82
Handicapped	106	0.25
General	9990	23.84
Others	--	--
Total	41912	100.00

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

The entire programme of PDS has 3 components — BPL, Antyoday and Annapurna scheme. Under the BPL scheme, 25 kgs of rice and 10 kgs of wheat are provided to each family per month. For extremely poor BPL families which are covered by the Antyoday scheme, the quota is 21 kgs of rice at the rate of Rs 2 per kg and 14 kgs of wheat at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg. Finally, under Annapurna scheme, about 1.6 lakh homeless senior citizens in the state are provided with 4 kgs of rice and 6 kgs of wheat free of cost. The central government allocates food grains to the state for 65.23 lakhs BPL families, whereas the state government survey has revealed that the total number of BPL families is 1.35 crores. Since there is a shortfall in supply of food grains from central government, the state government has decided to provide 25 kgs of food grains to each family, instead of 35 kgs per family per month.

The operational details of PDS in Bihar for the years 2001-02 to 2010-11 are presented in Table 5.39. In the past, the state governments used to lift a small proportion of total allotment because of various administrative problems in the system. But this problem has now been solved and the lifting percentage has continuously increased over the years. For example, for BPL households, the lifting percentage for wheat was less than 50 percent upto 2006-07, but it has increased

substantially thereafter to reach 91.3 in 2009-10. In 2010-11 to supplement the allocation for the central government, the state government has also procured foodgrains from the market, which made the lifting percent exceed 100 percent. In case of rice under BPL scheme, the lifting percentage earlier was even lower than lifting percentage of wheat, but it has also gone up substantially in 2009-10 (58.3 percent) and 2010-11 (95.6 percent). Since food grains are highly subsidized under Antyodaya, the lifting percent for wheat and rice were relatively higher even in the past. But during 2009-10 and 2010-11, these percentages have become even higher and very close to 100 percent.

Table 5.39 : Working of Public Distribution System (2001-02 to 2010-11)

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	BPL						Antyodaya					
	Wheat			Rice			Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage									
2001-02	1331.5	310.6	23.3	887.7	66.2	7.5	90.0	68.8	76.4	60.0	46.5	77.5
2002-03	1331.5	401.6	30.2	887.7	45.1	5.1	252.0	152.6	60.6	168.0	98.1	58.4
2003-04	1331.5	603.5	45.3	887.7	59.6	6.7	252.0	243.0	96.4	168.0	157.1	93.5
2004-05	1331.5	672.5	50.5	887.7	132.3	14.9	252.0	237.1	94.1	168.0	155.1	92.3
2005-06	1148.9	524.0	45.6	1001.0	147.5	14.7	273.0	258.4	94.6	182.0	166.6	91.5
2006-07	623.0	227.4	36.5	1313.3	184.4	14.0	275.3	238.3	86.5	386.8	300.4	77.7
2007-08	479.3	273.8	57.1	1198.2	479.6	40.0	408.0	366.6	89.9	612.0	514.0	84.0
2008-09	447.7	289.9	64.8	1272.1	470.3	37.0	408.0	322.4	79.0	612.0	461.5	75.4
2009-10	447.7	410.3	91.6	1272.1	741.6	58.3	408.0	385.4	94.5	612.0	543.2	88.8
2010-11	438.6	816.8	186.2	1258.4	1202.6	95.6	417.1	408.6	97.9	625.7	595.2	95.1

Source: Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Since the production of food grains by the farmers in different districts varies considerably, the demand for PDS food grains also show variations across the districts. This is indicated by lifting percentages for wheat and rice under BPL, Antyodaya and Annapurna schemes. In Table A5.36 (Appendix), these lifting percentage figures are provided for 2009-10 and 2010-11. As an indicator of the demand for PDS of food grains, one may consider the lifting percentage of wheat and rice for BPL scheme. This percentage was the highest in Aurangabad (89.4 percent) for wheat and in Khagaria (89.5 percent) for rice. The district with the lowest lifting percentage was Madhubani (21.4 percent) both for wheat and 41.0 percent for rice.

For consumer protection right in Bihar, the State Food and Consumer Protection Department has started a toll-free consumer helpline number in February 2011. The consumers can lodge complaints and provide suggestions about their problems through this number. The consumers can also call on the number and get advice from the experts about whom to approach for the redressal of their grievances. The state government has also taken every possible step to curb leakage from PDS at the grass root level, by holding camps and video-recording of entire process of coupon distribution for 1.45 crore BPL families. The camps were held at panchayat and block levels from June 1 to June 15, 2011.

5.4 Interventions for Marginalised Sections

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

On April 1, 2007, the state government had created a separate department for the inclusive growth of scheduled castes and tribes in Bihar. There are 22 castes in Bihar which are listed as Scheduled Castes (SC) which account for 15.7 percent of its population, while communities listed as Scheduled Tribes (ST) make up 0.9 percent of the state's population according to 2001 census. The major schemes for SC and ST welfare in Bihar in 2010-11 are as follows:

- Scholarships and stipends for pre-matric and post matric students.
- Running of 65 residential schools for SCs (52 high schools, 1 middle school and 12 primary schools) and 15 residential schools for STs (8 high schools and 7 middle schools) for 28520 students.
- 130 hostels are being run to provide lodging facilities for students studying in schools and colleges.
- Pre-matric scholarships to children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.
- Scholarships for sportsmen and honorarium to coaches.
- Pre-examination training facility for SC/ST students which help them prepare for competitive exams, such as UPSC, BPSC, Railways, Banks etc.
- Provision of Ayurvedic Medical Centres.
- Legal aid and Financial assistance for victims of atrocity under the SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

- Special programme for development of Tharu tribe which was included in ST category in 2003. Integrated Tharuhat Development Authority has been established in West Champaran (Bettiah). The Authority has been planning and executing schemes such as roads in rural areas, water supply, vocational training programmes, promotion of sports, establishment of libraries etc.
- To provide residential schools in Tharuhat areas, 5 Boys' Residential schools and 5 Girls' Residential schools for 400 students are to be established in Tharu dominated areas of West Champaran.

Massive Increase in Budget Allocation

The total outlay for SC/ST welfare increased from Rs. 375.19 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 838.24 crore in 2011-12 (Table 5.40). However, the actual expenditure was Rs. 342.51 crore against Rs. 375.19 crore in 2010-11. District level overview of major physical and financial progress in SC/ST welfare in the state for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is presented in Table A 5.37 (Appendix).

Table 5.40 : Overview of Outlay Allocation of SC and ST Welfare

(Rs. lakh)

Item	2010-11				2011-12		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Actual Exp.	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
SC & ST	25883.15	9613.15	35496.30	32686.7 (95.4)	82773.75	11296.43	74865.08
Secretariat Services	0.00	208.22	208.22	185.2 (0.5)	0.00	277.23	277.23
Capital Outlay/ Expenditure	1715.00	0.00	1715.00	1279.67 (3.7)	950.00	0.00	950.00
Capital Outlay/ Expenditure on Co- operatives	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00 (0.29)	100.00	0.00	100.00
Total	27698.15	9821.37	37519.52	34251.58 (100.0)	83823.75	11573.66	76192.31

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

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Mahadalit

The *Bihar Mahadalit Vikas Mission* (BMVM) has undertaken several targeted schemes based on the report of the State *Mahadalit* Commission for the development of the 21 most deprived communities amongst the scheduled castes:

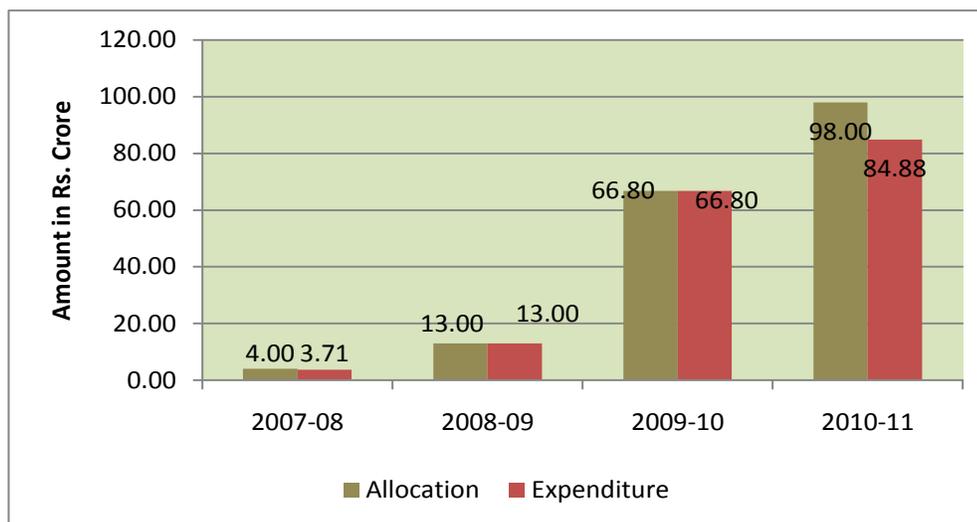
- Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Radio Scheme : Each of the 21.50 lakh Mahadalit families are given coupon worth Rs. 400 to purchase radio from the fair organised by the Mission
- Under *Dashrath Manjhi Kaushal Vikash Yojana*, 8000 educated Mahadalits are being given vocational training through the assistance of 5 distinguished institutes/non-government organizations
- Mahadalit Anganwadi Yojana : Under this scheme, buildings for AWCs will be constructed in mahadalit basties having no building.
- Appointment of 9530 Vikash Mitra for the proper implementation of Mahadalit Vikash Schemes.
- Till 2010-11, 7.20 lakh students studying in government schools have benefited under *Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Poshak Yojana*. This scheme will now be implemented through Education Department.
- Special School-cum-Hostel Scheme for Mushahar girls is being run at Danapur (Patna) and another is proposed at Gaya.
- Under Mahadalit Toilet Construction Scheme, Rs. 300 is being provided to mahadalit families as beneficiary contribution to construct toilets. Till 2010-11, 1.24 lakh toilets have been constructed with expenditure of Rs. 3.72 crore.
- Mahadalit Awas Bhumi Yojana : This scheme is being implemented through Revenue Department. So far, 1,08,520 mahadalit families have been provided 3 decimal land each.
- Other Welfare scheme include *Mukhyamantri Nari Jyoti Scheme*, under which Murgi Gram Yojana is being implemented. So far 3567 families have been benefited.

Bihar State Schedule Caste Cooperative Development Corporation Limited, Patna was established in 1978 under the cooperative act for all round development of scheduled castes. The district office of the corporation is working in 30 districts of Bihar.

- **Subsidy Yojana-** Under this, SC individuals living under poverty line are provided Rs. 35,000 as loan and in last three years a sum of Rs. 826.74 lakhs was spent and 8305 families have been benefited.
- **National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC)** - Term loan with concessional interest rate is provided to SCs for income generating schemes. In last three years, an amount of Rs. 214.46 lakhs has been provided to 545 beneficiaries.
- **National Safai Karmachari Finance Development Coporation (NSKFDC)** – Under this scheme sanitation employees and their dependents are granted term loan at concessional rate of interest of 4-6 percent. During last 3 years, 14 persons have benefitted, utilising an amount of Rs. 16.68 lakh under this scheme.
- **Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)** - An amount of Rs. 10,000 is provided as subsidy and Rs. 15,000 as loan to the families of SC community to empower them through self-employment. During last three years Rs. 1619.15 lakh has been provided to 7761 SC women for self-employment under the scheme.
- **Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (Training Programme)** - Under this scheme, there is a plan to impart training of motor driving, sewing-cutting, computer training, data entry, plumbing, mobile repairing etc. to the manual scavengers and their dependents to bring them to main stream occupations. During last three years, a sum of Rs. 145.53 lakh was spent for providing vocational training to 2136 persons.

Under the SRMS scheme during last three years, a sum of Rs. 921.12 lakh have been spent to rehabilitate 7369 persons.

Budget Allocation for Development of Mahadalits



Women's Empowerment

With a decrease in sex ratio from 919 in 2001 to 916 in 2011, gender disparity is a serious matter of concern in the state. Gender inequality arising out of social norms and cultural traditions must be addressed directly or indirectly to bring out social change in attitude and perception towards women. The state government has been publishing its gender budget since 2008-09. A brief overview of the gender budget for 2010-11 and 2011-12 is presented in Table 5.41.

Table 5.41 : Gender Budget Summary

(Rs crore)

Details	2010-11	2011-12	Percent Change
Category I schemes for Women (100 % beneficiaries)	1650.46	1995.64	20.91
Category II schemes for Women (30 % beneficiaries)	3008.11	4092.48	36.05
Total outlays for women	4658.57	6088.12	30.69
Outlays for related departments.	21652.72	27841.55	28.58
Outlays for women as a percentage of total outlays of relevant departments	21.51	21.87	1.67
Total size of the state budget	53758.56	65325.87	21.52
Share of outlays in the state budget (%)	8.66	9.32	7.62
GSDP	168302.82	211400.00	25.61
Share of outlays for women in GSDP (%)	2.76	2.88	4.35

Source : Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

Table 5.42 shows substantial increase in outlays in Category II schemes between 2010-11 and 2011-12. It must be noted that the entire set of figures for Category II have been calculated on the assumption that all welfare schemes that are gender neutral would have at least 30 percent women beneficiaries. As of now, there is no process of verification of actual proportion of women beneficiaries for schemes listed in Category II. The table also shows that there are significant increases in outlays for departments like Human Resource Development, Social Welfare, Planning and Development, and Urban Development & Housing. For departments like Panchayati Raj, Labour Resource, Minority Welfare, BC & EBC Welfare, there has been a decrease in outlays in 2011-12 over 2010-11.

Table 5.42 : Overview of Gender Budget

(Rs. crore)

Name of Department	2010-11 (RE)			2010-11 (BE)		
	Total Budget Outlay	Category I Outlays	Category II Outlays	Total Budget Outlay	Category I Outlays	Category II Outlays
Social Welfare	2718.27	321.38	700.71	2965.65	485.84	758.92
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Welfare	442.86	15.63	116.35	543.85	6.33	146.88
Public Health Engineering	1230.60	0.00	73.06	732.27	0.00	72.14
Minority Welfare	429.08	0.50	26.71	573.86	4.50	27.45
Human Resource Development	9409.49	246.40	2045.39	10977.91	229.22	2492.31
Health	2112.82	263.98	10.52	2724.61	295.37	15.86
Rural Development	1408.76	780.00	44.50	1473.97	807.06	157.95
Urban Development and Housing	1358.46	0.00	231.99	1290.78	0.00	221.26
Panchayati Raj	1333.34	0.00	60.19	3232.88	0.00	44.85
Labor Resource	174.93	0.65	13.36	179.43	0.95	7.40
Planning and Development	528.15	0.00	119.45	1476.19	0.00	113.35
Backward Class and Extremely Backward Class Welfare	115.10	5.18	33.03	107.52	13.51	29.35
Revenue and Land Reforms Department	558.02	52.01	0.00	438.97	32.86	0.00
Total	19128.78	1685.72	3475.26	26717.88	1875.64	4087.71

Source : Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

Table 5.43 : Flagship Schemes to Address Gender Disparity

(Rs. lakh)

Scheme	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 RE	2011-12 BE
Lakshmbai Social Security Pension Scheme (2007)	0.00	0.00	4879.65	6814.37	6176.26	8592.01	5762.05
Nari Shakti Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.48	1000.00	1000.00	500.00
Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana	0.00	194.60	969.00	3482.97	7753.22	7000.00	4755.00
Kanya Suraksha Yojana	0.00	0.00	200.00	2600.00	6700.00	4200.00	2000.00

Source : Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

The interventions by the state government to address gender disparity can be clubbed under two main heads: child protection (*Kanya Suraksha Yojana* to stop female foeticide) and social and economic security (Lakshmbai Social Security Pension scheme, *Kanya Vivah Yojana* and *Nari Shakti Yojana*) (Table 5.43). The Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana (MNSY) was launched in 2007-08 throughout the state with an objective to empower women and make them self-reliant.

The programme envisages holistic empowerment of women in economic, social and cultural spheres. Till 2010-11, 1558 clusters, 90 village organizations and 63 federations were nurtured under MNSY. Last year, 17 District Programme Managers have joined the Women Development Corporation (WDC) to work on gender issues. Their work is focused on understanding rural poverty, analyzing situation of SHGs, village and social mobilization of women, understanding the livelihood and microfinancing, social and institutional support, make provisions for women victims of violence etc. The Table 5.44 shows that, upto 2010-11, the total expenditure on MNSY was more than the total fund received and the major amount is allocated to economic empowerment, compared to other components of the scheme.

Table 5.44 : Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana

(Rs. In Lakh)

Particulars	Total Fund Received upto 2010-11	Total Expenses upto 2010-11
Economic Empowerment	955.00	1876.08
SHG Formation & Nurturing & Capacity Building	523.78	1187.49
Initial Capitalisation Fund	151.00	510.66
Community Assets for Development of Capacity	101.22	3657.21
Training & Action Research in Service Sector	59.00	66.78
Study & Research	45.00	0.43
Monitoring & Evaluation	75.00	55.12
Social Empowerment	655.00	723.77
Helpline Project	100.00	181.53
Short Stay Home	150.00	334.99
Protection Home	10.00	0.86
Working Women Hostel	100.00	0.87
Creche	25.00	0.11
Social Awareness	270.00	205.41
Social Rehabilitation Fund	50.00	95.10
Cultural Empowerment	115.00	51.87
Women Resource Centre	155.00	47.09
Innovative Scheme	70.00	64.96
Construction of Office Building	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	2000.00	2858.87

Source : Bihar State Women Development Corporation, GOB

Economic Empowerment

- In 2010-11, 5811 villages from 1464 panchayats in 165 blocks of 27 districts were covered under SHG programme. The members of these SHGs included 23.0 percent Mahadalits, 15.4 percent SC, 4.1 percent ST, 48.1 percent BC and 9.4 percent minority. More than 7.6 percent of SHGs are exclusively Mahadalit SHGs and 1.4 percent are SC groups. Savings worth

Rs.7.52 lakh has been generated through these SHGs. There are 915 woman leaders from OBC/SC and minority community who are promoting SHG movement. An amount of Rs. 9 crore has been spent for promotion of SHGs.

- Out of a total of 33,246 SHGs, 21,796 SHGs have been linked with saving account and 6394 of them with credit linkage with an amount of Rs. 25.63 crore at 399 branches of 16 nationalised banks.
- 25,931 SHGs fulfill the eligibility criteria of Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and 6394 SHGs have benefitted from this scheme.
- With the help of a technical agency, Indian Grameen Services (IGS), efforts have been made to scale up System of Rice Intensification (SRI) through Village Resource Person (VRP). Members of 150 SHGs were given training on SRI methodology.
- Women and girls from lower income groups are encouraged to take up diploma courses in ITI/Polytechnic institutes and financial assistance in the form of fees, scholarships and hostel charges are provided to them. All women whose income is less than Rs.60,000 per year or those who are staying in short stay homes, orphanage and juvenile centre will be eligible for these courses. In 2010-11, about 1860 women have benefitted from this scheme.

Social Empowerment

- At present, women helpline are functional in 35 districts and short-stay homes in 29 districts of Bihar.
- A sum of Rs. 95.00 lakh from the Social Rehabilitation Fund has been disbursed among the district level Anti-Human-Trafficking Units to help the women victims in cases like trafficking, rape, domestic violence etc.
- Under MNSY, WDC has planned to establish 5 working women hostels in Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur to provide safe and suitable accommodation to working women.
- Under Creche Scheme, 11 NGOs have been selected and financed to run 26 units of crèche in 11 districts of the state with 260 beneficiaries.
- The Social Awareness Programmes of WDC is aimed at dealing with social evils like dowry system, child marriage, witch craft, sexual harassment at work place etc. Folk Media, Documentary Films, Posters and banners are used as medium of campaign. Till date, 35 agencies have been empanelled to implement this programme.
- In three consecutive years, there has been increase in the number of cases registered and disposed relating to offences against women (Table 5.45).

Table 5.45 : Number of Cases registered and disposed under Social Empowerment

Types of Cases	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12, Aug. 2011	
	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed
Domestic Violence	623	193 (30.98)	1208	296 (24.50)	6603	4949 (74.95)
Dowry Abused	240	31 (12.92)	315	51 (16.19)	1647	1231 (74.74)
Dowry Death	10	7 (70.00)	12	8 (66.67)	102	92 (90.20)
Second Marriage	75	22 (29.33)	127	31 (24.41)	558	393 (70.43)
Assets Related	67	9 (13.43)	122	13 (10.66)	540	370 (68.52)
Rape & Trafficking Cases	0	0	56	2 (3.57)	106	92 (86.79)
Sexual abuse at office and other places	22	7 (31.82)	22	7 (31.82)	320	239 (74.69)
Others	0	0	522	35 (6.70)	2566	1802 (70.23)
Total Cases	1037	269 (25.94)	2384	443 (18.58)	12442	9168 (73.69)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentage of cases disposed

Source : Bihar State Women Development Corporation, GOB

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI)

Presently, in 38 districts of Bihar, there are 531 Gram Samities, 8442 Gram Panchayats and 8442 Gram Kachaharis in which 50 percent reservation has been provided to women along with the reservation on single seats (Table 5.46).

Table 5.46 : Panchayati Raj :An Overview 2011

Details	No.	Details	No.
Zilla Parishad	38	Gram Kachhari Members	115542
Panchayat Samiti	531	Gram Panchayat Sarpanch	8442
Gram Panchayat	8442	Gram Panchayat Secretary	5816
Gram Kachahari	8442	Naya Mitra	6947
Gram Panchayat Members	115542	Gram Kachhari Secretary	7474
Gram Panchayat Mukhia	8442	Zilla Panchayat Raj Officers	22
Panchayat Samiti Members	11534	Panchayat Raj Officers	299
Zilla Parishad Members	1162		

Source : Department of Panchayati Raj, GOB

The ratio of expenditure to outlay in various PRI schemes lies between 55 and 100 percent in 2010-11, whereas it was between 30 and 100 percent in 2009-10. The overall scenario shows that there is an increase in utilisation of plan outlay from about 86 percent in 2009-10 to about 95 percent in 2010-11. In 2010-11, for various development and capacity building related activities of PRIs, the utilisation ratio ranged between 90 to 100 percent; for other activities, the utilisation ratio varied between 55 to 100 percent (Table 5.47).

Table 5.47 : Overview of Financial Progress of PRIs

(Rs. lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2009-10			2010-11		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure
Untied Grants under BRGF	59516.36	49321.00	82.8	88391.00	84293.00	95.3
Capacity building and untied Development Grant to Siwan (from State Fund)	1600.00	1598.00	99.8	1500.00	0.00	0.0
Capacity building under BRGF	3598.64	3566.14	99.1	3468.00	2024.72	58.4
Training of PRIs/G.K members	259.48	259.48	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Japan Policy for Human Resources Development	276.91	276.91	100.0	1047.00	0.00	0.0
Allowances for elected members of PRIs/G.K	8774.74	8498.84	96.9	4000.00	961.85	24.1
Strengthening of GP	423.15	416.38	98.4	0.00	0.00	0.0
Strengthening of G.K	423.15	418.73	98.0	423.00	0.00	0.0
Awareness Generation of works and achievement of Panchayat	18.80	18.25	97.1	0.00	0.00	0.0
Establishment of Task Force	24.50	7.34	29.0	4.00	0.35	8.63
Rent for G.K. Bhavan	215.27	180.18	83.7	273.00	0.00	0.00
Total	75131.00	64561.25	85.9	99106	87279.91	88.0
Non Plan						
Establishment of Headquarter	256.51	237.24	92.5	309.62	297.04	95.9
Establishment of District Panchayat	11440.64	10618.32	92.8	13378.89	11432.26	85.4
Establishment of Training Institute	177.23	161.19	90.0	185.75	145.22	78.2
Grants to District Board for pay of Staff	1100	936.96	85.2	1000	586.43	58.6
Grants for Nyaymitra & G.K. Secretary	4519.44	4018.74	88.9	4570.02	2069.17	45.3
Matching Grant to Zilla Parishad	1073.6	1073.6	100.0	1236.47	950.84	76.9
Honorarium for Clerk-Cum-Cashier for G.P.	2327.31	-	-	3709.78	0.00	0.0
12 th Finance Commission Grant	32484.37	32484.37	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Maintenance of Rural Roads/Buildings	200	-	-	100.00	0.00	0.0
Total	53579.1	49530.42	92.4	24490.53	15480.97	63.2
Establishment of Election Headquarter	145.71	138.24	94.9	163.32	159.16	97.5
Expenditure on Election of ZP/Panchayat Samiti & GP	575.98	508.75	88.3	6824.04	6550.04	95.9
Secretariat Economic Services	52.62	44.73	85.0	122.06	91.29	74.8

Source : Department of Panchayati Raj, GOB

Welfare of Backward and Extremely Backward Classes

The backward classes are those castes/communities that are notified as so by the state or central government. In Bihar, 131 backward castes account for almost 60 percent of its population. The welfare measures taken for Backward Classes (BC) and Extremely Backward Classes (EBC) are as follows:

- Scholarships to students from backward and extremely backward classes were introduced in October, 2010, and 4.44 lakh students have availed the benefit of this facility till December, 2011.
- Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50 percent contribution from the state government; till 2011-12, 91.5 thousand students have availed this facility
- Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in 2011-12. About 4.77 lakh students are to get this facility in the current year.
- Provision of stipend and payment of examination fee for technical students.
- Provision of residential schools and hostels
- The expenditure patterns for BC and EBC welfare shows that the expenditure as percentage of approved amount is very high in 2009-10 and 2010-11.
- Provision for share capital to Backward Castes Development Corporation.
- Mukhyamantri Medhavritti Yojana (for EBC students)
- Jananayak Karpuri Thakur Hostels for EBC students

The total expenditure for welfare of backward and extremely backward population is presented in Table 5.48 A.

Table 5.48 A : Financial Progress of BC and EBC Welfare

Details	(Rs. lakh)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12, Upto December, 2011
Total Outlay	6150.6	6742.0	10362.2	43756.4
Total Approved Amount	6022.5	6742.0	10362.2	24156.4
Total Expenditure	4785.8	6684.0	9643.8	17828.3
Expenditure as percentage of Approved Amount	79.5	99.1	93.1	73.8
Expenditure as percentage of Total Outlay	77.8	99.1	93.1	40.8

Source : Department of BC and EBC Welfare, *Government of Bihar*

The financial allocation for different welfare schemes for the backward and extremely backward population is presented in Table 5.48 B

Table 5.48 B : Physical and Financial details of BC and EBC Department

Name of the Schemes	Year	No. of beneficiaries	Finance Allocation (Rs. Lakh)
Stipend for students of primary, middle and high school	2008-09	296315	2200.00
	2009-10	296315	2200.00
	2010-11	312630	2400.00
	2011-12	323313	2516.66
Post-Matric Scholarship	2008-09	55823	2000.00
	2009-10	75483	2522.55
	2010-11	122250	4000.00
	2011-12	447920	15206.88
OBC Girls' Higher Secondary Residential School (12 nos.)	2008-09	2400	275.00
	2009-10	2400	300.00
	2010-11	2440	512.00
	2011-12	3080	785.00
Mukhyamantri Medhavriti Yojana for EBC students	2008-09	10067	1006.70
	2009-10	16720	1672.00
	2010-11	38771	3877.10
	2011-12	18825	5300.00
Construction of 36 girls' and boys' hostels	2008-09 to 2011-12	3200	3954.67
Provision of share capital to Backward Castes Development Corporation	2008-09	-	100.00
	2009-10	-	100.00
	2010-11	-	100.00
	2011-12	-	100.00
Stipend for students in technical courses	2008-09	830	17.40
	2009-10	830	17.40
	2010-11	830	17.40
	2011-12	830	17.40
Construction of 38 Jannayak Karpuri Thakur Hostels for Extremely Backward class students	2008-09	Under Construction	1000.00
	2009-10		1791.27
	2010-11		1000.00
	2011-12		160.44

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

Minority Welfare

The Department of Minority Welfare started working as an independent cell from 1991. Religious minorities constitute 16.71 percent of the population of Bihar, with 16.53 percent Muslims, 0.03 percent Christians and 0.21 percent other religious minorities. The largest population share of Muslims is in Araria (41.14 percent), Purnea (36.76 percent), Katihar (42.53 percent) and

Kishanganj (67.58 percent). The lowest share of minorities is in Lakhisarai (4.4 percent). Kishanganj and Katihar also have the largest share of Christians in the population. There has been continuous increase in total expenditure for minority welfare. The details of this expenditure for 2010-11 are presented in Table 5.49.

According to the Sachar Committee Report, the status of education among Muslims was much lower than among the general population. To remove this disparity and for the upliftment of this deprived section of the population, the state government has taken several welfare initiatives :

- Construction of hostels for boys/girls of minority community in Katihar, Begusarai, Madhubani, Khagaria, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Jehanabad, Rohtas, Gaya, Patna and Bhojpur districts. The hostels for minority boys are already operational. The hostels for minority girls (Mother Teresa Hostel) is operational in Patna and work is in progress in East Champaran, Gaya and Nalanda.
- Buildings are being built as memorials of notable figures in the state. Land has been identified for Mazharul Haque Arabic and Persian University.
- In 2010-11, 2500 students from minority community have been selected under scholarship schemes for college students.
- To increase the minority representation in jobs, the state government has started coaching plans since 2006-07 to train the minority students for administrative, technical and commercial jobs. Till date 151 students have been successful in availing this facility.
- Under *Muslim Mahila Parityakta Yojana*, an aid of Rs.10,000 is given to muslim women belonging to deplorable economic condition for improve their condition. In 2010-11, 600 women have been benefitted through this facility.
- Under *Mukhya Mantri Shram Shakti Yojana*, special training is being provided to youths in their family occupation and a loan amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being provided through Bihar State Minority Finance Corporation at a concessional rate for their self-employment. Revised guidelines are being framed for easy implementation of the scheme.
- In 2010, the number of students benefitted from *Mukhya Mantri Vidyarthi Protsahan Yojana* is 20, 201.
- In 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 23 lakh was allocated to Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board.
- A yearly grant of Rs. 10 lakh is given by the state government to Bihar State Siya Wakf Board.
- Bihar State Haj Samiti has been formed to bestow all kinds of facilities to Haj Pilgrims.
- In 2010-11, a grant of Rs. 34.76 lakh has been released for Bihar Urdu Academy.

Table 5.49 : Financial Achievement under State Plan during 2010-11

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State Plan	Budget Amount	Sanctioned amount	Achievement	Percentage of achievement
1	Construction of Minority Hostels for Boys & Girls	950.0	879.2	879.2	100
2	Construction of Haj house etc.	126.0	126.0	126.0	100
3	Share capital provision of State for National Minority Development & Financial Corporation	590.0	590.0	590.0	100
4	Share capital of the State Minority Financial Corporation	2028.9	2028.9	2028.9	100
5	Computerization and Survey of Wakf properties	50.0	50.0	50.0	100
6	Scholarship of college going students on merit cum poverty basis	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
7	Mukha Mantri Vidyarthi Protasahan Yojana	2100.0	2100.0	2100.0	100
8	Scholarship of college going students for preparation of PSC examination	65.0	65.0	65.0	100
9	Maintenance & protection of Wakf properties	10.0	10.0	10.0	100
10	Grant in aid as Revolving Fund to State Wakf Board	50.0	50.0	50.0	100
11	Financial Assistance to Muslim abandoned women through Sunni Wakf Board	60.0	60.0	60.0	100
12	Training of minority artisan under Mukhyamantri Shram Shakti Yojana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	State Share of Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme (CS)	1278.7	1278.7	1278.7	100
14	State Share of MSDP (CSS)	6086.8	6086.8	6086.8	100
	Total	13495.5	13424.6	13424.6	100

Source : Department of Minority Welfare, GOB

Labour Welfare

A very large part of the total labour force in Bihar is engaged in the unorganised sector, including agriculture. The state government makes substantial efforts for the welfare of these workers through a number of programmes — rural training camps, rehabilitation of child labour, insurance schemes, proper implementation of labour laws and the like. In 2010-11, the total expenditure for these labour-related programmes was Rs. 4.62 crore and the budgeted amount for 2011-12 was Rs. 6.93 crore. The physical achievements for different schemes for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are presented in Table 5.50.

Table 5.50 : Overview of Major Public Initiatives/ Schemes of Labour

(Outlay / Expenditure in Rs. lakh)

Scheme	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12
	Budget Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Budget Outlay	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Budget Outlay
Organisation of Rural Training Camps	18.92	18.22	35 Camps	22.89	20.09	32 Camps	32.20
Strengthening Child Labour Rehabilitation System	58.10	44.53	500 Benefited	59.87	37.43	500 Benefited	116.00
Establishment of Bihar State Child Labour Commission	69.76	67.61	—	93.00	87.99	—	122.00
Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	22.50	19.80	198 Benefited	58.00	57.70	577 Benefited	25.00
Bidi Labour House Construction Scheme	15.00	15.00	375 Benefited	37.40	36.36	909 Benefited	40.00
Inter State Migratory Workers' Scheme	82.50	77.43	73 Benefited	175.00	172.95	156 Benefited	125.00
Common Man Insurance Scheme	1897.51	1879.83	150 lakh insured	23.95	18.31	NA	45.00
Strengthening of Enforcement of Labour Acts	67.00	46.98	—	43.38	31.06	—	97.72
Social Security Scheme for Unorganised and Craft Labour	Scheme has been launched in 2011-12						126.00
Total	2231.29	2169.40	—	513.49	461.89	—	729.98

Source : Department of Labour Resource, Government of Bihar

Social Welfare

The state government is making concerted efforts to ensure that the weaker sections of the society are able to get the benefits of various social welfare programmes. Major public schemes are being implemented for the women, children and other disadvantaged groups. The details of schemes related to women and child have been discussed earlier. In this section, the information is provided for various pension schemes as also those meant for the handicapped.

There are several schemes for the old aged, widow and those with disabilities, the details of which are given in Table 5.51. The number of beneficiaries is increasing steadily over the years for these schemes.

Table 5.51 : Pension Schemes for Old Age, Widow and Persons with Disabilities

Scheme	Financial (Rs. lakh)			Physical (in lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Centre Sector Schemes (NSAP)						
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	50606	58886	25979	23.70	28.18	30.06
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	1614	5408	2849	1.36	2.07	3.09
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	67	166	99	0.05	0.1	0.14
National Family Benefit Scheme	2729	2781	3800	0.27	0.28	0.07
State Sector Schemes						
Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme	6176	9550	4498	3.07	4.5	4.63
Bihar State Social Security Pension Scheme	2186	2356	530	0.97	1	0.87
Bihar Disability Pension Scheme	1558	4401	835	1.34	2.08	2.3
Kabir Antyesti Grant Scheme	1980	2595	1600	1.22	0.87	0.49
Mukhyamantri Samarth Yojana	474	496	500	0.08	0.09	0.08
Scholarship to Disability Scheme	555	536	550	0.13	0.17	0.17
Mukhyamantri Nihshktjan Rin Yojana	20	20	0	---	0.0011	0.00043
Survey of Handicapped	113	57	80	3.29	6.09	6.57
Upgradation of Special Schools	132	9	100	3 Schools	3 Schools	9 Schools

Source : Directorate of Social Security and Disability, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Bihar.

Note : data of 2011-12 represents from April 2011 to October 2011 only.

Apart from the above, new initiatives are being taken for welfare of senior citizens and those suffering from physical disabilities.

- Authority to issue the certificate for pensions have been decentralized from district level officers to the sub-divisional officers.
- The age-limit for old age pensioners has been reduced from 65 to 60 and the pension amount of those 80 years and above has been raised from Rs. 200 to 500 per month.
- Under Laxmibai Pension Scheme, income limit of Rs. 30,000 has been raised to Rs. 60,000.
- Now disability certificate can be issued from primary or additional primary health centres or referral hospitals, instead of committees presided over by district level civil surgeon. A board of two doctors is required for issuance of multi-disability certificate; otherwise, one doctor can issue the disability certificate.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has sanctioned seven District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) at Purnea, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran, Rohtas and Bhagalpur to provide integrated facilities for persons with disabilities.
- Scheme for concessional facilities at government bus has been implemented for person with disabilities from 2010-11.

Land Distribution

Redistributive justice is the main plank of revenue administration in Bihar. In recent years, a special focus of the revenue administration has been provision of house sites to the Mahadalit families which do not have any house site. For this purpose, a special survey of Mahadalit families was conducted in the state covering 12 lakh families, out of which about 2 lakh families were found not to have any house site. Alongside the family survey, the Department had also conducted a survey to identify available land in the vicinity of the residence of target of targets groups. The Department sought to provide land to the target group by following four land streams — (a) Gair Mazarua malik / khas land, (b) Gair Mazarua aam land, (c) land under Bihar Priviledged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1947, and (d) in the absence of the above lands, raiyati land purchased under the Bihar Raiyati Land Purchase Policy, 2010. The progress under this scheme is presented in Table 5.52.

Table 5.52 : Progress under the Scheme of Provision of House Sites to Mahadalit Families

Type of Land	Number of Mahadalit families			Area of land distributed (acres)
	To be covered	Already covered	Percentage of achievement	
Gair Mazarua Malik / Khas land	69377	52864	76.2	1618.23
Gair Mazarua Aam land	46870	24867	53.1	669.27
Bihar Priviledged Person Homestead Tenancy Act	43560	39668	91.1	1105.26
Purchase of Raiyati land	60922	26479	43.5	794.37

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reforms (GOB)

Under the Bihar Bhoodan Yojana Act, 1954, a committee is functioning in the state which is responsible for the distribution of donated land among the weaker sections of the society. The progress under this scheme is presented in Table 5.53.

Table 5.53 : Progress under Distribution of Bhoodan Land

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Area distributed (acres)
2005-06	1426	1150.23
2006-07	1138	250.85
2007-08	10249	4853.40
2008-09	16393	7184.05
2009-10	9098	2484.77
2010-11	4129	1119.66

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reforms (GOB)

APPENDIX

Table A5.1 : Districtwise Literacy Rate by Gender in Bihar : 2001 and 2011

District	2001 Census			2011 Census			Decadal Increase		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Patna	62.9	73.3	50.8	72.5	80.3	63.7	9.6	7.0	12.9
Nalanda	53.2	66.4	38.6	66.4	77.1	54.8	13.2	10.7	16.2
Bhojpur	59.0	74.3	41.8	72.8	84.1	60.2	13.8	9.8	18.4
Buxar	56.8	71.9	39.9	71.8	82.8	59.8	15.0	10.9	19.9
Rohtas	61.3	75.3	45.7	75.6	85.3	65.0	14.3	10.0	19.3
Kaimur	55.1	69.7	38.8	71.0	81.5	59.6	15.9	11.8	20.8
Gaya	50.4	63.3	36.7	66.4	76.0	55.9	16.0	12.7	19.2
Jehanabad	55.3	70.1	39.4	68.3	79.3	56.2	13.0	9.2	16.8
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	69.5	81.3	56.9	--	--	--
Nawada	46.8	60.6	32.2	61.6	71.4	51.1	14.8	10.8	18.9
Aurangabad	57.0	71.1	41.9	72.8	82.5	62.1	15.8	11.4	20.2
Saran	51.8	67.3	35.8	68.6	79.7	56.9	16.8	12.4	21.1
Siwan	51.6	67.3	36.9	71.6	82.8	60.4	20.0	15.5	23.5
Gopalganj	47.5	63.0	32.2	67.0	78.4	56.0	19.5	15.4	23.8
West Champaran	38.9	51.1	25.2	58.1	68.2	46.8	19.2	17.1	21.6
East Champaran	37.5	49.3	24.3	58.3	68.0	47.4	20.8	18.7	23.1
Muzaffarpur	48.0	59.1	35.8	65.7	73.6	56.8	17.7	14.5	21.0
Sitamarhi	38.5	49.4	26.1	53.5	62.6	43.4	15.0	13.2	17.3
Sheohar	35.3	45.3	23.9	56.0	63.7	47.3	20.7	18.4	23.4
Vaishali	50.5	63.3	36.6	68.6	77.0	59.1	18.1	13.7	22.5
Darbhanga	44.3	56.7	30.8	58.3	68.6	46.9	14.0	11.9	16.1
Madhubani	42.0	56.8	26.3	60.9	72.5	48.3	18.9	15.7	22.0
Samastipur	45.1	57.6	31.7	63.8	73.1	53.5	18.7	15.5	21.8
Begusarai	48.0	59.1	35.6	66.2	74.4	57.1	18.2	15.3	21.5
Munger	59.5	69.9	47.4	73.3	80.1	65.5	13.8	10.2	18.1
Sheikhpura	48.6	61.9	33.9	66.0	76.1	54.9	17.4	14.2	21.0
Lakhisarai	48.0	60.7	34.0	65.0	74.0	54.9	17.0	13.3	20.9
Jamui	42.4	57.1	26.3	62.2	73.8	49.4	19.8	16.7	23.1
Khagaria	41.3	51.8	29.4	60.9	68.5	52.2	19.6	16.7	22.8
Bhagalpur	49.5	59.2	38.1	65.0	72.3	56.5	15.5	13.1	18.4
Banka	42.7	55.3	28.7	60.1	69.8	49.4	17.4	14.5	20.7
Saharsa	39.1	51.7	25.3	54.6	65.2	42.7	15.5	13.5	17.4
Supaul	37.3	52.5	20.8	59.7	71.7	46.6	22.4	19.2	25.8
Madhepura	36.1	48.8	22.1	53.8	63.8	42.8	17.7	15.0	20.7
Purnea	35.1	45.6	23.4	52.5	61.1	43.2	17.4	15.5	19.8
Kishanganj	31.1	42.7	18.6	57.0	65.6	48.0	25.9	22.9	29.4
Araria	35.0	46.4	22.4	55.1	64.2	45.2	20.1	17.8	22.8
Katihar	35.1	45.3	23.8	53.6	61.0	45.4	18.5	15.7	21.6
Bihar	47.0	59.7	33.1	63.8	73.4	53.3	16.8	13.7	20.2

* New District after 2001 Census

Source : Cenus 2001 and Census 2011

Table A5.2 : Districtwise Literacy Rate by Residence in Bihar

District	2001 Census			2011 Census			Decadal Change		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Patna	62.9	51.4	78.1	72.5	64.3	82.4	9.6	12.9	4.3
Nalanda	53.2	50.4	68.5	66.4	64.7	75.2	13.2	14.3	6.8
Bhojpur	59.0	56.8	71.6	72.8	71.5	80.4	13.8	14.6	8.9
Buxar	56.8	55.0	73.6	71.8	70.8	81.0	15.0	15.7	7.4
Rohtas	61.3	59.2	74.1	75.6	74.7	80.5	14.3	15.5	6.3
Kaimur	55.1	54.3	76.9	71.0	70.4	84.7	15.9	16.1	7.8
Gaya	50.5	46.2	75.7	66.4	63.5	84.0	15.9	17.3	8.3
Jehanabad	55.2	53.2	69.5	68.3	66.9	77.8	13.1	13.7	8.4
Arwal	55.3	55.3	0.0	69.5	68.9	77.9	14.2	13.6	77.9
Nawada	46.8	44.7	71.1	61.6	59.9	77.5	14.8	15.1	6.4
Aurangabad	57.0	55.5	73.5	72.8	71.9	80.6	15.7	16.5	7.2
Saran	51.8	50.3	66.1	68.6	67.7	77.5	16.8	17.4	11.4
Siwan	51.7	50.5	69.7	71.6	71.0	82.2	19.9	20.4	12.5
Gopalganj	47.5	46.5	62.0	67.0	66.4	76.5	19.6	19.9	14.5
West Champaran	38.9	36.0	63.5	58.1	56.3	72.7	19.1	20.3	9.2
East Champaran	37.5	35.4	67.1	58.3	56.9	73.2	20.7	21.5	6.1
Muzaffarpur	48.0	44.7	77.3	65.7	63.8	82.4	17.7	19.0	5.2
Sitamarhi	38.5	36.7	66.2	53.5	52.2	74.4	15.1	15.5	8.2
Sheohar	35.3	34.9	43.7	56.0	55.6	65.1	20.7	20.7	21.4
Vaishali	50.5	49.3	65.6	68.6	68.0	76.5	18.1	18.6	10.8
Darbhanga	44.3	41.5	74.9	58.3	56.1	77.3	13.9	14.7	2.4
Madhubani	42.0	41.2	63.1	60.9	60.4	73.3	18.9	19.2	10.2
Samastipur	45.1	43.9	75.7	63.8	63.1	82.4	18.7	19.2	6.7
Begusarai	48.0	46.5	77.7	66.2	64.0	75.6	18.3	17.5	-2.1
Munger	59.5	52.8	76.0	73.3	69.6	82.2	13.8	16.8	6.2
Sheikhpura	48.6	46.0	62.4	66.0	64.5	73.0	17.4	18.5	10.7
Lakhisarai	48.0	45.6	61.1	65.0	63.6	73.0	17.0	18.0	11.8
Jamui	42.4	40.3	68.8	62.2	60.8	76.3	19.7	20.6	7.5
Khagaria	41.4	39.5	69.8	60.9	59.8	78.5	19.5	20.4	8.8
Bhagalpur	49.5	44.4	70.7	65.0	61.7	77.7	15.5	17.3	7.0
Banka	42.7	42.1	59.9	60.1	59.6	73.7	17.4	17.5	13.8
Saharsa	39.1	36.1	70.8	54.6	52.4	77.7	15.5	16.3	6.9
Supaul	37.3	35.9	61.4	59.7	58.9	74.4	22.4	23.0	13.1
Madhepura	36.1	34.5	66.9	53.8	52.7	75.0	17.7	18.2	8.2
Purnea	35.1	31.4	70.9	52.5	49.8	74.1	17.4	18.4	3.2
Kishanganj	31.1	27.8	59.3	57.0	55.2	73.3	26.0	27.4	14.0
Araria	35.0	33.2	61.4	55.1	53.9	73.2	20.1	20.7	11.8
Katihar	35.1	31.1	72.3	53.6	50.9	78.6	18.5	19.9	6.4
Bihar	47.0	43.9	71.9	63.8	61.8	78.8	16.8	17.9	6.8

Source : Cenus 2001 and Census 2011

Table A5.3 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (All) (2008-09 and 2009-10)

District	All (in lakh)								
	2008-09			2009-10			Percentage Change		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	4.39	1.51	5.90	4.50	1.57	6.07	2.6	3.8	2.9
Nalanda	3.09	1.46	4.55	3.44	1.60	5.04	11.5	9.3	10.8
Bhojpur	3.24	0.89	4.13	3.25	1.24	4.49	0.4	38.9	8.7
Buxar	2.49	0.91	3.41	2.75	1.08	3.84	10.3	18.7	12.6
Rohtas	2.82	0.88	3.70	2.88	0.90	3.77	1.8	2.3	1.9
Kaimur	2.27	0.94	3.21	2.43	0.94	3.37	7.1	0.4	5.1
Gaya	6.18	1.68	7.86	6.31	1.74	8.05	2.2	3.5	2.5
Jehanabad	1.70	0.43	2.13	1.68	0.44	2.12	-1.2	3.1	-0.3
Arwal	0.99	0.32	1.31	1.02	0.31	1.33	3.6	-4.3	1.6
Nawada	1.78	0.73	2.51	2.16	0.95	3.11	21.0	31.5	24.1
Aurangabad	2.84	1.30	4.14	2.78	1.36	4.13	-2.3	4.2	-0.3
Saran	5.45	1.77	7.22	5.49	1.84	7.34	0.8	4.0	1.6
Siwan	3.27	0.95	4.22	3.27	0.95	4.22	0.0	0.1	0.0
Gopalganj	3.15	1.40	4.55	3.18	1.40	4.58	1.0	0.5	0.8
West Champaran	5.64	1.84	7.48	5.80	2.01	7.81	2.9	9.1	4.4
East Champaran	7.82	1.41	9.23	10.97	4.51	15.48	40.3	219.9	67.8
Muzaffarpur	7.20	1.77	8.97	7.32	1.85	9.18	1.7	4.6	2.3
Sitamarhi	4.90	0.84	5.74	4.50	1.15	5.66	-8.0	37.1	-1.4
Sheohar	0.99	0.21	1.20	1.00	0.21	1.21	0.7	2.4	1.0
Vaishali	4.31	1.22	5.53	4.60	1.30	5.90	6.6	6.8	6.7
Darbhanga	3.36	1.31	4.67	5.36	1.31	6.67	59.6	0.0	42.8
Madhubani	5.71	1.39	7.11	5.86	1.48	7.34	2.6	6.3	3.4
Samastipur	5.17	1.13	6.30	5.30	1.15	6.45	2.5	1.4	2.3
Begusarai	4.57	0.85	5.41	4.57	0.85	5.41	0.0	0.0	0.0
Munger	1.67	0.58	2.25	1.78	0.56	2.34	6.4	-3.0	4.0
Sheikhpura	0.89	0.27	1.15	0.91	0.28	1.20	2.8	6.4	3.6
Lakhisarai	1.39	0.34	1.73	1.48	0.37	1.85	6.2	10.6	7.0
Jamui	2.34	0.71	3.05	2.75	0.94	3.69	17.7	32.1	21.1
Khagaria	1.83	0.38	2.20	1.84	0.39	2.22	0.7	2.4	1.0
Bhagalpur	3.07	0.95	4.02	3.89	1.23	5.12	26.7	29.4	27.3
Banka	2.67	0.49	3.16	2.79	0.56	3.35	4.3	15.8	6.0
Saharsa	2.32	0.48	2.79	2.35	0.47	2.82	1.6	-1.4	1.1
Supaul	3.49	0.81	4.31	3.84	0.90	4.74	10.0	10.0	10.0
Madhepura	2.70	0.31	3.01	2.73	0.31	3.05	1.1	0.9	1.1
Purnea	4.89	0.75	5.64	5.07	0.87	5.94	3.6	16.4	5.3
Kishanganj	1.84	0.24	2.09	1.08	0.80	1.88	-41.4	225.4	-10.1
Araria	3.74	1.10	4.85	4.26	0.73	5.00	14.0	-33.5	3.1
Katihar	3.85	0.66	4.51	3.89	0.68	4.57	1.0	4.0	1.4
Bihar	130.01	35.22	165.23	139.08	41.27	180.34	7.0	17.2	9.1

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A5.4 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (SC) (2008-09 and 2009-10)

District	SC (in lakh)								
	2008-09			2009-10			Percentage Change		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	0.77	0.18	0.96	0.78	0.18	0.96	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nalanda	0.74	0.26	1.00	0.85	0.32	1.17	14.9	22.9	17.0
Bhojpur	0.55	0.16	0.71	0.55	0.16	0.71	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buxar	0.35	0.14	0.48	0.37	0.15	0.52	8.6	8.8	8.7
Rohtas	0.47	0.11	0.57	0.47	0.11	0.58	0.7	1.7	0.9
Kaimur	0.54	0.26	0.80	0.51	0.15	0.66	-6.6	-42.9	-18.5
Gaya	2.08	0.40	2.48	2.12	0.40	2.53	2.0	2.2	2.0
Jehanabad	0.37	0.07	0.44	0.41	0.08	0.48	9.2	15.9	10.2
Arwal	0.23	0.05	0.28	0.25	0.08	0.33	7.3	67.2	18.1
Nawada	0.49	0.13	0.62	0.95	0.18	1.13	93.2	40.6	82.2
Aurangabad	0.91	0.19	1.09	0.93	0.19	1.12	2.6	0.9	2.3
Saran	0.84	0.21	1.04	0.64	0.24	0.88	-23.2	16.7	-15.4
Siwan	0.26	0.09	0.35	0.26	0.09	0.35	0.1	0.2	0.1
Gopalganj	0.43	0.20	0.64	0.44	0.20	0.64	0.5	0.4	0.5
West Champaran	1.23	0.32	1.55	1.36	0.45	1.81	10.9	38.4	16.6
East Champaran	1.27	0.17	1.44	1.26	0.17	1.44	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Muzaffarpur	1.27	0.26	1.53	1.25	0.25	1.51	-1.2	-0.9	-1.2
Sitamarhi	0.74	0.11	0.84	0.69	0.13	0.82	-6.9	24.6	-3.0
Sheohar	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-33.5	-43.1	-36.0
Vaishali	1.04	0.20	1.23	1.11	0.20	1.31	6.7	2.4	6.0
Darbhanga	0.89	0.14	1.03	0.89	0.14	1.03	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhubani	0.82	0.12	0.93	0.82	0.12	0.94	0.2	0.4	0.2
Samastipur	0.80	0.14	0.94	0.82	0.14	0.95	1.9	1.4	1.8
Begusarai	0.75	0.10	0.85	0.75	0.10	0.85	0.0	0.0	0.0
Munger	0.23	0.06	0.29	0.34	0.09	0.43	46.2	39.5	44.8
Sheikhpura	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.27	9.6	16.6	11.0
Lakhisarai	0.26	0.03	0.29	0.28	0.11	0.39	6.2	248.2	32.7
Jamui	0.34	0.05	0.39	0.37	0.06	0.43	10.1	10.8	10.2
Khagaria	0.28	0.07	0.35	0.28	0.07	0.35	0.3	0.8	0.4
Bhagalpur	0.36	0.06	0.43	0.36	0.06	0.43	0.2	0.8	0.3
Banka	0.27	0.05	0.32	0.29	0.07	0.36	7.2	23.6	10.0
Saharsa	0.34	0.08	0.42	0.34	0.08	0.42	0.1	0.4	0.2
Supaul	0.35	0.14	0.49	0.38	0.16	0.54	10.0	10.0	10.0
Madhepura	0.31	0.05	0.36	0.31	0.05	0.36	1.1	0.6	1.0
Purnea	0.66	0.08	0.74	0.70	0.09	0.79	6.5	15.2	7.5
Kishanganj	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.16	0.8	2.6	1.0
Araria	0.55	0.13	0.68	0.67	0.12	0.79	21.9	-4.1	17.0
Katihar	0.37	0.06	0.43	0.37	0.06	0.43	1.0	0.9	1.0
Bihar	22.49	4.92	27.40	23.54	5.33	28.87	4.7	8.4	5.3

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A5.5 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (ST) (2008-09 and 2009-10)

District	ST (in lakh)								
	2008-09			2009-10			Percentage Change		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.6	-1.3	1.2
Nalanda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Bhojpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buxar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	--	--	--
Rohtas	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	8.1	16.0	9.9
Kaimur	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.09	51.7	84.4	58.4
Gaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arwal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Nawada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	437.8	125.8	399.0
Aurangabad	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06	-8.6	-4.2	-7.8
Saran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Siwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Gopalganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
West Champaran	0.28	0.09	0.37	0.30	0.11	0.41	6.8	14.8	8.8
East Champaran	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muzaffarpur	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	1.5	20.7	4.6
Sitamarhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Sheohar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.0	-100.0	-25.0
Vaishali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Darbhanga	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhubani	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.6	3.3	-0.4
Samastipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.4	10.3	11.8
Begusarai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Munger	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.08	113.1	241.8	131.8
Sheikhpura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Lakhisarai	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	22.9	1305.9	67.3
Jamui	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.12	15.8	28.6	16.9
Khagaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Bhagalpur	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.4	3.0	1.0
Banka	0.12	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.03	0.17	12.2	208.9	27.7
Saharsa	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.1	1.0	0.1
Supaul	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.38	0.16	0.54	2602.7	3606.2	2832.2
Madhepura	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	7.0	4.1	6.3
Purnea	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.23	0.04	0.27	2.0	2.3	2.1
Kishanganj	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.05	1.9	8.7	2.6
Araria	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.07	6.5	-13.6	2.5
Katihar	0.22	0.04	0.26	0.23	0.04	0.27	1.0	0.9	1.0
Bihar	1.50	0.31	1.80	2.03	0.54	2.57	35.5	77.0	42.6

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A5.6 : Districtwise Annual Growth Rate of Enrolment : 2002-03 – 2009-10

District	All			SC			ST		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	1.3	17.2	4.0	-2.0	16.0	0.1	-1.3	3.0	-0.9
Nalanda	2.7	20.6	6.4	4.9	27.9	8.5	NA	NA	NA
Bhojpur	3.1	19.2	5.8	7.4	24.9	10.0	-20.7	-10.5	-18.4
Buxar	6.7	22.1	9.7	8.9	30.7	12.8	NA	NA	NA
Rohtas	1.0	3.2	1.5	-1.6	1.6	-1.1	-5.9	0.7	-4.7
Kaimur	3.9	19.2	6.9	2.3	19.2	5.3	1.1	29.5	4.0
Gaya	5.2	17.0	7.1	6.6	22.6	8.2	-22.3	-7.2	-16.5
Jehanabad	0.0	9.0	1.4	1.2	10.1	2.3	NA	NA	NA
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	4.2	23.4	7.6	12.0	26.0	13.3	8.2	38.5	7.8
Aurangabad	4.0	26.3	8.1	8.9	24.3	10.6	43.3	88.4	43.4
Saran	5.5	18.5	7.7	6.1	22.1	8.6	NA	NA	NA
Siwan	0.5	6.7	1.6	-7.4	4.8	-5.2	NA	NA	NA
Gopalganj	3.6	27.7	7.7	3.2	32.4	7.8	NA	NA	NA
West Champaran	9.4	34.9	12.9	15.6	46.3	19.1	26.6	78.9	31.4
East Champaran	12.1	30.7	15.0	11.6	24.6	12.7	26.7	22.0	25.5
Muzaffarpur	7.2	20.8	9.1	4.9	22.6	6.8	NA	NA	NA
Sitamarhi	10.1	17.4	11.2	13.2	27.2	14.6	NA	NA	NA
Sheohar	11.3	28.0	13.2	-31.6	-8.2	-29.2	NA	NA	NA
Vaishali	6.1	13.1	7.4	8.8	15.1	9.6	NA	NA	NA
Darbhanga	5.4	19.0	7.6	9.1	17.4	10.0	17.3	29.3	18.2
Madhubani	4.6	13.1	5.9	4.3	14.7	5.3	23.6	3.9	21.5
Samastipur	9.3	14.9	10.1	7.9	16.3	8.9	-24.4	-19.4	-23.0
Begusarai	11.0	22.2	12.3	14.4	29.3	15.5	-38.1	NA	-35.5
Munger	-1.4	7.2	0.1	1.4	11.3	2.8	10.5	31.9	12.5
Sheikhpura	4.7	18.9	7.0	11.4	28.3	13.6	NA	NA	NA
Lakhisarai	8.0	12.9	8.8	13.9	23.2	15.7	18.6	22.0	19.7
Jamui	8.5	27.0	11.3	7.1	18.1	8.2	8.0	22.9	8.9
Khagaria	3.3	15.3	4.8	5.3	26.9	7.6	NA	NA	NA
Bhagalpur	5.4	24.8	8.2	4.5	17.7	5.8	2.6	17.1	4.4
Banka	7.3	24.6	9.2	7.0	30.5	9.4	9.7	37.8	11.7
Saharsa	6.3	15.9	7.6	6.4	26.2	8.7	12.2	28.1	14.4
Supaul	11.4	20.9	12.8	6.2	33.5	10.2	33.1	55.5	36.9
Madhepura	4.3	9.1	4.8	1.3	18.6	2.7	13.6	37.1	16.9
Purnea	12.3	20.7	13.2	16.6	28.8	17.6	21.1	29.7	22.1
Kishanganj	3.6	29.4	8.2	3.5	14.8	4.6	2.0	11.9	2.8
Araria	15.2	27.4	16.9	22.9	43.2	25.0	23.2	41.4	25.2
Katihar	10.3	13.0	10.6	10.7	14.0	11.1	13.0	15.5	13.3
Bihar	6.5	19.1	8.5	7.1	21.9	8.9	12.1	27.4	14.1

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A5.7 : Districtwise Coverage of MDMS (Class I-V) (2009-10 and 2010-11)

District	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage
Patna	5.20	3.40	65.4	5.20	2.58	49.5
Nalanda	3.51	1.82	51.8	3.51	1.97	56.0
Bhojpur	4.49	1.84	41.0	4.49	2.18	48.5
Buxar	2.31	1.33	57.4	2.31	1.28	55.5
Rohtas	3.84	1.39	36.2	3.84	1.93	50.4
Kaimur	2.34	1.81	77.2	2.34	1.92	81.9
Gaya	5.71	3.84	67.2	5.71	3.62	63.4
Jehanabad	1.60	1.21	75.8	1.60	1.15	71.9
Arwal	0.99	0.82	83.1	0.99	0.80	80.2
Nawada	3.24	2.02	62.4	3.24	2.05	63.2
Aurangabad	3.65	2.33	63.9	3.65	2.69	73.7
Saran	5.16	3.41	66.0	5.16	2.53	49.0
Siwan	4.65	2.29	49.3	4.65	2.54	54.7
Gopalganj	3.97	2.07	52.2	3.97	1.59	39.9
West Champaran	5.27	3.82	72.6	5.27	4.56	86.6
East Champaran	7.52	4.43	58.9	7.52	4.31	57.4
Muzaffarpur	6.86	3.49	50.9	6.86	4.11	59.9
Sitamarhi	4.65	1.63	35.0	4.65	2.69	57.9
Sheohar	0.96	0.54	56.2	0.96	0.52	53.9
Vaishali	4.74	3.36	70.9	4.74	2.93	61.9
Darbhangha	5.70	1.59	27.8	5.70	2.27	39.8
Madhubani	6.61	1.47	22.3	6.61	2.17	32.8
Samastipur	6.41	3.34	52.1	6.41	2.02	31.6
Begusarai	4.48	2.52	56.3	4.48	2.51	56.1
Munger	1.76	1.69	96.2	1.76	0.97	54.9
Sheikhpura	0.89	0.56	63.3	0.89	0.58	65.3
Lakhisarai	1.43	1.04	72.7	1.43	1.21	84.7
Jamui	2.65	1.03	38.8	2.65	0.94	35.6
Khagaria	1.90	1.08	56.8	1.90	0.56	29.4
Bhagalpur	4.08	1.86	45.6	4.08	1.72	42.1
Banka	2.80	0.54	19.4	2.80	0.96	34.1
Saharsa	2.40	1.25	52.0	2.40	1.46	60.7
Supaul	3.07	1.78	58.0	3.07	1.26	40.9
Madhepura	3.56	1.78	49.8	3.56	1.91	53.5
Purnea	4.71	3.71	78.8	4.71	2.95	62.8
Kishanganj	2.71	1.03	38.0	2.71	1.57	58.2
Araria	4.14	2.49	60.2	4.14	1.89	45.8
Katihar	4.80	2.29	47.7	4.80	1.69	35.2
Bihar	144.77	77.91	53.8	144.77	79.18	54.7

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Table A5.8: Districtwise Coverage of MDMS (Class VI-VIII) (2009-10 and 2010-11)

District	2009-10			2010-11		
	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakh)	Coverage Percentage
Patna	2.74	1.01	37.0	2.74	0.80	29.1
Nalanda	1.20	0.63	52.5	1.20	0.81	67.7
Bhojpur	1.16	0.57	49.0	1.16	0.67	58.0
Buxar	1.24	0.44	35.2	1.24	0.44	35.9
Rohtas	1.32	0.44	33.3	1.32	0.68	51.2
Kaimur	1.11	0.69	62.4	1.11	1.07	96.8
Gaya	1.96	0.79	40.0	1.96	0.93	47.5
Jehanabad	0.54	0.30	55.5	0.54	0.36	65.8
Arwal	0.35	0.22	62.5	0.35	0.26	72.4
Nawada	0.95	0.84	87.9	0.95	0.65	68.0
Aurangabad	1.66	0.70	42.4	1.66	0.75	45.0
Saran	1.33	0.82	62.0	1.33	0.44	33.4
Siwan	2.21	1.21	54.5	2.21	1.12	50.4
Gopalganj	1.00	0.67	66.7	1.00	0.53	53.3
West Champaran	1.20	0.65	54.7	1.20	0.74	61.7
East Champaran	1.81	0.77	42.3	1.81	0.94	51.8
Muzaffarpur	1.75	0.48	27.2	1.75	0.91	51.8
Sitamarhi	1.04	0.35	33.5	1.04	0.63	60.5
Sheohar	0.18	0.17	92.1	0.18	0.10	53.1
Vaishali	1.30	0.84	64.9	1.30	0.79	60.8
Darbhanga	1.32	0.32	24.6	1.32	0.62	47.3
Madhubani	1.36	1.12	81.9	1.36	1.04	76.0
Samastipur	1.35	0.82	60.6	1.35	0.44	32.9
Begusarai	1.41	0.64	45.3	1.41	0.63	45.0
Munger	0.63	0.53	84.0	0.63	0.35	56.2
Sheikhpura	0.78	0.18	23.2	0.78	0.14	17.6
Lakhisarai	0.51	0.18	35.0	0.51	0.28	55.3
Jamui	0.65	0.19	29.9	0.65	0.21	32.5
Khagaria	0.70	0.23	33.5	0.70	0.17	24.6
Bhagalpur	1.23	0.32	26.5	1.23	0.41	33.8
Banka	0.62	0.11	18.2	0.62	0.23	36.6
Saharsa	1.10	0.50	45.3	1.10	0.70	63.8
Supaul	0.85	0.31	36.7	0.85	0.24	28.6
Madhepura	1.16	0.39	34.1	1.16	0.34	29.6
Purnea	1.06	0.68	64.1	1.06	0.61	58.0
Kishanganj	0.79	0.21	26.5	0.79	0.36	45.3
Araria	0.76	0.70	92.1	0.76	0.25	33.7
Katihar	1.05	0.39	37.3	1.05	0.29	27.3
Bihar	43.37	20.41	47.1	43.37	20.94	48.3

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Table A5.9 : Physical Coverage of SSA

Interventions	SSA-Cumulative Physical Progress						
	2008-09				2009-10		
	Physical Unit	Physical Target including spillover	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)
No. of out-of-school children admitted							
Formal Schools	Children	0	9691		0	0	0
Bridge Course (NRBC & RBC)	Children	649498	354608	55	311885	195137	63
Innovative Schemes (Charwaha etc.)	Children	101735	53961	53	NA	NA	
Remedial Teaching	Children	862273	966910	112	926360	1082427	117
No. of New Schools/EGS Opened							
New Primary School	Number	2843	1123	40	385	100	26
Up gradation of PS to MS	Number	6755	1883	28	4331	2821	65
No. of School-less habitations covered with	Habitation	2374	168	7	0	0	0
Civil Works in Progress/Completed							
BRC	BRC	120	75	63	75	60	80
CRC	CRC	163	56	34	56	40	71
New School Buildings (NSB)-Primary	School	6550	5041	77	7094	3611	51
Building Less (BLS)							
(a) Primary	School	705	260	37	403	137	34
(b) Upper Primary	School	14	14	100	14	4	29
Additional Class rooms		47878	24586	51	48622	23520	48
Drinking Water Facility (Hand Pumps)	School	84	0	0	473	0	0
Toilets/ Urinals	School	1264	16	1	870	0	0
Electrification	Classroom	146	0	0	0	0	0
HM Room	Classroom	204	50	25	55	10	18
Separate Girls Toilet	School	NA	NA		115	0	0
Civil Works in Progress/Completed							
UBRC (Urban BRC)	BRC	3	1	33	0	0	0
New School Buildings (NSB)		8343	2212	27	6286	1791	28
Additional Class Rooms		23071	8693	38	10229	8981	88
Drinking Water Facility (Urban)	School	565	301	53	545	204	37
Toilets/ Urinals (Urban)	School	939	687	73	884	512	58
Separate Girls Toilet	School	115	75	65	131	114	87
Maintenance Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	71136	51641	73	71286	52035	73
Teacher Training	Person	524583	294788	56	574737	340016	59
School Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	92221	80019	87	96052	80657	84
Free Text Book							
Class I-V (Primary)							
[a] Number of Children	Total	12522814	7711195	62	14994515	13194406	88
	Girls	0	568167		0	140380	
	SC	0	108564		0	90462	
	ST	0	135		0	3198	
[b] Number of Children benefitted with Complete set of Books	Children	0	760443		0	986773	
[c] Number of Textbooks	Textbooks	0	2286421		0	1050371	
Class VI-VIII (Upper Primary)							
[a] Number of Children	Total	4722701	2522144	53	3617630	2931461	81
	Girls	0	105274		0	39888	
	SC	0	26550		0	34904	
	ST	0	80		0	349	
[b] Number of Children benefitted with Complete set of Books	Children	0	163015		0	276480	
[c] Number of Textbooks	Textbooks	0	2297879		0	726464	

Table A5.9: Physical Coverage of SSA (Contd.)

Interventions	SSA-Cumulative Physical Progress						
	2008-09				2009-10		
	Physical Unit	Physical Target including spillover	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement(%)	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)
Teachers Grant (Coverage- Primary & Upper primary teachers)	Teachers	322327	267264	83	326524	307661	94
Vidyalaya Shiksha Samiti (VSS)							
Constituted	Number	0	1079		0	469	
Account Opened	Number	0	1003		0	2072	
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)							
New Primary Schools	School	11849	2419	20	9433	1336	14
New Upper Primary Schools/Upgraded UPS	School	5916	2367	40	6562	3463	53
Functional Block Resource Centres (BRC)	Number	0	43		0	0	0
Functional Cluster Resource Centres (CRC)	Number	0	344		0	0	0
Integrated Education for Disabled (IED)							
Disabled Children Identified	Number	0	5481		0	1637	
Disabled Children Enrolled in Formal Schools	Number	0	0		0	205	
Resource Teachers Engaged	Number	0	73		0	99	
Innovative Activities							
ECCE							
[i] Number of ICDS workers/ Bal Didis trained	Number	37	1478		0	0	
[ii] Bal-varg opened/ Running	Number	0	1317		0	123	
SC/ST Interventions (Children Benefited)	Number	37	357		0	100	
Girls Education							
[i] Residential Balika Shiksha Kendra	Number	37	1705		NA	NA	
[ii] Sanyojika selected & trained	Number	0	174		NA	NA	
[iii] Girls Provided Bicycles	Number	0	1500		NA	NA	
[iv] Girls Provided School Dress	Number	0	0		NA	NA	
Computer Aided Learning (CAL)							
[i] Centres (UPS/CRC) identified / selected (run through DLO)	Number	37	23	62	NA	NA	
[ii] Teachers Trained	Number	0	0		0	45	
[iii] Children being Imparted CAL	Number	0	2292		0	1760	
[iv] Centres Operational	Number	0	23		0	67	
[v] Centre Started with Private Partnership/ NGO as per Boot Model	Number	0	99		37	136	
Management, MIS & Media							
Total Staff in position	Persons	0	79		0	63	
Computer Equipment (at DLO)	Number	35	5	14	37	3	8
Computer Equipment/ Hardware/ Software at BIC	Number	0	83		0	0	
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at CRC	Number	4229	2519	60	4479	2772	62
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at BRC	Number	494	307	62	534	332	62

Table A5.9: Physical Coverage of SSA (Contd.)

