



Government of Bihar
Finance Department

Economic Survey
2010 - 11



बिहार सरकार

February 2011

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Foreword

The present government has received a renewed mandate in the last Assembly Elections in November, 2010. The people's verdict has not only gone in favour of the present government, it has also simultaneously reaffirmed that the main challenge before any government in Bihar now is to carry forward the agenda of development that the present government had initiated in 2005. For the people of Bihar, the days of divisive politics are over and the goal of inclusive development is their sole concern now.

In the last five years, the enormous changes that Bihar has experienced was due to the collaborative efforts of many, both within and outside the government. The Economic Survey that the state government has been publishing since 2006-07 has proved to be extremely valuable in strengthening of those development efforts. The present Survey, I am sure, will again be found to be useful by policy makers as well as others who take interest in Bihar's development.


(Nitish Kumar)

Sushil Kumar Modi
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Patna

Preface

Historically Bihar has been a low income state with weak infrastructure and very low growth rate of its economy. The situation got worse during the post-liberalization period. However, various development indicators of the State's economy started looking up during the NDA-I Government. Bihar has been recreated and is now on a sound development trajectory. Under the NDA-II, the state is well equipped and poised to demonstrate a higher growth pattern in all the sectors of economy.

As we are aware, any policy decision is a complex and challenging task and it is hoped that the Economic Survey of Bihar will serve as a good aid for the policy makers in arriving at those decisions. It is also hoped that the Survey will be of great use for the academicians, researchers, various development agencies and others who are interested in the development trends in the state.


(Sushil Kumar Modi)

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Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

ACC	Artisan Credit Card
ACP	Annual Credit Programme
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
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse and Mid Wife
APDRP	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
APHC	Additional Primary Health Centre
APL	Above Poverty Line
APMB	Agricultural Produce Marketing Board
APMC	Agricultural Produce Marketing Cooperative
AREP	Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme
ASET	Association for Social and Economic Transformation
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWC	Anganwadi Centres
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BC	Business Correspondence
B2C	Business to Citizen
BADP	Border Area Development Programme
BAPMC	Bihar Agricultural Produce Marketing Corporation
BC & EBC	Backward Caste and Extremely Backward Class
BCR	Balance of Current Revenue
BDLC	Bihar Leather Development Corporation
BDRM	Bihar Disaster Risk Management
BEPC	Bihar Education Project Council
BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
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
BRC	Block Resource Centre
BREDA	Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency
BRGF	Bihar Rural Grant Fund
BRLP	Bihar Rural Livelihood Project
BRLPS	Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
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
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BSSC	Bihar State Sugar Corporation
BSTDC	Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation
BSUP	Basic Services for the Urban Poor
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAL	Computer Aided Learning
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCB	Central Cooperative Bank
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CD	Credit Deposit
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDS	Current Daily Status
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CEC	Continuing Education Centre
CEP	Continuing Education Programme

CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team
CFC	Common Facilities Centre
CGG	Centre for Good Governance
CHC	Community Health Centre
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CLRI	Central Leather Research Institute
COAI	Cellular Operators Association of India
COMFED	Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRC	Cluster Resource Center
Cr.PC	Criminal Procedure Code
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CRF	Central Road Fund
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CST	Central Sales Tax
CUG	Closed User Group
DCRF	Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility
DCS	Dairy Cooperative Society
DDG	Decentralised Distribution and Generation
DEDS	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
DFID	Department for International Development
DIC	District Industries Centre
DLCC	District Level Co-ordination Committee
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DME	Directorate of Mass Education
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	District Rural Development Authority
DSPT	Digital Satellite Phone Terminal
EBC	Extremely Backward Caste
ED	Electricity Duty / Excise Duty
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
ENT	Entry Tax
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre

ET	Entertainment Tax
FCP	Fiscal Correction Path
FMS	Facility Management Services
FRBMA	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
G 2 C	Government to Citizen
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GFD	Gross Fiscal Deficit
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOB	Government of Bihar
GOI	Government of India
GK	Gram Kachahari
GP	Gram Panchayat
GR	Gratuitous Relief
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HA	Hectare
HDI	Human Development Index
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
ID	Investment : Deposit
IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India
IDFC	Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation Limited
IED	Integrated Education for Disabled
IFCI	Infrastructure Finance Corporation of India
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IL & FS	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services
IMFL	Indian Made Foreign Liquor
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
IPC	Indian Penal Code

IPD	In-patient Department
IT	Information Technology
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
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards
KGB	Kshetriya Gramin Bank (RRB)
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KLPD	Kilolitre Per Day
KSY	Kisan Samman Yojna
KVIB	Khadi and Village Industries Board
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
MIS	Monthly Income Scheme/ Management Information System
MM	Mili Metre
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
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MSDP	Multi Sectoral Development Programme
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MU	Million Unit
MW	Mega Watt
NABARD	National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development
NC	Not covered
NCEC	Nodal Continuing Education Centre

NCERT	National Council of Educational Research & Training
NCLP	National Child Labour Project
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NGO	Non – Governmental Organisation
NGRBA	National Ganga River Basin Authority
NH	National Highways
NHDP	National Highways Development Project
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NHO	National Highway Organisation
NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NLM	National Literacy Mission
NPA	Non Performing Assets
NRBC	Non-Residential Bridge Course
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRI	Non-Resident Indian
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation
NSS	National Service Scheme
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
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
PC	Partially Covered
PCDE	Per Capita Developmental Expenditure
PCRDB	Primary Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
PDS	Public Distribution System
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PLP	Post Literacy Programme
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMREGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

PMRY	Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana
PoP	Point of Presence
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PQLI	Physical Quality of Life Index
PRD	Panchayati Raj Department
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PS	Panchayat Samiti
PURA	Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas
QE	Quick Estimates
QGR	Quarterly Guaranteed Revenue
RBC	Residential Bridge Course
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
REGP	Rural Employment Generation Programme
REODB	Real State, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services
RFP	Request for Proposal
RGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RGUMY	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RPIL	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
SH	State Highways
SHDP	State Highway Development Programme
SHG	Self Help Group
SI	Sub-Inspector

SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIPB	State Investment Promotion Board
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SMC	State Level Managed Committees
SPUR	Support Programme for Urban Reforms in Bihar
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicles
SRR	Seed Replacement Rate
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSI	Small Scale Industries
STPS	Super Thermal Power Station
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TCD	Tonne Crush Per Day
TDP	Thermal Design Power
TFC	Twelfth Finance Commission
TINXSYS	Tax Information Exchange System
TLC	Total Literacy Campaign
TLE	Teaching Learning Equipment
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
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDA	Variable Dearness Allowance
VGf	Viability Gap Funding
VLC	Village Level Committee
VPgCL	Vaishali Power Generating Company
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VTF	Village Task Force
WDC	Women Development Corporation
WLL	Wireless in Local Loop
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WPR	Work Participation Rate
WUA	Water Users Association
ZP	Zila Parisad

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Macro Overview

1. In 2009-10, the total GSDP at 2004-05 prices was Rs. 1,35,900.23 crore, yielding a per capita income of Rs.13,983. For total GSDP, the estimated growth rate was 11.70 percent over 2008-09. At current prices, the GSDP for Bihar in 2009-10 was estimated to be to Rs. 1,72,138.46 crore with a per capita income of Rs. 17,959. During the first five years since 1999-2000, the economy had grown at an annual rate of 3.50 percent and the economy had grown at an annual rate of 10.93 percent during 2004-05 to 2010-11 at constant prices. This is one of the highest among the growth rates of different Indian states.
2. With economic development, it is historically observed that structure of any economy also undergoes changes over time. This is true of Bihar also. In the beginning of the last decade, the share of different sector in total GSDP stood at 39.0 percent (primary) 10.5 percent (secondary) and 50.5 percent (tertiary). Since secondary and tertiary sectors have shown a much higher growth rate in the last decade, the composition of sectors is now substantially different; in 2009-10, the composition was — 21.74 percent (primary) 16.61 (secondary) and 61.65 percent (tertiary).
3. Bihar suffers from considerable economic disparities across the districts. Considering per capita estimates of GDDP, we find that Patna (Rs. 37,737), Munger (Rs. 12,370) and Begusarai (Rs. 10,409) are the most economically prosperous districts of Bihar. On the other end of the ranking, the three most economically underdeveloped districts are Jamui (Rs. 5516), Araria (Rs. 5245) and Sheohar (Rs. 4398).
4. For the consumer price index for rural workers, the rise in prices in Bihar has been lower than in India as a whole. For agricultural labourers, the index rose by 115 points between 2007-08 and October 2010 for Bihar, but for India as a whole, the rise was by 149 points during the same period. A similar pattern can be observed for rural labourers also. In case of industrial labourers, it is found that price rise has been higher in Bihar than in India as a whole. Between 2007-08 and October 2010, the index for industrial labourers rose by 53 points in Bihar, whereas it rose by 48 points for India during the same period.
5. As a result of improvement in law and order situation, resultant faith in the government, and other positive changes taking place in Bihar, a favourable environment for private companies, investors, entrepreneurs and tourists, etc. has been created in Bihar. The state has

become a favourite destination for a large number of companies and private institutions. 'Janta Ke Darbar Mein Mukhya Mantri' programme, organised at different places has attracted significant public participation. *Vikas Yatra*, undertaken by the Chief Minister to remotest places has ushered in new trend of dialogue between the rural population and the ministers and officials accompanying the Chief Minister in such *yatras*.

6. The state government has taken positive steps for increasing the common man's faith in police. The 'Speedy Trial' mechanism has been effectively used to expedite convictions. With the introduction of 'speedy trials' and resultant quick convictions, the number of convictions is increasing. The total number of convictions rose from 6839 in 2006 to 13,146 in 2009 which means an increase of 92.46 percent during the period.
7. In order to strengthen the training facility for police officers, the Bihar Police Academy has been established in the state. Work has begun on construction of a new campus of Bihar Police Academy at Rajgir at the proposed cost of Rs. 206 crore. Besides, under state plan, work has been completed for 14 model police stations and work for 26 more model police station are in progress. Another 40 model police station will be taken up in near future, apart from 49 Grade III police station, 8 Grade IV police stations and 69 police buildings. The state government has recently established a Fire Brigade Training Centre and a Home guards training centre at Bihta at the cost of Rs. 7.50 crore and Rs. 4.00 crore respectively.
8. Steps were taken to contain corruption in the state. A total of 66 persons were arrested in 60 trap cases in 2006, 126 in 108 trap cases in 2007, and 99 in trap cases in 2008. There has been a rise in registration of anticorruption cases. From 1996 to 2005, on an average, about 28 cases were registered annually. In 2006 alone, 99 cases were investigated. From 1996 to 2008, 396 gazetted officers, 332 non-gazetted government servants, and 215 non-government servants, were chargesheeted. Under the disproportionate asset case, wealth to the tune of Rs. 8 crore have been identified and trials are under progress.
9. The state government has initiated steps to strengthen the Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) on the guidelines of National Disaster Management Act, 2005. NDMA has set up a battalion of NDRF (National Disaster Response Force) at Bihta in Patna district for various operations during the disasters.
10. During the drought, the lives and occupation of the lower income groups suffered enormously. The state government had to save the lives of sick people from starvation in drought hit districts, for which it sanctioned an amount of Rs. 973.63 lakh for providing dry

foodgrains and Rs. 1839.75 lakh for drinking water. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 6691.64 lakh was sanctioned for fighting drought during 2010-11 (upto January 13, 2011).

11. There are 28 districts in the state, mostly in North Bihar, which are affected by floods almost every year. The state government is currently constructing 200 flood shelters in flood prone districts. In addition to this, there is also a proposal for creation of new post of Emergency Managers with Associates for 10 most flood prone districts of the state. Disaster Management Department has issued guidelines to Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates for rehabilitations and reconstructions during the post-flood operations. To combat flood operations, cyclone / fire disaster in 2010, the state government had to incur an amount of Rs. 17345.35 lakh in non-plan head.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

1. The average annual rainfall in Bihar for the last decade (2000-09) was estimated to be 1091.08 mms. But, in 2005, the rainfall was 897.40 mms and in 2009 it was 868.61 mms. This indicates severe drought situation in 2005 and 2009. Drought occurred due to shortfall in south west monsoon in both these years.
2. The area under net sown area has undergone a marginal change. In 2007-08, net sown area was 60.5 percent as compared to 59.4 percent in 2005-06. The increase in net sown area is 109 thousand hectares. The cropping intensity has also shown a marginal increase from 1.33 in 2005-06 to 1.37 in 2007-08. This implies an additional 368 thousand hectares under cultivation in 2007-08 over 2005-06. Land under both fallow and current fallow have registered a decrease in 2007-08. This indicates that, with growing population, the pressure on land is now even higher.
3. Because of various levels of irrigation facility, the intensity of cropping across the districts varies considerably, from 1.10 at Jamui to 1.76 in Saharsa.
4. The average productivity of three important cereals are — 1454 kgs/ha for rice, 2126 kgs/ha for wheat and 2746 kgs/ha for maize. Of the two pulses groups, the average productivity in Bihar is 984 kgs/ha (kharif pulses) and 753 kgs/ha (rabi pulses). These productivity figures relate to triennium average ending 2008-09. In 2007-08, taking into account the productivity of rice, three districts with the highest productivity levels were Buxar (2731 kgs/ha), Aurangabad (2472 kgs/ha) and Lakhisarai (2472 kgs/ha). For wheat, West Champaran tops with 3150 kgs/ha and for maize, Samastipur heads the list with 6287 kgs/ha.

5. Bihar has a prime position in the production of several vegetable crops. In 2008-09, Bihar's production levels were potato (50.34 lakh tonnes), onion (9.47 lakh tonnes), tomato (10.37 lakh tonnes), cauliflower (10.44 lakh tonnes) and brinjal (11.86 lakh tonnes). For fruits production four important crops are mango, guava, litchi and banana. In 2008-09 Bihar could produce 13.30 lakh tonnes of mango, 2.29 lakh tonnes of guava, 2.17 lakh tonnes of litchi and 13.74 lakh tonnes of banana.
6. The commercial production of flowers is taking place on large scale in the state in view of rising demand. Important flower crops are rose, gladiolus, jasmine (bela), marigold and tuberose. In 2008-09, the production level of these flowers were – 67 tonnes of rose, 4429 tonnes of marigold, 270 tonnes of jasmine and 365 tonnes of tuberose. Major flower producing districts are Patna, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Samastipur and Gaya.
7. During the period 2000-01 to 2008-09, the total irrigated area has increased from 44.6 lakh hectares to 49.2 lakh hectares. In 2008-09, about 55.3 percent of the total irrigated area in Bihar came from tubewells (both private and state). These tubewells are often run on diesels which is expensive, in the absence of adequate supply of power. Irrigation from surface canals, both major & minor, is important in 8 districts – Rohtas, Kaimur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Aurangabad, Banka, Munger and Lakhisarai. These are rice producing districts of Bihar
8. The roadmap of agriculture drawn up by the present state government puts emphasis on the use of certified seeds. Because of this initiative, the SRR for major crops like rice, wheat and maize has increased significantly in the state during the last five years. Among kharif crops SRR has increase from 14 percent in 2007-08 to 31.0 percent in 2010-11 for paddy. For reabi crops SRR has increase from 15 percent in 2007-08 to 25.3 percent in 2009-10 for wheat.
9. The total consumption of fertilizer in Bihar was 32.25 lakh tonnes in 2006-07. In 2007-08, it increased to 36.49 lakh tonnes with a growth rate of 13.1 percent. In 2008-09, it increased further by 10.9 percent to reach a level of 40.46 lakh tonnes. The per hectare consumption of fertilizer went upto 181.11 kgs in 2009-10 from a level of 141.7 kgs three years ago.
10. Farmer's training through Farmers Field Schools (Kisan Pathsala) has gained prominence in recent times. Krishi Vikash Shivir, programme for interaction between agricultural scientists and farmers, is providing a platform for technology-transfer. One of the major initiative in this regard is to arrange for minikit distributions at the Panchayat or village level. This minikit programme covers as many as seven crops in kharif- paddy, maize, arhar, urad,

moong, castor and sesamum. For rabi cultivation, the demonstration again include seven crops-wheat, maize, gram, masoor, pea, mustard and rajmah.

11. In 2008-09, 3028 power tillers were provided to farmer on subsidy. The number of power tillers given to farmer rose to 4041 in 2009-10. In last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) a total number of 7069 power tillers were given to farmer on subsidy. As a part of the process of modernization of agriculture in Bihar, the state government is providing subsidies to farmers over and above the subsidy admissible under the centrally sponsored schemes for acquisition of tractors, harvesters etc.
12. In 2009-10, around 13.40 lakh farmers of Bihar had access to facility of Kisan Credit Card. For the years 2004-05 to 2009-10, it might be noted that actual credit flow as percentage of annual targets has been around 80 percent. In absolute terms, total credit flow to agriculture has increased by 273 percent between 2004-05 and 2009-10.
13. Fish production in the state has been showing a steady growth. In 2004-05, the total production of fish in Bihar was 2.67 lakh tonnes. There was steady increase of fish production thereafter and it reached to a level of 3.06 lakh tonnes in 2008-09.

Enterprises Sector

1. In 2009-10, Bihar presented a downward trend in respect of mining/ quarrying and manufacturing sector, both registered and unregistered, but the construction sector proved to be the key driver in the growth trajectory of the state, whose share increased to almost twice in 2009-10 (11.18 percent) compared to 2004-05 (5.52 percent).
2. The state's share in the total value of output of non -agro based industries was almost double (0.99 percent) the share of agro-based industries (0.51 percent). However, the share in the total net value added was four times higher in agro-based compared to non-agro based industries. Food products/ beverages / tobacco group contributed over 76 percent of the total net value added by all the factories in operation in Bihar.
3. On account of lack of well developed infrastructural facilities and flight of capital, the state has only 4 units under food and beverages group in the large scale sector, one each in the districts of Banka, Begusarai, East Champaran and Rohtas. Besides, there are four more large scale units under private sector which include ITC, KCC and Gangotri Iron. Under the central sector, there are 6 large units, of which 4 are NTPC units, one is Indian Oil Corporation and one Ordinance Factory.

4. Out of a total number of 71,435 enterprises surveyed in Bihar, around 73 percent or 52,188 units were working. Around 69 percent of these enterprises were manufacturing units and 31 percent services units. The per unit employment was higher in manufacturing sector (3.64 persons) compared to the services (1.92 persons).
5. In the MSME Sector, the annual growth rate in total number of units during the last decade varied between 2.88 percent in 2009-10 to 5.27 percent in 2001-02. However, the annual increase in case of artisan units was in the range of 5 to 7 percent, though no unit was reportedly established in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto October). The SSI sector grew much slower, ranging between 1.42 percent in 2006-07 to 2.93 percent in the following year. During the decade, investment increased by over 185 percent and employment by about 38 percent.
6. Out of 9 divisions in the state, while Patna division showed higher concentration (22 percent) of MSME units, the divisions of Koshi and Bhagalpur reported only around 3 percent each. A similar trend was noticeable in different sub-sectors of MSME, except Tirhut, which reported higher proportion of establishments of small units (47 percent). Of the 9 divisions, small scale units were not established during the year (2010-11, upto October 2010) in as many as 5 divisions, viz., Bhagalpur, Purnea, Magadh, Koshi and Saran.
7. Of the total MSME units, around 81 percent were owned by general category, 13 percent by SC/ST and remaining 6 percent by minority community entrepreneurs. The investment and employment generation too were observed to be relatively less in the micro units started by SC/ST and minority communities, compared to those started by general category entrepreneurs. All the units under small and medium scale were reportedly owned by general categories entrepreneurs.
8. Bihar is fast becoming a large and growing market for food products. Of the total private consumer expenditure in the state, around 65 percent account for the expenditure on food only. According to a rough estimate, the present food market in Bihar is worth around Rs. 40,000 crore, of which processed food market, including beverages, is around Rs. 18,000 crore. Based on the estimated all India food consumption growth rate of 7 percent, the food consumption market of Bihar would be around Rs. 83,000 crore in the year 2015.
9. Agro-based industries already enjoy the place of prominence in the state's industrial scenario. As per the ASI report 2007-08, the agro-based industries accounted for 88 percent of the total value added of Rs. 1159 crore of all industrial units. If the remaining small and

micro units are included, the share of agro-based industries will be even larger, though its substantial potential still remains unutilized. Obviously, the state does not enjoy resource or input advantage for all agro-based industries, and therefore, the share of Bihar to all India is far less than what is economically feasible.

10. With around 2 lakh tonnes of litchi production, Bihar accounts for almost 75 percent of national production. The brand Muzaffarpur Litchi commands a special respect in the fresh as well as processed fruit segments. Similarly, about 14 lakh tonnes of banana, produced in about 31 thousand hectares of land, offers significant opportunities for both fresh and processed food market. Processed banana is picking up fast with the South Indian market and new markets are emerging in the Middle East. Banana fibre also has a scope as one of the diversified textile fibres. This provides an added advantage of setting up fibre extraction and yarning units in the state.
11. In Bihar, the loss in cereals is estimated at Rs. 4500 crore. The food processing industries can minimize the losses through establishment of more units and marketing channels. Most of the food processing units are in unorganized sector and has very few success stories. However, the state has a large potential for milling and processing of food grains like rice, wheat, maize and pulses.
12. Presently, there remains only 28 sugar mills, of which 18 mills under public sector are closed. Of the remaining 10 mills under private sector, Bagaha and Motihari are almost sick and closed. Of the 18 closed public sector mills, 15 are under Bihar State Sugar Corporation and 3 under central PSUs. However, some positive steps have been taken by the state government in recent years for their revival.
13. According to a rough estimate, on an average, daily three truck loads of raw material consisting of 7000 to 8000 pieces of goat skins and 2000-3000 of cow hides are transported from Muzaffarpur to different destinations. Some of the well known Tamilnadu tanners have their own collection agents for hides and skins in all important markets in Bihar. The local tanning industries are confined to a few working tanneries in Muzaffarpur and BATA tannery at Mokamaghat. As a result, most of the raw materials find their ways to Kolkata, Kanpur, Chennai and other places.
14. The handloom sector in the state has seen a gradual decline over time and today the sector remains largely a story of impoverished weavers. Only around 10,850 handlooms are operating under 1090 weavers cooperative societies. Out of 38 districts in the state, the

handloom units are concentrated in 14 districts, important among them being Patna, Gaya, Madhubani, Siwan, Bhagalpur and Nalanda. The study conducted by IL & FS reiterates that most of the weavers were still operating on a very small scale and do not have a commercially sustainable size of operation. There is a necessity to federate the weavers and bring their operations to a viable scale.

15. According to Fourth Census of MSME sector in 2006-07, there were slightly more than 21 percent closed units and around 6 percent non-traceable. Most of the units were operational on a low profit range in spite of easy access to labour and raw materials. It might be due to the lack of market opportunity or absence of infrastructural support to transport the goods to right markets. Of the closed units, 40.6 percent industrial units are in rural areas, and 59.4 percent of the units are in urban areas. Patna, Gaya, Aurangabad, Sitamarhi, Begusarai and Jehanabad districts had comparatively higher number of units closed.
16. The support institutions of Bihar, instead of becoming assets, are themselves becoming liabilities. The Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC) and Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation (BICICO), who were responsible to provide financial support to industries, are sick primarily due to poor recovery and are waiting for revival.
17. Upto October, 2010, State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) approved as many as 398 project proposals with proposed investment of Rs. 1.81 lakh crore and employment potential of 1.55 lakh. As many as 180 of the proposals are for food processing and 44 for power plants. Of the total 398 proposals, 45 have started working, 104 are at an advanced stage and 249 at different stages of implementation, involving an investment of Rs. 1102.5 crore so far.
18. The Bihar government has accorded the status of industry to the tourism sector. There are two types of activities going on in the Department of Tourism, viz., developmental and commercial. While commercial activities are being undertaken by the Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation, the developmental activities are executed by different agencies like Central Public Works Department, Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation, Building Construction Department, Water Resources Department and the concerned District Magistrates.
19. The approved plan budget of the Tourism Department has increased from Rs. 7.43 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 18.30 crore in 2006-07 and Rs. 30.44 crore in 2010-11. The quantum jump in the plan outlay over the years is indicative of the state government's concern for improving tourism in the state.

20. The endeavors made by the state government in capacity addition in key infrastructure sectors like power and roads would yield the results and it is expected that, with the completion of large number of projects, the situation will ease and targets fulfilled. On one hand, growth in infrastructure removes the supply side constraints in production and, on the other, it stimulates additional domestic demand.

Physical Infrastructure

1. The first step towards development of the basic infrastructure is provision of quality roads. The importance of roads is directly linked to the socio economic development and aspirations of the people of the state. In 2009-10, the plan outlay and expenditure of Road Construction Department were Rs. 3046 crore and Rs.3045 crore respectively, whereas, the physical achievement was 3474 kms.
2. Bihar has a total road network of 94009.42 kms., of which 74 percent constituted of ' Link Routes'(LR) whereas National Highways (NH) and State Highways(SH) formed about 5 percent each. The Major District Roads (MDR) constituted 9.54 percent and the 'Through Routes' (TR) 8.45 percent of the total roads. However, sizeable proportions of Link Routes are unpaved and normally become miserable during the monsoon.
3. In order to provide all weather road connectivity in the remote and distant areas, particularly in the rural areas, the Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana (MMSNY) has been started. The primary objective of this programme is to construct bridges on the rivers and drainages and replace damaged and dilapidated bridges with new ones with a view to make communication smooth and easy. Under this programme, the schemes below Rs. 25 lakh are taken up by the district administration and those above Rs. 25 lakh by the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation Ltd. Till date, 2490 schemes have been selected with a total outlay of Rs. 1418.57 crore.
4. The total number of registered vehicles, which was only around 80 thousand in 2005-06 jumped almost four times in 2009-10 (3.19 lakh), and showed the highest annual increase of 83 percent in 2006-07 over 2005-06. There has been a quantum jump during the period in almost all types of vehicles. With the increase in number of registered vehicles, the revenue collection which was only Rs. 133 crore in 2001-02 increased to Rs. 373 crore in 2009-10, showing around three fold increases over the period. Almost cent percent collection was noticed in 2005-06 and around 58 percent was noticed in 2006-07.

5. Bihar's current installed generation capacity is only 584.6MW, including renewable resources owned by the Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation. The total installed capacity including hydel is about 600MW against the peak demand of 3000MW. The deficit, which was around 17 percent in 2006-07 increased to 31 percent in 2007-08 and to 40 percent in 2009-10. In 2010-11, the deficit is estimated to be around 45 percent. . As per the meter readings, the state government gets 1746-1791 MW power from the central sector and around 40 percent share from each of Talcher STPS and Kahalgaon STPS-I.
6. The total irrigation potential created in the state was 28.17 lakh hectares in 1999-00, which increased to 28.80 lakh hectares in 2009-10, and the potential restored during 2005-10 was around 65 thousand hectares. The total area irrigated, taking kharif, rabi and summer crops together, was 15.20 lakh hectares in 1999-00 showing water utilization efficiency of 54 percentage points. However, in 2009-10, when the potential created was 28.80 lakh hectares, the water utilization efficiency worked out to 57 percent with total area under irrigation being 16.37 lakh hectares.
7. In telecommunications, Bihar registered around 10 fold increase in 2010-11 when the total number of connections increased to 415 lakh over 42 lakh in 2005-06. This substantial jump in number of connections is owing to a phenomenal increase in mobile connections, which registered more than 17 times increase during the period. The number of land line connections, which declined considerably in 2006-07 over 2005-06, maintained almost status quo thereafter. The WLL connections doubled in 2010-11 over 2005-06.
8. In the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, the number of post offices remained almost static at 9056, their rural-urban break-ups being 8623 and 433 respectively; and around 88 percent of the total post offices were extra departmental and remaining 12 percent were departmental post offices. Out of 9056 post offices in the state, around 99 percent were permanent and only 1 percent were temporary post offices. The number of night post offices in the whole of the state was only 6 and that too in urban areas. In 2009-10, there were altogether 24960 letter boxes and around 900 post boxes.
9. Aircraft movements were highest 12,604 in the year 2007-08 followed by 10,726 in 2009-10, whereas, the lowest number of 3814 aircrafts movements was reported in 2004-05. The number of passengers travelling by air normally depends on the number of flights operating. However, the highest number of domestic passengers (5.53 lakh) was reported in 2009-10,

followed by 4.44 lakh passengers in 2007-08, when the aircraft movements were comparatively less.

10. In 2010, there were altogether 139 Urban Local bodies in Bihar, of which 10 were Municipal Corporations, 42 Municipal Councils and 87 Nagar Panchayats. For improvement of water supply, a sum of Rs. 498.39 crores was approved for the urban local bodies of Patna, Phulwarisharif, Khagaul and Bodh Gaya in 2009-10.
11. Various initiatives have been taken for the solid waste management in the state which include preparation of Draft Project Proposals (DPPs), contracts for collection and transportation of waste, monitoring of compost plants and landfill sites, identification of landfill sites etc.
12. The state government has started work under Water Supply Scheme in 26 urban local bodies (ULBS) for Rs. 315 crore. Under basic services to urban poor (BSUP), 15748 houses have been sanctioned for construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 833.31 crore in 21 towns of the state.
13. 21 towns in Bihar along the river Ganga have been taken up under NGRBA project for improvement in facilities. For this, the nodal agency designated is the Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD). A society is proposed to be formed to implement and monitor the NGRBA projects, alongwith other projects, related to environmental protection of Ganga River. The interventions envisaged are: (i) Comprehensive sewerage and related projects, (ii) River front development in Patna, (iii) Integrated Solid Waste Management Projects and the Mukti Dham Yojana.
14. Raising of capacity creation in some critical infrastructure sectors to the desired level is a major challenge. This may require various related initiatives at different level. In view of the dimension of the infrastructure deficit in the state, growth in infrastructure capacity and services will need to be accelerated at a large scale.

Social Sectors

1. In 2001-02, Bihar's PCDE was less than half of the national average. This gap widened between 2002-03 and 2004-05, but had started narrowing between 2005-06 and 2007-08. There was again a reversal in this trend in 2008-09. In 2009-10 and 2010-11, there are projected spurts in PCDE in Bihar.

2. The increase in literacy in Bihar in the first half of the last decade has been accompanied by a very steep increase in gender gap from 26.1 percent to 33 percent. 40 lakh women between the age of 15-35 years have been covered under *Mukhyamantri Akshar Anchal Yojana*.
3. The total coverage of primary and upper primary schools together for every ten thousand of population in Bihar has increased from 6.05 to 6.98. The number of senior secondary schools has also increased. There are 17 districts which have around 5 secondary schools for every million of population, while 15 out of 38 districts on an average have 3 institutions catering to senior secondary education per million of population.
4. Between 2002-03 and 2008-09, upper primary enrolment has annually grown very significantly at 19.63 percent, SC (23.24 percent) and ST (27.87 percent).
5. The dropout rates in Bihar in primary education have declined by 16.6 percentage points between 2001-02 and 2008-09. There was a significant decline in dropout rates of upper primary students between 2006-07 and 2007-08.
6. The total number of children covered under MDMS is 115.6 lakh at the primary level and 369.4 lakh at upper primary level.
7. For the period 2007-10, the main focus of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Bihar has been on interventions for out-of-school children, reducing gender and social inequity and improvement of class room transactions.
8. Bihar got a new university in 2004 and another one in 2008. Three new research institutes got added in 2005 and one in 2007. The total number of colleges increased from 743 to 800 between 2004 and 2005, and another 15 new colleges were added in 2007, taking the total to 815. Two new engineering colleges/institutes were opened between 2008 and 2009. Also 9 education/teacher training centres were opened between 2008 and 2009.
9. The increasing share of women's enrolment in higher education is the highest in teacher's training and education, followed by Arts.
10. There has been a very significant step up of both plan and non-plan budget for education between 2006-07 and 2010-11.
11. The child sex ratio in Bihar is higher than the national average at 942 and is more uniform among the districts, varying between 915 to 967.

12. Bihar had shown a very steady improvement in vaccination coverage, institutional deliveries and infant mortality between 2002-04 and 2007-08.
13. There were 10,632 health centres as on October 2010, of which 494 are rural Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 37 are urban PHCs, 8858 are health sub-centres and 1243 are Additional PHCs. For every lakh of population, there are 11 health centres.
14. The monthwise progress since 2006 in number of patients visiting government facilities for healthcare has been phenomenal. The number of institutional deliveries has also increased very rapidly since 2006-07. Immunisation coverage of BCG, OPV and DPT has increased significantly between 2008-09 and 2009-10.
15. The utilisation of funds against receipts for health has gone up from 31.1 percent in 2005-06 to 89.8 percent in 2009-10.
16. 544 ICDS projects are operational in Bihar covering all development blocks in 38 districts, encompassing a total of 86,237 Anganwadi Centres (AWC) and 5440 mini-AWCs. Expenditure as percentage of budget has increased to 92 percent in 2009-10 from 78 percent in 2008-09 for ICDS.
17. The coverage through the Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme has increased from 25 percent of target in 2007-08 to 36 percent in 2009-10. In 2009-10, 60 percent of the target of replacing hand pumps could be achieved.
18. A total of 1,58,061 persons were assisted through SHGs under Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) in 2009-10. About 40 percent of beneficiaries were women, while 62 percent were persons belonging to SC communities. A total of 6090 individual *swarojgaris* were also assisted through SGSY.
19. In 2009-10, 59 percent of the physical targets were achieved under the Indira Awas Yojana with a fund utilisation of 69.4 percent. The share of SCs and STs in the total houses completed was 51 percent in 2009-10.
20. Job-cards were issued to 124.1 lakh households in 2009-10, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Out of the total job-card holders in 2009-10, 41.9 percent were SC households. Among the card-holding households, 33.3 percent had demanded employment in 2009-10, and 33.26 percent households with job-cards were provided employment. 6.95 percent of total household in employment were provided with 100 days of employment.

21. There are 42,207 PDS dealers in the state. The PDS allocation in Bihar upto 2007-08 was totally dependent on the central government. From 2008-09, the state government also started making allocations to the three schemes under the PDS. Lifting of rice and wheat for BPL has increased significantly.
22. The total outlay for SC/ST welfare increased from Rs 311.2 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 403.36 crore in 2010-11.
23. Till 2009-10, 842537 students studying in government schools have benefitted through the *Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Poshak Yojan*.
24. Substantial increase in outlays between 2009-10 and 2010-11 has led to a 6.5 percent increase in gender budget as a proportion of GSDP. The significant increases in outlays are spread over Human Resource Development, Health and Panchayati Raj.
25. In 2009-10 under *Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana*, in 176 blocks, 1519 panachayats and 4819 villages in 27 districts of Bihar, 16367 women Self-help Groups (SHGs) were being nurtured. Savings worth Rs 15.19 crore have been generated through this effort. For livelihood creation/food security/skill development/employment generation, 61 women SHGs have been given Rs 535.8 lakh. In addition 52095 development volunteers have been enabled to operationalise the strategy for economic empowerment of women.
26. Expenditure/Outlay ratio for various schemes for Panchayati Raj Institutions was between 80 and 100 percent in 2009-10. A total of Rs 125 crore has been disbursed to the districts under Samekit Karya Yojana.
27. Expenditure patterns of BC and EBC welfare show that expenditure as percentage of approved amount is very high.
28. In 14 districts, 15 hostels for minority students, including a hostel for girls in Patna, have been completed in 2009-10.
29. In order to provide training to educated unemployed youth, 36 general and 9 women Government ITIs are providing training in 34 trades on a regular basis. The total enrolment in these ITIs increased to 10,000 in 2010.
30. Social welfare outlay in the state amounted to Rs 1775.57 crore in 2010-11. The single highest share of 52 percent of expenditure in social welfare was for social security, followed by child development (34.4 percent) and women's empowerment (12.7 percent).

31. 203.88 acres of *gairmajarua* land was distributed in 2008-09 mainly to SC and ST beneficiaries.