Interventions	SSA-Physical progress			
	Physical Unit	2010-11		
		Physical Target for Current Year including spillover	Cumulative physical achievement	Physical achievement (%)
No. of out-of-school children admitted				
Formal Schools	Children	0	0	0
Bridge Course (NRBC & RBC*)	Children	502596	292544	58
Remedial Teaching	Children	0	0	0
No. of New Schools/EGS Opened				
New Primary School	Number	1106	403	36
Up gradation of PS to MS	Number	3230	1377	43
No. of School less habitations covered with	Habitation	0	0	0
Civil Works in Progress/Completed sanctioned last year				
BRC	BRC	60	48	80
CRC	CRC	40	30	75
New School Buildings (NSB)-Primary	School	10231	3280	32
Building Less (BLS)				
(a) Primary	School	263	111	42
(b) Upper Primary	School	4	3	75
Additional Class rooms		41885	20573	49
Drinking Water Facility (Hand Pumps)	School	304	0	0
Toilets/ Urinals	School	688	0	0
Electrification	Classroom	0	0	0
HM Room	Classroom	10	6	60
Separate Girls Toilet	School	114	0	0
Civil Works in Progress/Completed sanctioned current year				
UBRC (Urban BRC)	BRC	0	0	0
New School Buildings (NSB)		0	0	0
Additional Class Rooms		33503	28589	85
Drinking Water Facility (Urban)	School	543	18	3
Toilets/ Urinals (Urban)	School	426	188	44
Separate Girls Toilet	School	1056	245	23
Maintenance Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	52299	47345	91
Teacher Training	Person	525083	327577	62
School Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	98972	87143	88
Free Text Book				
Class I-V (Primary)				
[a] Number of Children	Total	14759606	12620224	86
	Girls	0	329293	
	SC	0	168234	
	ST	0	4000	
[b] Number of Children benefitted with Complete set of Books	Children	0	799347	
[c] Number of Textbooks	Textbooks	0	557373	

Table A5.9: Physical Coverage of SSA (Contd.)

Interventions	SSA-Physical progress			
	Physical Unit	2010-11		
		Physical Target for Current Year including spillover	Cumulative physical achievement	Physical achievement (%)
Class VI-VIII (Upper Primary)				
[a] Number of Children	Total	3968459	3338433	84
	Girls	0	78254	
	SC	0	29133	
	ST	0	728	
[b] Number of Children benefitted with Complete set of Books	Children	0	206656	
[c] Number of Textbooks	Textbooks	0	343855	
Teachers Grant (Coverage- Primary & Upper primary teachers)	Teachers	317613	289234	91
Vidyalaya Shiksha Samiti (VSS)				
Constituted	Number	0	2874	0
Account Opened	Number	0	0	0
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)				
New Primary Schools	School	8918	1020	11
New Upper Primary Schools/Upgraded UPS	School	4819	2080	43
Functional Block Resource Centers (BRC)	Number	0	0	
Functional Cluster Resource Centers (CRC)	Number	0	0	
Integrated Education for Disabled (IED)				
Disabled Children Identified	Number	0	4577	0
Disabled Children Enrolled in Formal Schools	Number	0	0	
Resource Teachers Engaged	Number	1659	916	55
Innovative Activities				
ECCE				
[i] Number of ICDS workers/ Bal Didis trained	Number	0	0	
[iii] Bal-varg opened/ Running	Number	0	0	
SC/ST Interventions (Children Benefited)	Number	0	0	
Girls Education				
[i] Residential Balika Shiksha Kendra	Number	NA	NA	
[iv] Sanyojika selected & trained	Number	NA	NA	
[v] Girls Provided Bicycles	Number	NA	NA	
[vi] Girls Provided School Dress	Number	NA	NA	
Computer Aided Learning (CAL)				
[i] Number of Operational Centres (BEP & BOOT)	Number	0	34	
[ii] Teachers Trained	Number	0	0	
[iii] Children benefitted	Number	0	2662	
Management, MIS & Media				
Total Staff in position	Persons	0	19	
Computer Equipment (at DLO)	Number	37	1	3
Computer Equipment/ Hardware/ Software at BIC	Number	0	110	
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at CRC	Number	4479	3157	70
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at BRC	Number	537	351	65

Source : Bihar Education Project Council, GOB

Table A5.10: Coursewise Total Enrolment in Higher Education in Bihar

Courses	Enrolment (in '000)											
	Ph.D / M.Phil			Post Graduate Degree Programmes			Bachelor Degree Programmes			Total		
	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	818	1149	40.46	28172	25635	-9.01	269420	372287	38.18	298410	399071	33.73
Girls	526	446	-15.21	12467	10783	-13.51	144699	204224	41.14	157692	215453	36.63
Total	1344	1595	18.68	40639	36418	-10.39	414119	576511	39.21	456102	614524	34.73
Commerce												
Boys	31	151	387.10	2142	1793	-16.29	49287	59318	20.35	51460	61262	19.05
Girls	7	36	414.29	816	435	-46.69	10013	10730	7.16	10836	11201	3.37
Total	38	187	392.11	2958	2228	-24.68	59300	70048	18.12	62296	72463	16.32
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	334	488	46.11	8378	6429	-23.26	112037	104139	-7.05	120749	111056	-8.03
Girls	135	224	65.93	2824	2483	-12.08	39858	43258	8.53	42817	45965	7.35
Total	469	712	51.81	11202	8912	-20.44	151895	147397	-2.96	163566	157021	-4.00
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys	NA	4		46	3	-93.48	7895	7920	0.32	7941	7927	-0.18
Girls	NA	1		1	0	-100.00	950	960	1.05	951	961	1.05
Total	NA	5		47	3	-93.62	8845	8880	0.40	8892	8888	-0.04
Medical												
Boys	14	17	21.43	183	93	-49.18	7299	7598	4.10	7496	7708	2.83
Girls	6	11	83.33	65	48	-26.15	2555	2602	1.84	2626	2661	1.33
Total	20	28	40.00	248	141	-43.15	9854	10200	3.51	10122	10369	2.44
Education												
Boys	NA	12		2078	2100	1.06	2665	2690	0.94	4743	4802	1.24
Girls	NA	3		985	1015	3.05	1605	1944	21.12	2590	2962	14.36
Total	NA	15		3063	3115	1.70	4270	4634	8.52	7333	7764	5.88
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys							8181	11658	42.50	8181	11658	42.50
Girls							1079	1167	8.16	1079	1167	8.16
Total							9260	12825	38.50	9260	12825	38.50
Others												
Boys	48	103	114.58	2285	1960	-14.22	20546	37917	84.55	22879	39980	74.75
Girls	6	14	133.33	747	722	-3.35	8635	17862	106.86	9388	18598	98.10
Total	54	117	116.67	3032	2682	-11.54	29181	55779	91.15	32267	58578	81.54

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A5.11 : Coursewise Total Enrolment of SC Students in Higher Education in Bihar

Courses	Enrolment (in '000)											
	Ph.D / M.Phil			Post Graduate Degree Programmes			Bachelor Degree Programmes			Total		
	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	56	102	82.14	2816	2944	4.55	24219	31719	30.97	27091	34765	28.33
Girls	26	44	69.23	867	981	13.15	9436	10035	6.35	10329	11060	7.08
Total	82	146	78.05	3683	3925	6.57	33655	41754	24.06	37420	45825	22.46
Commerce												
Boys	4	3		181	215	18.78	2911	3215	10.44	3096	3433	10.89
Girls	0	0		31	45	45.16	772	795	2.98	803	840	4.61
Total	4	3		212	260	22.64	3683	4010	8.88	3899	4273	9.59
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	10	25		342	590	72.51	7868	8125	3.27	8220	8740	6.33
Girls	2	10		90	140	55.56	1234	1305	5.75	1326	1455	9.73
Total	12	35		432	730	68.98	9102	9430	3.60	9546	10195	6.80
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys					1		713	100	-85.97	713	101	-85.83
Girls					0		126	27	-78.57	126	27	-78.57
Total					1		839	127	-84.86	839	128	-84.74
Medical												
Boys							406	436	7.39	406	436	7.39
Girls							88	107	21.59	88	107	21.59
Total							494	543	9.92	494	543	9.92
Education												
Boys		1		189	196	3.70	178	190	6.74	367	387	5.45
Girls		0		60	65	8.33	36	41	13.89	96	106	10.42
Total		1		249	261	4.82	214	231	7.94	463	493	6.48
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys							792	812	2.53	792	812	2.53
Girls							162	175	8.02	162	175	8.02
Total							954	987	3.46	954	987	3.46
Others												
Boys	1	4		117	137	17.09	2013	2506	24.49	2131	2647	24.21
Girls	0	0		40	52	30.00	851	1220	43.36	891	1272	42.76
Total	1	4		157	189	20.38	2864	3726	30.10	3022	3919	29.68

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A5.12 : Coursewise Total Enrolment of ST Students in Higher Education in Bihar

Courses	Enrolment (in '000)											
	Ph.D / M.Phil			Post Graduate Degree Programmes			Bachelor Degree Programmes			Total		
	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)	2008-09	2009-10	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	6	12	100.00	778	466	-40.10	7255	4499	-37.99	4310	4977	15.48
Girls	1	1	0.00	301	214	-28.90	1741	1555	-10.68	1412	1770	25.35
Total	7	13	85.71	1079	680	-36.98	8996	6054	-32.70	5722	6747	17.91
Commerce												
Boys	31	NA		33	36	9.09	177	189	6.78	241	225	-6.64
Girls	7	NA		3	4	33.33	76	45	-40.79	86	49	-43.02
Total	38	NA		36	40	11.11	253	234	-7.51	327	274	-16.21
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	1	NA		79	18	-77.22	997	471	-52.76	1077	489	-54.60
Girls	0	NA		20	5	-75.00	318	124	-61.01	338	129	-61.83
Total	1	NA		99	23	-76.77	1315	595	-54.75	1415	618	-56.33
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys							45	7	-84.44	38	7	-81.58
Girls							10	3	-70.00	9	3	-66.67
Total							55	10	-81.82	47	10	-78.72
Medical												
Boys				NA	6		43	37	-13.95	54	43	-20.37
Girls				NA	1		12	7	-41.67	36	8	-77.78
Total				NA	7		55	44	-20.00	90	51	-43.33
Education												
Boys				81	49	-39.51	108	38	-64.81	189	87	-53.97
Girls				22	14	-36.36	12	8	-33.33	34	22	-35.29
Total				103	63	-38.83	120	46	-61.67	223	109	-51.12
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys							69	70	1.45	54	70	29.63
Girls							16	20	25.00	9	20	122.22
Total							85	90	5.88	63	90	42.86
Others												
Boys				36	61	69.44	408	217	-46.81	444	278	-37.39
Girls				12	22	83.33	192	91	-52.60	204	113	-44.61
Total				48	83	72.92	600	308	-48.67	648	391	-39.66

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.13: Districtwise Results of Annual Health Survey (2010)

Districts	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)			Crude Death Rate (CDR)				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Patna	21.8	25.8	18	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.6	3.9
Nalanda	26.3	26.9	23.1	8	8.9	7.2	8.1	7.9
Bhojpur	24.6	25.2	20.6	5.8	6.2	5.4	6	4.3
Buxar	25.1	25.3	22.6	6.8	7.2	6.3	7	4.8
Rohtas	25.9	26.4	22.6	7	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.6
Kaimur	25	25.2	19.4	6	6.2	5.8	6	5.5
Gaya	24.9	26.1	20.6	7.4	8	6.8	7.7	6.4
Jehanabad	24.9	25.1	22.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	25	25.4	21.3	5.9	6.5	5.4	6	5.7
Aurangabad	25.6	25.9	23.4	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.4	6
Saran	24.5	24.5	23.8	7.7	8.8	6.7	7.9	7
Siwan	26.1	26.8	21.4	7.5	8.2	6.8	7.6	6.8
Gopalganj	25.7	25.8	24.7	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.6	5.4
West Champaran	28.6	29.3	21.2	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.7	11.1
East Champaran	30.4	31	24.6	8.1	8	8.2	8.1	7.9
Muzaffarpur	25.5	26.3	17.4	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.9	5.4
Sitamarhi	28	28.3	24.4	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.8	6.7
Sheohar	31.2	31.1	33.2	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	6.7
Vaishali	27.3	27.8	18.6	7.6	8	7.2	7.7	-
Darbhanga	26.5	26.8	21.4	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.7	9
Madhubani	24.7	24.7	22.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.4	9
Samastipur	28.7	29.3	18.6	6.9	6.7	7.1	7	4.9
Begusarai	26.6	27.1	21.6	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.6	5.8
Munger	25	26	22.9	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.7
Sheikhpura	28.9	30.1	22.6	8.1	8.8	7.5	8.3	7.4
Lakhisarai	24	24.5	20.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6
Jamui	26.4	26.7	22.8	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.7	6.4
Khagaria	30.7	31.2	23.3	9.4	9.1	9.7	9.5	7
Bhagalpur	26.3	26.9	24.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.2
Banka	25.8	25.9	23.9	6.1	6.7	5.5	6.1	6
Saharsa	32.1	33.6	23.3	7.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	5.2
Supaul	28.5	28.7	26.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.7	4.7
Madhepura	30.1	30.5	20.7	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.4	8.5
Purnea	27.6	28.8	21.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.6	5.5
Kishanganj	30.5	31.5	23.8	6.5	7.3	5.7	6.7	4.9
Araria	30.9	31.2	27.4	7.8	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.2
Katihar	28.8	29.3	21.7	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.5	6.9
Bihar	26.7	27.5	21.2	7.2	7.4	7	7.4	5.7

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.13: Districtwise Results of Annual Health Survey (2010) (Continued)

Districts	Natural Growth Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Patna	16.6	19.2	14.1	39	39	40	46	30
Nalanda	18.2	18.8	15.2	52	52	52	53	44
Bhojpur	18.8	19.2	16.3	48	47	48	49	38
Buxar	18.3	18.3	17.9	55	55	55	56	42
Rohtas	18.9	19.3	16	52	51	52	52	50
Kaimur	19	19.2	13.9	56	53	59	56	36
Gaya	17.5	18.5	14.2	55	53	57	57	48
Jehanabad	18.7	18.9	17.1	53	52	54	54	43
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	19	19.4	15.6	49	50	49	49	-
Aurangabad	19.3	19.5	17.3	48	47	48	47	52
Saran	16.7	16.7	16.8	52	51	54	52	57
Siwan	18.6	19.2	14.6	49	48	50	50	-
Gopalganj	19.2	19.2	19.3	51	48	54	52	36
West Champaran	19.7	20.6	10.1	57	54	60	55	82
East Champaran	22.3	22.9	16.7	57	54	60	55	77
Muzaffarpur	16.9	17.4	12	60	55	65	62	-
Sitamarhi	18.4	18.5	17.7	67	66	69	70	-
Sheohar	23.6	23.4	26.5	50	45	56	51	35
Vaishali	19.7	20	-	50	48	52	50	-
Darbhanga	17.7	18.1	12.5	51	51	51	50	66
Madhubani	17.3	17.4	13.5	54	50	58	54	-
Samastipur	21.8	22.3	13.7	54	50	60	56	-
Begusarai	20.1	20.5	15.9	46	45	47	46	39
Munger	18.3	19.3	16.2	51	49	52	52	47
Sheikhpura	20.8	21.8	15.2	58	54	62	59	49
Lakhisarai	17.5	18	13.9	53	51	54	54	43
Jamui	19.7	20	16.4	57	57	57	58	52
Khagaria	21.3	21.7	16.3	66	65	66	67	-
Bhagalpur	20.9	21.4	19	54	54	55	56	48
Banka	19.7	19.8	17.8	48	49	48	49	-
Saharsa	24.2	25.3	18.1	62	60	64	62	61
Supaul	22	22	21.5	64	64	65	67	-
Madhepura	22.7	23.1	12.3	71	71	71	72	59
Purnea	20.4	21.2	16.1	62	60	63	62	58
Kishanganj	24.1	24.8	18.8	61	62	61	63	45
Araria	23.1	23.3	20.2	61	59	63	62	-
Katihar	22.3	22.8	14.7	59	58	59	59	-
Bihar	19.5	20.1	15.4	55	53	56	56	44

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.13: Districtwise Results of Annual Health Survey (2010) (Concluded)

Districts	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)				
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Patna	53	51	55	66	37
Nalanda	80	78	82	81	75
Bhojpur	61	57	64	63	42
Buxar	74	72	77	78	45
Rohtas	65	66	65	67	55
Kaimur	73	69	77	73	43
Gaya	70	69	71	72	62
Jehanabad	67	63	72	68	55
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	61	58	63	61	-
Aurangabad	61	57	65	61	62
Saran	70	67	72	69	75
Siwan	73	72	73	75	-
Gopalganj	66	60	72	68	36
West Champaran	81	78	85	81	98
East Champaran	75	71	79	72	100
Muzaffarpur	89	76	102	94	-
Sitamarhi	106	97	115	111	-
Sheohar	87	77	98	89	51
Vaishali	70	64	76	70	-
Darbhanga	85	79	92	86	79
Madhubani	73	67	80	73	-
Samastipur	77	70	84	79	-
Begusarai	65	62	68	67	47
Munger	63	59	68	68	54
Sheikhpura	76	70	83	78	62
Lakhisarai	70	66	76	72	55
Jamui	78	76	81	80	61
Khagaria	103	99	107	106	-
Bhagalpur	69	69	69	71	60
Banka	63	63	63	63	-
Saharsa	91	84	98	92	83
Supaul	89	87	91	92	-
Madhepura	101	97	106	103	64
Purnea	102	104	99	104	87
Kishanganj	90	96	85	94	55
Araria	87	82	92	90	-
Katihar	85	86	84	87	-
Bihar	77	74	81	80	57

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.14 : Number of Health Institutions in Bihar (March, 2011 and September, 2011)

Districts	District Hospitals		Referral Hospitals		Sub-divisional Hospitals	
	March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011
Patna	0	0	4	4	4	4
Nalanda	1	1	3	3	2	2
Bhojpur	1	1	3	3	2	1
Buxar	1	1	0	0	1	2
Rohtas	1	1	2	1	2	2
Kaimur	1	1	3	2	1	2
Gaya	1	1	2	2	2	0
Jehanabad	1	1	2	2	0	1
Arwal	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nawada	1	1	2	2	1	0
Aurangabad	1	1	3	3	1	0
Saran	1	1	3	3	2	1
Siwan	1	1	3	2	1	0
Gopalganj	1	1	3	4	1	1
West Champaran	1	1	2	2	2	1
East Champaran	1	1	1	3	3	1
Muzaffarpur	1	1	2	1	0	0
Sitamarhi	1	1	1	1	2	0
Sheohar	1	1	0	1	0	1
Vaishali	1	1	0	2	2	1
Darbhangha	0	0	2	2	1	1
Madhubani	1	1	2	1	4	2
Samastipur	1	1	1	1	4	3
Begusarai	1	1	2	2	4	1
Munger	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sheikhpura	1	1	1	1	0	1
Lakhisarai	1	1	1	1	0	1
Jamui	1	1	3	2	0	1
Khagaria	1	1	1	1	0	1
Bhagalpur	1	1	2	2	2	2
Banka	1	1	3	3	0	1
Saharsa	1	1	0	0	1	1
Supaul	1	1	2	2	1	1
Madhepura	1	1	0	1	1	0
Purnea	1	1	3	2	3	0
Kishanganj	1	1	2	2	0	0
Araria	1	1	2	3	1	1
Katihar	1	1	3	3	2	2
Bihar	36	36	70	71	55	40

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.14: Number of Health Institutions in Bihar (March, 2011 and September, 2011) (Continued.)

Districts	PHC		HSC		APHC	
	March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011
Patna	23	23	418	418	70	70
Nalanda	20	20	302	302	36	36
Bhojpur	14	14	284	284	20	20
Buxar	11	11	158	158	20	20
Rohtas	19	19	186	186	17	17
Kaimur	11	11	107	107	40	40
Gaya	24	24	439	439	49	49
Jehanabad	7	7	81	81	25	25
Arwal	5	5	46	46	23	23
Nawada	14	14	129	129	27	27
Aurangabad	11	11	207	207	58	58
Saran	20	20	413	413	45	45
Siwan	19	19	370	370	34	34
Gopalganj	14	14	186	186	22	22
West Champaran	18	18	389	389	25	25
East Champaran	27	27	315	315	46	46
Muzaffarpur	16	16	473	473	47	47
Sitamarhi	18	17	213	213	38	38
Sheohar	4	5	34	34	7	7
Vaishali	17	16	336	336	36	36
Darbhanga	18	18	261	261	51	51
Madhubani	20	20	430	430	76	76
Samastipur	20	20	354	354	59	59
Begusarai	18	18	288	288	31	31
Munger	9	9	123	123	13	13
Sheikhpura	6	6	74	74	18	18
Lakhisarai	6	7	102	102	13	13
Jamui	11	10	166	166	21	21
Khagaria	7	7	151	151	18	18
Bhagalpur	16	16	280	280	46	46
Banka	11	11	227	227	24	24
Saharsa	10	10	152	152	33	33
Supaul	11	11	178	178	28	28
Madhepura	13	13	115	115	23	23
Purnea	14	14	278	278	34	34
Kishanganj	7	7	136	136	8	8
Araria	9	9	200	200	30	30
Katihar	16	16	257	257	32	32
Bihar	534	533	8858	8858	1243	1243

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.14: Number of Health Institutions in Bihar (March, 2011 and September, 2011) (Concluded)

District	PHC + HSC + APHC		All Hospitals + All Health Centres		Population Per Health Institution	
	March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011
Patna	511	511	519	519	11123	11123
Nalanda	358	358	364	364	7892	7892
Bhojpur	318	318	324	323	8396	8422
Buxar	189	189	191	192	8941	8894
Rohtas	222	222	227	226	13051	13109
Kaimur	158	158	163	163	9981	9981
Gaya	512	512	517	515	8471	8504
Jehanabad	113	113	116	117	9691	9608
Arwal	74	74	75	75	9328	9328
Nawada	170	170	174	173	12739	12813
Aurangabad	276	276	281	280	8937	8969
Saran	478	478	484	483	8147	8164
Siwan	423	423	428	426	7753	7789
Gopalganj	222	222	227	228	11269	11219
West Champaran	432	432	437	436	8977	8997
East Champaran	388	388	393	393	12934	12934
Muzaffarpur	536	536	539	538	8866	8882
Sitamarhi	269	268	273	270	12526	12665
Sheohar	45	46	46	49	14281	13406
Vaishali	389	388	392	392	8916	8916
Darbhanga	330	330	333	333	11778	11778
Madhubani	526	526	533	530	8398	8445
Samastipur	433	433	439	438	9692	9714
Begusarai	337	337	344	341	8588	8664
Munger	145	145	149	148	9121	9183
Sheikhpura	98	98	100	101	6349	6286
Lakhisarai	121	122	123	125	8136	8006
Jamui	198	197	202	201	8693	8737
Khagaria	176	176	178	179	9312	9260
Bhagalpur	342	342	347	347	8738	8738
Banka	262	262	266	267	7629	7601
Saharsa	195	195	197	197	9630	9630
Supaul	217	217	221	221	10083	10083
Madhepura	151	151	153	153	13037	13037
Purnea	326	326	333	329	9829	9949
Kishanganj	151	151	154	154	10980	10980
Araria	239	239	243	244	11548	11501
Katihar	305	305	311	311	9865	9865
Bihar	10635	10634	10796	10781	9615	9628

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.15: Districtwise Employment of Regular and Contractual Doctors in Bihar

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of doctors employed				Number of doctors per lakh of population (September, 2011)
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual		
			March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011	
Patna	304	92	253	253	90	87	6
Nalanda	137	95	84	84	93	85	6
Bhojpur	127	60	78	78	52	60	5
Buxar	82	54	59	59	40	44	6
Rohtas	162	89	45	45	57	49	3
Kaimur	93	48	46	46	25	23	4
Gaya	198	106	101	101	86	94	4
Jehanabad	99	45	58	58	43	38	9
Arwal	67	20	22	24	14	14	5
Nawada	113	45	52	52	25	32	4
Aurangabad	177	49	64	64	32	32	4
Saran	142	94	79	79	46	30	3
Siwan	137	89	51	51	60	55	3
Gopalganj	101	69	53	53	50	50	4
West Champaran	132	83	71	71	55	44	3
East Champaran	184	128	83	83	107	107	4
Muzaffarpur	172	70	95	95	63	50	3
Sitamarhi	124	52	73	73	36	36	3
Sheohar	75	19	31	31	12	14	7
Vaishali	131	69	129	127	67	67	6
Darbhanga	146	72	68	68	70	59	3
Madhubani	218	81	75	75	53	51	3
Samastipur	192	95	130	130	53	45	4
Begusarai	122	94	69	69	56	56	4
Munger	69	44	47	47	34	39	6
Sheikhpura	80	24	26	27	11	18	7
Lakhisarai	58	30	37	33	13	13	5
Jamui	99	38	29	29	26	26	3
Khagaria	101	44	30	30	24	29	4
Bhagalpur	152	64	62	62	62	57	4
Banka	103	47	59	56	31	29	4
Saharsa	95	45	45	45	23	23	4
Supaul	109	48	64	64	27	27	4
Madhepura	106	67	42	42	32	24	3
Purnea	135	64	79	79	55	58	4
Kishanganj	68	28	33	32	9	8	2
Araria	121	36	57	41	17	13	2
Katihar	120	78	69	63	44	46	4
Bihar	4851	2375	2548	2519	1693	1632	4

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.16: Districtwise Employment of Grade A Nurses in Bihar (March 2011 and September 2011)

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of Grade A Nurses employed				Number of Grade A Nurses per lakh of population (September, 2011)
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual		
			March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011	
Patna	41	120	27	27	0	0	0.5
Nalanda	37	86	28	28	80	80	3.8
Bhojpur	12	54	6	6	11	17	0.8
Buxar	2	30	2	2	23	27	1.7
Rohtas	20	88	8	8	20	20	0.9
Kaimur	44	38	7	6	7	7	0.8
Gaya	25	146	17	17	71	50	1.5
Jehanabad	13	62	9	9	39	39	4.3
Arwal	25	52	0	0	11	11	1.6
Nawada	125	82	9	9	53	53	2.8
Aurangabad	22	128	8	8	39	59	2.7
Saran	25	86	10	10	26	26	0.9
Siwan	16	110	6	6	10	10	0.5
Gopalganj	18	84	7	7	19	19	1.0
West Champaran	37	120	28	28	29	48	1.9
East Champaran	24	164	15	15	52	52	1.3
Muzaffarpur	32	152	16	16	19	19	0.7
Sitamarhi	17	116	12	12	59	59	2.1
Sheohar	9	34	1	1	23	23	3.7
Vaishali	26	118	20	20	79	79	2.8
Darbhanga	8	154	4	4	25	25	0.7
Madhubani	34	114	14	14	10	10	0.5
Samastipur	24	146	22	22	88	88	2.6
Begusarai	23	102	23	23	71	71	3.2
Munger	20	38	20	20	26	26	3.4
Sheikhpura	32	56	1	1	38	34	5.5
Lakhisarai	10	61	10	10	16	16	2.6
Jamui	34	85	11	11	63	60	4.0
Khagaria	13	48	8	8	36	48	3.4
Bhagalpur	18	108	13	13	62	62	2.5
Banka	18	64	8	8	58	58	3.3
Saharsa	30	30	21	21	24	24	2.4
Supaul	28	107	2	2	29	31	1.5
Madhepura	9	58	3	3	14	14	0.9
Purnea	32	110	18	18	88	88	3.2
Kishanganj	34	44	2	5	18	19	1.4
Araria	39	96	5	5	32	32	1.3
Katihar	28	104	17	17	72	72	2.9
Bihar	1004	3395	438	440	1440	1476	1.8

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A5.17: Districtwise Employment of ANM in Bihar (March 2011 and September 2011)

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of ANM Employed				Number of ANM per lakh of population (September, 2011)
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual		
			March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011	
Patna	544	393	537	537	355	355	15
Nalanda	396	370	396	396	294	305	24
Bhojpur	361	284	324	324	199	199	19
Buxar	212	208	208	208	115	115	19
Rohtas	286	308	228	228	267	267	17
Kaimur	144	287	144	144	167	167	19
Gaya	583	541	530	530	322	414	22
Jehanabad	156	151	150	150	125	138	26
Arwal	125	64	61	61	47	47	15
Nawada	202	223	202	202	118	161	16
Aurangabad	340	285	306	306	202	239	22
Saran	512	507	368	368	137	137	13
Siwan	370	438	193	193	268	268	14
Gopalganj	266	186	223	223	56	58	11
West Champaran	457	457	353	353	324	361	18
East Champaran	419	503	289	289	313	313	12
Muzaffarpur	583	583	583	583	357	357	20
Sitamarhi	300	341	202	202	115	115	9
Sheohar	46	112	25	25	112	112	21
Vaishali	421	418	419	419	378	384	23
Darbhanga	358	419	256	256	183	212	12
Madhubani	584	429	371	351	221	221	13
Samastipur	476	486	456	456	324	329	18
Begusarai	366	360	359	359	227	227	20
Munger	167	165	165	165	134	134	22
Sheikhpura	121	85	108	111	82	81	30
Lakhisarai	132	102	131	132	72	72	20
Jamui	230	212	213	213	179	170	22
Khagaria	206	193	165	165	148	183	21
Bhagalpur	394	362	356	356	235	235	19
Banka	279	265	276	276	195	195	23
Saharsa	198	152	175	175	118	118	15
Supaul	212	246	88	86	68	86	8
Madhepura	196	153	96	96	42	43	7
Purnea	356	370	256	256	254	285	17
Kishanganj	166	186	97	97	40	40	8
Araria	274	290	161	178	145	158	12
Katihar	362	345	211	207	220	220	14
Bihar	11800	11479	9681	9676	7158	7521	17

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A5.18: Districtwise Employment of ASHA Workers in Bihar (March 2011 and September 2011)

Districts	No. of ASHA workers			Percentage of ASHA workers selected against target		Percentage of ASHA workers trained		No. of ASHA workers per lakh of population (Sept. '11)
	Target	Working		March 2011	September 2011	March 2011	September 2011	
		March 2011	September 2011					
Patna	3233	2872	2922	88.83	90.38	80.15	78.78	51
Nalanda	2365	2256	2356	95.39	99.62	98.27	94.10	82
Bhojpur	2264	2264	2264	100.00	100.00	78.89	78.89	83
Buxar	1493	1482	1483	99.26	99.33	98.04	97.98	87
Rohtas	2490	2276	2291	91.41	92.01	85.68	85.12	77
Kaimur	1462	1417	1417	96.92	96.92	88.00	88.00	87
Gaya	3514	3355	3355	95.48	95.48	78.42	78.42	77
Jehanabad	871	871	854	100.00	98.05	88.29	90.05	76
Arwal	773	773	773	100.00	100.00	83.57	83.57	110
Nawada	1959	1959	1959	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88
Aurangabad	2160	2160	2158	100.00	99.91	73.29	73.35	86
Saran	3459	2862	3028	82.74	87.54	94.37	89.20	77
Siwan	3008	2739	2765	91.06	91.92	92.66	91.79	83
Gopalganj	2371	2126	2131	89.67	89.88	91.49	91.27	83
West Champaran	3206	3063	3063	95.54	95.54	91.94	91.94	78
East Champaran	4326	3578	3678	82.71	85.02	75.07	73.03	72
Muzaffarpur	3984	3558	3535	89.31	88.73	89.49	90.07	74
Sitamarhi	2965	2204	2280	74.33	76.90	90.52	87.50	67
Sheohar	580	476	517	82.07	89.14	99.37	91.49	79
Vaishali	2969	2582	2628	86.97	88.51	100.00	98.25	75
Darbhanga	3550	3546	3546	99.89	99.89	68.10	68.10	90
Madhubani	4046	3282	3325	81.12	82.18	84.10	83.01	74
Samastipur	3835	3409	3415	88.89	89.05	91.55	91.39	80
Begusarai	2629	2325	2325	88.44	88.44	91.05	91.05	79
Munger	961	947	923	98.54	96.05	99.79	102.38	68
Sheikhpura	520	458	476	88.08	91.54	94.54	90.97	75
Lakhisarai	802	729	729	90.90	90.90	75.58	75.58	73
Jamui	1520	1488	1506	97.89	99.08	100.00	98.80	86
Khagaria	1412	1382	1394	97.88	98.73	61.58	61.05	84
Bhagalpur	2311	2135	2236	92.38	96.75	92.32	88.15	74
Banka	1820	1774	1795	97.47	98.63	86.58	85.57	88
Saharsa	1622	1242	1471	76.57	90.69	53.70	45.34	78
Supaul	1928	1783	1823	92.48	94.55	84.58	82.72	82
Madhepura	1711	1561	1561	91.23	91.23	93.47	93.47	78
Purnea	2723	2306	2542	84.69	93.35	95.84	86.94	78
Kishanganj	1368	1334	1334	97.51	97.51	84.41	84.41	79
Araria	2376	2362	2362	99.41	99.41	85.77	85.77	84
Katihar	2549	2536	2495	99.49	97.88	72.87	74.07	81
Bihar	87135	79472	80715	91.21	92.63	86.19	84.86	78

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.19: Districtwise Number of Institutional Deliveries (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11)

Districts	Percentage of total population (Census 2011)	Number of institutional deliveries		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	5.6	47780 (4.2)	50209 (4.0)	60796 (4.4)
Nalanda	2.8	35361(3.1)	33171 (2.7)	42025 (3.0)
Bhojpur	2.6	30476 (2.7)	31674 (2.5)	33088 (2.4)
Buxar	1.6	13582 (1.2)	13880 (1.1)	22392 (1.6)
Rohtas	2.9	33903 (3.0)	32938 (2.6)	30134 (2.2)
Kaimur	1.6	19509 (1.7)	27316 (2.2)	22507 (1.6)
Gaya	4.2	28584 (2.5)	35029 (2.8)	39423 (2.8)
Jehanabad	1.1	19808 (1.7)	20777 (1.7)	20816 (1.5)
Arwal	0.7	10189 (0.9)	8140 (0.7)	12470 (0.9)
Nawada	2.1	19299 (1.7)	24886 (2.0)	28876 (2.1)
Aurangabad	2.4	29000 (2.5)	29058 (2.3)	30775 (2.2)
Saran	3.8	44160 (3.9)	39940 (3.2)	54257 (3.9)
Siwan	3.2	26356 (2.3)	36966 (3.0)	41917 (3.0)
Gopalganj	2.5	36143 (3.2)	35135 (2.8)	35563 (2.6)
West Champaran	3.8	51413 (4.5)	53014 (4.3)	58858 (4.3)
East Champaran	4.9	56104 (4.9)	83664 (6.7)	79239 (5.7)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	37719 (3.3)	43552 (3.5)	53583 (3.9)
Sitamarhi	3.3	8300 (0.7)	20530 (1.6)	29016 (2.1)
Sheohar	0.6	24245 (2.1)	3220 (0.3)	8692 (0.6)
Vaishali	3.4	49774 (4.4)	43726 (3.5)	51010 (3.7)
Darbhanga	3.8	39056 (3.4)	38921 (3.1)	41904 (3.0)
Madhubani	4.3	31021 (2.7)	40254 (3.2)	48550 (3.5)
Samastipur	4.1	82472 (7.2)	82876 (6.6)	79018 (5.7)
Begusarai	2.8	40437 (3.5)	37260 (3.0)	42910 (3.1)
Munger	1.3	18431 (1.6)	18848 (1.5)	27116 (2.0)
Sheikhpura	0.6	13137 (1.1)	13206 (1.1)	16138 (1.2)
Lakhisarai	1.0	11718 (1.0)	10134 (0.8)	12250 (0.9)
Jamui	1.7	19397 (1.7)	22300 (1.8)	20605 (1.5)
Khagaria	1.6	28617 (2.5)	33973 (2.7)	32121 (2.3)
Bhagalpur	2.9	41562 (3.6)	36917 (3.0)	32465 (2.3)
Banka	2.0	25198 (2.2)	24235 (1.9)	28915 (2.1)
Saharsa	1.8	17958 (1.6)	26813 (2.2)	31742 (2.3)
Supaul	2.1	25094 (2.2)	30607 (2.5)	34754 (2.5)
Madhepura	1.9	12614 (1.1)	26065 (2.1)	31650 (2.3)
Purnea	3.2	46586 (4.1)	54126 (4.3)	53257 (3.8)
Kishanganj	1.6	18633 (1.6)	22033 (1.8)	26017 (1.9)
Araria	2.7	31907 (2.8)	36350 (2.9)	38881 (2.8)
Katihar	3.0	17496 (1.5)	24751 (2.0)	31061 (2.2)
Bihar	100.0	1143039 (100.0)	1246494 (100.0)	1384791 (100.0)

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.20: District wise Coverage under Janani Bal Suraksha Yojana (JBSY) (November '08 to September '11)

Districts	Nov. 08 to Oct. 09	Nov. 09 to Oct.10	Nov. 10 to Sept 11
Patna	46570	51016	62035
Nalanda	32622	41078	38512
Bhojpur	32429	31463	32298
Buxar	11668	19491	22624
Rohtas	31881	32161	25819
Kaimur	20928	27831	20146
Gaya	32157	37936	38306
Jehanabad	21495	23058	14950
Arwal	8684	11922	8718
Nawada	23657	28197	25482
Aurangabad	29244	29356	31275
Saran	42150	49040	47934
Siwan	35444	42611	37250
Gopalganj	36013	34929	34977
W Champaran	53891	52462	61302
E Champaran	72644	85011	60122
Muzaffarpur	46193	52393	42576
Sitamarhi	18120	25331	23355
Sheohar	5986	7688	5587
Vaishali	44960	46085	49990
Darbhanga	33406	39506	38551
Madhubani	36759	45705	44313
Samastipur	82128	81904	72865
Begusarai	33421	40222	44804
Munger	18430	23328	22111
Sheikhpura	12929	16203	11756
Lakhisarai	10719	11822	10150
Jamui	19699	22023	18589
Khagaria	33193	35120	25981
Bhagalpur	38481	30576	36821
Banka	24566	26957	24449
Saharsa	25632	29131	30624
Supaul	29518	33267	33366
Madhepura	21291	30927	27603
Purnia	53120	51644	46442
Kishanganj	21027	24626	23606
Araria	37585	36877	36668
Katihar	21931	28550	28920
Bihar	1200571	1337447	1260877

Source: State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.21: Districtwise Fund Disbursed to Health Societies (2009-10 and 2010-11)

(Rs lakh)

Districts	Percentage of total population (Census 2011)	Funds disbursed				
		2009-10 (Total)	2010-11			
			NRHM-A	NRHM-B	NRHM-C	Total
Patna	5.6	3640.2	1723.5	115.0	547.7	2386.2
Nalanda	2.8	1359.1	1339.1	772.3	253.4	2364.7
Bhojpur	2.6	1459.6	1201.5	427.6	152.7	1781.8
Buxar	1.6	954.0	1005.7	412.5	60.9	1479.1
Rohtas	2.9	1884.9	413.1	479.2	146.5	1038.8
Kaimur	1.6	1159.8	1041.8	322.4	74.8	1439.0
Gaya	4.2	1890.6	1291.0	659.0	301.7	2251.7
Jehanabad	1.1	854.0	481.1	337.4	109.4	927.9
Arwal	0.7	487.1	308.0	220.4	53.6	582.0
Nawada	2.1	366.8	1023.1	319.2	192.0	1534.3
Aurangabad	2.4	1356.3	876.0	285.0	165.6	1326.6
Saran	3.8	1801.1	968.4	358.2	201.3	1527.9
Siwan	3.2	1699.8	1950.1	540.0	153.6	2643.7
Gopalganj	2.5	1164.6	1323.9	398.8	91.1	1813.8
West Champaran	3.8	1985.2	1209.4	230.2	218.8	1658.4
East Champaran	4.9	868.7	910.8	822.4	342.2	2075.3
Muzaffarpur	4.6	2743.9	1007.1	566.0	102.7	1675.7
Sitamarhi	3.3	1413.5	794.3	207.0	195.1	1196.4
Sheohar	0.6	312.0	305.8	102.1	43.7	451.6
Vaishali	3.4	2306.9	616.5	439.0	254.8	1310.4
Darbhanga	3.8	2239.5	761.3	243.8	383.4	1388.6
Madhubani	4.3	1809.6	1744.3	548.8	366.0	2659.0
Samastipur	4.1	2151.1	2118.6	675.4	347.7	3141.7
Begusarai	2.8	2429.3	1051.2	622.0	207.9	1881.2
Munger	1.3	842.8	710.6	413.0	113.4	1237.0
Sheikhpura	0.6	628.1	307.3	103.8	46.3	457.4
Lakhisarai	1.0	456.6	155.6	227.2	38.8	421.6
Jamui	1.7	1362.7	666.7	63.6	85.2	815.5
Khagaria	1.6	1062.0	997.4	694.7	174.2	1866.3
Bhagalpur	2.9	1709.0	1097.6	815.8	391.9	2305.3
Banka	2.0	1525.9	620.0	169.2	91.1	880.2
Saharsa	1.8	869.2	994.6	275.0	116.2	1385.8
Supaul	2.1	1469.6	812.2	0.0	165.7	977.9
Madhepura	1.9	769.3	822.6	249.3	187.4	1259.2
Purnea	3.2	2368.3	1894.8	619.6	264.3	2778.7
Kishanganj	1.6	1185.6	708.7	54.3	74.5	837.6
Araria	2.7	1677.2	749.5	221.9	196.2	1167.6
Katihar	3.0	1723.0	1029.2	295.7	277.3	1602.2
Bihar	100.0	55986.9	37032.4	14306.6	7189.0	58528.1

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.22: Prevalence of Diseases (Reporting Period: 1st January to 31st October)

Districts	Acute Diarrhoeal Disease	Bacillary Dysentery	Viral Hepatitis	Enteric Fever	Malaria	Fever of Unknown Origin (PUO)	ARI/ILI	Pneumonia	Dog bite	Any other State Specific Disease	Unusual Syndromes
Patna	21512	7010	960	2671	479	32256	51740	1622	19948	2309	25828
Nalanda	17506	12830	221	2865	420	18333	47024	4813	9619	23	16860
Bhojpur	13238	9251	43	268	5	33888	36134	6342	3064	34	33480
Buxar	1021	843	11	482	3	1378	28634	1591	4000	0	0
Rohtas	52795	12949	783	18466	2533	41150	65250	4796	11237	8130	0
Kaimur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gaya	12849	7862	149	2307	4894	71196	71680	1600	9216	1014	12
Jehanabad	27561	15435	459	5058	302	53792	38133	3389	4704	186	705
Arwal	3031	2418	192	723	232	4495	14238	5966	2769	9064	332
Nawada	15982	9351	387	7531	3582	33218	24203	2869	2346	4989	1983
Aurangabad	7248	5230	64	2156	4515	17245	17968	2613	6086	20	2601
Saran	6285	1911	29	2293	230	6048	3526	951	1394	6	0
Siwan	14821	5876	2514	10690	541	37922	50971	1642	13617	502	7175
Gopalganj	19754	2120	161	1410	62	79460	75332	561	9767	23	0
West Champaran	10239	5169	55	153	39	4027	21791	494	5982	861	0
East Champaran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Muzaffarpur	12798	10207	284	10087	257	40090	35256	938	38098	48794	62
Sitamarhi	21090	17032	90	8677	374	22447	40425	2192	12315	152	1333
Sheohar	36	230	0	59	0	372	0	0	1	0	0
Vaishali	10878	6499	863	6565	1338	21844	32322	1342	12694	500	27
Darbhanga	1584	762	0	194	207	3896	26866	33	1274	20	0
Madhubani	29349	14856	421	6819	1288	82663	89201	1262	8073	868	249
Samastipur	15347	16424	1	4268	244	61749	84234	899	3194	581	0
Begusarai	23101	8473	1504	5927	154	71180	66685	5229	13283	542	190
Munger	14183	9508	270	891	4185	37322	43952	894	5353	1294	0
Sheikhpura	2768	405	0	70	44	12360	41773	70	1213	0	2590
Lakhisarai	3743	3334	0	245	506	9163	27080	265	1465	440	943
Jamui	3151	4042	274	2214	977	48951	47353	753	2007	262	328
Khagaria	24269	8631	1847	3215	0	21472	24293	423	686	0	0
Bhagalpur	1511	1816	41	1114	84	13526	11046	2293	4955	831	53
Banka	819	703	2	562	11	1254	4628	16	259	0	106
Saharsa	14692	8677	10	6333	11	41705	57226	254	2459	374	0
Supaul	1614	1636	8	722	92	10471	9504	65	2292	194	0
Madhepura	4488	4187	20	1074	199	11134	10705	647	671	364	4951
Purnea	4308	4535	3	154	115	7048	11917	222	2360	0	0
Kishanganj	6229	2403	4	724	177	1290	40576	270	2398	112	44
Araria	4672	2922	84	583	440	12250	3171	185	1684	426	0
Katihar	21828	7789	29	2966	736	28711	44702	1744	2349	422	9460
Bihar	446300	233326	11783	120536	29276	995306	1299539	59245	222832	83337	109312

Source: State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.23: Districtwise Achievement for Water Supply and Sanitation (2007-08 to 2010-11)

Districts	Number of habitations covered under water supply and sanitation				Number of handpumps constructed			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	0	639	830	379	32	620	3118	2557
Nalanda	32	653	526	171	31	347	1846	2813
Bhojpur	0	464	824	189	14	270	679	1334
Buxar	151	486	455	428	534	53	1014	1886
Rohtas	0	495	798	61	26	294	390	1145
Kaimur	77	271	414	70	109	261	397	1116
Gaya	19	997	1305	221	1746	357	1931	4890
Jehanabad	13	318	374	93	30	142	119	712
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	29	344	721	68	5	201	1537	1417
Aurangabad	50	408	468	5	120	829	835	1556
Saran	26	1015	878	434	969	54	1970	3528
Siwan	571	734	712	58	627	949	2451	1442
Gopalganj	952	345	747	0	1357	579	1557	721
West Champaran	0	394	701	207	0	0	970	1418
East Champaran	253	1171	664	112	504	143	1122	2348
Muzaffarpur	351	406	1272	99	863	1603	2964	2766
Sitamarhi	61	598	239	156	319	27	792	1303
Sheohar	0	79	20	34	83	158	170	342
Vaishali	17	1043	823	60	1	1171	1922	1828
Darbhanga	215	875	803	93	341	1168	1537	1105
Madhubani	56	1043	1175	436	0	180	2277	4576
Samastipur	370	889	1007	242	502	691	2812	1878
Begusarai	476	357	801	43	1384	1597	767	1767
Munger	0	117	197	26	79	440	531	609
Sheikhpura	0	75	123	29	29	214	245	439
Lakhisarai	51	310	443	56	116	392	881	428
Jamui	85	429	565	130	279	823	759	1320
Khagaria	0	0	727	73	5	450	452	462
Bhagalpur	223	600	923	208	744	1682	1489	1912
Banka	0	420	576	74	0	284	1666	2316
Saharsa	147	501	620	93	227	590	647	935
Supaul	34	660	543	0	83	652	871	886
Madhepura	37	623	932	54	184	414	860	1251
Purnea	200	737	1263	10	650	0	2039	1146
Kishanganj	1263	289	1491	276	1926	0	761	933
Araria	160	546	279	36	357	387	967	623
Katihar	29	374	1046	98	622	530	843	889
Bihar	5948	19705	26285	4822	14898	18552	46188	58597

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A5.24: Districtwise Achievement under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (Individual Household Lantrine) (2009-10 and 2010-11)

Districts	Percentage of total population	Number of IHHLs constructed					
		2009-10			2010-11		
		APL	BPL	Total	APL	BPL	Total
Patna	5.6	5019	9653	14672	1794	53027	54821
Nalanda	2.8	5480	17127	22607	2272	16439	18711
Bhojpur	2.6	6677	8202	14879	12315	15014	27329
Buxar	1.6	2972	2985	5957	26353	0	26353
Rohtas	2.9	37	163	200	15350	24335	39685
Kaimur	1.6	0	2342	2342	1381	3441	4822
Gaya	4.2	7515	31207	38722	6097	16042	22139
Jehanabad	1.1	48	936	984	3777	7772	11549
Arwal	0.7	12	1370	1382	430	7842	8272
Nawada	2.1	2981	8545	11526	2227	12971	15198
Aurangabad	2.4	2210	3872	6082	1914	14640	16554
Saran	3.8	9343	16070	25413	12348	19224	31572
Siwan	3.2	9602	21653	31255	2034	4255	6289
Gopalganj	2.5	5165	10899	16064	1749	2432	4181
West Champaran	3.8	4298	22830	27128	3519	17235	20754
East Champaran	4.9	3674	26974	30648	4158	21653	25811
Muzaffarpur	4.6	37400	81203	118603	4000	23960	27960
Sitamarhi	3.3	663	4058	4721	1888	8124	10012
Sheohar	0.6	557	2328	2885	1601	5524	7125
Vaishali	3.4	21363	19032	40395	12766	16439	29205
Darbhanga	3.8	1875	12121	13996	5863	34773	40636
Madhubani	4.3	2270	12520	14790	14534	13216	27750
Samastipur	4.1	6877	32832	39709	0	10490	10490
Begusarai	2.8	4493	19529	24022	2294	23803	26097
Munger	1.3	178	182	360	743	3535	4278
Sheikhpura	0.6	765	2045	2810	3141	5369	8510
Lakhisarai	1.0	1564	3912	5476	4138	7614	11752
Jamui	1.7	2050	5431	7481	1249	6584	7833
Khagaria	1.6	5573	5719	11292	1295	9029	10324
Bhagalpur	2.9	9944	10756	20700	241	18294	18535
Banka	2.0	473	300	773	1395	2470	3865
Saharsa	1.8	507	8867	9374	6474	28740	35214
Supaul	2.1	339	2845	3184	1141	11424	12565
Madhepura	1.9	5001	14689	19690	6873	26462	33335
Purnea	3.2	427	5721	6148	4578	30727	35305
Kishanganj	1.6	0	2773	2773	0	15290	15290
Araria	2.7	185	3600	3785	224	11785	12009
Katihar	3.0	1328	19884	21212	1063	7338	8401
Bihar	100.0	168865	455175	624040	173219	557312	730531

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A 5.25 : Districtwise Achievement under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (San Complex, School Toilets, Anganwadi Toilets and RSM/PC) (2009-10 and 2010-11)

Districts	Percentage of total population	2009-10				2010-11			
		San Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilet	RSM/PC	San Complex	School Toilet	Anganwadi Toilet	RSM/PC
Patna	5.6	0	835	0	0	0	458	33	0
Nalanda	2.8	0	152	20	0	0	644	57	0
Bhojpur	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0
Buxar	1.6	0	0	0	0	19	195	30	12
Rohtas	2.9	0	30	0	0	0	99	0	0
Kaimur	1.6	2	12	1	0	0	180	0	0
Gaya	4.2	0	601	12	0	0	1129	20	0
Jehanabad	1.1	0	70	0	0	0	54	0	0
Arwal	0.7	3	0	0	0	0	158	0	0
Nawada	2.1	0	193	0	0	5	824	0	0
Aurangabad	2.4	5	0	0	0	4	50	11	0
Saran	3.8	0	85	0	0	0	244	0	0
Siwan	3.2	0	214	66	0	1	43	0	0
Gopalganj	2.5	0	1	5	0	0	80	0	0
West Champaran	3.8	0	42	0	0	0	172	14	40
East Champaran	4.9	1	33	0	82	0	295	0	93
Muzaffarpur	4.6	0	906	0	0	0	500	0	0
Sitamarhi	3.3				0	0	82	0	0
Sheohar	0.6	0	1	0	0	0	437	48	0
Vaishali	3.4	0	17	27	0	0	129	13	0
Darbhangha	3.8	0	26	0	0	0	48	0	0
Madhubani	4.3	0	42	0	0	0	388	17	0
Samastipur	4.1	0	551	70	0	0	132	0	0
Begusarai	2.8	1	24	0	0	2	32	0	0
Munger	1.3	0	33	0	0	2	62	15	0
Sheikhpura	0.6	0	4	0	0	1	45	12	0
Lakhisarai	1.0	0	30	0	0	0	82	0	0
Jamui	1.7	0	20	2	0	0	52	6	0
Khagaria	1.6	6	26	0	0	19	84	0	0
Bhagalpur	2.9	0	516	0	0	8	380	0	0
Banka	2.0	1	1	0	0	0	16	1	0
Saharsa	1.8	0	135	0	0	2	393	0	0
Supaul	2.1	0	27	0	0	0	294	0	0
Madhepura	1.9	0	12	0	0	0	114	0	0
Purnea	3.2	1	4	0	0	2	142	38	0
Kishanganj	1.6	0	2	0	0	0	122	0	0
Araria	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Katihar	3.0	0	8	0	0	1	140	0	0
Bihar	100.0	20	4653	203	82	66	8401	315	145

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A 5.26 : Overview of SGSY (2010-11)

Districts	No. of Members of SHGs Assisted			No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted			No. of Members of SHGs Trained			No. of the Individual Swarozgaris Trained		
	For Economic Activities			For Economic Activities			Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women
	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women						
Patna	9627	3973	5714	14	14	0	630	276	365	0	0	0
Nalanda	4426	1865	1092	68	22	1	4228	1416	2935	0	0	0
Bhojpur	7861	3555	5084	753	383	241	5570	2206	4415	0	0	0
Buxar	2385	1597	2245	632	319	253	4125	2887	3941	0	0	0
Rohtas	4092	2081	1983	0	0	0	1698	695	1098	0	0	0
Kaimur	1690	888	506	222	113	62	2037	1028	645	0	0	0
Gaya	2239	1342	896	371	223	148	2239	1342	896	371	223	148
Jehanabad	1140	740	780	0	0	0	1140	740	780	0	0	0
Arwal	857	455	699	58	28	19	144	76	102	0	0	0
Nawada	5400	3350	5264	964	373	145	7247	4500	6955	84	33	50
Aurangabad	7496	3650	7452	1075	422	88	2724	1152	2558	0	0	0
Saran	7616	1817	2616	0	0	0	7616	1817	2616	0	a	0
Siwan	1875	359	1630	2	2	0	10008	2497	2336	1	1	0
Gopalganj	3630	1815	1271	1913	701	150	3630	1815	1271	0	0	0
West Champaran	7217	2909	7217	288	191	288	3883	1685	3883	5	4	5
East Champaran	5424	1356	4496	564	71	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	12570	6023	11989	700	73	28	25140	12046	23978	0	0	0
Sitamarhi	3366	1503	1654	537	263	270	8360	3595	4435	0	0	0
Sheohar	3120	1620	1771	37	11	0	3120	1620	1771	37	11	0
Vaishali	4470	1785	2210	0	0	0	6949	2710	3620	0	0	0
Darbhanga	8370	4190	8370	976	185	791	5000	2500	5000	0	0	0
Madhubani	12637	2004	9204	2688	1624	342	12637	2004	9204	2688	1624	342
Samastipur	9408	3859	3667	152	85	5	3763	2087	113	0	0	0
Begusarai	4880	2440	1903	507	228	177	4880	2440	1903	502	251	196
Munger	2187	254	1879	136	29	34	2187	254	1879	0	0	0
Sheikhpura	370	100	267	84	73	50	641	109	512	0	0	0
Lakhisarai	537	75	288	87	42	12	757	69	484	0	0	0
Jamui	2750	1142	2441	206	102	16	5459	2000	4140	167	117	23
Khagaria	1433	711	1232	338	116	30	580	215	551	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	6076	2343	2601	32	0	0	6427	2500	2804	32	0	0
Banka	6568	2049	3326	0	0	0	660	286	198	0	0	0
Saharsa	4967	1270	3927	406	149	85	14839	2932	7042	1517	466	895
Supaul	13590	7474	5571	0	0	0	9533	5289	3908	0	0	0
Madhepura	2730	811	1773	179	112	55	2730	811	1773	179	112	55
Purnea	5729	1692	3612	0	0	0	4662	1468	3175	0	0	0
Kishanganj	1739	324	1339	559	180	257	1533	293	1203	0	0	0
Araria	1013	83	982	132	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Katihar	2740	270	1950	718	169	334	170	30	70	0	0	0
Bihar	184225	73774	120901	15398	6314	3937	176946	69390	112559	5583	2842	1714

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.26: Overview of SGSY (2011-12 upto Sept. 2011) (Concluded)

Districts	No. of Members of SHGs Assisted			No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted			No. of Members of SHGs Trained			No. of the Individual Swarozgaris Trained		
	For Economic Activities			For Economic Activities			Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women
	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women						
Patna	1221	676	600	0	0	0	993	587	656	0	0	0
Nalanda	472	188	279	0	0	0	600	250	320	0	0	0
Bhojpur	3893	2171	2915	100	56	60	1625	895	1225	0	0	0
Buxar	450	290	450	23	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rohtas	1500	770	859	0	0	0	123	53	110	0	0	0
Kaimur	1120	583	427	26	18	3	1978	1025	780	0	0	0
Gaya	325	198	276	3	3	0	325	198	276	3	3	0
Jehanabad	264	120	96	0	0	0	264	120	96	0	0	0
Arwal	186	94	186	8	5	2	1218	883	1176	0	0	0
Nawada	3617	1747	3517	386	190	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aurangabad	3756	2075	3510	203	30	52	546	220	428	0	0	0
Saran	375	148	375	0	0	0	375	35	375	0	0	0
Siwan	174	72	174	2	2	1	3465	1022	1942	0	0	0
Gopalganj	1837	918	644	1229	614	239	1925	962	675	0	0	0
West Champaran	3774	1980	3360	4	2	3	753	428	622	4	2	3
East Champaran	566	168	334	18	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	2410	218	2158	84	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitamarhi	1386	554	710	30	13	16	549	230	330	0	0	0
Sheohar	228	137	148	0	0	0	192	116	125	0	0	0
Vaishali	770	308	385	16	1	2	980	381	923	0	0	0
Darbhanga	5350	2670	5350	424	252	151	2330	1015	2330	0	0	0
Madhubani	1350	339	671	140	51	36	1350	339	671	140	51	36
Samastipur	2328	954	908	0	0	0	931	517	28	0	0	0
Begusarai	1100	550	440	62	43	5	80	40	26	0	0	0
Munger	471	33	434	6	3	1	594	43	548	6	3	1
Sheikhpura	32	32	20	54	39	0	528	135	528	0	0	0
Lakhisarai	176	36	94	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamui	684	275	644	32	12	3	719	446	648	17	8	1
Khagaria	302	0	302	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	749	342	328	5	0	0	748	323	325	5	0	0
Banka	4980	1310	2590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saharsa	429	261	308	0	0	0	209	137	164	0	0	0
Supaul	546	275	216	0	0	0	2509	210	2151	0	0	0
Madhepura	36	18	26	11	10	1	36	18	26	11	10	1
Purnea	1452	319	781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	270	55	211	0	0	0	2213	234	1850	0	0	0
Araria	300	0	300	46	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Katihar	870	50	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	49749	20934	35716	2918	1390	649	28158	10862	19354	186	77	42

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.27: Physical and Financial Overview of SGSY (2010-11)

Districts	Details of Funds Available/Utilised (in Lakhs)			Physical Achievements		
	Available	Utilised	Rates of Utilisation	No. of SHGs formed during the year	No. of women SHGs formed during the year	Women SHGs (%)
Patna	1585.31	1213.56	76.6	2113	1182	55.9
Nalanda	1300.90	901.62	69.3	586	91	15.5
Bhojpur	1661.53	1441.25	86.7	1615	1132	70.1
Buxar	649.05	451.18	69.5	566	494	87.3
Rohtas	1040.43	626.77	60.2	691	474	68.6
Kaimur	985.53	480.73	48.8	463	368	79.5
Gaya	913.59	354.26	38.8	145	120	82.8
Jehanabad	593.85	140.70	23.7	365	125	34.2
Arwal	216.52	40.80	18.8	163	146	89.6
Nawada	1136.55	865.42	76.1	498	498	100
Aurangabad	1060.01	1059.15	99.9	1238	1144	92.4
Saran	1963.50	1293.35	65.9	305	305	100
Siwan	1055.79	381.39	36.1	1606	796	49.6
Gopalganj	1155.29	704.96	61	274	250	91.2
West Champaran	2217.92	1339.29	60.4	1683	1469	87.3
East Champaran	2477.37	802.84	32.4	877	670	76.4
Muzaffarpur	3758.78	2578.78	68.6	1255	5115	407.6
Sitamarhi	2980.67	961.12	32.2	533	265	49.7
Sheohar	545.04	477.61	87.6	998	757	75.9
Vaishali	1579.77	1035.56	65.6	1377	2512	182.4
Darbhanga	2025.77	1668.66	82.4	2062	1820	88.3
Madhubani	4324.76	2764.72	63.9	956	731	76.5
Samastipur	1832.96	828.51	45.2	1793	1351	75.3
Begusarai	2755.74	1862.56	67.6	540	370	68.5
Munger	449.36	343.06	76.3	261	235	90
Sheikhpura	329.74	77.72	23.6	172	69	40.1
Lakhisarai	840.78	154.83	18.4	90	68	75.6
Jamui	1151.40	603.90	52.4	806	682	84.6
Khagaria	818.64	224.01	27.4	507	103	20.3
Bhagalpur	1802.61	1164.39	64.6	483	282	58.4
Banka	850.14	288.33	33.9	952	897	94.2
Saharsa	1582.96	1035.44	65.4	1914	1471	76.9
Supaul	3201.67	2007.04	62.7	546	452	82.8
Madhepura	1058.67	541.77	51.2	484	231	47.7
Purnea	1154.11	910.38	78.9	1232	735	59.7
Kishanganj	1267.02	352.13	27.8	613	613	100
Araria	931.94	265.58	28.5	207	197	95.2
Katihar	1636.53	510.42	31.2	484	356	73.6
Bihar	56892.18	32753.79	57.6	31453	28576	90.9

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.27: Physical and Financial Overview of SGSY (2011-12 upto Sept. 2011) (Concluded)

Districts	Details of Funds Available/Utilised (in Lakhs)			Physical Achievements		
	Available	Utilised	Rates of Utilisation	No. of SHGs formed during the year	No. of women SHGs formed during the year	Women SHGs (%)
Patna	858.52	170.21	19.83	614	537	87.5
Nalanda	399.28	85.06	21.30	146	54	37.0
Bhojpur	843.89	589.47	69.85	488	415	85.0
Buxar	197.87	132.29	66.86	150	150	100.0
Rohtas	758.82	340.39	44.86	373	169	45.3
Kaimur	504.80	185.99	36.84	284	133	46.8
Gaya	558.93	44.25	7.92	14	14	100.0
Jehanabad	453.15	53.48	11.80	155	70	45.2
Arwal	174.71	14.26	8.16	71	71	100.0
Nawada	956.16	471.21	49.28	109	100	91.7
Aurangabad	467.58	467.31	99.94	971	759	78.2
Saran	1490.63	198.80	13.34	122	122	100.0
Siwan	702.80	43.67	6.21	182	92	50.5
Gopalganj	870.96	348.60	40.02	75	75	100.0
West Champaran	1273.28	780.63	61.31	287	256	89.2
East Champaran	1884.13	103.08	5.47	126	76	60.3
Muzaffarpur	2349.75	402.18	17.12	347	228	65.7
Sitamarhi	2273.27	228.08	10.03	555	300	54.1
Sheohar	165.68	47.35	28.58	262	165	63.0
Vaishali	1495.77	270.90	18.11	178	95	53.4
Darbhanga	959.75	808.34	84.22	1736	1736	100.0
Madhubani	2368.43	260.19	10.99	298	210	70.5
Samastipur	1799.95	207.65	11.54	275	275	100.0
Begusarai	3402.11	334.62	9.84	115	65	56.5
Munger	108.33	93.06	85.90	112	101	90.2
Sheikhpura	264.77	10.66	4.03	36	22	61.1
Lakhisarai	685.95	27.47	4.00	0	0	-
Jamui	547.50	101.87	18.61	111	100	90.1
Khagaria	501.74	37.00	7.37	83	25	30.1
Bhagalpur	1093.63	140.03	12.80	50	29	58.0
Banka	561.81	205.83	36.64	390	390	100.0
Saharsa	806.61	89.12	11.05	253	121	47.8
Supaul	2897.00	72.10	2.49	273	163	59.7
Madhepura	516.90	59.70	11.55	20	10	50.0
Purnea	852.15	170.50	20.01	333	170	51.1
Kishanganj	898.76	74.46	8.28	78	78	100.0
Araria	666.36	43.91	6.59	7	5	71.4
Katihar	1126.11	184.63	16.40	123	66	53.7
Bihar	38737.83	7898.34	20.39	9802	7447	76.0

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.28: Districtwise Progress under MNREGA (2009-10 and 2010-11)

Districts	No. of households issued jobcards (lakh)		Percentage share of SC households among households with jobcards		Percentage of households with jobcards demanding employment		Households provided with employment as percentage of those demanding	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	3.64	3.99	46.1	46.1	32.0	26.4	32.0	26.4
Nalanda	0.89	0.94	48.8	50.3	26.2	29.3	26.2	29.3
Bhojpur	2.96	3.06	48.1	48.6	43.9	56.7	43.9	56.7
Buxar	2.89	3.01	40.4	39.9	25.8	35.8	25.8	35.8
Rohtas	3.24	3.31	48.2	48.5	30.0	43.5	30.0	43.5
Kaimur	3.39	3.75	49.7	49.3	15.2	22.7	15.2	22.7
Gaya	3.14	3.20	65.9	66.5	37.4	40.4	37.4	40.4
Jehanabad	2.17	2.25	45.3	45.1	58.0	41.1	58.0	41.1
Arwal	4.43	4.68	44.7	43.0	28.0	24.4	28.0	24.4
Nawada	4.96	5.02	61.5	61.9	37.9	33.0	37.9	33.0
Aurangabad	4.26	4.44	57.3	41.6	47.0	38.9	47.0	38.9
Saran	3.30	3.40	49.7	48.6	18.4	14.4	18.4	14.4
Siwan	2.08	2.16	27.6	25.8	19.8	12.5	19.8	12.5
Gopalganj	1.18	1.24	30.9	30.8	14.2	16.4	14.2	16.4
West Champaran	2.15	2.18	39.6	39.4	46.9	72.6	46.9	72.6
East Champaran	3.67	3.76	35.3	36.3	35.6	41.5	35.6	41.5
Muzaffarpur	2.11	2.15	52.0	52.0	55.0	69.3	55.0	69.3
Sitamarhi	2.19	2.48	40.2	41.9	72.9	69.1	72.9	69.1
Sheohar	1.32	1.44	37.1	37.0	77.8	82.0	77.8	82.0
Vaishali	2.57	2.72	51.2	51.2	23.7	23.9	23.7	23.9
Darbhanga	6.28	6.40	38.8	37.9	46.1	27.5	46.1	27.5
Madhubani	1.68	1.77	40.3	40.5	20.9	17.2	20.9	17.2
Samastipur	6.35	6.84	52.8	52.2	32.1	46.5	32.1	46.5
Begusarai	3.79	3.98	43.6	40.8	38.2	39.6	38.2	39.6
Munger	2.89	3.04	24.0	23.2	26.5	20.3	26.5	20.3
Sheikhpura	5.58	5.59	52.6	53.0	36.5	25.7	36.5	25.7
Lakhisarai	3.89	4.15	30.1	32.3	57.2	55.6	57.2	46.4
Jamui	3.32	3.43	38.4	37.9	39.1	31.2	39.1	31.2
Khagaria	2.70	2.94	36.8	36.7	23.0	20.1	23.0	20.1
Bhagalpur	5.17	5.41	22.5	20.8	23.5	16.6	23.5	16.6
Banka	4.76	4.76	26.0	25.8	39.8	40.4	39.8	40.4
Saharsa	0.80	0.85	56.8	54.2	50.1	57.6	50.1	57.6
Supaul	0.80	0.84	34.9	36.1	28.5	30.2	28.5	30.2
Madhepura	3.78	4.46	57.9	49.6	39.8	28.1	39.8	28.1
Purnea	4.40	4.70	32.5	31.0	11.1	50.0	11.1	50.0
Kishanganj	3.03	3.55	12.3	12.1	30.2	32.9	28.3	32.9
Araria	4.76	4.88	29.9	29.6	24.0	29.0	24.0	26.0
Katihar	3.55	3.66	17.0	23.0	11.3	20.3	11.3	20.3
Bihar	124.07	130.45	41.9	41.3	33.3	36.1	33.3	35.9

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.28 : Districtwise Progress under MNREGA (2009-10 and 2010-11) (Concluded)