Banking and Allied Sectors

1. At the end of March 2010, 57.7 percent of the total 4156 branches of commercial banks in Bihar were located in rural areas, 22.45 percent in semi-urban and 19.83 percent in urban and metropolitan areas. The total number of branches increased by more than 5 percent during 2010, but out of 214 new branches opened, all but 44 were opened in either urban or semi-urban areas. Bihar's share in the total bank branches in the country has practically remained the same over the past few years at around 5 percent.
2. As on December, 2009, Bihar had 1451 RRBs. Their total deposits increased substantially from Rs 7200 crore in 2007 to more than Rs. 10,400 crore in 2009. But the credit given by the RRBs increased only by about Rs. 1600 crore. Thus, while the rural economy of Bihar deposited an additional amount of Rs 3200 crore in 2 years to the RRBs, only about half of it flowed back to the rural economy in the form of credit.
3. The deposits of RRBs amounted to 43 percent of the total rural deposits of all scheduled commercial banks in Bihar as of December 2009. Bihar accounted for about 6 percent of all rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the country in 2009-10.
4. With 28,960 bank employees as on March, 2008, and more than one third of these belonging to the category of officers, Bihar accounts for only 3.45 percent of all the employees of scheduled commercial banks in India.
5. While the total deposits in Bihar in 2009-10 expanded by Rs. 14,800 crore over the previous year, credit had expanded by Rs 5400 crore. But Bihar's share in the total deposits of scheduled commercial banks in the country was 2.2 percent, while its share of credit was only 0.87 percent.
6. 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 in 2009-10 was Rs 10525, per capita credit was only Rs 3011.
7. The CD ratio of Bihar remains at 32 percent, far below the national average of 73 percent, and way behind the CD ratios of states like Tamil Nadu (113 per cent), Maharashtra (81

percent), Rajasthan (88 percent), West Bengal (61 percent), Madhya Pradesh (60 percent) or UP (43 percent).

8. As on June 2010, the aggregate deposits of all banks in Bihar were Rs. 99,636 crore, against a credit of Rs 32,109 crore, giving a CD ratio of 32.23 percent. This was far below the CD ratio of 40 percent in Bihar during the early liberalisation years of 1990s.
9. As of March 2010, Bihar had an ICD ratio of 37 percent. The ICD ratio of Bihar is far below the national average of 80 percent.
10. The CD ratios across districts of Bihar show wide variation, from 19 percent in Siwan to 45 percent in neighbouring West Champaran to 51 percent in Kishanganj. It is less than the 30 percent in 17 of the state's 38 districts and above 40 percent in 9 districts.
11. There are 69 branches of 10 private banks in Bihar, with CD ratios varying from 2 percent to 56 percent. None of these banks had any rural branches as on June 2010 and their presence in semi-urban areas was also very limited.
12. There are 5 RRB's in Bihar, each serving a particular zone. *Samastipur Keshtriya Gramin Bank* has the highest CD ratio of 53 percent, while *Bihar Keshtriya Gramin Bank* has the lowest CD ratio of 36 percent among them.
13. As of March 2007, agriculture (24.2 percent), industry and manufacturing (22.0 percent), personal loans (31.7 percent) and trade (14.4 percent) together accounted for 92 percent of the total credit, the rest being due to the loans to professionals and other services, finance and miscellaneous activities.
14. The priority sector advances constituted 66 percent of the total advances in Bihar during 2009-10, of which agriculture accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total priority sector advances and more than 41 percent of the total advances within the state. Advances made to the small scale industries were only 17 percent of the total loans disbursed. Overall achievement under the Annual Credit Plan was more than 83 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. 13,548 crore in 2008-09 to Rs 17,537 crore in 2009-10, registering a 29 percent growth.
15. 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 31st March 2009, their outstanding loans amounted to Rs 432 crore, against total borrowing of Rs 501 crore.

16. The recovery percentage of State Cooperative Banks in Bihar was only 36 percent in 2009 compared to the national average of 92 percent. Non-Performing Assets in Bihar during 2008-09 constituted as much as 42.5 percent of the total outstanding loans, compared to the national average of only 12 percent. In respect of State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks, the recovery percentage in Bihar was only 16.9 percent in 2007-08, compared with the national average of 49.9 percent.
17. The numbers of KCCs issued by Commercial Banks in Bihar during the period from 1999 through 2009 was very high. Overall, the achievement in the state has been around 89 percent of the target till March 2010.
18. Refinancing by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been continuously increasing and stood at Rs 826 crore at the end of 2009-10. Most of the financial support has been provided by way of RIDF loans. The total disbursements made by NABARD under the various tranches of the RIDF in Bihar till June 2010 was Rs 1891 crore out of total sanctioned amount of Rs 3835 crore (49 percent).
19. As on June 30, 2010, 1,85,600 SHGs in Bihar were credit-linked to banks and the total credit flow to these SHGs was Rs. 1003 crore. SHG Bank Linkage has grown in Bihar by only 13 percent, compared to 66 percent for all India, during 2007-08 to 2009-10. Bihar has a share of only 1.69 percent of all the SHGs in India as on 31st March, 2010. In Bihar, the penetration of microfinance is insignificant compared to the other states in India. Till March 2010, four RRBs have together financed 10,237 SHGs for a total amount of Rs 111.82 crore, which amounts to about 11 percent of the total credit of Rs. 1008 crore to SHGs in Bihar.
20. The World Bank (IDA) support for the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), 2007-2012, is USD 63 million out of the total estimated project cost of USD 73 million. While the Government of Bihar is contributing USD 7 million, the community is expected to contribute USD 3 million. The target of BRLP is to create 44,000 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) covering 5,90,000 households in 42 blocks in six districts of Bihar during the period 2007-2012.
21. 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. As of March 2009, the private sector accounted for 87

percent of the total number of limited companies operating in Bihar, and the number of public sector companies had decreased by 27.

State Finances

1. The revenue surplus of Bihar Government increased from only Rs. 2498 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 6557 crore in 2010-11. The capital outlay has increased systematically from Rs. 5211 crore to Rs. 10,434 crore during the same period.
2. The developmental expenditure on social and economic services increased from about Rs. 17.2 thousand crore to about Rs. 35.6 thousand crore during this period, while non-developmental expenditure increased moderately from about Rs. 10.1 thousand crore to Rs. 18.2 thousand crore – a large part of it owing to the interest payments on the past debts.
3. The state government had an outstanding debt of Rs. 29.0 thousand crore in 2001-02, equaling 53 percent of its GSDP. By 2010-11, the outstanding debt has increased to Rs. 57.7 thousand crore, and the debt servicing payments now amount to Rs. 7.5 thousand crore. But the outstanding debt is now only 29 percent of the GSDP.
4. 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 tax revenues were buoyant, though non-tax revenues showed no responsiveness to the increases in state income. The state government had shown increased flexibility over the years due to better debt management and was at a much better position to direct its resources towards improving the standards of social and economic services and physical infrastructure. However, the state government still remains overwhelmingly dependent on central funds for meeting its own expenditure needs, 68 percent of its total disbursements having been financed by Central transfers during 2010-11 (BE). About 64 percent of the gross transfers to the state government come from its share of Central taxes and the rest comes from the Central grants and loans.
5. Bihar's GFD, at around Rs. 2507 crore in 2008-09, sharply increased to Rs. 5273 crore in the next year, but it was marginally reduced to Rs. 4594 crore in 2010-11 budget estimates. As a percentage GSDP, the GFD has risen from 1.06 percent in 2007-08 to 1.73 percent in 2008-09, after which it shot up to 3.06 percent in the next year. However, it has again been brought down to 2.28 percent in the Budget Estimates of 2010-11. Capital outlay contributed

most to GFD during the years 2005-06 through 2010-11, and more so during the recent years.

6. The internal market borrowings of the state government mainly financed its GFD in recent years, apart from the Public Account receipts from small savings, provident funds etc; from 2005-06 onwards, loans from the Central Government practically had no role in the financing of the GFD.
7. 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 about 29 percent of it. The total revenue of the state government has more than doubled during the period 2006-2011, from Rs. 23,083 crore to Rs. 47,235 crore, and the state government's own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, have grown at a faster rate, from Rs. 4544 crore to Rs. 11851 crore, during the same period.
8. The share of state government's own tax revenue in total tax revenue increased marginally from 23 percent in 2005-06 to 25 percent in 2010-11 and it could finance just about the same proportion of its total revenue expenditure for most of the period.
9. 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 about 45 percent in 2010-11. Almost 60 percent of the non-plan expenditure is non-developmental in nature. About 15 percent of the non-plan expenditure was solely due to interest payment on outstanding loans. The total plan expenditure increased by over Rs. 19.0 thousand crore between 2005-06 and 2010-11, while the total non-plan expenditure increased by about Rs. 12.0 thousand crore over the same period.
10. The tax revenue collected by the state government has increased substantially from Rs. 17.3 thousand crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 34.2 thousand crore in the budget estimates of 2010-11, while its non-tax revenue has increased from Rs. 511 crore to Rs. 1207 crore during the same period. The increase in non-tax revenues was primarily due to debt relief given by the central government.
11. Sales tax, stamp and registration fees, excise duty of the state, taxes on goods and passengers and taxes on vehicles together make up as much as 98 percent of its total tax receipts. Of these, sales tax alone comprises 53 percent of the total tax receipts, followed by taxes on Goods and Passengers (15 percent).

12. 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. These two together accounts for only 42 percent of the total non-tax receipts. The share of interest receipts has consistently declined from 41 percent to 18 percent during the six year period 2005-2011, while the share of royalty has increased from 19 percent to 25 percent during the same period.
13. Pension and salary payments together constitute 8 percent GSDP of the state and as much as 41 percent of the state government's revenue expenditure in the budget estimates of 2010-11.
14. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 42,794 crore made by the state government during 2009-10, 50 percent has been its consumption expenditure, which includes expenditure on account of salary and wages of the state government employees as well as expenditure on commodities and services for running the administration. 17 percent of the total expenditure was utilised for creation of productive capital assets. 27 percent of the total expenditure was transferred to other sectors of the economy by way of grants, subsidies and payments for pension etc, and only 1 percent was transferred for capital formation. Only 5 percent of the expenditure has been used to make financial investments and giving loans and advances to the rest of the economy.
15. The focus of plan expenditure in Bihar has remained on social and economic services during both the Tenth and Eleventh plans. Among economic services, the focus has been on the areas of agriculture, rural development, special area programmes, irrigation and flood control, energy and transport. Agriculture has been given less emphasis during the Eleventh Plan compared to the Tenth Plan and development of social as well as physical infrastructure has been emphasised in both the plans. The overall pattern of plan expenditure is in line with the national objectives of the plans. As regards finding the sources of finances for the plan expenditure, the state has been much more self-reliant during the Eleventh Plan period compared to the Tenth Plan, having financed 75% of the total fund requirement.
16. Bihar had got a total amount of Rs 1,58,341 crore as its share of central taxes during the award period of the 13th Finance Commission, apart from a grant of Rs 14,603 crore, making up the total devolution of Rs 1,72,944 crore during the period 2011-2015. Bihar's share in the total tax devolution is 10.9 percent, lower than the 11.03 percent as recommended by the 12th Finance Commission.

17. The 13th Finance Commission recommended that loans to states from the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) contracted till 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of 2009-10 be reset at 9 percent as against the higher rates of interest stipulated earlier. As on 31st March, 2010, Bihar had an outstanding NSSF loan of Rs 13,269 crore. Interest relief on this account available to Bihar during the award period amounts to Rs 498 crore.
18. As regards the central loans for plan scheme other than from the Ministry of Finance, Bihar has an outstanding balance of Rs.107 crore as on 31.03.2008. The 13th Finance Commission recommended that these loans, as outstanding at the end of 2009-10, be written off.
19. The 13th Finance Commission has increased the net proceeds of sharable taxes to 32 percent from 30.5 percent every year, besides substantially increasing the total grants-in-aid to the states. Compared to the 12th Finance Commission, the vertical devolution recommended by the 13th Finance Commission is higher by 36 percent. Bihar's share got reduced from 14.6 percent for 11th Finance Commission to 11.0 percent for 12th Finance Commission to 10.9 percent for 13th Finance Commission; it means a loss of about Rs 2400 crore over the award period. Bihar's share in total grants-in-aid has remained practically the same over the awards of successive Finance Commissions (5.647 percent by the 13th Finance Commission against 5.559 percent for 12th Finance Commission).

CHAPTER I

MACRO OVERVIEW

The economy of Bihar has been showing a steady growth trend. The growth has to be sustainable through interlinkages in the economy, growth in one sector pushing growth in other sectors. This growth process was feasible by making massive investment in physical infrastructure by the state government, strengthening of the social sector, particularly education and health, and improvement in functioning of the government. There has been major shift in the focus of administration. With the momentum generated in the economy, it is likely that Bihar would achieve all the targets envisaged in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12). In recent years, not only the pace of growth has been accelerated, it has become more inclusive in nature.

For an understanding of the challenges of Bihar's economic development, it must be kept in mind that, with an estimated population of 96.0 million in 2009-10, Bihar is a densely populated region. Since Bihar is a part of the Gangetic plains, the state has rich soil and abundant water resources. With the bifurcation of state in November 2000, newly created Jharkhand state took away the mineral rich part of the state and the present Bihar was left with its agro-based economy. However, with optimal use of its abundant agricultural resources, it is possible to enhance growth of the economy and pace of growth of Bihar in last five years is a vindication of that possibility.

During last two years, annual rainfall was scanty and state faced drought situations. Yet the pace of development was affected only marginally, as the state government paid great attention to state's developmental needs. The state government has prepared a comprehensive document on the long term vision of Bihar's development as a part of the presentation to the Thirteenth Finance Commission. It is hoped that the central government would adopt a more rational and sympathetic view of state's resource requirement for accelerated development and make necessary financial allocation to the state.

The present Economic Survey attempts to present in detail the current status of the overall state economy as well as its different sectors. This would include all the efforts made by the state government sectorwise and its achievement in respective sectors. It would simultaneously try to

underline some of the constraints on growth of the state economy. Apart from Macro Overview, the survey is divided into six more chapters — Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Enterprises Sector, Physical Infrastructure, 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 as well at constant (2004-05) prices. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 present estimates of GSDP in current and constant (2004-05) prices respectively. Similarly, in Tables 1.3 and 1.4, estimates for NSDP at current and constant prices (2004-05) are presented respectively. It should be noted that figures upto 2007-08 are final estimates; for 2008-09, figures relate to provisional estimates; and for 2009-10, the quick estimates are given. The growth rate of Bihar's economy is analysed below using the GSDP estimates at constant (2004-05) prices, as given in Table 1.2.¹

In 2009-10, the total GSDP at 2004-05 prices is Rs. 1,35,900.23 crore, yielding a per capita income of Rs.13,983. For total GSDP, the estimated growth rate was 11.70 percent over 2008-09. At current prices, the GSDP for Bihar in 2009-10 is estimated to be to Rs. 1,72,138.46 crore with a per capita income of Rs. 17,959. If we take into account the period when Bihar was bifurcated in 2000, the GSDP of Bihar during 1999-2000 to 2008-09 at constant 1999-2000 prices grew at an annual rate of 7.06 percent (Table 1.5).

The growth rate of Bihar's economy was not uniform over the years. During the first five years since 1999-2000, the economy had grown at an annual rate of 3.50 percent. With the economic policies pursued by the state government since 2005-06 which included much higher levels of annual plan outlays, the economy had grown at an annual rate of 10.93 percent during 2004-05 to 2010-11 at constant prices. This is one of the highest among the growth rates of different Indian states.

¹ Since the finalisation of this Survey, the Directorate of Statistics and Evaluations, GOB, has released a fresh set of estimates of GSDP and NSDP in Bihar on 11-02-2011. These estimates are marginally different from the once presented in the present Survey.

Table 1.1 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (2004-05 to 2010-11) at Factor Cost (at Current Prices)

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (Projected)
1. Agriculture/An.Hus.	19747.50	19944.91	26193.37	27261.80	35273.85	35351.04	35428.40
2. Forestry/Logging	2729.76	2797.84	3107.12	3116.46	3126.79	3139.71	3228.81
3. Fishing	1132.48	1163.99	1316.82	1441.86	2352.07	2435.71	2838.86
4. Mining/Qurrying	42.07	97.16	81.33	83.32	83.31	83.34	95.55
Sub Total (Primary)	23651.81	24003.90	30698.64	31903.44	40836.02	41009.80	41591.62
5. Manufacturing	4375.87	4150.83	4662.06	6208.93	6546.30	6910.54	7587.31
5.1 Registered	1121.94	642.68	550.01	1385.97	1385.79	1386.26	1446.17
5.2 Un-registered	3253.93	3508.15	4112.05	4822.96	5160.51	5524.28	6141.14
6. Construction	4175.52	6055.60	8667.83	11599.38	13975.82	19856.79	27123.67
7. Elec./Wat.Sup/Gas	1145.63	1161.60	1136.56	1391.78	1421.60	1637.08	1758.23
Sub Total (Secondary)	9697.02	11368.03	14466.45	19200.09	21943.72	28404.41	36469.21
8. Trans.Storage/Comm.	4588.79	5050.53	5880.45	6610.41	7500.92	8370.13	9441.49
8.1 Railways	1447.93	1579.56	1982.82	2303.89	2542.11	2804.96	3201.57
8.2 OtherTrans	1976.43	2164.06	2520.53	2812.53	3196.40	3464.90	3876.62
8.3 Storage	62.36	65.53	78.43	91.98	104.63	119.08	135.53
8.4 Comm.	1102.07	1241.38	1298.67	1402.01	1657.78	1981.19	2227.77
9. Trade/Hotel/Restaurant	16273.29	17220.90	23456.25	30356.98	39436.37	51909.64	65464.00
Sub Total (8&9)	20862.08	22271.43	29336.70	36967.39	46937.29	60279.77	74905.49
10. Banking/Insurance	2585.89	2731.18	3191.63	3525.59	4444.97	5089.60	5827.72
11. REODB	4053.34	4794.57	5788.84	6869.49	7915.59	9308.63	10992.60
Sub Total (10&11)	6639.23	7525.75	8980.47	10395.08	12360.56	14398.23	16820.32
12. Public Administration	5227.54	5538.08	5886.73	6476.95	7485.75	9745.80	11038.79
13. Other Services	9529.88	10974.59	12131.16	13413.67	15455.56	18300.45	20851.46
Sub Total (Tertiary)	42258.73	46309.85	56335.06	67253.09	82239.16	102724.25	123616.06
Total GSDP	75607.56	81681.78	101500.15	118356.62	145018.90	172138.46	201676.89
Population (000)	88662.00	90162.00	91631.00	93068.00	94474.00	95849.00	97192.00
Per Capita (Rs.)	8527.62	9059.45	11077.05	12717.22	15350.14	17959.34	20750.36

Source : Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Bihar (GOB)

Notes : REODB= Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services

Table 1.2 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Factor Cost (at Constant 2004-05 Prices)

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (Projected)
1. Agriculture/An.Hus.	19747.50	18301.84	23987.29	22353.40	24883.52	23063.08	21375.82
2. Forestry/Logging	2729.76	2674.13	2615.00	2563.06	2511.11	2460.27	2409.65
3. Fishing	1132.48	1183.37	1105.09	1187.61	1272.78	1259.02	1285.97
4. Mining/Qurrying	42.07	67.75	61.75	60.88	60.83	60.76	65.40
Sub Total (Primary)	23651.81	22227.09	27769.13	26164.95	28728.24	26843.13	25136.84
5. Manufacturing	4375.87	3980.20	4185.46	5238.67	5142.27	5139.81	5316.80
5.1 Registered	1121.94	621.92	516.12	1155.40	1058.84	1057.64	1045.23
5.2 Un-registered	3253.93	3358.28	3669.34	4083.27	4083.43	4082.17	4271.57
6. Construction	4175.52	5716.91	7705.31	9631.29	10448.26	13801.11	17528.90
7. Elec./Wat.Sup/Gas	1145.63	1187.85	1246.83	1341.64	1463.95	1569.21	1671.12
Sub Total (Secondary)	9697.02	10884.96	13137.60	16211.60	17054.48	20510.13	24516.82
8. Trans.Storage/Comm.	4588.79	5025.67	5677.10	6201.18	6781.17	7357.88	8143.20
8.1 Railways	1447.93	1606.30	1842.43	2017.01	2189.56	2376.87	2624.56
8.2 OtherTrans	1976.43	2024.08	2187.71	2280.77	2393.35	2438.79	2543.51
8.3 Storage	62.36	60.56	68.22	74.80	79.51	84.48	89.77
8.4 Comm.	1102.07	1334.73	1578.74	1828.60	2118.75	2457.74	2885.36
9. Trade/Hotel/Restaurant	16273.29	15915.23	20401.46	24687.19	30003.83	36918.15	43490.34
Sub Total (8&9)	20862.08	20940.90	26078.56	30888.37	36785.00	44276.03	51633.54
10. Banking/Insurance	2585.89	2941.88	3528.26	3937.36	4739.25	5514.23	6415.93
11. REODB	4053.34	4420.25	4841.31	5298.24	5816.49	6405.16	7018.97
Sub Total (10&11)	6639.23	7362.13	8369.57	9235.60	10555.74	11919.39	13434.90
12. Public Administration	5227.54	5161.80	5181.04	5360.20	5817.84	7096.46	7543.81
13. Other Services	9529.88	10219.49	10452.64	10787.76	11614.14	12844.26	13634.32
Sub Total (Tertiary)	42258.73	43684.32	50081.81	56271.93	64772.72	76136.14	86246.57
Total GSDP	75607.56	76796.37	90988.54	98648.48	110555.44	123489.40	135900.23
Population (000)	88662.00	90162.00	91631.00	93068.00	94474.00	95849.00	97192.00
Per Capita (Rs.)	8527.62	8517.60	9929.89	10599.61	11702.21	12883.74	13982.66

Source : Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, GOB

Notes : REODB= Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services

Table 1.3 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Factor Cost (at Current Prices)

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (Projected)
1. Agriculture/An.Hus.	17586.74	17524.14	23466.27	24156.04	31255.33	31323.72	31392.27
2. Forestry/Logging	2699.63	2769.01	3095.31	3104.70	3114.99	3127.86	3221.34
3. Fishing	988.08	1014.67	1153.30	1262.33	2059.21	2132.43	2487.09
4. Mining/Qurrying	35.10	79.78	66.49	68.27	68.26	68.28	78.00
Sub Total (Primary)	21309.55	21387.60	27781.37	28591.34	36497.79	36652.29	37178.70
5. Manufacturing	3496.05	3227.45	3678.51	5176.64	5472.62	5792.05	6411.09
5.1 Registered	664.56	200.37	112.48	945.88	945.76	946.08	1015.32
5.2 Un-registered	2831.49	3027.08	3566.03	4230.76	4526.86	4845.97	5395.77
6. Construction	4013.26	5814.17	8298.78	11088.78	13360.61	18982.70	25901.80
7. Elec./Wat.Sup/Gas	581.03	495.98	445.47	486.95	497.38	572.78	571.14
Sub Total (Secondary)	8090.34	9537.60	12422.76	16752.37	19330.61	25347.53	32884.03
8. Trans.Storage/Comm.	3850.57	4265.17	5027.36	5719.18	6496.28	7239.24	8219.98
8.1 Railways	990.31	1082.24	1444.27	1741.78	1921.88	2120.60	2469.42
8.2 OtherTrans	1874.96	2085.71	2431.98	2711.67	3081.78	3340.65	3749.72
8.3 Storage	60.79	64.16	76.68	89.68	102.02	116.10	132.14
8.4 Comm.	924.51	1033.06	1074.43	1176.05	1390.60	1661.89	1868.70
9. Trade/Hotel/Restaurant	16135.28	16993.14	23186.23	30035.88	39019.24	51360.57	64744.14
Sub Total (8&9)	19985.85	21258.31	28213.59	35755.06	45515.52	58599.81	72964.12
10. Banking/Insurance	2535.34	2676.89	3132.84	3463.87	4367.16	5000.50	5728.08
11. REODB	2505.03	3002.24	3734.03	4443.81	5120.53	6021.67	7176.26
Sub Total (10&11)	5040.37	5679.13	6866.87	7907.68	9487.69	11022.17	12904.34
12. Public Administration	4196.16	4422.58	4712.56	5117.64	5914.72	7700.46	8694.60
13. Other Services	9271.85	10756.86	11877.71	13110.22	15105.91	17886.45	20398.38
Sub Total (Tertiary)	38494.23	42116.88	51670.73	61890.60	76023.84	95208.89	114961.44
Total NSDP	67894.12	73042.08	91874.86	107234.31	131852.24	157208.71	185024.17
Population (000)	88662.00	90162.00	91631.00	93068.00	94474.00	95849.00	97192.00
Per Capita (Rs.)	7657.63	8101.20	10026.61	11522.15	13956.46	16401.71	19036.98

Source : Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, GOB

Notes : REODB= Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services

Table 1.4 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Factor Cost (at Constant 2004-05 Prices)

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (Projected)
1. Agriculture/An.Hus.	17587	15988	21539	19723	21955	20349	18860
2. Forestry/Logging	2700	2646	2604	2553	2501	2451	2404
3. Fishing	988	1038	946	1011	1084	1072	1090
4. Mining/Qurrying	35	51	48	48	48	48	51
Sub Total (Primary)	21310	19724	25138	23335	25588	23919	22404
5. Manufacturing	3496	3107	3288	4330	4267	4265	4441
5.1 Registered	665	199	109	759	695	694	700
5.2 Un-registered	2831	2908	3179	3572	3572	3571	3740
6. Construction	4013	5485	7361	9170	9948	13140	16658
7. Elec./Wat.Sup/Gas	581	556	625	573	626	670	690
Sub Total (Secondary)	8090	9148	11274	14073	14840	18076	21789
8. Trans.Storage/Comm.	3851	4285	4895	5428	5931	6425	7181
8.1 Railways	990	1139	1347	1534	1665	1807	2038
8.2 OtherTrans	1875	1949	2104	2189	2297	2340	2446
8.3 Storage	61	59	67	73	77	82	87
8.4 Comm.	925	1138	1377	1633	1892	2195	2609
9. Trade/Hotel/Restaurant	16135	15698	20155	24409	29666	36502	42976
Sub Total (8&9)	19986	19983	25050	29837	35597	42927	50158
10. Banking/Insurance	2535	2890	3474	3882	4673	5437	6333
11. REODB	2505	2726	3009	3290	3612	3978	4363
Sub Total (10&11)	5040	5617	6483	7172	8285	9415	10696
12. Public Administration	4196	4098	4115	4183	4540	5538	5854
13. Other Services	9272	10012	10220	10521	11327	12527	13304
Sub Total (Tertiary)	38494	39709	45868	51714	59749	70406	80012
Total NSDP	67894	68582	82280	89122	100177	112401	124204
Population (000)	88662	90162	91631	93068	94474	95849	97192
Per Capita (Rs.)	7658	7606	8979	9576	10604	11727	12779

Source : Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, GOB

Notes : REODB= Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services

Table 1.5 : CAGR for GSDP (Current and Constant Prices) For (1999-00 to 2010-11)

Sector	CAGR		
	1999-00 to 2008-09	2004-05 to 2010-11	
	GSDP (Constant Prices) (1999-00)	GSDP (Current Prices)	GSDP (Constant Prices) (2004-05)
1. Agriculture/An.Hus.	3.02	12.09	2.67
2. Forestry/Logging	4.12	2.68	-2.06
3. Fishing	5.28	18.76	2.34
4. Mining/Qurrying	-7.11	8.09	3.97
Sub Total (Primary)	3.11	11.51	2.14
5. Manufacturing	3.26	11.35	4.76
5.1 Registered	-4.13	12.20	5.76
5.2 Un-registered	5.34	11.47	4.80
6. Construction	26.01	35.31	25.55
7. Elec./Wat.Sup/Gas	2.37	8.16	6.83
Sub Total (Secondary)	13.84	24.88	16.64
8. Trans.Storage/Comm.	5.18	12.98	9.97
8.1 Railways	0.11	14.44	10.28
8.2 OtherTrans	2.67	12.11	4.45
8.3 Storage		14.58	7.07
8.4 Comm.	15.47	12.47	17.03
9. Trade/Hotel/Restaurant	13.5	27.96	19.63
Sub Total (8&9)	11.28	25.22	17.69
10. Banking/Insurance	7.31	15.41	16.51
11. REODB	5.1	17.99	9.62
Sub Total (10&11)	6.2	17.04	12.55
12. Public Administration	3.88	13.77	6.84
13. Other Services	3.69	13.78	6.02
Sub Total (Tertiary)	7.71	20.37	13.35
Total GSDP	7.06	18.66	10.93
Population (000)	1.85	1.54	1.54
Per Capita (Rs.)	5.12	16.86	9.24

Notes : REODB= Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services

As regards the sectoral growth rates, three sectors which display very high growth rates are – Construction (25.55 percent), Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (19.63 percent) and Communications (17.03 percent). Among the other major sectors, Agriculture and Animal husbandry is of special importance to Bihar economy. This sector holds a prime position as it provides livelihood to around 90 percent of the population. It is pleasing to note that, during 2004-05 to 2009-10, this sector grew at 4.76 per annum at constant prices.

Table 1.6 : Yearly Growth Rate of GSDP (2004-05 Prices) (2005-06 to 2010-11)

Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (Projected)
1. Agriculture/An.Hus.	-7.32	31.06	-6.81	11.32	-7.32	-7.32
2. Forestry/Logging	-2.04	-2.21	-1.99	-2.03	-2.02	-2.06
3. Fishing	4.49	-6.62	7.47	7.17	-1.08	2.14
4. Mining/Qurrying	61.04	-8.86	-1.41	-0.08	-0.12	7.64
Sub Total (Primary)	-6.02	24.93	-5.78	9.80	-6.56	-6.36
5. Manufacturing	-9.04	5.16	25.16	-1.84	-0.05	3.44
5.1 Registered	-44.57	-17.01	123.86	-8.36	-0.11	-1.17
5.2 Un-registered	3.21	9.26	11.28	0.00	-0.03	4.64
6. Construction	36.91	34.78	25.00	8.48	32.09	27.01
7. Elec./Wat.Sup/Gas	3.69	4.97	7.60	9.12	7.19	6.49
Sub Total (Secondary)	12.25	20.69	23.40	5.20	20.26	19.54
8. Trans.Storage/Comm.	9.52	12.96	9.23	9.35	8.50	10.67
8.1 Railways	10.94	14.70	9.48	8.55	8.55	10.42
8.2 OtherTrans	2.41	8.08	4.25	4.94	1.90	4.29
8.3 Storage	-2.89	12.65	9.65	6.30	6.25	6.26
8.4 Comm.	21.11	18.28	15.83	15.87	16.00	17.40
9. Trade/Hotel/Restaurant	-2.20	28.19	21.01	21.54	23.04	17.80
Sub Total (8&9)	0.38	24.53	18.44	19.09	20.36	16.62
10. Banking/Insurance	13.77	19.93	11.59	20.37	16.35	16.35
11. REODB	9.05	9.53	9.44	9.78	10.12	9.58
Sub Total (10&11)	10.89	13.68	10.35	14.29	12.92	12.71
12. Public Administration	-1.26	0.37	3.46	8.54	21.98	6.30
13. Other Services	7.24	2.28	3.21	7.66	10.59	6.15
Sub Total (Tertiary)	3.37	14.64	12.36	15.11	17.54	13.28
Total GSDP	1.57	18.48	8.42	12.07	11.70	10.05

Table 1.7 : Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (PCNSDP) at Current prices

(Rs.)

States/Union Territories	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	15427	17195	18573	19434	21931	23925	26662	30439	35600	40902
Arunachal Pradesh	13990	15260	17664	17124	19322	22185	22291	25717	28945	33302
Assam	12282	12803	13059	14421	15487	16900	18378	20194	21991	23993
Bihar	5786	6415	6200	6930	6852	7449	7840	9796	11074	13663
Jharkhand	11549	10345	11034	11835	12951	15555	16267	18474	19928	21465
Goa	42296	43735	44110	48839	54577	66135	78612	87501	105582	-
Gujarat	18864	18392	19823	22683	26922	28846	34264	39459	45773	-
Haryana	23229	25583	28022	30433	34085	37681	41857	50611	59008	68914
Himachal Pradesh	20806	22795	24608	26627	28333	31197	33943	36766	40107	44538
Jammu & Kashmir	13816	14268	15019	16739	17991	19337	20799	22426	24214	-
Karnataka	17502	18344	18547	19621	20901	24707	28787	31713	36266	40998
Kerala	19461	20094	21257	23484	25999	29071	33044	37947	43104	49316
Madhya Pradesh	12384	11862	12697	12303	14306	14471	15466	16875	18051	-
Chattisgarh	11629	10744	12170	13002	15515	16976	19501	24556	29776	34483
Maharashtra	23011	22777	24035	26015	29139	32376	36048	41144	47051	-
Manipur	13260	12369	12970	13250	14728	16433	17772	18630	19780	21062
Meghalaya	14355	15657	17241	18208	19702	21170	23355	26387	29811	33674
Mizoram	16443	17826	19430	20896	21963	22417	24029	25682	27501	29576
Nagaland	14107	16253	18077	19413	19806	20133	20255	20892	-	-
Orissa	10622	10453	11059	11688	14169	16359	17576	21282	26654	29464
Punjab	25631	27881	28943	29309	31261	32970	36277	39874	46686	52879
Rajasthan	13619	13020	14098	13128	16507	16874	18008	21203	23986	27001
Sikkim	14890	16077	17324	19428	21476	23791	26628	29819	33349	37553
Tamil Nadu	19432	20972	20942	21830	24087	27512	31663	37190	40757	45058
Tripura	14119	15983	18368	19059	21138	22836	25700	27816	28806	-
Uttar Pradesh	9749	9828	9995	10648	11458	12196	13315	14663	16060	18214
Uttarakhand	13516	15285	16232	18636	20312	23069	24928	29373	32884	36520
West Bengal	15888	16583	17862	18777	20873	22675	24457	27905	32065	36322
A & N islands	24005	25047	26910	29830	32670	34640	37127	41962	44304	-
Chandigarh	44502	49771	54836	63840	70434	79562	88456	100146	110728	119240
Delhi	38913	40678	42375	45337	49004	54505	60951	70238	78690	-
Puducherry	30486	35994	38704	44331	47778	43303	52408	71719	78302	84625
All-India Per CapitaNNP	15881	16688	17782	18885	20871	23198	26003	29524	33283	37490

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Note : There is a minor variation of 2.85% on an average between RBI data and government of Bihar's data reported in earlier tables due to the use of different base years. The RBI data uses 1999-2000 as base while Government of Bihar's data uses 2004-05 as base.

In recent years, there has been noticeable increase in the rate of growth of Bihar's economy. The rates of growth, however, display wide variation when one looks into year-to-year growth rates. During the period from 2005-06 to 2010-11, it has varied from 1.57 percent in 2005-06 to 18.48 percent in 2006-07. This is primarily due to wide variation in the rate of growth of agricultural sector. Agriculture sector recorded a decrease of 7.32 percent in 2005-06, but grew at a much higher rate of 31.06 percent in 2006-07. This wide fluctuation in the rate of growth in agricultural

sector translates into the rate of growth of the overall state economy as well. So, once the agriculture rate of growth is stabilised at the medium term growth rate of 4.76 percent (2004-05 to 2009-10), it would not only stabilize the growth rate of the economy, but would also act as an impetus for growth to other sectors through forward and backward linkages.