Districts	Household getting 100 days of employment as percentage those obtaining employment		Persondays of employment generated (lakh)		Percentage share of women in total employment generated	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	8.4	8.1	63.29	66.28	33.7	32.0
Nalanda	14.5	9.5	39.41	45.66	37.3	39.2
Bhojpur	3.7	5.2	33.18	72.10	28.7	28.2
Buxar	3.1	8.0	17.33	24.98	24.2	30.2
Rohtas	1.1	2.2	20.23	42.23	14.9	10.9
Kaimur	0.9	3.6	9.17	19.78	35.7	24.1
Gaya	0.6	1.3	22.32	53.66	35.0	35.0
Jehanabad	4.5	6.4	17.47	22.27	33.1	34.3
Arwal	1.5	3.1	7.92	11.46	31.1	34.6
Nawada	0.9	3.6	17.01	40.31	36.2	29.5
Aurangabad	2.7	4.2	36.9	37.20	29.2	30.1
Saran	3.8	3.8	21.13	32.01	14.9	9.5
Siwan	12.9	12.5	36.79	30.13	11.7	19.7
Gopalganj	6.0	5.7	16.41	26.70	2.3	4.0
West Champaran	7.4	6.6	30.2	48.70	30.1	28.5
East Champaran	16.7	9.8	64.77	87.21	19.3	34.1
Muzaffarpur	7.2	8.2	96.2	139.24	32.0	32.0
Sitamarhi	22.5	1.8	63.91	68.36	34.2	31.3
Sheohar	3.9	4.1	10	23.81	39.5	40.4
Vaishali	13.3	9.4	33.34	46.68	21.9	20.4
Darbhanga	4.6	4.9	45.66	58.87	49.8	35.0
Madhubani	0.1	0.2	17.51	21.96	31.4	31.1
Samastipur	9.8	6.5	32.09	67.19	30.4	28.5
Begusarai	18.7	19.4	45.1	62.94	33.4	35.4
Munger	6.3	5.2	14.35	17.08	33.9	31.8
Sheikhpura	2.2	2.6	4.46	5.76	36.8	37.1
Lakhisarai	0.2	0.4	33.72	22.75	34.3	35.7
Jamui	5.0	6.6	22.66	30.05	36.2	39.3
Khagaria	0.8	1.6	14.08	23.95	37.1	35.0
Bhagalpur	3.2	9.6	29.39	36.87	20.7	19.9
Banka	8.3	10.3	27.9	43.24	26.1	27.2
Saharsa	0.1	0.2	57.6	45.14	33.0	33.0
Supaul	5.0	9.0	26.17	54.35	31.9	33.5
Madhepura	0.9	2.0	17.16	25.07	33.0	33.0
Purnea	0.0	0.3	7.67	46.39	30.0	24.9
Kishanganj	2.1	1.3	17.06	25.56	30.4	28.6
Araria	0.7	3.4	25.87	30.39	26.0	21.5
Katihar	0.0	2.2	42.1	41.18	33.0	33.0
Bihar	7.0	5.6	1137.53	1597.49	30.0	29.6

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.29: Districtwise Financial Progress under MNREGA (2009-10 and 2010-11)

Districts	2009-10			2010-11		
	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation
Patna	13452.50	9875.60	73.4	12624.41	10751.70	85.2
Nalanda	8132.55	6635.18	81.6	10861.85	9804.52	90.3
Bhojpur	5967.53	5176.35	86.7	10552.14	9124.15	86.5
Buxar	2660.26	2394.24	90.0	5956.53	4994.13	83.8
Rohtas	3633.09	3119.08	85.9	8648.41	6654.36	76.9
Kaimur	1732.25	1226.85	70.8	3715.95	3189.05	85.8
Gaya	5273.04	3786.89	71.8	10477.79	9401.40	89.7
Jehanabad	3562.40	2568.86	72.1	3020.28	2245.49	74.4
Arwal	1383.76	1209.17	87.4	2168.23	1660.15	76.6
Nawada	3779.26	2647.11	70.0	6257.69	5981.08	95.6
Aurangabad	7364.60	5880.00	79.8	8840.17	6952.45	78.7
Saran	6803.42	3385.59	49.8	7578.55	6424.45	84.8
Siwan	8111.16	5947.67	73.3	6662.51	5815.65	87.3
Gopalganj	5339.50	3305.68	61.9	7298.34	5276.08	72.3
West Champaran	5535.56	4253.76	76.8	9875.95	9095.47	92.1
East Champaran	16661.49	10389.11	62.4	16911.55	15509.15	91.7
Muzaffarpur	17153.05	16287.06	95.0	27707.68	25020.80	90.3
Sitamarhi	14034.66	10827.02	77.1	10556.72	10323.43	97.8
Sheohar	1950.64	1415.05	72.5	2811.47	2038.42	72.5
Vaishali	8441.01	5717.35	67.7	13275.87	8769.56	66.1
Darbhanga	10303.71	7756.45	75.3	12323.47	9252.77	75.1
Madhubani	3833.76	2790.64	72.8	3400.10	3082.59	90.7
Samastipur	5379.19	4763.44	88.6	11841.45	6852.03	57.9
Begusarai	12837.58	7590.64	59.1	14955.40	11336.50	75.8
Munger	3820.56	2401.43	62.9	4229.63	3448.90	81.5
Sheikhpura	1010.84	656.29	64.9	1282.32	996.72	77.7
Lakhisarai	6018.56	4402.11	73.1	4336.39	3392.01	78.2
Jamui	4255.25	3379.80	79.4	6887.49	4847.47	70.4
Khagaria	2750.14	2273.60	82.7	5420.75	4131.48	76.2
Bhagalpur	5581.09	4755.87	85.2	8584.25	6918.25	80.6
Banka	5782.12	4998.50	86.4	7305.32	6068.97	83.1
Saharsa	10705.51	9390.76	87.7	8155.27	7973.85	97.8
Supaul	6373.84	4002.77	62.8	9049.25	8282.24	91.5
Madhepura	2991.67	2911.93	97.3	5508.42	3935.44	71.4
Purnea	1538.00	1327.32	86.3	8608.33	7588.31	88.2
Kishanganj	3750.02	3020.62	80.5	5224.80	4467.07	85.5
Araria	4466.08	3645.64	81.6	7035.38	5211.58	74.1
Katihar	7301.26	5658.15	77.5	9433.48	7449.02	79.0
Bihar	239670.91	181773.58	75.8	319383.60	264266.68	82.7

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.30 : Overview of IAY (2010-11)

S. No.	IAY Components	IAY (New)	IAY (Upgraded)	IAY (C & S)	Total	Percentage Share of the Categories in the scheme
1	Total Target	758904	NIL	NIL	758904	-
2	House Completed	529392	26	NIL	529418	-
3	House Completed (SC)	249076	16	NIL	249092	47.0
4	House Completed (ST)	10791	0	NIL	10791	2.0
5	House Completed (Others)	183433	6	NIL	183439	34.6
6	House Completed (Minority)	86902	4	NIL	86906	16.4
7	Total Funds Available (Rs in Lakh)	462630.37	481.59	183.80	463295.76	-
8	Total Funds Utilised (Rs in Lakh)	307187.96	3.06	5.63	307196.65	-
9	Percentage of Utilisation	66.4	0.6	3.1	66.3	-

Overview of IAY (2011-12, upto September)

Sl. No.	IAY Components	IAY (New)	IAY (Upgraded)	IAY (C & S)	Total	Percentage Share of the Categories in the scheme
1	Total Target	737486	NIL	NIL	737486	-
2	House Completed	138416	NIL	32	138448	-
3	House Completed (SC)	59542	NIL	NIL	59542	43.0
4	House Completed (ST)	1466	NIL	NIL	1466	1.1
5	House Completed (Others)	54969	NIL	32	55001	39.7
6	House Completed (Minority)	22439	NIL	NIL	22439	16.2
7	Total Funds Available (Rs in Lakh)	306017.15	344.85	85.41	306447.41	-
8	Total Funds Utilised (Rs in Lakh)	185781.84	0.00	0.00	185781.84	-
9	Percentage of Utilisation	60.7	0.0	0.0	60.6	-

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.31 : Districtwise Achievement of Physical Targets and Fund Utilisation under IAY

District	2009-10				2010-11			
	Annual Target ('000)	No. of Houses Completed ('000)	Percentage of achievement	Percentage of fund utilisation	Annual Target ('000)	No. of Houses Completed ('000)	Percentage of achievement	Percentage of fund utilisation
Patna	18.23	12.23	67.1	85.2	12.60	8.45	67.1	58.2
Nalanda	11.96	10.56	88.3	89.2	8.27	9.81	118.7	78.7
Bhojpur	13.89	10.49	75.5	84.3	9.60	10.62	110.6	80.0
Buxar	8.46	7.70	91.1	92.7	5.85	5.02	85.9	75.0
Rohtas	12.71	12.85	101.1	83.5	8.79	8.62	98.1	64.2
Kaimur	8.11	7.83	96.6	70.1	5.60	6.72	119.9	61.2
Gaya	25.91	8.97	34.6	50.2	17.91	12.41	69.3	57.9
Jehanabad	4.68	2.94	62.7	60.7	3.24	1.47	45.3	61.3
Arwal	3.29	2.69	81.7	57.5	2.28	1.76	77.1	60.8
Nawada	10.71	11.28	105.3	80.1	7.40	10.76	145.4	76.4
Aurangabad	12.43	5.28	42.5	61.1	8.59	9.32	108.4	66.0
Saran	27.25	16.21	59.5	62.4	18.84	16.90	89.7	82.9
Siwan	24.59	13.94	56.7	69.1	16.99	4.33	25.5	61.5
Gopalganj	30.73	13.67	44.5	66.3	21.24	18.77	88.4	53.9
West Champaran	61.32	30.48	49.7	74.0	42.38	39.86	94.1	73.2
East Champaran	66.10	38.45	58.2	93.1	45.69	44.01	96.3	68.6
Muzaffarpur	67.53	35.95	53.2	68.1	46.68	43.80	93.8	66.0
Sitamarhi	45.72	25.88	56.6	69.3	31.60	27.79	87.9	75.0
Sheohar	15.05	9.24	61.4	64.1	10.40	5.97	57.4	92.0
Vaishali	36.74	26.48	72.1	70.7	25.40	14.25	56.1	59.4
Darbhanga	42.80	21.62	50.5	75.7	29.58	13.56	45.9	62.7
Madhubani	71.87	36.06	50.2	46.0	49.67	37.89	76.3	64.0
Samastipur	44.68	36.00	80.6	82.8	30.88	24.54	79.4	67.7
Begusarai	22.78	10.36	45.5	77.5	15.74	13.02	82.7	88.8
Munger	7.21	4.91	68.1	64.2	4.98	3.60	72.3	60.4
Sheikhpura	2.43	1.70	70.0	67.9	1.68	2.20	130.8	56.1
Lakhisarai	4.51	2.83	62.7	77.1	3.12	2.57	82.6	52.5
Jamui	8.99	6.95	77.3	74.3	6.22	5.80	93.3	73.5
Khagaria	19.34	17.21	89.0	94.4	13.37	5.49	41.0	56.9
Bhagalpur	18.66	13.66	73.2	91.5	12.90	9.49	73.6	65.6
Banka	9.13	7.32	80.1	84.2	6.31	4.89	77.5	62.0
Saharsa	35.09	27.29	77.8	70.4	24.25	25.85	106.6	79.1
Supaul	51.01	62.03	121.6	61.8	35.26	9.01	25.6	58.4
Madhepura	41.90	9.60	22.9	75.5	28.96	15.83	54.7	82.2
Purnea	73.95	30.99	41.9	59.9	51.11	5.69	11.1	84.5
Kishanganj	26.68	15.43	57.8	80.2	18.44	16.01	86.8	56.2
Araria	65.46	17.20	26.3	50.9	45.24	19.11	42.2	53.4
Katihar	46.10	22.37	48.5	74.0	31.86	14.22	44.6	44.1
Bihar	1098.00	646.63	58.9	69.4	758.90	529.42	69.8	66.3

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.32 : Districtwise Distribution of PDS Dealers by Their Social Background in Bihar

Districts	No. of PDS Dealers		Percentage of Dealers in August, 2011 belonging to							
	Census 2001*	August 2011	Upper Castes	Baclward Caste	Extremely Backward Castes	Scheduled Castes/ Tribes	Muslims	Women/ Women SHG	Others	Total
Patna	2904	2634	15.8	44.4	5.5	19.5	1.8	9.8	3.2	100.0
Nalanda	1324	1061	14.7	40.5	7.4	18.9	4.3	10.0	4.2	100.0
Bhojpur	1247	1008	61.7	0.0	0.0	25.6	5.3	3.0	4.5	100.0
Buxar	766	636	16.8	36.8	6.9	24.4	7.1	6.8	1.3	100.0
Rohtas	1360	722	65.7	0.0	0.0	22.4	3.0	6.1	2.8	100.0
Kaimur	687	1325	28.1	37.2	7.8	17.4	1.5	6.4	1.6	100.0
Gaya	1931	1817	12.5	35.5	3.6	37.8	4.7	4.0	1.9	100.0
Jehanabad	511	1130	31.2	27.0	9.0	20.4	7.0	4.1	1.3	100.0
Arwal	310	510	27.6	23.5	8.8	22.0	4.7	11.4	2.0	100.0
Nawada	983	288	14.6	46.9	2.4	24.0	0.0	6.9	5.2	100.0
Aurangabad	1096	888	28.0	41.4	3.9	18.9	3.4	0.0	4.3	100.0
Saran	1774	2451	37.3	24.1	5.3	15.3	3.1	13.3	1.7	100.0
Siwan	1461	1589	30.6	33.6	5.3	14.6	8.4	5.2	2.2	100.0
Gopalganj	1161	1163	32.7	29.8	4.1	15.3	5.8	8.9	3.4	100.0
West Champaran	1668	1990	34.0	30.2	9.4	23.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
East Champaran	2128	926	15.7	40.6	8.6	19.1	7.6	6.4	2.1	100.0
Muzaffarpur	2047	312	35.3	28.2	1.3	12.2	4.5	5.1	13.5	100.0
Sitamarhi	1445	1877	15.8	31.4	8.5	22.5	13.1	6.9	1.8	100.0
Sheohar	276	2194	26.5	34.4	7.6	19.0	7.2	4.1	1.2	100.0
Vaishali	1471	1351	23.7	42.9	3.8	18.9	1.7	5.9	3.2	100.0
Darbhanga	1792	1346	33.0	20.8	10.9	14.9	12.0	7.3	1.1	100.0
Madhubani	1908	1337	23.5	39.2	3.4	25.1	1.6	5.3	1.9	100.0
Samastipur	1813	1449	21.5	39.5	0.0	24.2	9.1	4.9	0.7	100.0
Begusarai	1260	686	17.3	41.0	3.2	22.4	9.8	3.8	2.5	100.0
Munger	667	717	13.8	48.5	13.1	13.8	9.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Sheikhpura	294	505	11.5	49.7	7.5	17.4	5.5	6.7	1.6	100.0
Lakhisarai	447	1250	11.8	38.3	7.0	22.3	11.4	8.0	1.1	100.0
Jamui	758	1020	11.2	32.1	0.0	19.0	22.6	13.3	1.8	100.0
Khagaria	691	687	2.5	17.2	7.3	15.9	38.9	16.6	1.7	100.0
Bhagalpur	1372	1015	10.8	32.2	6.4	21.9	21.9	5.7	1.1	100.0
Banka	859	1335	13.0	37.7	8.5	19.0	10.6	7.9	3.4	100.0
Saharsa	821	874	17.8	37.3	10.2	15.9	9.3	7.4	2.1	100.0
Supaul	930	668	16.6	45.8	11.1	9.0	5.1	9.0	3.4	100.0
Madhepura	818	394	38.8	25.9	13.2	17.3	0.0	3.3	1.5	100.0
Purnea	1387	1122	22.2	25.5	5.3	29.6	4.3	12.7	0.4	100.0
Kishanganj	710	724	26.8	31.4	8.7	22.7	4.4	3.9	2.2	100.0
Araria	1164	642	10.6	35.8	17.1	16.7	4.2	14.8	0.8	100.0
Katihar	1306	269	30.5	36.1	8.9	12.6	3.3	6.3	2.2	100.0
Bihar	48451	44546	23.8	33.3	6.4	20.4	7.1	7.0	2.1	100.0

* According to 2001 census number of allotted PDS dealers

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.33: Districtwise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice for BPL Households (2010-11)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage
Patna	570.67	493.29	86.4	856.01	735.34	85.9
Nalanda	361.60	219.61	60.7	542.39	366.01	67.5
Bhojpur	297.21	162.98	54.8	445.82	257.05	57.7
Buxar	186.84	103.78	55.5	280.26	155.03	55.3
Rohtas	329.99	239.46	72.6	494.99	393.84	79.6
Kaimur	224.42	149.56	66.6	336.62	240.06	71.3
Gaya	423.70	272.24	64.3	635.55	417.62	65.7
Jehanabad	99.98	86.86	86.9	149.97	129.88	86.6
Arwal	77.67	35.24	45.4	116.50	50.11	43.0
Nawada	198.87	164.31	82.6	298.30	256.34	85.9
Aurangabad	253.63	226.64	89.4	380.44	339.82	89.3
Saran	413.20	218.21	52.8	619.80	314.23	50.7
Siwan	330.34	232.07	70.3	495.51	373.54	75.4
Gopalganj	273.08	135.24	49.5	409.62	203.64	49.7
West Champaran	506.47	303.14	59.9	759.71	448.22	59.0
East Champaran	655.44	426.98	65.1	983.16	592.34	60.2
Muzaffarpur	605.13	454.69	75.1	907.69	673.06	74.2
Sitamarhi	497.92	248.01	49.8	746.87	377.90	50.6
Sheohar	93.34	37.67	40.4	140.01	55.59	39.7
Vaishali	535.06	405.20	75.7	802.59	584.33	72.8
Darbhanga	429.94	191.74	44.6	644.91	207.24	32.1
Madhubani	697.51	149.08	21.4	1046.27	146.36	14.0
Samastipur	450.44	350.43	77.8	675.66	538.54	79.7
Begusarai	317.03	269.81	85.1	475.55	415.38	87.3
Munger	166.41	87.75	52.7	249.61	135.56	54.3
Sheikhpura	72.82	38.67	53.1	109.24	50.53	46.3
Lakhisarai	94.08	51.83	55.1	141.13	81.43	57.7
Jamui	215.57	76.06	35.3	323.35	104.55	32.3
Khagaria	208.18	185.46	89.1	312.27	279.53	89.5
Bhagalpur	340.99	100.67	29.5	511.49	127.45	24.9
Banka	226.79	98.60	43.5	340.19	139.95	41.1
Saharsa	243.23	166.97	68.6	364.84	297.62	81.6
Supaul	344.24	213.58	62.0	516.36	307.01	59.5
Madhepura	281.36	222.25	79.0	422.04	328.55	77.8
Purnea	432.08	262.00	60.6	648.11	388.28	59.9
Kishanganj	285.56	120.44	42.2	428.35	185.40	43.3
Araria	366.23	162.88	44.5	549.34	240.62	43.8
Katihar	361.12	248.30	68.8	541.68	371.85	68.6
Bihar	12468.14	7611.69	61.0	18702.21	11309.82	60.5

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.34: Districtwise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice for Antoday Households (2010-11)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment ('000 qncls)	Lifting ('000 qncls)	Lifting Percentage	Allotment ('000 qncls)	Lifting ('000 qncls)	Lifting Percentage
Patna	205.44	198.30	96.5	308.16	395.30	128.3
Nalanda	143.84	112.91	78.5	215.76	172.46	79.9
Bhojpur	110.52	89.89	81.3	165.78	139.21	84.0
Buxar	51.15	50.06	97.9	76.72	70.97	92.5
Rohtas	88.19	84.35	95.6	132.28	125.59	94.9
Kaimur	72.20	72.29	100.1	108.31	104.00	96.0
Gaya	151.39	138.96	91.8	227.08	208.14	91.7
Jehanabad	40.02	41.96	104.9	60.03	62.37	103.9
Arwal	30.50	18.28	59.9	45.76	27.96	61.1
Nawada	78.44	74.00	94.3	117.66	109.81	93.3
Aurangabad	92.11	83.32	90.5	138.16	121.59	88.0
Saran	170.31	138.46	81.3	255.47	206.82	81.0
Siwan	90.44	87.53	96.8	135.65	131.31	96.8
Gopalganj	107.40	79.67	74.2	161.10	120.68	74.9
West Champaran	199.66	129.53	64.9	299.50	191.75	64.0
East Champaran	236.47	209.46	88.6	354.71	318.40	89.8
Muzaffarpur	236.06	189.05	80.1	354.09	283.29	80.0
Sitamarhi	127.81	91.54	71.6	191.71	133.91	69.8
Sheohar	23.53	12.77	54.3	35.30	19.35	54.8
Vaishali	142.15	138.16	97.2	213.22	205.14	96.2
Darbhanga	155.21	148.09	95.4	232.82	210.57	90.4
Madhubani	258.70	134.53	52.0	388.05	196.58	50.7
Samastipur	178.37	171.38	96.1	267.56	248.24	92.8
Begusarai	124.99	110.90	88.7	187.49	165.47	88.3
Munger	65.80	52.39	79.6	98.70	78.11	79.1
Sheikhpura	20.09	18.53	92.2	30.13	29.70	98.5
Lakhisarai	26.75	19.35	72.3	40.12	31.89	79.5
Jamui	81.52	67.52	82.8	122.28	100.64	82.3
Khagaria	81.29	77.72	95.6	121.93	117.01	96.0
Bhagalpur	93.84	61.58	65.6	140.75	90.05	64.0
Banka	59.28	36.52	61.6	88.92	51.87	58.3
Saharsa	65.65	56.78	86.5	98.47	89.23	90.6
Supaul	88.64	76.26	86.0	132.96	107.66	81.0
Madhepura	68.33	61.19	89.6	102.50	91.43	89.2
Purnea	110.15	100.78	91.5	165.22	139.14	84.2
Kishanganj	109.38	57.78	52.8	164.06	85.79	52.3
Araria	125.21	90.99	72.7	187.82	136.84	72.9
Katihar	90.85	67.40	74.2	136.28	100.65	73.9
Bihar	4201.68	3450.18	82.1	6302.52	5218.90	82.8

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.35: Districtwise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice for Annapurna Households (2010-11)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage
Patna	9.64	6.38	66.2	6.43	4.36	67.9
Nalanda	1.91	0.77	40.5	1.27	0.50	38.9
Bhojpur	2.69	1.05	38.9	1.79	0.72	40.0
Buxar	2.58	1.21	46.8	1.72	0.81	47.1
Rohtas	2.34	1.84	78.5	1.56	1.14	73.2
Kaimur	1.77	2.15	121.5	1.18	1.44	122.1
Gaya	3.96	2.98	75.3	2.64	1.88	71.3
Jehanabad	1.09	0.86	79.4	0.72	0.57	79.4
Arwal	1.31	1.27	97.4	0.87	0.77	88.4
Nawada	2.66	1.44	54.2	1.77	1.01	57.3
Aurangabad	1.77	4.85	273.8	1.18	3.23	273.4
Saran	4.13	0.30	7.4	2.76	0.21	7.5
Siwan	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Gopalganj	1.91	0.29	15.1	1.28	0.19	15.1
West Champaran	3.69	0.00	0.0	2.46	0.00	0.0
East Champaran	6.25	8.72	139.6	4.17	5.98	143.6
Muzaffarpur	3.77	1.69	45.0	2.51	1.12	44.7
Sitamarhi	2.22	1.68	75.7	1.48	1.03	69.7
Sheohar	0.58	0.00	0.2	0.39	0.00	0.2
Vaishali	2.97	1.98	66.6	1.98	1.35	68.1
Darbhanga	4.78	2.42	50.7	3.19	1.63	51.2
Madhubani	5.94	2.01	33.7	3.96	1.26	31.7
Samastipur	4.25	4.25	99.8	2.84	3.28	115.8
Begusarai	4.33	0.23	5.2	2.88	0.15	5.2
Munger	1.86	0.26	14.0	1.24	0.20	16.0
Sheikhpura	0.53	0.16	29.3	0.36	0.08	22.2
Lakhisarai	1.88	0.42	22.5	1.25	0.28	22.5
Jamui	1.39	1.24	88.8	0.93	1.01	108.5
Khagaria	2.29	0.50	21.9	1.53	0.32	20.6
Bhagalpur	1.74	0.76	43.7	1.16	0.51	43.7
Banka	2.98	3.17	106.4	1.99	2.17	109.0
Saharsa	2.83	2.06	73.0	1.88	1.43	75.6
Supaul	2.39	1.32	55.2	1.59	0.90	56.3
Madhepura	2.08	0.89	43.0	1.39	0.61	44.0
Purnea	3.24	3.29	101.5	2.16	2.19	101.3
Kishanganj	1.61	0.22	13.4	1.07	0.15	13.6
Araria	2.61	1.49	57.2	1.74	1.03	59.0
Katihar	2.23	0.96	43.2	1.49	0.65	44.0
Bihar	106.20	65.11	61.3	70.80	44.15	62.4

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.36: Districtwise Lifting Percentage for Wheat and Rice under BPL, Antoday and Annapurna

Districts	Wheat						Rice					
	BPL		Antoday		Annapurna		BPL		Antoday		Annapurna	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	40.6	86.4	101.4	96.5	125.0	66.2	71.8	85.9	97.6	128.3	125.0	67.9
Nalanda	38.4	60.7	99.5	78.5	12.3	40.5	39.1	67.5	86.6	79.9	15.3	38.9
Bhojpur	19.0	54.8	94.0	81.3	100.0	38.9	41.0	57.7	90.9	84.0	100.0	40.0
Buxar	21.6	55.5	99.8	97.9	50.0	46.8	30.8	55.3	100.5	92.5	50.0	47.1
Rohtas	28.6	72.6	103.8	95.6	62.4	78.5	40.0	79.6	93.1	94.9	62.3	73.2
Kaimur	24.7	66.6	92.2	100.1	91.6	121.5	48.3	71.3	95.4	96.0	91.6	122.1
Gaya	33.9	64.3	92.3	91.8	78.5	75.3	46.4	65.7	91.5	91.7	78.5	71.3
Jehanabad	47.6	86.9	96.4	104.9	87.2	79.4	70.4	86.6	89.9	103.9	87.2	79.4
Arwal	36.9	45.4	106.2	59.9	99.8	97.4	45.7	43.0	92.8	61.1	100.0	88.4
Nawada	47.8	82.6	98.4	94.3	72.6	54.2	70.7	85.9	97.7	93.3	113.5	57.3
Aurangabad	32.1	89.4	96.4	90.5	99.7	273.8	79.5	89.3	95.9	88.0	99.6	273.4
Saran	18.0	52.8	91.9	81.3	31.9	7.4	21.7	50.7	93.3	81.0	33.3	7.5
Siwan	21.6	70.3	100.9	96.8	0.0	-	20.8	75.4	101.2	96.8	0.0	-
Gopalganj	22.7	49.5	104.3	74.2	17.5	15.1	23.2	49.7	98.4	74.9	17.5	15.1
West Champaran	26.6	59.9	105.3	64.9	77.6	0.0	55.0	59.0	101.2	64.0	77.3	0.0
East Champaran	37.4	65.1	89.1	88.6	97.6	139.6	48.2	60.2	90.2	89.8	91.0	143.6
Muzaffarpur	75.7	75.1	97.4	80.1	77.1	45.0	68.1	74.2	94.6	80.0	77.1	44.7
Sitamarhi	29.7	49.8	79.4	71.6	49.5	75.7	26.5	50.6	73.0	69.8	49.5	69.7
Sheohar	54.0	40.4	77.2	54.3	41.7	0.2	53.8	39.7	82.7	54.8	41.7	0.2
Vaishali	49.8	75.7	103.4	97.2	58.3	66.6	58.4	72.8	91.6	96.2	58.2	68.1
Darbhanga	28.5	44.6	89.9	95.4	63.9	50.7	9.6	32.1	67.1	90.4	66.7	51.2
Madhubani	16.4	21.4	77.8	52.0	25.0	33.7	7.3	14.0	40.7	50.7	25.7	31.7
Samastipur	52.2	77.8	94.8	96.1	79.7	99.8	72.9	79.7	89.5	92.8	79.6	115.8
Begusarai	70.7	85.1	100.7	88.7	45.8	5.2	87.1	87.3	102.9	88.3	50.0	5.2
Munger	24.9	52.7	66.4	79.6	58.6	14.0	33.0	54.3	61.7	79.1	57.3	16.0
Sheikhpura	24.8	53.1	62.5	92.2	75.0	29.3	20.8	46.3	69.5	98.5	75.0	22.2
Lakhisarai	22.4	55.1	49.8	72.3	73.3	22.5	29.9	57.7	60.0	79.5	56.6	22.5
Jamui	22.5	35.3	90.0	82.8	74.3	88.8	16.8	32.3	82.0	82.3	74.3	108.5
Khagaria	53.3	89.1	123.1	95.6	109.4	21.9	76.2	89.5	118.9	96.0	94.3	20.6
Bhagalpur	26.0	29.5	75.0	65.6	28.1	43.7	20.8	24.9	82.0	64.0	25.4	43.7
Banka	25.7	43.5	80.8	61.6	64.7	106.4	17.5	41.1	72.5	58.3	43.4	109.0
Saharsa	58.2	68.6	104.3	86.5	66.7	73.0	67.1	81.6	99.3	90.6	66.7	75.6
Supaul	48.2	62.0	92.8	86.0	54.0	55.2	51.5	59.5	90.2	81.0	54.1	56.3
Madhepura	45.2	79.0	89.2	89.6	0.0	43.0	51.7	77.8	89.2	89.2	0.0	44.0
Purnea	30.2	60.6	78.9	91.5	102.2	101.5	28.0	59.9	85.2	84.2	97.5	101.3
Kishanganj	46.5	42.2	75.0	52.8	50.0	13.4	41.2	43.3	74.7	52.3	50.0	13.6
Araria	26.0	44.5	80.8	72.7	100.0	57.2	30.0	43.8	73.9	72.9	91.7	59.0
Katihar	56.2	68.8	92.2	74.2	53.4	43.2	72.8	68.6	91.2	73.9	53.4	44.0
Bihar	37.0	61.0	92.4	82.1	67.2	61.3	44.6	60.5	86.8	82.8	66.7	62.4

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.37 : District Level of Overview of SC/ST Welfare

Districts	Stipend SC & ST				Uniform to Girls (SC)			
	Allotment (Financial) (Rs. In Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)		Allotment (Financial) (Rs. In Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	929.45	1200.16	165032	141290	16.22	11.19	3244	2233
Nalanda	553	749.77	112482	142009	10.53	7.26	0	0
Bhojpur	258.81	294.09	61168	58608	7.65	5.28	1530	1056
Buxar	335.83	360.42	79588	57326	4.4	3.03	880	606
Rohtas	435.03	584.22	94108	74381	9.87	6.81	1974	1362
Kaimur	497.58	551.62	87524	78189	6.36	4.39	1272	
Gaya	1262.61	1247.17	139916	154416	22.89	15.79	4578	3158
Jehanabad	173.05	221.38	36767	49567	3.89	2.68	0	536
Arwal	78.06	112.38	12960	25406	2.47	1.7	0	240
Nawada	208.89	416.85	73608	83604	9.69	6.68	0	0
Aurangabad	327.75	482.42	92599	153894	10.51	7.25	2102	1450
Saran	497.24	663.91	128850	102779	8.67	5.98	1734	1196
Siwan	329.35	522.33	72363	49336	6.87	4.74	1374	946
Gopalganj	266.33	325.41	76116	66775	5.93	4.09	1186	818
West Champaran	645.54	680.25	148698	131544	9.67	6.67	1934	1334
East Champaran	355.64	382.2	66561	95918	11.42	7.88	2284	0
Muzaffarpur	641.79	817.57	133469	154478	13.22	9.12	2644	1824
Sitamarhi	212.16	257.81	51860	62864	7.02	4.84	1404	968
Sheohar	78.17	73.83	20156	25320	1.64	1.13	0	226
Vaishali	392.9	465.41	109850	109142	12.5	8.62	293	1224
Darbhanga	458.66	576.57	124266	112254	11.36	7.83	2272	1566
Madhubani	431.3	498.04	157191	121628	10.71	7.39	2142	1478
Samastipur	427.72	466.42	102099	96564	13.98	9.64	2796	1330
Begusarai	196.4	288.01	67124	29141	7.58	5.23	1516	1046
Munger	166.63	194.53	46580	36471	3.36	2.32	672	464
Sheikhpura	104.52	128.37	16842	19323	2.31	1.59	0	0
Lakhisarai	119.15	138.14	31287	36759	2.82	1.94	564	388
Jamui	243.76	323.94	57613	26855	5.4	3.72	1080	744
Khagaria	150.74	168.2	30425	33263	4.11	2.83	822	566
Bhagalpur	455.4	472.39	103887	110195	5.67	3.91	1134	782
Banka	171.35	169.23	39883	33415	4.44	3.06	888	612
Saharsa	166.96	185.59	47231	50101	5.4	3.72	1080	744
Supaul	196.12	214.36	54251	68106	5.69	3.92	1138	206
Madhepura	246.37	267.58	75033	71742	5.78	3.99	1156	798
Purnea	455.03	438.23	106581	145760	6.93	4.78	1386	956
Kishanganj	94.3	90.04	20373	28783	1.91	1.32	382	264
Araria	141.91	142.19	47392	44338	6.51	4.49	0	898
Katihar	264.17	282.41	59705	96313	4.62	3.19	924	638
Bihar	12969.67	15453.44	2951438	2977857	290	200	48385	32657

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.37 : District Level of Overview of SC/ST Welfare

(Concluded)

Districts	Maintenance of Residential School (SC)				Hostel Maintenance (SC)			
	Allotment (Financial) (Rs. In Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)		Allotment (Financial) (Rs. In Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	271.5	308.81	679	629	37.54	40.64	450	670
Nalanda	151.14	198.9	492	488	9.25	8.12	0	50
Bhojpur	162.84	236.37	496	496	17.65	10.99	207	225
Buxar	75.63	100.47	248	235	9.45	5.29	0	50
Rohtas	156.38	176.56	496	492	16.09	13.6	202	0
Kaimur	141.39	180.35	408	388	8.29	18.54	200	175
Gaya	490.75	541.42	1767	1729	7.63	7.29	487	543
Jehanabad	0	8.87	0	40	7.1	8.21	52	0
Arwal	0	8.87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nawada	106.35	116.51	348	388	13.79	12.51	265	0
Aurangabad	0	8.87	0	40	12.15	3.46	45	60
Saran	59.46	89.35	248	248	7.79	9.38	154	156
Siwan	0	8.87	0	40	13.63	14.06	150	150
Gopalganj	71.32	90.79	248	248	11.51	11.64	90	77
West Champaran	118.21	140.85	496	484	7.93	8.3	6	163
East Champaran	60.6	67.29	248	248	19.51	16.06	0	100
Muzaffarpur	207.21	244	730	695	13.8	13.04	210	317
Sitamarhi	63.69	100.37	255	247	12.74	13.45	237	190
Sheohar	0	8.87	0	0	0.44	0.37	0	0
Vaishali	89.79	117.38	248	246	10.65	5.73	0	0
Darbhanga	0	8.87	0	40	22.76	20.5	0	318
Madhubani	218.58	264.38	744	758	15.01	11.35	200	50
Samastipur	84.24	94.81	248	286	11.17	7.94	0	104
Begusarai	78.95	93.11	248	248	0.69	0.37	75	105
Munger	80.92	89.23	248	248	11.18	8.08	50	100
Sheikhpura	0	8.87	0	40	1.9	0.37	25	25
Lakhisarai	0	8.87	0	34	3.37	2.61	0	0
Jamui	0	8.87	0	40	0.69	0.82	50	75
Khagaria	75.77	88.62	248	247	10.68	10.91	5	0
Bhagalpur	84.47	127.91	248	330	15.42	14.31	211	211
Banka	0	8.87	0	31	7.76	9.89	50	0
Saharsa	77.24	88.16	274	253	5.2	3.56	150	75
Supaul	0	8.87	0	40	9.23	8.11	75	25
Madhepura	0	8.87	0	40	4.28	4.05	25	50
Purnea	83.21	96.55	248	248	15.8	11.53	78	407
Kishanganj	65.58	72.38	271	261	1.91	1.91	0	15
Araria	79.03	80.93	248	248	13.38	5.43	75	43
Katihar	75.37	82.33	286	249	13.55	10.9	0	100
Bihar	3229.62	3994.27	10718	11022	400.92	353.32	3824	4629

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Table A 5.38 : Districtwise Land Revenue Collection (2009-10 and 2010-11)

Districts	2009-10		2010-11		Achievement as percentage of target				
	Target (Rs. lakh)	Achievement (Rs. lakh)	Target (Rs. lakh)	Achievement (Rs. lakh)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	265.38	144.01	266.38	108.34	123.6	97.7	79.8	54.3	40.7
Nalanda	508.19	126.56	508.19	88.64	28.6	54.6	30.1	24.9	17.4
Bhojpur	717.88	96.68	717.29	109.27	22.9	17.1	21.0	13.5	15.2
Buxar	190.88	123.79	200.88	77.20	66.0	55.3	64.9	64.9	38.4
Rohtas	354.45	122.28	356.45	90.82	67.5	44.4	47.4	34.5	25.5
Kaimur	252.35	73.60	255.35	59.11	66.5	50.9	41.6	29.2	23.1
Gaya	428.32	148.68	435.32	143.52	52.4	48.5	39.4	34.7	33.0
Jehanabad	301.58	41.17	301.58	29.45	16.9	18.5	17.9	13.7	9.8
Arwal	146.86	13.75	146.86	19.64	29.1	28.9	23.7	9.4	13.4
Nawada	357.97	131.60	360.97	26.84	51.5	37.3	42.6	36.8	7.4
Aurangabad	548.75	129.02	499.63	103.16	21.5	25.4	25.3	23.5	20.6
Saran	201.21	34.50	206.21	70.46	98.0	111.7	117.0	17.1	34.2
Siwan	173.83	101.52	180.83	66.55	90.8	90.8	115.5	58.4	36.8
Gopalganj	208.41	136.94	215.41	106.29	109.3	82.6	88.5	65.7	49.3
West Champaran	347.71	107.76	270.73	72.59	62.7	43.2	50.2	31.0	26.8
East Champaran	265.73	109.62	350.71	64.29	53.9	49.9	41.7	41.3	18.3
Muzaffarpur	596.20	292.21	601.20	80.28	48.1	37.1	49.9	49.0	13.4
Sitamarhi	428.24	86.72	435.24	99.57	47.0	46.7	44.7	20.2	22.9
Sheohar	91.39	67.34	92.39	31.36	87.2	106.1	48.1	73.7	33.9
Vaishali	807.83	110.05	807.83	105.94	24.1	23.0	18.6	13.6	13.1
Darbhanga	473.92	252.27	503.92	231.45	25.2	54.0	39.9	53.2	45.9
Madhubani	288.16	120.80	300.16	139.13	78.2	78.3	69.8	41.9	46.3
Samastipur	173.25	169.15	206.82	199.40	116.9	148.0	124.0	97.6	96.4
Begusarai	207.36	84.59	212.36	125.92	98.7	81.2	74.9	40.8	59.3
Munger	162.52	42.82	165.52	42.51	64.1	48.9	47.0	26.3	25.7
Sheikhpura	75.75	28.28	80.75	42.58	102.3	83.9	67.4	37.3	52.7
Lakhisarai	129.66	36.78	130.66	33.89	49.9	34.2	39.3	28.4	25.9
Jamui	127.57	63.25	130.57	55.47	82.1	83.5	77.6	49.6	42.5
Khagaria	204.16	73.76	208.16	139.18	56.5	61.5	54.3	36.1	66.9
Bhagalpur	306.72	185.36	310.72	196.48	71.6	85.4	73.0	60.4	63.2
Banka	170.61	32.44	172.61	55.63	92.9	85.9	52.5	19.0	32.2
Saharsa	128.89	112.02	129.89	96.42	96.3	97.0	108.3	86.9	74.2
Supaul	149.09	140.78	187.44	160.25	95.7	95.9	112.5	94.4	85.5
Madhepura	143.03	149.86	154.45	148.15	99.8	95.4	80.0	104.8	95.9
Purnea	327.10	191.47	335.10	280.43	99.4	90.4	89.5	58.5	83.7
Kishanganj	261.05	72.64	265.05	79.42	58.6	74.7	63.1	27.8	30.0
Araria	272.72	138.20	282.72	191.05	90.6	94.8	104.7	50.7	67.6
Katihar	205.27	177.55	230.64	183.24	160.8	114.5	124.7	86.5	79.5
Bihar	11000.00	4269.80	11217.0	3953.89	54.7	55.3	51.6	38.8	35.2

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

Table A 5.39 : Districtwise Settlement of Gairmajarua Malik Land (2009-10 and 2010-11)

Districts	Available Area Based on Revenue Records (acres)		Land Alloted 2009-10		Land Alloted during 2010-11	
	Total	Fit for Distribution	No. of Allottes	Area (acres)	No. of Allotees	Area (acres)
Patna	33814.56	21832.09	46408	21148.89	47436	21195.02
Nalanda	20241.24	5999.12	28609	5140.14	30242	5188.97
Bhojpur	29148.92	5148.41	14521	4671.37	14521	4671.37
Buxar	7685.74	1986.67	8587	1798.85	8599	1799.17
Rohtas	64795.00	17511.25	39304	7653.2	39304	7653.2
Kaimur	57353.79	13984.02	50709	13752.3	50756	13758.02
Gaya	122339.10	83413.05	81833	76138.84	83896	76208.41
Jehanabad	18286.51	441.53	2285	427.48	2285	427.48
Arwal	4564.80	2306.65	2196	1943.73	2368	1948.74
Nawada	49212.36	20446.21	37558	19811.48	37558	19811.48
Aurangabad	89321.15	49050.79	39030	48992.17	40410	49033.57
Saran	8540.18	7308.44	7701	7264.01	7765	7265.23
Siwan	25090.49	3657.57	9135	3443.7	9135	3443.7
Gopalganj	19959.46	13501.58	30071	11575.62	30071	11575.62
West Champaran	197076.02	143097.36	53824	141281.35	55371	142984.43
East Champaran	101331.89	76165.83	137790	76125.69	137790	76125.69
Muzaffarpur	21777.74	5373.00	14716	4433.87	14716	4433.87
Sitamarhi	13559.86	1939.21	8226	1561.08	8439	1566.94
Sheohar	2590.15	2590.15	1476	1203.78	1476	1203.78
Vaishali	25980.14	4634.82	7035	3996.07	7035	3996.07
Darbhanga	44910.09	31595.11	43532	31438.1	43532	31438.1
Madhubani	54052.65	31497.70	58690	31090.55	58690	31090.55
Samastipur	25137.86	16476.44	25779	16116.4	25779	16116.4
Begusarai	39968.95	32818.93	36428	32742.62	36428	32742.62
Munger	37897.21	15413.02	13781	15324.7	14088	15359.22
Sheikhpura	2710.11	2000.26	8410	1951.2	8410	1951.2
Lakhisarai	51158.00	5941.00	20004	5806.63	20004	5806.629
Jamui	222474.57	68434.13	17202	13697.23	17202	13697.23
Khagaria	39030.88	30165.54	34020	28234.98	34020	28234.98
Bhagalpur	49155.39	8574.50	9826	7564.21	9826	7564.21
Banka	84006.34	23250.90	19327	23170.43	19327	23170.43
Saharsa	22531.15	7199.68	8264	6852.54	8264	6852.54
Supaul	24443.60	16003.19	21896	15938.58	22053	15943.36
Madhepura	14491.00	4512.63	4916	4162.33	4916	4162.33
Purnea	31269.14	24756.49	32958	23491.92	34294	24151.96
Kishanganj	48635.30	31637.63	21807	31071.12	21807	31071.12
Araria	30238.23	20214.67	23029	19296.91	23029	19296.91
Katihar	55350.86	28250.96	19942	20104.38	19942	20104.38
Bihar	1790130.43	879130.53	1040825	780418.45	1050784	783044.93

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

Table A 5.40 : Districtwise Allottee Profile of Gairmajarua Malik Land (2010-11)

District	SC		ST		Army Personnel		BC		Others		Total	
	Area ('00 acres)	No. ('00)										
Patna	146.67	354	0.00	0	0.17	1	60.13	108	4.97	11	211.95	474
Nalanda	37.94	214	0.00	0	0.18	0	10.19	82	3.58	6	51.89	302
Bhojpur	28.19	91	0.11	1	1.02	3	13.66	43	3.74	7	46.71	145
Buxar	10.47	51	0.06	2	0.66	2	5.52	25	1.28	6	17.99	86
Rohtas	39.50	249	20.25	32	0.15	0	15.51	100	1.13	12	76.53	393
Kaimur	52.30	292	37.46	36	0.71	1	38.15	145	8.96	34	137.58	508
Gaya	492.88	551	0.00	0	0.10	0	208.21	240	60.89	48	762.08	839
Jehanabad	3.11	22	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.13	1	0.03	0	4.27	23
Arwal	13.87	17	0.00	0	0.04	0	1.41	3	4.16	3	19.49	24
Nawada	164.15	317	8.38	3	0.08	0	24.48	53	1.02	3	198.11	376
Aurangabad	295.45	288	0.00	0	1.91	1	155.01	76	37.97	39	490.34	404
Saran	40.85	42	0.00	0	2.00	1	26.81	31	2.99	3	72.65	78
Siwan	17.98	53	0.00	0	1.49	2	9.67	26	5.29	11	34.44	91
Gopalganj	62.85	132	0.00	0	2.53	14	30.04	95	20.34	60	115.76	301
West Champaran	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1429.84	554	1429.84	554
East Champaran	492.12	814	0.00	0	2.91	0	185.50	459	80.73	105	761.26	1378
Muzaffarpur	20.48	65	0.00	0	0.80	1	17.43	61	5.63	19	44.34	147
Sitamarhi	9.46	60	0.00	0	0.48	1	4.15	17	1.59	7	15.67	84
Sheohar	7.80	7	0.00	0	0.26	0	2.18	3	1.80	4	12.04	15
Vaishali	31.58	51	0.00	0	0.90	1	4.92	13	2.56	5	39.96	70
Darbhanga	127.88	139	0.00	0	0.61	0	82.12	132	103.77	163	314.38	435
Madhubani	105.99	292	0.00	0	2.16	1	109.41	180	93.34	114	310.91	587
Samastipur	64.56	104	0.00	0	7.99	17	42.80	70	45.81	67	161.16	258
Begusarai	118.20	125	0.00	0	4.66	2	100.10	112	104.47	126	327.43	364
Munger	31.51	27	70.08	27	1.20	2	40.02	70	10.79	15	153.59	141
Sheikhpura	14.77	61	0.00	0	0.00	0	4.72	23	0.02	0	19.51	84
Lakhisarai	26.11	90	0.57	2	8.15	7	16.55	68	6.69	33	58.07	200
Jamui	51.75	79	40.08	52	0.00	0	43.54	39	1.61	2	136.97	172
Khagaria	132.91	195	0.00	0	0.00	0	113.25	112	36.19	33	282.35	340
Bhagalpur	42.11	53	2.80	6	1.39	1	24.69	32	4.65	6	75.64	98
Banka	64.22	71	86.25	68	2.21	1	71.34	47	7.69	7	231.70	193
Saharsa	12.45	23	0.24	1	0.16	0	43.68	48	12.00	10	68.53	83
Supaul	69.91	131	0.78	2	0.36	0	62.94	59	25.45	29	159.43	221
Madhepura	35.42	40	0.19	1	0.03	0	5.07	7	0.92	1	41.62	49
Purnea	121.00	180	54.23	69	0.10	0	26.87	41	39.33	53	241.52	343
Kishanganj	131.41	94	98.27	77	1.36	0	11.97	12	67.70	34	310.71	218
Araria	111.68	133	29.55	26	1.28	0	45.49	62	4.98	8	192.97	230
Katihar	97.13	98	50.50	48	2.27	1	40.18	42	10.97	10	201.04	199
Bihar	3326.65	5604	499.79	452	50.31	61	1698.81	2739	2254.88	1651	7830.45	10508

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

CHAPTER VI

BANKING AND ALLIED SECTORS

The financial sector in India has always been dominated by the banks, and in a state like Bihar where there is practically no capital market, the dominance of the banks in financial sector is even more. Any adverse development in the banking scenario in the nation is, therefore, likely to impact the financial sector in Bihar seriously and affect its growth. In the globally connected, knowledge empowered and information technology driven world that we live in, the national banking prospects are also influenced by global developments and 2010-11 has seen many such developments. In a world that was trying to recover from the economic meltdown that began in 2007-08, 2010-11 ushered in the Arab Spring, causing deep turmoil in the middle-east and some north African countries, followed by the debt crisis in Europe. The Fukushima disaster in Japan caused further turbulence, unsettling further the global economy, ultimately leading to the sovereign debt downgrade of the United States. All these had caused more than a ripple in the Indian economy, which remained dominated by a stubbornly high inflation rate and lowering of the annual growth rate.

Although the effects of the global financial meltdown on Indian financial sector had not been very harsh initially, in 2010-11, Indian banking sector could not shield itself entirely from the heightened risks faced by the global banking scenario. Despite a moderate growth performance and increase in domestic savings, commodity prices remained persistently high, leading RBI to raise the repo rate seven times during the year by 25 basis points (bps) each. But even this hardening of the interest rate did little to keep inflation under control. Further, the steady depreciation of rupee had caused the foreign institutional investors (FII) to relocate their funds away from the Indian financial system and making the capital market extremely volatile. All these make the prospects for 2011-12 rather grim. Against this threatening backdrop, banks had to make special efforts to improve their credit risk management system. The RBI rightly cautioned the banks against 'concentrated and high pace of lending' by the public sector banks to infrastructure sector, real estates and retail sectors. The RBI, however, had still some words of optimism about the past year, 2010-11. In its annual 'Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, 2010-11',

it has observed “The Indian banking sector performed better in 2010-11 over the previous year despite the challenging operational environment. The banking business of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) recorded higher growth in 2010-11, as compared to their performance during the last few years. The credit grew at 22.9 per cent and deposits grew at 18.3 per cent in 2010-11 over the previous year. Accordingly, the outstanding Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the scheduled commercial banks increased to 76.5 percent in 2010-11 from 73.6 percent in the previous year. Despite the growing pressures on margins owing to higher interest rate, the return on assets of scheduled commercial banks improved to 1.10 per cent in 2010- 11 from 1.05 per cent in 2009-10.”

Economic development and bank operations are closely intertwined and each serves as an input to the growth of the other. Banks have a key role to play for inclusive growth, but a large part of the economy of Bihar is still outside the reach of our banking system. The financial reform process in our economy had excluded a large number of people from the banking sector. The growth of banking sector and its success will depend on its reaching out to every individual – thousands of people employed in the unorganised sector, the self-employed in the micro and small business, and the small and marginal farmers. Such financial inclusion demands use of appropriate technology, innovation and product diversification.

The financial system is driven by the flow of finances through intermediaries like banks, insurance companies, securities firms, mutual funds, finance companies and pension funds. These institutions channel resources from those who save to those who invest. Commercial banks, together with cooperative banks, account for nearly 70 percent of the total assets of the financial institutions in India. The following analysis of the financial sector in Bihar takes into account 3 kinds of institutions functioning in the state: (1) Banks that include Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks as well as other Cooperative institutions, (2) State financial institutions and (3) National financial institutions. Cooperative institutions largely look after the requirements of agricultural sector, commercial banks provide finance for industry as well as agriculture, State financial institutions help to promote industrial development in the state and national level institutions cater to the interest of industrial sector and provide large scale finance.

6.1 Banking Infrastructure

Commercial Banks

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of commercial bank branches in Bihar from 2005 to 2011 and their growth. At the end of March 2010, 57.4 percent of the total 4180 branches of commercial banks in Bihar were located in rural areas, 22.8 percent in semi-urban and 19.8 percent in urban areas; one year later, the share of rural branches had come down to 56.2 percent. Bihar had witnessed an unprecedented expansion of bank branches in 2009-10 when the growth in the total number of branches was 5.43 percent, compared to 3.96 percent the previous year. After such a high growth in the previous year, 2010-11 witnessed a moderate growth of 4.02 percent only, increasing the total number of bank branches in the state by 168. However, out of 168 new branches opened, all but 44 were opened in either urban (50 branches) or semi-urban areas (74 branches). The private non-nationalised banks opened their branches mostly in urban and in a few cases in semi urban areas; they had no presence in rural areas. The urban branches have, of course, consistently been increasing their share in the total number of bank branches over the years, from 15.13 percent in 2005 to 20.19 percent in 2011, along with semi-urban branches whose share had increased from 20.0 percent to 23.6 percent during the same period. The banks obviously wanted to take advantage of the demand-driven growth and increase in purchasing power in urban and semi-urban areas, but the purpose of financial inclusiveness is not achieved if the rural areas are ignored. From Table 6.2, it can be noted that Bihar accounted for only 4.67 percent of all the bank branches in the country as at the end of March 2011, far behind the share of Uttar Pradesh at nearly 11.95 percent and that of Maharashtra (9.60 percent) or Andhra Pradesh (8.25 percent). Bihar's share in the total bank branches in the country has also practically remained the same over the past few years.

Table 6.1 : Distribution of Commercial Bank Branch Offices in Bihar

Years (End March)	Total	Percentage Growth Rate	Percentage Share in total		
			Rural	Semi- urban	Urban
2005	3648	0.69	64.80	20.07	15.13
2006	3675	0.74	63.59	20.60	15.81
2007	3712	1.01	62.80	20.66	16.54
2008	3792	2.16	61.63	20.97	17.41
2009	3942	3.96	59.72	21.66	18.62
2010	4180	5.43	57.44	22.75	19.81
2011	4348	4.02	56.21	23.60	20.19

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

Table 6.2 : Distribution of Branches of Commercial Banks among States (2010-11)

States	Percentage Share in State Total			State Total	Percentage Share in India
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban		
Andhra Pradesh	33.83	23.83	42.34	7683	8.25
Bihar	56.21	23.60	20.19	4348	4.67
Gujarat	31.19	24.05	44.77	5111	5.49
Haryana	30.08	23.75	46.17	2716	2.92
Himachal Pradesh	74.03	18.76	7.21	1082	1.16
Jharkhand	51.58	23.96	24.46	1999	2.15
Karnataka	33.43	20.78	45.79	6617	7.11
Kerala	7.22	65.68	27.11	4711	5.06
Madhya Pradesh	39.62	25.91	34.47	4500	4.83
Maharashtra	25.07	18.80	56.13	8938	9.60
Orissa	56.75	21.97	21.28	3068	3.30
Punjab	33.03	31.05	35.92	3984	4.28
Rajasthan	40.49	27.01	32.50	4532	4.87
Tamil Nadu	26.05	32.33	41.61	6909	7.42
Uttar Pradesh	45.87	19.59	34.54	11119	11.95
Uttarakhand	47.79	29.82	22.39	1291	1.39
West Bengal	42.75	12.84	44.40	5707	6.13
India	33602	23048	36430	93080	100.00

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

Cooperative Banks

The data for the State and the District Central Cooperative Banks are shown in Table 6.3. It emerges from the table that while there has been some growth in the number of State and District Central Cooperative Banks in the country as a whole, in Bihar, there has been no such expansion for either of these two types of banks during 2009-10. The number of cooperative banks in 2009 and 2010 was 293.

Table 6.3 : Number of Branches of State and District Central Cooperative Banks (As on March 31)

Region / State	State Co-operative Banks		District Central Co-operative Banks		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Andhra Pradesh	24	24	574	573	598	597
Bihar	14	14	279	279	293	293
Gujarat	1	1	1165	1137	1166	1138
Haryana	13	13	594	594	607	607
Himachal Pradesh	175	175	163	183	338	358
Jharkhand	-	-	114	114	114	114
Karnataka	31	31	598	596	629	627
Kerala	20	20	643	643	663	663
Madhya Pradesh	21	20	756	807	777	827
Maharashtra	53	53	3663	3699	3716	3752
Orissa	14	14	338	338	352	352
Punjab	19	19	806	806	825	825
Rajasthan	13	13	400	407	413	420
Tamil Nadu	46	46	729	731	775	777
Uttar Pradesh	29	29	1306	1302	1335	1331
Uttarakhand	2	15	201	204	203	219
West Bengal	43	43	281	281	324	324
India	943	961	12939	13029	13882	13990

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

With the promulgation of Regional Rural Banks (RRB) Act of 1976, the regional rural banks came into existence to channel resources towards agricultural and rural credit. With equity holdings by the central government, the concerned state governments and the sponsor bank in the proportion of 50:15:35, the RRBs provide a multi-agency approach for agricultural and rural credit in India.

The data for RRBs in major states in India are shown in Table 6.4 for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. At the end of March, 2010, Bihar had 1451 RRBs; by September 2010, the number had increased to 1458 only. But while the total number of branches of RRBs had increased only marginally over the years, their total deposits increased substantially, as shown in Table 6.4. Between March 2010 and March 2011, the deposits of RRBs in Bihar increased by Rs 963 crore, and credits by Rs 663 crore. However, this growth was much lower compared to the year 2008-09, when the deposits had increased by Rs 3200 crore and credits by Rs 1600 crore. It is to be noted that while the rural economy of Bihar deposited an additional amount of nearly Rs 1000 crore in

one year with the RRBs, only about two thirds of it flowed back to it in the form of credit. The growth in deposits of RRBs has slowed down in 2009-10 (17 percent) compared to that in 2008-09 (23 percent). In 2010-11, it was still lower at only 9 percent.

Table 6.4 : Deposit and Credit of Regional Rural Banks

(Rs. Crore)

State	2009-10		2010-11	
	Total Deposits	Total Credit	Total Deposits	Total Credit
Andhra Pradesh	11347	10937	13579	13637
Bihar	12772	5316	13735	5979
Gujarat	3949	1840	4596	2038
Haryana	6674	4946	7411	5112
Himachal Pradesh	1312	546	1569	669
Jharkhand	3080	894	3480	1103
Karnataka	11687	9859	13868	11272
Kerala	4368	4746	4837	5583
Madhya Pradesh	9119	4760	10124	5275
Maharashtra	4113	2112	4692	2482
Orissa	7936	4064	8898	4837
Punjab	2460	1648	3031	2102
Rajasthan	8533	5814	9840	7069
Tamil Nadu	2335	2687	2790	3374
Uttar Pradesh	30591	14128	35372	16446
Uttarakhand	1348	821	1604	890
West Bengal	8504	3539	9754	4412
India	142422	83501	163926	98242

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

The deposits of RRBs amounted to about a third (34 percent) the total rural deposits of all scheduled commercial banks in India as of March 2010; for Bihar, this ratio stood at nearly 49 percent (Table 6.5). The rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks constituted only 26 percent of the total bank deposits in Bihar in 2009-10. Bihar accounted for about 6 percent of all rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the country in 2010-11 and the total amount of rural deposits of such banks in Bihar amounted to Rs. 26,287 crore. The volume of rural deposits with scheduled commercial banks in Bihar in March 2010 was much more than in many states, including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, but way behind those of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The deposits in the savings bank constituted bulk (62 percent) of the total rural deposits of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar (March 2010).

Table 6.5 : Rural Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Type of Deposit (as March, 2010)

STATE	No. of Branch	CURRENT		SAVINGS		TERM		TOTAL	
		No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs crore)	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs crore)	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs crore)	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs crore)
Andhra Pradesh	2458	3	1371	157	9210	27	13913	188	24495
Bihar	2396	6	2549	123	16298	20	7439	149	26287
Gujarat	1524	1	849	64	8585	21	14199	86	23632
Haryana	739	4	1084	36	5633	5	6129	46	12846
Himachal Pradesh	761	5	1078	28	4919	12	8380	45	14377
Jharkhand	992	1	724	52	7035	10	5030	62	12789
Karnataka	2150	3	1312	109	7796	26	12734	138	21842
Kerala	342	0	194	18	2271	4	3721	22	6187
Madhya Pradesh	1759	2	793	79	7263	14	7150	94	15206
Maharashtra	2167	2	1587	85	9607	16	12104	103	23298
Orissa	1687	1	1069	87	10033	19	7409	107	18510
Punjab	1181	10	1875	53	11260	12	14269	75	27404
Rajasthan	1776	2	787	76	7551	15	8121	93	16459
Tamil Nadu	1763	3	1669	112	9453	19	14350	134	25472
Uttar Pradesh	4929	6	3100	437	40231	45	20292	488	63623
Uttarakhand	590	1	454	26	5060	7	4064	34	9578
West Bengal	2341	2	1452	148	16628	38	15983	188	34063
India	32320	58	25764	1846	200745	338	193828	2242	420338

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks

From Table 6.6 A, it can be seen that there were 29,858 bank employees in Bihar in 2009 and about 38 percent of these belonged to the category of officers. Bihar accounted for only 3.43 percent of all the employees of scheduled commercial banks in India in March, 2009. From Table 6.6 B, it is seen that the total number of employees in Bihar increased to 33,124 in 2010, claiming a share of 3.58 percent of all employment in the scheduled commercial banks in the country. The share of officers, however, increased further to 42 percent, while that of subordinate staff had gone down, and the proportion of clerks remaining nearly the same.

Table 6.6 A : Distribution of Employees of SCBs (March 31, 2009)

State	Officers		Clerks		Sub-ordinates		Total	
	Number	Percentage Share						
Andhra Pradesh	28877	8.21	23766	6.93	13364	7.65	66007	7.59
Bihar	11421	3.25	11015	3.21	7422	4.25	29858	3.43
Chhattisgarh	4406	1.25	3783	1.1	2028	1.16	10217	1.18
Gujarat	19182	5.45	21243	6.19	10729	6.14	51154	5.88
Haryana	9498	2.7	8724	2.54	4197	2.4	22419	2.58
Jharkhand	6230	1.77	5996	1.75	3270	1.87	15496	1.78
Karnataka	25531	7.26	25654	7.48	11806	6.76	62991	7.25
Kerala	17484	4.97	18927	5.52	7785	4.46	44196	5.08
Madhya Pradesh	14713	4.18	14172	4.13	7974	4.57	36859	4.24
Maharashtra	43836	12.46	44906	13.09	21161	12.12	109903	12.64
Orissa	9425	2.68	8652	2.52	4915	2.81	22992	2.64
Punjab	15169	4.31	13296	3.88	1627	0.93	35061	4.03
Rajasthan	14206	4.04	11607	3.38	7202	4.12	33015	3.8
Tamil Nadu	31132	8.85	30965	9.03	12954	7.42	75051	8.63
Uttar Pradesh	33526	9.53	32731	9.54	18991	10.87	85248	9.81
Uttarakhand	3927	1.12	3777	1.1	2287	1.31	9991	1.15
West Bengal	22848	6.49	29771	8.68	15136	8.67	67755	7.79
India	351841	100	342930	100	174641	100	869412	100

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2009-10, RBI

Table 6.6 B : Distribution of Employees of SCBs (March 31, 2010)

State	Officers		Clerks		Sub-ordinates		Total	
	Number	Percentage Share						
Andhra Pradesh	32041	7.99	24579	7.04	13527	7.70	70147	7.58
Bihar	14068	3.51	11335	3.24	7721	4.40	33124	3.58
Gujarat	21142	5.27	22419	6.42	10701	6.09	54262	5.86
Haryana	11285	2.81	8581	2.46	4328	2.46	24194	2.61
Himachal Pradesh	3016	0.75	2703	0.77	1679	0.96	7398	0.80
Jharkhand	6938	1.73	5977	1.71	3235	1.84	16150	1.74
Karnataka	26694	6.66	25456	7.29	11307	6.44	63457	6.85
Kerala	18933	4.72	19722	5.65	7474	4.26	46129	4.98
Madhya Pradesh	16893	4.21	14007	4.01	7823	4.45	38723	4.18
Maharashtra	57585	14.36	47235	13.52	21723	12.37	126543	13.67
Orissa	10771	2.69	8798	2.52	5108	2.91	24677	2.66
Punjab	16912	4.22	13068	3.74	6840	3.90	36820	3.98
Rajasthan	15747	3.93	12331	3.53	7301	4.16	35379	3.82
Tamil Nadu	32145	8.02	31406	8.99	12463	7.10	76014	8.21
Uttar Pradesh	38471	9.59	33316	9.54	19567	11.14	91354	9.87
Uttarakhand	4306	1.07	3820	1.09	2374	1.35	10500	1.13
West Bengal	25602	6.38	29459	8.43	15160	8.63	70221	7.58
India	401060	100.00	349360	100.00	175608	100.00	926028	100.00

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

6.2 Deposits and Credits

Per Capita Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Table 6.7 shows the deposits and credits of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar vis-à-vis other states and their shares in the total deposits and credits in the country. From this table, it is seen that there has been significant growth in total deposits in Bihar in 2010-11 over the previous year by Rs. 17,700 crore. This was a distinct improvement over 2009-10 when deposits had increased by only Rs 14,800 crore. Simultaneously, credit in 2010-11 has also expanded by more than Rs 5500 crore, which was nearly the same as in 2009-10 (Rs. 5400 crore). Bihar's share in the total deposits of scheduled commercial banks remained the same in these two years at 2.2 percent, but its share of credit has had actually fallen, though marginally, from 0.9 percent to 0.8 percent.

Table 6.7 : Statewise Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (March 31)

State	Deposits				Credits				CDR
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percentage	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percentage	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percentage	
	2010		2011		2010		2011		
Andhra Pradesh	249467	5.4	292277	5.4	262286	7.8	321372	7.9	110.0
Bihar	101452	2.2	119153	2.2	29025	0.9	34568	0.8	29.0
Gujarat	216470	4.7	261485	4.8	141316	4.2	173432	4.3	66.3
Haryana	109577	2.4	129721	2.4	69067	2.1	92773	2.3	71.5
Himachal Pradesh	27258	0.6	33004	0.6	11284	0.3	13055	0.3	39.6
Jharkhand	64826	1.4	76198	1.4	22329	0.7	26697	0.7	35.0
Karnataka	291655	6.3	349009	6.4	224359	6.7	253121	6.2	72.5
Kerala	150619	3.3	170547	3.1	95785	2.9	122823	3.0	72.0
Madhya Pradesh	119335	2.6	139575	2.6	71358	2.1	83302	2.0	59.7
Maharashtra	1224329	26.6	1471685	27.1	995343	29.8	1196639	29.4	81.3
Orissa	83446	1.8	103225	1.9	44361	1.3	52909	1.3	51.3
Punjab	133571	2.9	153737	2.8	94980	2.8	118906	2.9	77.3
Rajasthan	107021	2.3	128297	2.4	94408	2.8	115474	2.8	90.0
Tamil Nadu	285337	6.2	343635	6.3	321418	9.6	392128	9.6	114.1
Uttar Pradesh	314778	6.8	373634	6.9	134015	4.0	162890	4.0	43.6
Uttarakhand	42395	0.9	49180	0.9	14328	0.4	17300	0.4	35.2
West Bengal	276704	6.0	313348	5.8	169698	5.1	199582	4.9	63.7
India	4601924	100.0	5426508	100.0	3345618	100.0	4076867	100.0	75.1

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

From the above table, one can also note that the CD ratio of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar in 2010-11 was the lowest in India. It was nowhere near the national average of 75.1 percent, let alone the high CD ratios of Tamil Nadu (114 percent), Andhra Pradesh (110 percent), Rajasthan (90 percent) or Maharashtra (81 percent).