Table 1.8 : Sectoral Composition of GSDP at Constant Price (2000-01 to 2010-11)

Sector	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (Projected)
1. Agriculture/An.Hus.	35.83	29.36	33.32	28.72	26.12	23.83	26.36	22.66	22.51	18.68	15.73
2. Forestry/Logging	1.65	1.78	1.65	1.81	3.61	3.48	2.87	2.60	2.27	1.99	1.77
3. Fishing	1.32	1.78	1.72	1.86	1.50	1.54	1.21	1.20	1.15	1.02	0.95
4. Mining/Quarrying	0.23	0.44	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
SubTotal (Primary)	39.03	33.36	36.8	32.49	31.28	28.94	30.52	26.52	25.99	21.74	18.50
5. Manufacturing	5.82	5.67	5.46	5.58	5.79	5.18	4.60	5.31	4.65	4.16	3.91
5.1 Registered	1.35	1.22	1.36	1.06	1.48	0.81	0.57	1.17	0.96	0.86	0.77
5.2 Un-registered	4.47	4.45	4.1	4.53	4.30	4.37	4.03	4.14	3.69	3.31	3.14
6. Construction	3.31	3.84	4.1	4.21	5.52	7.44	8.47	9.76	9.45	11.18	12.90
7. Elec./Wat.Sup/Gas	1.34	1.09	0.99	1.07	1.52	1.55	1.37	1.36	1.32	1.27	1.23
Sub Total (Secondary)	10.46	10.59	10.55	10.87	12.83	14.17	14.44	16.43	15.43	16.61	18.04
8. Trans.Storage/Comm.	6.96	7.3	7.02	6.92	6.07	6.54	6.24	6.29	6.13	5.96	5.99
8.1 Railways	3.01	3.25	2.96	2.35	1.92	2.09	2.02	2.04	1.98	1.92	1.93
8.2 OtherTrans	2.58	2.7	2.54	2.69	2.61	2.64	2.40	2.31	2.16	1.97	1.87
8.3 Storage					0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
8.4 Comm.	1.37	1.35	1.52	1.88	1.46	1.74	1.74	1.85	1.92	1.99	2.12
9. Trade/Hotel/Restaurant	14.94	17.18	18.31	19.42	21.52	20.72	22.42	25.03	27.14	29.90	32.00
SubTotal (8&9)	21.91	24.48	25.34	26.34	27.59	27.27	28.66	31.31	33.27	35.85	37.99
10. Banking/Insurance	3.46	4.46	3.82	3.9	3.42	3.83	3.88	3.99	4.29	4.47	4.72
11. REODB	3.8	4.16	3.87	4.26	5.36	5.76	5.32	5.37	5.26	5.19	5.16
SubTotal (10&11)	7.26	8.61	7.68	8.17	8.78	9.59	9.20	9.36	9.55	9.65	9.89
12. Public Administration	7.09	8.04	6.2	7.42	6.91	6.72	5.69	5.43	5.26	5.75	5.55
13. Other Services	14.25	14.91	13.43	14.73	12.60	13.31	11.49	10.94	10.51	10.40	10.03
Sub Total (Tertiary)	50.5	56.05	52.65	56.64	55.89	56.88	55.04	57.04	58.59	61.65	63.46
Total GSDP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Notes : For 2000-01 to 2003-04 base year is 1999-2000. and for 2004-05 to 2009-10, base year is 2004-05

To have a comparative view of trends of growth of other states vis-à-vis Bihar, one may look into the comparable estimates of GSDP or per capita income of other states. In Table 1.7, the comparative estimates of per capita income of different Indian states are presented for the period 1999-2000 to 2008-09 at current prices. From the table, it is observed that per capita income of Bihar is only 36.44 percent of the national average in 2008-09. Thus, if per capita income of Bihar is to attain the level of the national average in future years, the present momentum of growth has got to be sustained for several years to come.

With economic development, it is historically observed that structure of any economy also undergoes changes over time. This is true of Bihar also. This takes place as pace of development varies over time for different sectors. The structure of Bihar's economy has been presented in Table 1.8. In the beginning of the last decade, the share of different sector in total GSDP stood at 39.0 percent (primary), 10.5 percent (secondary) and 50.5 percent (tertiary). Since secondary and tertiary sectors have shown a much higher growth rate in the last decade, the composition of sectors is now substantially different; in 2009-10, the composition was — 21.74 percent (primary) 16.61 (secondary) and 61.65 percent (tertiary). It is highly likely that census of 2011 would show a veritable shift of the rural population to urban areas for pursuit of gainful employment.

1.2 Regional Disparity

Besides being the state with the lowest per capita income, Bihar also suffers from considerable economic disparities across the districts. To have a concrete idea about districtwise variations, one can consider districtwise Gross District Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices (1999-2000). The latest available estimates are for 2006-07 and these estimates are presented in Table 1.9, along with estimates for 2005-06. If we consider per capita estimates of GDDP, we find that Patna (Rs. 37,737), Munger (Rs. 12,370) and Begusarai (Rs. 10,409) are the most economically prosperous districts of Bihar. On the other end of the ranking, the three most economically underdeveloped districts are Jamui (Rs. 5516), Araria (Rs. 5245) and Sheohar (Rs. 4398). Even if one excludes Patna whose per capita GDDP is much higher than other districts, the per capita income of Munger is about three times that of Sheohar.

Table 1.9 : Districtwise GDDP & NDDP at 1999-2000 Prices

Sl No.	District	At Constant Prices (1999-2000) Price (Rs. in crore)				Per Capita (Rs.)			
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP	
		2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
1	Patna	16142.8	19804.1	15152.2	18736.2	31302.0	37737.0	29381.2	35702.1
2	Nalanda	1559.7	1776.0	1388.5	1596.1	6287.0	7102.0	5596.7	6382.6
3	Bhojpur	1556.3	1853.6	1386.8	1674.6	6470.0	7604.0	5765.3	6869.7
4	Buxer	928.7	1075.5	831.7	975.6	6091.0	6940.0	5454.7	6295.2
5	Rohtas	2008.4	2321.0	1793.6	2097.5	7568.0	8611.0	6758.4	7781.9
6	Kaimur	822.9	944.4	749.3	870.9	5826.0	6568.0	5305.5	6057.3
7	Gaya	2386.8	2900.3	2115.0	2610.2	6289.0	7510.0	5573.0	6758.9
8	Jehanabad	562.5	676.2	503.6	612.9	5586.0	6607.0	5000.9	5988.3
9	Arwal	313.9	363.2	282.8	330.7	4911.0	5590.0	4424.0	5089.8
10	Nawada	981.3	1192.1	881.5	1081.5	4915.0	5856.0	4415.0	5312.7
11	Aurangabad	1181.5	1492.3	1059.3	1360.1	5364.0	6656.0	4809.3	6066.2
12	Saran	1953.0	2191.9	1733.3	1967.8	5583.0	6177.0	4955.0	5545.7
13	Siwan	1553.3	2362.7	1404.3	2176.6	5338.0	8013.0	4825.8	7382.0
14	Gopalganj	1262.9	1596.4	1127.7	1449.4	5447.0	6788.0	4863.9	6163.1
15	Muzaffarpur	3018.3	3612.0	2686.9	3260.0	7465.0	8803.0	6645.5	7945.2
16	E. Champaran	2118.2	2721.4	1886.9	2462.8	4936.0	6236.0	4397.2	5643.5
17	W. Champaran	2075.9	2776.2	1845.0	2512.3	6241.0	8202.0	5546.6	7422.1
18	Sitamarhi	1329.5	1717.6	1193.2	1564.1	4490.0	5688.0	4029.6	5179.8
19	Sheohar	202.7	259.0	182.8	236.8	3518.0	4398.0	3173.1	4020.2
20	Vaishali	1753.7	2181.3	1573.3	1984.7	5982.0	7333.0	5366.6	6671.9
21	Darbhangha	2036.3	2381.1	1811.4	2141.5	5636.0	6473.0	5013.5	5821.6
22	Madhubani	1881.3	2505.3	1692.7	2285.7	4887.0	6416.0	4397.2	5853.6
23	Samastipur	2054.2	2901.5	1846.6	2653.0	5646.0	7871.0	5075.3	7196.9
24	Begusarai	2291.9	2708.7	2102.1	2513.1	8956.0	10409.0	8214.3	9657.5
25	Munger	1276.1	1498.3	1082.4	1290.5	10637.0	12370.0	9022.9	10654.6
26	Sheikhpura	315.4	361.8	279.3	324.4	5430.0	6107.0	4808.7	5475.8
27	Lakhisarai	552.2	687.0	494.2	623.8	6557.0	8087.0	5868.2	7343.4
28	Jamui	719.8	867.7	630.6	770.2	4665.0	5516.0	4087.2	4896.4
29	Khagaria	942.0	1048.4	844.9	950.2	6749.0	7385.0	6053.0	6693.0
30	Bhagalpur	2298.2	2708.4	2025.8	2423.6	8788.0	10205.0	7746.2	9131.9
31	Banka	897.5	1098.5	806.6	1000.4	5215.0	6302.0	4686.9	5739.2
32	Saharsa	1052.6	1196.7	941.4	1081.3	6324.0	7051.0	5656.2	6370.7
32	Supaul	979.3	1150.0	885.7	1053.6	5197.0	6004.0	4700.2	5500.9
34	Madhepura	847.8	948.2	764.4	864.5	5095.0	5603.0	4594.0	5108.6
35	Purnia	1583.5	1795.1	1423.9	1631.3	5598.0	6213.0	5033.8	5646.1
36	Kisanganj	789.0	922.7	709.5	839.7	5543.0	6364.0	4984.1	5791.7
37	Araria	1142.0	1278.1	1033.3	1169.2	4782.0	5245.0	4326.7	4798.2
38	Katihar	1607.9	1842.0	1426.8	1654.2	6134.0	6902.0	5443.2	6198.6
	Total	66979.2	81716.3	60579.3	74830.9	7428.8	8918.0	6718.9	8166.6

Source : Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, GOB

Table 1.10 : Districtwise Consumption of Petroleum Products (2008-09 to 2010-11)

Fig. in MT

District	PETROL (MS)			DIESEL (HSD R)			BIT		LPG	
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Nov)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Nov)	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Patna	21313.0	40913.2	30750.0	84304.0	164708.2	118557.0	41706.8	49572.5	65061.0	71788.4
Nalanda	2221.0	4149.9	3201.4	22335.0	39877.7	31103.0	4001.3	6601.3	7427.9	8913.2
Rohtas	3720.0	7813.5	5548.0	37461.0	69377.1	44545.1	13367.1	15145.4	8291.5	9926.4
Kaimur	1233.0	2144.2	2058.9	14323.0	22026.2	14411.0	107.8	876.7	1970.0	2225.7
Buxar	1808.0	4377.7	3366.0	16100.0	32199.1	22372.0	2340.0	1344.0	4637.8	5320.4
Bhojpur	2541.0	5478.2	4282.4	20569.0	40249.2	26249.0	7329.5	4682.2	10031.0	11751.6
Gaya	4576.0	9614.0	6783.0	31753.0	67455.7	46717.0	5603.5	11615.9	10038.0	11745.2
Aurangabad	2130.0	4374.1	3286.0	21060.0	40671.0	29537.0	4905.7	7564.4	4746.4	5729.2
Jehanabad	711.0	944.0	1237.0	7447.0	11860.9	11266.4	1044.2	1706.1	3896.1	4465.5
Arwal	260.0	495.4	507.2	1984.0	3428.8	3301.9		9.0	503.8	550.8
Nawada	1141.0	2216.8	1763.7	11967.0	24657.2	18858.0	1884.0	1665.6	3893.3	4511.2
Saran	4147.0	8654.1	6575.5	24648.0	49338.7	34889.0	4331.2	5556.6	10256.0	12185.3
Siwan	3930.0	8149.7	6238.0	21146.0	40337.7	27312.0	3350.0	3105.0	6246.4	6876.3
Gopalganj	3373.0	6929.4	5210.8	17280.0	32381.0	21086.0	6163.3	5630.1	5370.6	6897.9
Muzaffarpur	8313.0	14781.7	11615.0	49100.0	83616.0	60171.0	13720.8	19846.7	15621.0	17553.0
Sitamarhi	2825.0	4998.2	3741.5	16566.0	30340.6	21023.0	2442.6	4812.3	7420.2	8805.5
Sheohar	128.0	349.4	351.7	640.0	2200.7	1927.0	71.0	74.0		
W. Champaran	3488.0	7050.7	5542.0	24261.0	48471.8	31196.0	2502.0	3838.6	7098.1	8861.0
E. Champaran	5487.0	11351.3	8559.0	43676.0	83755.1	57528.0	10487.0	13493.3	8909.5	10816.5
Vaishali	4929.0	9607.3	7286.0	26387.0	49435.2	38341.0	2315.6	1426.7	9906.6	11579.0
Darbhanga	4200.0	7672.3	6060.5	21978.0	41251.9	28796.0	2251.0	1647.4	11079.0	12299.5
Samastipur	3961.0	7591.0	5861.6	25455.0	46604.4	34976.0	2103.0	2965.7	7327.2	8215.0
Madhubani	3937.0	7583.5	5635.0	16743.0	32857.6	21940.0	1026.0	4660.0	8233.3	9447.8
Saharsa	1378.0	4013.9	2624.7	8181.0	23829.3	13754.0	6051.0	6349.0	3769.1	4151.5
Supaul	1410.0	2055.1	2422.0	6128.0	11080.2	11121.0	2107.0	5521.0	976.0	2486.0
Madhepura	1629.0	3475.5	2909.3	9864.0	21669.9	17455.0	988.0	1218.0	2805.1	3325.3
Purnea	3331.0	6804.6	5104.0	26055.0	58582.5	39080.0	8059.0	5137.7	10560.0	9627.6
Araria	2609.0	4560.4	3591.4	17481.0	27796.2	20221.0	9692.0	9144.0	2843.5	4189.4
Kishanganj	1462.0	3156.9	2563.0	5842.0	12020.4	8280.0	4387.2	1338.1	774.6	1191.2
Katihar	2304.0	4417.3	3619.4	15744.0	27826.8	22467.0	7292.0	3592.0	5628.6	6419.6
Bhagalpur	4258.0	8879.8	6018.0	29862.0	62222.8	43731.0	4206.2	5749.6	10282.0	12154.4
Banka	1249.0	1781.6	1654.4	8116.0	12784.6	12018.0	4098.7	3435.6	3217.7	3709.9
Munger	1547.0	3694.3	2510.6	7143.0	19400.2	9245.0	2269.0	2545.3	7556.6	8098.9
Lakhisarai	485.0	815.0	741.0	7192.0	11574.9	9237.0	1129.0	412.0	1129.0	1249.4
Begusarai	3344.0	6551.5	5119.0	46484.0	80975.5	55682.0	5786.1	7587.9	9259.0	9510.4
Jamui	1088.0	1397.2	1274.7	6977.0	9967.4	10279.0	4409.7	6387.9	2074.8	2430.1
Khagaria	943.0	1933.3	1472.1	12712.0	22409.1	16121.0	1174.0	566.0	2343.7	2935.7
Sheikhpura	479.0	983.7	983.3	6730.0	14627.7	10319.0	233.0	381.3	1337.6	1444.1
Total	117888.0	231759.4	178067.1	771694.0	1473869.1	1045112.4	194935.2	227205.0	282522.0	323387.6

Source : Indian Oil Corporation

Table 1.11 : Districtwise Small Saving in Post offices and Public Provident Fund (2007-08 and 2010-11 Oct. 10)

(Rs. crore)

District	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Oct)	
	Target	Achievement (Percent)	Target	Achievement (Percent)	Target	Achievement (Percent)	Target	Achievement (Percent)
Patna	400	111 (27.8)	200	165 (82.6)	170	396 (232.7)	495	197 (39.8)
Nalanda	100	59 (59.0)	50	87 (174.1)	60	133 (222)	167	66 (39.4)
Rohtas	90	26 (28.8)	45	33 (72.7)	30	64 (213.2)	80	46 (57.4)
Kaimur	35	10 (28.8)	18	13 (71.6)	13	27 (210.4)	34	22 (64.1)
Buxar	50	17 (34.0)	25	20 (80.4)	20	39 (195.6)	49	37 (74.8)
Bhojpur	90	28 (31.1)	45	35 (78.7)	35	86 (245.4)	107	87 (81.1)
Gaya	75	29 (39.0)	37	39 (106.0)	38	88 (230.4)	109	45 (41.3)
Aurangabad	45	25 (54.6)	22	34 (154.0)	25	61 (243.3)	76	41 (53.4)
Jehanabad	15	8 (51.6)	8	11 (133.0)	8	18 (225.3)	23	12 (53.5)
Arwal	10	5 (49.8)	5	7 (137.2)	5	12 (241.6)	15	8 (53.1)
Nawada	40	31 (76.8)	20	30 (150.1)	25	50 (200.6)	63	47 (74.9)
Saran	140	76 (54.5)	70	82 (117.3)	75	128 (171)	160	100 (62.8)
Siwan	70	38 (54.8)	35	43 (122.7)	40	66 (165.7)	83	50 (60.3)
Gopalganj	45	29 (64.8)	22	41 (187.6)	35	42 (120.1)	53	33 (62.3)
Muzaffarpur	80	23 (28.6)	40	36 (88.9)	38	98 (257.7)	122	92 (75.6)
Sitamarhi	25	9 (34.8)	12	16 (134.3)	15	27 (182.6)	34	25 (74.3)
Sheohar	5	2 (39.2)	3	4 (128.3)	3	6 (183.7)	7	5 (76.3)
W. Champaran	25	14 (55.2)	13	22 (165.5)	18	32 (178.3)	40	22 (56.2)
E. Champaran	50	30 (59.0)	25	42 (167.2)	32	60 (186.5)	75	38 (50.2)
Vaishali	70	38 (54.4)	35	41 (117.7)	35	77 (221.2)	97	49 (50.4)
Darbhanga	70	28 (40.6)	35	53 (151.3)	45	80 (177.1)	100	50 (50.3)
Samastipur	50	21 (41.3)	25	31 (124.4)	28	43 (152.3)	53	36 (68.7)
Madhubani	55	31 (56.5)	27	36 (132.9)	32	50 (156.6)	63	30 (47.2)
Saharsa	25	13 (52.8)	13	24 (182.3)	15	29 (194.9)	37	17 (44.7)
Supaul	15	10 (64.9)	8	17 (215.6)	10	22 (224.9)	28	12 (44.2)
Madhepura	15	10 (64.4)	7	17 (239.0)	10	22 (221.2)	28	12 (44.3)
Purnea	40	13 (32.7)	20	24 (121.7)	20	30 (149.9)	37	19 (51.5)
Araria	15	5 (30.8)	8	9 (113.9)	8	12 (148.1)	15	8 (51.8)
Kishanganj	15	6 (36.9)	7	7 (100.1)	7	15 (207.6)	18	8 (44.2)
Katihar	30	11 (36.3)	15	15 (100.7)	15	29 (193.5)	36	16 (45.3)
Bhagalpur	60	8 (13.3)	30	23 (76.5)	23	57 (246.3)	71	51 (71.5)
Banka	15	10 (63.9)	8	9 (110.5)	8	12 (147.9)	15	7 (47)
Munger	35	11 (30.5)	17	17 (101.3)	17	39 (231.6)	49	22 (44.9)
Lakhisarai	10	3 (29.7)	5	5 (91.8)	5	11 (212.8)	13	6 (44.8)
Begusarai	55	17 (30.1)	27	19 (70.6)	20	54 (271.3)	68	43 (62.9)
Jamui	15	8 (50.3)	8	11 (132.4)	8	14 (172.4)	17	11 (63.2)
Khagaria	10	3 (30.8)	5	4 (74.6)	4	11 (283.5)	14	9 (61.8)
Sheikhpura	10	3 (28.8)	5	5 (94.6)	5	11 (211)	13	6 (45)
Total	2000	815 (40.8)	1000	1125 (112.5)	1000	2050 (205)	2564	1385 (54)

Source : Department of Finance, GOB

Apart from per capita GDDP which is an indicator of economic prosperity of any district, consumption of petroleum products (petrol, diesel and cooking gas) in each district can also be used as another measure of prosperity for the districts. In Table 1.10, figures for consumption of petroleum products have been represented districtwise. As expected, in 2009-10, consumption of all three petroleum products is the highest in Patna. For petrol, two other districts with high consumption levels are Muzaffarpur and East Champaran; for diesel, two corresponding districts are again Muzaffarpur and East Champaran; and for cooking gas, the two corresponding districts are Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

Deposits in small savings in post offices and public provident fund across the districts can also be taken as an indicator of relative prosperity of different districts. The figures of such deposits are presented in Table 1.11. Considering the figures for 2009-10, the three districts with highest deposits are Patna (Rs. 396 crore), Nalanda (Rs. 133 crore) and Saran (Rs. 128 crore). On the other end, there are 9 districts which have Rs. 15 crore or less as their deposits. The lowest ranking districts are Sheohar, Khagaria, Sheikhpura, Lakhisarai and Banka.

1.3 Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices

To have knowledge of real value of GDP or GSDP, one must know about the price levels over the years. The Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices indicate this trend. It gives indication of quantum 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 a particular year with respect to some earlier year which is the base year on which index numbers are constructed. Apart from computing Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the whole country, the Government of India also prepares Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for Industrial labourers, Urban non-manual employees, Agricultural labourers, and Rural labourers separately for different states. These have different base years – 1993-94 for Wholesale Price Indices, 2000-01 for Industrial Labourers, 1984-85 for Urban Non-manual Workers and 1986-87 for both Agricultural and Rural labourers. Table 1.12 presents these indices.

Table 1.12 : Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices in Bihar and India

Year	Wholesale Price Index (Base : 1993-94=100)	Industrial Labourers (Base : 2000-2001=100)		Agricultural Labourers (Base : 1986-1987=100)		Rural Labourers (Base : 1986-1987=100)		
	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India	
2001-02	161	98	100	290	311	292	313	
2002-03	167	102	104	299	323	301	325	
2003-04	180	109	108	311	322	313	335	
2004- 05	187	112	112	324	342	326	344	
2005- 06	196	120	117	347	358	348	360	
2006-07	206	128	125	376	380	377	382	
2007-08	216	136	133	411	417	412	409	
2008-09	234	148	145	446	462	446	462	
2009-10	243	169	163	500	530	500	529	
2009-10	Apr	232	158	150	454	468	454	468
	May	234	158	151	462	475	458	475
	Jun	235	160	153	462	484	463	484
	Jul	239	166	160	478	499	479	498
	Aug	241	166	162	482	508	483	507
	Sep	243	167	163	490	515	491	514
	Oct	243	173	165	493	522	493	521
	Nov	247	173	168	501	532	501	532
	Dec	248	171	169	507	538	506	537
	Jan	251	177	172	511	542	510	541
	Feb	251	178	170	510	538	509	538
	Mar	253	178	170	510	536	509	536
2010-11	Apr	258	177	170	511	538	511	538
	May	260	176	172	504	540	505	540
	Jun	261	176	174	507	547	508	547
	Jul	263	180	178	515	554	515	554
	Aug	264	184	178	513	557	514	556
	Sep	-	185	179	517	562	517	562
	Oct	-	189	181	526	566	526	565

Source : RBI & Labour Bureau govt of India

For the consumer price index for rural workers, the rise in prices in Bihar has been lower than in India as a whole. For agricultural labourers, the index rose by 115 points between 2007-08 and October 2010 for Bihar, but for India as a whole, the rise was by 149 points during the same period. A similar pattern can be observed for rural labourers also. In case of industrial labourers, it is found that price rise has been higher in Bihar than in India as a whole. Between 2007-08 and October 2010, the index for industrial labourers rose by 53 points in Bihar, whereas it rose by 48 points for India during the same period.

In October 2010, for which the latest data is available, the CPI stood at 189 (Bihar) and 181 (India) for industrial labourers; 526 (Bihar) and 566 (India) for agricultural labourers; and 526 (Bihar) and 565 (India) for all rural labourers.

1.4 Governance

Quality of governance and pace of development of any society are highly related. Poor governance would translate into developmental deficit which will in turn throw up low income, high illiteracy, poor health delivery system etc. In all, it will tend to weigh down human development index. In order that high growth takes place and that it is also more inclusive, the system requires strengthening of the accountability mechanism at all levels of governance. The Right to Information Act (RTI Act) introduced in recent years would go a long way to strengthen the accountability mechanism and show up transparency in administration. Bihar has also constituted SAP (Special Auxiliary Police) by recruiting ex-servicemen for better maintenance of law and order. The 'Jankari' call centre for citizens for seeking information over phone, introduced first in Bihar, is a commendable step in that direction and it has been justly conferred the first prize for e-governance.

As a result of improvement in law and order situation, resultant faith in the government, and other positive changes taking place in Bihar, a favourable environment for private companies, investors, entrepreneurs and tourists, etc. has been created in Bihar. The state has become a favourite destination for a large number of companies and private institutions. 'Janta Ke Darbar Mein Mukhya Mantri' programme, organised at different places has attracted significant public participation and emboldened citizens to make direct complaints to Chief Minister. *Vikas Yatra*, undertaken by the Chief Minister to remotest places has ushered in new trend of dialogue between the rural population and the ministers and officials accompanying the Chief Minister in such *yatras*.

The state government has taken positive steps for increasing the common man's faith in police. The Chief Minister chaired a state level conference of senior police officers including the District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners in October, 2009 to ensure speedy improvement in law and order situation. The Chief Minister is in constant touch with all the District Magistrates to ensure two things — speedy implementation of developmental schemes and speedy improvement

in overall law and order situation within the state. The 'Speedy Trial' mechanism has been effectively used to expedite convictions. This was taken up for deterring hardened criminals and affirmed the writ of the state government. All these steps have resulted in improvement in law and order situation. The efforts to improve the quality of governance in the state is reflected in all five major areas – conviction, police administration, vigilance, jail administration and infrastructure activities of Police Building Construction Corporation.

Convictions

With the introduction of 'speedy trials' and resultant quick convictions, it may be noticed from Table 1.13 that, under Indian Penal Code (IPC), the number of convictions is increasing, while under Arms Act, the number of convictions is decreasing. The total number of convictions rose from 6839 in 2006 to 13,146 in 2009 which means an increase of 92.46 percent during the period. Convictions under different categories of punishment also showed a sharp upward trend. Number of persons awarded life sentence increased from 1389 in 2006 to 2307 in 2008. This number came down to 1824 in 2009. Persons awarded death penalty also showed an increase from 17 to 27 during the period from 2006 to 2008.

Table 1.13 : Convictions of Criminals

Years	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	5831	2211	13163
2010 (up to Nov.)	5556	391	12406	535	37	1735	566	2220	2338	12941
Grand Total	21223	3535	49864	5019	132	9423	2597	29147	12152	54883
Percentage Change from 2006 to 2009	144.86	-58.30	138.24	-56.31	-29.41	31.32	2.46	15.07	24.77	92.46

Source : Department of Home, GOB

Police Administration

In order to strengthen the training facility for police officers, the Bihar Police Academy has been established in the state. Land acquisition for the same has been completed and 249 posts have been created for the Academy. Work has begun on construction of a new campus of Bihar Police Academy at Rajgir at the proposed cost of Rs. 206 crore. Besides, under state plan, work has been completed for 14 model police stations and work for 26 more model police station are in progress. Another 40 model police station will be taken up in near future, apart from 49 Grade III police station, 8 Grade IV police stations and 69 police buildings. Further, 32 district communication centres and 32 district control room are also being constructed. Bihar Fire Brigade service, instituted in pre-independence days, did not have its own training centre. The state government has recently established a Fire Brigade Training Centre and a Home guards training centre at Bihta at the cost of Rs. 7.50 crore and Rs. 4.00 crore respectively.

Vigilance Department

Since corruption takes a serious toll in the quality of governance and puts up hindrances in the timely completion of projects, major steps were taken to contain corruption in the state. A total of 66 persons were arrested in 60 trap cases in 2006, 126 in 108 trap cases in 2007, and 99 in trap cases in 2008. There has been a rise in registration of anticorruption cases. From 1996 to 2005, on an average, about 28 cases were registered annually. In 2006 alone, 99 cases were investigated. In 2007, a special drive was launched and altogether 277 cases got completed. From 1996 to 2008, 396 gazetted officers, 332 non-gazetted government servants, and 215 non-government servants, were chargesheeted. The state government has taken initiative to constitute special court for speedy trial of trap cases. Recently, District Magistrates have been empowered to constitute a team of officials to nab government employees taking bribe. Under the disproportionate asset case, wealth to the tune of Rs. 8 crore have been identified and trials are under progress.

Jail Administration

Persons convicted are lodged in jail with a view to bringing them back to the mainstream of society so that they lead a normal life after their jail term is over. As on June, 2010, there were around 36 thousand inmates in different jails in Bihar. Out of these, around 13 thousand convicts were lodged in central jails and around 20 thousand were lodged in district Jails. The rest of the convicts are put up in sub-jails. As is evident from Table 1.14 (A) in Appendix, the occupancy rate in Central jails varied from 50 percent in Bhagalpur to 133 percent in Gaya. In 15 District jails, the occupancy rate varied from 125 percent to 523 percent. In sub-jails, the occupancy rate ranged

from 26.61 percent to 31.1 percent. It is also evident from the table that occupancy ratio of female inmates were relatively higher.

Table 1.14 : Distribution of Jails as per Occupancy Rate

Occupancy Rate	No.. Of Jails		
	Central	District	Sub Jail
Up to 100	4	10	7
100 to 200	3	12	5
200 to 500	1	8	3
More than 500	0	1	0
Overall Occupancy	94	137	101

In Table 1.14, the distribution pattern of jails as per occupancy rate is given. It may be seen from the table that, in most of the jails, occupancy rate is more than 100 percent. There are altogether 8 central jails, 31 districts jails and 15 sub-jails in the state.

Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation

Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation came into being in 1974 to pay attention to various construction needs of the Police Department. In addition, the responsibility of repair and maintenance of police buildings is also entrusted to the corporation. The headquarters of the Corporation is at Patna, with divisional offices at Patna, Hajipur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Aurangabad and Rajgir. The Corporation has constructed several buildings, including some prestigious ones. The Corporation remained dormant for several years and was revived in April, 2007. The Corporation has constructed 1637 structures under police modernization scheme. In has also completed 100 constructions. The details of these are represented in Table 1.15. The Corporation is also engaged in a number of on-going schemes. They are specified in Table 1.16.

Table 1.15 : Number of Completed Works under Modernisation Scheme and under State Plan / State Funds

Completed works			
Item	No.	Item	No.
A) Under Police Modernisation Scheme		B) Under State Plan or Against the fund received from State Government	
Lower Sub-Ordinate Quarters (For Constables & Havalgars)	1006	State Plan (Original Construction/ Special Repair Works)	43
Upper Sub-Ordinate Quarters (For Inspectors/ SI/ ASI etc.)	392	Work related to training of Sub-Inspectors (C.T.S. Nathnagar, BMP-3, Bodhgaya, BMP-6, Muzaffarpur)	36
Police Station Building	13	CM's District development Scheme (Deposit Work)	6
District control Room	29	Model Police Station	14
Barrack for 5 Mahila Constables	22	Bihar Fire Services	1
Compound Walls	86		
Police Lines (at Buxar, Arwal & Bhabhua)	3		
District Communication Centre	15		
Grade- III Police Stations	21		
Grade- IV Police Stations	5		
Pre fabricated Barrack (Pota Hut)	12		
Temporary building for counter insurgency and anti Terrorist school	10		
40 Constables Barrack	2		
8 Constables Barrack	4		
Community toilet	1		
Other schemes in Naxal area	16		
Sub Total 'A'	1637	Sub Total 'B'	100

Source : Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation, Patna

Table 1.16 : Number of Works in Progress under Modernisation and State Plan / State Fund

Work in Progress			
Item	No.	Item	No.
(A) Under Police Modernisation Scheme		(B) Under State Plan or Against the fund received from State Government	
Lower Sub-Ordinate Quarters (For Constables & Havaldars)	761	Model Police Station	22
Upper Sub-Ordinate Quarters (For Inspectors/ SI/ ASI etc.)	353	Grade-III Police Station Building – 12 Grade-II Police Station Building – 2 Grade-I Police Station Building – 2 Grade-IV Police Station Building – 1	17
District control Room	3	Training of Sub-Inspectors (C.T.S, Nathnagar, BMP-3, Bodhgaya, BMP-6, Muzaffarpur	14
Barrack for 5 Mahila Constables	2	Bihar Fire Services	12
Compound Walls	20	Barrack for 100 Constables	1
Barrack for 150 Constables	1	Barrack for 200 Constables	1
		Barrack for 50 Constables	2
		Barrack for 25 Constables	1
Police Lines (Naugachia, Vaishali and Jamui)	3	Under Deposits Works Police barrack at sale tax Tall Plaza	5
District Communication Centre	16	Construction of A.N. Sinha Institute	1
Grade- III Police Stations	40	Sub Total 'B'	76
Grade- IV Police Stations	3		
Constructional Activities in Naxal Affected areas	102		
Sub Total 'A'	1304		
(C) Under fund received for Naxal area		(D) Under State Plan / 13th Finance Commission.	
Police Station in Naxal Area	48	Bihar Police Academy	1
Building for counter Insurgency and anti terrorist school	21	Forensic Science Laboratory	3
Barracks for 40 Constables in Aurangabad District	18	Model Police Station (Phase-II)	40
Barracks for 8 Constables at Gaya	14		
Construction of Heli Pad in Rohtas, Arwal & Jehanabad District	9		
Community toilet	20		
Other schemes in Naxal area	32		
Sub Total 'C'	162	Sub Total 'D'	44
(E) Project being taken up Police Station			
Construction of 30 Constables Barrack	2		
Construction of 10 Constables Barrack	1		
Circle Inspector Quarter	7		
Home guard	6		
Other Scheme	10		
Other Scheme in Naxal areas	15		
Sub Total 'E'	61		

Source : Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation, Patna

1.5 Disaster Management

Due to its topographic and climatic conditions, the state is vulnerable to disasters on a continuing basis, particularly to floods and droughts; heat waves and storms (andhis) in summer and persistent cold wave conditions in winter also take toll of both human and animals almost every year. Bihar lies in the high seismic zone 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 the Department is to take care of preparedness before a disaster sets in and management of crisis during the disasters and, finally, it has to oversee the relief and rehabilitation operations after the disasters.

The state government has initiated steps to strengthen the Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) on the guidelines of National Disaster Management Act, 2005. NDMA has set up a battalion of NDRF (National Disaster Response Force) at Bihta in Patna district for various operations during the disasters. The state government has procured 74.47 acres of land for setting up this battalion and handed over to NDMA on a long term lease basis. The present government has sanctioned a battalion of its own SDRF (State Disaster Response Force) comprising of retired personnel from Indian army and navy and personnel of various categories belonging to central police forces, state police and special battalion of Home Guards on deputation basis, the raising of the battalion is in process.

In 2010-11, out of its consolidated fund, the state government has approved an outlay of Rs. 605.75 crore for diesel and seed subsidy in drought affected districts. The state government also carried out relief operations. For repair of handpump during the drought, Rs. 53.89 crore were sanctioned. For sinking new tubewells, another Rs. 130.50 crore has been spent. For pipe water supply, about Rs. 231 crore were sanctioned.

Drought

Bihar faced a serious drought arising out of scanty rainfall during 2009 south west monsoon. The rainfall deficit till 6th August 2009 was 42 percent; 28 districts out of a total of 38 were declared drought hit that year and relief measures were provided. A crisis management group comprising secretaries of line departments was constituted to monitor the drought situation. The state is facing successive drought in 2010. All 38 districts have been declared drought affected. The arrival of monsoon in the state was delayed by two weeks and during the peak sowing season of the main kharif crop, the rainfall deficit was more than 20 percent and shortfall in crop coverage more than 60 percent over the entire state. As given in Tables 1.17A and 1.17B, as many as 9 memorandum

for assistance, totaling to Rs. 6573.45 crore, were submitted to Government of India for the drought in 2010.

Table 1.17 A : Demand for fund from GOI for Drought relief (2010)

SI. No.	Sector	Assistance in (Rs crore)	Other assistance
1	Agriculture : Diesel subsidy, seed subsidy, agriculture input subsidy	1733.203	
2	Animal Husbandry : Fodder and cattle camps	203.975	
3	Gratuitous Relief (GR) : Food	1431.57	
4	Kerosene Oil		Additional allotment of K-Oil of 45005.1 KL per month
5	Supplementary Nutrition : For children below 6 years of age	116.34	
6	Health	4.50	
7	Employment Generation : Allotment over and above NREGS	2577.74	
8	Drinking Water	89.88	
9	Power	152.49	Additional power 330 MW
10	Minor Irrigation	261.75	
11	Finance : Bank Loans		Rescheduling of commercial bank loans. Provide consumption loans & agriculture loans at low interest rates
	Total	6573.45	

Source : Department of Disaster Management, (GOB)

During the drought, the lives and occupation of the lower income groups suffered enormously. The state government had to save the lives of sick people from starvation in drought hit districts, for which it sanctioned an amount of Rs. 973.63 lakh for providing dry foodgrains and Rs. 1839.75 lakh for drinking water. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 6691.64 lakh was sanctioned for fighting drought during 2010-11 (upto January 13, 2011)

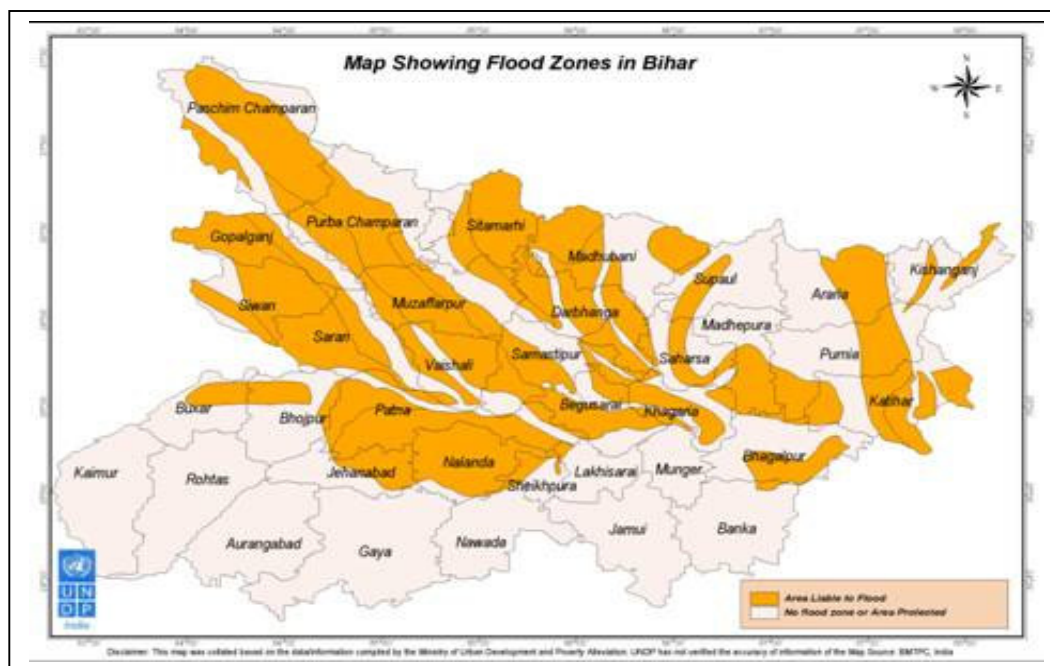
Table 1.17 (B) : Amount Sanctioned for Drought 2010-11 (upto 13th Jan, 2011)

Relief Programmes	Amount (Rs. lakh)
Providing Gratuitous Relief	
(a) Cash dole	439.63
(b) Foodgrains	534.00
Drinking Water (PHED)	1839.75
Fodder and Transportation (Animal Husbandry)	-
Supplementary Nutrition (Social Welfare Department)	3878.26
Total	6691.64

Source : Department of Disaster Management, GOB

Floods, Cyclone and Fire

There are 28 districts in the state, mostly in the North Bihar, which are affected by floods almost every year. These districts are declared as flood prone. Keeping in view the constant threat of floods, these flood affected districts are being provided with modern rescue operation kits. A provision has been made for 10 motor boats to each of the 28 flood prone districts of the state. The NDRF is being engaged to impart training to Home Guards for driving these motor boats. The state government is currently constructing 200 flood shelters in flood prone districts. In addition to this, there is also a proposal for creation of new post of Emergency Managers with Associates for 10 most flood prone districts of the state. A notification has been issued to constitute District Disaster Management Authority in each district of the state. The Master Trainers have been identified and are being trained by NDRF for search and rescue operations, first aid, capacity building and awareness campaign. Finally, Department of Disaster Management has issued guidelines to Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates for rehabilitation and reconstruction during the post-flood operations.



To combat flood operations cyclone and fire disaster in 2010, the state government had to incur an amount of Rs. 17345.35 lakh in non-plan head. The detail of expenditure, itemwise could be seen from the Table 1.18.

Table 1.18 : Amount Allotted for Floods / Cyclones / Fire in 2010 (Oct, 2010)

Programmes	Amount (Rs. lakh)
(a) Relief & Rescue instruments	1.50
(b) Supply of Dry Food	2909.23
(c) Cash Dole Assistance	2083.66
(d) Clothes & Utensils Distribution	729.60
(e) Supply of Drinking Water	64.42
(f) Repair of Road & Bridges	49.41
(g) Evacuation Operation	1215.33
(h) Repair of Public Buildings	
Affected by Floods	20.00
Affected by Cyclone	6610.44
(i) Agricultural Inputs	209.00
(j) Repair of Boats	276.85
(k) Repair of Embankments and Irrigation system	-
(l) Human Medicines	59.25
(m) POL for pre-floods arrangements	33.25
(n) Assistance for FloodAccidents	2303.95
(o) Miscellaneous	779.46
Total	17345.35

Source : Department of Disaster Management, GOB

In order to fight the menace of disaster, the state government has taken steps right from the state to the village level. At the state level, Disaster Management Act has been put into force, followed by a Disaster Management Policy. As enunciated earlier, a Disaster Management Authority has been set up at the state level. For adequate crisis management, 112 state level nodal / senior officers have been oriented and 8 policy makers sensitized. Besides, 142 Master Trainers have also been trained to impart further training at the lower levels.

At the district level, 14 Disaster Management Committees (DMC) have been formed so far and 1132 members trained, of whom 188 were women members. In addition, 4137 PRI members have been trained in disaster management, of whom 1525 were women. Similarly, 1285 Teachers, National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers and Nehru Yuvak Kendra Volunteers have also been trained in disaster management.

The new initiatives in field of disaster management are summarised as follows :

- (i) On the pattern of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), a battalion of State Disaster Response Force has been sanctioned in the state. A total of 1167 posts of officers and associated staff have been created. A proposed amount of Rs. 22.80 crore is to be spent on salary, training, transmission and other equipments including vehicles.
- (ii) An amount of Rs. 11.60 crore is proposed to be spent on purchase of 10 motor boats in each of 28 flood prone districts.
- (iii) For an alternative source of communication at the time of natural disasters like flood, it is proposed to provide one satellite phone set (DSPT – Digital Satellite Phone Terminal) for each district magistrate and superintendent of police of 38 districts. Apart from this, 9 Divisional Commissioners have also to be given one DSPT set each. A total of 95 satellite telephone sets are being installed through BELTRON, Patna.
- (iv) For warning the population about a sudden onset of disaster, an Early Warning System is being developed for which BELTRON has been authorised to float tenders for acquiring services of software firms at comparative rates.
- (v) There is also a proposal to create posts of Emergency Managers and Associates for 10 major flood prone districts at an annual cost of Rs. 678.78 lakh. This proposal is under active consideration of the state government.

Appendix I : 1.14 (A) Inmate Capacity / Number in Jails in Bihar (30.06.2010)

Sl No.	Name of Jail	Capacity			No. of Prisoners			Occupation Ratio (%)		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Model Central Jail, Beur, Patna	2260	100	2360	2688	79	2767	118.94	79.00	117.25
2	S K R B Central Jail, Muzaffarpur	1992	143	2135	2266	98	2364	113.76	68.53	110.73
3	Central Jail, Buxar	1126	0	1126	1010	0	1010	89.70	-	89.70
4	Spl. Central Jail, Bhagalpur	3288	0	3288	1636	0	1636	49.76	-	49.76
5	Central Jail, Bhagalpur	1962	0	1962	1352	0	1352	68.91	-	68.91
6	Central Jail, Gaya	1464	14	1478	1905	61	1966	130.12	435.71	133.02
7	Central Jail Motihari	1391	32	1423	1240	51	1291	89.14	159.38	90.72
8	Central Jail Purnea	400	12	412	924	32	956	231.00	266.67	232.04
	Total	13883	301	14184	13021	321	13342	93.79	106.64	94.06
1	D J Betia	489	20	509	789	40	829	161.35	200.00	162.87
2	D J Sitamarhi	262	24	286	724	33	757	276.34	137.50	264.69
3	D J Hajipur	728	25	753	839	20	859	115.25	80.00	114.08
4	D J Madhubani	621	25	646	657	18	675	105.80	72.00	104.49
5	D J Darbhanga	655	10	665	583	26	609	89.01	260.00	91.58
6	D J Samastipur	880	0	880	612	24	636	69.55	-	72.27
7	D J Katihar	739	40	779	615	26	641	83.22	65.00	82.28
8	D J Nawada	200	18	218	858	24	882	429.00	133.33	404.59
9	D J Ara	639	25	664	1041	25	1066	162.91	100.00	160.54
10	D J Bhabua	83	2	85	396	8	404	477.11	400.00	475.29
11	D J Sheikhpura	150	6	156	183	4	187	122.00	66.67	119.87
12	D J Biharsharif	410	25	435	799	26	825	194.88	104.00	189.66
13	W D J Bhagalpur	0	83	83	0	82	82	-	98.80	98.80
14	Camp District Jail, Phulwarisharif	700	0	700	537	0	537	76.71	-	76.71
15	D J Madhepura	96	3	99	450	11	461	468.75	366.67	465.66
16	D J Saharsa	547	10	557	501	9	510	91.59	90.00	91.56
17	D J Chapra	662	12	674	811	28	839	122.51	233.33	124.48
18	D J Begusarai	947	10	957	1353	26	1379	142.87	260.00	144.10
19	D J Sasaram	960	10	970	885	32	917	92.19	320.00	94.54
20	D J Kishanganj	211	0	211	281	18	299	133.18	-	141.71
21	D J Aurangabad	286	23	309	463	19	482	161.89	82.61	155.99
22	D J Gopalganj	500	50	550	634	34	668	126.80	68.00	121.45
23	D J Supaul	126	12	138	504	14	518	400.00	116.67	375.36
24	D J Munger	450	32	482	575	0	575	127.78	0.00	119.29
25	D J Lakhisarai	564	7	571	408	11	419	72.34	157.14	73.38
26	D J Araria	160	2	162	535	9	544	334.38	450.00	335.80
27	D J Siwan	664	20	684	577	28	605	86.90	140.00	88.45
28	D J Khagaria	180	3	183	692	20	712	384.44	666.67	389.07
29	D J Jamui	184	4	188	541	17	558	294.02	425.00	296.81
30	D J Banka	726	6	732	591	19	610	81.40	316.67	83.33
31	D J Jehanabad	134	6	140	712	21	733	531.34	350.00	523.57
	Total	13953	513	14466	19146	672	19818	137.22	130.99	137.00

Appendix I : 1.14 (A) Inmate Capacity / Number in Jails in Bihar (30.06.2010) (Contd.)

Sl No.	Name of Jail	Capacity			No. of Prisoners			Occupation Ratio (%)		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Sub Jail Bagaha	456	25	481	329	13	342	72.15	52.00	71.10
2	Sub Jail Benipur	200	15	215	96	6	102	48.00	40.00	47.44
3	Sub Jail Rosera	100	0	100	190	0	190	190.00	-	190.00
4	Sub Jail Jhanjharpur	100	20	120	236	15	251	236.00	75.00	209.17
5	Sub Jail Dalsingsarai	149	15	164	110	5	115	73.83	33.33	70.12
6	Sub Jail Navgachia	200	20	220	265	1	266	132.50	5.00	120.91
7	Sub Jail Hilsa	200	10	210	446	21	467	223.00	210.00	222.38
8	Sub Jail Masaurhi	180	13	193	165	3	168	91.67	23.08	87.05
9	Sub Jail Patnacity	144	0	144	144	0	144	100.00	-	100.00
10	Sub Jail Barh	167	0	167	511	9	520	305.99	-	311.38
11	Sub Jail Danapur	87	0	87	131	0	131	150.57	-	150.57
12	Sub Jail Buxar	66	3	69	98	21	119	148.48	700.00	172.46
13	Sub Jail Sherghati	240	10	250	214	11	225	89.17	110.00	90.00
14	Sub Jail Bikramganj	282	25	307	158	3	161	56.03	12.00	52.44
15	Sub Jail Daudnagar	500	60	560	145	4	149	29.00	6.67	26.61
	Total	3071	216	3287	3238	112	3350	105.44	51.85	101.92
	Grand Total	30907	1030	31937	35405	1105	36510	114.55	107.28	114.32

Source : Department of Home, GOB

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Traditionally Bihar's economy is dominated by rural sector. Around 90 percent of the population live in the rural areas and since time immemorial, agriculture has been the mainstay of their livelihood. Thus Bihar with almost one hundred million people has remained rural and will continue to be so in the near future. So agriculture would play an important role in the economic development of the state. Bihar was bifurcated in November 2000. After bifurcation, the mineral rich part got shifted to Jharkhand and the state was left with fertile land and abundant water resources. Though the share of agriculture in the GSDP has been decreasing over the years and it remains only one-fifth of the GSDP presently, agriculture still remains the backbone of the state economy.

Bihar is endowed with fertile Gangetic alluvial soil with abundant water resources, particularly ground water resources. The state also has different agro-climatic zones with rich bio-diversity. Thus a variety of crops like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fibres, fruits and vegetables are produced in the state. Recently, agriculture has also been diversified into production of a variety of flowers catering to the rising demand, both local and outside. During last five years, the agricultural economy has shown a turnaround. Serious efforts have been put by the present state government to promote agricultural growth. Support mechanisms are being further strengthened so that the state economy may grow at a much higher rate through agricultural growth. Support services like irrigation, seed, farm mechanisation, credit flows, *kisan* awareness programmes, easy and time-bound access to fertilizer are being triggered to make agriculture more viable and productive. To make farm productivity rise to a higher plateau, land aggregation problem has been looked into through a high level Land Reform Commission. It is imperative on the part of state government to improve land management to make agriculture more profitable and competitive with other states.

Bihar has a geographical area of 93.6 lakh hectares with three important agro-climatic zones. They are as follows :

1. North-west Zone : This zone comprises 13 districts – West Champaran, East Champaran, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Vaishali, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Madhubani and Begusarai. This zone receives an annual rainfall of about 1040-1450 mms. The soil is mostly sandy loam and loam.
2. North-East Zone : This zone comprises 8 districts – Supaul, Saharsa, Madhepura, Purnea, Katihar, Kishanganj, Araria and Khagaria. The annual rainfall ranges from 1200 to 1700 mms. The soil is mostly loam and clay loam.
3. South zone : This zone is the biggest and has got 17 districts. It is divided into two sub-zones. The Eastern sub-zone comprises 6 districts — Sheikhpura, Lakhisarai, Jamui, Munger, Bhagalpur and Banka. The remaining 11 districts fall in the western sub-zone. They are Patna, Nalanda, Gaya, Jehanabad, Nawadah, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Kaimur, Arwal and Buxar. This zone receives around 990-1300 mms. of annual rainfall and has got variety of soils – sandy loam, clay loam, loam and clay.

The details of agriculture and allied sectors are presented in this Chapter under major heads of – Rainfall, Land Utilization, Production and Productivity, Irrigation, Agriculture Inputs (seed, fertilizers and extension services) and Agricultural Credit.

2.1 Rainfall

Rainfall in Bihar is largely due to South-West Monsoon which accounts for around 85 percent of the total rainfall in the state. The average rainfall in Bihar is 1091 mms. Other sources, viz., winter rain, hot weather rain and north west monsoon account for remaining 15 percent of the rainfall. The average rainfall could be taken to be adequate, yet it is the year to year variation which is mainly responsible for both droughts and floods, causing variations in the agricultural income and GSDP. This is because around 50 percent of the cultivated land area is still dependent on rains or some traditional modes of irrigation which fail during low-rainfall years.

During the period 2000 to 2009, the annual rainfall has varied between 897 mms. in 2005 (82.2 percent of the average annual rainfall) to 1506 mms. in 2007 (138.0 percent of the average annual

rainfall). In 2005, the rainfall from the south west monsoon, the major contributor, was 16.5 percent less than the average annual rainfall. Similarly in 2007, the rainfall from south west monsoon was 45.9 percent more than the average. In 2009, the rainfall from south west monsoon was less than normal which caused drought like situation in certain parts of the state. The average rainfall pattern is clear from Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 : Annual Rainfall for Different Seasons (2001 to 2009)

(Rainfall in mm.)

Year	Winter Rain	Hot-Weather Rain	Southwest Monsoon	Northwest Monsoon	Total
2000	0.40	101.70	994.10	10.00	1106.20
2001	20.90	86.70	908.20	192.20	1208.00
2002	48.90	66.80	896.90	33.20	1045.80
2003	19.20	93.00	767.60	128.90	1008.70
2004	23.70	41.40	906.10	60.10	1031.30
2005	0.10	89.50	777.60	30.20	897.40
2006	0.10	88.97	925.86	27.77	1042.69
2007	28.34	76.40	1360.85	40.49	1506.08
2008	30.61	61.78	1084.27	19.31	1195.97
2009	0.09	98.22	699.17	71.13	868.61
Average	17.23	80.45	932.06	61.33	1091.08

Source : Directorate of Statistics & Evaluation, GOB

The rainfall pattern in various districts of Bihar can be seen from Table 2.2. To have a comparative concept of the extent of rainfall and variation therein, the rainfall in 2008 (as given in Table 2.2) could be taken as an average as it was a normal year of rainfall in the state. In 19 out of the 38 districts of Bihar, the annual rainfall was more than the average rainfall. These districts were Kishanganj, Araria, West Champaran, Vaishali, Saran, Purnea, Arwal, Siwan, Muzaffarpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Bhojpur, Munger, Patna, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Lakhisarai, Sheohar and Nawadah. The districts with less rainfall were Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Banka, Jamui, Kaimur, Bhagalpur and Khagaria among others.

Table 2.2 : Districtwise Annual Rainfall in Bihar for Different Seasons (2008 to 2010)

(Rainfall in mm.)

District	2008					2009				
	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South West Monsoon	North West Monsoon	Total	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South-West Monsoon	North West Monsoon	Total
Patna	60.80	47.70	1168.20	7.80	1284.50	0.00	61.40	615.60	56.80	733.80
Nalanda	60.50	7.80	1076.30	6.10	1150.70	0.00	89.90	445.30	57.70	592.90
Rohtas	55.90	47.00	1025.90	4.50	1133.30	0.00	28.50	710.80	71.70	811.00
Kaimur	11.20	1.20	890.20	0.00	902.60	0.00	1.30	451.10	38.10	490.50
Buxar	27.50	48.90	1266.10	13.10	1355.60	0.00	22.90	508.40	31.40	562.70
Bhojpur	59.90	66.40	1190.60	4.60	1321.50	0.00	58.80	577.60	46.80	683.20
Gaya	96.90	27.00	901.90	0.00	1025.80	0.20	64.90	605.40	32.30	702.80
Aurangabad	86.30	56.90	964.80	0.00	1108.00	0.00	36.70	691.00	24.30	752.00
Jehanabad	66.60	25.20	1171.20	0.00	1263.00	0.00	50.80	513.00	63.00	626.80
Arwal	50.00	61.70	1251.10	1.70	1364.50	0.00	122.80	679.00	26.80	828.60
Nawada	61.50	35.70	1104.10	0.00	1201.30	0.00	99.40	540.60	156.40	796.40
Saran	20.30	50.30	1375.50	1.90	1448.00	0.00	100.70	628.70	52.80	782.20
Siwan	0.00	0.00	1359.70	0.00	1359.70	0.00	79.00	343.30	56.30	478.60
Gopalganj	0.00	50.40	1202.60	20.00	1273.00	0.00	87.60	711.50	83.50	882.60
Muzaffarpur	13.30	72.90	1236.70	36.80	1359.70	0.00	115.80	645.20	0.00	761.00
Sitamarhi	55.40	9.20	680.50	13.50	758.60	0.00	0.00	908.40	8.40	916.80
Sheohar	0.00	113.00	983.60	127.40	1224.00	0.00	170.60	491.00	-	661.60
W.Champaran	0.00	110.90	1408.20	15.70	1534.80	0.00	110.70	986.10	47.30	1144.10
E.Champaran	6.80	97.10	1195.30	30.80	1330.00	0.00	99.70	775.00	25.90	900.60
Vaishali	11.40	23.20	1417.00	27.70	1479.30	0.00	62.40	616.10	69.00	747.50
Darbhanga	1.30	44.80	686.10	27.20	759.40	0.00	153.00	841.90	45.10	1040.00
Samastipur	19.90	15.00	1041.90	46.60	1123.40	0.00	137.50	577.50	83.10	798.10
Madhubani	0.00	0.00	768.80	76.60	845.40	0.00	153.40	1049.90	36.00	1239.30
Saharsa	32.50	186.60	927.40	0.00	1146.50	0.00	70.30	766.60	59.70	896.60
Supaul	18.00	238.80	734.80	49.30	1040.90	0.00	92.80	598.60	0.00	691.40
Madhepura	16.90	47.30	1030.10	0.00	1094.30	0.70	213.40	1054.60	88.00	1356.70
Purnia	23.40	122.20	1251.50	16.40	1413.50	0.00	207.70	1109.70	178.20	1495.60
Araria	6.00	180.60	1434.30	36.80	1657.70	0.00	261.80	957.40	78.00	1297.20
Kishanganj	26.70	188.40	1965.60	12.60	2193.30	0.00	110.10	1135.00	212.40	1457.50
Katihar	19.30	106.40	995.20	12.90	1133.80	2.00	206.80	618.00	195.50	1022.30
Bhagalpur	29.80	46.10	807.80	31.70	915.40	0.50	138.60	753.30	124.80	1017.20
Banka	67.00	36.60	759.20	33.90	896.70	0.00	65.00	632.60	99.00	796.60
Munger	33.70	50.60	1194.70	18.20	1297.20	0.00	90.80	903.20	69.60	1063.60
Lakhisarai	27.90	62.80	1163.10	7.50	1261.30	0.00	103.40	683.50	73.00	859.90
Begusarai	2.40	0.00	1115.80	20.20	1138.40	0.00	0.00	314.80	149.00	463.80
Jamui	0.00	0.00	663.70	0.00	663.70	0.00	0.00	624.20	61.90	686.10
Khagaria	25.50	50.80	880.80	32.40	989.50	0.00	134.90	710.50	79.90	925.30
Sheikhpura	68.40	18.20	912.10	0.00	998.70	0.00	128.90	793.90	121.40	1044.20
Bihar	30.61	61.78	1084.27	19.31	1195.97	0.09	98.22	699.17	71.13	868.61

Table 2.2 : (Contd.)

(Rainfall in mm.)

District	2010 (Upto September)				District	2010 (Upto September)			
	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South West Monsoon	Total		Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South West Monsoon	Total
Patna	0.00	58.00	410.60	468.60	Darbhanga	0.00	42.10	558.30	600.40
Nalanda	0.00	15.60	537.20	552.80	Samastipur	1.00	78.00	456.50	535.50
Rohtas	5.10	36.60	374.00	415.70	Madhubani	0.00	31.40	534.10	565.50
Kaimur	6.30	32.80	518.00	557.10	Saharsa	0.00	53.60	468.60	522.20
Buxar	0.00	7.30	534.50	541.80	Supaul	0.00	332.20	182.20	514.40
Bhojpur	0.80	4.80	561.30	566.90	Madhepura	0.00	250.20	750.30	1000.50
Gaya	0.00	0.00	155.80	155.80	Purnia	0.00	86.60	137.30	223.90
Aurangabad	0.00	4.00	469.30	473.30	Araria	0.00	107.30	1096.70	1204.00
Jehanabad	0.00	20.20	507.00	527.20	Kishanganj	0.00	156.60	2310.00	2466.60
Arwal	0.00	21.20	336.20	357.40	Katihar	0.00	56.70	593.90	650.60
Nawada	0.00	24.80	509.50	534.30	Bhagalpur	0.50	60.60	486.20	547.30
Saran	1.10	8.00	639.50	648.60	Banka	1.60	39.30	629.70	670.60
Siwan	0.00	0.00	189.80	189.80	Munger	0.00	31.30	595.30	626.60
Gopalganj	0.00	59.80	734.80	794.60	Lakhisarai	0.60	47.30	687.50	735.40
Muzaffarpur	0.00	53.70	623.30	677.00	Begusarai	0.00	96.30	374.20	470.50
Sitamarhi	0.00	14.30	440.50	454.80	Jamui	0.00	32.00	535.00	567.00
Sheohar	0.00	0.00	267.40	267.40	Khagaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
W.Champaran	0.80	106.00	1056.50	1163.30	Sheikhpura	3.90	85.10	620.80	709.80
E.Champaran	1.50	86.20	704.10	791.80	Bihar	0.61	56.87	553.13	627.11
Vaishali	0.00	21.00	433.20	454.20					

Source: Directorate of Statistics & Evaluation, GOB

2.2 Land Use Pattern

Bihar falls in the riverine plane of the Ganga basin Area. Because of this topographic nature, land put to agricultural use here is high as compared to other states in India. In Table 2.3, data pertaining to the Land Use Pattern in Bihar for the year from 2005-06 to 2007-08 has been presented. A glance at the data would show that the pattern has remained more or less unchanged except for the areas put to agricultural use.

Table 2.3 : Land Utilization Pattern in Bihar (2005-06 to 2007-08)

(Area in '000 hectares)

Land use	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Geographical area	9359.57	9359.57	9359.57
(1) Forests	621.64 (6.6)	621.64 (6.6)	621.64 (6.6)
(2) Barren and Unculturable Land	436.13 (4.7)	436.06 (4.7)	432.09 (4.6)
(3) Land put to Non-agricultural use	1646.63 (17.6)	1646.89 (17.6)	1652.66 (17.7)
Land Area	1285.65 (13.7)	1285.98 (13.7)	1292.11 (13.8)
Water Area	360.98 (3.9)	360.91 (3.9)	360.55 (3.9)
(4) Culturable Waste	45.71 (0.5)	45.65 (0.5)	45.59 (0.5)
(5) Permanent Pastures	17.4 (0.2)	17.33 (0.2)	16.47 (0.2)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	240.28 (2.6)	240.52 (2.6)	240.96 (2.6)
(7) Fallow Land (excluding current fallow)	129.41 (1.4)	119.97 (1.3)	119.35 (1.3)
(8) Current Fallow	666.18 (7.1)	566.39 (6.1)	568.61 (6.1)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	3803.38 (40.6)	3694.45 (39.5)	3697.36 (39.5)
Net Sown Area	5556.19 (59.4)	5665.12 (60.5)	5662.20 (60.5)
Gross Sown Area	7396.49 (79.0)	7718.95 (82.5)	7764.65 (83.0)
Cropping Intensity	1.33	1.36	1.37

Source : Directorate of Statistics & Evaluation, GOB

For example, the area under forests has remained unchanged at 6.6 percent and so has area under non-agricultural use at 17.6 percent. The area under net sown area has undergone a marginal change. In 2007-08, net shown area was 60.5 percent as compared to 59.4 percent in 2005-06. The increase in net sown area is 109 thousand hectares. Cropping intensity has also shown a marginal increase from 1.33 in 2005-06 to 1.37 in 2007-08. This implies an additional 368 thousand hectares under cultivation in 2007-08 over 2005-06. Land under both fallow and current fallow have registered a decrease in 2007-08. This indicates that, with growing population, the pressure on land is now even higher.

Table 2.4 : Districtwise Land Utilisation Pattern in Bihar (2007-08)

(Area in '000 hectares)

Landuse	Patna	Nalanda	Rohtas	Kaimur	Buxar
Geographical area	317.24	232.73	390.72	342.45	167
(1) Forests	0.06 (0)	4.64 (2)	66.72 (17.1)	113.04 (33)	0 (0)
(2) Barren/ Unculturable Land	12.43 (3.9)	1.19 (0.5)	16.9 (4.3)	19.26 (5.6)	2.21 (1.3)
(3) Land put to Non-agri use	75.9 (23.9)	40.62 (17.5)	47.22 (12.1)	33.65 (9.8)	16.99 (10.2)
Land Area	63.05 (19.9)	30.26 (13)	37.95 (9.7)	29.86 (8.7)	12.44 (7.4)
Water Area	12.85 (4.1)	10.36 (4.5)	9.27 (2.4)	3.8 (1.1)	4.55 (2.7)
(4) Culturable Waste	0.76 (0.2)	0.22 (0.1)	1.12 (0.3)	1.39 (0.4)	0.67 (0.4)
(5) Permanent Pastures	0.12 (0)	0 (0)	0.1 (0)	0.14 (0)	0.02 (0)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	0.97 (0.3)	1.24 (0.5)	2.86 (0.7)	0.71 (0.2)	0.64 (0.4)
(7) Fallow Land	1.57 (0.5)	0.19 (0.1)	0.79 (0.2)	5.09 (1.5)	0.61 (0.4)
(8) Current Fallow	23.86 (7.5)	11.38 (4.9)	7.65 (2)	7.55 (2.2)	2.97 (1.8)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	115.68 (36.5)	59.47 (25.6)	143.36 (36.7)	180.82 (52.8)	24.1 (14.4)
Net Sown Area	201.56 (63.5)	173.26 (74.4)	247.37 (63.3)	161.63 (47.2)	142.9 (85.6)
Gross Sown Area	224.65 (70.8)	202.7 (87.1)	316.09 (80.9)	224.08 (65.4)	206.29 (123.5)
Cropping Intensity	1.11	1.17	1.28	1.39	1.44
Landuse	Bhojpur	Gaya	Aurangabad	Jehanabad	Arwal
Geographical area	237.34	493.77	330.01	94.04	62.63
(1) Forests	0 (0)	77.84 (15.8)	18.76 (5.7)	0.64 (0.7)	0 (0)
(2) Barren/ Unculturable Land	6.7 (2.8)	27.56 (5.6)	16.41 (5)	3.27 (3.5)	2.18 (3.5)
(3) Land put to Non-agri use	33.47 (14.1)	72.28 (14.6)	54.35 (16.5)	14.84 (15.8)	9.88 (15.8)
Land Area	29.22 (12.3)	61.66 (12.5)	50.97 (15.4)	12.96 (13.8)	8.63 (13.8)
Water Area	4.25 (1.8)	10.62 (2.2)	3.38 (1)	1.88 (2)	1.25 (2)
(4) Culturable Waste	0.63 (0.3)	3.29 (0.7)	1.9 (0.6)	0.15 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)
(5) Permanent Pastures	0.07 (0)	2.19 (0.4)	0.57 (0.2)	0.23 (0.2)	0.15 (0.2)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	1.96 (0.8)	3.84 (0.8)	0.6 (0.2)	1.29 (1.4)	0.88 (1.4)
(7) Fallow Land	2.56 (1.1)	11.46 (2.3)	7.22 (2.2)	0.98 (1)	1.63 (2.6)
(8) Current Fallow	3.14 (1.3)	106.68 (21.6)	23.01 (7)	3.73 (4)	5.75 (9.2)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	48.53 (20.4)	305.14 (61.8)	122.83 (37.2)	25.12 (26.7)	20.57 (32.8)
Net Sown Area	188.81 (79.6)	188.63 (38.2)	207.18 (62.8)	68.92 (73.3)	42.06 (67.2)
Gross Sown Area	234.1 (98.6)	231.55 (46.9)	283.91 (86)	97.27 (103.4)	55.52 (88.6)
Cropping Intensity	1.24	1.23	1.37	1.41	1.32
Landuse	Nawada	Saran	Siwan	Gopalganj	Muzaffarpur
Geographical area	248.73	264.89	224.41	203.77	315.35
(1) Forests	63.78 (25.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
(2) Barren/ Unculturable Land	11.24 (4.5)	17.96 (6.8)	8.76 (3.9)	5.52 (2.7)	5.27 (1.7)
(3) Land put to Non-agri use	35.17 (14.1)	33.4 (12.6)	31.12 (13.9)	32.42 (15.9)	62.21 (19.7)
Land Area	24.78 (10)	26.97 (10.2)	27.56 (12.3)	29.91 (14.7)	49.58 (15.7)
Water Area	10.39 (4.2)	6.43 (2.4)	3.55 (1.6)	2.51 (1.2)	12.64 (4)
(4) Culturable Waste	1.14 (0.5)	0.16 (0.1)	0.77 (0.3)	1.42 (0.7)	0.33 (0.1)
(5) Permanent Pastures	0.91 (0.4)	0.24 (0.1)	0.16 (0.1)	0.21 (0.1)	0.03 (0)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	0.62 (0.2)	8.55 (3.2)	8.52 (3.8)	7.37 (3.6)	17.16 (5.4)
(7) Fallow Land	2.7 (1.1)	3.8 (1.4)	1.5 (0.7)	2.38 (1.2)	1.48 (0.5)
(8) Current Fallow	29.3 (11.8)	12.89 (4.9)	3.3 (1.5)	11.3 (5.5)	14.3 (4.5)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	144.85 (58.2)	76.99 (29.1)	54.13 (24.1)	60.61 (29.7)	100.79 (32)
Net Sown Area	103.88 (41.8)	187.9 (70.9)	170.29 (75.9)	143.16 (70.3)	214.56 (68)
Gross Sown Area	147.15 (59.2)	228.43 (86.2)	255.53 (113.9)	216.29 (106.1)	334.18 (106)
Cropping Intensity	1.42	1.22	1.50	1.51	1.56

Table 2.4 : (Contd.)