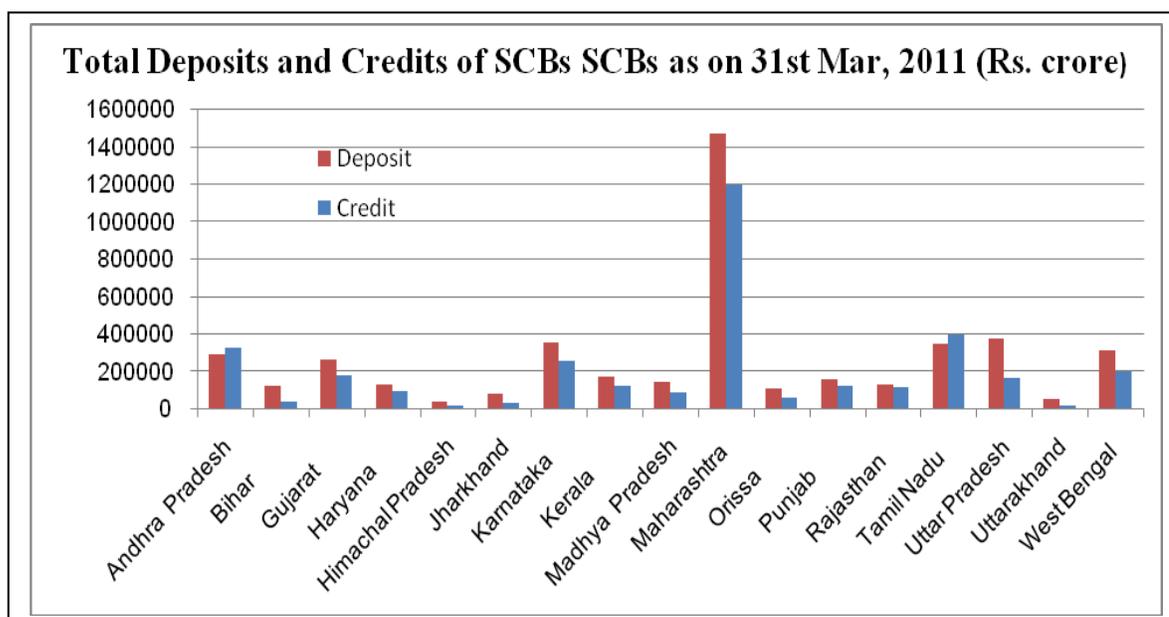


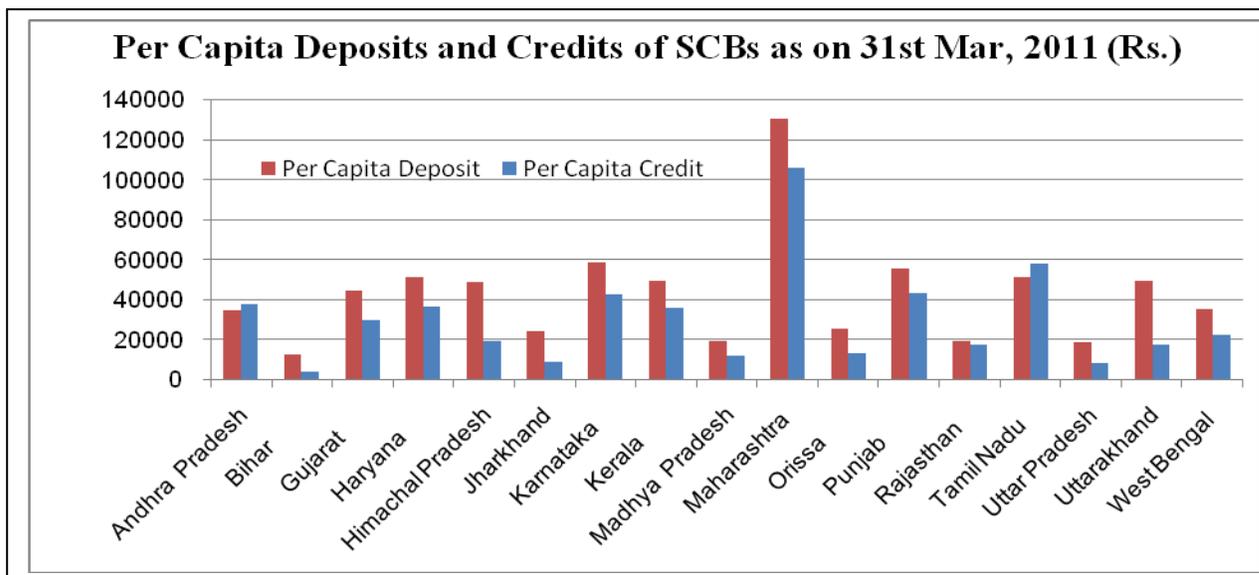
Table 6.8 : Statewise Per Capita Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (March 31)

State	Population per office		Per capita deposit (Rs.)		Deposit per branch (Rs. Lakh)		Per capita credit (Rs.)		Credit per branch (Rs. Lakh)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Andhra Pradesh	12083	11505	29711	34493	3590	3968	31238	37927	3774	4364
Bihar	23924	23250	10525	12193	2518	2835	3011	3537	720	822
Gujarat	12737	12062	37174	44304	4735	5344	24268	29385	3091	3544
Haryana	10597	9698	43796	50993	4641	4946	27605	36469	2925	3537
Himachal Pradesh	6728	6408	40514	48585	2726	3114	16772	19218	1128	1232
Jharkhand	17206	16332	20885	24211	3593	3954	7194	8483	1238	1385
Karnataka	9720	9445	49598	58737	4821	5548	38154	42599	3708	4024
Kerala	8119	7635	43890	49344	3563	3767	27912	35536	2266	2713
Madhya Pradesh	17191	16732	16796	19332	2887	3235	10043	11538	1727	1931
Maharashtra	14016	13391	110183	130631	15443	17493	89575	106217	12555	14224
Orissa	14333	13730	20661	25331	2961	3478	10983	12984	1574	1783
Punjab	7910	7328	48806	55545	3860	4070	34705	42960	2745	3148
Rajasthan	16320	15586	16033	18914	2617	2948	14144	17024	2308	2653
Tamil Nadu	10784	10217	42580	50951	4592	5206	47964	58141	5172	5940
Uttar Pradesh	19357	18646	15957	18611	3089	3470	6793	8114	1315	1513
Uttarakhand	8333	7954	43260	49462	3605	3934	14620	17399	1218	1384
West Bengal	17052	16281	31206	35011	5321	5700	19138	22300	3263	3631
India	14009	13147	39107	46321	5479	6090	28431	34800	3983	4575

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

The per capita deposits and credits of scheduled commercial banks in the major Indian states are shown in Table 6.8. It may be noted that both in terms of per capita deposit and per capita credit, Bihar ranks the lowest among the major Indian states. The average population served by a bank

office in Bihar also remains the highest in the country. While the per capita deposit of Bihar has increased significantly in 2010-11 by Rs. 1668, compared to an increase of Rs. 1406 the year before, the increase in per capita credit was only one-third of this, i.e. by Rs 526 compared to an increase of only Rs 103 one year back. While the deposits per branch has increased by Rs 317 lakh, the credit per branch has increased by only Rs 102 lakh, about one third of the deposits. The credit flowing into any economy depends on its absorption capacity which in turn is determined by the physical infrastructure, but banks still need to take more pro-active measures in increasing the credit flow by opening more branches in the unbanked areas, and relaxing some of their stringent credit norms. It has been noted earlier that the expansion of bank branches in Bihar in 2010-11 has been skewed in favour of urban and semi-urban areas, which already had relatively better banking facilities.



Credit Deposit Ratio of All Banks

The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratios of Bihar since 2001-02, according to data released by the State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) chaired by the State Bank of India, are presented in Table 6.9. As per the SLBC data, in March 2011, the CD ratio of Bihar was 33.99 percent, higher than 32.13 percent prevailing in March 2010. By September, 2011, it had further risen by one percent to 34.98 percent. But the low rate of growth of CD ratio, despite substantial increases in deposits, continues to plague the banking scenario in Bihar.

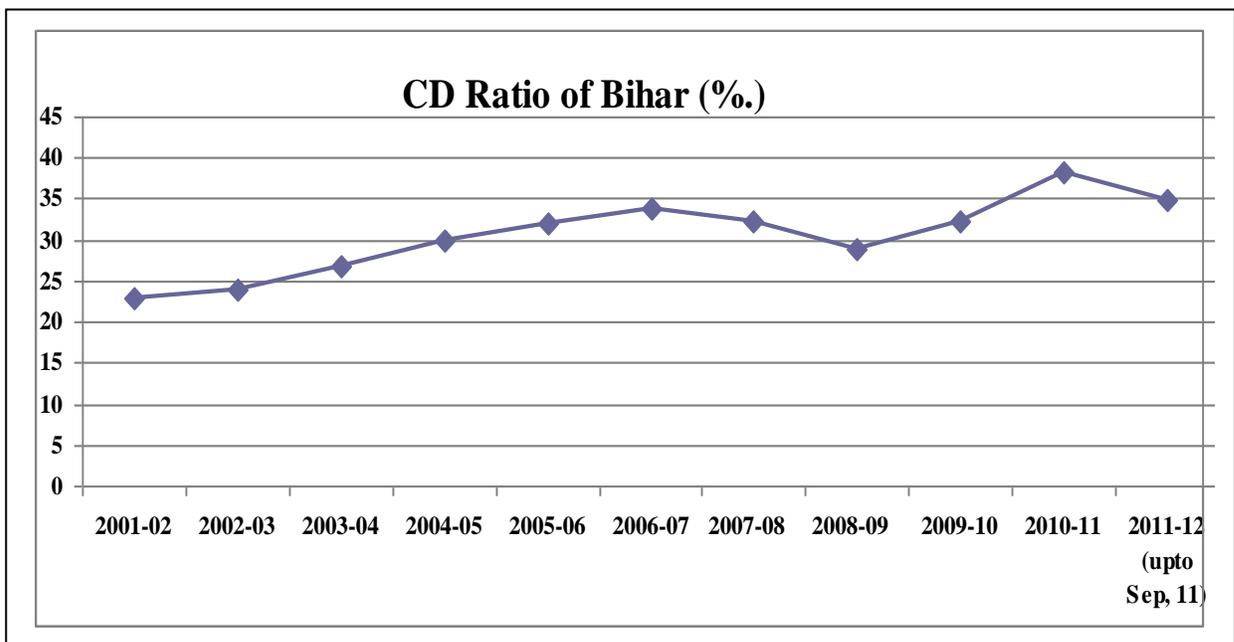
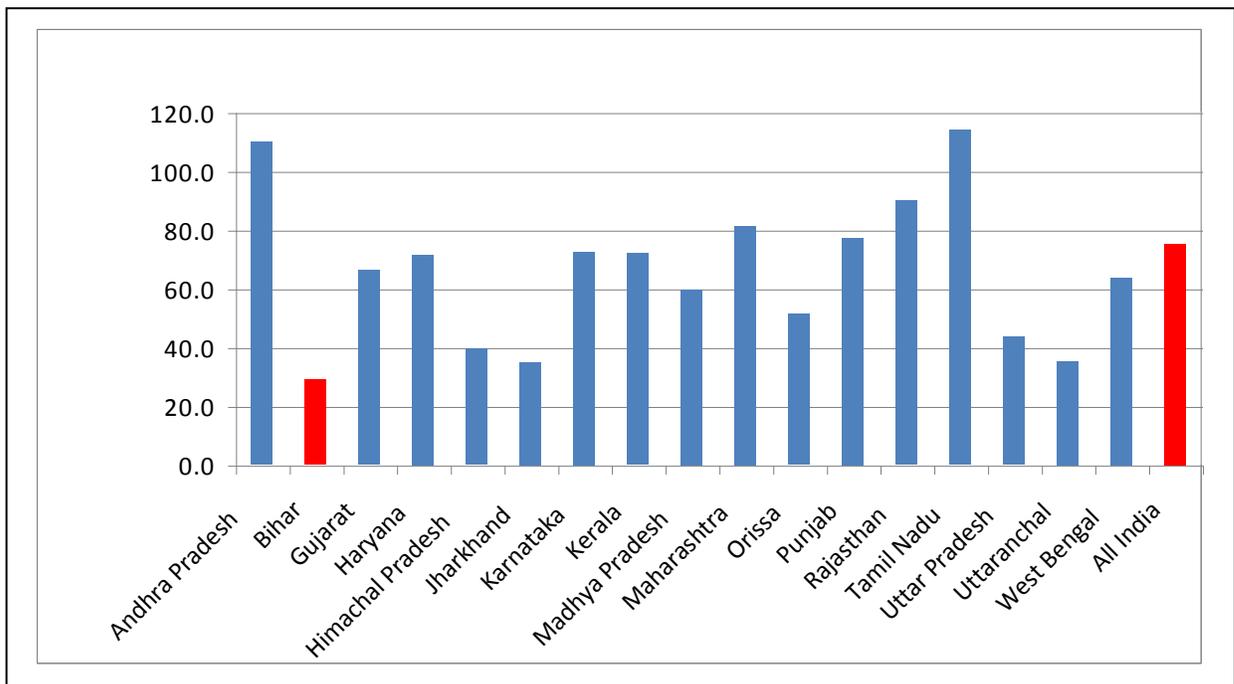
Table 6.9 : CD Ratio of All Banks in Bihar

Year	Deposit (Rs. crore)	Credit (Rs. crore)	CD Ratio
2001-02	30,482	6,946	22.79
2002-03	33,815	8,089	23.92
2003-04	35,824	9,604	26.81
2004-05	40,295	12,031	29.86
2005-06	46,134	14,808	32.10
2006-07	56,342	19,048	33.81
2007-08	68,244	22,077	32.35
2008-09	83,048	24,051	28.96
2009-10	98588	31679	32.13
2010-11	113909	38723	33.99
2011-12 (upto Sep, 11)	122934	43003	34.98

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Note : As per the RBI data given in Table 6.7, CD Ratio is only 29 percent as on March, 2011. The difference is mainly due to the inclusion of funds loaned by banks under the RIDF Scheme (discussed in Section 6.8.) Also Table 6.7 contains data only for the scheduled commercial banks in Bihar, while Table 6.9 contains data for all banks in Bihar including RRBs and Cooperative Banks.

In absolute terms, the low CD ratio means that, if the current CD ratio of about 35 percent in the state were to increase to the national level of around 75 percent, investments in the state would go up by as much as Rs. 49,000 crore, which is more than the current annual plan outlay of the state and would provide the much-needed impetus to economic activities. Even a modest 50 percent CD ratio in Bihar would boost investments by nearly Rs. 18,000 crore. The low disbursement of credit also indicates that either the industrial activities are stagnating or the credit requirements of the enterprises are being met at higher rates of interest from private lending agencies, eating into the profitability of enterprises in the state. This naturally is a serious hindrance to industrial growth in the state. Further, this also indicates flight of capital away from an already disadvantaged state.



The CD ratios in Bihar according to the bank groups and location are shown in Table 6.10. The CD ratios of different scheduled commercial banks are shown in Table 6.11. In March 2011, the CD ratio in Bihar was the highest (62.57 percent) for the Cooperative Banks, followed by Regional Rural Banks (46.20 percent) and trailed by the Commercial Banks (30.91 percent). Their shares in total credit were 4.1 percent (cooperative bank), 15.1 percent (regional rural bank) and 80.8 percent (scheduled commercial banks). Both the cooperative banks and regional rural banks improved their ratios significantly compared to the previous year; but without an encouraging investment climate in the state, their ratios cannot be raised further. Besides, the combined credits

or deposits of the regional rural banks and cooperative banks were a fraction of the credits and deposits of the scheduled commercial banks and unless the CD ratio of the latter improves significantly, there is hardly any likelihood of improvement of the CD ratio of the state as a whole. It should, however, be noted here that once investment is taken into account, the ICD ratios or Investment and Credit to Deposit ratios improve significantly for the SCBs because of their high investment portfolios.

Table 6.10 : Bank Groupwise and Areawise CD Ratio in Bihar 2011-12 (upto Sep, 2011)

Bank Groups	Area	Deposits (Rs. crore)	Advances / Investment (Rs. crore)	CD Ratio	Increments (Rs. crore)	ICD Ratio
Commercial Bank	Rural	21958	7760	35.34	—	—
	Semi-Urban	27186	8029	29.53	—	—
	Urban	57734	17246	29.87	—	—
	Total	106877	33035	30.91	4926	35.52
RRBs	Rural	9322	4762	51.08	—	—
	Semi-Urban	2596	964	37.13	—	—
	Urban	1481	465	31.40	—	—
	Total	13399	6191	46.20	0	46.20
Cooperative Bank	Rural	0	0	0.00	—	—
	Semi-Urban	0	0	0.00	—	—
	Urban	2658	1663	62.57	—	—
	Total	2658	1663	62.57	51	64.49
All Banks	Rural	31280	12522	40.03	—	—
	Semi-Urban	29781	8992	30.19	—	—
	Urban	61873	19375	31.31	—	—
	Total	122934	40889	33.26	4997	37.31

Note : The advances by commercial banks in rural areas (Rs. 7760 crore) excludes the RIDF funds. Since the RIDF funds are not included, the CD ratio of the state is at variance from the CD ratios shown in Table 6.9.

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

As on September 2011, the aggregate deposits of all banks in Bihar were Rs. 1,22,934 crore, against a credit of Rs 40,890 crore, giving a CD ratio of 33.26 percent, marginally above 32.23 percent achieved in June, 2010. Even before the process of liberalization began in the early 1990s, the CD ratio of Bihar used to be around 40 percent. As observed earlier, the deposits and credits of the scheduled commercial banks in Bihar constitute 2.2 percent and 0.8 percent of the total deposits and the total credits respectively in the country, one of the lowest among all major Indian states. An adequate investment in the state is essential for productive economic activities, but at this rate, any meaningful investment will take a long time to come. Bihar's share in the total deposits of the country has declined from 2.6 percent to 2.2 percent during the last 6 years, while the share of its credit has declined from 1.0 percent to 0.8 percent during the same period.

The CD ratio is conventionally calculated on the basis of credit sanctions. This indicates the extent to which the banks employ the deposits mobilized in a state to meet local credit demands. A low CD ratio based on credit sanctions would indicate the migration of deposits from one state to another, while a low CD ratio based on credit utilization would indicate the migration of credit. A comparison between these two types of ratios, therefore, assumes importance. For the country as a whole, these two ratios would evidently be identical, but the utilization ratio may be larger in respect of less developed states. This was indeed the case in Bihar upto 2008 when the CD ratio based on sanctioned credit was 28.2 percent, but the ratio based on utilisation was 45.0 percent. This small advantage was lost in both 2009 and 2010 when the two ratios based on sanction and utilisation were nearly the same (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11 : CD Ratio of the Scheduled Commercial Banks

	2008		2009		2010		2011
	As per						
	Sanction	Utilization	Sanction	Utilization	Sanction	Utilization	Sanction
Andhra Pradesh	90.4	97.2	96.4	104.9	105.1	109.7	110.0
Bihar	28.2	45.0	26.8	26.6	29.0	29.7	29.0
Gujarat	66.5	97.8	63.7	74.6	65.3	75.2	66.3
Haryana	60.1	67.2	61.4	74.0	63.3	76.1	71.5
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	38.6	47.1	42.2	51.1	39.6
Jharkhand	35.3	40.2	32.0	35.7	35.1	36.8	35.0
Karnataka	78.1	94.3	77.3	82.8	77.6	80.4	72.5
Kerala	63.4	66.4	59.7	61.7	63.1	64.5	72.0
Madhya Pradesh	60.1	65.9	57.4	61.9	60.6	63.7	59.7
Maharashtra	93.9	73.1	91.2	78.7	82.9	75.8	81.3
Orissa	56.3	62.4	50.8	55.7	54.4	58.1	51.3
Punjab	67.2	76.1	65.7	65.5	71.5	73.0	77.3
Rajasthan	82.4	100	80.6	87.5	88.4	96.6	90.0
Tamil Nadu	114.7	117	108.1	115.2	113.8	113.5	114.1
Uttar Pradesh	43.7	52.6	42.2	46.5	43.3	47.4	43.6
Uttaranchal	26.2	31.6	25.3	28.6	33.7	38.2	35.2
West Bengal	62.4	65.8	60.7	62.2	61.5	64.8	63.7
India	74.4	74.4	72.6	72.6	73.3	73.3	75.1

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2010-11, RBI

Investment Plus Credit to Deposit (ICD) Ratio

The banks assist the economy not simply by giving credit, but also by investing a part of their investible funds in state government securities and in shares and bonds of state undertakings, quasi-government bodies and joint stock companies. Therefore, the total involvement of the banks in the economic activities of a state is truly reflected not by CD ratios, but by the Investment plus Credit to Deposit (ICD) ratios. From Table 6.12, it is seen that if the ICD ratio is taken into

account, then there is a narrowing down of the inter-state disparities indicated by CD ratios. The ICD ratios in respect of the relatively less developed states were substantially higher than their respective CD ratios, whereas for the developed states, the differences were not much. As of March 2010, Bihar had an ICD ratio of 38.8 percent by utilisation, compared to its ICD ratio of 38.1 percent, by sanction. The ICD ratio of Bihar, however, is much lower compared to that of states like Rajasthan (114 percent), Tamil Nadu (122.8 percent), Gujrat (85.8 percent), Karnataka (85.6 percent), Punjab (84.2 percent) or Haryana (82.9 percent), as well as the national average (79.8 percent) in March 2010.

Table 6.12 : ICD Ratios of Scheduled Commercial Banks

	March, 2007		March, 2008		March, 2009		March, 2010	
	As per							
	Sanction	Utilization	Sanction	Utilization	Sanction	Utilization	Sanction	Utilization
Andhra Pradesh	99.3	95.5	99	105.7	106.2	114.8	117.1	121.6
Bihar	57.9	41.3	36	52.8	35.0	34.8	38.1	38.8
Gujarat	94.3	69.6	74.3	105.6	73.4	84.3	75.9	85.8
Haryana	73.2	61.7	63.6	70.7	67.3	80.0	70.1	82.9
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	60.6	69.1	64.2	73.0
Jharkhand	37.3	36.8	38.8	43.6	37.5	41.2	42.8	44.5
Karnataka	103.4	79.9	81.2	97.3	82.2	87.7	82.7	85.6
Kerala	70.7	67.7	71.4	74.4	68.8	70.8	73.5	74.9
Madhya Pradesh	74.4	71.5	67.5	73.3	66.7	71.2	69.9	73.1
Maharashtra	78.2	98.5	95.8	75	94.1	81.6	85.8	78.6
Orissa	82.4	74.4	62.4	68.5	55.3	60.2	57.8	61.5
Punjab	71.5	71.8	75.4	84.3	75.0	74.8	82.7	84.2
Rajasthan	104.5	96.4	95.9	113.6	96.2	103.0	105.7	114.0
Tamil Nadu	123.7	119.6	120.4	122.8	115.5	122.7	123.1	122.8
Uttar Pradesh	59.4	54.2	52.1	61	51.5	55.8	51.9	56.0
Uttaranchal	39.2	33.8	33.6	38.9	32.9	36.3	43.4	47.9
West Bengal	76	72.3	71.1	74.5	71.1	72.6	72.6	75.9
India	79.8	79.8	79.2	79.2	78.6	78.6	79.8	79.8

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2010-11, RBI

CD Ratio of Districts

Table 6.13 depicts the CD ratios of all scheduled commercial banks as well as the regional rural banks in all the 38 districts of Bihar as on September 2011. From the table, it can be seen that the CD ratios across the districts showed wide variation, from 21 percent in Siwan to 53 percent in Kishanganj; it was less than the 30 percent in 14 of the state's 38 districts (Bhojpur, Bhagalpur, Jehanabad, Nalanda, Jamui, Patna, Darbhanga, Lakhiserai, Gopalganj, Saran, Munger, Sheikhpura, Siwan and Vaishali). It was above 40 percent in 9 districts (Araria, Begusarai, Kaimur, Katihar, Kishanganj, Purnea, Samastipur, East and West Champaran). However, the high CD ratios in some districts are sometimes related to high accumulated interests on previous loans

many banks including cooperative banks; they do not necessarily reflect the banks' willingness to increase the credit flow. Compared to March 2011, there has also been a lowering of the CD ratios in no less than 21 districts of Bihar in September 2011.

Table 6.13 : Districtwise CD Ratio

District	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Sep, 11)
Patna	29.64	32.18	27.64	25.11	24.18	26.53	28.07
Nalanda	26.99	27.44	25.77	24.59	27.13	29.75	29.41
Bhojpur	23.61	24.95	24.51	20.74	24.5	23.90	23.12
Buxar	28.39	31.08	30.99	24.17	31.48	31.56	29.49
Rohtas	35.24	39.79	40.5	36.24	36.02	38.37	39.93
Kaimur	44.65	46.06	43.04	47.13	48.16	52.16	49.54
Gaya	25.89	28.37	28.46	28.67	31.45	32.07	31.84
Jehanabad	21.71	23.62	25.28	23.78	28.84	29.98	31.08
Arawal	23.51	26.66	26.8	26.35	32.06	45.38	32.26
Nawada	24.38	27.16	26.06	22.91	31.66	34.44	37.11
Aurangabad	28.31	26.65	23.76	23.22	27.95	31.82	32.70
Saran	23.73	26.18	23.12	23.85	26.25	24.35	23.12
Siwan	20.1	22.07	20.68	18.78	20.08	21.63	21.18
Gopalganj	27.45	29.12	30.19	25.68	25.65	28.66	28.97
West Champaran	56.85	51.69	48.99	47.31	47.12	45.69	48.77
East Champaran	40.63	43.68	42.34	36.87	38.94	44.07	44.70
Muzaffarpur	33.84	36.21	34.29	43.33	45.34	35.69	36.99
Sitamarhi	40.39	40.24	35.16	32.23	32.91	34.00	35.83
Sheohar	28.05	30.06	29.44	38.29	42.31	34.09	39.40
Vaishali	29.70	31.90	32.17	28.45	30.72	29.90	29.33
Darbhanga	28.82	29.31	26.45	22.99	26.40	28.54	25.47
Madhubani	33.25	32.68	30.32	25.55	28.32	29.40	28.95
Samastipur	37.65	38.5	36.05	37.09	39.69	44.36	43.96
Begusarai	43.72	44.95	40.32	35.59	37.83	39.63	43.06
Munger	21.34	23.35	23.17	23.28	21.02	29.64	26.66
Sheikhpura	27.04	27.61	26.72	24.94	29.77	28.60	27.90
Lakhisarai	25.88	24.4	24.23	22.83	24.26	24.95	22.98
Jamui	28.63	29.18	28.30	25.61	25.85	26.79	27.81
Khagaria	38.57	38.34	32.70	32.37	36.55	36.05	37.50
Bhagalpur	32.98	37.77	35.79	30.98	30.09	28.97	26.14
Banka	39.97	44.62	40.55	33.86	35.83	35.15	33.29
Saharsa	37.10	33.90	36.31	29.03	37.52	34.53	33.87
Supaul	34.84	32.38	35.66	28.16	31.99	36.10	37.21
Madhepura	44.59	42.63	42.29	26.43	28.06	43.39	30.79
Purnea	41.62	51.33	51.53	45.09	49.79	53.12	50.01
Kishanganj	51.66	53.17	52.77	49.1	49.85	53.34	53.15
Araria	54.26	51.69	50.72	38.03	38.57	45.84	48.95
Katihar	59.85	58.19	55.59	43.98	45.59	44.92	43.01

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

CD Ratio of Commercial Banks in Bihar

Tables 6.14 A and B show the CD ratios of nationalized and private commercial banks in Bihar. Among the Lead Banks, Canara Bank has the highest CD ratio of 36.67 percent, followed closely by Central Bank of India (35.73 percent) and Bank of Baroda (35.10 percent) in September 2011. Among the other nationalized banks, the State Bank of Patiala had the highest CD ratio of 86.3 percent, compared to 81.33 percent a year earlier; however, in September 2011, this ratio had dropped to only 67.47 percent. This was remotely followed by Syndicate Bank (41.75 percent). For some banks, the CD ratios were pathetically low, like the Corporation Bank (8.15 percent), or Punjab and Sind Bank (9.96 percent). The Indian Overseas Bank has improved its CD ratio from 12.15 percent in 2009-10 to above 14.14 percent in September, 2011.

Table 6.14 A : CD Ratio of Commercial Banks

Banks	No. of Branches in 2011	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Sep, 11)
Lead Banks								
State Bank of India	699	29.19	27.10	27.99	24.72	24.76	28.09	30.48
Central Bank of India	372	30.87	32.58	30.92	35.52	35.91	34.69	35.73
Punjab National Bank	469	28.74	26.63	24.98	27.13	32.50	29.74	29.57
Canara bank	120	32.86	34.88	33.8	30.8	32.28	33.71	36.67
UCO Bank	186	40.42	41.21	41.10	32.52	27.59	36.05	29.38
Bank of Baroda	112	52.94	52.04	30.91	31.42	31.14	34.27	35.10
Union Bank of India	80	47.78	42.17	35.28	26.93	27.51	26.67	23.69
Other Banks								
Bank of India	227	30.88	33.19	33.77	30.38	33.53	35.02	35.02
Allahabad Bank	173	40.61	38.76	32.92	27.39	27.97	26.62	29.11
Andhra Bank	10	11.28	20.47	20.35	24.44	23.00	20.18	20.48
Bank of Maharashtra	4	49.92	40.29	24.21	17.18	19.41	14.55	11.55
Corporation Bank	7	16.21	8.99	NA	16.49	8.84	7.79	8.15
Dena Bank	11	25.17	24.73	21.33	18.78	19.34	11.64	13.85
Indian Bank	40	22.25	23.74	27.17	25.15	23.61	20.26	27.90
Indian Overseas bank	25	16.50	13.11	11.92	11.29	12.15	13.60	14.14
Oriental Bank of Commerce	25	33.2	50.07	41.47	37.67	0	24.4	29.32
Punjab and Sind Bank	7	39.24	46.82	NA	NA	0	10.73	9.96
Syndicate Bank	39	49.06	57.37	54.23	45.27	44.57	41.67	41.75
United Bank of India	80	32.97	32.39	28.27	24.36	27.10	27.82	32.47
Vijaya Bank	8	20.89	23.19	23.43	21.64	20.84	21.28	22.72
State Bank of B&J	6	43.09	52.41	29.22	25.84	24.80	27.41	34.29
State Bank of Patiala	1	33.87	46.29	35.85	NA	81.33	86.30	67.47
State	4650	33.5	33.75	31.62	28.96	30.99	31.87	33.26

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

The CD ratios of private commercial banks in Bihar need a separate mention. There are 69 branches of 10 private banks in Bihar as shown in Table 6.14 B, with CD ratios varying from nearly 7.67 percent to 68.43 percent. None of these banks had any rural branches as on September 2011 and their presence in semi-urban areas was also very limited. The combined CD ratio of them was 23.00 percent in September 2011.

Table 6.14 B : CD Ratio of Private Commercial Banks 2011-12 (upto Sep, 2011)

Banks	Semi-urban			Urban			Total			
	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. lakh)	Advance (Rs. lakh)	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. lakh)	Advance (Rs. lakh)	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. lakh)	Advance (Rs. lakh)	CD Ratio
ICICI Bank	10	5763	421	24	81302	12786	34	115474	13207	11.44
Federal Bank	0	0	0	1	9989	766	1	9989	766	7.67
Jammu Kashmir Bank	1	3370	1027	0	0	0	1	3370	1027	30.47
South Indian Bank	0	0	0	1	8137	1295	1	8137	1295	15.91
Axis Bank	8	18874	1152	22	91242	33435	30	110116	34587	31.41
HDFC Bank	13	6550	396	19	100728	29665	32	107278	30061	28.02
Karnataka Bank	0	0	0	1	1232	843	1	1232	843	68.43
Total	32	34557	2996	68	292630	78790	100	355596	81786	23.00

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

CD Ratios of Regional Rural Banks (RRB)

There are 5 regional rural banks in Bihar, each serving a particular zone: *Madhya Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank* sponsored by Punjab National Bank, *Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank* sponsored by State bank of India, *Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank* and *Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank*, both sponsored by the Central Bank of India and *Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank* sponsored by United Commercial Bank. Table 6.15 shows the CD ratios of these 5 regional rural banks. *Samastipur KGB* has the highest CD ratio of 60.41 percent in September 2011, while *Bihar Keshtriya Gramin Bank* has the lowest CD ratio of 36.30 percent among them.

Table 6.15 : CD and ICD Ratios of RRBs

RRBs	CD Ratio			ICD Ratio		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Sep, 11)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Sep, 11)
Madhya Bihar KGB	39.60	41.00	43.00	39.75	41.34	43.00
Bihar KGB	35.57	36.36	36.30	35.26	35.80	36.30
Samastipur KGB	47.43	54.85	60.41	50.35	59.24	60.41
Uttar Bihar KGB	33.98	44.77	49.03	36.21	45.07	49.03
Total	36.30	43.14	46.20	37.65	43.46	46.02

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

6.3 Industry Share in Bank Credit

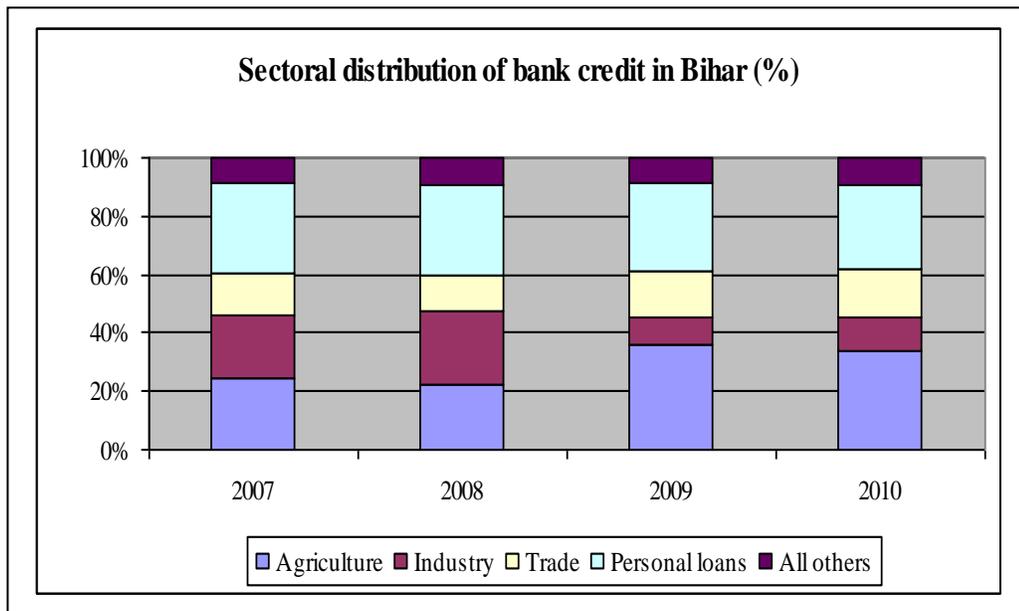
Table 6.16 shows the share of different sectors of economy in the total credit of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar for the period 2007 to 2010. As of March 2007, agriculture (24 percent), industry and manufacturing (22 percent), personal loans (32 percent) and trade (14 percent) together accounted for 92 percent of the total credit, the rest being loans to professionals and other services, finance and miscellaneous activities. The distribution of credit among the different sectors has undergone some change over the years; share of agriculture in total credit of scheduled commercial banks has increased from 24 to 33 percent and that of industry has declined from 22 to 11 percent between 2007 and 2010. The share of trade has increased by 3 percent, from 14 to 17 percent and the share of personal loan has declined by 4 percent during the period. While the increase in the share of agriculture is welcome, the steep decline in the share of industry in total bank credit is something that should cause serious concern, especially when the industrial climate in the state is improving with improvements in law and order and infrastructure like roads, though power situation is still far from optimal. It is to be noted that the share of personal loans is still very high (28 percent), it is a kind of credit that does not have much direct bearing on the level of economic activities within the state. The banks should more encourage the industrial credit. It is also seen from the table that agriculture claims the highest share of the total number of loan accounts (58 percent), followed by personal loan (17 percent) and trade (14 percent), industry claiming a share of only 3 percent of the total loan accounts within the state.

Table 6.16 : Industry Share of Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Rs crore)

Sectors	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No. of Accounts	Percent age share in credit	No. of Accounts	Percent age share in credit	No. of Accounts	Percent age share in credit	No. of Accounts	Percent age share in credit
Agriculture	47	24	50	22	55	36	58	33
Industry	5	22	4	25	3	10	3	11
Transport operators	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Professional and other services	1	3	2	4	2	4	2	5
Personal loans	23	32	22	31	19	30	17	28
Trade	17	14	13	12	15	16	14	17
Finance	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
All others	4	4	7	4	4	3	4	3
Total bank credit	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total bank credit	336	27519	333	30549	380	23143	412	29853

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI



6.4 Sectoral Share in Bank Advances

Achievement under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

Table 6.17 presents the sectoral profile of credit deployment in 2010-11. The priority sector advances constituted 63 percent of the total advances, nearly two-thirds of which was for agriculture. The share of agriculture in the total advances within the state was nearly 42 percent. It can be seen that the advances made to the small scale industries were only 9 percent of the total loans disbursed in 2010-11, down from 17 percent in 2009-10. This is certainly a cause for concern. For augmenting credit flow to this sector, development of infrastructure in power and roadways would be necessary along with the revival of the Industrial Estates. Overall achievement under the Annual Credit Plan was only 69 percent in 2010-11, against a much higher 83 percent in the previous year, but it showed wide inter-sectoral variations. One wonders whether the priority sectors are still considered to be so by the banks in Bihar.

Table 6.17 : Sectoral Share of Advances (2010-11)

Sector	ACP Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)	Share in Advances (percentage)
Agriculture	15868	10667	67	42
Small & Medium Enterprises	1947	2325	119	9
Other Priority Sector Advances	4344	3151	73	12
Total Priority Sector Advances	22159	16143	73	63
Non Priority Sector Advances	14841	9408	63	37
Total	37000	25552	69	100

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Under the Annual Credit Plan of banks in Bihar , the total credit flow in Bihar has gone up from Rs. 17,537 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 25,552 crore in 2010-11, registering a 46 percent growth. The total credit flow in Bihar during the past four years is shown in the Table 6.18. The achievement rates have continuously declined till 2010-11, except for 2006-07 and 2009-10. It appears that the annual exercise of preparing a credit plan and implementing it seriously is losing its importance over years. The banks should rectify this unfortunate tendency. It is also seen that there were wide variations in achievement rates among the various bank groups, ranging from 23 percent in the case of cooperative banks to 74 percent in case of scheduled commercial banks (Table 6.19).

Table 6.18 : ACP Achievement - All Banks

Year	Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)
2003-04	4842	4287	88.54
2004-05	6022	5041	83.71
2005-06	7334	6055	82.56
2006-07	10001	8738	87.37
2007-08	13100	10763	82.16
2008-09	17492	13548	77.45
2009-10	21128	17537	83.00
2010-11	37000	25552	69.06
2011-12 (Sep, 11)	43200	13765	31.86

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.19 : Agencywise analysis of ACP Achievement (2010-11)

Agencies	Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)
Commercial Banks	27467.69	20386.96	74
Regional Rural Bank	7691.18	4742.68	62
Cooperative Banks	1841.13	421.92	23
Total	37000	25551.56	69

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Outstanding Agricultural Advances

The data on the extent of credit flow to agriculture in Bihar during the 5 year period 2006-07 to 2010-11 is presented in Table 6.20. Between 2006-07 (Rs. 2985 crore) and 2009-10 (Rs. 7163 crore), a period of 3 years, this credit flow had increased by only Rs. 4178 crore; but in 2010-11, there was a huge expansion in credit flow to agriculture reaching a level of Rs. 25,553 crore, an increase of Rs. 18,390 crore in a single year. It was, of course, the commercial banks that accounted for the major share in the total credit, nearly 80 percent in 2010-11. Another important

indicator of credit flow to agriculture is the outstanding agricultural advances and it stands at Rs. 13,982 crore at the end of 2010-11, compared to Rs. 6223 crore in 2006-07. This implied an annual growth rate of 19.8 percent in total outstanding credit to agriculture.

Table 6.20 : Agriculture Credit Flow

(Rs. crore)

Year	Commercial Bank		RRBs		CCB		Total	
	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
2006-07	2274	1916 (84)	939	797 (85)	509	272 (53)	3722	2985 (80)
2007-08	3004	2447 (81)	1256	952 (76)	620	356 (57)	4880	3755 (77)
2008-09	4355	3943 (91)	1822	1438 (79)	899	317 (35)	7076	5697 (81)
2009-10	5425	4960 (91)	2220	1851 (83)	1082	353(33)	8727	7163 (82)
2010-11	9111	7058 (77)	5228	3188 (61)	1529	422 (28)	15868	10667 (67)
2011-12 (Sep, 11)	12241	3837 (31)	7013	1997 (28)	1848	206 (11)	21102	6039 (29)

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee (Figures in bracket indicate percentage of achievement.)

Table 6.21 : Outstanding Agricultural Advances

Year	Outstanding Agricultural Advances (Rs. crore)				Annual Growth Rate
	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Cooperative & LDBs	Total	
2006-07	4257	1694	272	6223	23
2007-08	5085	2249	384	7718	24
2008-09	6409	2206	308	8923	16
2009-10	8521	3104	292	11916	34
2010-11	10664	3270	48	13982	17
2011-12 (Sep, 11)	10584	4345	1342	16271	16

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Selected Indicators of Functioning of PACS

Table 6.22 shows some selected indicators of functioning of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in different states as on 31st March 2010. Though with 8463 PACS, Bihar accounts for about 9 percent of all PACS in India, in terms of deposits and borrowings, Bihar is much behind the other states. Also, out of the total 8463 PACS in Bihar as many as 3962 societies are making losses, their total losses being Rs 1 crore, while 1180 societies have earned a total profit of Rs 6 crore only. The total deposits of all PACS is only Rs 67 crore. As on March 31, 2010, their outstanding loans amounted to only Rs 171 crore, against total borrowings of Rs 501 crore. The outstanding dues were entirely from the agriculture sector.

Table 6.22 : Select Indicators of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (March 31, 2010)

State	No. of PACS	Deposits (Rs crore)	Borrowings (Rs crore)	Loans and Advances Outstanding (Rs crore)		Societies in Profit		Societies in Loss	
				Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	No.	Amount (Rs crore)	No.	Amount (Rs crore)
Andhra Pradesh	2,721	1,153	4,790	3,644	227	951	23	1,789	476
Bihar	8,463	67	501	171	-	1,180	6	3,962	1
Gujarat	7,763	241	3,870	3,584	35	4,786	86	2,310	202
Haryana	628	371	4,485	4,443	389	33	2	595	294
Himachal Pradesh	2,097	1,191	64	34	-	1,650	17	390	3
Jharkhand	208	13	3	2.64	7.23	60	1	0	0
Karnataka	4,694	1,618	3,708	3,198	150	1,909	51	2,320	73
Kerala	1,608	20,907	2,781	5,692	4,199	772	165	682	123
Madhya Pradesh	4,633	504	2,914	2,097	229	1,632	78	2,610	230
Maharashtra	21,240	100	9,388	6,726	1,686	9,869	384	10,879	395
Orissa	3,565	2,382	2,332	2,978	125	1,365	25	2,143	93
Punjab	3,990	908	4,020	128	-	2,504	92	970	13
Rajasthan	5,127	310	2,806	2,812	152	3,290	44	1,406	32
Tamil Nadu	4,522	3,450	6,574	2,718	3,350	1,637	76	2,884	269
Uttar Pradesh	8,929	68	971	800	0	4,536	18	1,968	2
Uttarakhand	679	276	310	266	0	435	28	217	11
West Bengal	8,026	1,301	1,566	1,220	17	2,472	17	4,758	13
India	94,647	35,286	51,764	41,123	10,642	40,936	1,226	41,679	2,365

Source : Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2010-11, RBI

The poor resource base of the PACS, their poor management and low level of participation of members are major bottlenecks to increase the credit flow through PACS. In India, the average membership of PACS is about 1,400 and the average owned funds per society is about Rs. 13 lakh. As indicated by NABARD, leaving about 22,000 PACS in the 4 southern states and West Bengal where average level of deposits per society is around Rs.90 lakh, the average deposits per society in the remaining 74,000 PACS in the country was around Rs. 9 lakh or less than Rs. 650 per member. Thus PACS seems to be reluctant in providing adequate agricultural credit, although they were set up for that very reason.

Working of State Cooperative Banks

Table 6.23 shows the working results of State Cooperative Banks in the major Indian states. The recovery percentage for these banks in Bihar improved significantly from 36 percent in 2008 to 46

percent 2009 and then to 72 percent in 2010, but it was still lower than the national average of about 92 percent in 2009 and 2010. The share of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in the total outstanding loans in Bihar was 37 percent in 2009 and 46 percent in 2010, which were much higher than the national averages of only 12 percent in 2009 and 9 percent in 2010.

Table 6.23 : Working Results of State Cooperative Banks

State	Profit/Loss (Rs. crore)		Total NPAs (Rs. crore)		NPAs as percentage to Loans Outstanding		Recovery (percentage) As at end-June	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Andhra Pradesh	61	137	948	40	20.2	1.0	93.3	88.9
Bihar	6	6	229	154	37.3	24.2	46.3	72.1
Gujarat	-53	60	300	195	16.9	10.2	86.8	87.2
Haryana	11	-14	2	2	0.1	0.1	97.7	99.9
Himachal Pradesh	28	36	197	217	14.1	13.2	85.5	80.0
Karnataka	13	9	192	137	5.5	4.4	95.3	97.6
Kerala	20	-194	338	394	14.0	19.2	88.8	81.8
Madhya Pradesh	30	18	92	59	4.0	2.4	96.2	96.9
Maharashtra	18	3	1,907	1,671	21.8	20.9	82.2	79.6
Orissa	10	10	136	115	6.9	4.6	95.6	96.7
Punjab	12	8	55	56	1.2	1.2	99.2	99.2
Rajasthan	16	13	33	33	1.9	1.8	96.5	97.1
Tamil Nadu	34	19	103	165	3.1	3.6	99.8	99.8
Uttar Pradesh	35	20	443	317	13.6	10.3	92.9	90.2
Uttarakhand	1	2	9	31	6.3	12.4	91.7	97.4
West Bengal	15	15	88	88	4.0	4.0	91.1	91.1
India	318	253	5,725	4,353	11.8	8.8	91.8	91.8

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2010-11, RBI

Working of SCARDBs

Table 6.24 shows the working results of State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDB) in the major Indian states. Here also, the recovery rate in Bihar was very low at 1.9 percent in 2009-10, compared with the national average of 41 percent. The Non-Performing Assets (NPA) remained the same at Rs 59 crore in Bihar during the two years and constituted as much as 85.3 percent of their total outstanding loans in 2009 as well as 2010, compared to the national average of only 30 and 33 percent respectively in the two years.

Table 6.24 : Working Results of SCARDBs (end March, 2009, 2010)

Region/State	Branches	Profit/Loss (Rs. crore)		Total NPAs (Rs. crore)		NPAs as percentage of Loans outstanding		Recovery (Percentage)	
		2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Bihar	131	-1	-1	59	59	85.3	85.3	1.9	1.9
Chattisgarh	0	0	0	89	95	44.5	49.6	42.2	36.2
Gujarat	181	26	36	264	307	43.1	51.4	38.1	37.2
Haryana	0	13	5	232	550	13.3	28.5	63.1	46.4
Himachal Pradesh	33	12	1	102	68	39.0	27.5	49.3	51.4
Karnataka	23	0	-83	382	395	28.7	28.9	32.4	43.9
Kerala	14	18	18	92	106	5.1	5.6	88.4	92.5
Madhya Pradesh	7	-75	-61	391	486	31.6	40.1	27.4	26.1
Maharashtra	0	-4	-4	1117	1117	95.7	95.7	13.3	13.3
Orissa	5	-1	-1	110	110	99.9	99.9	48.9	48.9
Punjab	0	25	27	1	2	0.04	0.09	80.8	78.9
Rajasthan	7	24	19	419	274	28.9	18.3	59.2	51.8
Tamil Nadu	18	2	2	221	221	41.3	41.3	4.9	4.9
Uttar Pradesh	342	282	11	1,244	1,685	42.0	52.4	38.3	43.4
West Bengal	2	1	9	200	145	27.1	17.6	56.7	59.8
India	844	316	-27	4947	5642	30.4	33.2	40.7	41.0

Source : NABARD

Kisan Credit Cards

The Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) scheme, introduced in 1998-99 aims at providing crop loans to farmers in a flexible and cost-effective manner. The scheme is being implemented in all the states and union territories by all scheduled commercial banks, Regional Rural Bank, State Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks, and Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies. Beneficiaries under the KCC are issued with a credit card-cum-passbook, incorporating the name, address and particulars of land, borrowing limit, and the validity period. The credit limits are fixed taking into account the entire production credit needs for a full year, plus ancillary activities relating to crop production, sub-limits are also fixed at the discretion of lending banks. The crop loan or short-term credit is provided in the form of a revolving cash credit facility, involving any number of drawals and repayments within the fixed limit. The KCCs now cover short term loan for agriculture and allied activities as well as working capital requirements for cropping.

The number of KCCs issued by banks in Bihar during the period from 1999 to 2011 is shown in Table 6.25. For the scheduled commercial banks, the achievement figures were consistently high till 2007-08, after which there was a sharp decline during 2008-09, followed by a recovery the next year. But during 2010-11, there has again been a marked decline in achievement and the achievements till September, 2011 does not point to a healthy achievement figure at the end of the year. The Regional Rural Bank have gradually but consistently improved their performance

throughout the period. However, the Central Cooperative Banks lagged behind their targets till 2008-09, but in 2009-10, they have partly made up for their past shortfalls by achieving 175 percent of their target and continued with the trend even in 2010-11 by achieving 128 percent of their target in that year. It may be mentioned that the target was drastically revised upwards from 2008-09 onwards, to make up for the sub-optimal achievement of targets by the Central Cooperative Banks in earlier years. Overall, the achievement in the state has been around 70 percent of the target, till March 2011. The districtwise figures of achievement of Kisan Credit Card are shown in Table A 6.2 (Appendix).

Table 6.25 : Number of Kisan Credit Card issued by Banks during the period (1999-00 to 2011-12)

Year	Commercial Bank			RRBs		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1999-00	99667	42756	42.90	46900	4591	9.79
2000-01	101501	65750	64.78	28617	13576	47.44
2001-02	110207	123465	112.03	52738	14256	27.03
2002-03	98180	77543	78.98	60918	24441	40.12
2003-04	105530	95587	90.58	64535	30864	47.83
2004-05	174850	140793	80.52	150500	76891	51.09
2005-06	143866	131618	91.49	129719	66332	51.14
2006-07	250000	203935	81.57	190000	140071	73.72
2007-08	300000	222478	74.16	228000	168529	73.92
2008-09	861429	505008	58.62	478571	310257	64.83
2009-10	861429	660997	76.73	478571	397420	83.04
2010-11	1148574	653484	56.90	638093	475636	74.54
2011-12 (upto Sep,11)	1352012	396232	29.31	778468	297413	38.20
Total	5607245	3319646	59.20	3325630	2020277	60.75
	CCB			Total		
1999-00	NA	NA	NA	146567	47347	32.3
2000-01	180000	107094	59.5	310118	186420	60.11
2001-02	277204	42086	15.18	440149	179807	40.85
2002-03	600000	112580	18.76	759098	214564	28.27
2003-04	425839	229051	53.79	595904	355502	59.66
2004-05	470350	245907	52.28	795700	463591	58.26
2005-06	293166	120653	41.16	566751	318603	56.22
2006-07	160000	55374	34.61	600000	399380	66.56
2007-08	160000	75533	47.21	688000	466540	67.81
2008-09	160000	81725	51.08	1500000	896990	59.80
2009-10	160000	281122	175.7	1500000	1339539	89.30
2010-11	213333	273710	128.30	2000000	1402830	70.14
2011-12 (upto Sep,11)	369520	109393	29.60	2500000	803038	32.12
Total	3469412	1734228	49.99	12402287	7074151	57.04

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

6.5 Investments in State Government Securities

Table 6.26 presents the investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks in state government securities and shares/debentures/bonds of state sponsored companies as on March 31, 2009 and 2010. Bihar's share in total investments in the country has increased from of 3.23 percent in 2008-09 to 3.26 percent in 2009-10.

Table 6.26 : State-wise Distribution of Investments of SCBs

States	Total Investments (Rs. crore)		Percentage Share of States in All India total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Andhra Pradesh	21514	29750	9.70	10.62
Bihar	7169	9124	3.23	3.26
Gujarat	18125	22876	8.17	8.17
Haryana	5191	7379	2.34	2.64
Himachal Pradesh	5225	5903	2.36	2.11
Jharkhand	3006	4904	1.36	1.75
Karnataka	12698	14915	5.73	5.33
Kerala	12307	15847	5.55	5.66
Madhya Pradesh	9353	11039	4.22	3.94
Maharashtra	28400	34149	12.81	12.19
Orissa	3151	2810	1.42	1.00
Punjab	11230	14903	5.07	5.32
Rajasthan	14259	18542	6.43	6.62
Tamil Nadu	18242	26216	8.23	9.36
Uttar Pradesh	24619	26941	11.10	9.62
Uttarakhand	3433	4079	1.55	1.46
West Bengal	23797	30653	10.73	10.95
India	221718	280030	100.00	100.00

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2010-11, RBI

6.6 Financial Institutions

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

NABARD has a mandate for facilitating credit flow for development of agriculture, agro-industries, village and cottage industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts by providing refinance to lending institutions in rural areas. It also coordinates the operations of rural credit institutions and offers training and research facilities. In addition, it manages the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), created to compensate for the shortfall in commercial banks' lending to agriculture by providing loans to state government for projects relating to irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management, drinking water supply, cold storage chains and other rural infrastructure projects.

The details of sectorwise refinancing by NABARD till September, 2011 are shown in Table 6.27. Refinancing by NABARD has been continuously increasing and stood at Rs 1785 crore at the end of 2010-11. More than 60 percent of the financial support has been provided by way of RIDF loans, discussed in the next section. The details of Investment Credit Refinancing by NABARD is also shown in Table 6.27 A. In 2010-11, dairy and farm mechanization have claimed about 60 percent of total refinancing of investment.

Table 6.27 : Sectorwise Refinancing by NABARD

(Rs crore)

Year	Crop Loan Refinance	Investment Credit Refinancing	RIDF Loan	Total Financial Support
2005-06	73.46	117.21	120.74	311.41
2006-07	45.57	168.04	201.13	414.74
2007-08	68.18	184.05	296.96	549.19
2008-09	109.32	105.59	495.17	710.08
2009-10	226.86	56.79	541.94	825.59
2010-11	409.65	285.94	1089.87	1785.46
2011-12 (upto Sep, 11)	168.26	202.25	72.13	442.64

Source : NABARD

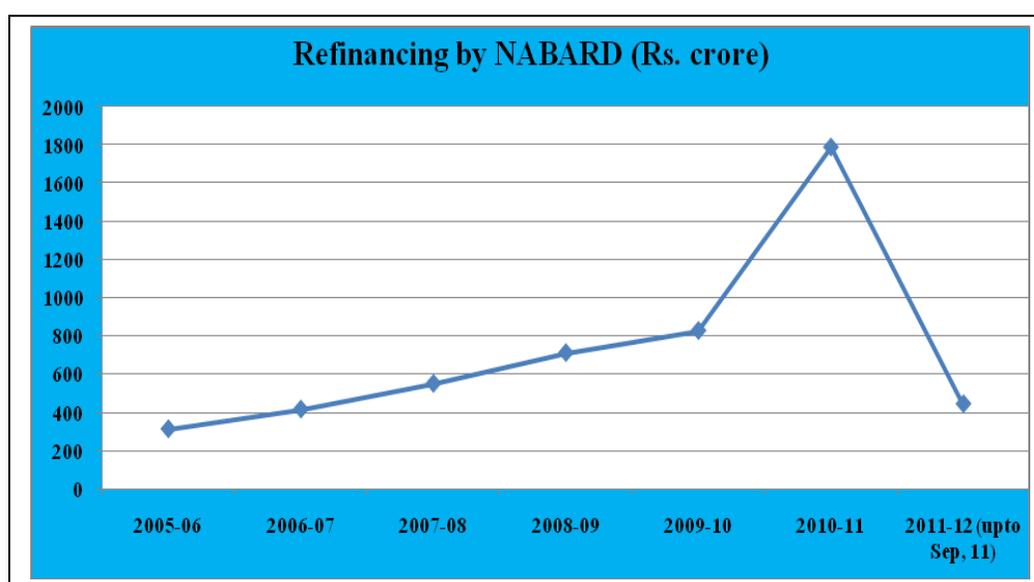


Table 6.27A : Details of Sectorwise Investment Credit Refinance in Bihar by NABARD

(Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto Sep, 11)
Minor Irrigation	11.52	11.23	0.00	1.08	39.38	13.95
Farm Mechanization	40.78	23.99	26.65	47.41	81.92	11.49
SJGSY	24.62	33.91	1.55	0.00	3.05	0.00
Dairy	2.21	10.48	0.33	2.89	92.56	61.91
SC/ST Action Plan	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
Self Help Groups	8.64	19.86	19.31	0.00	40.57	35.00
PMRY	3.22	3.62	5.57	0.00	0.55	0.00
Rural Non-Farm Sector	16.50	10.21	11.68	0.00	22.84	64.49
Others	60.07	70.75	40.50	5.42	5.07	15.41
Total	168.04	184.05	105.59	56.80	285.99	202.25

Source : NABARD (As quoted in the RBI Report on Currency and Finance, 2010-11)

The major initiatives taken by NABARD in Bihar during 2010-11 included the following:

- (i) For mitigating the drought induced distress of farmers, NABARD anchored two watershed development programmes in Bihar: (1) Participatory Watershed Development Programme under Watershed Development Fund (WDF) and (2) Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) supported by the Planning Commission.
- (ii) The Participatory Watershed Development Programme in Bihar, being implemented by NABARD under the Special Plan component of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), aims to develop 80,000 hectares of wasteland in Aurangabad, Banka, Bhabua, Gaya, Jamui, Munger, Nawada and Rohtas districts with an allocation of Rs 60 crore. Under the programme, a total of 79 projects for an area of 84,444 hectares has been sanctioned, of which 6 are still at Capacity Building Phase (CBP) and 73 at fully implemented Programme (FIP). During the year, 24 projects graduated to Fully Implemented Programme (FIP) stage. A sum of Rs 20.18 crore was disbursed during the year and the cumulative disbursement, as on 31 March 2011, stood at Rs 34.17 crore.
- (iii) Since 1999-00, NABARD is the nodal agency for various Capital Investment Subsidy Schemes (CISS) of the central government, for routing subsidy, monitoring progress and coordinating with the bankers for the scheme. Under the CISS, Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme, promoted by the Planning Commission, commenced from 2009-10 to provide irrigation facility to 9.28 lakh hectares of agricultural land in the state by installing

4.64 lakh private shallow tubewells or dugwells with pumpsets over a period of 3 years. The scheme was to be implemented in all the districts of Bihar through cooperative banks and regional rural banks, utilizing the balance amount of Rs 231.67 crore, under Million Shallow Tubewell Programme (MSTP) that was closed on 31 March, 2007. The Minor Water Resources Department of the state government is the nodal implementing department with the active support of NABARD, banks and other participating agencies. The back ended subsidy at 45 per cent of the project cost is to be released by NABARD through the financing banks. As on March 31, 2011, an amount of Rs 48.30 crore was released to banks for implementing the scheme.

- (iv) The 'Priyadarshini' programme for 'Rural Women Empowerment and Livelihood in Mid-Gangetic Plains' was launched with the objective of empowerment of 1.08 lakh poor women and adolescent girls through formation of 7200 SHGs. It covers four districts of Uttar Pradesh (Sultanpur, Bahraich, Shravasti and Rae Bareilly) and two districts of Bihar (Madhubani and Sitamarhi). The 8 year programme, with a project outlay of US\$ 32.73 million, is jointly funded by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the central government, their shares being US\$ 30 million and US\$ 2.73 million respectively. During the year, the process of engagement of Resource NGOs and Field NGOs and establishment of Programme Implementing Units were completed.
- (v) A Cattle Development Projects (CDP) was sanctioned in 2004-05 by the central government for implementation by Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), Pune in 17 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 13 districts of Bihar. NABARD is the coordinating agency for the project.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The RIDF was set up by the central government in 1995-96 for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects. The fund is managed by NABARD. The scheduled commercial banks contribute to the fund to the extent of their shortfall in stipulated priority sector lending to agriculture. The main objective of the fund is to provide loans to state governments and state-owned corporations to enable them to complete ongoing rural infrastructure projects. Till the end of 2010-11, 16 tranches of RIDF have been released covering a total cumulative sanction for Rs.1,21,888 crore for the entire country, out of which only Rs 80,500 crore (66 percent) have been disbursed (Table 6.28). For Bihar, however, only Rs 2425 crore, or 49 percent of the total sanctions of Rs 4907 crore, could be disbursed till March 2011.

Table 6.28: Cumulative Disbursements under RIDF till March 2011

(Rs crore)

	Sanctions	Disbursements	Disbursement Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	13005	8985	69
Bihar	4907	2425	49
Gujarat	9386	7167	76
Haryana	3042	2019	66
Himachal Pradesh	3115	2015	65
Jharkhand	3104	1741	56
Karnataka	6416	4241	66
Kerala	3499	2302	66
Madhya Pradesh	8731	5104	58
Maharashtra	7747	5336	69
Orissa	5771	3331	58
Punjab	4527	3362	74
Rajasthan	7575	5197	69
Tamil Nadu	8229	6298	77
Uttar Pradesh	10317	7667	74
Uttarakhand	2440	1390	57
West Bengal	7420	4447	60
India	121888	80500	66

Source : Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2010-11, RBI

The scope of RIDF has been widened to include activities in agriculture and allied sectors including irrigation projects, rural connectivity (roads and bridges), social sector investments (rural health, education and drinking water), soil and water conservation, rain water harvesting etc. Other activities include rural market yards, rural health centres and primary schools, mini hydel plants, Shishu Shiksha Kendras, Anganwadis, and system improvement in the power sector, flood protection, watershed development, reclamation of waterlogged areas, drainage, forest development, market yard/godown, Apna Mandi, rural haats and other marketing infrastructure, cold storage, seed/agriculture/ horticulture farms, plantation and horticulture, grading and certifying mechanisms such as testing and certifying laboratories, etc., community irrigation wells for irrigation purposes for the village as a whole, fishing harbour/jetties, riverine fisheries, animal husbandry and modern abattoir.

The total disbursements made by NABARD under the various tranches of the RIDF in Bihar are shown in Table 6.29. Only Rs 1784 crore out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs 3835 crore, or 47 percent of the sanctioned amount have been disbursed till March 2010, leaving a huge shortfall between sanction and disbursement. By March 2011, the disbursements have marginally improved to 49.4 percent. Such shortfall in disbursements of RIDF funds as compared to sanctions has been a continuing feature and a matter of concern in the implementation of RIDF.

Table 6.29 : Sanctions and Disbursements in Bihar under RIDF till March, 2011

(Rs. crore)

RIDF Tranche	Sanction	Disbursement
RIDF I	22	13
RIDF III	58	27
RIDF VII	58	38
RIDF VIII	199	161
RIDF IX	97	62
RIDF X	75	52
RIDF XI	459	406
RIDF XII	631	200
RIDF XIII	589	459
RIDF XIV	752	404
RIDF XV	877	339
RIDF XVI	1090	265
Total till March 2011	4907	2425
Total till March 2010	3835	1784

Source : Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2010-11, RBI

6.7 Micro-Finance in Bihar

The conventional government anti-poverty programmes suffer from problems of delivery and are often unsuccessful in making a serious dent on poverty, especially the kind of poverty caused by the absence of a credit support for the poor households. This is particularly true in Bihar where these programmes help only a fraction of the poverty-stricken population. In this scenario, microfinance is a potent alternative for poverty alleviation. The access to timely and adequate credit and other financial services for the weaker sections of the society at an affordable cost is essential for the overall economic development of the society.

An innovative credit delivery mechanism that ensures adequate financial resources for the poor is essential for the success of microfinancing, coupled with a realistic assessment of the micro-enterprise opportunities in the state. But creating adequate awareness among the potential beneficiaries is the first prerequisite for the success such programmes. In this background, the Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, implemented by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks, have emerged as the major microfinance programme in the country. Bihar is gradually catching up with other states in SHG-Bank Linkages. As on September, 2011, an impressive cumulative number of 2.15 lakh SHGs

were credit-linked to banks and the total credit flow to these SHGs was Rs. 1216 crore. The yearwise progress made in credit linking of SHGs is shown in Table 6.30.

Table 6.30 : Microfinancing in Bihar

Year	No. of SHGs with bank linkage	Amount of credit (Rs. crore)
Up to 2004	16246	52
2004-05	11769	37
2005-06	18206	31
2006-07	26417	83
2007-08	49738	241
2008-09	25696	211
2009-10	30,241	295
2010-11	26,055	198
2011-12 (Sep, 11)	10,686	68
Total	2,15,054	1,216

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.31 shows the growth of SHG Bank Linkage in some states in terms of the cumulative number of credit linked SHGs in those states till 2010-11. It can be seen that this has grown in Bihar by only 167 percent, compared to 64 percent for all India, during 2007 to 2011. Bihar has a share of only 4 percent of all the SHGs with bank linkages in India as on March 31, 2010. In Bihar, the penetration of microfinance is insignificant compared the other states in India. There are various reasons for this, e.g. skewed distribution of SHGs across the districts, weak infrastructure that restricts outreach and effective support to groups, increasing costs and low efficiency, extremist activities, caste conflicts, lack of experience and capacity among the NGOs, issues related to transition from grant-driven to revenue-based model, conservative attitude of bankers towards SHGs, fund constraints for start-ups and the like.

Table 6.31 : Growth of SHG Bank Linkage in Selected States of India (March 2010)

(‘000)

	2007	2011
Maharashtra	225.856	232.835
Rajasthan	137.837	90.393
Uttar Pradesh	198.587	214.331
West Bengal	181.563	501.284
Orissa	234.451	335.041
Madhya Pradesh	70.912	63.289
Bihar	72.638	194.244
India	2924.973	4786.763

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee and NABARD

As on March 31, 2011 banks have credit-linked 26,055 SHGs with a bank finance of Rs. 198.13 crore within the state. Table 6.32 shows the position over the years, from which it becomes apparent that in terms of linkages of SHGs with the banks, the performance has actually been on the decline since 2007-08, both in terms of number as well as amount of bank finance.

Table 6.32 : SHG Financing (Under NABARD regular scheme)

Year	Linkage of new groups (Number)	Bank Finance (Rs crore)
2005-06	18206	31.20
2006-07	26417	82.54
2007-08	49738	240.99
2008-09	25696	211.44
2009-10	30241	295.05
2010-11	26055	198.13

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Some major handicaps in the spread of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme include the absence of reputed NGOs and low awareness about SHG lending among the stakeholders. It is expected that, for the sensitization programme, initiatives taken by NABARD and other implementing banks shall result in creating a favourable environment towards the SHGs movement in the state.

Taking a cue from the southern states, State Level Bankers' Committee has identified certain factors that are contributing to the success of SHGs in those states as pointed out earlier and which are, by and large, absent in Bihar. These, as stated by the Committee, are:

- Attitude of rural people - the strong inclination of the poor to form SHGs for collective welfare, besides their better education level;
- Availability of good quality Micro Finance Institutions which are engaged in numerous developmental works and are running on professional lines. Besides, there are many RRBs, small size MFIs-NGOs and mutual benefit trusts which are engaged in Micro Credit works;
- Conducive regulatory framework and government support;
- Promotional programme run by the state government;
- Emphasis on chanelising government assistance through SHGs, and
- Proactive corporate role.

It will be necessary to promote some of the above for promoting SHGs in the state and also for their success.

Table 6.33 shows the microfinancing done by the regional rural banks in Bihar. Till March 2011, four regional rural banks have together financed 8779 SHGs for a total amount of Rs 83.72 crore, which amounts to about 7 percent of the total credit of Rs. 1216 crore to SHGs in Bihar. Till 2009-10, their share was lower at 11 percent.

Table 6.33 : Microfinancing by RRBs (March 2011)

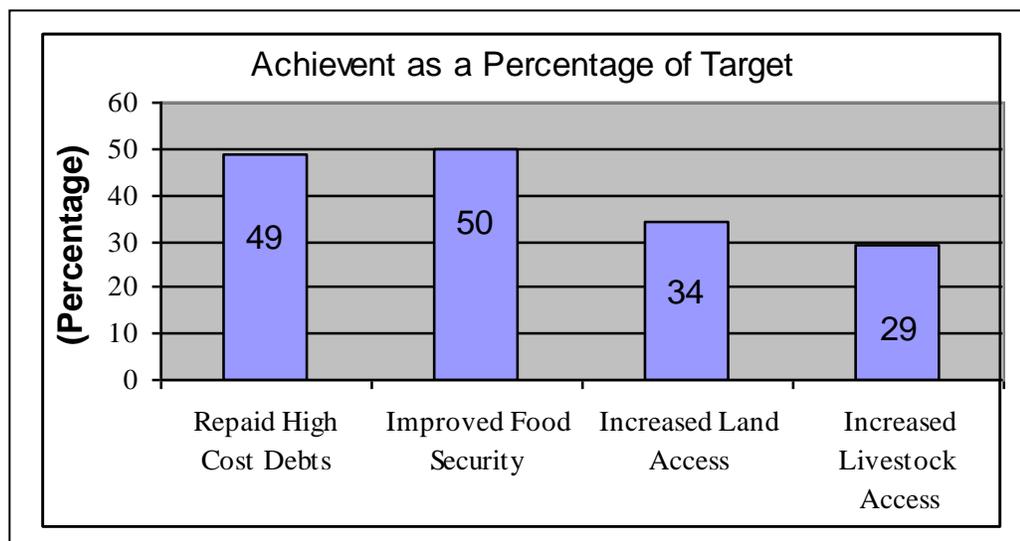
RRBs	Number of SHGs with bank-linkage	Amount of credit (Rs. crore)
Madhya Bihar KGB	3721	36.12
Samastipur KGB	120	2.42
Uttar Bihar KGB	1150	9.69
Bihar KGB	3788	35.49
Total	8779	83.72

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

6.8 Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (JEEVIKA)

The World Bank supported Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), 2007-12, known as Jeevika, builds on the experiences and lessons emerging from state government's efforts at poverty reduction and other similar projects. The objectives of the project is to improve livelihoods of the rural poor through social and economic mobilization and enable them to access credit, assets and services such as social safety nets from public and private sector agencies, including commercial banks. The state government has setup the 'Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society' (BRLPS) for implementing the project.

The World Bank support for BRLP is US\$ 63 million, out of the total estimated project cost of US\$ 73 million. While the state government is contributing US\$ 7 million, the community is expected to contribute US\$ 3 million. The target of BRLP is to create 44,000 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) covering 5.90 lakh households in 42 blocks in 6 districts of Bihar in two phases; 18 blocks in the first and 24 in the second phase, covering a total of 4000 villages. The districts to be covered are Khagaria, Purnea, Nalanda, Gaya, Madhubani and Muzaffarpur. In addition, the project is going to receive US\$ 30 million from the World Bank as part of the Kosi Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project to expand its scale of operations to 13 more blocks across 3 districts. The target is to create 15,000 more SHGs covering 1.60 lakh households in these flood affected districts. The targets and achievements till March 2010 are shown in the chart below.



As of March 2011, Jeevika has 3.70 lakh poor households in Bihar within its fold. All the households have been mobilised into 27,317 self-help groups. Each SHG is formed by about 10 to 15 poor women in a village that helps its members save small bits of money and use that to tide over difficult times by lending among themselves.

6.9 Evaluation of Selected Government Schemes

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

With effect from April, 2008, the central government has decided to introduce a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes that were in operation earlier, viz. Prime Minister's *Rojgar Yojana* (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP is a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and implemented solely by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organization under the administrative control of the Ministry. At the state level, the scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. The government subsidy under the scheme is routed by KVIC through the identified banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries / entrepreneurs through their bank accounts.