(Area in '000 hectares)

Landuse	Sitamarhi	Sheohar	W. Champaran	E. Champaran	Vaishali
Geographical area	221.89	43.48	484.35	431.72	201.45
(1) Forests	0 (0)	0 (0)	91.75 (18.9)	0.12 (0)	0 (0)
(2) Barren/ Unculturable Land	1.78 (0.8)	0.41 (0.9)	2.93 (0.6)	8.1 (1.9)	24.11 (12)
(3) Land put to Non-agri use	62.28 (28.1)	12.45 (28.6)	93.93 (19.4)	75.51 (17.5)	36.47 (18.1)
Land Area	43.93 (19.8)	9.28 (21.3)	70.23 (14.5)	49.39 (11.4)	28.56 (14.2)
Water Area	18.35 (8.3)	3.17 (7.3)	23.7 (4.9)	26.12 (6.1)	7.91 (3.9)
(4) Culturable Waste	0.14 (0.1)	0.03 (0.1)	1.32 (0.3)	0.29 (0.1)	0.15 (0.1)
(5) Permanent Pastures	1.39 (0.6)	0 (0)	1.16 (0.2)	0.46 (0.1)	0.36 (0.2)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	13.87 (6.3)	1.95 (4.5)	6.41 (1.3)	26.96 (6.2)	9.7 (4.8)
(7) Fallow Land	0.61 (0.3)	0.21 (0.5)	2.59 (0.5)	2.99 (0.7)	0.31 (0.2)
(8) Current Fallow	34.01 (15.3)	1.24 (2.9)	7.27 (1.5)	13.19 (3.1)	5.21 (2.6)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	114.09 (51.4)	16.28 (37.4)	207.35 (42.8)	127.61 (29.6)	76.32 (37.9)
Net Sown Area	107.8 (48.6)	27.2 (62.6)	277 (57.2)	304.1 (70.4)	125.13 (62.1)
Gross Sown Area	155.68 (70.2)	46.75 (107.5)	388.55 (80.2)	383.99 (88.9)	191.92 (95.3)
Cropping Intensity	1.44	1.72	1.40	1.26	1.53
Landuse	Darbhanga	Samastipur	Madhubani	Saharsa	Supaul
Geographical area	254.08	262.39	353.5	164.56	238.6
(1) Forests	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
(2) Barren/ Unculturable Land	1.3 (0.5)	3.83 (1.5)	2.24 (0.6)	10.79 (6.6)	20.23 (8.5)
(3) Land put to Non-agri use	60.25 (23.7)	62.37 (23.8)	85.64 (24.2)	28.13 (17.1)	50.66 (21.2)
Land Area	43.12 (17)	53.2 (20.3)	69.9 (19.8)	21.13 (12.8)	37.99 (15.9)
Water Area	17.13 (6.7)	9.17 (3.5)	15.73 (4.4)	7 (4.3)	12.67 (5.3)
(4) Culturable Waste	0.15 (0.1)	0 (0)	0.51 (0.1)	0.48 (0.3)	1.55 (0.6)
(5) Permanent Pastures	0.15 (0.1)	0.07 (0)	1.43 (0.4)	1.16 (0.7)	0.27 (0.1)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	12.2 (4.8)	8.22 (3.1)	22.75 (6.4)	4.3 (2.6)	3.06 (1.3)
(7) Fallow Land	2.19 (0.9)	0.98 (0.4)	3.01 (0.9)	3.87 (2.4)	1.55 (0.6)
(8) Current Fallow	9.43 (3.7)	5.63 (2.1)	1.79 (0.5)	9.9 (6)	11.53 (4.8)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	85.66 (33.7)	81.09 (30.9)	117.36 (33.2)	58.63 (35.6)	88.85 (37.2)
Net Sown Area	168.41 (66.3)	181.3 (69.1)	236.14 (66.8)	105.93 (64.4)	149.75 (62.8)
Gross Sown Area	215.37 (84.8)	233.27 (88.9)	318.64 (90.1)	186.32 (113.2)	245.95 (103.1)
Cropping Intensity	1.28	1.29	1.35	1.76	1.64
Landuse	Madhepura	Purnia	Araria	Kishanganj	Katihar
Geographical area	179.59	313.88	271.71	189.08	291.35
(1) Forests	0 (0)	0.11 (0)	0.84 (0.3)	0.35 (0.2)	1.79 (0.6)
(2) Barren/ Unculturable Land	3.92 (2.2)	12.33 (3.9)	5.01 (1.8)	11.2 (5.9)	22.11 (7.6)
(3) Land put to Non-agri use	30.39 (16.9)	44.98 (14.3)	50.72 (18.7)	33.85 (17.9)	56.4 (19.4)
Land Area	25.47 (14.2)	36.66 (11.7)	39.47 (14.5)	24.01 (12.7)	40.2 (13.8)
Water Area	4.92 (2.7)	8.33 (2.7)	11.24 (4.1)	9.84 (5.2)	16.19 (5.6)
(4) Culturable Waste	0 (0)	1.16 (0.4)	0.56 (0.2)	1.24 (0.7)	0.69 (0.2)
(5) Permanent Pastures	0.06 (0)	0.06 (0)	0.23 (0.1)	0.44 (0.2)	0.14 (0)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	7.02 (3.9)	8.77 (2.8)	18.95 (7)	5.01 (2.6)	11.01 (3.8)
(7) Fallow Land	1.05 (0.6)	4.76 (1.5)	2.96 (1.1)	3.08 (1.6)	6.05 (2.1)
(8) Current Fallow	7.84 (4.4)	41.24 (13.1)	4.53 (1.7)	11.88 (6.3)	24.62 (8.5)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	50.28 (28)	113.41 (36.1)	83.79 (30.8)	67.05 (35.5)	122.81 (42.2)
Net Sown Area	129.31 (72)	200.47 (63.9)	187.92 (69.2)	122.04 (64.5)	168.54 (57.8)
Gross Sown Area	223.31 (124.3)	265.69 (84.6)	290.26 (106.8)	162.77 (86.1)	259.13 (88.9)
Cropping Intensity	1.73	1.33	1.54	1.33	1.54

Table 2.4 : (Contd.)

(Area in '000 hectares)

Landuse	Bhagalpur	Banka	Munger	Lakhisarai	Begusarai
Geographical area	254.3	305.62	139.79	128.6	187.83
(1) Forests	0.08 (0)	46.31 (15.2)	28.52 (20.4)	13.45 (10.5)	0 (0)
(2) Barren/ Unculturable Land	22.4 (8.8)	42.96 (14.1)	11.44 (8.2)	7.01 (5.5)	17.96 (9.6)
(3) Land put to Non-agri use	67.82 (26.7)	41.45 (13.6)	31.12 (22.3)	13.84 (10.8)	40.92 (21.8)
Land Area	51.46 (20.2)	35.42 (11.6)	19.86 (14.2)	7.82 (6.1)	29.23 (15.6)
Water Area	16.36 (6.4)	6.03 (2)	11.26 (8.1)	6.02 (4.7)	11.69 (6.2)
(4) Culturable Waste	2.34 (0.9)	7.95 (2.6)	0.95 (0.7)	0.72 (0.6)	0.04 (0)
(5) Permanent Pastures	0.63 (0.2)	1.09 (0.4)	0.21 (0.2)	0.06 (0)	0.02 (0)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	6.59 (2.6)	7.35 (2.4)	0.54 (0.4)	0.26 (0.2)	3.56 (1.9)
(7) Fallow Land	3.2 (1.3)	1.19 (0.4)	1.98 (1.4)	6.4 (5)	0.85 (0.5)
(8) Current Fallow	6.2 (2.4)	1.01 (0.3)	13.12 (9.4)	20.91 (16.3)	3.79 (2)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	109.26 (43)	149.31 (48.9)	87.87 (62.9)	62.64 (48.7)	67.13 (35.7)
Net Sown Area	145.04 (57)	156.31 (51.1)	51.93 (37.1)	65.96 (51.3)	120.7 (64.3)
Gross Sown Area	168.96 (66.4)	177.78 (58.2)	63.54 (45.5)	84.66 (65.8)	174.56 (92.9)
Cropping Intensity	1.16	1.14	1.22	1.28	1.45
Landuse	Jamui	Khagaria	Sheikhpura		
Geographical area	305.29	149.34	62.08		
(1) Forests	92.86 (30.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)		
(2) Barren/ Unculturable Land	28.57 (9.4)	13.59 (9.1)	1.02 (1.6)		
(3) Land put to Non-agri use	39.39 (12.9)	30.72 (20.6)	9.88 (15.9)		
Land Area	34.34 (11.2)	18.76 (12.6)	6.88 (11.1)		
Water Area	5.05 (1.7)	11.96 (8)	3 (4.8)		
(4) Culturable Waste	10.45 (3.4)	0.63 (0.4)	0.24 (0.4)		
(5) Permanent Pastures	1.71 (0.6)	0.23 (0.2)	0 (0)		
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	2.03 (0.7)	3 (2)	0.26 (0.4)		
(7) Fallow Land	16.51 (5.4)	7.36 (4.9)	1.69 (2.7)		
(8) Current Fallow	51.54 (16.9)	8.86 (5.9)	7.07 (11.4)		
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	243.06 (79.6)	64.4 (43.1)	20.15 (32.5)		
Net Sown Area	62.23 (20.4)	84.94 (56.9)	41.94 (67.6)		
Gross Sown Area	68.23 (22.3)	134.91 (90.3)	66.67 (107.4)		
Cropping Intensity	1.10	1.59	1.59		

Source : Directorate of Statistics & Evaluation, GOB

The Land Use Pattern in different districts in 2007-08 is presented in Table 2.4. A glance at the table would reveal that the patterns in different districts of Bihar exhibit substantial variation. This is due to different agro-climatic conditions of the districts. If we take into account the percentage of net sown area, we would find that in 9 districts more than 70 percent of the land area is under cultivation. These districts are Nalanda (74.4 percent), Buxar (85.6 percent), Bhojpur (79.6 percent), Jehanabad (73.3 percent), Saran (70.9 percent), Gopalganj (70.3 percent), Siwan (75.9 percent), East Champaran (70.4 percent) and Madhepura (72 percent). On the other hand, districts with less than 50 percent of net sown area are Gaya (38.2 percent), Nawada (41.8 percent), Munger (37.1 percent) and Jamui (20.4 percent). The districts where irrigation facilities are at a

minimal, the cropping intensity remains low, despite efforts by farmers to increase the cropping intensity. Cropping intensity is the lowest at 1.10 in Jamui.

2.3 Production and Productivity

Fertility of soil, along with endowment of abundant ground water resources, enable the farmers of Bihar to produce a variety of crops. Apart from cereals and pulses, Bihar also produces oilseeds, fibres, fruits and vegetables. Of late, the farmers have also taken to floriculture, in view of growing demand of flowers both within and outside the state.

Table 2.5 presents the area and production of 34 most important crops of Bihar during the period 2000-01 to 2008-09. The last two columns of the table present the triennium average of area and production for different crops for three years ending 2008-09. The concept of average would rule out the variations seen during the last three years and would present a stable data regarding area and production of various crops. Based on this, it emerges that Bihar presently produces rice (50.6 lakh tonnes), wheat (45.1 lakh tonnes), maize (17.8 lakh tonnes), oilseeds (1.43 lakh tonnes) and sugarcane (47.8 lakh tonnes). Despite one of the worst drought in 2009, the total foodgrain production was around 105.00 lakh tonnes for a population of about 96.0 millions in 2009-10. It shows great resilience of agriculture in the state.

In Table 2.6, the cropping pattern of Bihar has been presented. The figures reveal that the agricultural economy is still very much oriented towards subsistence production. The area under foodgrains during the period 2000-01 to 2008-09, has been as much as 95 percent. Within the foodgrains, the percentage share of cereals in the total area has shown a marginal increase at the cost of area under pulses. The oilseeds, fibres and sugarcane together account for barely 5 percent of the cropped area and their individual shares in the total cropped area show only marginal changes. The average area under sugarcane has increased marginally at the cost of oilseeds and fibre crops.

As regards productivity levels of different crops in Bihar, the figures are presented in Table 2.7. The average productivity of three important cereals are — 1454 kgs/ha for rice, 2126 kgs/ha for wheat and 2746 kgs/ha for maize. Of the two pulses groups, the average productivity in Bihar is 984 kgs/ha (kharif pulses) and 753 kgs/ha (rabi pulses). These productivity figures relate to triennium average ending 2008-09.

Table 2.5 : Area and Production of Major Crops in Bihar (2000-01 to 2008-09)

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

Year/Crops	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
Total Cereals	6400.15	11437.37	6326.26	11134.63	6346.45	10466.30	6282.71	10499.14	5838.80	7264.72
Total Rice	3656.85	5444.37	3552.20	5202.81	3584.69	5085.57	3577.99	5447.80	3140.12	2472.16
Autumn Rice	591.71	786.86	593.78	736.27	583.27	682.93	553.90	688.19	534.48	477.33
Aghani Rice	2939.79	4444.35	2843.56	4244.61	2881.07	4205.03	2907.20	4589.71	2489.42	1828.63
Summer Rice	125.35	213.16	114.86	221.93	120.35	197.61	116.89	169.90	116.22	166.20
Wheat	2067.33	4437.96	2126.33	4391.08	2130.93	4040.61	2076.84	3688.94	2027.64	3263.39
Total Maize	620.51	1497.29	594.35	1487.92	577.76	1292.01	581.15	1319.65	626.85	1490.38
Kharif maize	272.96	477.14	244.62	459.87	256.04	426.69	259.03	438.01	270.97	443.82
Rabi Maize	191.50	559.09	185.84	593.62	160.86	432.66	161.06	440.82	195.11	592.07
Summer Maize	156.05	461.06	163.89	434.43	160.86	432.66	161.06	440.82	160.77	454.49
Total Coarse Cereals	55.46	57.75	53.38	52.82	53.07	48.11	46.73	42.75	44.19	38.79
Barley	22.57	26.50	21.55	26.69	20.43	23.43	21.45	24.01	17.35	18.28
Jowar	1.09	0.99	4.39	3.73	4.40	4.45	1.51	1.53	3.76	3.81
Bajra	1.53	1.27	0.83	0.60	1.02	1.05	1.57	1.64	1.20	1.30
Ragi	22.45	24.67	19.64	16.70	20.70	14.24	15.19	10.24	15.57	10.51
Small Millets	7.82	4.32	6.97	5.10	6.52	4.94	7.01	5.33	6.31	4.89
Total Kharif Pulses	104.08	98.71	96.79	85.23	93.27	81.41	88.05	82.37	88.25	81.18
Arhar	43.60	58.86	41.26	47.65	37.68	42.97	38.86	48.10	35.84	44.22
Urad	32.06	20.30	31.96	21.49	25.12	18.60	24.20	18.01	23.96	17.87
Bhadai Moong	9.23	5.17	7.92	3.86	10.66	5.75	8.40	4.23	7.32	3.62
Kulthi	17.53	13.45	14.40	11.52	13.09	10.42	15.43	11.40	15.01	12.13
Other Kharif Pulses	1.08	0.57	0.49	0.27	5.91	3.27	0.74	0.40	5.57	3.07
Ghaghra	0.58	0.36	0.76	0.44	0.81	0.40	0.42	0.23	0.55	0.27
Total Rabi Pulses	610.80	520.73	597.47	461.81	603.61	477.50	592.83	474.44	569.81	385.58
Gram	76.16	78.73	68.16	65.34	71.36	72.06	80.32	78.59	72.11	60.16
Lentil	169.91	167.80	172.62	137.75	179.58	156.61	171.04	159.75	178.77	127.03
Pea	25.71	24.81	23.83	23.45	23.30	20.81	23.74	22.17	22.82	20.09
Khesari	157.11	143.69	156.99	129.75	140.71	112.67	133.06	122.57	118.22	79.66
Summer Moong	177.77	103.37	172.74	103.30	185.14	112.84	181.37	88.91	175.40	96.75
Other Rabi Pulses	4.14	2.33	3.13	2.22	3.52	2.51	3.30	2.45	2.49	1.89
Total Oilseeds	153.70	130.93	147.89	123.69	137.23	104.93	140.53	123.72	131.88	116.95
Castor seed	0.27	0.22	0.63	0.66	0.32	0.31	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14
Safflower(Kusum)	0.27	0.22	2.63	2.05	0.16	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.21	0.17
Sesamum	3.38	1.77	3.10	1.99	3.79	2.73	3.80	2.84	3.52	2.72
Sunflower	10.84	16.71	10.23	13.92	13.36	17.39	17.53	24.16	16.56	23.43
Mustard & Rapeseed	97.01	84.36	93.12	78.08	90.07	62.03	83.67	68.98	83.11	66.88
Linseed	41.83	27.54	35.72	25.61	29.16	22.16	34.70	27.20	27.56	23.23
Ground Nut	0.10	0.11	2.46	1.38	0.37	0.18	0.47	0.23	0.77	0.38
Total Fibre Crops	169.66	1381.64	160.56	1103.74	172.07	1096.84	178.04	1288.74	154.39	1183.79
Jute	135.30	1133.70	142.63	996.44	147.80	973.55	154.59	1147.36	134.45	1056.21
Mesta	31.91	246.26	15.37	105.29	20.03	120.28	20.01	138.91	15.55	124.05
Sunhemp	2.45	1.68	2.56	2.01	4.24	3.01	3.44	2.47	4.39	3.53
Sugarcane	93.53	3987.58	113.44	5211.11	107.27	4525.51	103.60	4285.89	101.24	4240.46

Table 2.5 : (Contd.)

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

Year/Crops	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Triennium Average (2006-07 to 2008-09)	
	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
Total Cereals	5959.71	8008.30	6237.12	11077.60	6304.68	11343.65	6333.74	11751.70	6291.85	11390.98
Total Rice	3251.23	3709.29	3472.51	5121.19	3473.02	4472.68	3495.73	5590.35	3480.42	5061.41
Autumn Rice	533.23	503.45	517.98	530.24	2842.47	3967.66	2843.34	4684.43	2067.93	3060.77
Aghani Rice	2604.75	3023.01	2845.09	4426.96	524.27	321.22	546.87	727.68	1305.41	1825.29
Summer Rice	113.25	182.83	109.44	163.99	106.28	183.80	105.53	178.24	107.08	175.34
Wheat	2001.77	2821.22	2076.73	4155.54	2131.23	4974.66	2158.33	4410.02	2122.10	4513.41
Total Maize	661.12	1434.41	641.21	1755.94	657.88	1857.01	640.46	1714.00	646.52	1775.65
Kharif maize	276.98	456.11	259.49	397.59	263.30	321.41	244.97	371.82	255.92	363.61
Rabi Maize	208.92	551.77	206.08	744.27	214.52	858.29	208.51	752.73	209.70	785.09
Summer Maize	175.22	426.53	175.64	614.08	180.06	677.32	186.97	589.45	180.89	626.95
Total Coarse Cereals	45.59	43.38	46.67	44.93	42.55	39.30	39.23	37.33	42.81	40.52
Barley	16.00	16.56	18.66	19.92	15.40	18.51	14.59	15.90	16.22	18.11
Jowar	4.11	4.24	3.40	3.51	3.43	3.76	2.40	2.54	3.08	3.27
Bajra	4.34	4.59	4.11	4.42	3.50	3.86	2.97	3.60	3.53	3.96
Ragi	14.24	12.83	14.33	12.45	13.22	8.00	11.44	9.30	13.00	9.91
Small Millets	6.90	5.16	6.17	4.63	7.00	5.17	7.83	5.99	7.00	5.26
Total Kharif Pulses	54.82	40.10	83.92	81.39	78.17	80.06	71.59	68.53	77.89	76.66
Arhar	8.25	4.90	35.63	44.28	30.86	42.67	28.14	33.12	31.54	40.02
Urad	25.20	19.44	25.48	19.80	22.37	17.50	21.44	17.98	23.10	18.43
Bhadai Moong	8.25	4.90	6.99	4.07	8.83	5.36	8.59	5.61	8.14	5.01
Kulthi	11.74	10.10	14.00	12.08	13.71	12.74	11.31	10.40	13.01	11.74
Other Kharif Pulses	0.90	0.52	0.93	0.54	1.40	0.92	2.12	1.41	1.48	0.96
Ghaghra	0.48	0.24	0.89	0.62	0.99	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.50
Total Rabi Pulses	512.12	373.97	526.15	366.96	503.33	393.06	512.78	399.91	514.09	386.64
Gram	62.69	58.91	64.28	54.18	64.11	63.47	61.21	56.64	63.20	58.10
Lentil	159.36	117.76	167.87	121.85	158.49	126.13	163.77	128.60	163.38	125.53
Pea	24.58	22.62	23.66	22.00	23.29	25.08	23.77	22.87	23.57	23.32
Khesari	99.05	78.80	101.69	80.25	98.11	82.35	97.20	79.79	99.00	80.80
Summer Moong	163.46	93.62	168.65	88.68	156.04	93.58	162.67	108.94	162.45	97.06
Other Rabi Pulses	2.98	2.26	-	-	3.29	2.44	4.16	3.08	3.73	2.76
Total Oilseeds	137.90	134.43	143.11	147.63	142.05	144.20	138.08	137.88	141.08	143.24
Castor seed	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.16
Safflower(Kusum)	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.13
Sesamum	3.19	2.55	3.52	2.73	2.83	2.25	2.30	1.84	2.88	2.27
Sunflower	22.71	30.54	22.83	30.51	22.05	30.65	22.42	31.06	22.43	30.74
Mustard & Rapeseed	83.62	77.37	86.94	89.41	88.13	87.46	85.27	81.81	86.78	86.23
Linseed	27.14	23.23	28.59	24.27	27.51	22.69	25.96	21.96	27.35	22.97
Ground Nut	0.91	0.45	0.92	0.45	1.21	0.87	1.73	0.86	1.29	0.73
Total Fibre Crops	148.77	1474.88	154.30	1514.34	154.25	1452.39	150.97	1220.12	153.17	1395.62
Jute	131.05	1329.25	132.91	1356.62	131.63	1242.82	131.95	1054.80	132.16	1218.08
Mesta	14.53	143.04	18.18	155.08	22.63	209.56	19.02	165.32	19.94	176.66
Sunhemp	3.19	2.59	3.21	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarcane	104.19	4111.72	117.18	5338.84	107.04	4027.23	111.90	4959.92	112.04	4775.33

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table 2.6 : Cropping Pattern in Bihar

Crops	Percentage of Area								
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Foodgrains	94.47	94.34	94.42	94.28	94.37	94.35	94.29	94.47	94.52
Cereals*	90.00	90.15	90.15	90.27	89.91	91.31	91.09	91.56	91.55
Pulses*	10.00	9.85	9.85	9.73	10.09	8.69	8.91	8.44	8.45
Oilseeds	2.04	1.98	1.84	1.90	1.91	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.89
Fibre Crops	2.25	2.16	2.31	2.41	2.24	2.15	2.12	2.12	2.06
Sugarcane	1.24	1.52	1.44	1.40	1.47	1.51	1.61	1.47	1.53
Total Area	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note * : % relate to area of Cereals & Pulses to total area under Foodgrains

It is to be noted that maize is the one crop which has registered a positive growth trend in the longer term. Maize registered an upward trend in production from 14.34 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 and 17.14 lakh tonnes in 2008-09. Productivity of maize also increased from 2170 kgs/ha in 2005-06 to 2676 kgs/ha in 2008-09. In the oilseed sector, area and production remained nearly static. In 2005-06, the area was 1.38 lakh hectares and in 2008-09, the area again was 1.38 lakh hectares. Production level of oilseeds marginally rose from 1.34 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 to 1.38 lakh tonnes in 2008-09. Pulses also lost ground in terms of area and production. The production level of pulses declined from 6.19 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 to 4.68 lakh tonnes in 2008-09 with a corresponding fall in acreage from 7.15 lakh hectares in 2000-01 to 5.84 lakh hectares in 2008-09. The yield rate, though, has risen marginally over the years.

Table 2.7 : Productivity of Major Crops in Bihar (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Yield (kg/ha.)

Year/Crops	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Triennium Average (2006-07 to 2008-09)
Total Cereals	1776	1799	1855	1810
Total Rice	1475	1288	1599	1454
Autumn Rice	1024	1396	1648	1356
Aghani Rice	1556	613	1331	1166
Summer Rice	1498	1729	1689	1639
Wheat	2001	2334	2043	2126
Total Maize	2738	2823	2676	2746
Kharif maize	1532	1221	1518	1424
Rabi Maize	3612	4001	3610	3741
Summer Maize	3496	3762	3153	3470
Total Coarse Cereals	963	924	952	946
Barley	1068	1202	1090	1120
Jowar	1032	1098	1059	1063
Bajra	1075	1103	1212	1130
Ragi	869	605	813	762
Small Millets	750	738	765	751
Total Kharif Pulses	970	1024	957	984
Arhar	1243	1383	1177	1267
Urad	777	782	838	799
Bhadai Moong	582	607	653	614
Kulthi	863	929	920	904
Other Kharif Pulses	581	654	668	634
Ghaghra	697	890	-	793
Total Rabi Pulses	697	781	780	753
Gram	843	990	925	919
Lentil	726	796	785	769
Pea	930	1077	962	990
Khesari	789	839	821	816
Summer Moong	526	600	670	598
Other Rabi Pulses	-	741	741	741
Total Oilseeds	1032	1015	999	1015
Castor seed	923	956	957	945
Safflower(Kusum)	778	800	800	793
Sesamum	776	793	802	790
Sunflower	1336	1390	1386	1371
Linseed	849	825	846	840
Ground Nut	489	719	494	568
Sugarcane	45561	37624	44324	42503

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

In Bihar, agro-climatic conditions vary from one region to another. Because of this, the cropping pattern would tend to vary from one region to another. In Table 2.8, area and production of three major cereals are presented for different districts of Bihar. Considering the production levels of 2007-08, the districts with relatively higher production of rice are Aurangabad, Rohtas, Gaya,

Table 2.8 : Districtwise Area and Production of Major Crops in Bihar (2007-08 & 2008-09 Last estim.)

(Area in ha/Production in tonne)

Districts	Rice				Wheat				Maize			
	2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
Patna	86036	78749	88287	135438	60188	142779	59324	145048	14070	16853	4751	3882
Nalanda	90207	92390	87298	121500	85691	171738	67000	95379	7530	15351	5504	3377
Bhojpur	108517	244885	106160	314218	76896	239002	76892	216960	4882	7663	4018	1084
Buxar	86540	236338	76664	180533	82686	247538	77606	225417	3971	4657	176	259
Rohtas	165849	409455	166168	459975	141145	367652	131171	363492	103	63	84	47
Kaimur	133762	320853	136482	267235	64891	119590	58521	127675	380	201	85	47
Gaya	163558	350847	124578	220397	59211	149714	60225	128449	5420	8364	3946	4920
Jahanabad	52709	95916	57835	145344	28081	67911	32795	70998	2220	4135	598	787
Arwal	33474	58493	35604	62215	11052	24041	11172	19918			625	1189
Nawada	74977	147354	74990	148475	51655	130193	51949	122282	2332	5372	1169	1728
Aurangabad	169057	417893	165979	240569	64344	123856	64364	93607	1566	3910	78	92
Saran	82174	120500	81194	116925	93092	239175	95368	239615	18591	19624	22324	19683
Siwan	111541	115162	110175	141593	97587	247485	95441	220509	23018	32282	13069	24064
Gopalgunj	81770	72197	86507	105826	81749	153561	78765	139824	17157	23003	13107	19794
Muzaffarpur	157842	13020	156563	204856	100927	259634	97973	189230	13908	35184	11827	36597
E.Champaran	216703	56020	216260	299782	105060	302999	107857	162723	22829	76604	14311	14673
W.Champaran	172604	92217	168625	336345	83575	263300	83457	239348	15878	71817	9163	31294
Sitamarhi	103690	54614	82084	120986	65714	119808	67117	127778	8408	28355	2164	4647
Sheohar	23512	8736	22237	20108	16758	26106	10393	21709	5508	15649	708	2352
Vaishali	57367	27828	57459	90765	44156	123213	48191	150493	22296	29838	22436	50490
Darbhanga	79468	25815	98587	126762	73899	196297	79761	169874	21484	68014	9698	29459
Madhubani	180352	90951	188896	216500	89409	167254	94051	150429	4282	12292	1029	3600
Samastipur	69257	15321	102417	154552	51533	132059	61128	169183	20231	127200	42180	150706
Begusarai	27569	4848	20871	24163	56752	134783	53410	91385	66804	87157	53304	78131
Mungher	31507	52444	31713	46881	18746	43750	19131	31609	8376	17493	4380	6447
Sheikhpura	32229	51413	30563	69650	20793	43487	19959	45782	2121	4520	227	382
Lakhisarai	37238	92040	39639	80603	28098	82590	30720	50181	6546	6379	5105	5398
Jamui	43788	77089	41565	71441	13801	23632	14107	13768	4350	15272	4086	6529
Bhagalpur	41910	47285	24008	12112	34101	71545	34301	23909	49907	202530	48438	199814
Banka	41560	46698	24008	12112	34964	72345	41889	87932	42358	89822	30656	72647
Saharsa	103646	250102	41154	55612	31950	79917	32823	95345	18778	41964	10919	24095
Supaul	87151	79363	97023	215838	42814	87215	40928	72265	18487	71043	14425	51300
Madhepura	106776	147007	74371	67381	51248	100038	42770	77376	22539	78146	3234	20616
Purnia	101145	156450	93034	98459	41435	70102	35652	67828	31073	103698	18794	53494
Araria	113915	105950	51429	42653	44813	69310	39096	65474	45327	166249	22918	75277
Kisangunj	93187	83237	93201	106673	22037	22502	22063	29220	18459	80037	1258	4607
Katihar	155778	102992	70515	69470	55008	75670	57964	72390	12974	47737	11708	45902
Khagaria	25579	30976	71594	136439	35638	58549	38426	70351	36409	117123	28316	87097
Bihar	3543944	4473448	3295737	5340386	2161497	5050340	2133760	4484755	620572	1735601	440818	1136507

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

Bhabua and Saharsa, each with a production of more than 250 thousand tonnes. For wheat, the five districts with the highest production levels are Rohtas, East Champaran, West Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Buxar, each with a production level of more than 245 thousand tonnes. Finally,

for maize, the five districts with the highest levels of production are Khagaria, Purnea, Samastipur, Katihar and Madhepura, each with a production level of more than 103 thousand tonnes.

Table 2.9 : Districtwise Productivity of Major Crops in Bihar (2007-08 & 2008-09 Last estim.)

Districts	RICE		WHEAT		MAIZE		PULSES	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
Patna	915	1534	2372	2445	1198	817	963	1379
Nalanda	1024	1392	2004	1424	2039	614	799	1164
Bhojpur	2257	2960	3108	2822	1570	270	960	1456
Buxar	2731	2355	2994	2905	1173	1472	1033	988
Rohtas	2469	2768	2605	2771	612	560	1055	862
Kaimur	2399	1958	1843	2182	529	553	778	841
Gaya	2145	1769	2528	2133	1543	1247	882	1088
Jahanabad	1820	2513	2418	2165	1863	1316	880	850
Arwal	1747	1747	2175	1783		1902	832	893
Nawada	1965	1980	2520	2354	2304	1478	753	828
Aurangabad	2472	1449	1925	1454	2497	1179	847	696
Saran	1466	1440	2569	2513	1056	882	783	844
Siwan	1032	1285	2536	2310	1402	1841	721	753
Gopalgunj	883	1223	1878	1775	1341	1510	816	924
Muzaffarpur	82	1308	2572	1931	2530	3094	658	584
E.Champaran	259	1386	2884	1509	3356	1025	751	843
W.Champaran	534	1995	3150	2868	4523	3415	800	1225
Sitamarhi	527	1474	1823	1904	3372	2147	732	802
Sheohar	372	904	1558	2089	2841	3322	747	605
Vaishali	485	1580	2790	3123	1338	2250	515	559
Darbhanga	325	1286	2656	2130	3166	3038	586	371
Madhubani	504	1146	1871	1599	2871	3499	598	504
Samastipur	221	1509	2563	2768	6287	3573	958	1426
Begusarai	176	1158	2375	1711	1305	1466	953	1076
Mungher	1665	1478	2334	1652	2088	1472	957	947
Sheikhpura	1595	2279	2091	2294	2131	1683	1008	1328
Lakhisarai	2472	2033	2939	1633	974	1057	974	857
Jamui	1761	1719	1712	976	3511	1598	592	1054
Bhagalpur	1128	504	2098	697	4058	4125	807	878
Banka	1124	504	2069	2099	2121	2370	894	1121
Saharsa	2413	1351	2501	2905	2235	2207	574	684
Supaul	911	2225	2037	1766	3843	3556	564	760
Madhepura	1377	906	1952	1809	3467	6375	577	812
Purnia	1547	1058	1692	1903	3337	2846	1031	688
Araria	930	829	1547	1675	3668	3285	648	764
Kisangunj	893	1145	1021	1324	4336	3662	587	572
Katihar	661	985	1376	1249	3679	3921	675	685
Khagaria	1211	1906	1643	1831	3217	3076	900	863
Bihar	1262	1620	2337	2102	2797	2578	792	915

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

To know more about the prosperity of a district, the productivity levels of major crops are a good indicator. In Table 2.9, the districtwise productivity levels for major crops are presented for all the 38 districts. In 2007-08, taking into account the productivity of rice, three districts with the highest productivity levels are Buxar (2731 kgs/ha), Aurangabad (2472 kgs/ha) and Lakhisarai (2472 kgs/ha). For wheat, the three districts with the highest productivity levels are West Champaran (3150 kgs/ha), Bhojpur (3108 kgs/ha) and Buxar (2994 kgs/ha). Finally, for maize, the three districts with the highest productivity levels are Samastipur (6287 kgs/ha), West Champaran (4523 kgs/ha) and Kishanganj (4336 kgs/ha).

Apart from major cereals and pulses, Bihar also produces a number of vegetable crops. Table 2.10 presents the figures for production of major vegetables in Bihar from 2005-06 to 2008-09. Taking into consideration the figures for 2008-09, the important vegetables in Bihar include potato (50.34 lakh tonnes), onion (9.47 lakh tonnes), tomato (10.37 lakh tonnes), cauliflower (10.44 lakh tonnes) and brinjal (11.86 lakh tonnes). The total area under vegetables in Bihar was 8.27 lakh hectares in 2008-09 which is approximately 10.6 percent of the gross sown area of the state. The area under vegetables production in Bihar is showing an upward trend, to meet a growing demand, both within and outside the state. The districtwise area and production of four major vegetables (potato, onion, cauliflower and brinjal) are presented in Table 2.11 for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09. A glance at the table would clearly indicate that production is well dispersed over the districts. Yet, a major part of the total production is concentrated in a few districts. Apart from Patna and Nalanda where vegetable production is very extensive, the other districts with high production level of vegetables are Gaya, Saran, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, East Champaran, Vaishali and Samastipur.

Besides major foodgrains and vegetables, the third important component of agricultural production in Bihar is the cultivation of fruits. This fetches the farmers high financial gains. Mango, guava, litchi and banana are major fruits of Bihar. In 2008-09, the total area under fruits production was 2.9 lakh hectares which is approximately 5 percent of the net cultivated area. The production level of major fruits crops are 13.30 lakh tonnes of mango, 2.29 lakh tonnes of

Table 2.10 Area and Production of Vegetables in Bihar (2005-06 to 2008-09)

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

Crops	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
Potato	-	-	322.84	5741.29	315.46	6019.65	310.33	5033.58
Onion	49.80	1011.70	50.47	962.71	51.29	1019.61	51.61	946.60
Tomato	46.00	727.20	46.46	916.77	46.23	921.87	46.39	1037.19
Cauliflower	59.80	938.50	60.14	1008.98	60.66	1023.89	60.97	1043.84
Cabbage	36.60	578.30	37.00	623.46	37.45	638.11	38.33	676.98
Brinjal	53.70	1031.00	54.07	1120.58	54.55	1158.16	55.12	1186.12
Chilli	38.13	442.35	38.51	459.73	38.96	439.42	39.42	450.61
Bottlegourd	29.21	566.73	29.37	542.46	29.86	574.29	30.62	625.22
Spongegourd	33.68	458.10	33.88	455.56	34.34	467.68	36.07	497.10
Cucumber	1.25	14.52	1.47	15.68	1.60	17.21	1.72	18.74
Ridgegourd	8.10	46.96	8.27	47.80	8.42	49.50	8.49	50.45
Bittergourd	8.51	49.35	8.73	59.38	8.93	61.82	9.01	63.44
Ashgourd	0.30	7.03	0.31	7.06	0.34	7.88	0.37	8.64
Water melon	0.89	19.12	0.98	19.93	1.08	21.97	1.11	23.54
Muskmelon	0.63	7.25	0.71	8.45	0.80	9.77	0.85	10.49
Pointedgourd	4.64	47.81	4.86	46.02	5.63	57.80	5.76	60.17
Cowpea	11.64	86.11	12.17	88.25	12.40	92.72	12.72	97.85
Pea	8.10	50.50	8.74	53.07	8.97	57.58	9.09	61.28
Radish	14.43	221.02	14.93	226.57	15.15	230.93	15.54	241.12
Carraot	4.06	45.32	4.16	46.33	4.23	48.03	4.47	52.21
Sweet Potato	0.22	4.24	0.23	4.44	0.26	5.24	0.33	6.62
Colocasia	0.59	6.15	0.60	6.44	0.69	7.56	0.77	8.60
Yam (Oal)	0.33	14.05	0.35	15.38	0.41	17.88	0.47	21.40
Others	85.51	888.70	84.92	1132.16	85.99	1119.18	87.29	1163.95
Total	496.11	7262.01	824.16	13608.50	823.70	14067.74	826.87	13385.75

Sources : Department of Horticulture, GOB

Table 2.11 : Districtwise Area and Production of Vegetables in Bihar (2007-08 and 2008-09)

(Area in ha/ Production in tonne)

Name of Districts	Potato				Onion				Cauliflower			
	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod
	2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09	
Patna	15934	315493	15886	267795	2438	49735	2454	46825	3618	65124	3627	64875
Nalanda	26918	554127	26864	457598	5788	120706	5802	118069	3023	55623	3042	54953
Rohtas	10523	191519	10332	161489	1152	20966	1155	18881	1181	18424	1178	18673
Kaimur	4287	76309	4085	62811	847	15077	849	13462	714	10710	717	11061
Buxar	5074	97928	4908	79820	864	16934	869	16045	648	11016	662	11240
Bhojpur	8388	162727	8218	134263	1151	22905	1162	21786	1077	18524	1091	19009
Gaya	11238	214646	10324	163429	1411	25962	1414	24029	1891	31769	1897	30700
Aurangabad	5865	112608	5722	89001	1066	18975	1069	18522	1319	19980	1311	20827
Jehanabad	3766	72307	3516	56918	472	9251	496	8934	502	8634	511	8174
Arwal	2812	54553	2767	45135	388	7682	397	7172	397	6670	409	6542
Nawada	5648	103358	5511	86282	933	16887	938	16404	1277	18410	1272	20704
Saran	13276	249589	13126	207701	912	17510	924	16710	2042	33489	2044	34746
Siwan	10088	187637	9894	157625	842	15998	861	15723	1553	25469	1561	26750
Gopalganj	11954	227126	11789	190113	838	16257	852	15640	1838	30878	1844	31859
Muzaffarpur	11764	218810	11603	190599	2477	50035	2491	47037	3716	60057	3724	65504
Sitamarhi	6736	123942	6608	107360	1282	25384	1293	23629	1288	21123	1292	21295
Sheohar	4178	76040	4103	66779	679	13173	688	12161	809	12944	814	13101
W.Champaran	12082	234391	11904	196726	2264	46186	2276	42497	2827	50321	2841	50159
E.Champaran	11591	221388	11366	185576	2328	45629	2343	43288	1987	32984	1998	34554
Vaishali	13312	258590	12654	212897	1672	33945	1689	32475	4853	90089	4872	89234
Darbhanga	7665	144102	7526	118468	1066	21320	1076	19076	1576	26162	1584	26834
Samastipur	12214	239394	11763	193823	1172	24043	1184	21967	2862	51230	2881	50871
Madhubani	10332	195275	9996	159246	1084	21897	1082	19725	2538	40892	2548	43924
Saharsha	7528	143032	7378	118358	592	11958	601	10706	1709	28882	1717	29121
Supaul	5918	110075	5802	90821	344	6502	348	5833	628	10074	634	9987
Madhepura	6938	130741	6859	108674	937	18365	942	16463	1736	28470	1744	28880
Poornea	6778	128426	6645	106630	1742	34666	1751	31576	1906	31639	1917	31795
Araria	4504	85026	4362	68357	1468	29066	1476	25390	809	13429	814	13101
Kishanganj	5972	112871	5809	91511	1389	26808	1356	23574	833	14078	842	13735
Katihar	7243	139066	7115	116285	3774	76990	3778	68468	2801	47617	2823	48427
Bhagalpur	8367	155626	8127	133593	1558	31472	1573	28809	1482	24305	1492	25401
Banka	6411	114116	6249	99044	712	13243	718	12345	678	10577	682	10910
Munger	7042	130981	6897	110662	954	19462	966	17289	698	11447	714	12013
Lakhisarai	3062	57872	3004	49275	287	5490	299	5210	231	3604	239	3700
Begusarai	5614	109473	7622	124386	1921	39957	1935	35699	1808	30374	1819	31603
Jamui	3518	62972	3315	51361	726	13648	732	12445	398	6089	402	6182
Khagaria	5432	99949	5315	83756	747	14492	756	13467	1202	19713	1209	20505
Sheikhpura	5488	107565	5368	89419	1011	21029	1019	19273	202	3070	204	2894
Bihar	315460	6019650	310332	5033585	51288	1019605	51614	946601	60657	1023890	60972	1043841

Source : Department of Horticulture, GOB

Table 2.11 : (Cond.)