The implementing agencies, i.e. KVIC, KVIBs and DICs are to associate reputed Non-Government Organization (NGOs), autonomous institutions, Self Help Groups (SHGs), National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), *Udyami Mitras* empanelled under *Rajiv Gandhi Udyami*

Mitra Yojana (RGUMY), Panchayati Raj Institutions and other relevant bodies in the implementation of the scheme, especially in the area of identification of beneficiaries, identification of area specific viable projects, and providing training in entrepreneurship development. Under the scheme, the following targets for 2009-10 were allocated by Directorate of PMEGP.

Table 6.34 : PMEGP Targets for 2009-10

Targets	KVIC	KBIB	DIC	Total
No. of Projects	1878	1877	2503	6258
Margin Money (Rs lakh)	2628	2628	3504	8761
Employment (in Nos.)	18780	18770	25030	62580

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY)

Among the different schemes for rural poverty alleviation, SGSY is an important programme. For effective alleviation of poverty through providing self-employment, the government had decided to restructure the earlier self-employment programmes being implemented in the country. Consequently, in 1999, a new programme named Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) was launched. The prime objective of the scheme is to ensure uplifting of beneficiaries above the poverty line through persistent growth in their income for a longer period of time. This is a comprehensive programme that includes all the aspects of self-employment, such as organizing the poor in form of Self Help Groups (SHG), training, loans, technology, basic infrastructure and marketing etc. In Bihar, SGSY is the biggest poverty alleviation programme and banks, in coordination with the Department of Rural Development, have been actively participating in the scheme.

The performance of banks under the SGSY for 2010-11 and 2011-12 (November, 2011) is shown in Tables 6.35 and 6.36. Compared to the target, the achievement of SGSY in terms of sanctioned as well as disbursement amount leave much to be desired. In 2010-11, disbursement was only 35 percent of the target in terms of number; the financial achievement was barely 5 percent of the target of Rs. 656 crore. The performance is no better even during the current fiscal. However, for SHGs, the performance was noticeably better. In 2010-11, 69 percent of the target (in terms of number) was achieved and, going by the performance till November 2011, the achievement is likely to be even better this year. The districtwise figures of target and achievement are shown in Table A 6.3 (Appendix).

Table 6.35 : Performance of Banks Under SGSY

(Amount in Rs crore)

Indicators	2010-11		2011-12 (Nov, 11)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Target	41164	656.25	13075	764.20
Proposals Received	40164	—	23016	—
Proposal Sanctioned	15921	—	6272	—
Proposal Disbursed	14506	32.37	4797	19.12
Sanction/Target (%)	38.68	0.00	47.97	0.00
Disbursement/Target (%)	35.24	4.93	36.69	2.50
Proposal Pending for Disbursement	25658		18219	

Source : Department of Rural Development, Government of Bihar

Table 6.36 : Performance of Banks Under SGSY: SHGs

Indicators (number)	2010-11	2011-12 (Nov, 11)
Target	23710	17642
Sanctioned	23487	9498
Disbursement	16365	7884
Achievement/ Target (%)	69	45

Source : Department of Rural Development, Government of Bihar

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India, had introduced a mechanism in 2009-10 to evaluate the development outcome of all the major programmes by way of converting financial outlays into measurable outcome. In case of SGSY scheme, one item that is measurable and of immense significance is the total number of Swarojgaris assisted (both the SHGs and the individuals). For the first time, apart from the financial targets, physical targets both for individuals and SHGs were allocated to banks. The achievement for the last two years, as seen from Table 6.37, were satisfactory.

Table 6.37 : Group Financing under SGSY in Bihar

	2009-10	2010-11
Target	22836	23710
Achievement	23548	20955
Achievement (%)	103.12	88.38

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

For the success of the scheme, it is important for the banks to adopt the strategy, practiced successfully in Karnataka. There, institutions were established in each district for training the poor in income generating activities. The state government must also play its role to create adequate marketing support for rural product. But the primary responsibility rests with the banks to initiate steps to increase their outreach by opening new branches, especially in unbanked areas. The banks must also formulate uniform rate of interest to be charged on all loans under SGSY.

Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS)

As mentioned before, the Million Shallow Tube Well Programme (MSTP) was approved by the Planning Commission exclusively for Bihar with a target of 6.97 lakh diesel tube wells with pump sets, by the end of March, 2007. The programme was supported with a mix of credit from banks, subsidy by the state government, and margin contribution by the eligible farmers in the ratio of 50:30:20 of the total project cost. The programme is implemented in all the 38 districts of Bihar. Till the end of 2006-07, the achievement was 4.05 lakh pump sets (58.33 percent of target). The programme ceased to operate from April 2008. Therefore, a new scheme called Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS) was envisaged from April 2009 in coordination with NABARD. The salient features of the scheme are shown in the Table 6.38. The new scheme provides 45 percent subsidy uniformly to all types of borrowers, irrespective of their categories, 45 percent bank finance and 10 percent borrowers' share. The operational guidelines for the scheme have already been formulated by the state government in consultation with banks and NABARD. The implementation of the scheme by banks has started from 2009-10.

In Bihar, the scheme is implemented by the Department of Minor Water Resources, in collaboration with NABARD. Till March, 2011, loans amounting to Rs 48.30 crore were released by NABARD to the banks in Bihar for implementing the scheme. Till March 2010, loans amounting to Rs 33.43 crore were sanctioned by the banks for 6659 applicants; out of this, a sum of Rs. 21.72 crore was disbursed to 5276 applicants. In view of the severe problem of drought in the state, there is need to speed up implementation of the programme. No specific target has been set up for the individual banks for the implementation of this scheme which is impeding speedier sanction of the loans by the banks.

Table 6.38 : Salient Features of BIGWIS, 2011-12

Name of the Scheme	Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS) for 2011-12
Projected Fund	Rs. 334.68 Crore
Physical Unit	66936
Subsidy Amount	Rs. 150.61 Crores (45%)
Bank Loan	Rs. 150.61 Crores (45%)
Beneficiaries' Share	Rs. 33.46 Crores (10%)
Generation of Irrigation Facility	9.28 Lakh hectares of land
Specification of wells	Tubewell: 4"-Dia, 70m depth, Dugwell: 3m Dia, 12m depth
Financial Management	
Subsidy	45% of the Unit Cost
Bank Loan	45% of the Unit Cost
Margin Money of Beneficiary	10% of the Unit Cost
Lock-in Period	2 Years
Eligibility	This scheme targets all types of farmers, however on an average 16 % of the beneficiaries should belong to SC/ST categories.
Inspection of Assets	A Multi Level Agency has been provided under the scheme for inspection of assets created out of the loan.
Insurance Coverage	Against natural calamities, insurance coverage is to be provided under the scheme.
Service Area Approach	For lending under the scheme, Banks will follow Service Area Approach.
Applications	Application forms under the scheme, devised by NABARD will be made available free of cost at all Bank-branches implementing the scheme.

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

The scheme was identified as a national priority by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of the central government. The objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate all the remaining scavengers who are yet to be assisted, in a time bound manner. Under the scheme, the identified scavengers and their dependents are to be financially assisted through bank loans or subsidies. The State Level Bankers Committee, Bihar has already informed the districtwise targets to all Managers of Lead Banks.

A total of 15,268 scavengers are to be assisted under the scheme in the state. In this connection, a list of applications under the scheme pending with different banks has been prepared by the state's Welfare Department for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The list has also been sent to banks by the SLBC for pursuing quick disposal thereof. As of March, 2010, altogether 1851 beneficiaries were assisted under the scheme and SLBC reported that all other applications had been withdrawn by the applicants and no application was pending with any bank as of March 2010. For 2010-11, it was stated that the list of applications under the scheme pending with different bank branches in the state, prepared by the state government, had been conveyed to banks concerned by SLBC for quick disposal of assistance to them.

6.10 Corporate Climate in Bihar

Table 6.39 shows the total number of companies operating in various states of India in March 2007 and December 2010. From this table, it can be seen that in March 2007, Bihar had a total of 8731 registered limited companies (1.17 percent of the country's total). Of these, 7552 or 86.5 percent were in the private sector and only 1179 or 13.5 percent in the public sector. By December, 2010, the total number of companies in Bihar has grown to 10,079 (or 1.15 percent of the country's total), registering an increase of only 1348 units, and the private sector companies increased their share to 88 percent of the total units registered in Bihar. Between March 2007 and December 2010, the public, private and total number of companies in Bihar grew by 3 percent, 17 percent and 15 percent respectively; the corresponding national figures were 10 percent, 21 percent and 17 percent respectively. At the end of January 2011, Bihar had altogether 315 IT companies, accounting for 5.35 percent of the total IT companies in India. It is a measure of business confidence in the state's ability in harnessing this technology. The IT sector that practically did not exist earlier in Bihar is now making its presence felt.

Table 6.39 : Statewise Number of Limited Companies at Work in India

States/UTs	March, 2007			December 2010			No of IT Companies
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	January 2011
Andhra Pradesh	6235	43775	50010	6488	56971	63459	9582
Assam	370	4995	5365	716	5630	6346	193
Bihar	1179	7552	8731	1211	8868	10079	315
Chhattisgarh	278	1493	1771	379	3901	4280	131
Gujarat	6691	42588	49279	5921	44956	50877	2205
Haryana	975	6292	7267	1060	10223	11283	654
Himachal Pradesh	352	1880	2232	318	2474	2792	62
Jharkhand	459	2959	3418	310	4377	4687	185
Karnataka	2603	35987	38590	3089	42669	45758	6830
Kerala	2511	15082	17593	1474	18114	19588	1725
Madhya Pradesh	1632	9573	11205	1429	12966	14395	657
Maharashtra	20173	146886	167059	15895	167159	183054	11080
Orissa	1006	7529	8535	930	8135	9065	502
Punjab	2339	12644	14983	2211	14376	16587	451
Rajasthan	1858	19595	21453	1801	25706	27507	954
Tamil Nadu	7909	51644	59553	7149	62892	70041	7074
Uttar Pradesh	5114	21296	26410	4191	24407	28598	1199
Uttarakhand	264	1503	1767	255	1975	2230	125
West Bengal	10384	80719	91103	8939	97019	105958	2234
Delhi	15337	124639	139976	16006	160891	176897	11740
India	90654	653024	743678	81926	790814	872740	58824

6.11 Financial Inclusion

A Financial Roadmap has been prepared by the banks in Bihar in consultation with the state government and duly approved by District Level Coordination Committees (DLCC), according to the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. It aims to expand banking outlets by way of new branches and through any of the various forms of ICT-based models, including business Correspondents (BCs) in the villages having a population of more than 2000 by end of March 2012. Accordingly, 8947 villages have been identified and allotted to the banks for providing banking facilities. The banks have drawn a plan to provide the banking outlets in 2132 villages in year 2010-11 and remaining 6514 villages in year 2011-12. Out of this, only 301 villages could be covered by opening of banking outlets by end of September 2010.

Table 6.40 : Roadmap of Financial Inclusion

Sl. No.	Bank	No. of village allotted	No. of village covered by opening banking outlets	Remaining no. of villages to be covered during FY 2010-11	Remaining no. of villages to be covered during FY 2011-12
1	State Bank of India	1554	28	600	926
2	Punjab National Bank	891	24	533	334
3	Canara Bank	137	15	0	122
4	Central Bank of India	869	45	429	395
5	UCO bank	386	3	55	328
6	Bank of Baroda	215	5	100	110
7	Union Bank	171	0	90	81
8	Bank of India	362	56	112	194
9	Allahabad Bank	298	0	50	248
10	United Bank	70	0	30	40
11	Dena Bank	3	0	0	3
12	Indian Overseas Bank	3	0	0	3
13	Indian Bank	36	0	0	36
14	Syndicate Bank	33	0	0	33
15	Oriental Bank of Commerce	9	0	0	9
16	Andhra Bank	1	0	0	1
17	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	227	26	10	191
18	Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	366	46	12	308
19	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	2389	4	111	2274
20	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	927	49	0	878
Total		8947	301	2132	6514

Source : Department of Institutional Finance, GOB

6.12 Summing Up

Indian banking sector could not shield itself entirely from the heightened risks faced by the global banking scenario in 2010-11. Both the global economic and political turmoil and the persistently high inflation affected it. The process of branch expansion in Bihar slowed down and only 168 new branches were opened during the year, compared to 238 in 2009-10. All but 44 of these were opened either in urban or semi-urban, rather than rural areas. Of the total 4348 branches in Bihar, 56 percent are now located in rural areas, compared to 65 percent in 2005-06. Bihar accounts for less than 5 percent of the total bank branches in the country, behind most other states, even though more than 8.6 percent of the country's population live here. A total of 33,124 bank employees in Bihar accounts for less than 4 percent of the total strength of scheduled commercial banks in India. With a share of less than 5 percent of the total number of bank branches, 4 percent of total employees and only 2 percent share of total deposits and about 1 percent share of the total bank credits in the country, Bihar still remains one of the most disadvantaged states in the country in terms of banking.

There are 1458 RRB branches in Bihar which mobilise about Rs. 1000 crore every year, but only two thirds of it flow back to the rural economy in the form of credit. The deposits of RRBs amount to nearly half the total rural deposits of all scheduled commercial banks in Bihar and 6 percent of all rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the country. The total rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in Bihar exceeds Rs. 26,000 crore, which is more than that of many other states in India. But the per capita deposits and credits in the state remain one of the lowest and the population served by a bank office is one of the highest in the country. While there has been significant growth in total deposits of banks in Bihar in 2010-11 over 2009-10 by about Rs 15,000 crore, total credits grew by only Rs 12,000 crore.

As of March 2011, the CD ratio of Bihar was 34 percent, higher than 32 percent in March 2010; it rose further to 35 percent by September, 2011. The CD ratio of Bihar is one of the lowest in the country and far below the national average of 75 percent. It is a major impediment to faster growth of the economy. Even a modest 50 percent CD ratio would boost investments in the state by a whopping Rs. 18,000 crore and has the potential of transforming the economy. The CD ratio in Bihar was the highest (63 percent) for the Cooperative Banks, followed by Regional Rural Banks (46 percent) and trailed by the Commercial Banks (31 percent).

The Investment Plus Credit to Deposit Ratio (ICDR) of Bihar was higher than the CD ratio, but again the lowest in the country. The CD ratios across the districts of Bihar showed wide variation, from 21 to 53 percent. It was less than 30 percent in 14 of the state's 38 districts: and above 40 percent in only 9 districts. Among the individual banks also, the CD ratio varied widely, and the CD ratios of some private commercial banks were extremely low. The persistently low CD ratio is a cause for serious concern and needs urgent correction. While the credit depends on its absorption capacity which in turn is determined by the physical infrastructure, banks need to effect a change in their attitude and risk perception for increasing the credit flow. In particular, they should open more branches in the unbanked areas and relax some of their stringent credit norms.

There have been some structural change in the distribution of credit among the different sectors over the years with increased share of agriculture and decreased share of industry in total credit of the scheduled commercial banks. Agriculture now claims 33 percent, industry 11 percent and trade 17 percent of the total credit of scheduled commercial banks. But the share of credit on account of personal loans that has little bearing on the level of economic activities continues to remain very high at around 28 percent.

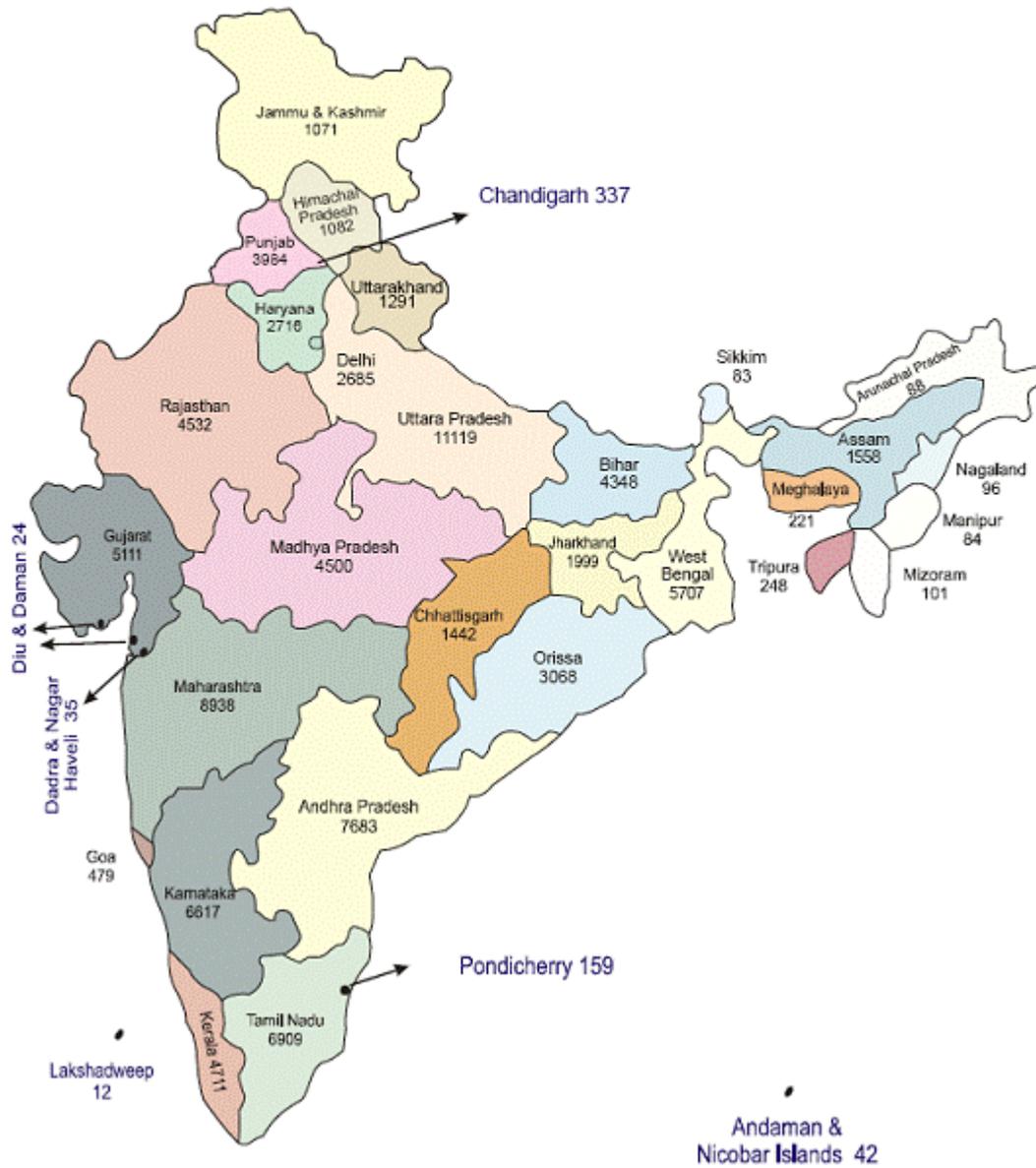
The priority sector advances made by the banks in the state constituted 63 percent of the total advances during 2010-11, with agriculture sector alone claiming a share of 42 percent. Advances made to the small scale industries were only 9 percent of the total loans disbursed. For augmenting credit flow to this sector, faster development of infrastructure in power and roads is necessary along with the revival of the Industrial Estates.

With 8463 PACS, Bihar accounts for about 9 percent of all PACS in India, but in terms of deposits and borrowings, it is way behind the other states. About half of these societies are making losses, though the losses are not substantial. The poor resource base of the PACS, their poor management and low level of members' participation are major bottlenecks to increase credit flow through the PACS. The State Cooperative Banks showed marked improvement in terms of improved recovery percentage of their outstanding loans as well as reduction in the level of Non-Performing Assets (NPA), though they were still behind the national averages. Bihar's share in the total investments of the scheduled commercial banks in state government securities was also very low at 3 percent, much lower than for other states.

Among the national level financial institutions, NABARD's disbursement of loans under the RIDF was not even half the total sanctioned amount. With 2.15 lakh Self Help Groups credit linked to the banks, micro-financing has made some progress in the state, though it is still way behind the other states. Absence of reputed NGOs and low awareness about SHG lending among the stakeholders are major bottlenecks in micro-financing within the state.

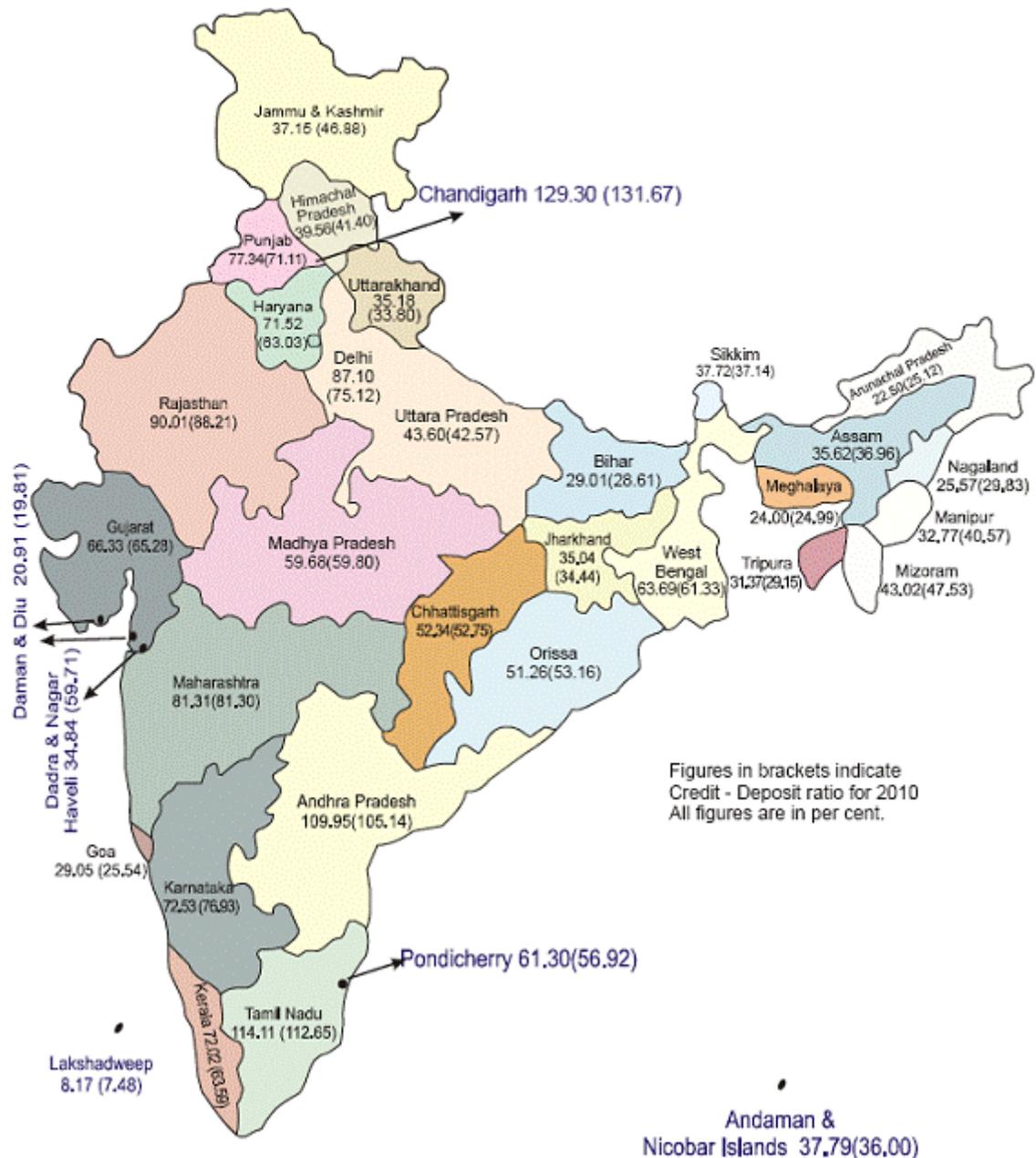
With 10,079 companies, Bihar accounts for only 1 percent of the country's total number of registered companies. Of these, there are 315 IT companies, accounting for 5 percent of the total IT companies in the country. It is a measure of confidence in the state's ability to harness technology in a sector that practically did not exist earlier. Overall, it appears that banking in Bihar is yet to start creating a real impact on the investment climate in the state and in making a difference to the standards of living of the poor people.

MAP - 1
STATE & UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES
OF COMMERCIAL BANKS - 2011
 (As on March 31)



Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks of India, RBI, 2010-11

MAP - 2
STATE & UNION TERRITORY - WISE CREDIT - DEPOSIT RATIO OF SCHEDULED
COMMERCIAL BANKS - 2011
 (As on March 31)



Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks of India, RBI, 2010-11

APPENDIX

Table A 6.1 : Districtwise Performance Under Annual Credit Plan As On 31.3.2011

A : Priority Sector Advances

(Rs. lakh)

District	Agriculture			Small & Medium Enterprise			Other Priority Sector			Total Priority Sector		
	Target	Achie	%	Target	Achie	%	Target	Achie	%	Target	Achie	%
Patna	55277	94346	170.68	28519	47364	166.08	101159	79458	78.55	184955	221169	119.58
Samastipur	64701	78880	121.91	9066	9193	101.40	11738	7878	67.12	85505	95951	112.22
Muzaffarpur	68592	51458	75.02	13956	16317	116.92	19133	24953	130.42	101681	92728	91.20
East Champaran	58276	48211	82.73	5885	4431	75.29	19565	11,407	58.30	83726	64,049	76.50
Begusarai	69098	36069	52.20	5887	13550	230.17	25500	11910	46.71	100485	61529	61.23
Gaya	73962	36841	49.81	6,639	10654	160.48	12228	10830	88.57	92829	58325	62.83
Rohtas	63386	40370	63.69	12143	8388	69.08	13,189	8232	62.42	88718	56990	64.24
West Champaran	59682	44277	74.19	18050	4632	25.66	5184	3280	63.27	82916	52189	62.94
Bhojpur	72363	38587	53.32	3834	4031	105.14	10800	5735	53.10	86997	48353	55.58
Gopalganj	60117	38850	64.62	2026	3752	185.19	9798	4020	41.03	71941	46622	64.81
Buxar	75829	35782	47.19	4,743	5227	110.20	7760	4229	54.50	88332	45238	51.21
Aurangabad	53924	32634	60.52	3991	5160	129.29	7950	6547	82.35	65865	44341	67.32
Madhubani	49241	27094	55.02	6604	6902	104.51	9412	9876	104.93	65,257	43872	67.23
Saran	64339	26596	41.34	8650	6131	70.88	12070	10290	85.25	85059	43017	50.57
Nalanda	47810	30141	63.04	3133	7479	238.72	6035	4999	82.83	56978	42619	74.80
Katihar	47292	25957	54.89	2462	3248	131.93	7369	12296	166.86	57123	41501	72.65
Purnea	55364	29524	53.33	3921	2767	70.57	11805	8751	74.13	71090	41042	57.73
Munger	16530	29541	178.71	2639	5089	192.84	13850	4499	32.48	33019	39129	118.50
Bhagalpur	41223	21784	52.84	4010	10539	262.82	14970	6500	43.42	60203	38823	64.49
Darbhanga	25943	20608	79.44	2155	7083	328.68	11348	10,725	94.51	39446	38,415	97.39
Kaimur	46565	29219	62.75	8060	4631	57.46	4400	4137	94.02	59025	37987	64.36
Vaishali	34540	27878	80.71	4642	5200	112.02	9956	4659	46.80	49138	37737	76.80
Siwan	46480	24630	52.99	4837	4266	88.20	12781	7327	57.33	64098	36223	56.51
Banka	22662	18004	79.45	2066	7750	375.12	11495	4386	38.16	36223	30140	83.21
Araria	41924	17720	42.27	6008	2735	45.52	4253	6907	162.40	52185	27362	52.43
Saharsa	25374	19785	77.97	1295	1257	97.07	6407	5335	83.27	33076	26377	79.75
Sitamarhi	32433	17710	54.60	2287	3183	139.18	4859	4775	98.27	39579	25668	64.85
Khagaria	30707	16845	54.86	3370	2672	79.29	4500	4122	91.60	38577	23639	61.28
Kishanganj	41931	15932	38.00	4635	1906	41.12	6555	4735	72.23	53121	22573	42.49
Nawada	21909	14630	66.78	509	3202	629.08	6925	3302	47.68	29343	21134	72.02
Jamui	13678	12829	93.79	1354	4464	329.69	7926	3773	47.60	22958	21066	91.76
Supaul	22911	13928	60.79	1173	1167	99.49	7340	4254	57.96	31424	19349	61.57
Jehanabad	17109	12095	70.69	1,394	1926	138.16	4062	2766	68.09	22565	16787	74.39
Madhepura	25872	13004	50.26	908	646	71.15	3423	2139	62.49	30203	15789	52.28
Lakhisarai	14696	9404	63.99	2336	2764	118.32	4996	2732	54.68	22028	14900	67.64
Shiehpura	9376	6560	69.97	538	980	182.16	1415	1960	138.52	11329	9500	83.86
Arwal	10900	6257	57.40	670	1391	207.61	1426	921	64.59	12996	8569	65.94
Sheohar	4795	2769	57.75	335	407	121.49	780	450	57.69	5910	3626	61.35
Bihar	1586811	1066749	67.23	194730	232485	119.39	434362	315095	72.54	2215903	1614328	72.85

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

B : Non-Priority Sector Advances As On 31.3.2011

(Rs. lakh)

District	Non-Priority Sector			Grand total		
	Target	Achie	%	Target	Achie	%
Patna	368212	373084	101.32	553167	594253	107.43
Samastipur	46644	22640	48.54	132149	118591	89.74
Munger	34553	14177	41.03	67572	53306	78.89
Muzaffarpur	71265	41754	58.59	172946	134482	77.76
Banka	16483	10102	61.29	52706	40243	76.35
Darbhanga	48354	27499	56.87	87800	65915	75.07
East Champaran	49462	35762	72.30	133188	99811	74.94
Jamui	18087	9690	53.57	41045	30756	74.93
Madhubani	42756	29413	68.79	108013	73285	67.85
Shiekhpora	7938	3401	42.84	19267	12901	66.96
Saharsa	20685	8864	42.85	53761	35241	65.55
Vaishali	35866	17822	49.69	85004	55559	65.36
Begusarai	34841	25685	73.72	135326	87214	64.45
Nalanda	33743	15814	46.87	90721	58433	64.41
Aurangabad	26470	14746	55.71	92335	59088	63.99
Lakhisarai	12049	6497	53.92	34077	21397	62.79
Nawada	20,224	9313	46.05	49567	30448	61.43
Gopalganj	28088	14181	50.49	100029	60803	60.79
Jehanabad	11707	3978	33.98	34272	20765	60.59
Arwal	7059	3408	48.28	20055	11977	59.72
Bhagalpur	41081	21007	51.14	101284	59831	59.07
Rohtas	33734	15314	45.40	122452	72304	59.05
Sitamarhi	33376	16681	49.98	72955	42349	58.05
Gaya	52630	26041	49.48	145459	84366	58
Purnea	32594	18267	56.04	103684	59309	57.2
Kaimur	17980	5845	32.51	77005	43832	56.92
West Champaran	38301	15735	41.08	121217	67924	56.04
Saran	44269	29263	66.10	129328	72280	55.89
Khagaria	16307	6731	41.28	54884	30370	55.33
Siwan	42835	22042	51.46	106933	58265	54.49
Katihar	46870	13837	29.52	103993	55338	53.21
Buxar	24277	14332	59.04	112609	59571	52.9
Bhojpur	37448	16459	43.95	124445	64812	52.08
Supaul	22345	8203	36.71	53769	27552	51.24
Sheohar	6029	2093	34.72	11939	5719	47.9
Araria	22619	7498	33.15	74804	34859	46.6
Madhepura	20923	7811	37.33	51126	23600	46.16
Kishanganj	15993	5834	36.48	69114	28407	41.1
Bihar	1484097	940823	63.39	3700000	2555156	69.06

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table A 6.2 : Districtwise Achievement Kisan Credit Card (Numbers)

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

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Patna

Table A 6.3 : Districtwise Physical and Financial Target and Achievement under SGSY 2010-11.

District	PHYSICAL (In Number)								Financial (Rs in Lakh)				
	Target	SHGs			Individual				Credit Target	Credit Disbursed			
		Application			Target	Application				SHGs	Ind	Total	% Achieved
		Submitted to Bank	Disbursed	Pending		Submitted to Bank	Disbursed	Pending					
Patna	1350	1448	949	499	1366	21	14	7	33.50	11.92	0.02	11.94	35.7
Nalanda	396	480	442	38	1133	461	68	393	12.09	6.64	0.11	6.75	55.8
Bhojpur	777	704	647	57	983	785	753	32	29.18	16.07	1.88	17.95	61.5
Buxar	390	304	237	67	576	3802	632	3170	7.19	2.96	1.03	3.99	55.5
Rohtas	552	535	393	142	1020	0	0	0	20.04	9.73	0.00	9.73	48.5
Kaimur	308	338	169	169	877	365	222	143	10.84	4.66	0.52	5.18	47.8
Gaya	412	516	192	324	1471	1489	371	1118	16.91	2.33	0.58	2.91	17.2
Jehanabad	178	221	95	126	326	0	0	0	4.33	1.21	0.00	1.21	27.9
Arwal	131	38	8	30	280	299	58	241	1.62	0.11	0.13	0.24	14.8
Nawada	534	649	495	154	670	2132	964	1168	18.46	11.92	2.08	14.00	75.8
Aurangabad	752	743	685	58	896	1733	1075	658	16.00	9.51	1.72	11.23	70.2
Saran	741	739	385	354	1300	0	0	0	15.33	4.53	0.00	4.53	29.6
Siwan	465	334	168	166	1041	113	7	106	22.40	4.88	0.02	4.90	21.8
Gopalgunj	463	487	330	157	926	3875	1913	1962	14.93	8.25	4.52	12.77	85.6
W.Champaran	1209	1270	664	606	1669	1182	261	921	25.85	4.57	0.33	4.90	19.0
E.Champaran	863	1032	495	537	2369	4512	564	3948	21.48	7.09	0.99	8.08	37.6
Muzaffarpur	1516	1286	1257	29	2081	4638	700	3938	33.98	15.47	0.84	16.31	48.0
Sitamarhi	726	452	306	146	1639	1054	537	517	22.91	5.05	0.87	5.92	25.8
Sheohar	258	277	260	17	309	37	37	0	10.99	6.50	0.13	6.63	60.3
Vaishali	490	471	447	24	1683	0	0	0	14.01	10.01	0.00	10.01	71.4
Darbhanga	1100	1178	837	341	1488	1800	976	824	25.15	10.46	1.47	11.93	47.4
Madhubani	1323	1266	1147	119	2528	3563	2688	875	25.72	14.73	1.85	16.58	64.4
Samastipur	712	928	394	534	1586	1360	152	1208	24.84	6.03	0.21	6.24	25.1
Begusarai	569	824	488	336	1109	769	507	262	20.73	20.18	2.35	22.53	108.7
Munger	291	247	180	67	473	302	136	166	8.17	2.49	0.21	2.70	33.1
Sekhpura	283	82	33	49	212	1677	91	1586	3.86	0.69	0.22	0.91	23.6
Lakhisarai	199	149	54	95	263	247	87	160	4.08	1.03	0.14	1.17	28.7
Jamui	491	376	254	122	751	445	206	239	25.34	7.41	0.50	7.91	31.2
Khagaria	326	153	119	34	715	1354	338	1016	13.72	3.01	1.05	4.06	29.6
Bhagalpur	854	720	503	217	997	366	32	334	22.91	6.41	0.05	6.45	28.2
Banka	899	918	545	373	738	11	0	11	7.00	2.56	0.00	2.56	36.6
Saharsa	697	683	496	187	749	628	406	222	23.17	12.90	0.79	13.70	59.1
Supaul	1100	1591	1479	112	1127	0	0	0	24.61	11.32	0.00	11.32	46.0
Madhepura	261	362	232	130	955	325	179	146	13.65	5.79	0.45	6.23	45.7
Purnea	756	781	476	305	1404	0	0	0	20.63	6.50	0.00	6.50	31.5
Kishanganj	322	163	135	28	957	495	400	95	10.60	1.35	5.59	6.94	65.5
Araria	362	425	95	330	1325	324	132	192	17.58	2.32	0.33	2.65	15.1
Katihar	654	317	274	43	1175	0	0	0	12.43	2.88	1.40	4.28	34.4
Bihar	23710	23487	16365	7122	41164	40164	14506	25658	656.25	261.48	32.37	293.85	44.8

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Bihar.

CHAPTER VII

STATE FINANCES

Management of public finance is of supreme importance for its potential to transform a poor state like Bihar, by exercising prudence in fiscal management, allocating resources according to the priorities of the state government and ensuring the quality of expenditure and its outcomes as well. Ultimately, it results in efficient delivery of services and by promoting accountability, transparency and participation and faith of the people in administration, it also promotes economic growth being translated into human wellbeing. Objective measurement of relevant parameters to determine the efficacy and efficiency of government policies and programmes thus constitutes an essential element of management of public finance. Public expenditure is a key fiscal policy instrument for growth, stability and equity. Productivity of public expenditure has historically been poor in India as the public expenditure management system lays too much emphasis on control and monitoring, ignoring the outcome of such expenditure. In recent times, however, the focus has been shifting from expenditure to outcome and achievement, to serve the socio-economic objectives. Public finance also tries to maintain a proper balance between receipt, expenditure and debt in order to achieve the desired economic objectives. It also tries to ensure allocative efficiency which, when administered judiciously, leads to an equitable distribution of resources.

For the last few years, especially since 2006-07 which has been a kind of watershed year in the history of its public finances, Bihar has been undergoing a complete transformation of its public finance scenario, resulting in major changes in the entire socio-economic landscape of the state. Along with the building of physical infrastructure, social infrastructure is also being strengthened, and the focus is turning towards improving the standard of delivery of public services. During the last five years, the state government has enforced significant fiscal discipline in expenditure, increased its revenue substantially, reduced low priority expenditure and enhanced the much-needed investments in infrastructure. The economic growth rate has increased surpassing the national growth rate, and the social sector spending also received a spurt, slowly changing the rural scenario and making a dent into poverty. Substantial work still remains unfinished as Bihar still continues to be the state with the lowest per capita income in India and considerable inter-district disparity in development continues to undermine the state government's objective of growth with equity. But the weak linkages between expenditure and social outcomes that had hitherto marred the growth and development in Bihar, are slowly getting strengthened; they are no longer an obstacle to development as they used to be in the

past, as the state government determinedly pursues its goal of accelerated development which is inclusive as well.

The year 2009-10 has been a difficult year, largely because of the effects of economic recession in the world economy. The high market volatility and unsettling fiscal and financial situation have also recently started impacting many of the Indian states and forcing even the central government to temporarily pause the operation of its own FRBMA. Yet Bihar did not sacrifice the fiscal discipline it has been trying to build so assiduously over the past few years, though its Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) had reached an all-time high level and its substantial revenue surplus that was financing its rising capital cost decreased during the year. But if 2009-10 was the year of relapse, 2010-11 has been a year of recovery for the economy. The policies that the state government has been following for the last six years have at last started yielding the desired results, enabling the state government to launch many new programmes. Among the major initiatives taken by the state government during the current fiscal were the following:

- Implementation of the Right to Public Service Act, Bihar to ensure timely and transparent delivery of public services, prescribing time limits for 50 services in the first phase;
- Implementation of the New Treasury Code, Bihar, 2011 and New Pension Policy for streamlining governance and financial management;
- Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres established in all districts;
- Special programme launched for health of school children under the Nayi Peedi Swasthya Guarantee Yojana;
- Establishment of two super speciality hospitals in Patna;
- Establishment of a Medical College with a capacity of 100 students, started at the IGIMS, and seat capacity increased at Nalanda Medical College, Patna;
- Establishment of two Nursing Colleges at Patna and Kurji. Setting up of India's first Nursing Skill Lab at Guru Govind Singh Hospital, Patna City;
- A new programme (Samjhen Sikhen) launched for improving the quality of elementary education in all 71,000 schools in the state;
- Providing cash grants for uniforms to primary schools students under the *Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana* covering 20 lakh girl students;
- Lok Shiksha Kendras established in all Panchayats;

- Establishment of 370 Industrial Training Centres in the private sector and sanctioning the establishment of 5 new Industrial Training Institutes in the state;
- 4712 kms. of rural road constructed between November, 2010 and October, 2011 at a cost of Rs. 3479 crore and 910 schemes completed under Mukhyamantri Setu Yojana;
- 247 flood protection schemes completed at a cost of Rs 203 crore for ensuring permanent flood management; 16 more flood protection schemes completed in Nepal on the Kosi river;
- Notification of several industrial policies like Bihar Industrial Incentive Policy, 2011, Bihar New and Renewable Energy Policy, 2011, and Bihar Information and Communication Technology Policy, 2011;
- Establishment of Bihar State Backward Castes Finance and Development Corporation for socio-economic and educational development of backward classes;
- Construction and operationalisation of the first hostel for minority girls at Patna University;
- Appointment of 30,000 school teachers, 7143 agricultural advisors, 1384 AYUSH doctors and 373 specialist doctors;

The resources available to the state government consists of tax and non-tax revenues, capital receipts, share of central taxes assigned to the state government, loans and grants from the central government, borrowings from the open market, and collections from the Provident Fund and other deposits kept within the state government account. These resources are utilized for either plan expenditure for development purposes or for non-plan expenditure for administration, payment of interests and servicing of its outstanding debt and also for providing grants and loans to local bodies, government companies and corporations and advances for various purposes to the state government employees.

As per the provisions of Article 266 of the Constitution, all revenues received by the state government, all loans raised by it through issue of State Development Loans (SDLs), loans or ways and means advances and all money received by it as repayment of loans are credited to the Consolidated Fund of the state government. No money can be spent out of this fund except with the approval of the Legislature. Other than this, there are two separate funds managed by the state government. The first is a Contingency Fund of the nature of an imprest with a fixed corpus that can be created by the legislature under Article 267 of the Constitution to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending their subsequent authorization of the legislature and recoument from the Consolidated Fund. All other money received by or on behalf of the state

government are credited to the Public Account of the state government constituted under Article 266(2) of the Constitution. No legislative authorization is required to withdraw any money from the Public Account, the balance of which is not held separately, but stands merged with the cash balance of the state government. The gross fiscal deficit of the state government, after borrowings on the Consolidated Fund, is met by drawing down the balances in the Public Account.

The financial and fiscal performance of the state government have been analysed here, first by summarizing the receipt and expenditure of the state government (Table 7.1), and then by comparing the trends in ten major performance indicators relating to Bihar and others major Indian states (Table 7.2). Figures from 2006-07 to 2009-10 are actual accounts figures taken from the Finance Accounts of the states prepared by the Accountant General (A&E) of the concerned states. Figures for 2010-11 and 2011-12 refer respectively to the Revised Estimates (RE) and Budget Estimates (BE) of the state Governments. For Bihar, however, actual figures from Finance Accounts have been used even for 2010-11. The state government finances are also analysed here with reference to (i) Sustainability, Flexibility and Vulnerability of State Finances; (ii) Deficit Management; (iii) Revenue Receipts and Expenditure; (iv) Resource Mobilisation; (v) Expenditure Management; (vi) Expenditure on Salary and Pension; (vii) Quality of Expenditure; (viii) Sectoral Expenditure; (ix) Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services and (10) Debt Management. A micro level analysis of expenditure in respect of a few sectors is also presented later.

7.1 Overview of Financial Position

The effect of recession in the global and national economy that was seen in 2009-10 had created its ripples in Bihar also; in that year, Bihar's revenue surplus had plunged to its lowest level of less than Rs 3000 crore since 2007-08 and its GFD had reached an all time high level exceeding Rs 5000 crore. Compared to that, 2010-11 has been a remarkable year of recovery and strengthening of public finances of the state government, clearly indicating that the policies of fiscal consolidation and discipline being pursued by the state government during the last few years have started yielding the desired results. The year has witnessed an outstanding growth in the revenue receipts resulting in an all time high revenue surplus of more than Rs 6300 crore, enabling the state government to increase the much needed capital investments by nearly Rs 2000 crore, and yet to keep the GFD below Rs 4000 crore. It was thus possible to bring down the GFD to 1.86 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), which was well within the limit prescribed by the FRBMA. It may be mentioned that in the previous year (2009-10), the GFD: GSDP ratio had reached 3.01 percent. The state finances are now on a

stronger footing than ever before. Table 7.1 shows the story of this remarkable financial recovery.

Revenue Account

Starting with a surplus of Rs 1076 crore in its revenue account for the first time in 2004-05, Bihar has been showing a continuous revenue surplus ever since. With the sole exception of 2005-06, this surplus had consistently increased to reach Rs 4647 crore in 2007-08, from which it plummeted to Rs 2943 crore in 2009-10. In 2010-11, this surplus had bounced back, increasing by more than twofold to Rs. 6316 crore. Even after the decline in its non-tax revenues by Rs 700 crore, this was possible due to increase in the state government own tax revenue by about Rs 1700 crore, a substantial increases in its share of central taxes by Rs 5700 crore and in central grants by Rs 2100 crore. The revenue surplus is expected to be maintained at about the same level (Rs 6272 crore) in the current fiscal (2011-12) also.

The revenue expenditure increased by about Rs 5600 crore over that in 2009-10, of which social services accounted for nearly Rs 2000 crore, followed by increases in pension payments by Rs 1800 crore, and interest payments by over Rs 600 crore. Salary payments to the state government employees also accounted for substantial increases in revenue expenditure, by Rs 891 crore. Salary payments amounted to Rs 10550 crore in 2010-11. The developmental revenue expenditure on social and economic services increased by more than Rs 4500 crore over the last fiscal, while the non-developmental revenue expenditure on general services increased by Rs 3500 crore. There was also a substantial increase in capital outlay by nearly Rs 1900 crore over the last fiscal. These trends have continued in 2011-12 as well, as per the budget estimates, when the total revenue expenditure is expected to be almost Rs 50,000 crore, of which more than 60 percent will be developmental.

Development Expenditure

The developmental revenue expenditure on social and economic services increased nearly twofold from about Rs. 17,149 crore to about Rs. 32,814 crore between 2006-07 and 2010-11, while the non-developmental revenue expenditure grew at a lower rate during this period, rising from Rs. 9984 crore to Rs. 17,891 crore, a large part of it owing to the interest payments on the past debts. Of the total capital outlay of Rs 9196 crore in 2010-11, as much as Rs 7728 crore was spent on economic services, the bulk of it amounting to Rs 4071 crore on creating the transportation infrastructure (roads and bridges) in the state. The capital outlay on social services amounted to Rs 1072 crore, bulk of it (Rs 627 crore) on improving water supply and sanitation, in accordance with the priorities of the state government.

As pointed out in the last Economic Survey, the surplus in revenue account has played a substantial role in the growth story of Bihar. The revenue surplus was achieved due to both an increase in revenue receipts as well as containment of revenue expenditure. Between 2006-07 and 2010-11, the total revenue receipts of the state government increased from Rs. 23,083 crore to Rs. 44,532 crore, at an annual rate of 18 percent, while the revenue expenditure increased from Rs. 20,585 crore to Rs. 38,216 crore, at an annual rate of 17 percent, leaving a revenue surplus of nearly Rs. 6316 crore in 2010-11. The sustained increase in revenue surplus has enabled the state government to increase its capital outlay from Rs. 5211 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 9196 crore in 2010-11, a necessary requirement to accelerate the pace of growth. The revenue surplus generated by the state government financed most of its capital investments.

The total developmental expenditure including the capital outlay of the state government in social and economic services stood at Rs 32,125 crore in 2010-11, about 63 percent of its total expenditure. This was an increase of 16 percent over the previous fiscal. Similarly, the capital outlay in the current fiscal has increased by 25 percent over the previous year, and the revenue expenditure on social and economic services by 14 percent and 11 percent respectively. The state government wishes to maintain this high growth rate in capital outlay as well as developmental revenue expenditure. Expenditure on non-developmental general services, however, increased by a quarter over the last year on account of higher outgo on account of interest and pension payments, as already pointed out.

During the past 5 years, the GSDP of Bihar at current prices has increased at a much faster annual rate of 21 percent than the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the entire nation which grew at 16 percent making the state one of the fastest growing one in the country. The growth rate of Bihar economy at 21 percent during the last five years was also much higher than that during the previous five years when it had grown at 12 percent. Given that the total expenditure of the state government alone constituted nearly a quarter of its GSDP in recent years, it is almost certain that increased expenditure of the state government had directly contributed to the fast growth of the state economy, which was possible because of efficient management of the state finances.

The year 2006-07 marked the beginning of the reform process in public finances in Bihar when the state government had started spending substantial amount on social and economic services. Simultaneously, spending substantially on capital outlay, the state focused on building the much needed capital infrastructure in the state from that year, when the capital outlay was increased to Rs 5211 crore from a paltry Rs 2084 crore in the previous year and since then it

has been growing at an annual compounded rate of 15 percent. It is further projected to rise to Rs 11,448 crore in the budget estimates for the current fiscal (2011-12). The capital outlay constituted 4.32 percent of GSDP in 2010-11, compared to 4.18 percent in 2009-10. It accounted for 18 percent of total expenditure made by the state in 2010-11, 1 percentage point more than in the previous year.

The gap between plan and non-plan expenditure had also started closing since 2006-07. In that year, non-plan expenditure was 1.9 times the plan expenditure, compared to 3.6 times in 2005-06. In 2010-11, the non-plan expenditure was only 1.4 times the plan expenditure. It may be mentioned that the Rangarajan Committee on Efficient Management of Public Expenditure, appointed by the central government, has submitted its report in September, 2011 and has recommended for removal of the distinction between plan and non-plan expenditure on the ground that it is dysfunctional since the budget neither provides a satisfactory classification of 'developmental and non- developmental dimensions of government expenditure', nor does it provide 'an appropriate budgetary framework'. If implemented, this recommendation will limit the role of the Planning Commission only to formulate the Five Year Plans. Though the report is yet to be accepted by the central government, there is much logic in removing this artificial distinction between plan and non-plan expenditure that places a bias in favour of plan expenditure. Further in the absence of clarity about what constitutes plan and non-plan expenditure, the exercise often results in confusion and misallocation of resources. This will also entail a fundamental shift in the management of public expenditure, from a single year to a multi-year horizon and, more importantly, from input-based budgeting to output and outcome-linked budgeting.

Resource Mobilisation

The tax revenue of the state government has increased substantially from Rs. 17,325 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 33,848 crore in 2010-11. The own tax revenue of the state government grew from Rs 4033 crore to Rs 9870 crore during this period, while the own non-tax revenue increased from Rs. 511 crore to Rs. 986 crore. Total tax revenue of the state government registered an increase of 29 percent over the previous year, while the state government's own tax revenue grew by 22 percent. However, the non-tax revenue actually declined by 41 percent compared to 2009-10, from Rs 1670 crore to only Rs 986 crore. This was because the debt relief available to the state government from the central government till 2009-10, consequent upon the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, was no longer available in 2010-11; in 2009-10, the state government had received Rs 770 crore on this account. The Total Tax: GSDP ratio in Bihar hovering around 15 percent for the last few years continues to

remain much below that of the other states. Thus, there remains a large untapped potential for further increasing the state government's own revenue receipts. In the budget estimates of 2011-12, the total revenue is projected to be Rs 56,206 crore, increasing by more than Rs 11,600 crore.

Debt Management

The state government had an outstanding debt of Rs. 44,227 crore in 2006-07, equaling 43 percent of its GSDP. It was brought down from 53 percent of GSDP prevailing in 2000-01 when there was a serious danger of the state government falling into an irreversible debt trap, when all fresh borrowings would have to be spent only for the repayment of existing debt burden. The debt servicing payments, including interest, amounted to Rs. 5058 crore in 2006-07. By 2010-11, the outstanding debt had increased to Rs. 56,848 crore, but the Debt:GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 26.9 percent, well below the limit of 28 percent specified by the Twelfth Finance Commission. The ratio of interest to revenue receipt was also kept at 10 percent in both 2009-10 and 2010-11, much below the upper limit of 15 percent recommended by the Commission, indicating that the debt problem was largely under control of the state government. Debt servicing payments rose from Rs 5058 crore to Rs 7095 crore between 2006-07 and 2010-11. Interest payments accounted for Rs 4319 crore in 2010-11, against Rs 3416 crore in 2006-07, while repayment of principal increased from Rs. 1642 crore to Rs. 2776 crore during the same period. According to the budget estimates of 2011-12, the outstanding debt liabilities will rise to Rs 63,103 crore (24.74 percent of GSDP) in 2011-12 and interest payments will rise to Rs 4739 crore.

The structure of debt has undergone a significant change from 2002-03 onwards, first by swapping the high cost central government loans with low cost market loans and then, as a result of the recommendations made by the Twelfth Finance Commission, consolidation and rescheduling of all the central government loans for payment over a 20-year period at 7.5 percent rate of interest. Further, it was left to the state government's discretion to raise loans from the market as and when necessary, and requiring the central government to give only grants to the states. As a result, the proportion of central government loans diminished substantially over the last 10 years, from 24 percent of total borrowings (including Small Savings and Provident Fund) in 2001-02 to only 11 percent in 2010-11. During 2010-11, the central government loans amounted to only Rs 782 crore, against Rs 5251 crore from market borrowings by the state government.

As per the new Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS) 10, effective from 2009-10, there has been a redefinition of the outstanding liabilities of the state government. Earlier the

total debt of the state government comprised its internal debt, loans from the central government, and loans from small savings and provident fund account. While the first two are part of the borrowings against the Consolidated Fund of the state government, the small savings and provident fund account used to be part of the Public Account of the state government. However, the small savings collections constitute the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) which now is a part of the state government's Consolidated Fund. As per the new accounting standard, public debt now comprises the borrowings from the Consolidated Fund only, while the public account balances constitute the Other liabilities of the state government, since they all stand merged into the cash balance of the state government. The Other Liabilities include Provident Fund and Other Accounts, Reserve Funds and Deposits and Advances, but not the Suspense and Remittance balances which also form part of the cash balance of the state government. Since there is still some lack of clarity in this classification and the required notification is yet to be made by the Government of India, in the above analysis of the debt liabilities of the state government, the earlier classification has been followed, showing the outstanding debt as the total of the state government's internal borrowings, borrowings from the central government and from the Provident Fund and Other Accounts.

The year 2006-07 also marked the beginning of fiscal discipline in Bihar, as seen in the containment of the GFD of the state government within the FRBMA limits of 3 percent of GSDP. The GFD: GSDP ratio of Bihar was 4.43 percent in 2005-06; it was brought down to 2.92 percent in 2006-07 and kept well within the 3 percent limit in all the subsequent years barring 2009-10, in which it was just marginally higher at 3.01 percent, but well within the enhanced FRBM Act limit of 4 percent. In absolute terms, the GFD decreased from Rs. 3021 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 1703 crore in 2007-08, but as a response to the financial crisis all over, it subsequently increased to Rs. 5273 crore in 2009-10. Though it has been contained at Rs 3970 crore in 2010-11 (1.86 percent of GSDP), it is poised to rise again to Rs 6194 crore in the budget estimates of 2011-12 (2.43 percent of GSDP). But even that enhanced ratio would still be well within the FRBMA limit.

Summing up, it can be said that the public finances of the state government are now much healthier and on a much stronger footing compared to what it was in 2006-07. As the state government moves ahead with its reform agenda, it is confident that it will be able not only to maintain but also accelerate the pace of its expenditure in capital projects and in the social sector in the coming years. The priorities are to create adequate physical and social infrastructure, so that the state can be on a fast track to growth, creating productive employment and alleviating poverty.

Table 7.1 : Receipts and Expenditure of the Bihar Government

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
1	Total Receipts Revenue Account	23083	28210	32981	35527	44532	56206
a	Tax Revenue	17325	21852	23865	26292	33848	39549
b	Non Tax Revenue	511	526	1153	1670	986	2986
c	Grants in Aid and Contributions	5247	5832	7962	7564	9699	13671
2	Total Exp. Revenue Account	20585	23563	28512	32584	38216	49934
a	General Services, of which	8643	9252	10530	12202	15287	18505
	Interest Payments	3416	3707	3753	3685	4319	4739
b	Social Services	7917	9868	12252	13186	15089	20862
c	Economic Services	4021	4438	5726	7088	7836	10562
3	Revenue Deficit	-2498	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6316	-6272
4	Capital Receipts	2365	1638	5939	6148	6044	9107
a	Public Debt etc.	2358	1612	5928	6134	6032	9089
b	Recovery of Loan and Advances	7	26	11	13	12	18
5	Capital Expenditure, of which	6551	8008	8670	10212	12489	15392
	Capital Outlay	5211	6104	6436	7332	9196	11448
6	Total Expenditure	27136	31571	37181	42796	50705	65326
a	Plan Expenditure	9397	10946	13815	16194	20911	27503
b	Non Plan Expenditure	17740	20625	23367	26602	29794	37823
7	Gross Fiscal Deficit	3021	1703	2507	5273	3970	6194
8	Primary Deficit	-395	-2004	-1246	1588	-349	1456
9	Total Borrowings	2358	1612	5928	6134	6032	9089
a	Internal Debt Receipt	2355	1144	5778	5370	5251	6713
b	Loans from Central Government	3	468	150	764	782	2376
10	Repayment of Public Debt*	1025	1632	1682	1983	2190	2908
11	Debt Outstanding	44227	44475	48864	52753	56848	63103
12	GSDP	103517	118922	151651	177537	217814	262229
As percentage of GSDP							
1	Total Receipts Revenue Account	22.34	23.77	21.88	20.27	20.90	22.04
a	Tax Revenue	16.77	18.41	15.84	15.00	15.89	15.51
b	Non Tax Revenue	0.49	0.44	0.77	0.95	0.46	1.17
c	Grants in aid and contr.	5.08	4.91	5.28	4.32	4.55	5.36
2	Total Exp. Revenue Account	19.92	19.85	18.92	18.59	17.94	19.58
a	General Services, of which	8.37	7.80	6.99	6.96	7.17	7.26
	Interest payments	3.31	3.12	2.49	2.10	2.03	1.86
b	Social Services	7.66	8.31	8.13	7.52	7.08	8.18
c	Economic Services	3.89	3.74	3.80	4.04	3.68	4.14
3	Revenue Deficit	-2.42	-3.92	-2.97	-1.68	-2.96	-2.46
4	Capital Receipts	2.29	1.38	3.94	3.51	2.84	3.57
a	Public Debt etc.	2.28	1.36	3.93	3.50	2.83	3.56
b	Recovery of Loan and Advances	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
5	Capital Expenditure, of which	6.34	6.75	5.75	5.83	5.86	6.04
	Capital Outlay	5.04	5.14	4.27	4.18	4.32	4.49
6	Total Expenditure	26.26	26.60	24.67	24.42	23.80	25.62
a	Plan Expenditure	9.10	9.22	9.17	9.24	9.81	10.78
b	Non Plan Expenditure	17.17	17.38	15.50	15.18	13.98	14.83
7	Gross Fiscal Deficit	2.92	1.44	1.66	3.01	1.86	2.43
8	Primary Deficit	-0.38	-1.69	-0.83	0.91	-0.16	0.57
9	Total Borrowing	2.28	1.36	3.93	3.50	2.83	3.56
a	Internal Debt Receipt	2.28	0.96	3.83	3.06	2.46	2.63
b	Loans from Central Government	0.00	0.39	0.10	0.44	0.37	0.93
10	Repayment of Public Debt	0.99	1.37	1.12	1.13	1.03	1.14
11	Debt Outstanding	42.81	37.47	32.42	30.10	26.68	24.74

Note : Excludes receipts and payments of Small Saving and Provident Fund under Public Accounts of the Government of Bihar

Chart 1

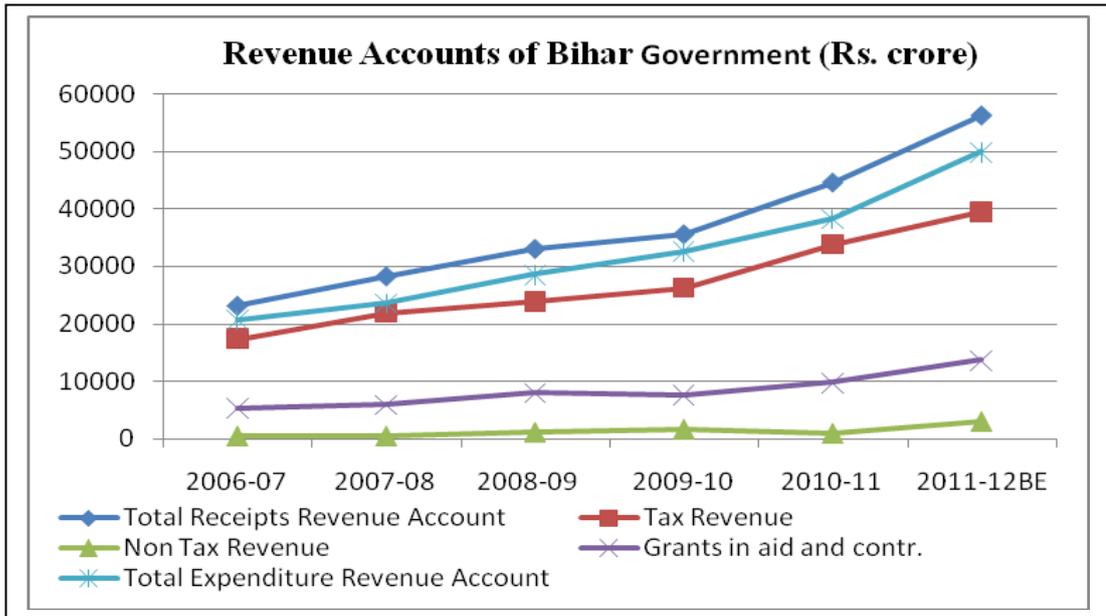
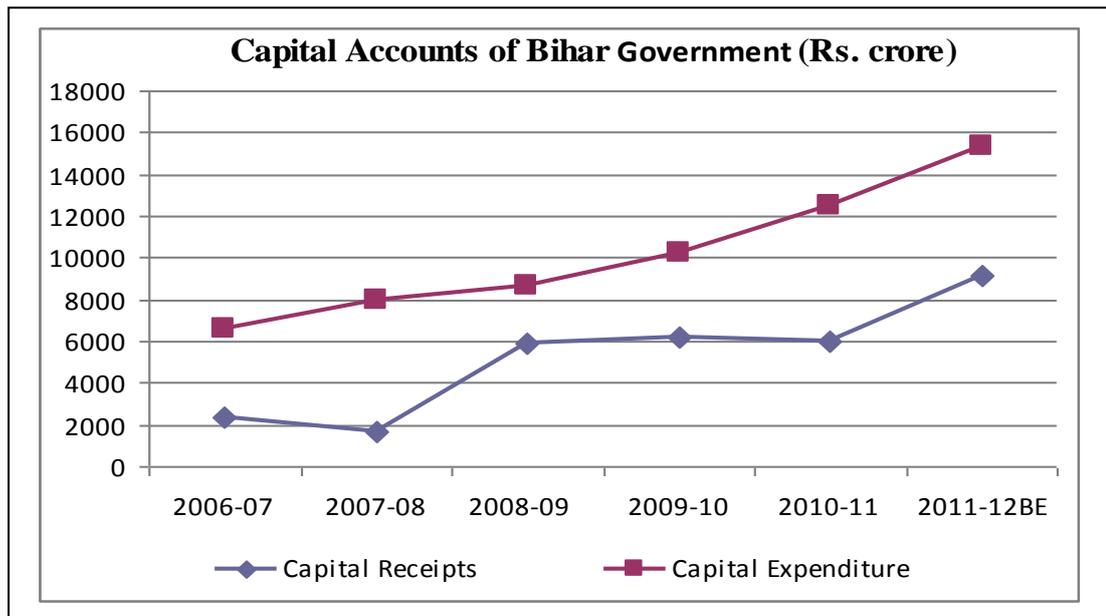


Chart 2



7.2 Fiscal Performance

The revenue and capital deficits represent the excess of expenditure over receipts under the revenue and capital accounts respectively. The conventional budget deficit is the algebraic sum of the revenue and capital deficits, but this does not actually show the total resource gap in the economy, as it includes the borrowings under the capital receipts. The overall resource gap is reflected by the Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) which is to be bridged by borrowings of one sort or another. For analyzing the fiscal performance of the state government during last 3 years (2009-10 to 2011-12), the present analysis has used the following 10 indicators:

- (i) Ratio of Revenue Deficit to GFD
- (ii) Ratio of Capital Outlay to GFD
- (iii) Ratio of Net Lending to GFD
- (iv) Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Aggregate Disbursement
- (v) Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Revenue Receipt
- (vi) Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure
- (vii) Ratio of State's Tax Revenue to Revenue Expenditure
- (viii) Ratio of State's Non-Tax Revenue to Revenue Expenditure
- (ix) Ratio of Gross Transfer from Central Government to Aggregate Expenditure
- (x) Ratio of Debt Servicing Expenditure to Gross Transfers from the Central Government.

- (i) **Ratio of Revenue Deficit to GFD** : This ratio indicates the extent to which revenue deficit contributes to GFD. Ideally, the revenue account should leave a surplus for creation of capital assets. As noted already, there were very substantial surpluses in the revenue account of Bihar during 2004-05 to 2010-11 (except 2009-10) and even in the budget estimates of 2011-12. This enabled the state government to increase capital expenditure continuously. Very few states have managed a substantial surplus for all these years. During the last 3 years, among the 17 major states of India, only Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have consistently maintained a reasonable surplus in their revenue accounts. In 2011-12, Jharkhand generated substantial revenue surplus, while Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujrat and Tamil Nadu could just about produce a balanced revenue account. All other major states have been running a consistent deficit in their revenue accounts over at least the last 3 years, like West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh.
- (ii) **Ratio of Capital Outlay to GFD** : As an obvious consequence of the improvements in its revenue accounts, Bihar has a high capital outlay during the last 3 years. In 2009-10, the capital outlay was 1.4 times its GFD which increased to 2.5 times in 2010-11 and, in 2011-12, even after a decrease, the ratio stood at 1.8. Only a few major states like Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujrat and Karnataka could register a high level of capital outlay. West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana have spent very little on capital outlay during the last 3 years.
- (iii) **Ratio of Net Lending to GFD** : A part of the GFD is contributed by the net lending of the state government, mainly to the public sector undertakings and other bodies and

authorities. The ratio of net lending to GFD for the state government has been decreasing consistently during the last 3 years and now stands at 16 percent as per the budget estimates of 2011-12. Except for Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand, the contribution of the state government's net lending to GFD is insignificant in all other states.

- (iv) **Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Aggregate Disbursements** : The non-development expenditure, incurred mainly for administrative or general services, should preferably be a small part of the total disbursements. In Bihar, non-developmental expenditure, mainly in the form of non-plan expenditure, constituted 37 percent of the total expenditure in 2010-11, marginally higher than 35% in the last year. Most other states had also returned comparable figures, while Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are reported to spend at least one third of their total resources only on administration and general services during the last 3 years.
- (v) **Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Revenue Receipts** : This ratio indicates the extent to which the state government's revenue receipts could not be utilized for developmental purposes. This ratio should preferably be kept low. In Bihar, the ratio of non-developmental expenditure consumed 34 percent of total revenue receipts, both in 2009-10 and 2010-11. While most states have unfavourable ratios, Karnataka and Chattisgarh recorded better ratios than others. For Punjab, Kerala and West Bengal, this ratio was very high at close to or above 60 percent, leaving little resources to be spent on developmental purposes out of their revenue receipts.
- (vi) **Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure** : Interest payments constitute a perennial burden on most state governments' finances because of their high indebtedness. For Bihar, however, interest payments have been an ever decreasing proportion of the revenue expenditure since 2004-05. It was 12 percent in both 2009-10 and 2010-11 and, in the budget estimates of 2011-12, it is projected to come down to 10 percent only. Other states also showed similar ratios except West Bengal, for which the ratio remained substantially higher at around 24 percent. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat also spend a substantial part, around to 20 percent of their total revenue expenditure on discharging their interest burden.

- (vii-viii) **Ratios of State's Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue to Revenue Expenditure** : These two ratios obviously indicate the self-sufficiency of the state government vis-à-vis its revenue expenditure needs. In 2006-07, own tax and non-tax revenue receipts of the state government together covered barely 22 percent of its total revenue expenditure needs. The ratio has improved since then, but it was still below 30 percent in 2010-11 and budgeted to be just 31 percent in 2011-12. This indicates that the state government is still

far from attaining financial self-sufficiency from its own resources. The position of all other major states is far better on this count; most of them raise more than 50 percent of their total revenue expenditure from their own tax and non-tax receipts, except West Bengal (39 percent), Orissa (42 percent), Jharkhand (44 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (48 percent). Many states, notably, Gujarat, Punjab, Karnataka and Maharashtra raise more than 70 percent of their revenue expenditure requirements from their own resources. In 2010-11, Maharashtra raised 83 percent of its revenue expenditure needs from its own resources only.

(ix) **Ratio of Gross Transfers from Central Government to Aggregate Expenditure :**

This ratio brings out the state government's dependence on external resources. For Bihar, such dependence on central government for meeting its expenditure needs has always been very high. Central transfers always met more than 60 percent of Bihar's total aggregate expenditure on both revenue and capital accounts; from around 66 percent in 2006-07, this ratio had increased to as much as 72 percent in 2007-08. During the last 3 years, it was 62 percent (2009-10), 68 percent (2010-11) and 66 percent (2011-12). No other major state has had such a high dependence on the central government transfers. Among the other major states, only Orissa, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had more than 40 percent of their total expenditure financed by the central transfers. Even if only central grants are considered, since tax transfers are statutory and states in any case have a Constitutional right to the share of central taxes, Bihar's share in 2010-11 was 19 percent of its total aggregate disbursements. This is a better indicator of state government's dependence on central government, and hence of its vulnerability. This share has practically remained unchanged since 2006-07.