(Area in ha/ Production in tonne)

Name of Districts	Brinjal				Others				Total			
	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod
	2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09	
Patna	1823	39377	1842	42141	15414	220010	15690	240322	39227	689739	39499	661958
Nalanda	6458	148368	6471	148010	16508	229742	16816	252025	58695	1108566	58995	1030655
Rohtas	959	18413	968	17895	5711	75897	5800	77252	19526	325219	19433	294190
Kaimur	676	12709	684	12509	3847	50286	3912	51795	10371	165091	10247	151638
Buxar	648	13738	676	15343	5058	73546	5260	79433	12292	213162	12375	201881
Bhojpur	1042	22403	1074	24314	7094	98396	7363	110945	18752	324955	18908	310317
Gaya	1628	33537	1642	33968	9532	127342	9667	127363	25700	433256	24944	379489
Aurangabad	1094	21005	1099	21682	7450	105594	7542	109570	16794	278162	16743	259603
Jehanabad	607	11897	638	13997	3427	50198	3680	56971	8774	152287	8841	144993
Arwal	381	7391	424	9799	2713	39501	3008	46163	6691	115797	7005	114811
Nawada	1191	22510	1202	24030	6847	93093	6944	95752	15896	254258	15867	243172
Saran	1772	37212	1783	37914	10231	144310	10447	155414	28233	482110	28324	452484
Siwan	1547	31559	1568	34026	8581	119787	8845	133913	22611	380450	22729	368036
Gopalganj	1363	28350	1382	30184	9582	140800	9791	150108	25575	443411	25658	417905
Muzaffarpur	2792	59469	2813	61513	19342	295537	19574	316139	40091	683908	40205	680792
Sitamarhi	1208	25126	1214	26693	8228	121723	8378	130057	18742	317298	18785	309033
Sheohar	633	12597	642	13183	4389	61563	4507	65643	10688	176317	10754	170867
W.Champaran	1929	42438	1954	43459	14496	221341	14649	230395	33598	594677	33624	563235
E.Champaran	1692	35701	1618	35582	13614	197387	13790	212792	31212	533089	31115	511792
Vaishali	3018	67603	3054	68881	20703	319870	21091	339684	43558	770097	43360	743171
Darbhanga	2408	49123	2422	51333	13475	185083	13564	194424	26190	425790	26172	410135
Samastipur	2178	51836	2199	50168	13266	203872	13514	215552	31692	570375	31541	532381
Madhubani	1946	40282	1978	43196	10245	142506	10547	154614	26145	440852	26151	420705
Saharsha	1299	27019	1311	28002	10005	135544	10248	145931	21133	346435	21255	332118
Supaul	598	12199	609	12407	4563	57918	4708	61430	12051	196768	12101	180478
Madhepura	1556	32209	1569	32165	10193	134786	10326	141951	21360	344571	21440	328133
Poornea	1091	23129	1104	22993	11103	151127	11265	159706	22620	368987	22682	352700
Araria	613	12505	627	12635	5161	70194	5316	72762	12555	210220	12595	192246
Kishanganj	548	11289	561	1579	5514	76747	5661	78454	14256	241793	14229	208852
Katihar	1737	37172	1754	38357	15297	208673	15272	218153	30852	509518	30742	489689
Bhagalpur	1578	32822	1596	34785	11309	163880	11548	174364	24294	408105	24336	396951
Banka	798	15641	812	15737	4222	55955	4350	59840	12821	209532	12811	197877
Munger	696	15312	718	16123	6204	84466	6540	94100	15594	261668	15835	250187
Lakhisarai	177	3575	183	4424	2280	30400	2563	34611	6037	100941	6288	97219
Begusarai	2634	59002	2653	59389	12447	175597	12676	194771	24424	414403	26705	445848
Jamui	553	10396	578	11222	3836	50211	3893	50584	9031	143316	8920	131794
Khagaria	1398	27680	1403	30636	7563	104314	7728	110985	16342	266148	16411	259348
Sheikhpura	284	5566	292	5844	2292	29239	2364	31636	9277	166469	9247	149065
Bihar	54553	1158160	55117	1186118	341742	4846436	348837	5175602	823700	14067741	826872	13385747

Source : Department of Horticulture, GOB

Table 2.12 : Area and Production of Fruit in Bihar (2005-06 to 2008-09)

(Area '000 ha, Production 000 tonne)

Fruits	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.	Area	Prodn.
Mango	140.20	1222.70	140.80	1306.90	142.21	870.35	144.07	1329.80
Guava	27.70	199.00	28.00	248.00	28.67	255.72	29.09	229.19
Litchi	28.40	200.10	28.80	211.90	29.84	223.23	30.47	216.92
Lemon	16.80	112.30	17.10	121.20	17.58	125.84	17.74	128.09
Banana	28.00	959.30	29.00	1125.10	30.46	1329.36	31.27	1373.55
Pineapple	4.20	108.00	4.50	121.10	4.64	126.77	4.69	119.48
Papaya	1.00	22.50	1.10	25.30	1.27	30.36	1.43	33.61
Aonla	1.10	8.60	1.20	10.70	1.31	12.09	1.38	12.83
Others	28.90	235.90	29.00	255.90	30.26	278.66	30.56	279.34
Bihar	276.40	3068.40	279.40	3426.00	286.24	3252.38	290.71	3722.82

Source : Department of Horticulture, GOB

Table 2.13 : Districtwise Area and Production of Fruit in Bihar (2007-08 and 2008-09)

(Area in ha, Production in tonne)

Name of District	Mango				Guava				Litchi			
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
	2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09	
Patna	3792	22752	3834	37252	1049	9601	1078	8984				
Nalanda	2686	15578	2790	26429	1448	12742	1459	11156				
Rohtas	5591	26073	5639	52983	3196	26526	3204	25992				
Kaimur	3272	17668	3305	28923	1352	11316	1357	10402				
Buxar	3283	18240	3319	29375	1483	13051	1488	11668				
Bhojpur	4496	26076	4532	40422	1866	16744	1872	14962				
Gaya	1183	6388	1262	11898	642	5392	651	5438				
Aurangabad	1144	6521	1225	11565	646	5556	667	5363				
Jehanabad	258	1496	289	3014	238	2046	248	2244				
Arwal	226	1312	284	2999	204	1796	226	2145				
Nawada	1042	5418	1094	9908	501	4208	506	4003				
Saran	4977	31852	5018	44157	803	7227	811	6524	1053	7686	1068	2476
Siwan	2372	15180	2420	22038	664	5843	672	5467	1084	8022	1097	7679
Gopalganj	2885	17887	2947	27139	578	5318	584	4856	1176	8584	1189	8085
Muzaffarpur	9608	64295	9652	90304	1383	12724	1396	11528	7206	56006	7229	54322
Sitamarhi	5139	32889	5198	45723	722	6572	728	5747	2097	15518	2136	15345
Sheohar	2548	13778	2579	22937	312	2776	317	2769	968	7164	978	6748
W Champaran	7083	48164	7138	67637	1582	15187	1594	13431	1887	14718	1998	14945
E Champaran	9098	52498	9144	85579	1629	14498	1642	1676	1808	13118	1827	13169
Vaishali	8172	56204	8238	77977	1265	12144	1289	11316	3513	26498	3546	26916
Darbhanga	12863	76750	12896	114025	601	5589	608	4980	808	5879	818	5768
Samastipur	10384	70612	10436	98638	593	5692	606	5450	1107	8634	1198	9064
Madhubani	5946	35676	5994	54486	484	4452	492	4296	786	5559	804	5749
Saharsha	2447	15663	2481	22621	644	5862	649	5357	492	3642	537	3719
Supaul	1166	6996	1207	11122	427	3628	433	3564	183	1336	188	1316
Madhepura	1881	10662	1923	17807	616	5544	628	5070	264	1954	278	1946
Purnea	2347	14786	2409	22221	358	3294	375	3285	1223	8828	1249	8828
Araria	588	3410	626	6049	186	1598	194	1873	388	2754	398	2746
Kishanganj	709	4396	741	7135	214	1862	231	2116	384	2688	403	2781
Katihar	2684	18251	2736	25164	438	4030	444	3868	1461	10464	1486	10808
Bhagalpur	7287	47365	7329	68700	668	6146	687	5993	482	3615	504	3691
Banka	6164	32052	6198	56919	304	2554	309	2708	52	364	56	358
Munger	1098	6808	1194	11524	242	2202	268	2396	233	1678	242	1727
Lakhisarai	487	2922	531	5173	118	992	134	1378	47	329	49	338
Begusarai	3958	24539	4011	37441	496	4712	508	4554	584	4322	598	4266
Jamui	992	5356	1028	9792	216	1814	221	1995	164	1048	171	1157
Khagaria	1581	9486	1629	15364	367	3376	372	3262	301	2174	323	2318
Sheikhpura	777	4351	798	7363	133	1104	137	1374	92	644	96	653
Bihar	142214	870350	144074	1329803	28668	255718	29085	229190	29843	223226	30466	216918

Table 2.13 : (Cond...)

(Area in ha, Production in tonne)

Name of District	Banana				Others				Total			
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
	2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08	
Patna	563	23196	588	26932	2081	19706	2105	19334	7485	75255	7605	92502
Nalanda	427	16568	442	20187	1655	14335	1671	14794	6216	59223	6362	72566
Rohtas	276	10654	281	11135	1025	8378	1046	9096	10088	71631	10170	99206
Kaimur	209	7106	210	8184	760	5898	772	6242	5593	41988	5644	53751
Buxar	216	8035	218	9363	888	7377	906	7747	5870	46703	5931	58153
Bhojpur	312	11482	314	13434	1413	11954	1429	12499	8087	66256	8147	81317
Gaya	214	7790	226	9250	1387	11460	1403	12498	3426	31030	3542	39084
Aurangabad	312	12886	318	12776	1369	11275	1389	11925	3471	36238	3599	41629
Jehanabad	154	5636	156	6703	633	5191	648	5689	1283	14369	1341	17650
Arwal	107	4044	110	4784	446	3720	465	4216	983	10872	1085	14144
Nawada	306	11016	308	12933	1308	10247	1323	11661	3157	30889	3231	38505
Saran	732	28255	735	31211	1847	15536	1866	16392	9412	90556	9498	100760
Siwan	698	27082	702	29885	1807	15435	1827	16084	6625	71562	6718	81153
Gopalganj	657	26411	659	28193	1376	12843	1391	11995	6672	71043	6770	80268
Muzaffarpur	4892	214780	4981	219284	1917	18350	1950	18076	25006	366155	25208	393514
Sitamarhi	613	24139	617	26528	1036	9377	1052	9539	9607	88495	9731	102882
Sheohar	268	10506	271	11665	615	5356	632	5572	4711	39580	4777	49691
W Champaran	846	40338	932	43272	2874	26236	2907	25339	14272	144643	14569	164624
E Champaran	868	40448	897	41203	2738	22361	2758	23150	16141	142923	16268	164777
Vaishali	3084	150499	3168	145863	1783	17411	1808	17910	17817	262756	18049	279982
Darbhanga	1742	77844	1751	74362	2006	18849	2026	18091	18020	184911	18099	217226
Samastipur	1946	94964	2008	92488	1970	20238	1990	18807	16000	200140	16238	224447
Madhubani	1003	46448	1022	44373	1889	16351	1909	17101	10108	108486	10221	126005
Saharsha	1077	48034	1086	47469	1995	25543	2019	25300	6655	98744	6772	104466
Supaul	591	23345	593	25619	691	5170	696	5921	3058	40475	3117	47542
Madhepura	1284	54184	1288	57307	1653	20864	1671	20908	5698	93208	5788	103038
Purnea	928	41018	942	39684	3051	60256	3074	54107	7907	128182	8049	128125
Araria	414	15980	426	17927	1062	13214	1084	13524	2638	36956	2728	42119
Kishanganj	618	24226	633	26706	2829	57872	2871	55630	4754	91044	4879	94368
Katihar	856	39718	966	42817	1623	18992	1650	17947	7062	91455	7282	100604
Bhagalpur	1098	48532	1126	48538	2013	17175	2039	18131	11548	122833	11685	145053
Banka	643	23405	648	26234	1074	8200	1087	8829	8237	66575	8298	95048
Munger	376	13371	412	18001	626	5717	646	6037	2575	29776	2762	39685
Lakhisarai	138	5451	141	6127	248	2196	264	2485	1038	11890	1119	15501
Begusarai	897	41442	923	41840	1519	14944	1543	14475	7454	89959	7583	102576
Jamui	208	7592	214	8637	642	5092	656	5463	2222	20902	2290	27044
Khagaria	757	38185	828	37214	899	8204	912	7985	3905	61425	4064	66143
Sheikhpura	132	4752	134	5426	308	2397	323	2856	1442	13248	1488	17672
Bihar	30462	1329362	31274	1373554	55056	573720	55808	573355	286243	3252376	290707	3722820

Sources : Department of Horticulture, Government of Bihar

guava, 2.17 lakh tonnes of litchi and 13.74 lakh tonnes of banana (Table 2.12). Mango and banana constitute 36 percent and 37 percent of total fruits production of Bihar respectively. Litchi constitutes 5.8 percent of the total production. The distribution of area and production of the four major fruit crops are presented in Table 2.13 for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Table 2.14 : Districtwise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (2007-08 and 2008-09)

(Area in ha, Production in tonne)

District	Rose				Marigold				Jasmine (Bela)			
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
	2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09	
Patna	3.20	4.32	3.60	4.96	29.40	541.00	32.30	607.24	4.35	13.05	4.95	15.35
Nalanda	1.60	1.82	1.80	2.52	5.60	102.00	6.20	114.08	2.20	6.29	2.80	8.12
Rohtas	0.65	0.59	0.75	0.78	1.50	25.00	1.80	30.15	0.60	1.56	0.90	2.34
Kaimur	0.55	0.44	0.65	0.70	1.25	20.00	1.65	26.90	0.30	0.77	0.80	2.12
Buxar	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.99	2.45	43.00	2.85	50.58	0.80	2.16	1.50	4.20
Bhojpur	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.31	10.70	191.00	11.60	208.34	2.10	5.94	2.80	7.98
Gaya	1.65	1.95	1.85	2.22	13.20	234.00	15.40	275.66	3.45	9.32	5.65	15.26
Aurangabad	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.78	4.15	71.00	4.85	83.42	0.90	2.48	1.80	5.04
Jehanabad	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.04	6.35	115.00	6.70	122.28	1.40	3.84	2.60	7.15
Arwal	0.80	0.88	0.95	1.19	6.20	114.00	6.50	120.64	0.75	2.09	1.85	5.18
Nawada	0.60	0.66	0.65	0.65	1.55	26.00	1.95	33.15	0.35	0.93	0.75	1.95
Saran	0.95	1.10	1.05	1.21	2.60	45.00	3.90	68.25	0.85	2.34	1.90	5.32
Siwan	0.70	0.80	0.85	1.05	1.70	29.00	2.50	43.00	0.40	1.05	0.80	2.28
Gopalganj	0.80	0.92	0.95	1.19	2.10	38.00	2.80	51.24	0.45	1.26	1.15	3.34
Muzaffarpur	3.60	4.46	3.95	5.29	16.35	312.00	17.85	342.72	3.40	9.83	5.60	17.08
Sitamarhi	0.70	0.74	0.80	0.92	1.90	33.00	2.40	42.24	0.75	2.03	1.40	3.78
Sheohar	0.60	0.57	0.65	0.67	0.75	13.00	0.85	14.88	0.30	0.78	0.70	1.82
W.Champaran	1.85	2.22	2.05	2.67	6.80	128.00	7.90	149.31	0.70	2.00	1.80	5.22
E.Champaran	1.65	1.85	1.85	2.22	6.20	112.00	7.60	138.32	0.90	2.44	1.60	4.40
Vaishali	3.15	3.97	3.45	4.83	14.40	276.00	17.30	332.51	2.85	8.32	5.45	16.90
Darbhanga	1.30	0.94	1.45	1.74	5.30	91.00	5.90	103.84	1.20	3.29	1.80	5.22
Samastipur	2.80	3.58	3.35	4.69	6.80	131.00	10.40	199.68	2.10	6.05	4.60	14.72
Madhubani	0.70	0.67	0.80	1.04	1.90	33.00	2.80	49.00	0.60	1.70	1.80	5.40
Saharsa	1.40	1.59	1.55	1.86	3.20	55.00	6.70	115.91	0.70	1.90	1.60	4.64
Supaul	0.35	0.30	0.55	0.61	1.40	23.00	1.80	29.88	0.30	0.79	0.60	1.56
Madhepura	0.60	0.57	0.70	0.81	1.95	33.00	2.45	41.90	0.40	1.07	0.80	2.16
Purnea	1.20	1.30	1.35	1.68	4.25	72.00	7.10	123.54	0.75	2.06	1.85	52.91
Araria	0.75	0.78	0.85	0.97	0.90	15.00	1.40	23.80	0.30	0.82	0.80	2.28
Kishanganj	1.40	1.79	1.70	2.38	6.35	108.00	7.65	132.35	1.20	3.48	1.90	5.89
Katihar	1.60	1.82	1.80	2.34	5.95	102.00	9.35	162.69	1.10	3.10	2.00	5.80
Bhagalpur	1.70	2.01	1.80	2.16	7.10	131.00	9.20	170.38	2.20	6.29	4.40	12.76
Banka	0.60	0.49	0.65	0.78	1.60	27.00	1.95	32.91	0.70	1.83	0.90	2.39
Munger	1.80	2.02	1.95	2.54	7.25	128.00	8.40	148.68	1.10	3.04	1.90	5.32
Lakhisarai	0.65	0.55	0.75	0.77	1.85	32.00	2.10	36.54	0.50	1.30	0.85	2.29
Begusarai	1.30	1.43	1.40	1.79	4.10	71.00	7.60	133.76	0.90	2.50	2.10	6.51
Jamui	0.75	0.59	0.80	0.80	1.15	19.00	1.45	24.07	0.30	0.77	0.50	1.35
Khagaria	0.80	0.72	0.85	0.94	1.20	20.00	1.80	34.02	0.35	0.95	0.90	2.52
Sheikhpura	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.45	0.60	10.00	0.70	11.73	0.30	0.74	0.70	1.82
Bihar	47.05	53.04	53.15	66.54	198.00	3569.00	243.65	4429.59	42.80	120.16	76.80	270.37

Table 2.14 : (Contd.)

(Area in ha, Production in tonne)

District	Tube Rose				Others				Total			
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
	2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09	
Patna	1.70	8.84	2.60	13.52	9.25	58.28	10.15	62.86	47.90	612.87	53.60	689.87
Nalanda	0.70	3.36	1.40	6.72	2.35	18.00	3.25	25.37	12.45	128.45	15.45	152.89
Rohtas	0.35	1.61	0.80	3.52	1.05	9.03	1.40	12.32	4.15	37.20	5.65	48.33
Kaimur	0.20	0.90	0.60	2.64	0.90	7.29	1.10	9.02	3.20	28.96	4.80	40.68
Buxar	0.50	2.38	0.90	4.23	1.20	11.52	1.60	15.04	5.75	59.06	7.75	74.05
Bhojpur	0.60	2.82	1.10	5.28	2.10	14.98	2.90	21.13	17.30	213.34	20.50	241.13
Gaya	1.55	7.29	2.85	13.11	3.65	24.58	4.65	31.00	23.50	272.69	30.40	331.93
Aurangabad	0.40	1.92	0.90	4.32	1.30	11.18	1.70	14.96	7.35	86.58	9.95	107.74
Jehanabad	0.80	3.80	1.40	6.44	1.65	13.31	2.45	19.95	10.90	135.55	13.95	155.22
Arwal	0.70	3.36	1.10	5.28	1.30	11.24	2.00	16.78	9.75	130.49	12.40	147.48
Nawada	0.35	1.65	0.60	2.76	0.80	6.72	1.20	10.14	3.65	35.30	5.15	48.00
Saran	0.65	3.15	1.25	6.13	1.50	13.35	1.90	16.72	6.55	63.84	10.00	96.42
Siwan	0.20	0.95	0.80	3.76	0.95	8.36	1.45	12.47	3.95	39.36	6.40	61.51
Gopalganj	0.40	1.96	1.10	5.39	1.20	11.16	1.80	16.20	4.95	52.38	7.80	76.17
Muzaffarpur	3.85	18.87	6.15	31.98	13.85	94.06	14.65	95.16	41.05	423.86	48.20	475.44
Sitamarhi	0.60	2.82	0.90	4.14	1.40	11.32	2.10	16.24	5.35	48.77	7.60	66.00
Sheohar	0.20	0.93	0.45	2.03	0.75	5.86	1.35	10.80	2.60	20.37	4.00	29.23
W.Champaran	1.40	7.28	3.60	18.72	3.25	26.78	4.05	31.46	14.00	162.76	19.40	203.01
E.Champaran	1.10	5.39	2.40	12.00	2.55	20.80	3.25	24.79	12.40	139.83	16.70	178.31
Vaishali	2.20	11.66	6.70	36.18	19.50	114.66	21.05	121.60	42.10	391.04	53.95	486.29
Darbhanga	0.65	3.12	1.45	6.96	2.00	10.93	3.00	18.64	10.45	106.44	13.60	132.46
Samastipur	3.90	19.89	6.40	34.56	10.70	70.54	12.20	77.68	26.30	218.68	36.95	317.04
Madhubani	0.30	1.46	0.80	3.92	2.00	16.60	2.45	20.23	5.50	52.26	8.65	77.85
Saharsa	0.70	3.32	1.90	9.31	2.30	15.48	2.90	20.27	8.30	74.30	14.65	148.53
Supaul	0.30	1.38	0.60	2.82	1.00	7.67	1.60	12.16	3.35	32.64	5.15	46.02
Madhepura	0.40	1.86	0.70	3.36	1.45	11.15	2.20	17.13	4.80	46.68	6.85	63.95
Purnea	0.70	3.26	1.90	9.50	2.85	15.92	3.75	22.94	9.75	90.34	15.95	205.59
Araria	0.25	1.18	0.60	2.88	1.20	7.52	2.10	14.60	3.40	23.72	5.75	42.56
Kishanganj	1.50	7.20	4.10	21.73	5.75	19.44	7.05	28.80	16.20	128.92	22.40	178.87
Katihar	1.20	5.70	6.60	33.00	2.70	13.80	3.45	19.50	12.55	121.60	23.20	217.69
Bhagalpur	1.10	5.50	2.30	10.81	5.40	38.92	6.20	43.20	17.50	178.51	23.90	233.55
Banka	0.20	0.92	0.50	2.30	1.20	7.62	1.60	10.28	4.30	36.77	5.60	47.08
Munger	1.10	5.17	2.60	12.74	2.60	14.11	2.95	15.95	13.85	147.82	17.80	179.79
Lakhisarai	0.30	1.41	0.70	3.36	1.10	9.13	1.30	10.92	4.40	43.84	5.70	53.11
Begusarai	0.95	4.66	2.10	10.92	3.80	22.23	4.50	26.52	11.05	96.59	17.70	173.51
Jamui	0.20	0.88	0.40	1.76	1.10	7.15	1.45	9.74	3.50	27.40	4.60	36.42
Khagaria	0.30	1.38	0.90	4.32	2.30	18.04	2.70	21.24	4.95	39.97	7.15	61.50
Sheikhpura	0.20	0.90	0.50	2.35	0.75	5.85	1.10	8.69	2.25	17.49	3.50	24.59
Bihar	32.70	160.13	72.65	364.75	120.70	804.58	146.50	982.50	441.25	4566.67	592.75	5949.81

Source : Department of Horticulture, GOB

The farmers of Bihar are taking interest in floriculture also. The commercial production of flowers is taking place on large scale in the state in view of rising demand. Important flower crops are rose, gladiolus, jasmine (bela), marigold and tuberose. In 2008-09, the production level of these flowers were – 67 tonnes of rose, 4429 tonnes of marigold, 270 tonnes of jasmine and 365 tonnes of tuberose. Major flower producing districts are Patna, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Samastipur and Gaya.

2.4 Irrigation

One of the major input requirement of agriculture is the availability of water resources. The water resources are also needed in a timely manner. Optimum use of water resource, which is indeed abundant, is the key to enhancement of irrigation efficiency in an agrarian economy like Bihar. Initiatives should be taken to provide assured irrigation facilities to entire cultivation process in the state. To maximize agricultural production and to free agriculture from the vagaries of monsoon, the state government has undertaken several steps in major, medium as well as minor irrigation sectors. Presently, around 52 percent of the total geographical area enjoys irrigation facilities. The state government is taking major steps to enhance the spread of irrigation.

Table 2.15 : Irrigated Area in Bihar

Year	Irrigated Area (in ' 000 hectares)						
	Canal surface* (Major)	Canal Surface Minor	Tank (including Ahar & Pyne)	Tubewell (Private & State)	Other Well (irrigation well)	Other Sources (L.I & Barge L.I)	Total irrigated Area
2000-01	1636.31 (36.71)	29.22 (0.66)	332.56 (7.46)	2310.06 (51.83)	145.84 (3.27)	3.26 (0.07)	4457.25 (100.0)
2001-02	1656.21 (37.05)	23.25 (0.52)	332.56 (7.44)	2308.71 (51.65)	145.79 (3.26)	3.56 (0.08)	4470.08 (100.0)
2002-03	1598.36 (34.87)	28.69 (0.63)	332.56 (7.26)	2474.77 (53.99)	145.79 (3.18)	3.19 (0.07)	4583.36 (100.0)
2003-04	1721.24 (35.22)	34.88 (0.71)	332.56 (6.81)	2650.38 (54.24)	145.79 (2.98)	1.95 (0.04)	4886.8 (100.0)
2004-05	1528.23 (32.05)	17.56 (0.37)	431.21 (9.04)	2664 (55.87)	121.01 (2.54)	6.23 (0.13)	4768.24 (100.0)
2005-06	1660.91 (34.38)	19.86 (0.41)	332.56 (6.88)	2643.21 (54.72)	145.79 (3.02)	28.23 (0.58)	4830.56 (100.0)
2006-07	1684.73 (34.2)	29.34 (0.6)	332.56 (6.75)	2710.5 (55.02)	145.79 (2.96)	23.33 (0.47)	4926.25 (100.0)
2007-08	1679.82 (34.25)	29.8 (0.61)	332.56 (6.78)	2701.19 (55.08)	145.79 (2.97)	15.12 (0.31)	4904.28 (100.0)
2008-09	1666.04 (33.86)	29.21 (0.59)	332.56 (6.76)	2722.39 (55.33)	145.79 (2.96)	24.36 (0.50)	4920.35 (100.0)
2009-10	1202.45 (27.07)	17.59 (0.40)	332.56 (7.49)	2726.60 (61.39)	145.79 (3.28)	16.74 (0.38)	4441.73 (100.0)
2010-11 upto (Oct 10)	906.59 (27.3)	17.67 (0.53)	332.56 (10.01)	1910.95 (57.54)	145.79 (4.39)	7.33 (0.22)	3320.88 (100.0)

Source : Department of Water Resources and Department of Minor Irrigation, GOB

Note : * Includes Canal Irrigation for Garma Season also

Table 2.16 : Districtwise Irrigation in Bihar

Irrigated Area ("00" ha)

District	2008-09				
	Canal Surface Major	Canal Surface Minor	Tubewell (Private & State)	Other Sources (L.I. & Barge L.I.)	Total Irrigated Areas
Patna	448.66 (26.21)	23.41 (1.37)	1215 (70.97)	25.03 (1.46)	1712.1 (100)
Nalanda	266.44 (21.33)	21.56 (1.73)	956.91 (76.61)	4.16 (0.33)	1249.07 (100)
Bhojpur	1167.06 (58.73)	3.15 (0.16)	811.41 (40.83)	5.53 (0.28)	1987.15 (100)
Buxar	1198.1 (67.12)	2.12 (0.12)	584.7 (32.76)	0.01 (0)	1784.93 (100)
Rohtas	2880.8 (78.02)	4.27 (0.12)	806.65 (21.85)	0.65 (0.02)	3692.37 (100)
Kaimur	1092.09 (68.41)	2.15 (0.13)	500.9 (31.38)	1.22 (0.08)	1596.36 (100)
Gaya	473.59 (30.42)	25.6 (1.64)	1057.4 (67.93)	0 (0)	1556.59 (100)
Aurangabad	1640.55 (76.5)	67.05 (3.13)	436.63 (20.36)	0.42 (0.02)	2144.65 (100)
Arwal	227.11 (45.79)	0.81 (0.16)	268.08 (54.05)	0 (0)	496 (100)
Jehanabad	250.47 (33.02)	1 (0.13)	507.12 (66.85)	0 (0)	758.59 (100)
Nawada	77.25 (13.79)	0.6 (0.11)	482.35 (86.1)	0 (0)	560.2 (100)
Bhagalpur	77.45 (12.27)	29.55 (4.68)	522.7 (82.81)	1.54 (0.24)	631.24 (100)
Banka	756.9 (72.08)	17.37 (1.65)	275.75 (26.26)	0.13 (0.01)	1050.15 (100)
Munger	241.84 (52.81)	7.88 (1.72)	208.1 (45.44)	0.17 (0.04)	457.99 (100)
Jamui	236.23 (46.59)	43.99 (8.68)	225.81 (44.54)	0.97 (0.19)	507 (100)
Sheikhpura	44.87 (16.24)	3.55 (1.28)	227.9 (82.48)	0 (0)	276.32 (100)
Lakhisarai	280.95 (45.85)	22.01 (3.59)	309.43 (50.5)	0.4 (0.07)	612.79 (100)
Khagaria	0 (0)	0 (0)	553.66 (97.71)	12.95 (2.29)	566.61 (100)
Begusarai	0 (0)	0 (0)	888.28 (99.8)	1.75 (0.2)	890.03 (100)
Chapra	426.96 (30.57)	0 (0)	961.81 (68.87)	7.79 (0.56)	1396.56 (100)
Siwan	722.69 (38.66)	0 (0)	1142.89 (61.14)	3.7 (0.2)	1869.28 (100)
Gopalganj	652.32 (41.33)	0 (0)	922.77 (58.46)	3.34 (0.21)	1578.43 (100)
Muzaffarpur	105.58 (7.58)	0 (0)	1285.6 (92.26)	2.22 (0.16)	1393.39 (100)
Sitamarahi	0 (0)	6.96 (0.92)	722.08 (95.4)	27.86 (3.68)	756.9 (100)
Shivhar	0 (0)	0 (0)	227.99 (94.62)	12.97 (5.38)	240.97 (100)
Vaishali	28.42 (2.72)	0 (0)	1012.28 (96.75)	5.58 (0.53)	1046.28 (100)
W Champaran	770.95 (45.03)	2.09 (0.12)	903.54 (52.77)	35.58 (2.08)	1712.16 (100)
E. Champaran	580.68 (28.37)	0 (0)	1434.64 (70.08)	31.74 (1.55)	2047.06 (100)
Darbhanga	0 (0)	0 (0)	551.37 (96.68)	18.95 (3.32)	570.33 (100)
Madhubani	112.76 (12.72)	0 (0)	770.01 (86.88)	3.5 (0.39)	886.27 (100)
Samastipur	0 (0)	0 (0)	1196.62 (98.57)	17.42 (1.43)	1214.03 (100)
Purnea	113.56 (9.81)	0 (0)	1041.23 (89.96)	2.6 (0.22)	1157.39 (100)
Kishanganj	0 (0)	1.98 (0.39)	500.06 (99.06)	2.74 (0.54)	504.78 (100)
Kaithar	13.88 (1.09)	0 (0)	1259.5 (98.69)	2.88 (0.23)	1276.26 (100)
Araria	102.57 (13.22)	0 (0)	665.61 (85.76)	7.93 (1.02)	776.11 (100)
Saharsa	39 (7.07)	5 (0.91)	506.57 (91.84)	1 (0.18)	551.57 (100)
Madhepura	128.86 (15.85)	0 (0)	684.32 (84.15)	0 (0)	813.18 (100)
Supaul	235.24 (28.26)	0 (0)	596.29 (71.63)	0.88 (0.11)	832.41 (100)
Grand Total	15393.83 (35.67)	292.09 (0.68)	27223.95 (63.09)	243.6 (0.56)	43153.47 (100)

Table 2.16 : (Contd.)

Irrigated Area ("00" ha)

District	2009-10				
	Canal Surface Major	Canal Surface Minor	Tubewell (Private & State)	Other Sources (L.I. & Barge L.I.)	Total Irrigated Areas
Patna	111.66 (8.26)	8.18 (0.6)	1229.31 (90.91)	3.04 (0.22)	1352.19 (100)
Nalanda	19.27 (1.96)	1.45 (0.15)	958.75 (97.76)	1.27 (0.13)	980.74 (100)
Bhojpur	921.46 (52.94)	1.26 (0.07)	814.16 (46.78)	3.58 (0.21)	1740.46 (100)
Buxar	760.26 (56.35)	2.12 (0.16)	583.28 (43.23)	3.62 (0.27)	1349.28 (100)
Rohtas	2848.03 (77.81)	1.81 (0.05)	809.96 (22.13)	0.48 (0.01)	3660.28 (100)
Kaimur	763.89 (60.59)	0.38 (0.03)	495.59 (39.31)	0.95 (0.07)	1260.81 (100)
Gaya	181.62 (14.6)	7.09 (0.57)	1055.02 (84.83)	0 (0)	1243.73 (100)
Aurangabad	1172.72 (72.19)	16.69 (1.03)	435.01 (26.78)	0 (0)	1624.42 (100)
Arwal	200.93 (42.84)	0 (0)	268.08 (57.16)	0 (0)	469.01 (100)
Jehanabad	37.04 (6.79)	0 (0)	508.11 (93.21)	0 (0)	545.15 (100)
Nawada	43.73 (8.31)	0 (0)	482.52 (91.69)	0 (0)	526.25 (100)
Bhagalpur	62.04 (9.99)	31.49 (5.07)	525.4 (84.58)	2.24 (0.36)	621.17 (100)
Banka	763.47 (72.59)	12.32 (1.17)	275.75 (26.22)	0.19 (0.02)	1051.73 (100)
Munger	208.67 (48.12)	6.41 (1.48)	218.43 (50.37)	0.18 (0.04)	433.69 (100)
Jamui	171.46 (38.2)	49.75 (11.08)	225.81 (50.31)	1.79 (0.4)	448.81 (100)
Sheikhpura	20.1 (8.17)	0.98 (0.4)	224.92 (91.43)	0 (0)	246 (100)
Lakhisarai	263.66 (45.25)	10.5 (1.8)	308.17 (52.89)	0.29 (0.05)	582.62 (100)
Khagaria	0 (0)	0 (0)	553.95 (97.32)	15.24 (2.68)	569.19 (100)
Begusarai	0 (0)	0 (0)	890.62 (99.7)	2.65 (0.3)	893.27 (100)
Chapra	402.15 (29.3)	0 (0)	962.32 (70.11)	8.04 (0.59)	1372.51 (100)
Siwan	596.39 (34.2)	0 (0)	1143.68 (65.58)	3.8 (0.22)	1743.87 (100)
Gopalganj	648.84 (41.25)	0 (0)	924.13 (58.75)	0.04 (0)	1573 (100)
Muzaffarpur	61.61 (4.55)	2.95 (0.22)	1288.03 (95.08)	2.08 (0.15)	1354.66 (100)
Sitamarahi	0 (0)	0 (0)	722.29 (98.95)	7.69 (1.05)	729.99 (100)
Shivhar	0 (0)	0 (0)	228.13 (98.4)	3.72 (1.6)	231.85 (100)
Vaishali	4.88 (0.48)	0 (0)	1013.67 (98.99)	5.5 (0.54)	1024.05 (100)
W Champaran	446.47 (32.33)	0 (0)	903.59 (65.42)	31.11 (2.25)	1381.17 (100)
E. Champaran	321.88 (17.95)	4.9 (0.27)	1434.74 (80.01)	31.62 (1.76)	1793.13 (100)
Darbhanga	4.42 (0.78)	0 (0)	551.86 (97.24)	11.23 (1.98)	567.51 (100)
Madhubani	306.36 (28.32)	0 (0)	771.61 (71.32)	3.87 (0.36)	1081.84 (100)
Samastipur	0 (0)	0 (0)	1199.01 (99.02)	11.86 (0.98)	1210.87 (100)
Purnea	0 (0)	0 (0)	1050.27 (99.84)	1.72 (0.16)	1051.98 (100)
Kishanganj	0 (0)	6.28 (1.24)	498.44 (98.51)	1.28 (0.25)	506 (100)
Kaithar	0 (0)	0 (0)	1254.92 (99.78)	2.74 (0.22)	1257.66 (100)
Araria	0 (0)	0 (0)	665.98 (99.95)	0.32 (0.05)	666.3 (100)
Saharsa	35.29 (6.39)	6.12 (1.11)	507.57 (91.9)	3.34 (0.6)	552.32 (100)
Madhepura	63.66 (8.5)	0 (0)	685.45 (91.49)	0.1 (0.01)	749.21 (100)
Supaul	216.4 (26.36)	5.2 (0.63)	597.45 (72.78)	1.85 (0.23)	820.9 (100)
Grand Total	11658.36 (29.69)	175.86 (0.45)	27265.99 (69.44)	167.42 (0.43)	39267.63 (100)

Source : Department of Water Resources and Department of Minor Irrigation, GOB

During the period 2000-01 to 2008-09, the total irrigated area has increased from 44.6 lakh hectares to 49.2 lakh hectares. This implies a growth of 10.4 percent over a period of 8 years. One of the major problems being faced in the spread of irrigation is the non-completion of major irrigation projects, inhibiting the growth of canal irrigation in the state. In 2008-09, about 55.3 percent of the total irrigated area in Bihar came from tubewells (both private and state). These tubewells are often run on diesels which is expensive, in the absence of adequate supply of power. With improvements in the power sector, irrigation coverage through tubewells is likely to improve in future.

There are six major sources of irrigation — surface canals (major), surface canals (minor), tanks (including ahars and pynes), tubewells, other wells and other sources (Table 2.15). Tanks and other sources are becoming less important over time, leaving the other four sources for providing irrigation facilities to agricultural operations. In 2009-10, canals (major and minor) provided 27.47 percent and tubewells provided 61.39 percent of total irrigation.

Sourcewise irrigation data across the districts is presented in Table 2.16. The table reveals that tubewells are an extremely important source of irrigation, providing more than 50 percent of the total irrigation in 30 districts. However, irrigation from surface canals (both major and minor) plays an important part in no less than 8 districts – Rohtas, Kaimur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Aurangabad, Banka, Munger and Lakhisarai. In each of these districts, surface canals provide more than 50 percent of the irrigation facilities. All these 8 districts are notable rice producing districts of Bihar.

The Department of Water Resource of the state government decides targets for irrigation support in each year, both for kharif and rabi. These targets for the year 2008 and 2009 are presented in Table 2.17 and 2.18 respectively for all the districts. Though irrigation availability is not so high in Bihar, utilization of whatever irrigation facility is available is very high. As regards kharif irrigation, the targets for 2008 were fully met in most of the districts, the achievement being higher than the targets in some districts. In 2008, the overall achievement was 84.47 percent,

Table 2.17 : Districtwise Progress Report of Kharif Irrigation in Bihar (2007 to 2009)

(Area in "00" ha)

District	2007			2008			2009		
	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
Patna	345.00	359.00	104.10	545.00	484.00	88.80	324.20	320.30	98.80
Nalanda	176.00	159.00	90.30	52.00	52.00	100.00	436.77	357.39	81.83
Rohtas	1949.00	1790.00	91.80	2131.00	1790.00	84.00	2131.07	1790.27	84.01
Kaimur	870.00	848.00	97.50	975.00	848.00	87.00	974.85	847.55	86.94
Buxar	771.00	692.00	89.80	748.00	924.00	123.50	747.98	923.81	123.51
Bhojpur	1057.00	882.00	83.40	1036.00	88.00	8.50	1035.72	881.84	85.14
Gaya	571.00	2243.00	392.80	281.00	209.00	74.40	593.58	469.22	79.05
Aurangabad	1436.00	1326.00	92.30	1446.00	1378.00	95.30	1446.09	1377.97	95.29
Jehanabad	337.00	263.00	78.00	398.00	349.00	87.70	306.63	247.00	80.55
Arwal	123.00	113.00	91.90	123.00	115.00	93.50	123.35	115.32	93.49
Nawada	182.00	215.00	118.10	869.00	789.00	90.80	66.20	63.83	96.42
Saran	421.00	390.00	92.60	426.00	392.00	92.00	425.85	391.88	92.02
Siwan	801.00	643.00	80.30	788.00	650.00	82.50	788.47	650.08	82.45
Gopalganj	664.00	529.00	79.70	672.00	554.00	82.40	672.02	554.42	82.50
Muzaffarpur	123.00	75.00	61.00	122.00	89.00	73.00	122.10	88.82	72.74
W.Champarn	807.00	658.00	81.50	623.00	508.00	81.50	623.40	507.88	81.47
E.Champarn	429.00	260.00	60.60	612.00	425.00	69.40	612.55	424.53	69.31
Vaishali	75.00	21.00	28.00	75.00	24.00	32.00	74.80	23.70	31.68
Madhubani	397.00	348.00	87.70	397.00	348.00	87.70	415.97	107.85	25.93
Saharsa	66.00	56.00	84.80	66.00	56.00	84.80	65.60	56.70	86.43
Supaul	411.00	373.00	90.80	376.00	655.00	174.20	431.27	330.51	76.64
Madhepura	211.00	209.00	99.10	211.00	209.00	99.10	213.90	162.68	76.05
Purnea	213.00	141.00	66.20	213.00	141.00	66.20	212.90	117.68	55.27
Araria	167.00	113.00	67.70	167.00	113.00	67.70	167.80	107.28	63.93
Katihar	22.00	16.00	72.70	22.00	16.00	72.70	22.30	11.53	51.70
Bhagalpur	107.00	89.00	83.20	104.00	82.00	78.80	104.05	81.85	78.66
Bank	775.00	740.00	95.50	780.00	732.00	93.80	779.91	732.23	93.89
Mungar	221.00	211.00	95.50	224.00	211.00	94.20	224.05	211.29	94.30
Lakhisarai	308.00	2633.00	854.90	306.00	282.00	92.20	306.25	282.40	92.21
Jamui	2596.00	230.00	8.90	263.00	228.00	86.70	263.43	228.02	86.56
Sheikhpura	138.00	491.00	355.80	91.00	50.00	54.90	85.50	44.87	52.48
Total	16769.00	17116.00	102.07	15142.00	12791.00	84.47	14798.56	12510.70	84.54

Sources : Department of Water Resources, GOB

Table 2.18 : Districtwise Progress Report of Rabi Irrigation in Bihar (2007 to 2009)

(Area in "00" ha)

District	2007			2008			2009		
	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement	Achievement (%)
Patna	164.00	134.00	81.70	164.00	132.00	80.50	164.36	131.56	80.04
Nalanda	8.00	4.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	100.00	7.92	2.15	27.15
Rohtas	1059.00	1101.00	104.00	1163.00	1103.00	94.80	1162.58	1102.95	94.87
Kaimur	465.00	348.00	74.80	346.00	294.00	85.00	346.31	293.54	84.76
Buxar	441.00	447.00	101.40	467.00	452.00	96.80	466.99	451.63	96.71
Bhojpur	404.00	329.00	81.40	418.00	347.00	83.00	418.25	346.81	82.92
Gaya	18.00	18.00	100.00	21.00	7.00	33.30	20.93	7.05	33.68
Aurangabad	297.00	275.00	92.60	299.00	283.00	94.60	298.85	283.16	94.75
Arwal	109.00	109.00	100.00	109.00	106.00	97.20	109.53	105.85	96.64
Nawada	13.00	17.00	130.80	256.00	214.00	83.60	24.85	24.90	100.20
Saran	159.00	147.00	92.50	159.00	147.00	92.50	159.42	146.52	91.91
Siwan	249.00	230.00	92.40	249.00	229.00	92.00	248.94	228.79	91.91
Gopalganj	278.00	256.00	92.10	278.00	255.00	91.70	277.88	255.38	91.90
Muzaffarpur	29.00	5.00	17.20	26.00	17.00	65.40	26.02	16.89	64.91
W.Champaran	318.00	116.00	36.50	311.00	213.00	68.50	310.90	212.89	68.48
E.Champaran	163.00	12.00	7.40	173.00	133.00	76.90	173.39	132.99	76.70
Vaishali	5.00	2.00	40.00	4.00	5.00	125.00	4.01	4.73	117.96
Madhubani	5.00	5.00	100.00	5.00	5.00	100.00	5.30	5.40	101.89
Saharsa	21.00	20.00	95.20	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Supaul	168.00	151.00	89.90	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Madhepura	87.00	90.00	103.40	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Purnea	109.00	83.00	76.10	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Araria	135.00	89.00	65.90	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Katihar	29.00	18.00	62.10	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Bhagalpur	6.00	4.00	66.70	4.00	0.00	0.00	3.73	0.00	0.00
Banka	133.00	86.00	64.70	97.00	28.00	28.90	96.61	28.46	29.46
Mungar	73.00	70.00	95.90	70.00	30.00	42.90	69.62	30.05	43.16
Lakhisarai	7.00	30.00	428.60	12.00	2.00	16.70	11.50	1.50	13.04
Jamui	37.00	32.00	86.50	19.00	10.00	52.60	18.60	9.50	51.08
Sheikhpura	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-
Total	4989.00	4228.00	84.70	4675.00	4037.00	86.40	4426.49	3822.70	86.36

Sources : Department of Water Resources, GOB

Note: Data for remaining districts is not available

and the short fall was remarkably high in Bhojpur and Vaishali. The achievement for 2009 was also stable at 84.54 percent. No district reported severe shortfall, except Vaishali where the achievement was as low as 31.68 percent

In case of targets for rabi irrigation, overall achievement was 86.40 percent and 86.36 percent in 2008 and 2009 respectively. In 2008, the districts where achievement was much below the average were Gaya, Bhagalpur, Lakhisarai and Banka. In 2009, the situation did not change and the districts recording severe shortfall were again those four districts. Nalanda also reported considerable shortfall in terms of achievement in 2009.

2.5 Agricultural Inputs

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

Seeds

One of the major requirement of agricultural operation is seed. Seeds of high quality can go a long way in improving the productivity of crops. The application of high yielding variety seeds and its replacement rate are important determinants of productivity in agriculture. Because of dearth of firms in Bihar supplying certified seeds, low Seed Replacement Rates (SRR) are often cited as reasons for low productivity of agriculture in Bihar. The roadmap of agriculture drawn up by the present state government puts emphasis on the use of certified seeds. Major initiatives like Chief Minister's Crash Seed Programme, Seed Village Programme (Beej Gram Yojana), provision of subsidy for use of certified seeds by farmers, revival of hitherto dormant Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam, strengthening of Bihar seed certification agency, multiplication of seeds by state farms has immensely helped to raise agricultural productivity in Bihar. The SRR for major crops like rice, wheat and maize has increased significantly in the state during the last five years. More importantly, the SRR has reached scientific recommendation of 33 percent for self-pollinated crops. Table 2.19 reveals that the SRR has almost reached 33 percent in 2010-11 for major crops. With efforts enunciated earlier, there has been a gradual increase in SRR for both kharif and rabi crops (See Table 2.19).

Table 2.19 : Distribution of Certified Seeds and Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) for Important Crops in Bihar (2007-08 to 2010-11)

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

Year/Crops	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (Oct 10)		
	Requirement	Supply	SRR	Requirement	Supply	SRR	Requirement	Supply	SRR	Requirement	Supply	SRR
Kharif Crops												
Paddy	222000	204824	14.0	282080	267620	19.0	355730	243036	26.4	426900	199164	31.0
Maize	40000	42390	56.0	41580	42850	57.0	27900	28950	58.3	30225	-	65.0
Arhar	1280	410	4.0	1440	940	6.0	1440	1250	12.1	2160	-	15.0
Urad	600	550	9.0	720	610	10.0	720	515	17.0	1080	-	15.0
Moong	300	918	30.0	360	315	10.0	360	310	19.2	540	-	15.0
Rabi Crops												
Wheat	34500	342340	15.0	470000	570027	24.0	600000	580720	25.3	701000	168000	30.0
Maize	75000	74340	74.0	80000	78210	78.0	85846	87150	102.0	90000	60000	90.0
Gram	8325	6950	8.0	9990	7450	8.0	7133	8035	9.8	10700	5135	15.0
Pea	3000	1520	5.0	3600	1640	6.0	3334	3570	14.2	5000	2080	15.0
Masoor	6600	3208	5.0	7920	4025	6.0	6668	6510	10.1	10000	5420	15.0
Rape/ Mustard	2310	4840	73.0	2640	3225	55.0	7380	3480	54.7	8200	6400	50.0

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Among kharif crops, it can be seen that SRR has increased from 14 percent in 2007-08 to 31.0 percent in 2010-11 for paddy. Increase in SRR can also be noticed for maize, arhar and urad. Unfortunately, for moong, the rate has drastically fallen from 30 to 15 percent during the same period. Among rabi crops, SRR has increased from 15 percent in 2007-08 to 25.3 percent in 2009-10 for wheat. Similarly, for other rabi crops like maize, gram, pea, and masoor, the SRR has increased, albeit marginally. The targets for rabi crops in 2010-11 are presented in last column of Table 2.19. If use of seed produced in Chief Minister Crash Seed Programme and Seed Village programme are taken into account, than SRR will be still higher. Substantial increase in SRR reflect the state government's untiring efforts in encouraging farmers to use certified seed of latest crop varieties. Substitution of local and old varieties with the recently evolved varieties will have long time impact on the productivity of crops in the state.

Fertilizer

With the use of improved seeds in agricultural practices, fertilizer in proper quantity becomes much more important for enhancement of agricultural productivity. The fertilizer consumption in

the state has been rising constantly over the last five years. In recent years, the growth has been even faster (Table 2.20). The total consumption of fertilizer in Bihar was 32.25 lakh tonnes in 2006-07. In 2007-08, it increased to 36.49 lakh tonnes with a growth rate of 13.1 percent. In 2008-09, it increased further by 10.9 percent to reach a level of 40.46 lakh tonnes. However, in 2009-10, the consumption of fertilizer has marginally fallen to 39.08 lakh tonnes. The rising trend indicates the willingness of the farmers to adopt new technology based on increased use of fertilizers to enhance agricultural productivity, even if there exist severe constraints in the availability of irrigation and other facilities. The per hectare consumption of fertilizer went upto 181.11 kgs in 2009-10 from a level of 141.7 kgs three years ago.

Table 2.20 : Consumption of Fertilizer in Bihar (2006-07 to 2009-10)

(000' tonne)

Fertiliser	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Urea	666.51	931.59	1598.10	783.80	1067.92	1851.72	834.09	965.55	1799.64	759.10	942.00	1701.10
DAP	95.90	167.32	263.22	103.81	209.14	312.95	186.51	224.96	411.47	152.96	244.11	397.07
SSP	16.96	9.83	26.79	15.52	4.58	20.10	1.80	11.56	13.36	3.82	3.71	7.53
MOP	26.86	63.52	90.38	33.19	71.86	105.06	106.67	106.15	212.82	56.74	169.35	226.09
Complex	75.28	106.74	182.02	81.38	72.65	154.03	108.00	143.36	251.36	105.70	161.59	267.29
Total (NPK)	430.21	634.59	1064.81	495.24	710.23	1205.48	624.10	732.79	1356.89	536.13	772.88	1309.01
N	333.59	475.12	808.71	391.32	538.16	929.48	433.90	504.42	938.32	391.00	502.53	893.53
P	69.86	108.86	178.72	73.96	117.60	191.57	110.50	142.18	252.68	96.41	151.19	247.60
K	26.76	50.61	77.38	29.96	54.47	84.43	79.70	86.19	165.89	48.72	119.16	167.88
Total	1311.72	1913.59	3225.32	1512.94	2136.38	3649.34	1861.17	2184.37	4045.54	1614.45	2293.64	3908.09
Consumption of Fertiliser (kg/ha.)	113.10	171.00	141.70	120.10	195.80	155.60	159.33	181.87	170.76	180.85	181.30	181.11

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

From Table 2.20, one can also witness a trend towards balanced use of fertilizer in last three years, beginning with 2007-08. The NPK ratio for the last four years has been 10:2:1 (2006-07), 11:2:1 (2007-08), 6:2:1 (2008-09), and 5:1:1 (2009-10). It shows an effort on the part farmers to

streamline the use of fertilizer so that the bias towards the use of nitrogenous fertilizer is reduced. The rate of use of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers has shown an increase as compared to nitrogenous fertilizer over the years. It is to be noted that wider availability of soil test services in recent times has resulted in the balanced use of fertilizers. From Table 2.20, it would also be evident that urea takes the highest place among the different types of fertilizers that are in use. It is about half of the total consumption. It is also noteworthy that though kharif accounts for the most important crops of Bihar, the use of chemical fertilizer for rabi crops is higher than that for kharif crops. In 2008-09, while the farmers used 182 kgs per hectare for rabi crops, the corresponding figure stood at 159 kgs for kharif crops. However, in 2009-10, the use of fertilisers has tilted in favour of kharif crops, when per hectare consumption rose to 181 kgs/ha, similar to rabi crops. As regards the relative share of NPK, the share of nitrogenous fertilizer stands the highest in 2009-10 at 68 percent of total NPK. The share was even higher in 2007-08 (77 percent) and 2008-09 (69 percent).

Besides NPK, the state government has made conscious efforts to promote use of micronutrients which are now the limiting factors for increasing productivity. Besides subsidy available under centrally sponsored schemes, the state government is also giving additional subsidy on use of micro nutrients from its own resources. This has evoked positive response from farmers and will 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 Salahkar* at panchayat level, the outreach of the extension service has tremendously increased in recent years and marks revival of extension service in the state, which had reached to a moribund level over the years. These services are extremely important in the sphere of seed management, optimum mix of chemical fertilizers for different crops, adaptability to new cropping patterns and introduction of new and efficient varieties of existing crops. The state government in recent years has taken initiative to make farming more productive and make agriculture a rewarding rural occupation. It has taken pains to transfer knowledge treasures of the agricultural institutions to farmers to enhance their level of production. Farmer's training through Farmers Field Schools (*Kisan Pathsala*) has gained prominence in recent times. *Krishi Vikash Shivir*, programme for interaction between agricultural scientists and farmers, is providing a platform for technology-transfer. The

Shivirs are organised at Panchayat level all over the state. The state government has sanctioned one subject matter specialist for every two Panchayats and a *Kisan Salahkar* for each Panchayat for meeting growing needs of extension services in the state. *Kisan Melas* which are organised at the village level expose the traditional cultivators in the village to the new world of technologies being introduced in farming. One of the major initiative in this regard is to arrange for minikit distributions at the Panchayat or village level. This minikit programme covers a number of crops, grown in kharif, rabi and garma seasons. The progress of the scheme is represented in Table 2.21.

Table 2.21 : Minikit Demonstration in Bihar (2006-07 to 2010-11)

Season / Crops	Number of demonstration				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Oct 10)
Kharif Season					
Paddy (20 kg)	-	9118	-	2690	2988
Paddy (HYV) (10 kg)	15040	-	-	503	519
Paddy (5 kg)	-	-	35880	36554	25283
Paddy (HYV) (6kg)					
Paddy (HYV) (2 kg)	2550	-	-	821	1007
Maize (2 kg)	1000	7000	10000		
Arhar (4 kg)	5000	2750	5000		3139
Urad (4 kg)	900	7500	30000		
Moong (4 kg)	-	5450	2225		
Castor (2 kg)	800	-	2500		
Sesamum (1 kg)	2000	500	2500		
Rabi Season					
Wheat (40 kg)	26513	-	-	5634	4796
Wheat (10 kg)		-	431200	69689	17503
Wheat (5 kg)	-	151500	-		
Maize (2 kg)	10000	-	260000		
Gram (8 kg) Isopome (Pulse)	11200	81900	10000	1950	
Masoor (4 kg)	2850	18100	18375		
Pea (8 kg)	3600	3767	10000		
Rai/ Tori (2 kg) Isopom	122550	182289	65000	1340	1855
Rajmah (8 kg)	50	-	-		
Rajmah (3 kg)	-	500	-		
Garma Season					
Maize (2 kg) Isopom		500	20000	2969	4000
Urad (4 kg)	1000	7000	23000		
Moong (4 kg)	-	13275	37525		
Sesamum (1 kg)	500	1000	1500		
Safflower (2kg)	500	1000	-		

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

For kharif, demonstrations are mainly done for paddy, maize, arhar, urad, moong, castor and sesamum. The number of such demonstrations, as can be seen from the table, varied over the years. Yet, the number of demonstrations has shown an increase between 2006-07 and 2009-10. For example, number of demonstrations for paddy, which was 17,590 in 2006-07, increased to 35,880 in 2008-09 and 29,797 in 2009-10. For maize also, the number of demonstrations increased from 1000 in 2006-07 to 10,000 in 2008-09. For rabi cultivation, demonstrations again include wheat, maize, gram, masoor, pea, rai/tori and rajmah. In rabi also, the number of demonstrations has increased over the years. In case of wheat, number of demonstrations, which was 26,513 in 2006-07, went up to 4,31,200 in 2008-09. The figure for wheat in 2010-11 (upto October) stood at 22,299. Garma season coverage include five crops — maize, urad, moong, seasmum and safflower. For these crops also, the number of demonstrations shows an increase over the years.

Farm Mechanization

Productivity in agriculture and the consequent rate of return in agricultural operations is largely influenced by labour use and capital intensity in the field operations. Optimum mechanization of farm activity helps in timely completion of economic operations. There is, therefore, high prospect of productivity enhancement in this sector through farm mechanization. Through mechanization, drudgery associated with traditional agriculture gets lessened. It also reduces per hectare cost of cultivation and help to promote quality of agriculture production. Under the agricultural road map of the present state government, farm mechanization stands apart as a major thrust programme. As a part of the process of modernization of agriculture in Bihar, the state government is providing subsidies to farmers over and above the subsidy admissible under the centrally sponsored schemes. Harvesters, threshers, equipments for spraying pesticides, winnowing machines are very common in rural areas which were not used earlier. Steps have been undertaken by the present state government to promote the use powertillers, as they are most suited to small and marginal farmers, by providing higher rates of subsidy. There is also a higher boost by the state government to help the farmers to buy pumpsets through provision of subsidy. Table 2.22 provides a picture of progress of farm mechanization in Bihar. In the table, the details of improved farm implements distributed to farmers at subsidized rates have been presented. It is seen from the table that, against only 121 power tillers in 2006-07, 3028 of them were provided to farmers in 2008-09. The number rose to 4041 in 2009-10. In 2007-08, 3586 pumpsets were distributed on subsidy, and this rose to 21036 in 2009-10.

Table 2.22 : No. of Farm Implements Distributed on Subsidy

(In Number)

Farm implements	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Oct)
Tractor	2175	1908	3543	3672	565
Pumpset	-	3586	11288	21036	1107
Power tiller	121	540	3028	4041	797
Specialized power driven equipment	593	52	2216	2909	801
Power Threshers	815	2323	4288	2562	515
Manually operated implements/tools	-	23135	34002	49439	33785

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. Vermi Compost production by farmers has been made demand based with 50 percent subsidy on making of vermin compost unit. Commercial units of vermi Compost with annual production of 3000 tonnes are also subsidized. 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 large scale. Seed producers are given free kits of the appropriate bio fertilizer. More than 3 lakh farmers have benefited in the programme during rabi season.

Horticulture Development

Bihar is one of the largest producers of fruit and vegetable in the country. The state government has initiated several new steps during 2010-11. One crore quality planting material of fruit crop will be produced and distributed by Agricultural University in the next 5 years. One horticultural crop has been identified for each district for their development on cluster basis. This will help in the development of agro-based industries. The state government has also sanctioned additional subsidy for cultivation and rejuvenation of horticultural crops. Cultivation of Tissue Culture Banana has been taken up for promotion. Initiative like establishment of Papaya Gaon, Flower

Gaon etc. will have tremendous impact on assuring nutritional security and increase in the income 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 will be implemented through NABARD. This scheme will lead to increased flow of institutional credit to the farmers.

2.6 Agricultural Credit

Besides physical inputs like seed, water, fertiliser and agricultural implements, efficient agricultural operation also needs adequate credit support. Credit support becomes all the more important as many of the inputs need to be procured from the market, as they are not self-supplied by the farmers. But credit inflow for the agricultural sector has been far from adequate as can be seen from the data pertaining to this sector.

Table 2.23A : Agriculture Credit Flow (2004-05 to 2010-11)

(Rs. in crore)

Year		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11, Sept 10
Commercial Bank	Target	1386.39	1645.57	2274.36	3003.58	4355.35	5425.14	9111.14
	Achiev.	1325.06	1489.33	1915.93	2447.04	3942.67	4959.62	2819.20
	%age	95.58	90.51	84.24	81.47	90.52	91.42	30.94
RRBs	Target	550.86	644.26	938.67	1256.34	1821.69	2219.87	5228.25
	Achiev.	431.30	450.09	797.07	952.36	1438.24	1851.09	1178.52
	%age	78.30	69.86	84.91	75.80	78.95	83.39	22.54
CCB	Target	402.71	407.65	509.34	619.75	898.69	1082.16	1528.72
	Achiev.	273.75	234.61	272.04	355.85	316.58	352.55	277.39
	%age	67.98	57.55	53.41	57.42	35.23	32.58	18.15
Total	Target	2339.96	2697.48	3722.37	4879.67	7075.73	8727.17	15868.11
	Achiev.	2030.11	2174.03	2985.04	3755.25	5697.49	7163.26	4275.11
	%age	86.76	80.59	80.19	76.96	80.52	82.08	26.94

Source : Department of Institutional Finance, GOB

Table 2.23 B : Co-operative Credit Distribution in Bihar

District	Target (in Rs. Lakh)				Distribution (in Rs. Lakh)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Oct 10)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Oct 10)
Patna	2150	2500	8724	6500	2230	1268	1186	832
Nalanda	1400	2300	6398	4500	1723	657	803	476
Gaya / Jahanabad	1100	1700	2425	1100	416	557	254	170
Nawada	1400	2400	3184	4000	1247	1184	875	528
Aurangabad	1900	2550	1100	4000	1131	2682	3077	2498
Bhojpur / Buxar	2150	3250	6662	6000	1382	638	915	607
Rohtas	1100	2600	3225	3500	935	352	873	405
Saran								
Siwan	1300	1900	4308	3200	1146	1178	1233	470
E. Champaran	1700	3800	2856	5000	2508	4949	3290	2816
Muzaffarpur	1100	3000	2710	2500	1320	468	393	368
Vaishali	1000	2200	2300	1000	411	217	247	302
Sitamarhi	1300	2800	1783	4000	1208	374	747	329
Darbhanga								
Madhubani	2000	2700	5813	4000	1954	1399	2104	2435
Samastipur	2300	4000	3256	4500	3038	3274	4405	3619
Begusarai	3000	6000	5810	4400	3017	2583	4102	3595
Munger	1200	1700	696	1000	1038	368	49	71
Bhagalpur / Banka	1750	3300	1546	4000	943	1109	574	433
Saharsa								
Purnea	3500	5500	2407	5000	4477	2134	1669	1349
W. Champaran	1500	3100	5899	3500	1164	1261	1148	378
Gopalganj	1450	2600	1386	5000	1533	1250	1174	1285
Khagaria	1400	3000	3809	3000	1841	1943	2297	2666
Madhepura								
Jehanabad			55				38	12
Kishanganj			2118				386	232
Araria			1388				1287	908
Banka			1090				190	216
Kaimur	1500		1369		921	218	511	235
Buxar			10444				419	264
Jamui			519				170	245
Supaul								
Sheohar			233				126	79
Lakhisarai			1794				63	65
Sheikhpura							18	14
Arwal			120				10	9
Katihar			3266				375	506
Total	37200	62900	98693	79700	35585	30064	35008	28417

Source : Department of Cooperative, GOB

The relevant information on credit inflow to agriculture in Bihar from various sources is presented in Table 2.23A. It covers the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11. Since the figures for 2010-11 are for only first six months, the low level of achievement is not surprising. The sources of the credit flow to agriculture are Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and Central Cooperative Banks (CCB). For the years 2004-05 to 2009-10, it might be noted that actual credit flow as percentage of annual targets has been around 80 percent. The achievement was marginally higher at 86.76 percent in 2004-05. In absolute terms, total credit flow to agriculture has increased by 273 percent between 2004-05 and 2009-10. But, when we take into account the price rise factor and high demand of credit for the agricultural sector, the supply of credit is found to be very inadequate. The shares of three principal sources of credit in 2009-10 were found to be as follows — Commercial Banks (69.24 percent), RRBs (25.84 percent) and Central Cooperative Banks (4.92 percent). It, thus, emerges that principal source of agricultural credit in the state are the Commercial Banks.

Since the Commercial Banks and RRB's are reluctant to advance money in the agricultural sector, it would have been ideal if the Cooperative Banks could play the lead role in agricultural credit. But it would be evident from Table 2.23 B that, even in 2009-10, they are absent in 5 out of 38 districts in Bihar, and their presence is minimal in 3 other districts. Again, the achievement rate of Cooperative Banks as against the target, is the lowest among the three sources. From Table 2.23B, it is also evident that, in 2009-10, Cooperative Banks played a major role in providing credits to agriculture in districts like Aurangabad, East Champaran, Madhubani, Samastipur, Begusarai and Khagaria. The districts where their activity is particularly low are Arwal, Sheikhpura, Jehanabad and Munger.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) has been one of most important instrument in recent years for enhancing the flow of agriculture credit in the rural areas. This scheme was introduced in 1999 and it allows for a maximum credit of Rs. 50,000 to farmers to procure agricultural inputs. In 2009-10, about 13.40 lakh farmers were benefited through the facility of KCC (Table 2.24). The achievement level of KCC has been around 60 percent of the target upto 2008-09. However, there has been an improvement and the achievement level was as high as 89.30 percent in 2009-10. The facility of KCC needs to be widened in coming years and if it is not done, the prevalence of informal credit

market with exorbitantly higher rates of interest would continue to haunt the agriculturists, particularly those who are small and marginal farmers.

Table 2.24 : Distribution of Kisan Credit Card (2004-05 to 2010-11)

(No. of cards)

Year		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Sept 10)
Commercial Bank	Target	174850	143866	250000	300000	861429	861429	1148574
	Achie.	140793	131618	203935	222478	505008	660997	381095
	%age	80.52	91.49	81.57	74.16	58.62	76.73	33.18
RRBs	Target	150500	129719	190000	228000	478571	478571	638093
	Achie.	76891	66332	140071	168529	310257	397420	170420
	%age	51.09	51.14	73.72	73.92	64.83	83.04	26.71
CCB	Target	470350	293166	160000	160000	160000	160000	213333
	Achie.	245907	120653	55374	75533	81725	281122	164627
	%age	52.28	41.16	34.61	47.21	51.08	175.70	77.17
Total	Target	795700	566751	600000	688000	1500000	1500000	2000000
	Achie.	463591	318603	399380	466540	896990	1339539	716142
	%age	58.26	56.22	66.56	67.81	59.80	89.30	35.81

Source : State Level Bankers Committee

Districtwise achievement of KCCs for the period 2001 to 2010 are presented in Table 2.25. It can be observed that wide variations exist in this achievement level across the districts during the period between 2001 and 2010. In 2010, the three districts with the highest number of KCCs are Samastipur (79,075) East Champaran (74,330) and West Champaran (70,194) and the three districts with the least number of KCCs are Sheohar (6,036), Sheikhpura (6,315) and Arwal (6,691). It can be mentioned that Patna has 60,143 KCC holders in 2010 and ranks fifth among all the districts.