(x) **Ratio of Debt Servicing to Gross Transfers from Central Government :**

Till 2003-04, debt servicing used to consume a very substantial portion of the gross transfers from the central government to Bihar. However, due to better debt management, this ratio has been successfully brought down from more than 100 percent in 2003-04 to only about 26 percent in 2005-06, rising to 33 percent in the next year. It has since been declining continuously and stood at 22 percent (2009-10), 19 percent (2010-11) and 18 percent (2011-12). The performance of Bihar in this respect is significantly better than many of the major Indian states. In case of Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra, the situation is especially alarming since this ratio has exceeded 100 percent, indicating that all the plan and non-plan loans as well as the statutory tax transfers are not sufficient to discharge the existing debt servicing obligations. Additional resources from the own revenues of these state governments or from their market

borrowings are therefore needed for debt servicing in these states. It leaves much less resources needed so much for executing the developmental projects in those states.

Table 7.2 : Major Fiscal Indicators

State	A. Revenue Deficit : GFD (%)			B. Capital Outlay : GFD (%)		
	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Bihar	-56	-159	-101	139	232	185
Jharkhand	0	3	-94	90	88	161
West Bengal	86	79	54	12	20	43
Orissa	-50	7	-1	161	91	95
Uttar Pradesh	-38	-6	-30	134	106	128
Madhya Pradesh	-88	-54	-48	127	110	109
Rajasthan	46	12	-4	50	90	106
Maharashtra	31	23	0	67	75	98
Gujarat	46	35	-3	53	63	100
Punjab	85	57	42	35	49	58
Haryana	42	50	33	52	42	58
Karnataka	-15	-13	-9	111	101	95
Andhra Pradesh	84	85	97	11	0	0
Kerala	63	49	56	26	42	27
Tamil Nadu	30	-3	-1	73	97	94
Himachal Pradesh	50	49	45	49	47	49
Chhatisgarh	102	157	121	-103	-161	-107

Source : State Government Budgets

State	C. Net Lending: GFD (%)			D. Non-Dev. Exp: Agg. Disbursements (%)		
	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Bihar	17	27	16	29	30	28
Jharkhand	10	9	33	34	26	24
West Bengal	1	1	3	35	33	33
Orissa	-11	2	6	33	31	32
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	1	36	36	34
Madhya Pradesh	61	44	39	29	28	30
Rajasthan	4	-2	-2	32	31	30
Maharashtra	3	2	2	29	29	29
Gujarat	1	2	3	28	27	28
Punjab	-20	-7	0	46	41	38
Haryana	6	9	9	23	22	23
Karnataka	4	12	14	24	24	27
Andhra Pradesh	5	15	3	31	27	29
Kerala	11	10	16	45	42	38
Tamil Nadu	-3	6	7	33	36	33
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	6	31	32	33
Chhatisgarh	101	104	86	22	22	21

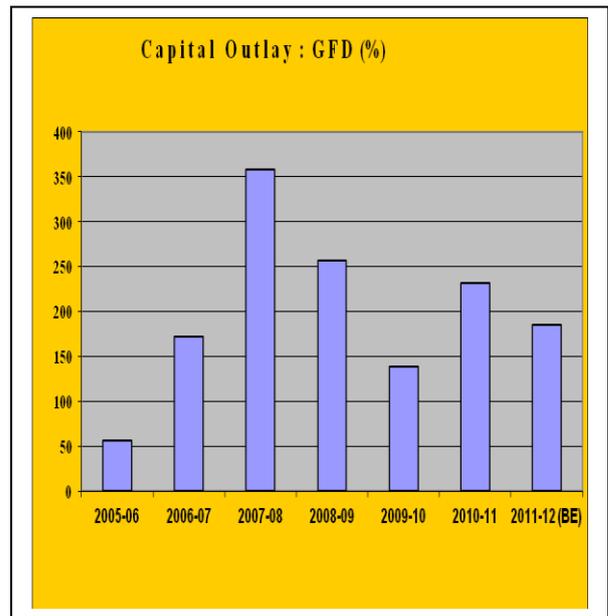
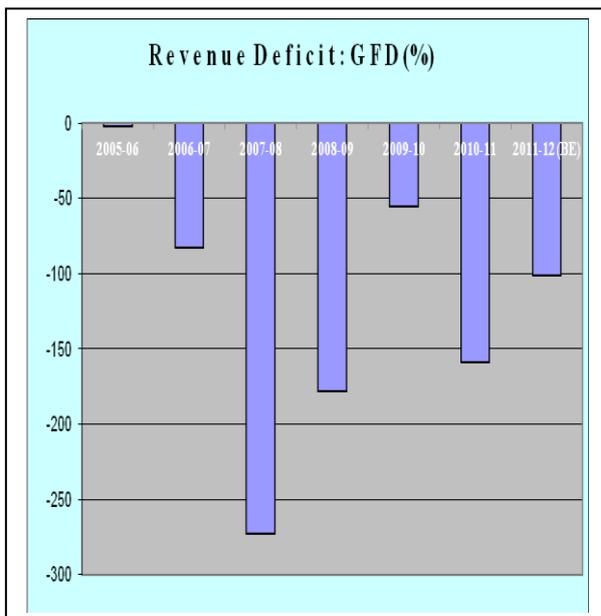
State	E. Non-Dev. Exp: Revenue Receipts (%)			F. Interest Payments: Revenue Exp (%)		
	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Bihar	35	34	33	12	12	10
Jharkhand	44	34	28	15	11	10
West Bengal	72	57	49	24	23	24
Orissa	38	37	39	14	12	11
Uttar Pradesh	46	47	44	19	19	19
Madhya Pradesh	35	35	37	12	11	10
Rajasthan	44	38	37	17	16	15
Maharashtra	39	37	37	16	15	15
Gujarat	40	37	37	18	16	18
Punjab	72	64	59	18	16	18
Haryana	37	36	34	11	11	13
Karnataka	31	30	34	11	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	33	30	31	15	12	12
Kerala	63	57	57	17	15	14
Tamil Nadu	44	44	42	12	12	11
Himachal Pradesh	46	44	43	16	14	14
Chhatisgarh	27	26	26	7	6	6

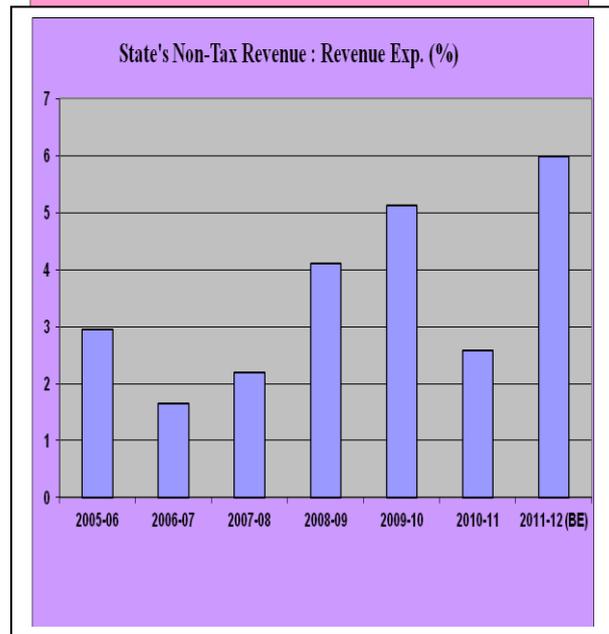
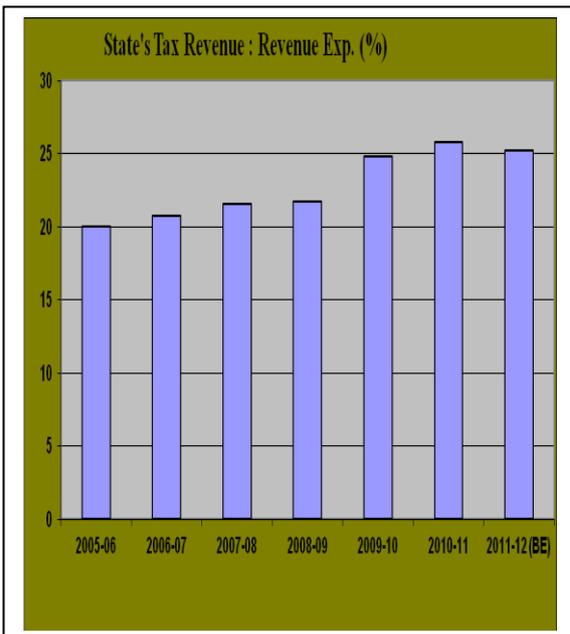
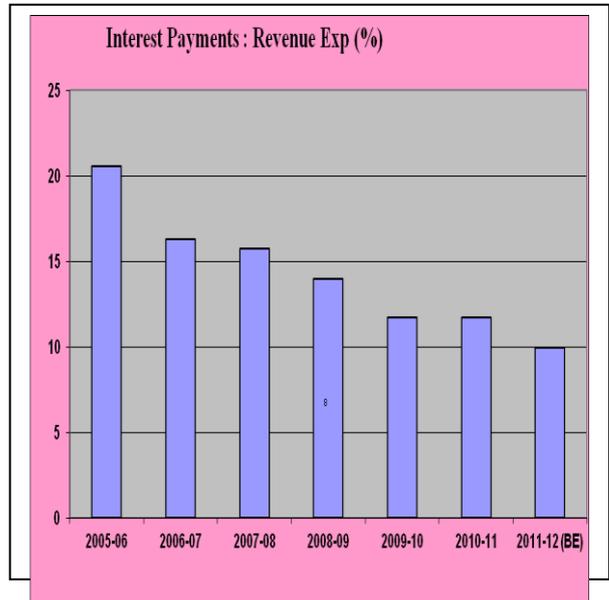
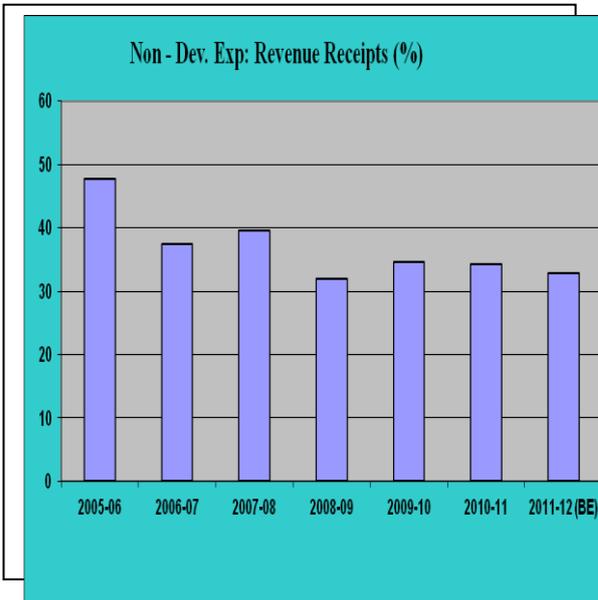
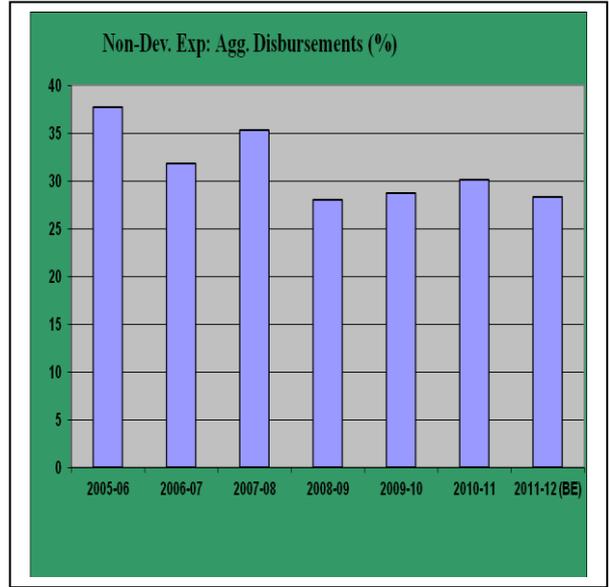
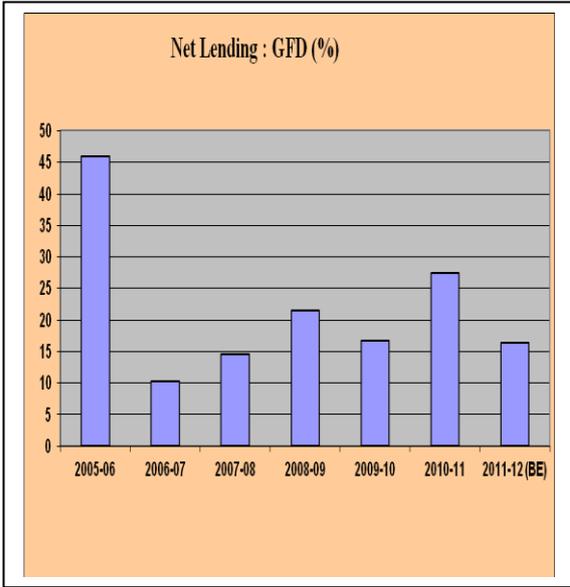
State	G. State's Tax Revenue: Revenue Exp. (%)			H. State's Non-Tax Revenue: Revenue Exp. (%)		
	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Bihar	25	26	25	5	3	6
Jharkhand	30	29	33	15	15	13
West Bengal	31	33	41	4	6	6
Orissa	36	32	34	13	10	10
Uttar Pradesh	38	36	40	15	12	10
Madhya Pradesh	48	43	43	18	13	11
Rajasthan	41	41	41	11	12	12
Maharashtra	62	75	80	9	8	8
Gujarat	55	60	66	11	9	10
Punjab	44	51	58	21	19	9
Haryana	52	54	58	11	12	12
Karnataka	64	68	67	7	6	6
Andhra Pradesh	55	55	58	12	13	13
Kerala	57	61	60	6	6	6
Tamil Nadu	62	68	70	8	6	6
Himachal Pradesh	21	24	26	14	12	13
Chhatisgarh	41	39	40	18	19	18

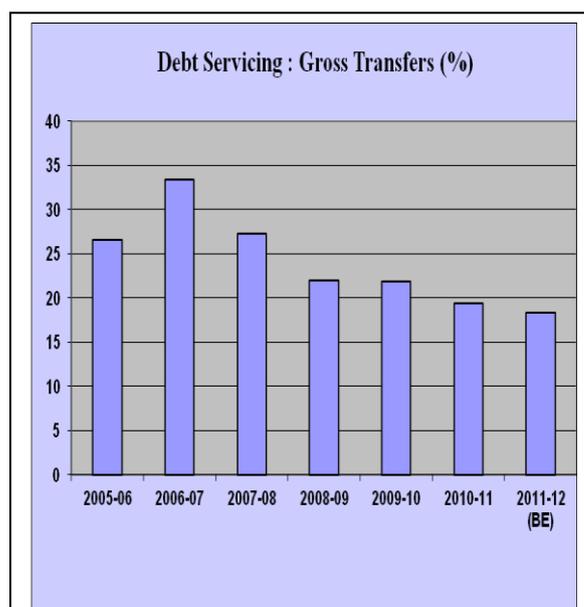
State	I. Gross Transfers: Aggregate Disbursements (%)			J. Debt Servicing: Gross Transfers (%)		
	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Bihar	62	68	66	22	19	18
Jharkhand	43	42	50	42	34	23
West Bengal	21	30	33	176	128	107
Orissa	47	49	46	35	29	30
Uttar Pradesh	40	41	41	50	50	60
Madhya Pradesh	38	42	42	36	31	40
Rajasthan	30	37	40	66	51	45
Maharashtra	17	10	11	93	158	172
Gujarat	16	18	19	124	104	103
Punjab	13	12	17	228	226	170
Haryana	15	15	18	108	170	134
Karnataka	25	25	24	47	45	56
Andhra Pradesh	33	32	32	67	66	63
Kerala	20	20	18	107	106	148
Tamil Nadu	21	23	21	61	58	58
Himachal Pradesh	39	42	44	47	39	38
Chhatisgarh	38	38	37	55	55	63

**Charts for Fiscal Parameters of Bihar
(All ratios are depicted in percentages in these charts)**

Charts 3







7.3 Sustainability, Flexibility and Vulnerability of State Finances

The preceding analysis can be extended further to identify the factors that make a state financially healthy and ensure its continued development. For development, it is necessary that a government expands its activities. It would then be necessary to know whether the means of financing these activities are sustainable, i.e., they meet the increased expenditure needs of the state government without substantially adding to its debt burden. If the government wishes to expand the level of its activity, it would be pertinent to examine the flexibility of the means of financing (either by increasing the revenue or by borrowing) and whether the expanded levels of activity expose the government to more risks and makes it vulnerable to the sources of funding. The state governments increase their levels of activity primarily through the Five Year Plans which translate into annual development plans and are provided for in the state budgets. Thus, it can be broadly stated that non-plan expenditure represents the maintenance of the existing levels of activity, while the plan expenditure entails expansion in the level of activity. Some of the factors which measure the sustainability, flexibility and vulnerability of the state government finances have been shown in Table 7.3 and are discussed in the following paragraphs.

- (i) **Balance of Current Revenue (BCR)** : This is calculated as state government's Own Revenue Receipts, plus share of Central Taxes, plus Non-Plan Grants, minus Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure. A positive BCR shows that the state government has surplus funds from its revenues for meeting the plan expenditure. Bihar has a substantially positive BCR that has been showing an increasing trend for the last 5 years. It amounted to Rs. 6074 crore in 2009-10 which increased to Rs. 9442 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 9344 crore in 2011-12.

- (ii) **Interest Ratio** : This is calculated as (Interest payment-Interest receipt) / (Total revenue-Interest receipt). A higher ratio indicates a lower ability of the state government to service any fresh debt and meet its revenue expenditure from its revenue receipts. For Bihar, the ratio has fallen substantially from 18 percent in 2006-07 to about 12 percent in 2010-11 and is likely to go down further to 10 percent as per the budget estimates of 2011-12.
- (iii) **Capital Outlay/Capital Receipts** : This ratio indicates to what extent capital receipts are applied for capital formation. A ratio of less than 100 percent would not be sustainable in the long run, as that would indicate that capital receipts are utilized for revenue expenditure. For the first time in 2006-07, this ratio for Bihar had touched a healthy level of 220 percent. The positive trend was sustained and the ratio increased to 373 percent in 2007-08, after which it declined during the next two years before rising again in 2010-11 to 152 percent. As per the budget estimates of 2011-12, it will decline to 126 percent. Thus presently the entire debt receipts is used for creation of capital assets, adding to the capital stock in the economy. It must be mentioned that, prior to 2005-06, this ratio used to remain below 20 percent, mostly due to the high debt service payments.
- (iv) **State Tax Receipts/ GSDP** : This is an important indicator of the gap between the state government's tax efforts and tax potential. A low ratio also indicates low tax compliance. Further, this ratio, calculated by taking state government's own tax receipts, indicates the extent to which a state government is dependent on the share of central taxes. For Bihar, the ratio of its own tax receipts to GSDP has been stagnating at around 4 percent. till 2008-09; only during the last 2 years, it has marginally improved to 4.6 percent Since this ratio is much lower compared to other states, there is further scope for tapping the tax potential of the state. The total revenue of the state government including central transfers amounts to about 16 percent of the GSDP.
- (v) **Debt Outstanding/ GSDP** : This ratio indicates whether the state government has fallen into a debt trap from which it may not be able to come out on its own. A high ratio leaves little room for the state government for financial leverage and indicates lack of flexibility. It can be noted here that the total debt which constituted about 43 percent of the GSDP in 2006-07 has been successfully brought down to only 27 percent in 2010-11. As this debt burden is clearly sustainable, Bihar is safely positioned on this account.
- (vi) **Capital Repayment / Capital Borrowings** : This ratio indicates the extent to which the capital receipts could not be utilized for asset creation. A high ratio indicates that a high percentage of capital receipts is utilized for capital repayment, depriving the economy of additional asset creation. For Bihar, this ratio came down from 57 percent in 2006-07 to

54 percent in 2010-11, indicating that about 46 percent of the capital receipts are now actually going towards creation of capital assets within the state. Only in 2007-08, the total capital repayment had exceeded the total capital borrowings.

- (vii) **Primary Deficit** : This is the GFD minus interest payments. It measures the impact of the state government's current policies, without consideration of the liabilities created in the past, for which interest has to be paid now. From 2006-07 onwards, Bihar has had a primary surplus till 2008-09. It turned into a deficit of Rs 1588 crore in 2009-10, before again becoming a surplus of Rs 349 crore at the end of 2010-11.
- (viii) **Buoyancy of State's Tax and Non-Tax Revenues** : While the buoyancy of tax receipts of the state government shows some pattern with respect to GSDP, there is no such pattern in respect of non-tax receipts. The buoyancy of state government's own tax revenues has varied considerably during the last 5 years; in 2010-11, it was 1.02 decreasing from 1.91 in the previous year. The negative buoyancy in non-tax revenues in 2010-11 was due to the withdrawal of debt relief as available under the period covered by the Twelfth Finance Commission, i.e. up to 2009-10.

Table 7.3 : Fiscal and Financial Performance Indicators

Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
A. Sustainability					
Balance from Current Revenue (Rs. crore)	2999	5124	6337	6074	9442
Interest Ratio (%)	18.35	15.92	13.95	12.07	11.80
Buoyancy of State's Own Tax Receipts w.r.t. GSDP	0.56	1.76	0.79	1.91	1.02
Buoyancy of State's Own Non-Tax Receipts w.r.t. GSDP	-0.09	0.19	4.43	2.75	-1.90
Growth in outstanding debt (%)	4.07	0.56	9.87	7.96	7.76
Growth in total revenue receipts (%)	29.41	22.21	16.91	7.72	25.35
Growth in state's own revenue receipts (%)	11.27	23.50	30.55	33.23	11.22
Growth in GSDP (%)	23.66	14.88	26.98	16.28	21.59
B. Flexibility					
Capital Repayment / Capital Borrowings (%)	57	116	38	47	54
Total Tax Receipts / GSDP (%)	17	18	16	15	16
Capital Outlay / Capital Receipts(%)	220	373	108	119	152
State's Own Tax Receipts / GSDP(%)	3.90	4.28	4.10	4.62	4.63
State's Own Non-Tax Receipts / GSDP(%)	0.49	0.44	0.77	0.95	0.46
Average Interest Rate on Government Borrowing	7.15	7.93	6.48	NA	NA
Debt Outstanding / GSDP (%)	42.81	37.47	32.42	30.10	26.68
C. Vulnerability					
Revenue Deficit (Rs. crore)	-2498	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6316
Fiscal Deficit (Rs. crore)	3021	1703	2507	5273	3970
Primary Deficit (Rs. crore)	-395	-2004	-1246	1588	-349
Primary Deficit / Fiscal Deficit (%)	-13	-118	-50	30	-9
Revenue Deficit / Fiscal Deficit (%)	-83	-273	-178	-56	-159
Arrears of Revenue (Rs. crore)	1596	1703	1923	1198	NA
Arrears of Revenue/ Total Own Revenue (%)	28	23	20	12	NA

Source : Finance Accounts of GoB

Summarising, it is noted that the fiscal position of the state government had started showing definite improvements since 2006-07, as reflected by the parameters discussed above. The improvement continued in the following year, turning around the fiscal position in 2007-08 due to substantial increases in the central grants and share of taxes, supplemented by better resource mobilisation, expenditure management as well as debt management. All the key fiscal indicators point to a marked improvement in the fiscal position of the state government in last 5 years. The sustainability parameters had been improving continuously. The Balance from Current Revenues has been increasing continuously, freeing larger amount of resources for plan expenditure; tax revenues have been buoyant, though non-tax revenues did not respond to the increases in state income. The revenue receipts have been increasing much faster than the outstanding debt, and the state government had a primary surplus in all the years save 2009-10. The growth rate of GSDP has been more than the growth rate of interest on outstanding debt; thus the current debt levels and the rate of its growth are both clearly sustainable.

Due to much better debt management, the state government had shown increased flexibility over the years and was at a much better position to direct its resources towards improving the standards of social and economic services and physical infrastructure. In terms of vulnerability, however, the state government still remains overwhelmingly dependent on the central funds for meeting its own expenditure needs. There still remains untapped potential for increase its own tax revenues and to curtail its own administrative expenditure. The overall position, however, is still very positive. Substantial investments have been made towards improving the administrative capabilities and creating physical infrastructure as well as improving the standards of public services in the state. It will take some more time before these investments get translated into a tangible improvement in the standards of livings of the people of the state.

7.4 Deficit Management

The position in the revenue account as well as the combined position of the revenue and capital accounts of some major states for the years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 are presented in Table 7.4. As noted earlier, starting with 2004-05, Bihar had an increasing surplus in its revenue account till 2008-09, after which the economic downturn caused a temporary decline in 2009-10. But the trend of increasing revenue surplus was restored in the next fiscal, making the state government achieve an unprecedented revenue surplus Rs. 6316 crore. As per the budget estimates, the revenue surplus will be maintained around the same level in the current fiscal. The surplus of Rs 6316 crore is also the highest among all major states in India in 2010-11. Among the states showing major revenue surpluses in the current fiscal are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Chattisgarh. West Bengal leads the states having huge deficits in their revenue accounts, though the amount of deficit has been declining over the last three years.

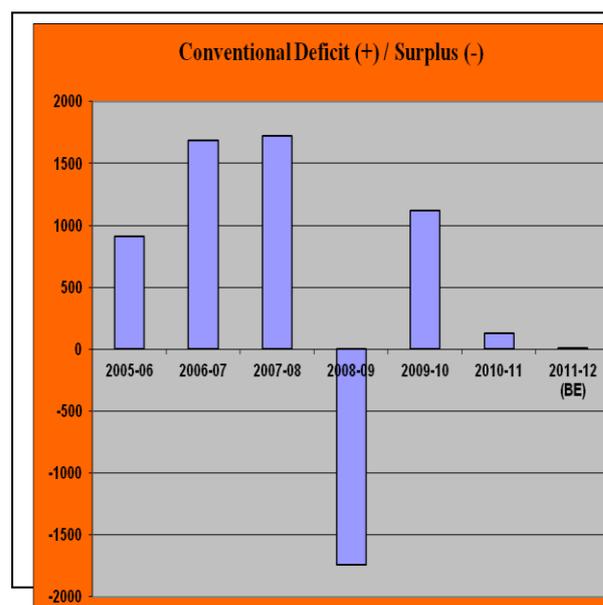
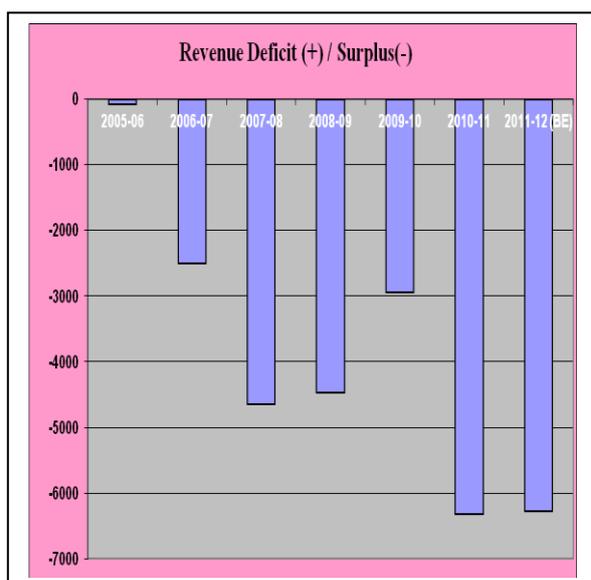
Table 7.4 : Deficit/Surplus position of States

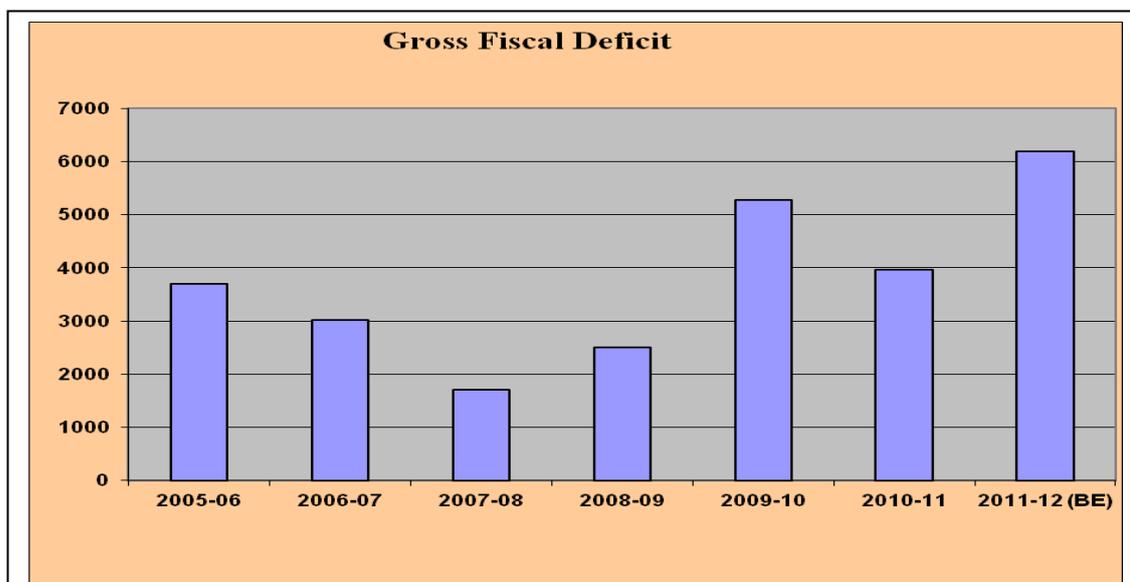
(Rs. crore)

State	Revenue Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)			Conventional Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)		
	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Bihar	-2943	-6316	-6272	1122	128	13
Jharkhand	10	141	-3708	842	4204	0
West Bengal	21578	14331	8386	4119	901	-1815
Orissa	-1139	319	-60	2104	2197	1889
Uttar Pradesh	-7047	-1457	-5635	3872	9078	3404
Madhya Pradesh	-5498	-4726	-3866	-9	2253	325
Rajasthan	4747	889	-353	4456	2747	1345
Maharashtra	8006	5688	-58	8416	5309	6274
Gujarat	6966	5561	-443	4154	902	-2043
Punjab	5251	4705	3879	1371	3638	3865
Haryana	4265	4458	2661	4381	4243	1106
Karnataka	-1619	-1595	-1279	5192	7019	1590
Andhra Pradesh	-1230	-540	-3826	-15787	-14447	-21767
Kerala	5023	3736	6019	3070	1391	2867
Tamil Nadu	3531	-439	-174	-1238	-2798	775
Himachal Pradesh	2074	1882	1399	2467	2524	2025
Chhatisgarh	-888	-1076	-1348	1123	557	1040

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 4 (Rs. Crore)





As observed earlier, GFD of a state government is a sensitive indicator of its financial performance as it reflects the total resource gap in the state finances. Table 7.5 presents the GFD of the major states in India. As noted earlier, Bihar's GFD was only Rs. 2507 crore in 2008-09, but it sharply increased to Rs. 5273 crore in the next year. In 2010-11, it was brought down to Rs 3970 crore, but is projected to rise again to Rs 6194 crore in the budget estimates of 2011-12. As a percentage GSDP, the GFD has risen from 2.92 percent in 2006-07 to 3.06 percent in 2009-10, but was brought down to a comfortable 1.86 percent only in 2010-11. Even though it is poised to increase substantially in the current fiscal, it will still not exceed 3 percent of the GSDP which is a safe level.

Table 7.5 : Gross Fiscal Deficit

State	Gross Fiscal Deficit (Rs. crore)		
	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
Bihar	5273	3970	6194
Jharkhand	3011	4840	3938
West Bengal	24955	18171	15557
Orissa	2265	4891	5989
Uttar Pradesh	18693	22894	18960
Madhya Pradesh	6221	8673	7982
Rajasthan	10308	7562	8069
Maharashtra	26181	25042	22805
Gujarat	15153	16018	14279
Punjab	6171	8189	9301
Haryana	10091	8940	8009
Karnataka	10944	11870	14482
Andhra Pradesh	-1459	-639	-3937
Kerala	7920	7670	10661
Tamil Nadu	11807	13507	16881
Himachal Pradesh	4153	3846	3118
Chhatisgarh	-870	-683	-1113

Source : State Government Budgets

As regards other major states, in 2011-12, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had very high fiscal deficits exceeding Rs. 15,000 crore, closely followed by Karnataka, Gujarat and Kerala with fiscal deficits more than Rs 10,000 crore. Chattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh actually had fiscal surpluses during the last 3 years.

Table 7.6 shows the decomposition of the GFD of Bihar, from which one can find that capital outlay accounted for most of GFD, as it rightly should, during the years 2006-07 through 2011-12, and more so during the recent years. The GFD: GSDP ratio had come down from nearly 4.5 percent in 2005-06 to 1.9 percent in 2010-11. The fact that the capital outlay now accounts for almost the entire GFD, after exhausting the revenue surplus, indicates that the much needed capital investment is now flowing for building the transport and power infrastructure in Bihar especially in the rural areas, that was almost absent a few years ago. It also indicates that the borrowings are being applied for creating capital assets, as they are meant to do. Net lending constitutes a small part of the GFD of the state government.

Table 7.6 : Decomposition of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Bihar

(Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Revenue Deficit	-2498	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6316	-6272
Capital Outlay	5211	6104	6436	7332	9196	11448
Net Lending	308	247	540	884	1091	1019
GFD	3021	1703	2507	5273	3970	6194
GSDP	103317	118687	150709	175245	213073	255014
GFD: GSDP ratio(%)	2.92	1.44	1.66	3.01	1.86	2.43

Charts 5

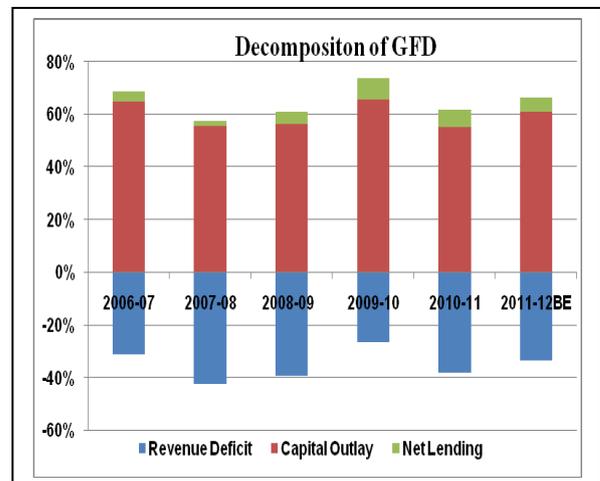
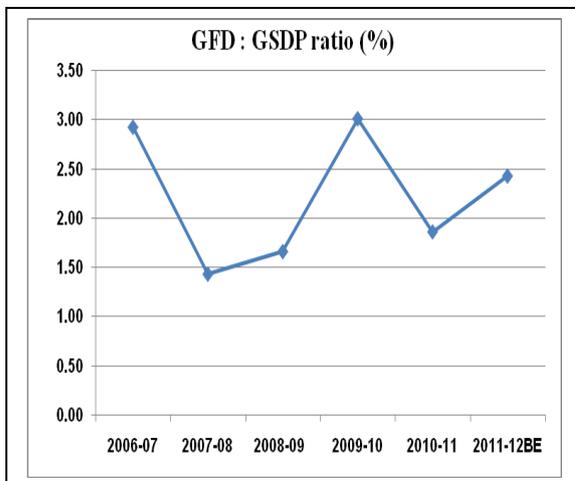


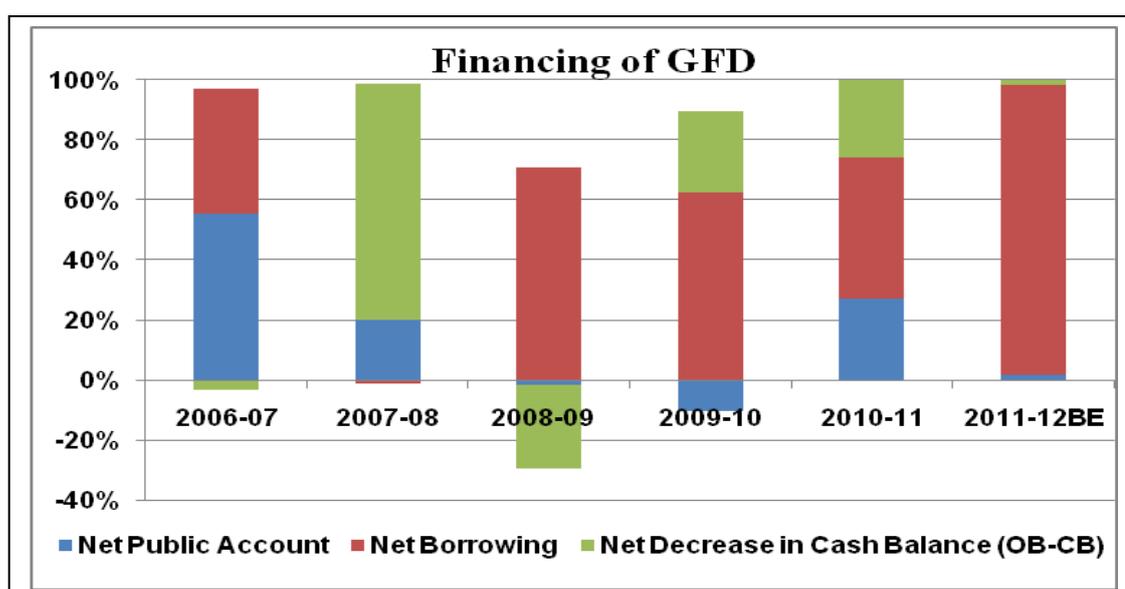
Table 7.7 shows how the GFD was financed during all these years. The net borrowing mainly consisted of internal market borrowings of the state government as well as the central loans, the latter constituting a very small proportion of the total public debt of the state government. The internal market borrowings of the state government now almost wholly finances its GFD; in 2010-11, it financed as much as 97 percent of the public debt, the rest 3 percent came by drawing down the cash balance, where all public accounts stand merged. Thus even though Public Account receipts from small savings, provident funds, reserve funds, civil deposits, suspense and remittance balances etc. generally contribute to financing of the GFD, as far as Bihar is concerned, it is only the state government's cash balance with the RBI that bridged the little gap that was left after the state government's market borrowings.

Table 7.7 : Financing of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Bihar

(Rs crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Net Borrowing	1333	-20	4246	4151	3842	6181
Net Public Account	1785	352	-81	-675	2238	127
Net Decrease in Cash Balance (Opening-Closing Balance)	-97	1372	-1660	1796	-2110	-114
GFD	3021	1703	2507	5273	3970	6194
Percentage Composition						
Net Borrowing	44	-1	170	79	97	100
Net Public Account	59	21	-3	-13	56	2
Net Decrease in Cash Balance	-3	81	-66	34	-53	-2
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Chart 6



7.5 Revenue Account: Receipt and Expenditure

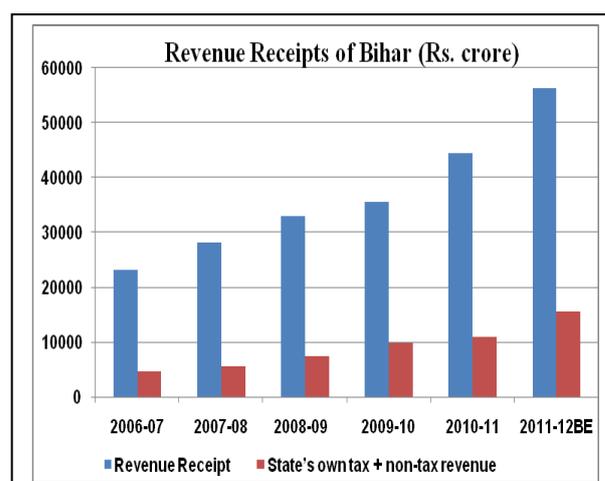
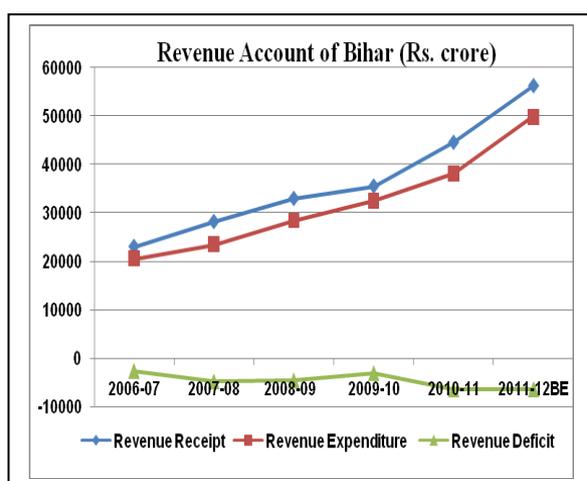
The summary of revenue receipts and expenditure of the state government is shown in Table 7.8. From 2006-07 to 2010-11, revenue receipts grew at a higher rate than its revenue expenditure, resulting in revenue surpluses in all these years. The state government's own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, used to meet barely a quarter of its revenue expenditure till 2005-06, but it now covers about 31 percent of the total expenditure (2011-12). The total revenue of the state government has nearly doubled during the period 2006-07 (Rs. 23,083 crore) to 2010-11 (Rs. 44,532 crore), and the state government's own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, have grown at an even faster rate by more than two and a half times, from Rs. 4543 crore (2006-07) to Rs. 10855 crore (2010-11), during the same period.

Table 7.8 : Revenue Account of Bihar

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Revenue Receipt	23083	28210	32981	35527	44532	56206
Revenue Expenditure	20585	23563	28512	32584	38216	49934
Revenue Deficit	-2498	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6316	-6272
State's own tax + non-tax revenue	4543	5611	7325	9760	10855	15569
State's own revenue as % of total revenue	20	20	22	27	24	28
State's share of Central tax as % of total revenue	57	59	54	52	54	48
Central Grants as % of its total revenue	23	21	24	21	22	24
State's own revenue as % of revenue expenditure	22	24	26	30	28	31

(Rs. crore)

Charts 7



In Table 7.8, some more parameters of the state government finances are considered through a comparison of the own tax and non-tax revenues with the total tax and non-tax revenues of the

state government. State government's tax revenue consists of its own revenues as well as its share from the divisible pool of central taxes. The share of state government's own tax revenue in total tax revenue, which was stagnating at 20 percent earlier, had started increasing from 2008-09 onwards and now stands at 28 percent (2011-12) and it is significantly higher than it was 5 years ago. It has financed between 26 and 31 percent of its total revenue expenditure from 2008-09 onwards, but the state government still remains overwhelmingly dependent on the central resources. The bulk of its total revenue consisted of its share of the central pool of divisible taxes, 32 percent of which is divided among the states following the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The states have a statutory right to this share, and more than 50 percent of the total revenues of Bihar till 2010-11 came from this important source alone; in 2011-12, it is projected to come down marginally to 48 percent. Central grants, plan and non-plan combined, which account for almost equal shares, together contribute less than a quarter of the total receipts of the state government.

Table 7.9 shows the total expenditure of the state government for developmental and non-developmental, as well as its plan and non-plan expenditure. Plan expenditure is mostly developmental, while non-plan expenditure may be either developmental or non-developmental. In the absence of any clear guideline for classification of expenditure between plan and non-plan on a rational basis, the distinction continues to remain ambiguous. All expenditure under non-developmental heads are non-plan expenditure, but non-plan expenditure may also have a developmental component. Now with the report of the Rangarajan Committee lying before the central government, time has come to remove this ambiguity. This analysis of the expenditure, however, is restricted to the conventional definition of the terms and does not necessarily mean that non-plan expenditure is always unproductive.

Referring to Table 7.9, it is to be noted that the developmental expenditure of state government has increased substantially from less than 50 percent in 2005-06 to 63 of its total expenditure in 2006-07; after that it has not increased appreciably. In 2011-12 (BE), its share has increased marginally to 66 percent. In absolute terms, there has been nearly twofold increase in it since 2006-07, indicating its remarkable growth. However, the non-developmental expenditure also increased in the same proportion. As already noted, plan expenditure is undertaken for new development projects. In case of Bihar, about 80 percent of the total expenditure of the state government has been non-plan expenditure till 2005-06, after which the share of plan expenditure increased steadily and has reached 42 percent in 2011-12 BE. Almost 60 percent of the non-plan expenditure is non-developmental in nature. Almost 21 percent of the non-plan expenditure was solely due to interest payment on outstanding loans in 2005-06, but now it

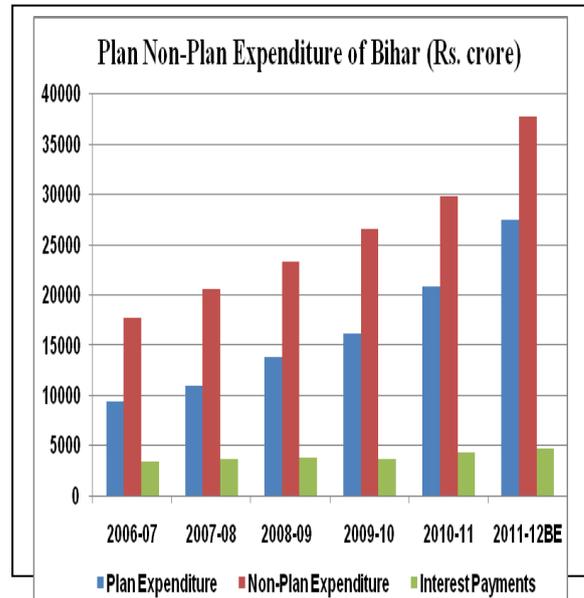
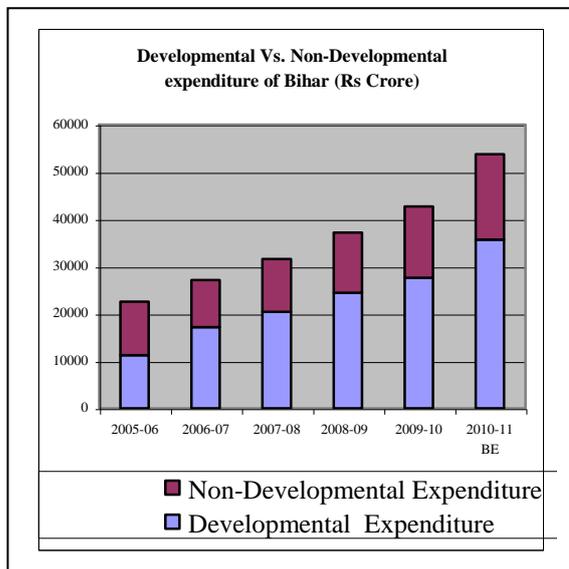
accounts for only 12.5 percent of the total non-plan expenditure (2011-12). The total plan expenditure increased by over Rs. 11,500 crore between 2006-07 and 2010-11, while the total non-plan expenditure increased by about Rs. 12,000 crore over the same period, again signifying that the past imbalances in state government's expenditure pattern have been corrected to a large extent.

Table 7.9 : Expenditure of Bihar Government

(Rs crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Non-Developmental Expenditure	9984	11157	12623	15081	17891	22450
Developmental Expenditure	17149	20410	24414	27606	32814	42872
Total Expenditure	27137	31571	37181	42795	50705	65326
Development Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	63	65	66	65	65	66
Plan Expenditure	9397	10946	13815	16194	20911	27503
Non Plan Expenditure	17740	20625	23367	26602	29794	37823
Plan Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	35	35	37	38	41	42
Interest Payments	3416	3707	3753	3685	4319	4739

Charts 8



As regards the crucial element of interest payment, it is seen from Table 7.10 that the difference between the gross and net interest payments is only nominal due to the poor recovery of interest on the loans and advances given by the state government to its mostly loss-making public sector enterprises and autonomous bodies. For most of these public enterprises, their accumulated losses have wiped out their equity bases several times over. As already

emphasised, from Table 7.11, we note that the capital outlay has substantially increased from a paltry 9 percent of the total expenditure in 2005-06 to 18 percent in 2011-12, drawing from the substantial surplus in the revenue account and reinforcing the state government's commitment to development.

Table 7.10 : Interest Payment and Receipt

(Rs. crore)

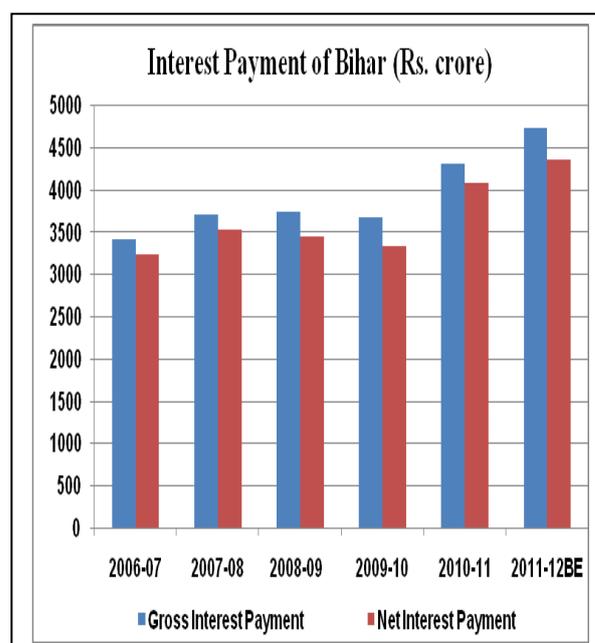
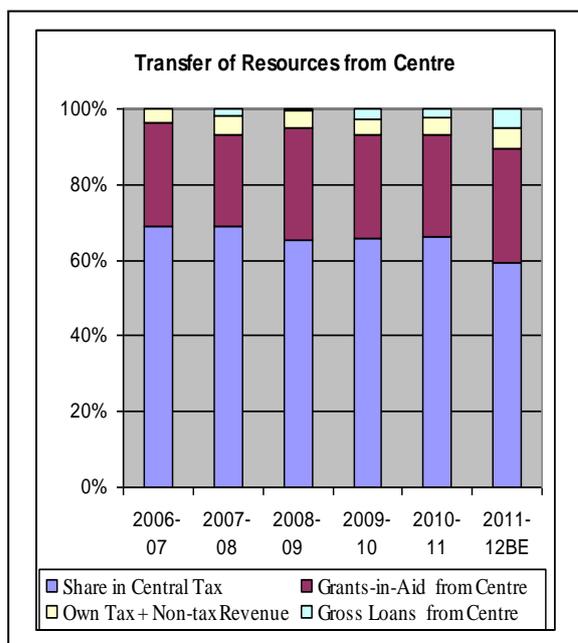
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Gross Interest Payment	3416	3707	3753	3685	4319	4739
Net Interest Payment	3240	3536	3448	3332	4081	4368

Table 7.11 : Other Parameters of Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Total Tax Revenue	17325	21852	23865	26292	33848	39549
Own Tax Revenue	4033	5085	6172	8090	9870	12583
Total non-tax Revenue	511	526	1153	1670	986	2986
Own Tax + Non-tax Revenue	4544	5611	7325	9760	10856	15569
Own non-tax Revenue	511	526	1153	1670	986	2986
Capital Outlay	5211	6104	6436	7332	9196	11448
Capital Outlay as % of Total Expenditure	19	19	17	17	18	18

Charts 9



The actual extent of the state government's dependence on central resources can be seen from Table 7.12 which shows the gross transfer of resources to Bihar during 2006-07 to 2011-12.

The gross transfer of resources includes the state government's share in central taxes, grants-in-aid from the central government, as well as central loans. The gross transfer of resources to state government accounts for around two-thirds of its total expenditure for all the years. The contribution of state government's own resources increased from 18 percent to 24 percent of its aggregate total disbursements during the period; the rest is covered by capital borrowings, mostly from the market. In 2010-11, about 47 percent of the total disbursements and 70 percent of the gross transfers to the state government came from its share of central taxes under the respective Finance Commission recommendations, and the rest from the central grants (28 percent) and loans from the central government (2 percent).

Table 7.12 : Transfer of Resources from Central Government to Bihar

(Rs crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Aggregate Disbursements	27136	31571	37181	42796	50705	65326
Share in Central Tax	13292	16766	17693	18203	23978	26967
Grants-in-Aid from Centre	5247	5832	7962	7564	9699	13671
Gross Loans from Centre	3	468	150	764	782	2376
Gross transfer of Resources	18542	23066	25804	26531	34458	43014
Net Loans from Centre	-314	40	-279	-49	316	1910
Net Transfer of Resources	18224	22638	25376	25717	33993	42548
Own Tax + Non-tax Revenue	4544	5611	7325	9760	10856	15569

7.6 Debt Management

Table 7.13 shows the outstanding debt liabilities of the state government (excluding guarantees) from 2006-07 to 2011-12. The outstanding liability as a percentage of GSDP had decreased consistently from 43 percent in 2006-07 to only 27 percent in 2010-11.

Table 7.13 : Outstanding Liabilities

(Rs crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Internal Debt	26829	26769	31293	35494	39020	43291
Central Loans	8237	8277	7998	7948	8264	10175
Total Public Debt	35066	35046	39291	43442	47285	53466
Public Account	9161	9429	9573	9311	9563	9637
Total	44227	44475	48864	52753	56848	63103
Outstanding Liability as % of GSDP	43	37	32	30	27	25

Note : Public Account includes Provident Fund and other Accounts only.

The total outstanding liabilities of the state government, as can be seen from Table 7.13, had accumulated to Rs. 56,848 crore at the end of 2010-11 and is going to rise to Rs 63,103 crore in 2011-12. This figure is the accumulated effect of past borrowings, growing at an annual rate of about 7.3 percent since 2006-07. Table 7.13 also shows that the major part of this outstanding debt, more than 68 percent, is due to the internal loans raised by the state government from the market, and about 16 percent is due to loans from the central government as per the budget estimates of 2011-12. The outstanding debt due to the central government constituted 19 percent of total outstanding liabilities in 2006-07. Thus the composition of outstanding debt has undergone a structural change over the years, with the share of central loans coming down gradually over the years. This has happened mostly because of the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. About a decade to two later, the central government loans will probably no longer be a part of the loan portfolio of the state governments.

Loans from Public Account constitutes a significant part of the total liability of the state government, though it is not a debt in the strict sense of the term. But the resources are used by the state government whenever needed, and there is a liability to pay back the money accumulated in these accounts, which form a part of the cash balance of the state. The new International Government Accounting Standard (IGAS) 10 has been formulated to include most of the accounts in Public Accounts, except the remittance and suspense balances among the liabilities, as already noted. Once it is done, it will lead to substantial increase in the state government's outstanding liabilities. It may be noted that some of these liabilities under the Reserve Funds and Deposits and Advances will be non-interest bearing; here the state government only holds the money in trust.

Table 7.14 : Repayment Liabilities

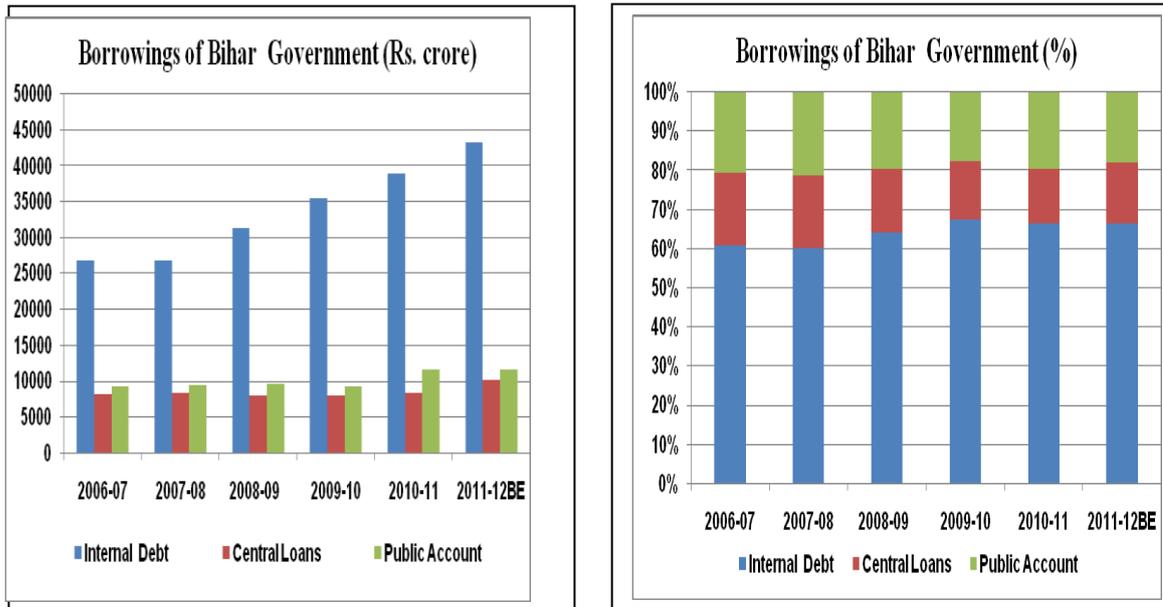
(Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Discharge of internal debt	708	1203	1254	1169	1725	2442
Repayment of loans to Centre	317	429	429	814	466	466
Discharge of other liabilities	617	817	1009	970	586	1133
Total Repayment	1642	2449	2691	2953	2776	4041
Total Interest Payment	3416	3707	3753	3685	4319	4739
Total Debt Service Burden	5058	6156	6444	6639	7095	8779

Note : Liabilities include receipts and payments of Small Saving and Provident Fund under Public Accounts of the Government of Bihar.

Table 7.14 shows the repayment liabilities on the outstanding debt of the state government. In 2010-11, the total repayment of principal by the state government amounted to Rs. 2776 crore, while the interest payment was much higher at Rs. 4319 crore. The interest burden has increased by about Rs 900 crore over the past 5 years due to heavy past borrowings. The total annual debt service burden has increased from Rs. 5058 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 8779 crore in 2011-12, growing at an annual rate of 11.65 percent.

Charts 10



Public debt can be a powerful agent of economic growth if it is utilised for the creation of productive assets. As can be seen from Table 7.15 (A), the debt resources could not be utilised much by the state government till 2007-08 when they were mostly used to discharge the existing debt obligations. This implied that the net accrual to the state exchequer on this account was in fact negative, indicating some outgo of the already scarce resources of the state government. The scenario is now reversed and much improved, and debt is no longer a serious problem to contend with. In 2010-11, out of total borrowed amount of Rs. 6871 crore, Rs. 2776 crore were used only for repayment of the principal of the existing debt, and Rs. 4319 crore for payment of interest. Taking into account the nominal receipts on account of recoveries of loans and advances given by the state government as well as interest receipts on past outstanding loans given by the state, it left only a paltry Rs 26 crore or less than 1 percent of the total amount borrowed for productive use. However, as per the budget estimates for 2011-12, at least Rs 1900 crore or about 19 percent of the total borrowings of Rs 10,296 crore will be available to the state government for investing in capital projects. Though the overall situation has improved now, it would be very difficult to improve it further without some more help from the central government.

Chart 11

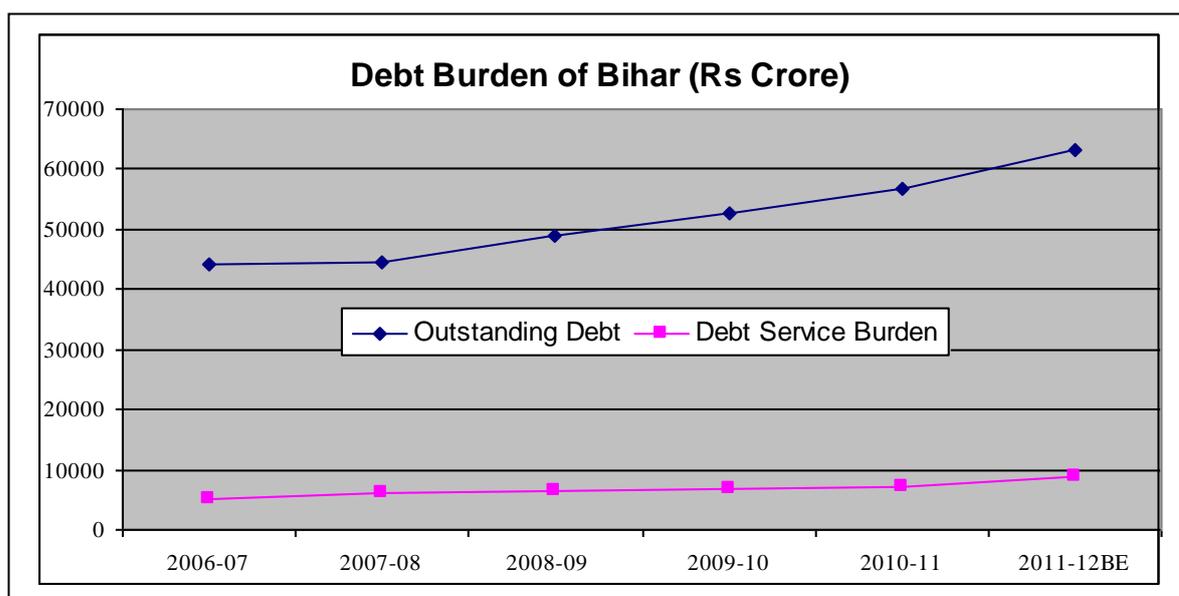


Table 7.15 (A) : Net Debt Received

	(Rs. crore)					
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Gross Central Loans Received	3	468	150	764	782	2376
Internal Debt Recd	2355	1144	5778	5370	5251	6713
PF Small Savings	1012	1084	1153	707	839	1207
Total Debt Received	3370	2696	7081	6841	6871	10296
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	7	26	11	13	12	18
Interest payments	3416	3707	3753	3685	4319	4739
Interest Received	176	171	305	353	238	371
Repayment of Debt	1642	2449	2691	2953	2776	4041
Net Debt Received	-1505	-3263	953	569	26	1905
Net Debt Received as percentage of total borrowing	-45	-121	13	8	0.4	19

Table 7.15 (B) shows a comparison among different states with respect to their Tax : GSDP ratios for the year 2010-11. It is seen that, for Bihar, the ratio of state government's own taxes to GSDP was among the lowest; it was only 5 percent along with that of Jharkhand and West Bengal. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had a ratio of 10 percent, followed closely by Andhra Pradesh and Kerala at 9 percent and 8 percent respectively. Himachal Pradesh, a special category state, shares the highest Total Revenue: GSDP ratio of 25 percent, along with Madhya Pradesh, a non-special category state, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. Bihar's Own Tax: GSDP ratio of only 5 percent indicates that its tax collections have much scope of improving, which will also improve its Total Revenue: GSDP ratio that currently stands at only 20 percent.

Charts 12

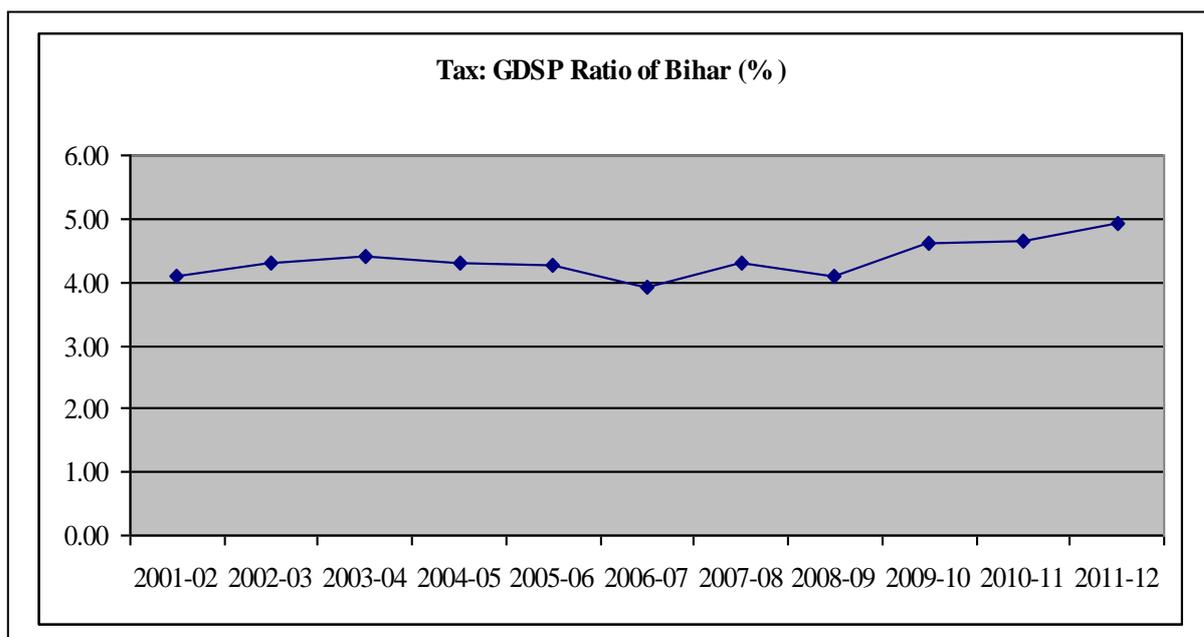


Table 7.15 (B) : Tax : GSDP Ratio of States (2010-11)

State	Revenue Receipts (Rs. crore)	State's Own Tax (Rs. crore)	GSDP (Rs. crore)	State's Own Tax: Revenue Receipts	State's Own Tax: GSDP	Total Revenue: GSDP
Bihar	35527	8090	213703	27.8	3.8	16.7
Jharkhand	15118	4505	83798	29.8	5.4	18.0
West Bengal	36922	18130	393865	49.1	4.6	9.4
Orissa	26430	8982	150946	34.0	6.0	17.5
Uttar Pradesh	96421	33878	437451	35.1	7.7	22.0
Madhya Pradesh	41395	17273	166151	41.7	10.4	24.9
Rajasthan	35385	16414	219769	46.4	7.5	16.1
Maharashtra	86910	59106	740931	68.0	8.0	11.7
Gujarat	41672	26740	403178	64.2	6.6	10.3
Punjab	22157	12039	192364	54.3	6.3	11.5
Haryana	20993	13220	209510	63.0	6.4	10.0
Karnataka	49156	30579	304813	62.2	10.0	16.1
Andhra Pradesh	64678	35176	406641	54.4	8.7	15.9
Kerala	26109	17625	213268	67.5	8.3	12.2
Tamil Nadu	55844	36547	378076	65.4	9.7	14.8
Himachal Pradesh	10346	2575	41003	24.9	6.3	25.2
Chhatisgarh	18154	7123	107848	39.2	6.6	16.8

Source : State Government Budgets

7.7 Resource Management

Revenue receipts of the state government come from both tax and non-tax sources. Tax revenue consists of its own tax revenues and its share in the divisible pool of taxes and duties of the central government. Similarly, the non-tax revenues consist of the state government's own non-tax revenue as well as central grants for plan and non-plan purposes. The own tax revenues of the state government are classified into:

- (i) Taxes on income that include agricultural income tax, taxes on trades;
- (ii) Taxes on property and capital transactions which include land revenues, stamp and registration fees, taxes on urban immovable property; and
- (iii) Taxes on commodities and services which by far are the most important sources of the state government's own tax revenue and include a variety of taxes like sales tax or VAT, turnover tax, state excise duty, taxes on vehicles, taxes on goods and passengers, electricity duty, taxes on entertainment etc.

The share of central taxes consists mainly of the shares of income tax, union excise duty, customs duty, service tax and wealth tax which are collected by the central government, but the proceeds of which are shared with the state governments under recommendations of the Finance Commissions, constituted once every five years.

The own non-tax revenues of the state government are again classified into interest receipts from loans and advances to various government companies, public sector and quasi-commercial undertakings and other bodies, dividends and profit from them, interest earned on the investment of cash balances of the state government, and receipts from various services classified under general, social and economic services. Economic services contribute more significantly to the non-tax revenues than the other services. In recent years, the debt relief available to the state government as a consequence of the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission is also accounted under the non-tax receipts and is a very significant source for its non-tax revenue.

The grants from central government are for both plan and non-plan purposes. Within the plan grants, there are separate grants for the state government's own plan schemes, central plan schemes and also for the centrally sponsored schemes. The non-plan grants include the statutory grants as well as relief on natural calamities and other public purpose grants.

Table 7.16 shows the revenue receipts of the state government from 2006-07 to 2011-12. From this table, one can see that, during all these years, about three quarters of the total receipts of the state government came from the central government by way of state's share of divisible pool of central government taxes and grants-in-aid. State government's own tax revenues have grown from Rs. 4033 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 12,583 crore in 2011-12, while the non-tax revenues have grown from Rs. 511 crore to Rs. 2986 crore during the same period. The non-tax revenue had increased substantially during 2008-09 and 2009-10; these increases were due to debt relief of Rs. 385 crore and Rs. 770 crore received in those two years as a consequence of recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. After the withdrawal of this debt relief on the expiry of the period covered by that Commission, there was an abrupt decrease in non-tax receipt by Rs 700 crore in 2010-11. However, in the budget of 2011-12, Rs 2000 crore has been estimated as receipts pertaining to 'Contributions and Recoveries from Pension etc.', which are expected as transfer from the Government of Jharkhand as the reimbursement of pension dues.

The total revenue of the state government, including grants and its share of taxes from the central government, increased from Rs. 23,083 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 56,206 crore in 2011-12 at an impressive annual growth rate of 19.5 percent; compared to this, state government's total own revenue receipts increased during the period at an even higher annual rate of 27.9 percent and its tax revenues grew at an annual rate of 25.6 percent. The state government's share of central taxes has increased at an average annual rate of about 15.2 percent during this period, while the grants from the central government increased at a rate of 21.1 percent. Due to the higher growth of state government's own revenues compared to the growth of all other components of state government revenues, the share of the state government's own revenue in total revenues has also gone up from 20 percent in 2006-07 to 28 percent in 2011-12.