Table 2.25 : Districtwise Achievement of Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Patna	9939	27779	15259	23113	20036	10801	26204	18048	26233	60143	237555
Nalanda	9023	18518	9820	20562	18229	13266	16297	16175	22281	34946	179117
Rohtas	9368	16368	11772	22363	7777	6674	15272	19590	33141	56523	198848
Kaimur	4060	8010	4314	5685	15015	5205	9624	12094	24102	31488	120397
Buxar	2351	4253	2438	2862	4279	4051	8824	6775	10916	38447	85195
Bhojpur	7275	18386	19283	32437	21830	4833	17683	15918	27575	50759	215979
Gaya	3907	13618	12292	22998	18865	8601	19716	16371	52571	40101	209040
Aurangabad	5093	11189	7593	31358	17569	12707	9272	8638	28077	42494	173990
Jehanabad	1595	3462	2029	1807	3818	2381	5681	5348	12261	16095	54477
Arawal			923	1275	2058	1052	2698	2932	4443	6691	22072
Nawada	6782	15756	13622	27525	11264	7668	11281	11217	25992	24837	155944
Saran	6276	9290	6246	4677	8845	9190	8881	14127	24233	32706	124471
Siwan	6367	17482	10134	18995	10809	7074	10551	14545	27750	38536	162243
Gopalganj	2418	7285	7164	19734	12938	5413	11205	13396	29824	42890	152267
Muzaffarpur	4723	6946	7851	14331	22390	7517	15270	20050	36197	61028	196303
Sitamarhi	3546	17901	15796	29720	9027	6814	10883	24403	19944	34675	172709
Sheohar	228	140	140	173	425	1309	1538	2617	6646	6036	19252
W. Champaran	8562	22470	16341	26005	27614	31407	35212	32431	47446	70194	317682
E. Champaran	4967	6768	8077	19515	19279	14701	21053	26210	45138	74330	240030
Vaishali	3826	12469	7121	18707	15312	12409	15141	17144	30629	38763	171521
Darbhanga	2911	11867	9053	1459	6751	3816	7783	8011	20738	43993	116382
Samastipur	14169	20043	16300	38406	20970	21759	14954	22783	38361	79075	286820
Madhubani	4498	17535	11425	29187	25258	12656	9559	15598	35420	38578	199714
Saharsa	1738	1019	939	1118	2906	2195	5513	7250	13835	21763	58216
Supaul	1957	1840	1553	1216	3424	2838	5593	6296	57130	22830	104677
Madhepura	6392	6722	4537	854	2844	2962	4679	6056	11620	12309	58975
Purnea	26975	29687	19063	39782	25036	11791	12350	13477	27434	51210	256805
Araria	741	1923	1511	1988	6264	13238	9170	8558	16324	20225	79942
Kishanganj	1104	871	1140	1287	4977	8952	5484	7393	13680	14645	59533
Katihar	5611	8840	13472	26457	23531	12329	9565	12213	19833	29760	161611
Bhagalpur	7468	42207	20957	40851	9366	4726	9223	11477	22734	44740	213749
Banka	441	1847	1145	896	3395	3138	4141	4282	9463	21232	49980
Munger	3190	6575	7727	19611	10244	2869	3967	5608	10756	16559	87106
Lakhisarai	258	1417	764	1225	2447	2353	3422	4587	10054	11401	37928
Begusarai	3469	16433	12431	24782	35001	21426	9352	14712	20694	57130	215430
Jamui	957	1381	1485	1828	3352	4113	3777	7382	13458	15779	53512
Khagaria	4034	12421	9365	18483	19707	9028	5528	9296	12375	30313	130550
Sheikhpura	201	1197	649	880	1503	2216	2317	3532	7882	6315	26692

Source : State Level Bankers Committee

2.7 Animal Husbandry

Besides agriculture, livestock and dairy is one of the most significant sector for rural livelihood and employment opportunities, specially for women folk in the marginal sector. This sector holds an important position in the state's economy, as it contributes one third of total rural income. Further, since about 90 percent of the state's population live in rural areas, animal husbandry is extremely important for providing gainful employment to rural areas, where many households are either landless or have landholdings of less than one hectare. The state government has taken steps during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to strengthen the animal husbandry sector.

According to livestock census of 2003, the total livestock population of Bihar is 407.88 lakh. Of this, 39.8 percent are milch animals with a cow population of 104.7 lakh and a buffallop population of 57.66 lakhs (Table 2.26). The state also has a substantial number of goats (96.06 lakh) which are popularly known as poor man's cow. The size of poultry is also quite large at 139.68 lakhs. With such a large livestock sector, the growth potential is abundant. As most of the rural households are landless or marginal farmer, 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 animal 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 buffallos), 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.

Table 2.26 : Districtwise Livestock Wealth in Bihar (2003)

(Figures in '000)

District	Cow	Buffalo	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry
Patna	315.1 (3.0)	265.8 (4.6)	51.0 (8.1)	17.5 (5.0)	196.6 (2.0)	383.7 (2.7)
Nalanda	199.5 (1.9)	219.3 (3.8)	23.1 (3.7)	6.2 (1.8)	171.1 (1.8)	395.6 (2.8)
Rohtas	254.7 (2.4)	321.9 (5.6)	12.5 (2.0)	28.8 (8.3)	195.1 (2.0)	315.2 (2.3)
Kaimur	212.8 (2.0)	191.1 (3.3)	4.7 (0.7)	29.6 (8.5)	104.5 (1.1)	216.3 (1.5)
Buxar	138.2 (1.3)	161.8 (2.8)	8.5 (1.3)	20.0 (5.8)	70.8 (0.7)	126.6 (0.9)
Bhojpur	213.8 (2.0)	228.6 (4.0)	17.2 (2.8)	43.6 (12.6)	133.4 (1.4)	238.3 (1.7)
Gaya	640.2 (6.1)	278.1 (4.8)	119.1 (19.0)	18.0 (5.2)	442.6 (4.6)	886.1 (6.3)
Aurangabad	405.5 (3.9)	175.2 (3.0)	20.7 (3.3)	47.6 (13.7)	227.5 (2.4)	365.0 (2.6)
Jehanabad	80.0 (0.8)	105.7 (1.8)	19.0 (3.0)	4.5 (1.3)	63.5 (0.7)	124.1 (0.9)
Arwal	52.0 (0.5)	38.5 (0.7)	2.5 (0.4)	4.6 (1.3)	39.6 (0.4)	58.4 (0.4)
Nawada	321.3 (3.1)	121.6 (2.1)	47.3 (7.5)	6.0 (1.7)	226.7 (2.4)	315.2 (2.3)
Saran	243.8 (2.3)	154.7 (2.7)	10.7 (1.7)	7.9 (2.3)	196.5 (2.0)	237.6 (1.7)
Siwan	249.9 (2.4)	140.7 (2.4)	12.3 (2.0)	2.4 (0.7)	210.7 (2.2)	248.3 (1.8)
Gopalganj	188.6 (1.8)	118.3 (2.1)	7.6 (1.2)	1.2 (0.3)	216.3 (2.3)	215.4 (1.5)
Muzaffarpur	411.4 (3.9)	299.9 (5.2)	12.3 (2.0)	1.7 (0.5)	451.0 (4.7)	434.0 (3.1)
Sitamarhi	216.9 (2.1)	169.5 (2.9)	12.6 (2.0)	1.3 (0.4)	307.3 (3.2)	316.8 (2.3)
Sheohar	31.3 (0.3)	25.9 (0.4)	1.4 (0.2)	-	72.5 (0.8)	75.4 (0.5)
W. Champaran	427.5 (4.1)	222.3 (3.9)	21.6 (3.4)	4.5 (1.3)	510.6 (5.3)	762.4 (5.5)
E. Champaran	294.6 (2.8)	223.7 (3.9)	12.8 (2.0)	2.8 (0.8)	529.9 (5.5)	518.8 (3.7)
Vaishali	181.1 (1.7)	145.0 (2.5)	2.1 (0.3)	4.5 (1.3)	235.9 (2.5)	411.4 (2.9)
Darbhanga	216.0 (2.1)	170.3 (3.0)	6.6 (1.1)	0.7 (0.2)	197.4 (2.1)	417.8 (3.0)
Samastipur	362.0 (3.5)	213.2 (3.7)	2.9 (0.5)	5.8 (1.7)	284.2 (3.0)	230.0 (1.6)
Madhubani	451.8 (4.3)	255.1 (4.4)	12.0 (1.9)	41.6 (12.0)	321.2 (3.3)	322.1 (2.3)
Saharsa	259.4 (2.5)	126.5 (2.2)	6.3 (1.0)	0.3 (0.1)	275.0 (2.9)	180.5 (1.3)
Supaul	399.8 (3.8)	149.8 (2.6)	7.5 (1.2)	5.5 (1.6)	394.6 (4.1)	275.7 (2.0)
Madhepura	248.3 (2.4)	122.1 (2.1)	9.2 (1.5)	1.2 (0.3)	285.7 (3.0)	143.9 (1.0)
Purnea	413.4 (3.9)	192.6 (3.3)	26.7 (4.3)	0.2 (0.1)	433.9 (4.5)	895.9 (6.4)
Araria	395.6 (3.8)	155.8 (2.7)	13.0 (2.1)	0.6 (0.20)	441.1 (4.6)	827.6 (5.9)
Kishanganj	267.5 (2.6)	45.2 (0.8)	4.3 (0.7)	0.2 (0.1)	282.9 (2.9)	1051.5 (7.5)
Katihar	401.3 (3.8)	69.9 (1.2)	15.3 (2.4)	6.7 (1.9)	445.3 (4.6)	1360.9 (9.7)
Bhagalpur	345.5 (3.3)	132.3 (2.3)	5.0 (0.8)	0.7 (0.2)	349.5 (3.6)	425.6 (3.0)
Banka	472.9 (4.5)	120.5 (2.1)	18.6 (3.0)	10.7 (3.1)	368.3 (3.8)	360.2 (2.6)
Munger	143.3 (1.4)	53.7 (0.9)	6.4 (1.0)	0.7 (0.2)	140.1 (1.5)	102.8 (0.7)
Lakhisarai	114.5 (1.1)	53.2 (0.9)	7.5 (1.2)	0.1 (0.0)	92.9 (1.0)	57.7 (0.4)
Begusarai	278.9 (2.7)	101.6 (1.8)	3.8 (0.6)	1.3 (0.4)	141.4 (1.5)	187.2 (1.3)
Jamui	388.3 (3.7)	67.2 (1.2)	50.4 (8.0)	16.5 (4.8)	299.0 (3.1)	266.4 (1.9)
Khagaria	174.5 (1.7)	82.7 (1.4)	4.4 (0.7)	0.0 (0.0)	191.9 (2.0)	130.9 (0.9)
Sheikhpura	58.8 (0.6)	46.4 (0.8)	8.2 (1.3)	0.7 (0.2)	59.3 (0.6)	86.2 (0.6)
Bihar	10470.2 (100.0)	5765.7 (100.0)	627.0 (100.0)	346.3 (100.0)	9605.7 (100.0)	13967.8 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket show district share

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

The production level in the animal husbandry sector is presented in Table 2.27. Milk constitutes the most important output of the sector. The production of milk has increased from 26,318 lakh kgs in 2001-02 to 61,240 lakh kgs in 2009-10, implying an annual growth rate of 12.92 percent. During the same period, the production of eggs showed an annual growth rate of 6.01 percent. The production of eggs touched 110.13 crores in 2009-10, from an initial level of 74.00 crores in 2001-02. Only in the case of wool production, there has been a drop from 4.24 lakh kgs in 2001-02 to 2.60 lakh kgs. in 2008-09.

Table 2.27 : Livestock Production in Bihar

Year	Total Milk (In 000 Kq)	Egg (In Crore)	Wool (In lakh kq)
2001-02	2631790.00	74.00	4.24
2002-03	2869320.00	74.00	3.62
2003-04	3175720.00	78.00	3.94
2004-05	2974000.00	79.00	3.78
2005-06	5059529.00	100.00	2.20
2006-07	5449678.00	94.00	2.31
2007-08	5585000.00	105.50	2.42
2008-09	5933923.00	107.93	2.50
2009-10	6124018.01	110.13	2.60
Annual Growth Rate	12.92	6.01	-7.28

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

To strengthen the functioning of the animal husbandry sector, the state government has schemes like treatment of animals, sterilisation, artificial insemination, immunization and free distribution of fodder seeds. Table 2.28 presents districtwise details of these services for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto October). For Bihar as a whole, in 2009-10, 23.79 lakh animals were treated and in addition another 156.00 lakh animals were immunized. The services provided through free distribution of fodder seeds were substantial at 2358 quintals. It should be mentioned here that the services provided, as mentioned above, were not uniform among the districts.

The progress of artificial insemination programme across the different districts of Bihar for the years 2006-07 to 2010-11 (upto October) have been presented in Table 2.29. This service reached its peak level in 2007-08 when 2.51 lakh animals were covered. Thereafter, it has shown a decline in 2009-10 when 2.36 lakhs animals were artificially inseminated. In 2010-11 (upto October) around 1.46 lakh animals have already been artificially inseminated, and the final figure for the year is likely to cross the achievement level of 2009-10.

Table 2.28 : Districtwise Achievements of Livestock Breeding and Health

District	2009-10				2010-11 (Upto Oct 2010)			
	Animals treated (In lakh)	Sterilisation (In lakh)	Immunisation (In lakh)	Free Distribution of fodder seed (In Quintals)	Animals treated (In lakh)	Sterilisation (In lakh)	Immunisation (In lakh)	Free Distribution of fodder seed (In Quintals)
Patna	1.36	0.04	6.36	213.07	0.76	0.01	6.26	42.00
Nalanda	0.84	0.31	3.69	181.81	0.50	0.02	4.97	65.00
Rohtas	0.93	0.06	5.90	134.11	0.62	0.04	4.95	60.93
Kaimur	-	0.02	3.44	108.69	-	0.01	4.10	3.60
Buxar	0.22	0.02	2.64	81.43	0.11	0.01	3.45	12.30
Bhojpur	0.69	0.02	2.98	135.21	0.39	0.02	4.30	26.00
Gaya	0.82	0.22	8.09	264.52	0.52	0.03	9.23	42.43
Auranaabad	0.66	0.44	4.97	24.93	0.48	0.03	5.50	-
Jehanabad	0.30	0.08	2.04	63.01	0.21	0.06	2.74	29.35
Arwal	0.20	0.01	1.90	34.21	0.15	0.01	2.50	6.27
Nawada	0.77	0.52	4.67	97.46	0.35	0.03	5.67	26.67
Saran	0.64	0.03	2.34	3.98	0.41	0.00	4.55	-
Siwan	0.35	0.14	5.48	-	0.22	0.01	3.55	-
Gopalgani	0.39	0.03	3.47	-	0.19	0.00	4.15	-
Muzaffarour	1.25	0.08	6.92	65.75	0.60	0.00	5.38	28.12
Sitamarhi	0.40	0.08	3.91	72.91	0.16	0.00	4.50	-
Sheohar	0.08	0.00	1.82	-	0.06	0.00	1.70	-
W. Champaran	0.49	0.01	6.35	11.87	0.28	0.00	4.86	31.58
E. Champaran	0.62	0.04	5.95	14.14	0.59	0.03	2.60	46.76
Vaishali	0.70	0.02	3.68	82.50	0.36	0.01	2.68	28.12
Darbhangha	0.88	0.03	3.71	12.00	0.57	0.03	4.70	177.30
Samastipur	1.18	0.02	4.46	9.50	0.88	0.02	5.19	36.60
Madhubani	1.00	0.04	6.70	12.01	0.57	0.03	5.65	62.70
Saharsa	0.55	0.05	2.34	37.50	0.34	0.00	4.47	117.50
Suoaul	1.90	0.04	4.98	120.00	0.39	0.01	6.00	119.30
Madhepura	0.68	0.03	2.39	160.55	0.44	0.02	4.40	96.50
Purnea	0.61	0.04	5.37	2.50	0.35	0.00	6.30	44.53
Araria	0.47	0.03	5.15	-	0.28	0.03	6.60	17.95
Kishanganj	0.29	0.02	3.14	-	0.21	0.00	5.00	23.00
Katihar	0.53	0.04	4.59	-	-	-	-	-
Bhaqalpur	1.01	0.04	6.04	184.00	0.41	0.23	5.45	39.43
Banka	0.70	0.02	3.05	130.00	0.04	0.02	5.60	-
Munaer	0.33	0.02	2.42	68.82	0.24	0.12	4.03	97.50
Lakhisarai	0.13	0.01	2.48	31.60	0.13	0.08	2.58	58.50
Beausarai	0.62	0.04	3.92	-	0.46	0.01	4.89	56.70
Jamui	0.33	0.02	3.80	-	0.18	0.12	6.00	-
Khaaria	0.50	0.03	2.70	-	0.44	0.02	3.41	47.25
Sheikhoura	0.37	0.05	2.16	-	0.24	0.14	2.12	51.80
Grand Total	23.79	2.74	156.00	2358.08	13.13	1.20	170.03	1495.69

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Table 2.29 : Districtwise Breakup of Achievements of Artificial Insemination

(In lakh)

District	ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Oct 2010)
Patna	0.12	0.22	0.17	0.21	0.22
Nalanda	0.05	0.05	-	0.09	0.06
Rohtas	0.10	0.19	0.12	0.13	0.04
Kaimur	-	-	-	-	-
Buxar	-	-	-	-	-
Bhojpur	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.15	0.08
Gaya	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.08
Aurangabad	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.06
Jehanabad	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.02
Arwal	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
Nawada	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.09
Saran	0.09	0.12	0.00	0.03	0.04
Siwan	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.02
Gopalganj	0.13	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.02
Muzaffarpur	0.51	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.08
Sitamarhi	-	-	-	-	0.02
Sheohar	-	-	-	-	-
W. Champaran	-	-	-	0.01	0.02
E. Champaran	0.02	0.03	0.01	-	-
Vaishali	0.62	0.35	0.03	0.11	0.05
Darbhanga	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06
Samastipur	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.02
Madhubani	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02
Saharsa	0.04	0.04	-	-	-
Supaul	-	-	-	-	-
Madhepura	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.07
Purnea	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
Araria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Kishanganj	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Katihar	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
Bhagalpur	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.05	0.10
Banka	-	-	-	-	0.03
Munger	0.06	0.15	0.03	0.05	0.08
lakhisarai	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Begusarai	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.04
Jamui	-	-	-	0.04	0.01
Khagaria	-	0.23	0.25	0.48	0.02
Sheikhpura	-	-	-	0.04	0.03
Grand Total	2.38	2.51	1.41	2.36	1.46

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Fisheries

Bihar has a span of 361 thousand hectares of water area. This constitutes around 3.9 percent of the total geographical area. There exists, therefore, an ample opportunity of providing gainful employment to rural households through pisciculture. Fish production in the state has been showing a steady growth. The contribution of fisheries sector in GSDP has doubled during the last ten years. Better management and credit inflow to fish farmers would usher in a new era of development for this sector which could contribute to the growth of GSDP. In 2004-05, the total production of fish in Bihar was 2.67 lakh tonnes. There was steady increase of fish production thereafter and it reached to a level of 3.06 lakh tonnes in 2008-09. In 2009-10, the level of production has come down to 2.97 lakh tonnes. The yearwise production of fish is presented in Table 2.30. From the table, it is estimated that the rate of growth during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 was 2.58 percent per annum.

Table 2.30 : Annual Production of Fish in Bihar

Year	Fish Production (lakh tonnes)
2004-05	2.67
2005-06	2.79
2006-07	2.67
2007-08	2.88
2008-09	3.06
2009-10	2.97
CAGR	2.58

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

The state government has taken several steps for the development of fisheries sector in general and for the betterment of fish farmers in particular. Provision of better credit facilities and extension services in the form of education and training to fish farmers has been important landmarks for the development of the sector. The state government schemes like distribution of fingerlings, training of fish farmers, distribution of loans for maintenance and renovation of private ponds and free housing for fishermen have immensely benefited the fishermen of the state. In 2009-10, a record 3307.85 lakh fish seeds were produced and distributed in the state. The districtwise figures for production of fish and fish seeds for the year 2009-10 are presented in Table 2.31. The data reveals that districts falling in Darbhanga Division, namely Darbhanga, Madhubani and

Samastipur are major producers of fish. The level of fish production in these districts and their share in total fish production in Bihar are as follows — Darbhanga (16.90 thousand tonnes, 5.68 percent), Madhubani (16.49 thousand tonnes, 5.54 percent) and Samastipur (12.40 thousand tonnes and 4.17 percent).

Table 2.31 : Districtwise production of fish and fish seeds for the year 2009-10

District	2009-10	
	Fish Production (000 tonne)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)
Patna	9.65	8.00
Nalanda	10.00	143.00
Rohtas+Kaimur	7.00	90.50
Buxar	5.20	0.00
Bhojpur	4.30	2.36
Gaya	1.65	0.00
Aurangabad	7.60	175.00
Jehanabad+Arwal	3.20	0.00
Nawada	8.09	13.00
Saran	13.90	100.00
Siwan	3.35	140.00
Gopalganj	9.80	0.00
Muzaffarpur	14.08	197.00
Sitamarhi+Sheohar	15.30	160.00
W. Champaran	14.30	232.00
E. Champaran	12.65	161.80
Vaishali	9.40	0.00
Darbhanga	16.90	270.00
Samastipur	12.40	0.00
Madhubani	16.49	221.00
Saharsa	12.00	180.00
Supaul	5.50	63.00
Madhepura	10.55	90.00
Purnea	8.50	50.00
Araria	3.92	41.00
Kishanganj	4.46	58.19
Katihar	12.30	220.00
Bhagalpur	7.96	127.00
Banka	5.00	45.00
Munger+Sheikhpura+Lakhisarai	9.30	90.00
Begusarai	9.90	255.00
Jamui	3.75	20.00
Khagaria	9.00	155.00
Bihar	297.40	3307.85

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

CHAPTER III

ENTERPRISES SECTOR

3.1 Introduction

The enterprises sector in Bihar is the smallest in India and consists of only 1.22 percent of the country's share. Bihar's industrial sector contributes only about 16 percent to its GSDP as against 26 percent for the national average. As a consequence of bifurcation, the share of net value added of the industrial units in the residual Bihar in 2002-03 remained only 17.9 percent, with Jharkhand getting the remaining share of 82.1 percent. This was obviously on account of nearly whole of mineral producing region becoming part of Jharkhand state, leaving only a limited number of large, medium and small scale enterprises in present Bihar.

Though broad based recovery from recession in industrial sector at national level had started in 2009-10, Bihar presented a downward trend in respect of mining/ quarrying and manufacturing sector, both registered and unregistered. The contribution of manufacturing sector as a whole is less than 5 percent to the GSDP, and the registered manufacturing sector with much less share recorded a sharp drop over the period. The share of mining and quarrying also recorded a decline in 2009-10. However, the construction sector proved to be the key driver in the growth trajectory of the state, whose share increased to almost twice in 2009-10 (11.18 percent) compared to 2004-05 (5.52 percent).

Table 3.1 : Proportion of Mining / Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Water Supply and Gas units to the GSDP of Bihar

Sector	2004-05	2007-08	2009-10
1. Mining / Quarrying	0.06	0.06	0.05
2. Manufacturing	5.79	5.31	4.16
(a) Registered	1.48	1.17	0.86
(b) Unregistered	4.30	4.14	3.31
3. Construction	5.52	9.76	11.18
4. Elect./Wat. Sup./ Gas	1.52	1.36	1.27
5. Total GSDP (Rs. crore) at constant prices (2004-05)	75608 (100.0)	98648 (100.0)	123489 (100.0)

Source : Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, GOB

3.2 ASI Results

According to the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) in 2005-06, the share of total factories in Bihar was 1.19 percent, which recorded a modest increase to 1.22 percent in 2007-08. But in terms of other characteristics, like working capital, persons engaged and value of output, the state registered a decline in 2007-08 (Table 3.2). However, the share of net value added recorded an increase (from 0.14 percent in 2005-06 to 0.24 percent in 2007-08).

Table 3.2 : Annual Survey of Industries (2005-06 and 2007-08)

Characteristics	2005-06			2007-08		
	India	Bihar		India	Bihar	
		Total	% share		Total	% share
Number of Factories	140160	1669	1.19	146385	1785	1.22
Fixed Capital (Rs. lakh)	60694028	292352	0.48	84513209	301470	0.36
Working Capital (Rs. lakh)	18446260	141541	0.77	31695306	163563	0.52
Total Persons Engaged	9111680	67447	0.74	10452535	73676	0.70
Value of Output (Rs. lakh)	190835548	1678498	0.88	277570904	2187362	0.79
Net Value Added (Rs. lakh)	31186419	42223	0.14	48159268	115947	0.24

Source : ASI, 2005-06 and 2007-08

The number of factories at all-India level increased in 2007-08 over 2005-06, both in agro-based and non-agro based categories, but the increase was higher in case of the latter (Table 3.3). However, in case of Bihar, the number of agro-based factories registered a decline in 2007-08, and the number of non-agro based factories increased. Again, the percentage of agro-based factories in operation in Bihar declined drastically from 93.62 percent in 2005-06 to 86.70 percent in 2007-08. As against this, the percentage of non-agro-based industries in operation increased from 81.73 percent in 2005-06 to 91.66 percentage points in 2007-08.

Table 3.3 : Number of Factories in Operation (2005-06 and 2007-08)

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
2005-06								
Agro based	61936	470	0.76	57863	440	0.76	93.50	93.62
Non-agro based	78224	1199	1.53	75028	978	1.30	95.79	81.73
Total	140160	1669	1.19	132891	1420	1.07	94.80	85.08
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

Source: ASI, 2005-06 and 2007-08

It is also observed from Table 3.4 that the state's share in the total value of output of non -agro based industries was almost double (0.99 percent) the share of agro-based industries (0.51 percent). However, the share in the total net value added was four times higher in agro-based compared to non-agro based industries. Among the various agro-based industrial groups, food products / beverages / tobacco showed the highest state share in the total value of output in India (0.81 percent), and the share in net value added was even higher (2.15 percent). This points to the enormous scope for agro-based industries in the state. It is also established that, food products/ beverages / tobacco group contributed over 76 percent of the total net value added by all the factories in operation in Bihar. (Appendix I and II).

Table 3.4 : Value of Output & Net Value Added in 2007-08 of Selected Agro & Non Agro-based Industries (Bihar and India)

(Rs. crore)

NIC Code 2004	Industrial Group	Value of Output			Net Value Added		
		All India	Bihar	Bihar's (share %)	All India	Bihar	Bihar's share %)
	Agro based						
15+16	Food products / Beverages / Tobacco	351,820.93	2,865.34	0.81	41101.13	884.19	2.15
17+18	Textile / Textile products	200,293.36	93.88	0.05	30395.01	30.26	0.10
19	Leather / Leather products	23,801.26	74.33	0.31	2814.91	10.94	0.39
20	Wood / Wood products	7,192.21	31.63	0.44	927.8	11.4	1.23
21+22	Paper / Printing / Publishing	58,771.38	231.28	0.39	12082.65	84.29	0.70
	Sub Total	641,879.14	3,296.46	0.51	87321.5	1021.1	1.17
	Non-agro based						
23	Coke / Petroleum/Nuclear fuel	436,659.53	16,839.22	3.86	65515.19	-97.4	-0.15
24	Chemicals / Chemical Products	301,217.61	96.64	0.03	61662.9	15.2	0.02
25	Rubber / Plastic Products	78,660.23	38.48	0.05	11623.34	3.02	0.03
26	Glass / Non-metallic	95,416.04	339.60	0.36	31631.09	88.86	0.28
27+28	Mineral products	513,701.08	949.97	0.18	105401.89	95.22	0.09
29+31	Machinery / Electric Equipments	247,434.97	77.67	0.03	49724.56	11.4	0.02
35	Buildings & Repair of ship, boats, Transport equipment etc	55,927.62	10.97	0.02	10440.63	2.82	0.03
36	Furniture / Jewellery / Sports goods/Toys etc	61,279.38	5.16	0.01	6581.02	0.54	0.01
	Others	86,942.37	219.44	0.25	12406.75	18.75	0.15
	Sub-Total	1,877,238.83	18,577.15	0.99	354987.37	138.41	0.04
	Grand Total	2,519,117.97	21,873.61	0.87	442308.87	1159.5	0.26

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2007-08

3.3 Large Industries

As is well known, the bifurcation of the state in 2000 gave a severe blow to Bihar's economy and the state became particularly devoid of large industries. Nearly all big industrial houses fell to the share of Jharkhand and very few remained with Bihar. Primarily on account of lack of well developed infrastructural facilities and flight of capital from the state, the large scale units could not be established here. Again, due to change in the capital based definition of enterprises, various large scale industries are now counted among the medium scale units. As a result, the state has only 4 units under food and beverages group in the large scale sector, one each in the districts of Banka, Begusarai, East Champaran and Rohtas. The list of units along with companies promoting them and their location is presented in Table 3.5. Besides the above, there are four more large

scale units under private sector which include ITC, KCC and Gangotri Iron. Under the central sector, there are 6 large units, of which 4 are NTPC units, one is Indian Oil Corporation and one Ordinance Factory. The above facts corroborates that the state has very limited number of large units.

Table 3.5 : List of large scale units in Bihar (2010)

SI No.	Name of Unit	Promoter	Location
1	Refined Oil unit with 2.25 lakh metric tonne capacity	M/s Jhunjhunwala Vanaspati Ltd., Varanasi	Dehri-on-Sone Rohtas
2	Cold Storage, Agri Marketing Yard and Dry Warehouse	M/s Meera Comtrade Pvt. Ltd., Patna	Narkatiyaganj E. Champaran
3	Cold Storage and Fruit & Vegetable Processing & Packaging unit	M/s Sushila Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd., Ara	Ara Bhojpur
4	Extra Neutral Alcohol Plant	M/s M J & Sons Distilleries and Breweries Pvt. Ltd. Patna	Amarpur Banka

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

For the promotion of large / medium industries sector and village / small industries in the state under the Industries Department, a sum of Rs. 390 crore was earmarked in 2008-09 which was later revised to Rs. 515 crore. For the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 462.22 crore and Rs. 472.45 crore respectively have been provisioned.

3.4 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

Micro, small and medium enterprises account for 45 percent of manufactured output and around 40 percent of exports of the country. High labour to capital ratio, high growth and high dispersion make them crucial for achieving inclusive growth. The fourth all India survey of micro, small and medium enterprises conducted in 2006-07 by Ministry of MSME reveals that, out of a total number of 71,435 enterprises surveyed in Bihar, around 73 percent or 52,188 units were working. Around 69 percent of these enterprises were manufacturing units and 31 percent services units. While manufacturing units accounted for 81 percent of the total employment, services sector engaged the remaining 19 percent. Thus, the per unit employment was higher in manufacturing sector (3.64 persons) compared to the services (1.92 persons). In the total market value of fixed investment, the share of manufacturing sector was 87.58 percent, whereas its share in the value of net worth was 83.54 percent. The details may be seen in Table 3.6. Of the total number of units

under MSME, around 52 percent are related to food, beverages, tobacco, grain mill products, textiles, clothing, footwear and leather.

Table 3.6 : Registered Enterprises in MSME Sector in Bihar (2006-07)

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Registered	% share
1	Number of working enterprises	52188	73.06
	Total number of enterprises surveyed	71435	100
2	Number of working enterprises		
	Manufacturing	36143	69.26
	Services	16045	30.74
	Total	52188	100.00
3	Employment (Person)		
	Manufacturing	131563	81.03
	Services	30794	18.97
	Total	162357	100.00
4	Per Unit Employment (Person)		
	Manufacturing	3.64	
	Services	1.92	
	Total	3.11	
5	Market value of Fixed Investment (Rs. Crore)		
	Manufacturing	4136.27	87.58
	Services	586.78	12.42
	Total	4723.05	100.00
6	Value of Net Worth (Rs. Crore)		
	Manufacturing	2904.57	83.54
	Services	572.30	16.46
	Total	3476.87	1000.00
7	Per Unit of Net worth(Rs. Lakh)		
	Manufacturing	8.04	
	Services	3.57	
	Total	6.66	

Source : Quick results; Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; 2006-07

With the promulgation of MSME Development Act, 2006 the ambit of the small scale industries, now called Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, has widened considerably. The investment limit for defining 'small' units has been raised to Rs. 5 crore and the sector now encompasses medium enterprises within the defined limits. The MSME sector, as is well known, is a critical segment of the economy. It contributes significantly to gross domestic product, manufacturing output, employment and exports. This sector also plays a vital role in nurturing entrepreneurial talent as well as reallocating wealth to the grassroots. Considering the importance of the sector in promoting balanced and equitable growth, both the central and state government have laid special emphasis on the promotion of this sector.

In keeping with the provisions of the MSME Development Act 2006, a set of Rules were notified in October 2009, under which the information relating to investment in plant and machinery or equipment by enterprises is required to be furnished. The Advisory Committee, as provided in the Act, has been reconstituted in September 2009. Skill development has been accorded high priority in keeping with the overall target set by the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development. The agencies under the Ministry of MSME was to conduct skill development programmes for about 3.62 lakh trainees in 2009-10. The cluster approach has been adopted for training as the key strategy for enhancing productivity, competitiveness and capacity building of MSMEs.

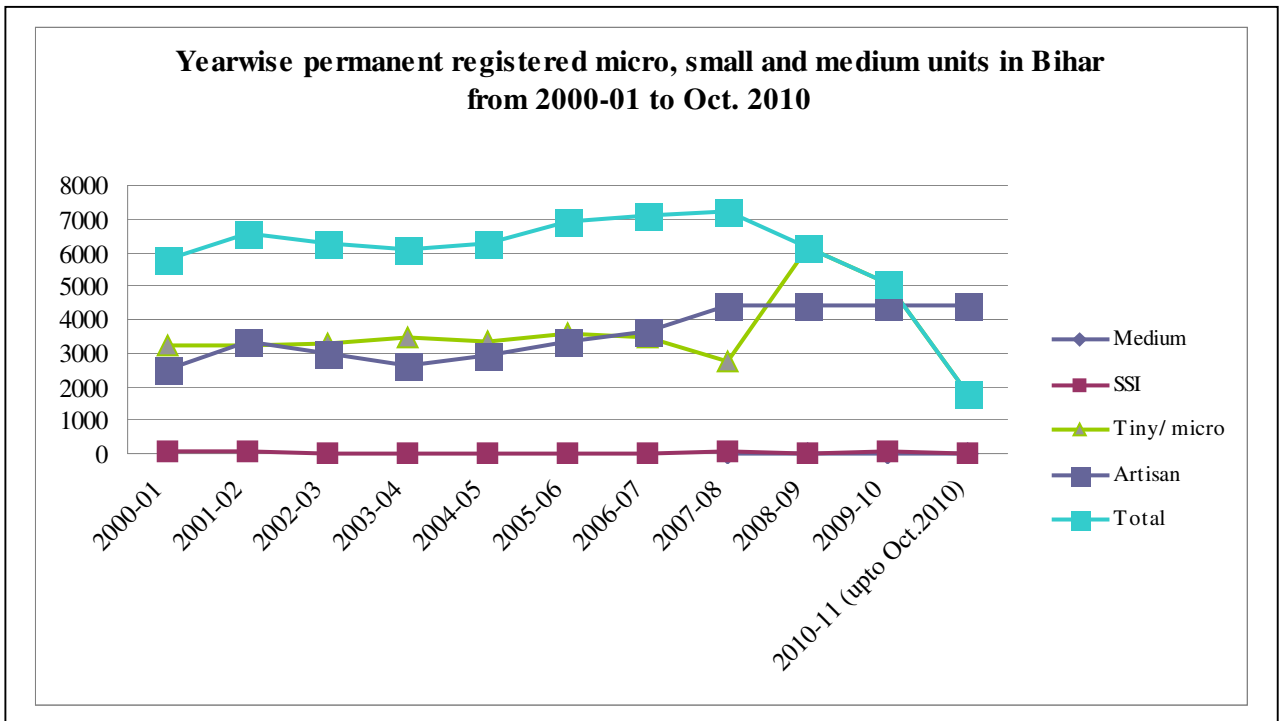
The data provided by the Department of Industry, Government of Bihar, gives the total number of registered MSME units as 1.84 lakh upto October, 2010. Of this total, around 61 percent were tiny / micro, followed by artisan (38.15 percent) and SSI (0.85 percent). The annual growth rate during the last decade was found to be higher (5.81 percent) in respect of artisan units than for tiny/ micro (4.77 percent); for SSI units, it was the least (1.78 percent). Another noteworthy feature is that while the annual growth rate of total investment during the decade has been around 16 percent, in case of employment, it worked out to be only around 3 percent. The investment per unit was found to be Rs. 69447 and employment per