Table 7.16 : Revenue Receipts

Sources of Revenue	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
I. State's Own Revenue	4544	5611	7325	9760	10856	15569
a) Tax Revenue	4033	5085	6172	8090	9870	12583
b) Non-Tax Revenue	511	526	1153	1670	986	2986
II. Receipts from Centre	18539	22598	25655	25767	33677	40638
a) Share of Divisible Taxes	13292	16766	17693	18203	23978	26967
b) Grants-in-aid	5247	5832	7962	7564	9699	13671
III. Total Revenue Receipts	23083	28209	32980	35527	44532	56206
State's Own Revenue as % of Total Receipts	20	20	22	27	24	28

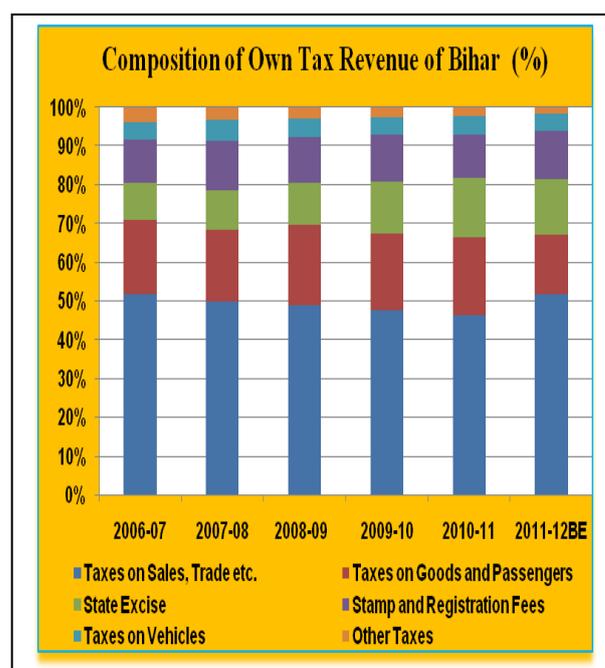
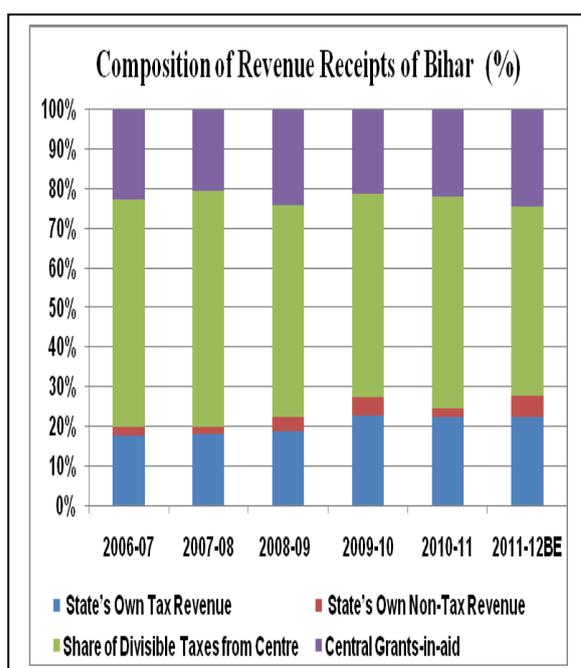
Among the direct taxes of the state government are included Stamp and Registration Fees, Taxes on Vehicles, Taxes and Duties on Electricity, Land Revenue and Taxes on Agricultural Income, the last one being rather insignificant. Among the indirect taxes which are far more important than the direct taxes, there are taxes on sales, trade, state excise, taxes on goods and passengers and other taxes and duties on commodities and services. The details of receipts from these taxes from 2006-07 to 2011-12 are shown in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 : Tax Revenues under Different Heads

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	2081	2535	3016	3839	4557	6508
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	783	938	1279	1613	2006	1940
State Excise	382	525	679	1082	1523	1790
Stamp and Registration Fees	455	654	716	998	1099	1600
Taxes on Vehicles	181	273	298	345	455	537
Land Revenue	75	82	102	124	139	125
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	63	64	68	67	65	61
Other Taxes/ Duties on Comm. and Services	13	14	14	22	25	21
Taxes on Agricultural Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4033	5086	6172	8090	9870	12582

Charts 13

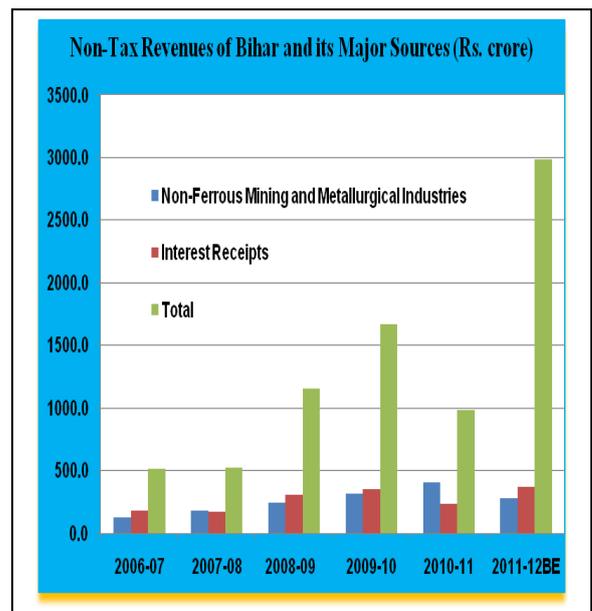
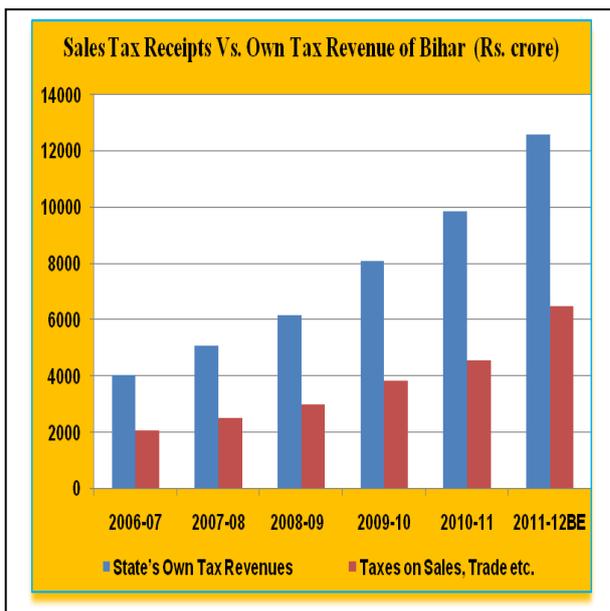


An analysis of the tax receipts of the state government reveals that its major sources are Sales Tax (VAT), Stamp and Registration Fees, State Excise Duty, Taxes on Goods and Passengers and Taxes on Vehicles. These five taxes together make up as much as 98 percent of its total tax receipts in all the years. Of these, Sales Tax alone comprises 52 percent of the total tax receipts (2011-12), followed by Taxes on Goods and Passengers (15 percent) and State Excise Duty (14 percent). These taxes are highly buoyant and their yields increase steadily with the increase in the GSDP. There has not been any significant structural change in the composition of tax revenues of the state government over the past few years. The composition of the state government's tax revenue is shown in Table 7.18 and their growth rates in Table 7.19.

Table 7.18 : Composition of Tax Revenues

Sources of Revenue	Percentage share					
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	51.6	49.8	48.9	47.5	46.2	51.7
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	19.4	18.4	20.7	19.9	20.3	15.4
State Excise	9.5	10.3	11.0	13.4	15.4	14.2
Stamp and Registration Fees	11.3	12.9	11.6	12.3	11.1	12.7
Taxes on Vehicles	4.5	5.4	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.3
Land Revenue	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Charts 14



Taxes on Sales, apart from being the highest contributor to the state government's total own revenues, has also maintained a very steady growth rate. But during the period from 2006-07 to 2011-12, the maximum average annual growth has been registered by State Excise (36.2 percent) followed by Stamp and Registration Fees (28.6 percent). Sales tax registered an annual growth rate of 25.6 percent. During 2010-11, State Excise has grown by more than 40 percent, indicating a very robust growth. Taxes in vehicles also registered a very high growth of 32 percent. Compared to these, growth of 18.7 percent in sales tax during 2010-11 was only moderate. The other taxes have also registered significant growth during the period, but their growth patterns have not been consistent throughout.

Receipts from the taxes on goods and passengers which grew by nearly Rs 400 crore in 2010-11 is also projected to decline marginally in the budget estimates for 2011-12. This tax comprises collections from tolls on roads, tax collections from passenger tax and goods tax, wherever they are levied, tax on entry of goods into local areas for consumption, use or sale of goods therein and inter-state transit duties. In Bihar, the entire collection under this head is from the entry of goods into local areas for consumption. This tax is collected under the Bihar Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale Therein Act, 1993, administered by its Department of Commercial Taxes.

Table 7.19 : Growth Rates of Tax Revenue

Sources of Revenue	Percentage Growth over Previous Year						CAGR (2006-12)
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE	
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	20	22	19	27	19	43	25.6
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	28	20	36	26	24	-3	19.9
State Excise	20	38	29	59	41	18	36.2
Stamp and Registration Fees	-10	44	9	39	10	46	28.6
Taxes on Vehicles	-40	51	9	16	32	18	24.3
Land Revenue	36	10	24	22	12	-10	10.8
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	249	2	6	-1	-2	-7	-0.7
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	-15	9	0	58	12	-15	10.1
Total	13	26	21	31	22	27	25.6

From Table 7.20, one can see that direct taxes contributed only 18 percent of the total own tax revenue of the state government, indirect taxes contributing the rest 82 percent in 2011-12. This distribution remains as skewed as in the previous years. It also indicates that the process

of fiscal reforms of the state government is yet to be reflected in the structure of its taxation. In fact, as compared to 2006-07, the tax structure in the state government appears to be more skewed now. It also defies the trend noticed in the structure of central tax receipts which has shifted very significantly in favour of direct taxes after the reforms were introduced. But all the states show this skewed structure, as the high yielding direct taxes like income tax or corporation tax are administered only by the central government.

Table 7.20 : Share of Direct and Indirect Taxes

Source	Percentage Share					
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Share of Direct Taxes in State's Own Tax Revenue (%)	25	19	21	19	19	18
Share of Indirect Taxes in State's Own Tax Revenue (%)	75	81	79	81	81	82
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.21 shows the major non-tax revenues of the state government. Its composition and growth rates are presented in Table 7.22 and 7.23 respectively. The most important element of the state government's non-tax revenue is the royalty from mines and minerals, the other important source being the interest receipts. Till 2007-08, these two together accounted for more than 60 percent of the total non-tax revenues, but due to the receipts of substantial debt relief from the central government, as discussed earlier, their combined share came down to 40 percent in 2009-10. In 2010-11, this share again rose to 65 percent after the withdrawal of the debt relief. Thereafter, due to the contributions and recoveries on account of pension under 'Other Non-Tax Revenues' by more than Rs 2000 crore, this share again came down drastically in 2011-12. The share of interest receipts has consistently declined from 34 to 24 percent during the 5 year period 2006-07 to 2010-11, while the share of royalty has increased from 25 to 41 percent during the period 2006-07 to 2010-11. In absolute terms also, interest receipts had registered a negative growth in 2010-11, as its contribution had come down to Rs 238 crore against Rs 353 crore in the previous year. The major source of this was the interest received from investment of surplus cash balances in the Cash Balance Investment Account of the state government. The receipts on this account had declined by more than Rs 100 crore during 2010-11 compared to the previous year. However, it is projected to yield Rs 370 crore in the budget estimates for 2011-12. Non-tax revenues grew at an annual rate of 42 percent during 2006-07 to 2011-12, but overall, there is neither any pattern in the structure nor in the growth of non-tax revenue sources of the state government.

Table 7.21 : Major Non-Tax Revenues of Bihar

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	128	179	245	320	406	280
Interest Receipts	176	171	305	353	238	371
Miscellaneous General Services	21	3	386	770	0	0
Other Administrative Services	20	12	8	9	20	60
Police	11	24	9	12	12	13
Major Irrigation	2	2	3	3	5	26
Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	28	21	24	17	34	18
Roads and Bridges	17	18	26	30	40	33
Medical and Public Health	18	21	17	14	15	15
Other Rural Development Programmes	14	7	10	29	22	31
Social Security and Welfare	19	3	1	1	2	1
Others	60	65	119	112	192	2139
Total	511	526	1153	1671	986	2986

Table 7.22 : Composition of Non-Tax Revenues

(Percentages)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	25	34	21	19	41	9
Interest Receipts	34	32	26	21	24	12
Miscellaneous General Services	4	1	33	46	0	0
Other Administrative Services	4	2	1	1	2	2
Other non-Tax Revenues	33	31	18	13	32	76
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.23 : Growth Rates of Non-Tax Revenues

	Yearly Growth Rates					
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	27	40	37	31	27	-31
Interest Receipts	-19	-3	78	16	-33	56
Miscellaneous General Services	77	-86	12675	100	-100	0
Other Administrative Services	-41	-41	-33	16	112	198
Other non-Tax Revenues	-11	10	82	-5	71	1013
Total	-2	3	119	45	-41	204

Comparing the budget estimates of revenues for 2010-11 with the actual collections during the year, it is seen that the actual collection were about Rs 1000 crore less than the budget estimates. The major shortfalls were in respect of sales tax (Rs 1071 crore) and miscellaneous general services where a provision for debt relief was made but not realized during the year. Taxes on Goods and Passengers yielded Rs 382 crore more than the budget estimates. The overall realization was 7 percent less than the targets in respect of tax revenues and 19 percent less than the target in respect of non-tax revenues (Table 7.24).

Table 7.24 : Variation between the Estimated and Actual Realisation of Tax and Non-Tax Revenue (2010-11)

(Rs. crore)

Revenue Sources	Budget Estimate	Actual Receipts	Variance	% Variation Excess (+), shortfall (-)
Own Tax Revenue				
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	5628	4557	-1071	-19
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1624	2006	382	24
Stamp and Registration Fees	1215	1099	-116	-10
State Excise	1400	1523	123	9
Taxes on Vehicles	550	455	-95	-17
Land Revenue	112	139	27	24
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	24	25	2	9
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	90	65	-25	-28
Total	10644	9870	-772	-7
Own Non Tax Revenue				
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	294	406	112	38
Interest Receipts	216	238	22	10
Receipts from Miscellaneous General Services	385	0	-385	-100
Social Security and Welfare	1	2	1	150
Other	311	340	29	11
Total	1207	986	-221	-18

The cost of collection of major taxes is shown in Table 7.25. It was insignificant compared to the total collection for all major taxes. It can be seen from the table that the cost for collection of all major taxes have reduced significantly in 2010-11, as a result of modernization of the infrastructure and introduction of technology. But the cost of collection in respect of stamp duty and registration fees as well as taxes on vehicles is higher than for other taxes. Streamlining of the collection machinery, further rationalisation of taxation structure and more user-friendly automation will further bring down the cost of collection.

Table 7.25 : Cost of Collection of Taxes

Year	Collection (Rs. crore)	Expenditure on collection (Rs. crore)	Cost as Percentage of Collection	Collection (Rs. crore)	Expenditure on collection (Rs. crore)	Cost as % of Collection
	Taxes on sales / trade, etc			State excise		
2001-02	1412.96	18.81	1.33	238.9	13.72	5.74
2002-03	1647.61	21.3	1.29	241.95	13.75	5.68
2003-04	1637.23	21.46	1.31	240.01	16.2	6.75
2004-05	1890.54	21.46	1.14	272.47	16.19	5.94
2005-06	1733.6	25.47	1.47	318.59	14.78	4.64
2006-07	2081.49	27.3	1.31	381.93	18.31	4.79
2007-08	2534.79	42.73	1.69	525.41	22.14	4.21
2008-09	3016.47	46.65	1.55	679.14	24.15	3.56
2009-10	3839.29	48.27	1.26	1081.68	44.02	4.07
2010-11	4557.18	56.45	1.24	1523.35	37.65	2.47
2011-12 BE	6508.00	69.71	1.07	1790.00	66.46	3.71
	Stamp duty and registration fee			Taxes on Vehicles		
2001-02	304.44	18.22	5.98	141.53	4.14	2.93
2002-03	348.2	17.56	5.04	177.98	4.11	2.31
2003-04	417.56	22.52	5.39	209.5	3.94	1.88
2004-05	429.14	22.02	5.13	212.78	3.85	1.81
2005-06	505.29	22.48	4.45	302.44	5.09	1.68
2006-07	455.02	36.86	8.10	181.38	6.03	3.32
2007-08	654.14	34.02	5.20	273.2	5.95	2.18
2008-09	716.19	37.68	5.26	297.74	6.95	2.33
2009-10	997.9	45.9	4.60	345.13	10.41	3.02
2010-11	1098.68	46.576	4.24	455.43	16.92	3.71
2011-12 BE	1600.00	43.7681	2.74	537.00	32.00	5.96

Table 7.26 shows the state government's own tax and non-tax revenues as percentage of GSDP which is a measure of its capacity to raise resources. The ratio of tax revenues of the state government and its GSDP which was only 3.90 percent in 2006-07 has been rising slowly but consistently since 2006-07; but it still constitute less than 5 percent of the state GSDP which is rather low compared to other states, as discussed earlier. There has been no improvement in this during 2010-11 as compared to the previous year, but it is likely to be closer to 5 percent as per the budget estimates of 2011-12. GSDP itself has been increasing at an impressive rate, and taxes have also been growing in tandem with the growth in GSDP, some even faster than the GSDP growth. The total contribution of tax and non-tax revenues in the GSDP was just above 5 percent in 2010-11, and the total revenue including central transfers and grants constituted about 21 percent of its GSDP as on 2010-11. While the own tax to GSDP ratio of

Bihar is one of the lowest in the country, the ratio between its total revenues and GSDP is very high due to the high volumes of central grants and other transfers to the state government.

Table 7.26 : Tax and Non-tax Revenue as Percentage of GSDP

Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Own Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	3.90	4.28	4.10	4.62	4.63	4.93
Own Non-Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	0.49	0.44	0.77	0.95	0.46	1.17
Total Revenue as % of GSDP	22.34	23.77	21.88	20.27	20.90	22.04
Buoyancy of Total Revenue w.r.t. GSDP (Ratio)	1.24	1.49	0.63	0.47	1.17	1.33
Buoyancy of State's Own Taxes w.r.t. GSDP(Ratio)	0.48	1.58	1.13	2.04	0.52	2.21

Table 7.27 gives the buoyancy ratios in respect of the state government's major tax and non-tax revenues as well as of revenue expenditure. From Table 7.27, it is noted that in 2010-11, state excise duty and taxes on vehicles were more buoyant than the total tax revenues of the state government. Given the significant growth rate of GSDP in recent years and the likelihood of such a trend continuing in future, these taxes have a huge potential for further contribution. Sales tax that was highly buoyant last year showed a lower buoyancy along with stamp and registration fees in 2010-11, while the taxes on goods and passengers showed moderate buoyancy. Among the major sources of non-tax revenues, receipt from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries was also moderately buoyant.

Table 7.27 : Buoyancy of Important Tax and Non-Tax Revenue Sources

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	0.85	1.46	0.70	1.68	0.87	2.17
Stamp and Registration Fees	-0.42	2.94	0.35	2.42	0.47	2.32
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1.17	1.33	1.35	1.60	1.13	-0.17
State Excise	0.83	2.53	1.08	3.64	1.89	0.89
Taxes on Vehicles	-1.69	3.40	0.33	0.98	1.48	0.91
Land Revenue	1.51	0.67	0.89	1.34	0.56	-0.51
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	10.53	0.13	0.21	-0.09	-0.10	-0.35
Total Tax Revenue	1.24	1.49	0.63	0.47	1.17	1.33
Non Ferrous Minerals	1.12	2.69	1.38	1.88	1.24	-1.57
Interest Receipts	-0.78	-0.20	2.91	0.98	-1.51	2.84
Total Non Tax Revenue	-0.09	0.19	4.43	2.75	-1.91	10.36

Table 7.28 shows the trend of revenues from grants and contributions from the central government. The total grants stand at Rs. 13,671 crore in the budget estimates of 2011-12. About 65 percent of the total grants are grants for the State Plan Schemes, followed by 23 percent for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Non-Plan Grants accounted for 10 percent of the total grants. In 2010-11, plan grants accounted for 78 percent of the total grants received by the state government. The total grants have increased 2.6 times during the 6 years from 2006-07 to 2011-12. The grants for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes increased by Rs. 692 crore during 2010-11 over the previous year, while the grants for State Plan Schemes increased by nearly Rs. 1736 crore.

Table 7.28 : Grants and Contributions from the Central Government

(Rs. crore)

Sources	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Total Grants	5247	5832	7962	7564	9699	13671
Grants for State Plan Schemes	2445	2914	3600	3721	5457	8905
Grants for Central Plan Schemes	144	53	135	138	176	146
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	974	1360	1677	1449	2141	3192
Non-plan Grants	1683	1505	2550	2256	1925	1427
BCR	3000	5124	6337	6074	9282	9344

7.8 Performance Analysis of State Tax Departments

Commercial Taxes Department

The Commercial Taxes Department collects revenue under seven acts — (i) Bihar Value Added Tax, 2005 (VAT); (ii) Bihar Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1993 (ET); (iii) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (CST); (iv) Bihar Electricity Duty Act, 1948 (ED); (v) Bihar Entertainment Tax Act, 1948 (ENT); (vi) Hotel Luxury Tax Act, 1988 (HLT) and (vii) Bihar Advertisement Tax Act, 1981 (Advt)

Table 7.29 shows the taxes collected from 2001-02 to 2010-11 and till September, 2011 for the current fiscal. The VAT that had replaced the Sales Tax is the major contributor and accounts for about 68 percent of the total commercial tax collections by the state government (2010-11). Table A 7.1 and A 7.2 (Appendix) show the trend of this tax collections on tax- circle- wise basis.

Table 7.29 : Actwise Commercial Tax Collection from (2001-02 to 2011-12)

(Rs. crore)

Year	BST/ VAT	CST	ENT.	ED	ADV	HLT	ET	PT	Total
2001-02	1361	53	15	14	0	1	159	-	1604
2002-03	1607	89	15	14	0	2	211	-	1938
2003-04	1560	74	14	16	0	2	311	-	1977
2004-05	1815	72	14	9	0	2	482	-	2393
2005-06	1650	84	11	18	0	2	625	-	2390
2006-07	2004	80	9	62	0	3	792	-	2950
2007-08	2523	54	10	64	0	3	979	-	3633
2008-09	3057	46	10	68	0	3	1284	-	4470
2009-10	3805	38	14	64	0	4	1608	-	5533
2010-11	4532	59	16	65	1	5	2008	-	6685
2011-12 (Sep, 11)	2228	24.23	11.02	17.02	0.122	2.41	879.8	2.178	3165

Table 7.30 shows the yearwise trend of the share of commercial taxes in total revenue. The ratio was below 13 percent till 2007-08, but had since increased to 15 percent in 2010-11. Its share in the total own taxes of the state government came down from 73 percent in 2006-07 to 68 percent in 2010-11.

Table 7.30 : Yearwise Percentage Share of Commercial Taxes in Total Revenue

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total Revenue of State (Rs. crore)	23083	28210	32981	35527	44532
State's Own Tax Revenues (Rs. crore)	4033	5085	6172	8090	9870
Revenue from Commercial Taxes (Rs. crore)	2950	3633	4470	5533	6685
Percentage Share of Comm. Taxes in total revenue (%)	12.78	12.88	13.55	15.57	15.01
Percentage Share of Comm. Taxes in State's Own Taxes (%)	73.15	71.45	72.42	68.40	67.73

The commodity-wise collection of sales tax is depicted in Table 7.31, from which it can be seen that petro-products are the single biggest contributors to sales tax. In 2010-11, it accounted for more than 44 percent of the total collection of sales tax (Rs. 2008 crore). It has also recorded a high growth of around 21 percent in 2010-11. Its contribution is more than 4 times that of the second major contributor, viz., Cement (Rs 487 crore). Other important contributors are: Coal, Crude Oil, FMCG, Foreign Liquor (IMFL), Country Liquor, Iron and Steel, Drugs and Medicine, Automobiles, Telephones and Works Contracts, Electrical Goods, Automobiles, Two and Three Wheelers. These have registered substantial growth in 2010-11. But there has been no structural shift in this pattern of distribution during the last few years.

Table 7.31 : Comparative Commoditywise Collection of Sales Tax

(Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Name of commodity	Collection (in crore)							Rate of Growth (%)				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Up to Sep., 11 (2011-12)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Advertisement tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4
2	Asbestos	4	6	7	13	14	16	10	42	19	93	8	17
3	Autoparts	12	15	16	16	26	38	23	25	4	3	61	47
4	Battery	23	25	31	36	41	49	25	8	23	16	15	20
5	Beverages	7	7	9	15	22	32	25	3	22	69	48	47
6	Bhujia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	37
7	Bicycle	3	5	6	7	10	15	6	63	26	27	42	42
8	Biscuits	24	37	46	57	69	58	30	55	24	25	19	-15
9	Bricks	4	7	6	8	10	11	4	79	-2	28	17	18
10	Cement	120	173	208	255	420	487	177	44	20	23	64	16
11	Coal	35	47	78	88	111	141	76	34	66	14	25	28
12	Computer	5	8	12	14	19	25	17	46	54	15	39	32
13	Consumer durables	21	28	35	36	50	77	36	34	25	2	39	54
14	Country liquor	21	27	46	61	99	125	59	27	68	33	64	26
15	Crockery, cutlery, glassware & ceramic ware	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	14	11	-28	19	-8
16	Crude oil	110	132	154	187	166	213	100	20	17	22	-12	29
17	Diesel oil	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	464
18	Drugs and medicines	78	118	136	152	178	210	131	52	15	12	17	18
19	Dry fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
20	Edible oil	6	8	10	13	16	22	14	44	20	31	28	34
21	Electrical goods	110	106	117	113	154	167	70	-4	10	-3	37	8
22	Electricity duty	2	2	2	12	2	2	1	4	12	566	-85	-6
23	Electronic goods	12	17	20	29	43	39	19	38	23	40	51	-10
24	Engine & motors	4	5	6	6	8	15	8	36	7	8	35	78
25	Entertainment tax	9	8	9	9	13	14	8	-12	23	-3	46	8
26	Ethanol					1	14	3	0	0	0	0	1876
27	Fast food and cooked food	15	18	24	23	28	63	35	17	31	-2	23	124
28	Fertiliser & insecticides	60	63	73	81	82	95	42	5	16	10	1	15
29	Fire work	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	32
30	FMCG	97	128	148	181	210	238	132	32	16	23	16	14
31	Foodgrains	56	31	35	44	61	79	39	-45	15	25	38	31
32	Footwear	5	5	6	7	10	13	7	-3	30	17	39	32
33	Four wheelers & chassis of automobile	57	110	141	158	248	291	132	95	27	12	57	17

Sr. No.	Name of commodity	Collection (in crore)							Rate of Growth (%)				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Up to Sep., 11 (2011-12)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
34	Furnitures	3	5	7	11	13	16	8	46	42	62	16	23
35	Ghee & vanaspati	6	9	16	27	31	48	30	50	72	70	18	52
36	Glasses	1	2	2	3	3	5	2	15	33	30	18	42
37	Gun & rifles	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-3
38	Hardware	4	4	5	6	8	11	6	9	31	18	33	33
39	Hawai chappals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
40	Hide & skin	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	57
41	Hosiery and ready made	9	11	15	19	27	35	15	33	29	32	42	28
42	IMFL	69	100	102	163	254	345	181	46	1	60	56	36
43	Iron & steel	33	47	59	70	93	127	51	39	28	19	32	37
44	Jewellery	1	1	2	3	3	5	3	46	27	40	33	41
45	Kerosene	3	3	4	4	4	3	1	18	3	2	-1	-27
46	Kirana	6	8	9	11	13	15	7	28	8	22	19	18
47	Lpg	8	3	3	2	2	3	2	-57	-15	-42	17	27
48	Lubricants	11	15	18	22	32	35	17	35	20	27	42	11
49	Luxury and hotel	2	2	3	3	4	5	2	37	42	6	18	35
50	Marble and granites	1	2	2	3	4	6	3	21	38	46	37	47
51	Matches	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
52	Moulded luggage	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	22	22	-30	43	29
53	Not tagged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	38366
54	Not tagged with any commodity	15	10	5	49	10	13	0.3	-30	-51	869	-79	32
55	Others @ 12.5	8	11	11	14	16	17	8.09	43	-1	32	11	9
56	Others @ 4%	2	2	2	2	3	5	2.80	8	4	-24	127	42
57	Others(tax free)	7	4	4	6	4	6	3	-39	-12	58	-35	60
58	Paints	11	14	17	20	24	34	19	22	23	18	21	38
59	Pan masala	1	1	5	14	22	23	10	38	280	162	59	6
60	Paper	6	6	9	12	16	18	6	4	50	26	42	7
61	Petro products	927	1044	1217	1452	1657	2008	973	13	17	19	14	21
62	Petrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
63	Plastic goods	44	32	17	8	11	16	8	-26	-46	-53	33	50
64	Plyboard	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	54	31	-10	26	24
65	Plywood	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	23	12	2	24	13
66	Processed vegetable & food.	0	0	0	1	1	16	1	0	0	0	0	45
67	Sanitary fittings & tiles	4	5	7	9	17	48	9	18	30	36	84	20

Sr. No.	Name of commodity	Collection (in crore)							Rate of Growth (%)				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Up to Sep., 11 (2011-12)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
68	Shewing machine	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	49
69	Spectacles	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	108
70	Sport goods	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	59
71	Staple yarn	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	13	-43	8	16
72	Stationery	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	25	24	36	13	8
73	Stone chips and ballast	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	113	-23	28	91	18
74	Tea & coffee	2	2	2	4	5	5	3	-22	32	85	22	7
75	Telephone	27	42	106	155	150	111	45	58	152	46	-3	-26
76	Timber	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	-2	-7	9	6	17
77	Tobacco	13	20	48	45	57	65	34	63	133	-7	28	14
78	Tools	0	0	0	1	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	-1
79	Tractors	8	17	20	31	53	56	28	127	12	56	71	6
80	Transporter					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-94
81	Two and three wheelers	52	70	79	103	140	173	86	34	13	30	37	23
82	Tyres & tubes	24	30	39	48	57	65	36	23	28	25	20	13
83	Unregistered dealer others	87	152	218	192	175	187	81	75	44	-12	-9	7
84	Unregistered dealer works contractor	39	54	79	179	323	381	143	37	47	128	80	18
85	Utensils	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	-8	43	93	37	22
86	Watch & clock	3	4	4	4	5	7	4	28	11	-1	27	25
87	Works contract and TDS	30	49	99	130	150	207	79	65	101	31	16	38
	Total	2383	2937	3633	4467	5534	6673	3158	23	24	23	24	21

Note : The amounts booked under this head in the Finance accounts are respectively Rs 2081 crore, Rs 2535 crore and Rs 3016 crore for the 3 years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. The differences have not yet been reconciled.

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

Registration, Excise and Prohibition Department

The Department of Registration and the Department of Excise and Prohibition were merged in April, 2007. It is responsible for the collection of excise duty as well as the stamp duty and registration fees. In terms of revenue collection, it is now second only to the Commercial Taxes Department. Table 7.32 shows the collections of state excise duty during the last 5 years. More than 80 of total state excise duty collections are contributed by Country Liquor and IMFL.

Table 7.32 : Collections of State Excise Duty

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Country Liquor	207	233	407	467	610
Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL)	159	241	267	479	627
Commercial Denatured spirit	0	3	0	0	0
Medicinal and Toilet Preparation	1	0	1	1	1
Molasses	4	4	2	1	2
Compounding	2	6	2	2	3
Bihar State Beverages Corporation	10	37	71	125	300
Others	1	11	-	24	0
Total	384	536	749	1099	1542

Table 7.33 shows the revenue from stamp and registration duties during the period from 2006-07 till September, 2011. Trend analysis of these this yearly data reveals that there has been a steady increase in the collection of stamp duty from Rs. 411 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 957 crore in 2010-11, at an annual growth rate of 18 percent. The yield from Registration Fee has also increased steeply from Rs. 130 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 289 crore in 2010-11. Till September 2011, more than half of the last year's collections against both these taxes have already been collected.

Table 7.33 : Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees

(Rs. crore)

Source of Revenue	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Sep, 11)
From Printed Non-judicial stamps	185	177	333	457	334	348
From Non-judicial stamp duty deposited through Bank challan	196	309	200	309	571	137
Non-Judicial adhesive stamps	11	11	22	-	15	10
Non-judicial special adhesive stamp – through Franking machines	0	1	1	13	2	1
Revenue Stamps	0	2	2	4	2	2
Judicial Stamps	19	22	24	24	32	24
Sub-Total	411	522	582	807	957	522
Fees on registration of instruments	112	150	170	195	265	151
Landlord's Registration fee	10	13	12	15	18	10
Landlord's Process fee	5	7	3	13	3	2
Fee from searches of records & Non-Encumbrances	1	2	2	2	2	1
Fee from certified copies	2	2	1	2	2	1
Sub-Total	130	174	188	226	289	164
Total	541	696	770	1033	1246	686

Table 7.34 shows the districtwise collection of revenue from Stamp and Registration Fees till September, 2011 for the year 2011-12. It is seen that Patna district contributes the maximum revenue (21.8 percent of the total revenue) from this source, more than three times the next highest collection from Samastipur district. The details for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are shown in Table A 7.3 (Appendix).

Table 7.34 : Districtwise Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, 2011-12 (till September 2010)

(Rs. crore)

District	No. of Document	Registration Fees	Stamp Fee	Total Receipt	Target	% receipt against target	Receipt per Document (Rs.)
Patna	36469	58.05	94.43	152.49	191.70	79.54	41812
Nalanda	13475	4.00	11.21	15.21	23.40	65.00	11287
Bhojpur	11231	4.13	11.80	15.94	19.80	80.48	14189
Buxar	6109	2.71	7.55	10.25	13.44	76.30	16786
Rohtas	11867	4.53	12.22	16.75	22.08	75.85	14112
Kaimur	5941	2.07	5.57	7.64	10.02	76.27	12863
Gaya	15999	6.57	21.19	27.76	44.28	62.70	17353
Jehanabad	4209	1.50	4.57	6.07	8.16	74.40	14424
Arwal	2434	0.72	1.99	2.72	3.42	79.40	11156
Nawadah	7925	2.03	5.86	7.89	10.08	78.27	9955
Aurangabad	8741	3.36	9.80	13.16	18.24	72.13	15052
Saran	15820	4.40	12.09	16.50	22.68	72.74	10428
Siwan	15517	4.94	13.61	18.56	27.36	67.82	11958
Gopalganj	13509	4.14	11.24	15.38	21.72	70.79	11381
West Champaran	20206	4.72	12.60	17.32	27.60	62.77	8574
East Champaran	28459	7.68	21.32	29.01	39.30	73.81	10192
Muzaffarpur	23546	10.38	29.29	39.68	47.70	83.18	16852
Sitamarhi	17591	4.70	12.77	17.47	23.28	75.03	9929
Sheohar	3531	0.92	2.62	3.53	4.08	86.59	10005
Vaishali	14562	5.70	16.05	21.75	30.00	72.50	14935
Darbhanga	16258	5.95	16.58	22.54	27.30	82.55	13862
Madhubani	20075	5.27	13.97	19.24	26.34	73.06	9586
Samastipur	21059	5.75	38.82	44.57	28.08	158.72	21163
Begusarai	12635	5.41	15.42	20.83	26.22	79.44	16486
Munger	3875	1.51	4.62	6.14	7.02	87.42	15837
Sheikhpura	3366	0.81	2.35	3.16	4.62	68.37	9385
Lakhisarai	4096	1.32	3.81	5.13	6.36	80.66	12524
Jamui	6151	1.59	4.50	6.09	8.22	74.03	9893
Khagaria	7875	2.53	6.87	9.40	9.96	94.43	11943
Bhagalpur	12573	5.07	17.16	22.24	34.80	63.90	17687
Banka	6256	2.21	6.55	8.76	10.56	82.94	14000
Saharsha	8335	2.43	7.13	9.56	10.50	91.06	11471
Supaul	9726	2.09	5.78	7.87	11.10	70.87	8088
Madhepura	8985	2.37	6.44	8.81	11.28	78.13	9808
Purnea	17697	4.61	11.18	15.79	26.04	60.65	8925
Kishanganj	9522	1.97	5.59	7.56	11.16	67.73	7938
Araria	12872	2.80	7.98	10.78	13.08	82.41	8374
Katihar	17111	3.92	10.64	14.56	19.02	76.54	8508
Total	475608	194.88	503.19	698.07	900	77.56	14677

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB

7.9 Expenditure Management

The expenditure of the state governments is classified under three major categories — General Services, Social Services and Economic Services. This is called the functional classification of government expenditure. Apart from revenue expenditure and capital outlay on these services, the other areas of spending are repayment of loans and advances on the capital account and grants to local bodies and autonomous institutions as well as to the public undertakings of the state government. The state government also gives loans for various purposes to its public sector undertakings, local bodies, urban and rural both, Panchayati Raj Institutions and to its own employees as well for various purposes. It is to be noted that while the repayments of principal amounts of loans are made from the capital account, interest payment is made from the revenue account of expenditure, under the General Services.

Table 7.35 presents the expenditure of the state government under different heads for the period from 2006-07 to 2011-12. Tables 7.36 and 7.37 present the structure of the expenditure of the state government covering this period. Finally, Table 7.38 depicts the annual growth rate of different expenditure items. These four tables together give us an insight into the expenditure pattern of the state government.

Table 7.35 : Expenditure from Consolidated Fund

(Rs. crore)

Expenditure Heads	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
General Services	8643	9252	10530	12202	15287	18505
Social Services	7917	9868	12252	13186	15089	20862
Economic Services	4021	4438	5726	7088	7836	10562
Grants in Aid	4	5	4	107	3	4
Capital Outlay	5211	6104	6436	7332	9196	11448
Discharge of Public Debt	1025	1632	1682	1983	2190	2908
Loans and Advances by State	315	273	551	897	1103	1037
Total Consolidated Fund	27136	31571	37181	42796	50705	65326

It is seen that remarkable structural changes had taken place between 2005-06 and 2006-07 in the expenditure pattern of the state; in 2006-07, the share of capital outlay in total expenditure had increased from 9 percent to 19 percent, which has remained nearly at that level ever since. For the future growth of the state economy, this was a most remarkable development.

The proportion of expenditure on administration of the state government, i.e., on general services which are of non-developmental nature, has also undergone a discernible shift; in

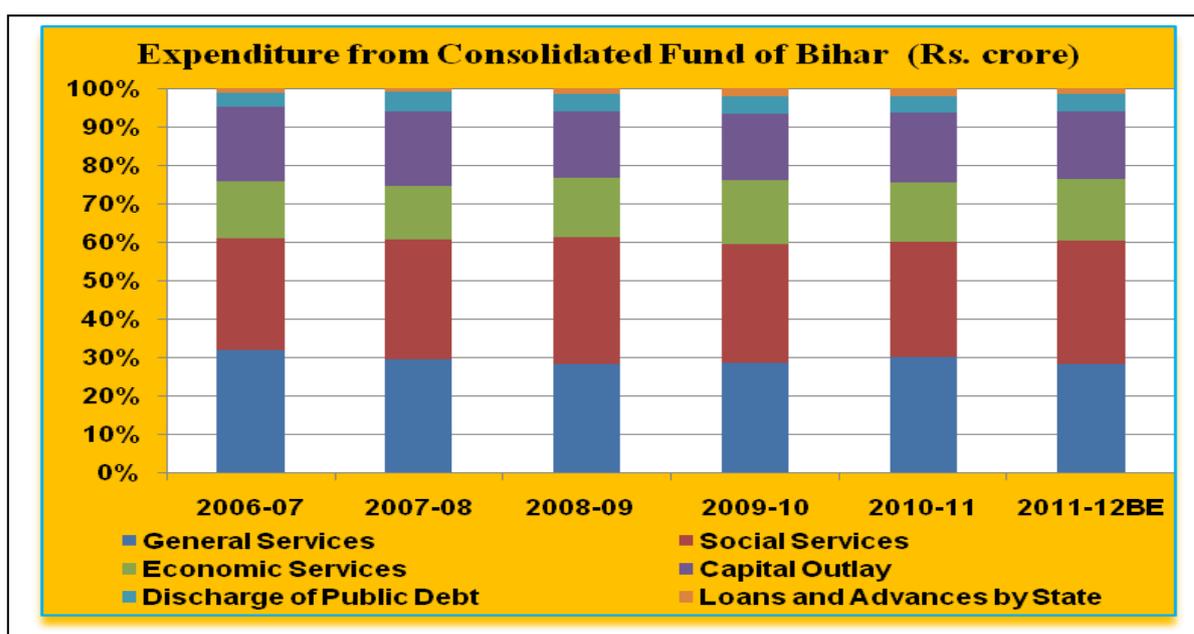
2005-06, it used to consume 39 percent of total expenditure of the state government, now it consumes less than 30 percent of the same (2011-12). Consequently, the expenditure on economic services has gone up from 10 percent to 16 percent and social services from 30 to 32 percent over the years. Thus, the share of developmental expenditure in the state has increased substantially since 2005-06, while the share of unproductive non-developmental expenditure has been reduced. Increase in capital outlay has transformed the disadvantaged economy of the state to one of the fastest growing among all major states in India. Table 7.36 shows this change. The steady increase in capital expenditure over the entire period from 2006-07 to 2011-12 translates into an increase of Rs 6237 crore over the period, at an annual growth rate of 17 percent.

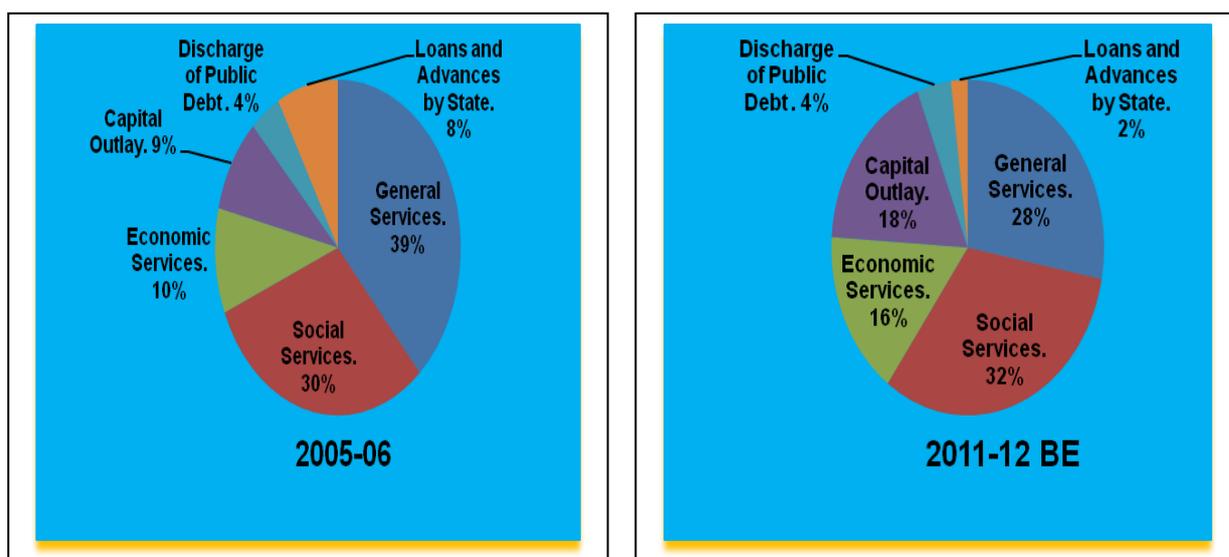
Table 7.36 : Composition of Government Expenditure

(Percentage)

Expenditure Heads	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
General Services	32	29	28	29	30	28
Social Services	29	31	33	31	30	32
Economic Services	15	14	15	17	16	16
Capital Outlay	19	19	17	17	18	18
Discharge of Public Debt	4	5	5	5	4	4
Loans and Advances by State	1	1	1	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Charts 15





From Table 7.37, it is seen that social and economic services, essential for the socio-economic development of the state, now account for the bulk of the expenditure, reflecting the stage government's commitment to improve the social sectors, especially education and health. While 76 percent of the total expenditure is incurred on the revenue account, 24 percent of total expenditure is spent on the capital account (2011-12); about 66 percent of the total expenditure now is of developmental nature compared to less than 50 percent 6 years ago.

Table 7.37 : Percentage Composition of Total Expenditure

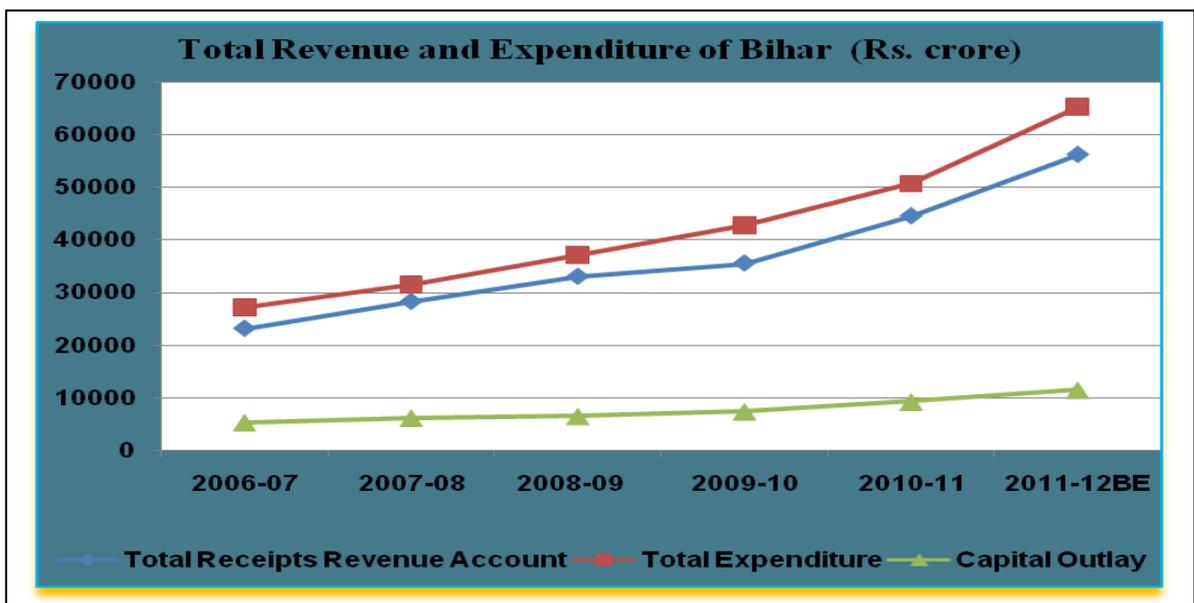
Expenditure Heads	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (BE)
Revenue A/c	76	75	77	76	75	76
Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	32	29	28	29	30	28
Developmental Revenue Expenditure	44	45	48	48	45	48
Social Services	29	31	33	31	30	32
Economic Services	15	14	15	17	15	16
Capital A/c	24	25	23	24	25	24
Non-Developmental Capital Expenditure	5	6	6	7	6	6
Discharge of Public Debt	4	5	5	5	4	4
Loans and Advances by State	1	1	1	2	2	2
Developmental Capital Expenditure	19	19	17	17	18	18
Capital Outlay	19	19	17	17	18	18
Total Non- Developmental Expenditure	37	35	34	37	37	34
Total Developmental Expenditure	63	65	66	63	63	66
Total Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100

As observed earlier, the state government has been able to manage its debt problem quite well by consistently generating substantial surpluses in its revenue account during the last 6 years. Enforcing considerable discipline in its financial administration, it has been able to get substantial debt relief from the central government. The servicing of debt now takes only 4 percent of the total expenditure. The state government is now much better placed to launch ambitious programmes aimed at creation of quality infrastructure that alone can further accelerate the pace of economic growth of the state. From Table 7.38, it is seen that the annual growth rate of capital outlay is as high as 16 percent; the expenditure on social and economic services growing at an even higher rate of 19 and 21 percent respectively. On the whole, the total expenditure of the state government has been growing annually at 19 percent.

Table 7.38 : Growth Rates of Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	Annual Growth Rates						CAGR (2006-12)
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE	
General Services	1	7	14	16	25	21	17
Social Services	15	25	24	8	14	38	19
Economic Services	70	10	29	24	11	35	21
Grants in Aid	-5	25	-21	2614	-97	27	6
Capital A/c, of which	36	22	8	18	22	23	18
Capital Outlay	150	17	5	14	25	24	16
Discharge of Public Debt	4	59	3	18	10	33	20
Loans and Advances by State	-82	-14	102	63	23	-6	35
Total Consolidated Fund	20	16	18	15	18	29	19

Chart 16



Within General Services, there are certain items, expenditure for which cannot be much controlled. These are mostly items of charged expenditure, like pension and interest payment; expenditure in respect of judiciary, jails, police and the like, which can be curtailed only at a great peril to the state government. For all these items, the expenditure has been rising steadily. Even though the share of administrative services in the total expenditure of the state government has been going down, in absolute terms, it has grown steadily from Rs. 8643 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 18,505 crore in 2011-12, at an annual growth rate of 16 percent. These increases have been due to increased expenditure on police and district administration, judiciary and legislature, expenditure of tax departments of the state government and public works. In 2010-11, expenditure on General services, however, increased by 25 percent. The expenditure on administrative services in particular is likely to increase by more than Rs 1000 crore as per the budget estimates of 2011-12. Capital outlay in 2010-11 also increased by 25 percent; expenditure on social services increased by 14 percent over the previous year and that on economic services by 11 percent. These increases were necessitated not only by the demands of creating and upgrading physical and social infrastructure, but also by the consideration of efficiency of administration of various departments through modernization.

Within Social Services, the revenue expenditure on education, health and family welfare, water supply and sanitation and social welfare and nutrition have shown steady increases over the years. Within Economic Services, expenditure on special area programmes, power, roads and bridges and industry have registered significant increases over the years.

7.10 Revenue Expenditure

Table 7.39 depicts the details of revenue expenditure of the state government. Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the present level of activities and thus does not make any addition to the existing infrastructure. The non-plan component consumes the bulk of total revenue expenditure; in 2010-11, it constituted to 54 percent of the total expenditure of the state government. But this share had marginally come down from a high level of 61 percent in 2006-07. Consequently, the rate of growth of plan revenue expenditure has been more than the growth of non-plan revenue expenditure. The total revenue expenditure and the non-plan revenue expenditure respectively constitute 24 percent and 13 percent of the GSDP of Bihar as in 2010-11. From the buoyancy ratios, it is seen that during 2006-07 to 2010-11, the revenue expenditure has been increasing at a slower rate than the GSDP; however, in the budget estimates of 2011-12, revenue expenditure has been projected to grow at a higher rate because of much higher expenditure in social services as well as general service compared to the past. Expenditure in general, social and economic services are likely to go up nearly by Rs 3200

crore, Rs 5800 crore and Rs 2700 crore respectively. Capital expenditure is also likely to increase by Rs 2278 crore from Rs 10,211 crore in 2009-10.

Table 7.39 : Details of Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Expenditure Heads	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	20585	23563	28512	32584	38216	49934
Capital Expenditure (CE)	6551	8008	8670	10212	12489	15392
Total Expenditure (TE)	27136	31571	37181	42796	50705	65326
Non Plan Expenditure	17740	20625	23367	26602	29794	37823
Revenue A/c (NPRE)	16520	18759	21231	24145	27316	34619
Capital A/c	1220	1867	2136	2456	2478	3204
Plan Expenditure	9397	10946	13815	16194	20911	27503
Revenue A/c (PRE)	4065	4804	7280	8439	10900	15315
Capital A/c	5332	6142	6533	7755	10011	12188
Rate of growth of NPRE (%)	10	14	13	14	13	27
Rate of growth of PRE (%)	49	18	52	16	29	41
RE/TE(%)	76	75	77	76	75	76
NPRE/TE (%)	61	59	57	56	54	53
TE/GSDP(%)	26	27	25	24	24	26
NPRE/GSDP(%)	16	16	14	14	13	14
Revenue Receipt (RR)/TE (%)	85	89	89	83	88	86
NPRE/RR(%)	72	67	64	68	61	62
Buoyancy of RE w.r.t. GSDP	0.67	0.97	0.78	0.88	0.80	1.56
Buoyancy of RE w.r.t. RR	0.54	0.65	1.24	1.85	0.68	1.17

7.11 Committed Expenditure on Salary and Pension

Salary and pension constitute the two most important items of expenditure for all governments. The trends in expenditure on salaries, both under plan and non-plan heads, as well as expenditure on pension are presented in Table 7.40. The salary of the state government employees alone accounted for 28 percent of the its revenue expenditure in 2010-11; it was 30 percent the year before. The share of expenditure on salary in state government's total expenditure has not changed much during the last 5 years. Salary expenses constituted 5 percent of GSDP in 2010-11 and this proportion was almost constant during the last 5 years from 2006-07 to 2010-11. This was again because the GSDP expanded phenomenally during the period, along with increases in the levels of salary, following the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. Similarly, pension constituted 16 percent of revenue expenditure in 2010-11 or 3 percent of GSDP. During both 2009-10 and 2010-11, there had been major increase in expenditure on these accounts by almost Rs. 3000 crore for salary and Rs. 2700 crore for pension expenditure due to recommendations by Sixth Pay Commission. It was effective from January, 2007, with arrears being disbursed in parts during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. The salary and pension expenditure is projected to increase by Rs 4100 crore in

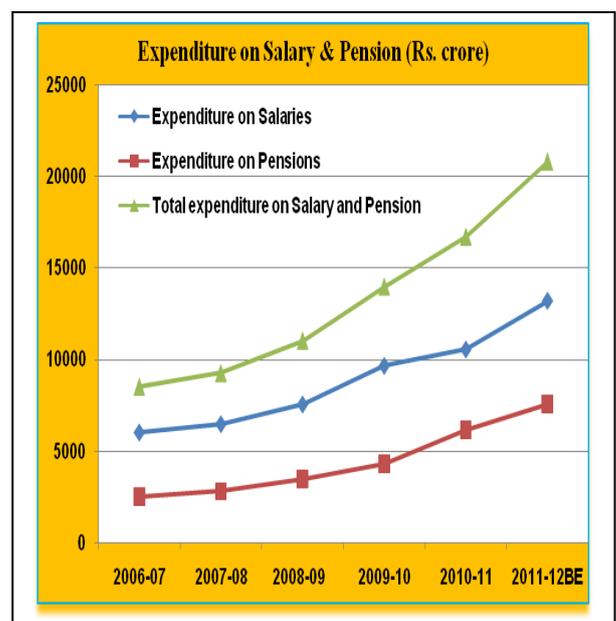
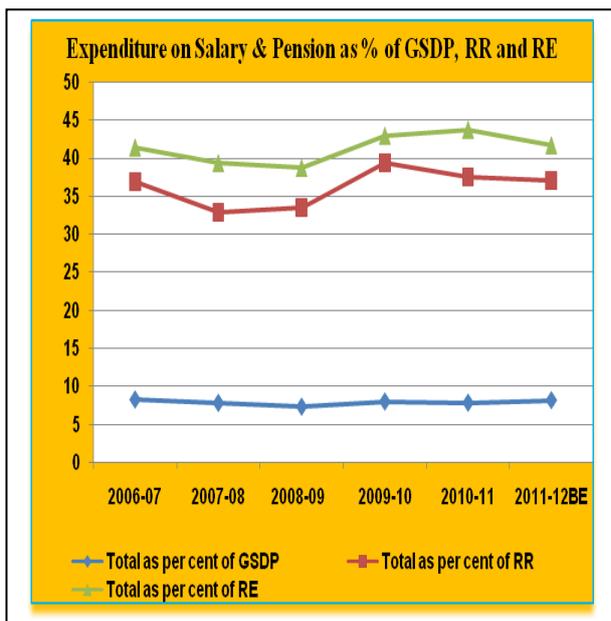
the budget estimates of 2011-12. But salary expenses are still within the norms of 35 percent of revenue expenditure, as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission. Overall, the increases in pension and salary expenditure have been phenomenal. Pension payments increased annually at a growth rate of 25 percent from Rs. 2497 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 7584 crore in 2011-12, while the salary expenditure increased at an annual growth rate of 17 percent during this period. Pension and salary payments together constitute 8 percent GSDP of the state and as much as 42 percent of the state government's revenue expenditure.

Table 7.40 : Expenditure on Salaries and Pensions

(Rs. crore)

Heads	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Expenditure on Salaries	6016	6470	7546	9659	10550	13211
Non-Plan Head	5539	5915	6996	9001	9953	12451
Plan Head	478	555	549	657	596	760
Salary as percentage of GSDP	6	5	5	6	5	5
Salary as percentage of RR	26	23	23	27	24	24
Salary as percentage of RE	29	27	26	30	28	26
Expenditure on Pensions	2497	2789	3479	4319	6144	7584
Rate of Growth	2	12	25	24	42	23
Pension as percentage of GSDP	2	2	2	2	3	3
Pension as percentage of RR	11	10	11	12	14	13
Pension as percentage of RE	12	12	12	13	16	15
Total expenditure on Salary & Pension	8513	9258	11025	13977	16694	20795
Total as percentage of GSDP	8	8	7	8	8	8
Total as percentage of RR	37	33	33	39	37	37
Total as percentage of RE	41	39	39	43	44	42

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7.12 Quality of Expenditure

Quality of expenditure can be judged by the proportion of expenditure devoted to creation of social and physical infrastructure, quantum of developmental expenditure on social and economic services as opposed to non-developmental expenditure on general services, and the proportion of plan expenditure as opposed to non-plan expenditure. Thus the important parameters of quality in expenditure are : (1) ratio of capital outlay to total expenditure; (2) the ratio of capital outlay to GSDP; (3) the proportion of revenue expenditure being spent on social and economic services and the proportion of non-salary expenditure incurred in these services and (4) ratio of plan to non-plan expenditure. The higher are these ratios, the better would be the quality of expenditure. Table 7.41 shows these ratios during the 6 year period from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

Going by all the parameters, it is clear that the quality of expenditure in Bihar has undergone significant improvement over these 6 years; capital outlay had increased from less than one tenth to nearly one fifth of total expenditure, while the share of revenue expenditure had practically remained the same at around 76 percent of total expenditure, the rest having been accounted for by discharge of public debt and loans and advances made by the state government. The salary component of developmental revenue expenditure had also declined marginally from 34 to 28 percent during this period; while the share of plan expenditure in total expenditure had increased from 35 to 42 percent. The ratio of plan to non-plan expenditure has also systematically increased from only 53 percent to a substantial 73 percent. All these ratios reflect that the public finances in Bihar are moving in the right direction. The results have certainly started showing up in the form of higher growth of GSDP.

Table 7.41 : Quality Parameters of Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	5211	6104	6436	7332	9196	11448
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	20585	23563	28512	32584	38216	49934
Of which Social and Economic Services with	11938	14306	17978	20274	22926	31424
(i) Salary Component (Rs. crore)	4110	4378	5194	6920	7027	8881
Percentage of salary component (%)	34	31	29	34	30	28
(ii) Non salary component (Rs. crore)	7828	9928	12784	13354	15898	22542
Percentage of non-salary component (%)	66	69	71	66	70	72
Capital Outlay/ Total Expenditure (%)	19	19	17	17	18	18
Revenue Expenditure / Total Expenditure (%)	76	75	77	76	75	76
Revenue Expenditure /GSDP (%)	20	20	19	19	18	20
Capital Outlay /GSDP (%)	5	5	4	4	4	4
Plan Expenditure / Non-Plan Expenditure (%)	53	53	59	61	70	73
Plan Expenditure / Total Expenditure (%)	35	35	37	38	41	42

7.13 Sectoral Expenditure

Expenditure on Social Services

Providing better access to basic education, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation, housing etc. has now become more important to establish a linkages between economic growth and welfare of human beings. The expenditure on social services is, therefore, essential for judging the overall improvement in the quality of life. Table 7.42 examines the efficacy of expenditure incurred by the state government in expanding and strengthening of social services during the 6 year period from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

Table 7.42 : Expenditure on Social Services

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (BE)
Education, Sports, Arts & Culture						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	5359	5553	6882	7750	8244	11233
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	5253	5496	6706	7416	8101	11114
(a) Salary component (%)	45	45	43	48	45	42
(b) Non-salary component (%)	55	55	57	52	55	58
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	106	57	177	334	144	119
Capital Outlay (%)	2	1	3	4	2	1
Health and Family Welfare						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1153	1387	1291	1508	1667	2705
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	985	1141	1193	1388	1502	2286
(a) Salary component (%)	60	53	61	66	73	63
(b) Non-salary component (%)	40	47	39	34	27	37
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	168	246	97	121	165	419
Capital Outlay (%)	15	18	8	8	10	16
Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development 2860						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	766	1053	1600	1903	2327	2860
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	514	713	1413	1438	1698	2435
(a) Salary component (%)	18	16	10	11	10	11
(b) Non-salary component (%)	82	84	90	89	90	99
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	253	339	187	465	630	425
Capital Outlay (%)	33	32	12	24	27	15
Total (Social Services)						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	8513	10667	12892	14309	16161	22104
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	7917	9868	12252	13186	15089	20862
(a) Salary component (%)	40	35	32	38	34	32
(b) Non-salary component (%)	60	65	68	62	66	68
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	596	799	640	1123	1072	1242
Capital Outlay (%)	7	7	5	8	7	6

The state government's concern for development of the social sector is amply reflected in the increased allocation for this sector from Rs. 8513 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 22,104 crore in 2011-12. The increase has been the most significant during the current fiscal, when the social services expenditure is projected to increase by nearly Rs. 6000 crore. The share of capital outlay in social services sector remained stagnant at 7 percent of the total expenditure during the period 2006-07 to 2010-11, and was equivalent to 12 percent of the total capital outlay on all services during 2010-11. The non-salary component of the revenue expenditure (the amount spent actually on the maintenance of assets already created) was 68 percent in 2011-12, compared to only 60 percent 6 years ago. The total capital outlay on social services had increased by more than two times from Rs. 596 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 1242 crore in 2011-12, mostly due to increases in respect of capital outlay on water supply and sanitation. In respect of the non-salary component of developmental revenue expenditure on social services, substantial increases had also been recorded in respect of education, sports, art and culture (Rs 2000 crore), health and family welfare (Rs 450 crore) and water supply, sanitation, housing and urban development (Rs 650 crore) between 2010-11 and 2011-12. The salary component of revenue expenditure in respect of water supply, sanitation, housing and urban development has in fact been marginal (only 18 percent in 2011-12, compared to 11 percent in 2006-07). Total revenue expenditure on social services have increased phenomenally Rs 13,000 crore during the 6 years from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

Expenditure on Economic Services

Table 7.43 shows the analysis of expenditure on Economic Services which is meant to create additional productive capacity in the economy. Agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and flood control, energy and power, industry and minerals and transport account for more than 77 percent of the total expenditure on economic services, revenue and capital combined (2010-11).

About half the total expenditure on economic services was made on capital account; irrigation and flood control and transport together account for more than 70 percent of the total capital outlay on economic services. The non-salary component of the revenue expenditure in economic services, as in the case of social services, also remained high throughout the last 6 years and was 80 percent during 2010-11. In the budget estimates of 2011-12, it was projected to decline marginally to 78 percent. The salary component was high only in respect of irrigation and flood control, accounting for 72 percent of total expenditure on this account in the budget estimates of 2011-12.

Table 7.43 : Expenditure on Economic Services

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Agriculture and Allied Activities						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	596	759	1284	1505	2035	2071
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	585	737	1273	1504	2018	2051
(a) Salary component (%)	39	31	21	26	20	23
(b) Non-salary component (%)	61	69	80	74	80	77
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	11	22	11	1	17	20
Capital Outlay (%)	2	3	1	0	1	1
Irrigation and Flood Control						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1067	1450	1845	2246	2678	3567
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	435	562	704	897	1311	1226
(a) Salary component (%)	68	63	58	69	53	72
(b) Non-salary component (%)	32	37	42	31	47	28
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	632	888	1141	1349	1367	2341
Capital Outlay (%)	59	61	62	60	51	66
Energy and Power						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1515	841	1123	1244	2223	2033
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1081	726	723	868	1216	1091
(a) Salary component (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Non-salary component (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	434	115	400	376	1007	942
Capital Outlay (%)	29	14	36	30	45	46
Transport						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	2076	2707	2956	3748	4706	4898
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	414	408	493	690	634	999
(a) Salary component (%)	25	29	28	23	26	24
(b) Non-salary component (%)	75	71	72	77	74	76
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	1662	2299	2463	3058	4072	3899
Capital Outlay (%)	80	85	83	82	87	80
Industry and Minerals						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	497	398	503	534	335	721
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	86	233	226	265	326	602
(a) Salary component (%)	19	14	13	17	34	10
(b) Non-salary component (%)	81	86	87	83	66	90
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	411	165	277	269	9	120
Capital Outlay (%)	83	41	55	50	3	17
Total (Economic Services)						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	8481	9520	11316	13023	15564	19254
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	4021	4438	5726	7088	7836	10562
(a) Salary component (%)	23	22	22	25	20	22
(b) Non-salary component (%)	77	78	79	75	80	78
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	4460	5082	5590	5935	7728	8692
Capital Outlay (%)	53	53	49	46	50	45

Capital outlay in respect of economic services also increased substantially from Rs 4460 crore in 2006-07 to Rs 8692 crore in the budget estimates of 2011-12. Capital outlay on economic services had increased systematically during the last few years and was more than 80 percent of the total capital outlay of the state government in 2010-11. In 2010-11, it accounted for 84 percent of the total capital outlay of Rs. 9196 crore. Capital outlay on social services accounted for 12 percent of total capital outlay. General services accounted for the remaining 4 percent of the state government's total capital outlay in 2010-11. Most of the capital outlay on economic services were made on transport, i.e, roads and bridges (Rs 4058 crore), followed by various irrigation and flood control projects (Rs 1367 crore)

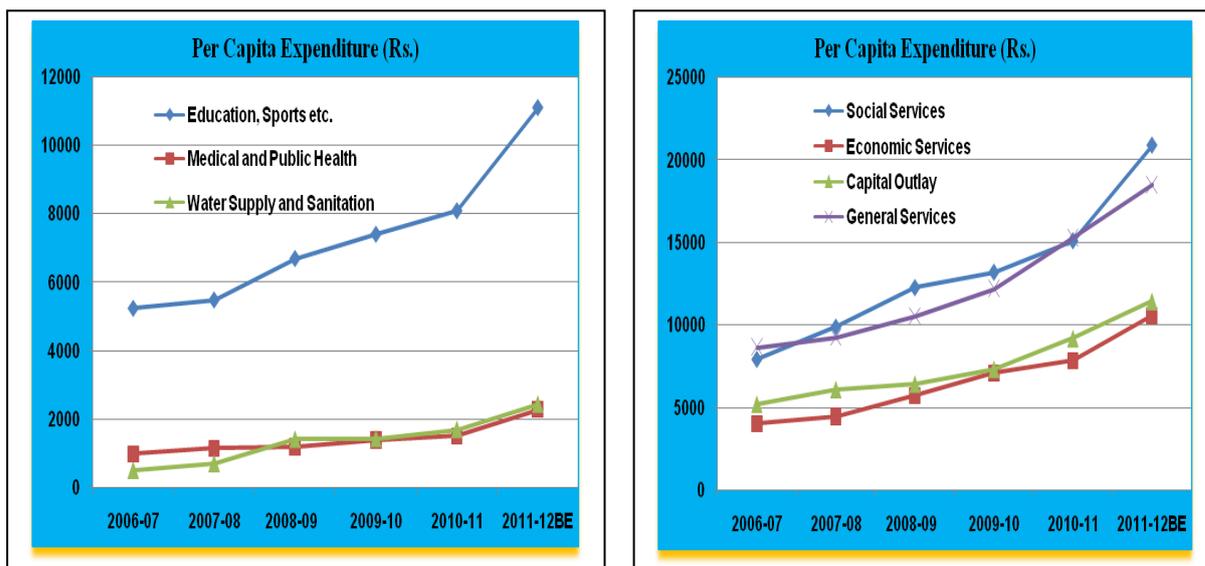
7.14 Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services

Tables 7.44 shows the per capita expenditure on social and economic services, computed on the basis of estimated population of Bihar for the years 2006-07 to 2011-12. The per capita capital outlay has increased steadily over the years from a meagre Rs 561 in 2006-07 to Rs. 1103 as per the budget estimates of 2011-12. The per capita expenditure in respect of social services increased from Rs 853 to Rs 2010 during the same period. In general, there have been substantial increases in the per capita expenditure across different sectors throughout the period. The per capita expenditure in general services still remains very high at nearly Rs 1800, compared to that on economic services which is only about Rs 1000 (2011-12). The figures for per capita expenditure on the various sectors, however, conceal the vast intra-state disparity in state government expenditure which will be discussed later.

Table 7.44 : Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 BE
Estimated Population (Crore)	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)						
Education, Sports etc.	5253	5496	6706	7416	8101	11114
Medical and Public Health	985	1141	1193	1388	1502	2286
Water Supply and Sanitation	514	713	1413	1438	1698	2435
Social Services	7917	9868	12252	13186	15089	20862
Economic Services	4021	4438	5726	7088	7836	10562
Capital Outlay	5211	6104	6436	7332	9196	11448
General Services	8643	9252	10530	12202	15287	18505
Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)						
Education, Sports etc.	566	579	691	747	798	1071
Medical and Public Health	106	120	123	140	148	220
Water Supply and Sanitation	55	75	146	145	167	235
Social Services	853	1040	1262	1329	1487	2010
Economic Services	433	468	590	714	772	1018
Capital Outlay	561	643	663	739	906	1103
General Services	931	975	1085	1229	1506	1783

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7.15 Comparison of State Budgets : 2010-11 and 2011-12

The budget for 2010-11 was an ambitious one, as it attempted to add further momentum to the state's economy and facilitate accelerated development. In this section, budget of 2011-12 will be analysed and compared with the actual receipts and expenditure of the state government during 2010-11. The budget for 2011-12 was a balanced budget, like the last year.

From the summary of the budget for 2011-12 presented in Table 7.45, it can be seen that both the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure were estimated to go up by nearly Rs 11,700 crore compared to the previous year, thus leaving an estimated surplus of Rs. 6300 crore at the same level as that of the last year. In the capital account, the budget estimates for 2011-12 envisaged an increase in capital outlay by about Rs 2250 crore over 2010-11, while capital receipts were estimated to increase by only Rs 3100 crore from public debt, i.e., mainly from market borrowings, and a small part of it from the central government loans. The repayments of loans during 2011-12 was estimated to increase by about Rs 700 crore compared to 2010-11, and the lending by the state government was estimated to go down by Rs 70 crore. The net increase in capital expenditure was thus estimated to be only Rs 2900 crore compared to 2010-11, leaving a deficit of Rs 6285 crore in the capital account as against Rs 6444 crore the previous year. This deficit was just enough to be offset by the surplus of Rs 6300 crore in the revenue account, and making the budget a balanced one. The Public Account left a net surplus of Rs 127 crore, and the net results of all accounts was a modest surplus of only Rs 114 crore.

Table 7.45 : Summary of Budget, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. crore)

	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 BE		2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 BE
Revenue Account			Capital Account		
Receipts			Receipts		
Tax revenues	33848	39549	Public Debt	6032	9089
Non-Tax Revenues	986	2986	Recovery of Loans and Advances	12	18
Grants and Contributions	9699	13671			
Total Revenue Receipts	44532	56206	Total Capital Receipts	6044	9107
Expenditure			Expenditure		
General Services	15287	18505	Capital Outlay	9196	11448
Social Services	15089	20862	Public Debt	2190	2908
Economic Services	7836	10562	Loans & advances	1103	1037
Grants and Contributions	3	4			
Total Revenue Expenditure	38216	49934	Total Capital Expenditure	12489	15392
Deficit Revenue A/c	-6316	-6272	Deficit Capital Account	6444	6285
Consolidated Fund Receipts	50577	65313	Consolidated Fund Expenditure	50705	65326
Net Consolidated Fund (Receipt-Expenditure)	-128	-13			
Contingency Fund					
Income			Expenditure		
Contingency Fund Total			Contingency Fund Total		
Public Account			Public Account		
Receipts			Disbursements		
Small Savings, PF etc.	839	1207	Small Savings, PF etc.	586	1133
Reserve Funds	244	595	Reserve Funds	220	595
Deposits and Advances	6624	4145	Deposits and Advances	6573	4092
Suspense and Misc.	123825	0	Suspense and Misc.	121995	0
Remittances	9280	0	Remittances	9200	0
Total Receipts Public Account	140812	5947	Total Disbursements Public Account	138574	5820
Net Results Public Account (Receipt-Expenditure)	2238	127			
Net Result (All Accounts) (Receipt-Expenditure)	2110	114			

The structures of receipts and expenditure of the state government are presented in Table 7.46. From this table, it can be seen that except some minor variations, there was no structural change in the composition of either receipts or expenditure. Tax revenue as a percentage of the receipts in the Consolidated Fund accounted for 61 percent of the total receipts, as against 67 percent the previous year. While the share of non-tax revenue went up by 2.5 percent and that of public debt by about 2 percent, the share of central government grants went up by about 2 percent.

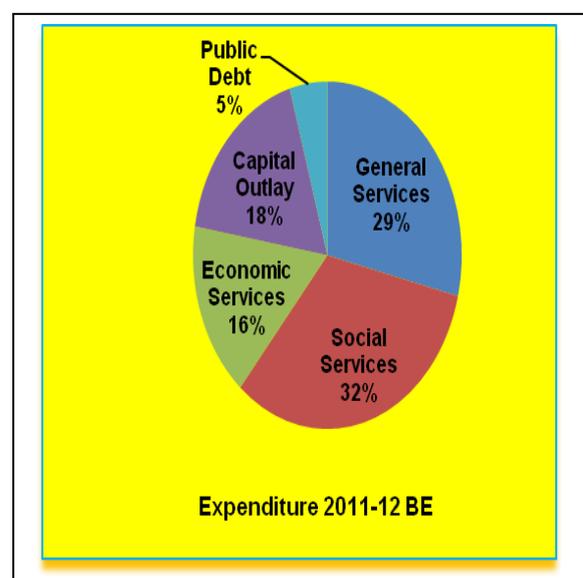
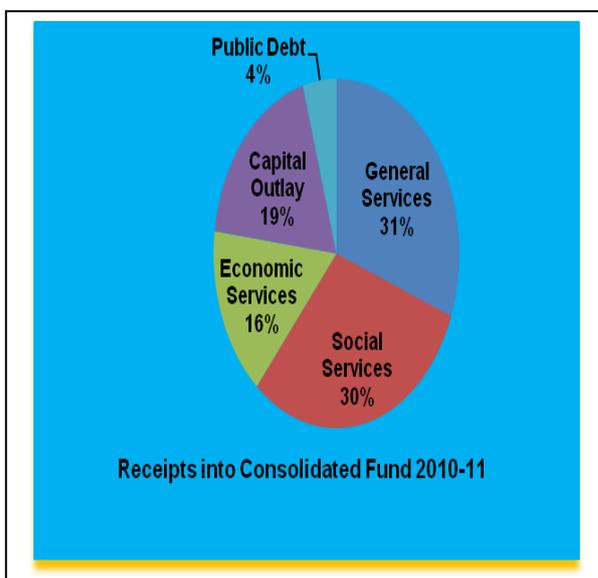
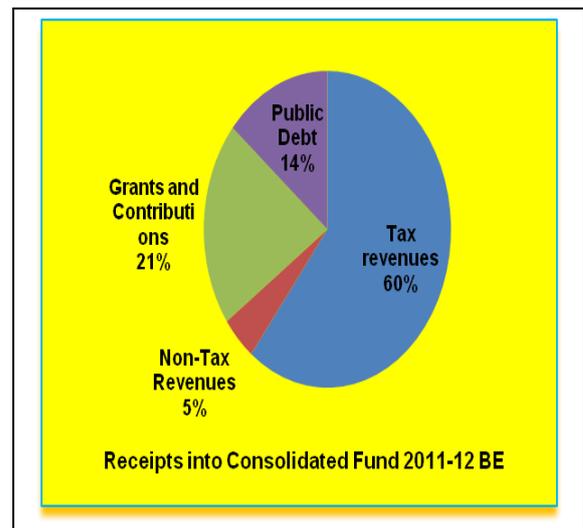
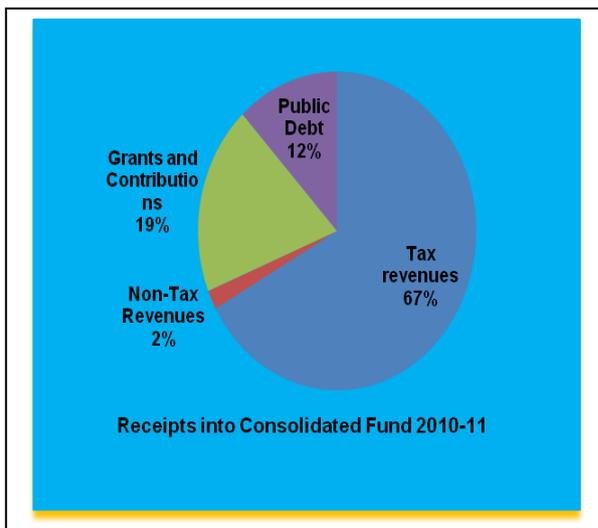
Structure of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund was also almost the same in two years. While the share of General Services declined marginally by about 2 percent in the budget estimates for 2011-12, that of social services increased by the same amount to claim a share of 32 percent of the total expenditure. Share of Economic Services practically remained the same compared to the previous year, while that of capital outlay declined marginally from 18 percent

to 17.5 percent. The budget thus continued the prevailing trend of increasing social sector expenditure.

Table 7.46 : Percentage Distribution of Consolidated Fund – Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts	2009-10	2010-11 (BE)	Expenditure	2009-10	2010-11 (BE)
Revenue Account			Revenue Account		
Tax Revenue	66.92	60.55	General Services	30.15	28.33
Non-Tax Revenue	1.95	4.57	Social Services	29.76	31.94
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	19.18	20.93	Economic Services	15.45	16.17
Capital Account			Capital Account		
Public Debt	11.93	13.92	Discharge of Public Debt	4.32	4.45
Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.02	0.03	Loans and Advances	2.17	1.59
			Capital Outlay	18.14	17.52
Total	100	100	Total	100	100

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7.16 Central Funds Bypassing the State Budget

In recent years, the number of centrally sponsored schemes for social sector development has increased substantially and an increasing amount of funds from the central government is being transferred directly to the autonomous state societies and District Rural Development Authorities (DRDAs) which are executing agencies for these programmes. In Table 7.47, funds transferred to autonomous bodies from the central government in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till October, 2011) have been presented. The relevant data have been procured from the three major societies to which central government funds are directly transferred for the following major programmes, viz.

- Bihar Education Project (BEP) for Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA), National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)*;
- State Health Society for all components of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- District Rural Development Authority (DRDA) for National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP), *Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)*, *Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)*, *Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)*, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA), Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP) and funds for DRDA Administration.

Table 7.47 : Details of Central Funds Bypassing the State Budget 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. crore)

Item	GOI Share bypassing state budget			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
SSA	1659.00	1217.39	1958.66	1159.09
NPEGEL	105.58	0.00	15.96	0.00
KGBV	166.00	0.00	73.28	0.00
Total (SSA+NPEGL+KGBV)	1930.58	1217.39	2047.90	1159.09
NRHM	645.10	411.28	770.42	193.50
NREGP	1369.03	1032.78	2103.65	475.68
SGSY	240.75	131.91	116.56	64.10
IAY (New+Up)	2178.24	1881.24	2167.56	958.20
IAY (Credit Cum Subsidy)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IAY (5%)	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00
IAY (Flood 2004 Affected)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IAY (KosiFlood 2008)	53.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
IAY (Kalazar 2006 Affected)	1.58	3.26	1.91	0.00
IAY (Kalazar 2008 Affected)	53.91	11.18	32.37	0.00
IAY (Aapki Sarkar Aapke Dwar)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IAY (NAXAL 2008)	138.35	112.49	25.85	0.00
Haryali (DPAP & IWDP)	7.32	5.71	0.00	0.00
DRDA (Admin)	14.10	21.12	31.51	15.98
Total (DRDA)	4057.19	3200.07	4479.41	1513.96
Total of GOI funds bypassing State Budget	6632.87	4828.74	7297.73	2866.55
As Percentage of Revenue Receipts	20.11	13.59	16.39	5.10
As Percentage of Total Expenditure	17.84	11.28	14.39	4.39

Note : For 2011-12, the figures related to the period upto September

Source : Bihar Education Project Council; State Health Society; Department of Rural Development, GOB

From Table 7.47, it is to be noted that a total of Rs. 6632 crore was routed directly to autonomous societies in 2008-09. This accounted for 20 percent of the total revenue receipts of the state government and 18 percent of its expenditure. Moreover, the plan grants of the state government for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for 2008-09 was Rs. 7962 crore; thus the amounts not routed through the state government budget accounted for as much as 83 percent of the total central government grants, plan and non-plan combined, during that year. Since then, the amount has decreased to Rs. 4829 crore in 2009-10, but again increased substantially to Rs 7298 crore in 2010-11 amounting to 16 percent of total revenue receipts of the state government and 14 percent of its expenditure. In 2010-11, such transfers amounted to as much as 94 percent of total plan grants and 75 percent of all central government grants to the state government during the year. Such transfers obviously have an adverse effect on centre-state financial relations in particular and fiscal accountability in general due to the following reasons :

- (i) The state government has no direct control over the process of fund utilisation as the bulk of these funds do not pass through its accounts, but is responsible for the proper use of the funds. Thus its role as a monitoring authority is rendered ineffective.
- (ii) Apart from the fact that the funds are being transferred outside the state budget, the nature of the schemes dictate the tying of funds to specific components. This centralized framework limits the possibilities of adapting the expenditure to state-specific goals. Further, it fails to create a synergy between the state plan and the targets laid down by the central government.

The observations made in the last Economic Survey are reiterated here to state that in an overall framework of decentralization, fiscal devolution should start from the central government to the state government and from the state government to district and Panchayat levels. Bypassing the state government goes against the spirit of devolution and actually leads to centralization of financial management at all India level and inefficient use of resources at the district level. Indeed, low utilisation of funds in centrally sponsored schemes has been a major issue for Bihar. It had been argued that funds transferred to autonomous societies would lead to higher and more efficient utilization, but such claim has not been backed by any evidence. Data regarding proper utilisation of such funds are scanty; and there is no systematic data base maintained for the purpose of monitoring and control. In the absence of any valid database maintained in relation to utilization of such funds, it is difficult to arrive at any objective assessment of the outcome of such expenditure. The central government should devise a proper mechanism for monitoring, control and supervision of such funds in consultation with the state government and the latter must have an important role in this mechanism.

7.17 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The financial performance under SSA scheme in Bihar during the period 2006-07 through 2011-12 is shown in Table 7.48. The utilisation of released funds in Bihar has always been quite high under the SSA, though there has been some delay in releasing the approved funds. One reason for high fund utilization under SSA is that the implementing authority (Bihar Education Project) has existed as a functioning body for several years, providing a ready institutional base for the programme.

A componentwise break up of the fund shows that utilisation was as high as 97 percent of the released funds for the general component of the SSA in 2010-11, though released portion was only 53 percent of the approved funds. However, for the gender specific components of NPEGEL, the utilisation of the released fund was 76 percent, in contrast to 56 percent the year before. It was equivalent to 42 percent of the approved funds. The data in respect of *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya* (KGBV) showed that the utilisation was 101 percent of the total funds released, probably as a result of some spillover from the past; this amounted to 54 percent of the total amount of funds approved. However, the gender specific component is a small part of the total planned allocation.

Table 7.48 : Financial Performance of SSA (Rs. Crore)

Year	Approved AWP & B	Fund Releases			Total Expenditure	Percentage Utilisation with respect to	
		GOI	GOB	Total		Fund released	Fund Approved
SSA							
2006-07	2340	1026	539	1565	1550	99	66
2007-08	3161	1326	816	2142	1886	88	60
2008-09	3400	1659	855	2514	2083	83	61
2009-10	4132	1217	903	2121	2077	98	50
2010-11	6360	1959	1480	3439	3351	97	53
2011-12	10831	1159	943	2102	1097	52	10
NPEGEL							
2006-07	74	55	9	65	34	52	46
2007-08	48	0	9	9	24	265	51
2008-09	39	106	30	136	19	14	48
2009-10	31	0	27	27	15	56	48
2010-11	29	16	0	16	12	76	42
2011-12	47	0	0	0	1	-	3
KGBV							
2006-07	138	40	6	46	15	69	11
2007-08	130	51	7	58	41	71	32
2008-09	225	166	53	219	75	34	33
2009-10	156	0	55	55	78	143	50
2010-11	136	73	0	73	74	101	54
2011-12	245	0	0	0	40	-	16

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

Note : Expenditure figures are provisional and subject to audit. Figures for 2012 are only up to October 31, 2011.

District Rural Development Authority (DRDA)

The DRDAs are responsible for implementation of most of the flagship programmes for poverty alleviation like MNREGA, SGSY and IAY (*Indira Awas Yojna*). From Table 7.49, it can be seen that 82 percent of funds released for MNREGA were utilized by DRDAs in 2010-11, compared to 76 percent in the previous year. For SGSY, 58 percent of the released funds were spent, amounting to as much as 82 percent of the financial targets in 2010-11; in 2009-10, these figures were to 52 percent and 89 percent respectively. In respect of IAY, there were variations in funds utilization and achievement of targets in different years. Overall, however, the fund utilization position needs improvement under different schemes, since only 71 percent of the funds released were spent, which was an improvement over last year's 68 percent. Thus, even though they were all administered by the same autonomous authority, capacity of fund utilisation varied among the programmes for various reasons concerning their planning and implementation. Further, most of these programmes are based on targeted beneficiaries, which has proved to be cumbersome and prone to disputes. This has further slowed down the efficacy of the programmes.

Table 7.49 : Financial Performance of Schemes under DRDA

(Rs. crore)

Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)			Swarnajayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY)		
Financial Target	3258.94	0.00	0.00	345.32	398.29	121.59
Spill over from last year	1032.52	800.47	666.42	354.08	407.60	322.96
Share of GOI (Released)	1032.78	2103.65	475.68	131.91	116.56	64.10
Share of GOB (Released)	261.75	247.22	0.00	93.87	40.60	0.00
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	1294.54	2350.87	475.68	225.77	157.16	64.10
Other Funds	69.65	42.49	17.13	8.73	4.17	0.31
Total Available Fund	2396.71	3193.84	1159.23	588.57	568.92	387.38
Total Expenditure	1817.74	2632.02	596.55	308.68	327.54	78.98
Expenditure/Fund Available (%)	75.84	82.41	51.46	52.45	57.57	20.39
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	55.78	NA	NA	89.39	82.24	64.96
Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Indira Awas Yojna (C & S)			Indira Awas Yojna (5%)		
Financial Target	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spill over from last year	3.92	1.84	0.85	0.11	0.23	0.05
Share of GOI (Released)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00
Share of GOB (Released)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00

Other Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Available Fund	3.92	1.84	0.85	0.61	0.23	0.05
Total Expenditure	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Expenditure/Fund Available (%)	5.57	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.00	0.00
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	-			-		
Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Indira Awas Yojna (New and Up.)			Indira Awas Yojna (Flood Affected)		
Financial Target	3843.01	3415.07	3335.94	0.00	0.00	-
Spill over from last year	1731.79	1688.41	1718.48	15.53	4.47	-
Share of GOI (Released)	1881.24	2167.56	958.20	0.00	0.00	-
Share of GOB (Released)	632.06	760.93	376.51	0.00	0.00	-
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	2513.30	2928.49	1334.71	0.00	0.00	-
Other Funds	29.98	14.22	10.43	0.42	0.00	-
Total Available Fund	4275.07	4631.12	3063.62	15.95	4.47	-
Total Expenditure	2969.32	3071.91	1857.82	3.79	0.56	-
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	69.46	66.33	60.64	23.76	12.49	-
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	77.27	89.95	55.69	-		
Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Indira Awas Yojna (Kosi Flood-2008)			Indira Awas Yojna (Naxal)		
Financial Target	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spill over from last year	71.88	60.28	58.43	138.35	164.28	51.62
Share of GOI (Released)	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.49	25.85	0.00
Share of GOB (Released)	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.60	8.62	0.00
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	0.00	0.00	0.00	194.09	34.47	0.00
Other Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Total Available Fund	71.88	60.28	58.43	332.44	198.78	51.64
Total Expenditure	27.45	33.60	12.17	172.74	157.48	18.74
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	38.19	55.74	20.82	51.96	79.22	36.28
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	-			-		
Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Indira Awas Yojna (Kalazar Affected -2006)			Hariyali (DPAP & IWDP)		
Financial Target	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Spill over from last year	2.68	3.84	5.52	24.09	23.85	19.62
Share of GOI (Released)	3.26	1.91	0.00	5.71	0.00	0.00

Share of GOB (Released)	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	3.26	3.00	0.00	6.23	0.00	0.00
Other Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.00
Total Available Fund	5.94	6.84	5.52	30.40	23.99	19.62
Total Expenditure	2.39	1.23	0.56	7.05	4.38	0.00
Expenditure/Fund Available (%)	40.21	17.94	10.10	23.18	18.27	0.00
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	-			-		
Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Indira Awas Yojna (Kalazar Affected-2008)			DRDA (Admin)		
Financial Target	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spill over from last year	96.00	90.19	77.63	1.99	3.02	8.90
Share of GOI (Released)	11.18	32.37	0.00	21.12	31.51	15.98
Share of GOB (Released)	32.00	8.72	0.00	5.10	5.54	0.00
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	43.18	41.08	0.00	26.22	37.05	15.98
Other Funds	0.23	0.08	0.00	3.55	0.53	0.51
Total Available Fund	139.41	131.35	77.63	31.76	40.59	25.39
Total Expenditure	68.26	59.89	9.43	24.46	31.69	16.44
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	48.96	45.59	12.14	77.02	78.06	64.78
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	-			-		
Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Indira Awas Yojna (Aapki Sarkar Aap Ke Dwar)			Total		
Financial Target	0.00	0.00	0.00	7447.27	3813.36	3457.53
Spill over from last year	17.81	58.99	19.80	3490.73	3307.45	2950.30
Share of GOI (Released)	0.00	0.00	0.00	3200.07	4479.41	1513.96
Share of GOB (Released)	57.61	0.00	0.00	1164.64	1072.71	376.51
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	57.61	0.00	0.00	4364.71	5552.12	1890.47
Other Funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.64	61.65	28.40
Total Available Fund	75.42	58.99	19.80	7968.08	8921.22	4869.17
Total Expenditure	13.49	26.76	5.42	5415.59	6347.05	2596.10
Expenditure/Fund Available (%)	17.88	45.36	27.36	67.97	71.15	53.32
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	-			72.72	-	-

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB
Note : For all Schemes, figures for 2011-12 are only upto September, 2011

7.18 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure in Districts

The expenditure incurred under Non-Plan (NP), State Plan (SP), Central Plan Schemes (CPS) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in the districts during 2010-11 is presented in Table 7.50. Table 7.51 shows the per capita plan and non-plan expenditure made in the different districts during 2010-11. It should be noted here that the presented figures are at variance with those reported in the Finance Accounts due to the process of reconciliation not yet being completed. The plan and non-plan expenditure during 2010-11 as reported in the Finance Accounts are Rs 20,911 crore and Rs 29,794 crore respectively, adding to a total Rs 50,705 crore, compared to Rs 46,646 crore as shown in Table 7.50. As pointed out earlier, since a significant part of the plan expenditure bypasses the state government budget, especially those relating to the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, these are not captured in the Finance Accounts which capture expenditure made from the Consolidated Fund. This is why the difference is arising in the first place. The expenditure shown under works/ forest mostly are plan expenditure and are reflected in the Finance Accounts.

It is seen from the table that Patna district accounts for about 43 percent of the total expenditure, up from 39 percent last year. The average per capita expenditure amounted to Rs 4494 in 2010-11, as against Rs. 4206 in the year before, while the per capita non-plan expenditure was Rs. 2094 in 2010-11, compared to Rs. 2085 in 2009-10. The per capita expenditures for the state plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes were Rs 1518 and Rs. 223 respectively. While the per capita assistance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 2009-10 was almost the same at Rs 210, the per capita assistance for the state plan in 2009-10 was Rs 1339.

From Table 7.51, it is seen that there was wide variation between the per capita expenditure in Patna and the remaining districts in 2010-11 as in the last year. While the overall per capita expenditure in Patna was Rs. 34,578 as against Rs 29,009 in 2009-10, that in the other districts varied from Rs. 1542 for Samastipur or Rs 1547 for Lakhisarai to Rs. 4809 for Supaul. The disparity in per capita expenditure in the districts has rather increased instead of decreasing. The problem of disparity in expenditure has been analysed in details in the next section. However, it should be noted that the figures for Patna include centralised drawal from treasuries in Patna for the whole state and hence are not representative for the district.

Table 7.50 : Districtwise Expenditure (2010-11)

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	District	NP	SP	CSS	CPS	Sub-Total	Works /Forest	Total
1	Patna	6212	9059	972	109	16351	3610	19961
2	Nalanda	604	277	50	1	932	142	1074
3	Bhojpur	632	122	37	0	792	63	855
4	Buxar	368	126	54	0	548	94	642
5	Rohtas	644	250	40	1	934	99	1033
6	Kaimur	227	104	26	0	358	80	438
7	Gaya	694	257	84	1	1036	85	1121
8	Jehanabad	294	131	16	0	442	79	521
9	Arwal	112	65	7	0	184	13	197
10	Nawadah	345	135	34	0	514	40	554
11	Aurangabad	442	177	30	0	650	55	705
12	Saran	649	184	42	1	875	101	976
13	Siwan	444	136	38	0	618	54	672
14	Gopalganj	392	139	30	0	561	66	627
15	West Champaran	501	203	47	0	751	52	804
16	East Champaran	670	317	43	1	1030	161	1191
17	Muzaffarpur	951	353	65	0	1370	123	1493
18	Sitamarhi	531	343	69	3	947	215	1163
19	Sheohar	70	45	4	0	119	2	120
20	Vaishali	501	274	65	0	840	156	996
21	Darbhanga	692	235	54	0	981	89	1070
22	Madhubani	548	266	43	1	858	90	948
23	Samastipur	431	155	26	0	612	44	656
24	Begusarai	453	159	44	2	658	59	716
25	Munger	436	81	21	0	538	24	563
26	Sheikhpura	94	56	14	0	164	18	182
27	Lakhisarai	98	40	10	0	148	6	155
28	Jamui	224	157	25	0	406	70	476
29	Khagaria	243	163	18	0	424	75	500
30	Bhagalpur	729	209	43	0	981	107	1087
31	Banka	215	121	32	0	368	65	434
32	Saharsha	331	137	33	0	500	56	557
33	Supaul	337	379	14	23	752	320	1072
34	Madhepura	294	124	26	0	445	37	481
35	Purnea	471	209	56	0	737	77	813
36	Kishanganj	170	118	38	0	327	12	339
37	Araria	286	204	30	0	521	129	650
38	Katihar	401	252	43	0	696	110	806
	Total	21739	15761	2319	147	39966	6679	46646

Source : Accountant General (A&E), Bihar, Patna.

Table 7.51 : District-wise Per Capita Expenditure (2010-11) (Rs)

Sl. No.	District	NP	SP	CSS	CPS	Sub-Total	Works /Forest	Total
1	Patna	10760	15693	1683	189	28325	6253	34578
2	Nalanda	2103	965	175	2	3244	495	3739
3	Bhojpur	2324	450	135	1	2911	233	3144
4	Buxar	2153	738	314	2	3207	553	3760
5	Rohtas	2172	843	135	2	3152	335	3487
6	Kaimur	1396	641	161	1	2200	490	2690
7	Gaya	1585	587	192	1	2366	194	2560
8	Jehanabad	2619	1167	139	2	3927	706	4633
9	Arwal	1602	927	99	2	2631	189	2820
10	Nawadah	1559	607	152	2	2319	180	2499
11	Aurangabad	1761	706	119	1	2587	221	2808
12	Saran	1645	467	106	2	2219	255	2474
13	Siwan	1339	411	113	1	1863	162	2026
14	Gopalganj	1534	542	116	1	2193	258	2452
15	West Champaran	1277	518	119	1	1916	134	2049
16	East Champaran	1318	623	84	1	2026	316	2342
17	Muzaffarpur	1991	739	136	1	2866	257	3123
18	Sitamarhi	1554	1004	202	10	2770	630	3400
19	Sheohar	1066	678	62	2	1807	26	1833
20	Vaishali	1432	783	186	1	2403	446	2849
21	Darbhanga	1766	598	138	1	2502	226	2728
22	Madhubani	1225	594	96	1	1917	201	2118
23	Samastipur	1014	364	60	1	1439	102	1542
24	Begusarai	1533	537	148	8	2226	199	2424
25	Munger	3210	594	156	1	3961	178	4140
26	Sheikhpura	1480	880	215	3	2577	288	2866
27	Lakhisarai	982	399	99	1	1481	63	1545
28	Jamui	1274	893	143	1	2311	401	2711
29	Khagaria	1464	984	110	1	2559	455	3014
30	Bhagalpur	2403	690	140	0	3234	352	3586
31	Banka	1058	599	159	0	1815	322	2138
32	Saharsha	1744	721	173	0	2638	296	2934
33	Supaul	1511	1701	61	102	3374	1435	4809
34	Madhepura	1475	622	132	2	2231	183	2414
35	Purnea	1440	640	171	1	2251	234	2485
36	Kishanganj	1006	697	228	1	1932	72	2003
37	Araria	1021	727	108	1	1856	461	2317
38	Katihar	1308	820	139	0	2267	359	2626
	Bihar	2094	1518	223	14	3850	643	4494

7.19 Economic Impact of Government Expenditure

In this section, an analysis is attempted to assess the economic impact of government expenditure. For this purpose, the state government receipts and expenditures have been classified into five different accounts and these are then related to the conventional functional classification of accounts. These five accounts are :

- (i) Account I: Current Account transaction in commodities, services and transfers;
- (ii) Account II: Capital Account transaction in commodities, services and transfers;
- (iii) Account III: Capital Account transactions in financial assets;
- (iv) Account IV: Capital Account transactions in financial liabilities and
- (v) Account V: Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account

The analysis has been done with the actual figures of expenditure now available for the year 2010-11 from the Finance Accounts prepared by the Accountant General (A&E) Bihar. These figures have then been regrouped according to nature of these transactions into the above five accounts. First, the details of the expenditure under various sectors in terms of functional categories are presented in Table 7.52. It is seen that the total expenditure, plan and non-plan together, on salaries and wages amounted to Rs 10,550 crore in 2010-11, most of it belonging to the revenue account of the state government. After regrouping the figures, the five accounts are shown in Tables 7.53 A through 7.53 E. In Table 7.53E, the GFD of the state government has been computed from the economic classification. Since the same figure of GFD emerges from the functional as well from the economic classification, it validates the analysis. Finally, in Table 7.54, the end result of the analysis are presented.

Table 7.52 : Functional Classification of State Government Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Revenue Expenditure									
	Total Expenditure			Salary & Wages			Other Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
General Services	4580	10707	15287	117	3249	3366	4463	7458	11921
Social Services	7779	7310	15089	327	4970	5297	7452	5711	9792
Economic Services	2942	4894	7836	190	1599	1789	2752	4894	6047
Grants and Contributions	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Sub-Total	15301	22915	38216	634	9818	10452	14667	18067	27764
Capital Expenditure									
	Total Expenditure			Salary & Wages			Other Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
General Services	346	50	396	0	0	0	346	50	396
Social Services	1076	-4	1072	0	0	0	1076	-4	1072
Economic Services	7728	0	7728	98	0	98	7630	0	7630
Loans and Advances	1347	1946	3293	0	0	0	1347	1946	3293
Sub-Total	10497	1992	12489	98	0	98	10399	1992	12391
Total	25798	24907	50705	732	9818	10550	25066	20059	40155

Table 7.53 A : Economic Classification : Account I. Current Account

(Rs. crore)

Account	Disbursements		Account	Receipts	
I	Transaction in Commodities and Services and Transfers : Current A/c of Govt				
1	Consumption Expenditure		17,988	5	Tax Receipts
1.1	Salary		10,550	5.1	Taxes on Income 14,325
1.2	Commodities and Services		7,438	5.2	Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions 1,257
2	Transfer Payments		20,325	5.3	Taxes on Commodities and Services 18,266
2.1	Interest Payments		4,319		
2.2	Grants		7,368		Total 33,848
	i. To Local Bodies	2,496			
	ii. To PSUs	1621		6	Non-Tax Receipts 986
	iii. To Autonomous Bodies and Others	505			
	iv. Others	2746			
3	Other Current Transfers		8,638		
3.1	Pension	6,144			
3.2	Subsidies	1,279			
3.3	Others	1,215			
	Total (1+2)		38,313		Total 34,834
7	Net Deficit on Current A/c (A/c I)		3,479		

Table 7.53 B : Economic Classification : Account II. Capital Account

(Rs. crore)

Account	Disbursements		Receipts		
II	Transaction in Commodities and Services and Transfers : Capital A/c of Govt				
8	Gross Fixed Capital Formation		7892	10	Central Transfers 9698
9.1	Grants for Capital Formation			10.1	Plan Grants 7774
	i. To Local Bodies	0			i. Central Plan Schemes 176
	ii. To PSUs	1055			ii. State Plan Schemes 5457
	iii. To Autonomous Bodies and Others	0			iii. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes 2141
9.2	Other Capital Transfers	0		10.2	Non-Plan Grants 1924
9	Total Capital Transfers		1055	11	Gross Savings in Capital A/c 751
12	Net Deficit in Current and Capital A/c Combined		2,728		

Table 7.53 C : Economic Classification : Account III. Changes in Financial Asset

(Rs. crore)

Account	Outgoings		Account	Incomings	
III	Transactions in Financial Asset: Capital A/c of Govt				
13	Increase in Financial Assets		1256	14	Decrease in Financial Assets 12
13.1	Investment in Shares of PSUs	88		14.1	Proceeds of Disinvestment 0
13.2	Loans & Advances to Rest of Economy	1178		14.2	Recovery of Loans 12
15	Net Outlay of Financial Assets		1242		

Table 7.53 D : Economic Classification : Account IV. Changes in Financial Liabilities

(Rs. crore)

Account	Outgoings			Account	Incomings		
IV	Changes in Financial Liabilities: Capital A/c of Govt						
16	Repayment of Loans		2,190	17	Borrowings of the Govt.		6,032
	Internal Debt	1,724		17.1	Internal Debt	5,251	
	Central Loans	466		17.2	Central Loans	781	
				18	Net Borrowings of the Govt.		6,032
19	Net Increase in Financial Liabilities		3,842				

Table 7.53 E : Economic Classification : Account V. Cash & Capital Reconciliation Account

(Rs. crore)

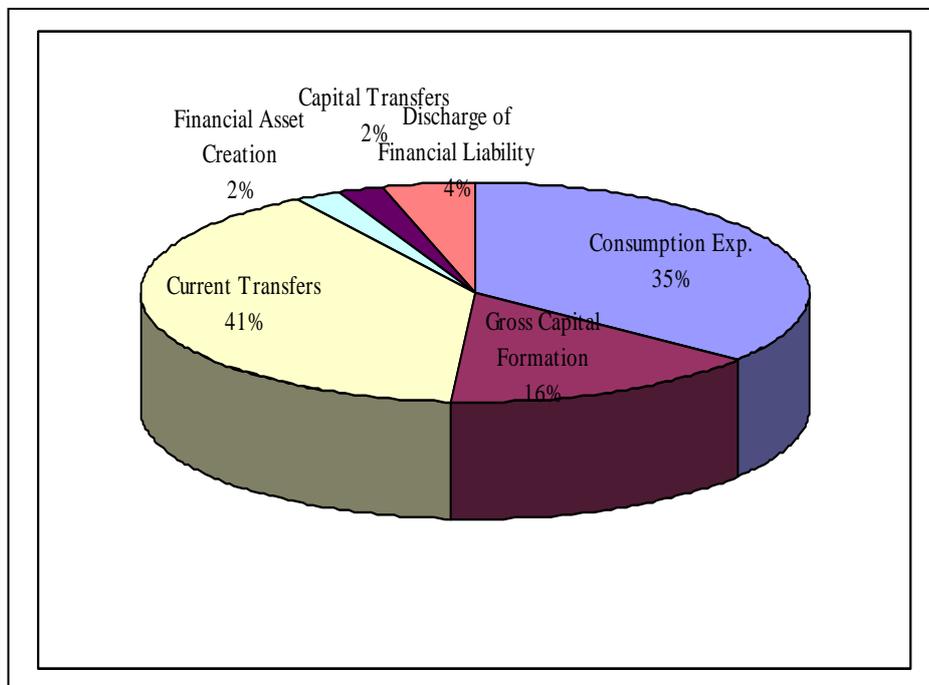
20	Cash and Capital Reconciliation A/c of Govt.						
20.1	Decrease in Cash Balance	-2110					
20.2	Net Receipts in Public Account	2238					
20.3	Net Sales of Treasury Bills						
Net Decrease in Cash Balance (A/c V)				128	Net Deficit in Current and Capital A/c Combined (A/c I & II)		2,728
Add Net Increase in Financial Liabilities (A/c IV)				3,842	Add Net Outlay of Financial Assets (A/c III)		1,242
Gross Fiscal Deficit				3970	Gross Fiscal Deficit		3,970

Table 7.54 : Economic Classification of Government Expenditure, 2010-11

	Amount (Rs. crore)	Percent of total
1. Final Outlays	25880	51
a. Government's Consumption Expenditure (From A/c I)	17988	35
b. Gross Capital Formation (From A/c II)	7892	16
2. Transfer Payments to the Rest of the Economy	21380	42
a. Current Transfers (From A/c I)	20325	40
b. Capital Transfers (From A/c II)	1055	2
3. Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the Economy (From A/c III)	1256	2
4. Discharge in Financial Liabilities (From Account IV)	2190	4
Total Expenditure (1+2+3+4)	50706	100

From Table 7.54, it is easily seen that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 50,706 crore made by the state government during 2010-11, 35 percent has been its consumption expenditure, which includes expenditure on account of salary and wages as well as expenditure on commodities and services for running the administration. Next, 16 percent of the total expenditure were utilised for creation of productive capital assets; 40 percent of the total expenditure was transferred to other sectors of the economy by way of grants, subsidies and payments for interest and pension etc; 2 percent of total expenditure was given as grants for capital formation; another 2 percent of the expenditure was incurred for making financial investments and giving loans and advances to the rest of the economy; and finally, 4 percent of the expenditure was made towards reducing the existing financial liabilities of the state government.

Chart 20



7.20 Finances of Power Sector Corporation

Two companies are engaged in the generation of electricity in Bihar, the Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) in respect of thermal power and the Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation (BSHPC) in respect of hydel power. Both the companies are under the administrative control of the Energy Department of the state government. BSEB is responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of energy. It has one thermal generation station - Barauni Thermal Power Station (BTPS) - with an installed capacity of 220 MW which employed 586 employees as on 31 March 2010. The total number of employees with BSEB was 13,813, which alone accounted for 69 percent of the total employment in all working

PSUs in the state. BSHPC has 11 canal based hydro generation stations with the installed capacity of 52.80 MW as on 31 March 2010. It employed a total of 107 employees as on 31 March 2010.

Total generating capacity in the state comprises (a) thermal power stations in the central sector by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), (b) in joint venture operations between BSEB and NTPC and (c) in the state sector by BSEB and BSHPC. In the central sector, NTPC operates its Thermal Power Station (TPS) at Kahalgaon, of which the installed capacity was 2340 MW as of March 2010. In the joint venture, there is one TPS at Kanti with an installed capacity of 220 MW and in the state sector, as mentioned before, there is only one TPS at Barauni with total installed capacity of 320 MW and the total installed capacity of BSHPC was 52.80 MW.

Table 7.55 shows the power generation scenario in Bihar in 2005-06 and 2009-10. It will be seen from this table that while the energy requirement within the state grew by 11,607 MU during the period 2005-10, the capacity addition in the state sector was only 8.70 MW which was entirely hydel based. No addition was made to the thermal capacity in the state sector during this period. Almost 98 percent of the power available in the state had to be purchased from outside, the BSEB's generation barely meeting 2 percent of the available power; during 2009-10, it supplied only 2.25 percent of the available power (Table 7.56). The total power available after purchase from outside in 2009-10 did not meet even 45 percent of the total demand. Power situation needs to be improved drastically if the state has to accelerate its industrial growth and output.

Table 7.55 : Installed and Available Power Generation Capiacity in Bihar

Year	Requirement (Million Units - MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortfall (MU)	Power purchased (MU)	Power generated (MU)	Installed Capacity (MW)	State Sector Capacity (MW)	Available Supply (MW) from State sector
2005-06	10293	7383	2910	7235	149	1424.10	364.10	264.10
2009-10	21900	9603	12297	9361	242	2932.80	372.80	272.80

Note : (1) Based on data provided in the Audit Report (Commercial), Bihar, 2009-10 of the CAG of India

(2) Power generated and fed into the grid after consuming the necessary power in the generating station itself.

For meeting the demand of 21,900 MU as indicated in Table 7.55, a capacity addition of 2227.20 MW was required during 2005-10. While no project was undertaken in the state sector

to augment installed capacity, in the central and joint sectors, several projects were undertaken and installed capacity more than doubled during the period, from 1424.10 MW in 2005-06 to 2932.80 MW in 2009-10. Of this, 1500 MW of capacity were added by the central sector and joint ventures only in 2009-10; the state sector capacity was increased by 8.7 MW also in this year. BSEB did not execute any project since 1986. A new thermal project at Nabinagar was taken up in 2008 under joint venture of the BSEB and NTPC which is scheduled to be completed by 2015-16. Besides this, extension of 2x250 MW units at BTPS is at initial stage and Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared for 1x250 MW unit to replace the existing 2x50 MW units at BTPS.

The National Electricity Policy promulgated in 2005 in consultation with the state governments and Central Electricity Authority had envisaged per capita availability of 1000 units by 2012. The two power companies in Bihar are clearly not equipped to handle the huge shortfall in demand. As pointed out by the CAG, their project management was inefficient and ineffective as there were instances of time and cost overrun in all the projects taken up during 2005-10. Operational performance of the plants was adversely affected due to short receipt as well as inferior quality of coal. The plant load factor as well as the plant availability were much lower than the national average level and heavy capital expenditure coupled with interest commitment on loans without adequate returns due to delay in commercial operation of the plants hiked up the operational costs. Besides, the management could not take timely measures to ensure adherence to norms/targets in respect of input efficiency parameters. Effective planning and monitoring, ensuring consumption of coal within the prescribed norms, minimising forced outages and auxiliary consumption are essential to improve the efficiency of their operations. Both BSEB and BSHPC are required to improve their performance in all these areas to be able to utilize their capacities optimally and to improve the output efficiency.

In 2009-10, neither of the two companies was able to recover their cost of operations. As against the generation cost of Rs 9.46 per unit of hydel power, the realization was only Rs 2.00, leaving a loss of Rs 7.46 per unit by the BSHPC. For the BSEB's Barauni unit, the cost of generation was Rs 4.82 per unit while the realization was Rs 3.03 per unit, leaving a net loss of Rs 1.79 per unit of thermal power generated. Chart 27 shows the net loss per unit over the years 2005-10 which was widely fluctuating from year to year. Table 7.56 shows the peak demand and its shortfall during the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10, from which it would appear that the target of providing 1000 units per capita by 2012 is still a long way ahead.

Chart 21 : Cost Recovery by BSEB and BSHPC, 2009-10

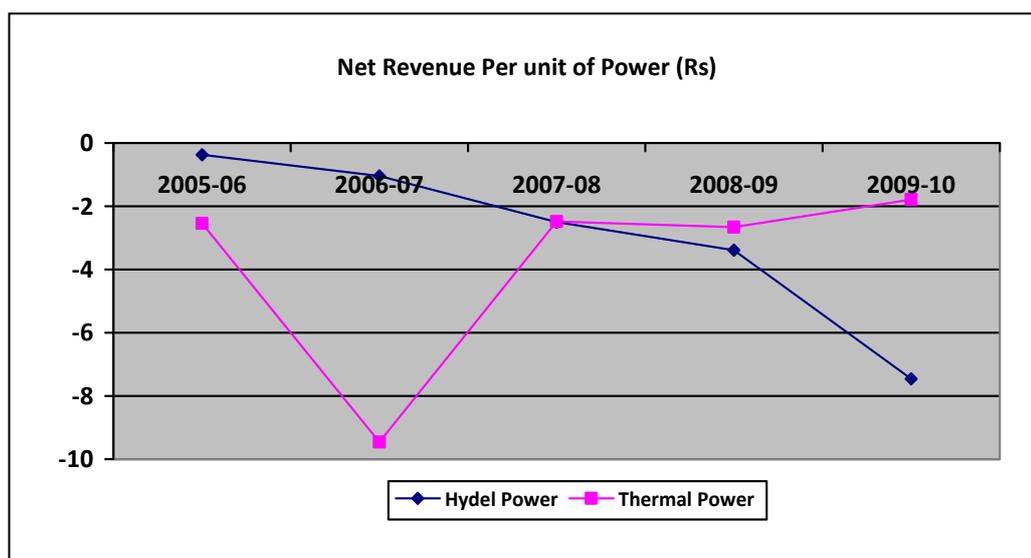


Table 7.56 : Power generation and purchase vis-à-vis peak demand (MW)

Year	Peak Demand	Met by			Average Demand	Peak Deficit	Peak Deficit as % of Peak Demand	Own Generation as % of Peak Demand
		Own Generation	Import (Purchase)	Total				
2005-06	1175	42.72	1052.28	1095	950	80	6.81	3.64
2006-07	1275	37.48	1175.52	1213	1040	62	4.86	2.94
2007-08	1800	64.17	1179.83	1244	1500	556	30.89	3.57
2008-09	1900	72.15	1275.85	1348	1600	552	29.05	3.80
2009-10	2500	56.35	1451.65	1508	2050	992	39.68	2.25

The Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission was formed in April 2002 under Section 17 (1) of the national Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 for rationalization of electricity tariff and for advising in all matters related to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity within the state. It had fixed tariff for hydel based electricity as well as for bio-gas and biomass based power in 2009-10. It had also asked the BSEB to procure power from private entrepreneurs and issued directives for continuous monitoring for reducing T&D losses within the state. The targets for power generation by thermal power stations are set by the Central Electricity Authority after taking into account the plant capacity, average plant load factor as well as past performance of the stations.

Table 7.57 : Milestones in Power Sector Reforms in the State, 2009-10

Sl. No.	Milestones	Achievement till 2009-10
1.	Setting up of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC)	The State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) has been constituted in April, 2002. The commission has notified last tariff order for the year 2008-09 in August 2008..
2.	Rural Electrification Programme	Out of 39,015 numbers of villages, 24,645 (63.17 per cent) villages have been electrified (March 2010).
3.	Reorganisation of the Board	Government of Bihar has appointed Power Finance Corporation as consultant for reorganization of the Board and the work is being done at the level of State Government.
4.	Securitization of outstanding dues of Central Power Sector Undertakings	Securitization of outstanding dues of Central Power Sector undertakings to the tune of Rs.2075.61 crore has been made by the Government of Bihar.
5.	100 per cent metering of all 11 KV distribution feeders and 100 per cent metering of all consumers.	The installation of meters in 11 KV distribution feeders (71.22 per cent) and consumers (62.45 per cent) in all the 16 circles has been made. (September 2010).
6.	Energy audit	Energy audit could not be implemented till 30 September 2010, as metering of all the electric connections has not been completed. (September 2010).
7.	Reduction in transmission and distribution (T&D) losses up to 15.5 per cent.	The T&D losses of the Board for the year 2007-08 was 39.06 per cent which has been reduced to 37.98 per cent during the year 2008-09.
8.	Three per cent return on fixed assets	The Board has not achieved three per cent return on fixed assets upto the year 2008-09.
9.	Distribution Information Management System	Distribution and Information Management System is operational through Supervisory Control and Accelerated Data Acquisition (SCADA) System. (September 2010).
10.	Minimum agriculture tariff of 50 Paise per unit	The State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) has approved Rs. 1.26 per unit for agriculture services for the year 2008-09.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed (September 2001) between the Union Ministry of Power and the state government as a joint commitment for implementation of reforms programme in power sector with identified milestones. As reported by the Principal Accountant General (Audit), Bihar, the progress achieved so far in respect of important milestones is stated in Table 7.57.

From the table, it is apparent that many milestones as per the MoU are yet to be achieved. The state government also has plans for restructuring of the power sector within the state, by unbundling the BSEB into separate companies for generation, transmission and distribution of power within the state. It has taken the decision first in January 2006 to reconstitute the BSEB into 8 different companies including a holding company which were then incorporated in October 2007. However, in August 2011, it was decided to run only the following 5 companies — (1) Bihar Rajya Bidyut Company (Holding Company); (2) Bihar Rajya Bidyut Utpadan Company to take care of generation of electricity in the state; (3) Bihar Rajya Sancharan Company to take care of transmission of electricity within the state; (4) Dakshin Bihar Bidyut Aapurti Company to take care of distribution of electricity in South Bihar and (5) Uttar Bihar Bidyut Aapurti Company to take care of distribution of electricity in North Bihar. However, the plan is not yet operational as financial restructuring and other modalities are yet to be worked out.

APPENDIX

Table A 7.1 : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. lakh)

Division/ Circle	VAT		C.S.T		ENT. Tax		E.D.Tax	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Patna Special	209979.90	237880.03	1570.25	3389.25	0.00	0.00	6184.00	6282.50
Patliputra	57808.59	67185.36	320.73	370.35	204.09	354.56	0.00	8.78
Central Division	267788.49	305065.39	1890.98	3759.60	204.09	354.56	6184.00	6291.28
Patna West	6759.64	8018.79	35.67	24.41	241.18	287.11	0.00	0.00
Patna Central	5808.43	7526.99	72.23	85.71	1.91	2.96	0.00	0.00
Patna North	6570.44	7764.92	38.70	53.82	153.38	95.40	0.00	0.08
Gandhi Madan	1947.22	2464.13	66.77	99.89	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06
Patna South	5234.65	6813.59	30.51	39.88	2.47	2.31	0.00	0.00
Kadam Kuan	1902.64	2579.30	42.65	13.59	11.42	0.82	0.00	0.00
Patna City East	3427.29	4099.40	45.27	66.94	0.85	2.40	2.24	0.50
Patna City West	4122.79	5872.48	54.28	69.03	15.03	15.10	0.00	0.00
Danapur	7405.10	11114.55	61.70	19.65	11.30	7.95	0.00	0.00
Barh	7798.03	9538.25	56.02	113.43	9.88	12.09	2.20	0.94
Shahabad	1524.14	1611.59	4.70	23.35	20.69	19.89	1.97	2.53
Buxar	1059.50	1349.92	8.47	9.26	15.32	20.50	0.00	0.00
Biharshariff	1967.47	2804.70	21.96	4.62	23.79	32.08	0.00	0.00
Patna Division	55527.34	71558.61	538.93	623.58	507.22	498.61	6.48	4.11
Sasaram	2676.04	4032.24	37.93	55.97	19.21	19.85	0.51	0.00
Bhabhua	814.05	1089.55	33.90	18.50	3.33	7.84	0.03	0.03
Gaya	3271.88	4188.78	177.21	171.97	53.62	55.65	0.07	0.00
Jehanabad	753.94	1026.82	0.66	1.18	0.85	1.14	0.00	0.00
Nawada	891.65	1242.80	0.39	0.29	9.38	11.73	0.01	0.00
Aurangabad	1394.16	2040.10	10.10	7.36	7.03	5.09	0.11	0.02
Gaya Division	9801.72	13620.29	260.19	255.27	93.42	101.30	0.73	0.05
Saran	1806.90	2400.73	0.04	0.36	22.72	23.75	0.56	1.12
Siwan	1797.77	1937.04	3.74	6.54	10.15	11.64	0.03	0.09
Gopalganj	1293.48	1606.63	2.49	5.74	11.72	11.32	6.20	0.00
Muzaffarpur West	5411.47	6314.41	67.63	159.50	24.54	25.75	4.75	3.84
Muzaffarpur East	1901.51	2458.39	52.16	49.38	25.38	28.31	4.88	2.34
Hajipur	3369.56	5602.94	96.93	94.91	45.31	57.28	0.41	0.15
Sitamarhi	1848.51	2482.66	14.30	17.81	47.79	51.78	0.16	0.01

Table A 7.1 : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Circle/ Division	VAT		C.S.T		ENT. Tax		E.D.Tax	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Motihari	1791.49	2632.97	8.26	3.42	32.97	37.16	0.01	0.02
Raxaul	258.36	333.78	11.20	12.04	9.77	10.87	0.00	0.00
Bettiah	2187.64	3159.49	5.50	5.75	21.49	30.14	18.98	5.84
Bagaha	558.59	738.45	10.20	13.32	6.83	8.36	1.31	1.59
Tirhut Division	22225.28	29667.49	272.45	368.77	258.67	296.36	37.29	15.00
Darbhanga	3350.54	3708.03	5.87	5.74	46.88	60.24	0.21	0.00
Samastipur	2037.56	2504.62	68.53	317.47	24.17	33.94	6.56	6.11
Madhubani	1299.55	1753.22	5.82	5.09	16.18	18.81	0.00	0.01
Janjharpur	478.81	528.37	0.78	0.27	1.35	0.78	0.65	0.31
Begusarai	2082.21	2704.52	509.23	187.17	35.50	30.72	117.62	130.78
Teghara	268.52	250.43	54.05	62.77	5.62	6.37	0.37	0.42
Darbhanga Division	9517.19	11449.19	644.28	578.51	129.70	150.86	125.41	137.63
Saharsa	1666.27	2957.92	0.99	0.17	18.96	25.65	0.00	0.00
Madhepura	681.44	820.39	0.00	0.00	3.20	3.49	0.00	0.00
Purnea	2395.85	3293.60	127.65	68.68	32.01	32.05	0.03	0.06
Katihar	2726.49	3270.00	14.34	13.27	32.83	41.19	1.28	1.00
Forbesganj	721.38	1609.19	26.87	16.96	6.19	6.51	0.00	0.00
Kishanganj	695.84	977.98	23.88	129.12	3.95	5.37	0.05	0.07
Khagaria	757.37	1083.28	3.89	1.05	8.59	9.44	0.65	0.15
Purnea Division	9644.64	14012.36	197.62	229.25	105.73	123.70	2.01	1.28
Bhagalpur	3133.64	4336.19	8.08	17.43	48.94	60.44	0.15	0.00
Lakhisarai	709.08	846.33	5.95	5.84	2.72	5.32	0.00	0.00
Munger	1237.26	1737.95	18.29	20.86	4.85	3.90	32.39	28.59
Jamui	917.65	925.44	0.91	0.40	5.15	5.49	0.00	0.00
Bhagalpur Division	5997.63	7845.91	33.23	44.53	61.66	75.15	32.54	28.59
State	380502.29	453219.24	3837.68	5859.51	1360.49	1600.54	6388.46	6477.94

Table A 7.1 : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Circle/ division	ADV Tax		LUX Tax		ENTRY Tax		TOTAL		TARGET
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11
Patna Special	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59515.07	78920.99	277249.22	326472.77	343000.00
Patliputra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42109.72	40447.46	100443.13	108366.51	125500.00
Central Division	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101624.79	119368.45	377692.35	434839.28	468500.00
Patna West	2.47	22.17	156.40	193.02	1367.42	1764.74	8562.78	10310.24	11832.06
Patna Central	7.39	3.94	5.59	12.51	1624.94	2660.49	7520.49	10292.60	11384.78
Patna North	27.14	13.28	29.91	66.87	1178.04	1556.43	7997.61	9550.80	11211.10
Gandhi Madan	3.84	11.46	94.31	111.30	638.78	697.92	2750.99	3384.76	3641.16
Patna South	0.05	0.10	0.48	0.35	2010.32	3698.23	7278.48	10554.46	10357.29
Kadam Kuan	0.00	0.02	7.01	7.74	448.09	503.22	2411.81	3104.69	3032.58
Patna City East	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1385.03	1855.98	4860.68	6025.22	6716.49
Patna City West	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	867.67	1041.27	5059.77	6997.88	6991.59
Danapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1347.28	1429.82	8825.38	12571.97	12194.91
Barh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	3827.50	10864.13	11693.63	20528.91	16156.96
Shahabad	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.12	464.60	454.98	2017.00	2113.46	2785.91
Buxar	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.36	87.22	98.82	1170.77	1478.86	1578.40
Biharshariff	0.00	0.00	15.89	19.57	301.28	356.67	2330.39	3217.64	3387.77
Patna Division	40.89	50.97	310.75	412.91	15548.17	26982.70	72479.78	100131.49	101271.00
Sasaram	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.26	656.22	625.51	3390.52	4734.83	4712.00
Bhabhua	0.00	0.00	1.19	1.31	273.62	210.09	1126.12	1327.32	1565.00
Gaya	0.00	0.00	60.79	77.53	1470.22	1738.47	5033.79	6232.40	7031.00
Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	12.74	5.11	768.19	1034.27	1065.00
Nawada	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	59.81	71.50	961.24	1326.44	1336.00
Aurangabad	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.22	263.20	432.51	1674.65	2485.30	2327.00
Gaya Division	0.03	0.10	62.61	80.36	2735.81	3083.19	12954.51	17140.56	18036.00
Saran	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.51	230.81	221.47	2061.37	2647.94	2825.00
Siwan	0.00	0.00	0.44	1.22	382.49	456.80	2194.62	2413.33	2965.00
Gopalganj	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.38	56.09	114.28	1370.33	1738.35	1840.00
Muzaffarpur West	0.00	0.00	3.15	3.79	2296.98	3415.74	7808.52	9923.03	10500.00
Muzaffarpur East	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	744.28	531.33	2728.21	3069.75	3700.00
Hajipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	829.57	1101.67	4341.78	6856.95	6242.00
Sitamarhi	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.19	241.07	314.17	2152.24	2866.62	2840.00

Table A 7.1 : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Circle/ Division	ADV Tax		LUX Tax		ENTRY Tax		TOTAL		TARGET
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11
Motihari	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.40	558.52	760.44	2391.62	3434.41	3320.00
Raxaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	49.90	70.62	329.23	427.40	445.00
Bettiah	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.65	420.75	636.63	2655.20	3839.50	3635.00
Bagaha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.11	49.14	625.04	810.86	850.00
Tirhut Division	0.00	0.00	5.90	8.23	5858.57	7672.29	28658.16	38028.14	39162.00
Darbhanga	0.00	0.00	2.57	2.68	513.67	622.93	3919.74	4399.62	5327.22
Samastipur	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.87	1051.98	453.59	3189.34	3316.60	4139.09
Madhubani	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.85	265.85	457.55	1587.84	2235.53	2143.08
Janjharpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.10	4.71	491.69	534.44	586.02
Begusarai	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.23	17413.51	23063.31	20158.52	26116.73	27385.59
Teghara	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.65	151.01	159.82	480.92	481.46	500.00
Darbhanga Division	0.00	0.00	5.35	6.28	19406.12	24761.91	29828.05	37084.38	40081.00
Saharsa	0.00	0.00	1.58	1.83	73.68	159.00	1761.48	3144.57	2800.00
Madhepura	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.27	3.78	86.88	688.52	911.03	1035.00
Purnea	0.00	0.00	1.91	2.57	996.75	1921.36	3554.20	5318.32	5810.00
Katihar	0.00	0.00	1.99	3.71	927.92	898.47	3704.85	4227.64	4385.00
Forbesganj	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.61	293.37	169.87	1048.16	1803.14	2222.00
Kishanganj	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07	212.43	460.91	936.19	1573.52	1360.00
Khagaria	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.34	127.39	164.85	898.01	1259.11	1250.00
Purnea Division	0.00	0.00	6.09	9.40	2635.32	3861.34	12591.41	18237.33	18862.00
Bhagalpur	0.03	0.00	5.03	8.51	9852.36	11868.13	13048.23	16290.70	18123.98
Lakhisarai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.73	137.49	835.48	994.98	1160.15
Munger	0.00	0.00	0.89	1.31	2829.87	2945.60	4123.55	4738.21	5711.12
Jamui	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.29	161.86	90.66	1085.67	1022.28	1504.75
Bhagalpur Division	0.03	0.00	6.02	10.11	12961.82	15041.88	19092.93	23046.17	26500.00
State	40.95	51.07	396.72	527.29	160770.60	200771.76	553297.19	668507.35	712412.00

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

Table A 7.2 : Act wise / Circle wise Collection 2011-12 (Upto Sep, 2011) (Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle	VAT	C.S.T	ENT. Tax	E.D.Tax	ADV Tax	LUX Tax	ENTRY Tax	P. Tax	TOTAL	TARGET
Patna Special	117884.12	1283.37	0.00	1534.85	0.00	0.00	32730.52	0.00	153432.86	163982.00
Patliputra	35380.40	128.88	334.03	76.05	0.00	0.00	16016.71	0.00	51936.07	58715.00
Central Div.	153264.52	1412.25	334.03	1610.90	0.00	0.00	48747.23	0.00	205368.93	222697.00
Patna West	3780.40	10.64	239.42	0.00	5.12	84.40	562.67	0.00	4682.65	5583.95
Patna Central	3675.95	50.72	1.32	0.00	2.52	10.80	1394.32	0.00	5135.63	5806.00
Patna North	4088.80	27.38	94.80	0.00	0.48	35.02	678.74	0.00	4925.22	5640.55
Gandhi Maidan	1234.18	43.72	0.00	0.00	3.61	49.87	368.85	0.00	1700.23	1900.04
Patna South	3516.76	24.37	1.49	0.00	0.07	0.92	1863.20	0.00	5406.81	6114.46
Kadamkua	1850.24	14.43	0.43	0.00	0.07	5.14	245.86	0.00	2116.17	1708.81
Patna City East	1668.91	19.23	0.49	0.18	0.00	0.00	1016.95	0.00	2705.76	2863.12
Patna City West	2956.69	41.61	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.47	654.87	0.00	3656.38	4000.98
Danapur	5482.56	13.08	7.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	852.74	0.00	6355.63	6831.12
Barh	5339.15	102.27	6.26	1.40	0.00	0.07	4168.30	0.00	9617.45	8374.49
Shahabad	702.55	10.38	8.95	0.00	0.00	0.48	215.30	0.00	937.66	1048.22
Buxar	505.10	2.25	10.31	0.00	0.00	0.29	61.31	0.00	579.26	810.22
Biharshariff	987.47	2.12	14.06	0.00	0.00	9.56	165.42	0.00	1178.63	1376.15
Patna Div.	35788.76	362.20	387.52	1.58	11.87	197.02	12248.53	0.00	48997.48	52058.11
Sasaram	1921.59	15.84	9.65	0.00	0.00	0.39	409.02	0.00	2356.49	2247.07
Bhabhua	342.22	3.39	3.71	0.00	0.00	0.84	138.87	0.00	489.03	595.37
Gaya	1880.43	76.66	28.62	0.00	0.00	16.32	821.22	0.00	2823.25	3438.75
Jehanabad	365.64	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.06	4.20	0.00	370.06	371.12
Nawada	591.39	0.21	5.42	0.00	0.01	0.08	31.58	0.18	628.87	640.15
Aurangabad	766.70	1.67	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.03	287.83	0.00	1060.22	949.52
Gaya Div.	5867.97	97.77	51.55	0.00	0.01	17.72	1692.72	0.18	7727.92	8241.98
Saran	1099.15	0.25	9.81	0.07	0.00	1.07	212.14	18.37	1340.86	1352.04
Siwan	917.40	2.12	6.54	0.08	0.00	0.89	261.65	0.32	1189.00	1440.24
Gopalganj	761.18	0.65	4.42	0.00	0.00	0.39	49.80	17.83	834.27	788.65
Muzaffarpur West	2776.27	158.51	11.93	2.23	0.00	2.58	2418.32	7.00	5376.84	5375.69
Muzaffarpur East	1113.61	24.22	15.02	0.39	0.00	3.22	200.10	13.97	1370.53	1647.30
Hajipur	3331.81	55.78	28.52	0.00	0.00	0.32	540.73	18.30	3975.46	3905.17
Sitamarhi	973.61	3.40	30.67	0.00	0.00	1.62	145.36	5.11	1159.77	1516.14
Motihari	1227.46	3.28	18.47	0.00	0.00	0.26	438.96	19.61	1708.04	1746.97
Raxaul	166.73	3.92	4.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	23.12	3.46	201.77	250.97
Bettiah	1127.55	11.82	14.34	2.21	0.00	1.20	194.42	8.22	1359.76	1867.23
Bagaha	379.80	0.48	3.31	0.10	0.00	0.00	129.19	4.74	517.62	490.31
Tirhut Div.	13874.57	264.43	147.55	5.08	0.00	11.57	4613.79	116.93	19033.92	20380.71
Saharsa	1596.35	2.92	28.25	0.00	0.00	2.23	283.95	0.00	1913.70	2453.74
Madhepura	1151.78	98.36	13.39	3.03	0.31	0.42	256.94	0.00	1524.23	1837.14
Purnea	688.10	1.60	11.32	0.00	0.00	0.20	211.98	0.00	913.20	1152.72
Katihar	230.37	0.20	0.34	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	232.51	237.71
Forbesganj	877.66	29.59	13.24	61.97	0.00	0.06	10816.01	0.00	11798.53	13728.23
Kishanganj	119.76	12.92	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.88	65.60	0.00	201.99	271.91
Khagaria	4664.02	145.59	69.37	65.69	0.31	3.79	11635.39	0.00	16584.16	19681.45
Purnea Div.	1225.80	0.01	13.09	0.00	0.00	1.36	100.62	1.10	1341.98	1650.00
Lakhisarai	341.92	0.00	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.08	44.12	0.44	389.14	465.00
Munger	1416.61	45.40	24.31	0.05	0.00	1.74	1019.39	0.43	2507.93	3025.00
Jamui	1380.65	11.75	22.34	0.48	0.00	2.61	866.82	4.04	2288.69	2095.00
Bhagalpur	713.88	7.53	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.41	55.97	5.16	787.75	905.00
Bhagalpur Div.	542.89	57.98	2.77	0.06	0.00	0.07	237.14	2.11	843.02	850.00
Darbhanga	428.50	0.64	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	55.69	0.87	490.72	630.00
Samastipur	6050.25	123.31	74.79	0.59	0.00	6.39	2379.75	14.15	8649.23	9620.00
Madhubani	2120.18	10.23	28.72	0.00	0.00	4.17	5782.38	55.72	8001.40	8692.00
Janjharpur	248.88	1.79	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.57	9.73	325.62	396.53
Begusarai	618.10	4.97	4.80	18.34	0.00	0.25	805.54	8.80	1460.80	2681.41
Teghara	338.75	0.29	2.48	0.00	0.00	0.12	13.70	12.30	367.64	510.92
Darbhanga Div.	3325.91	17.28	37.65	18.34	0.00	4.54	6665.19	86.55	10155.46	12280.86
State	222836.00	2422.83	1102.46	1702.18	12.19	241.03	87982.60	217.81	316517.10	344960.11

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

Table A 7.3 : Districtwise No. of Document and Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. Crore)

District	No. of Document		Registration Fees		Stamp Fee		Total Receipt		Target	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Patna	73738	81602	42.73	51.61	151.42	181.87	194.14	233.49	159.96	267.50
Nalanda	27937	27163	6.79	7.18	21.15	20.88	27.95	28.05	29.52	38.30
Bhojpur	22437	22854	6.20	6.85	17.52	2.00	23.73	8.85	32.52	32.50
Buxar	12683	12351	4.33	4.45	12.00	12.47	16.33	16.92	18.96	22.40
Rohtas	22710	23118	7.23	7.43	19.18	20.49	26.41	27.92	33.96	36.20
Kaimur	12295	11702	3.34	3.57	8.85	9.87	12.19	13.44	12.96	16.70
Gaya	33205	31234	11.26	11.82	34.93	37.13	46.19	48.95	33.48	63.30
Jehanabad	9854	8610	2.52	2.65	7.60	8.29	10.12	10.94	11.04	13.60
Arwal	5668	5098	1.21	1.18	3.50	3.08	4.71	4.25	5.52	5.65
Nawadah	17704	16148	3.19	3.19	9.11	9.26	12.31	12.45	12.48	16.80
Aurangabad	20033	20156	5.65	6.07	16.34	17.50	21.99	23.57	21.96	29.90
Saran	33049	30864	16.87	7.64	19.77	22.42	36.64	30.06	33.48	37.25
Siwan	34042	32400	8.70	9.04	23.52	24.99	32.22	34.03	34.32	44.10
Gopalganj	30915	27872	6.90	7.36	19.06	20.40	25.96	27.76	27.00	35.60
West Champaran	41749	41690	8.04	8.85	21.10	26.84	29.14	35.70	27.96	44.50
East Champaran	56695	57670	12.44	11.56	33.93	32.13	46.37	43.68	42.96	63.40
Muzaffarpur	50253	50410	13.44	15.73	36.22	42.54	49.67	58.27	45.00	68.10
Sitamarhi	38094	38310	7.67	8.04	20.33	24.60	28.00	32.64	30.96	38.20
Sheohar	7223	6858	1.37	1.43	3.79	4.05	5.16	5.48	5.52	6.80
Vaishali	29261	28468	9.28	10.14	26.04	29.57	35.32	39.72	39.00	48.40
Darbhanga	34971	34456	8.65	9.26	23.74	25.70	32.39	34.96	33.48	44.05
Madhubani	41867	40928	8.63	9.39	22.83	25.16	31.46	34.55	30.00	42.46
Samastipur	42513	39323	8.81	9.45	24.24	26.01	33.05	35.46	35.52	45.30
Begusarai	25534	23962	8.25	8.33	23.40	24.04	31.65	32.37	32.04	43.06
Munger	9010	7667	2.22	2.54	6.37	7.58	8.59	10.12	11.04	11.70
Sheikhpura	7729	6743	1.48	1.32	4.20	3.93	5.68	5.24	5.52	7.70
Lakhisarai	9344	8950	2.03	1.52	5.70	4.96	7.73	6.48	8.52	10.60
Jamui	13739	13082	2.50	2.76	7.63	7.82	10.14	10.58	12.00	13.70
Khagaria	15281	14304	5.86	3.53	8.97	9.44	14.83	12.98	13.56	16.60
Bhagalpur	25663	26701	9.60	10.46	26.69	31.07	36.29	41.53	31.56	49.70
Banka	14732	13742	3.41	3.79	9.68	10.53	13.09	14.32	12.60	17.60
Saharsha	18794	18151	3.85	4.02	9.72	12.19	13.57	16.21	13.56	17.50
Supaul	20725	20502	3.53	3.89	9.25	11.34	12.78	15.23	13.56	18.50
Madhepura	19751	19350	3.78	3.74	9.94	9.92	13.72	13.66	11.52	18.76
Purnea	40006	38848	8.07	9.25	22.58	26.58	30.65	35.83	27.00	42.00
Kishanganj	21277	20780	3.53	3.92	10.27	11.04	13.80	14.96	13.56	18.60
Araria	30454	32108	4.43	5.21	11.56	14.29	15.99	19.50	14.52	21.80
Katihar	38754	38370	6.30	7.07	16.66	19.25	22.96	26.31	21.96	31.20
Total	1009689	992545	274	285	759	831	1033	1116	1000	1400

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB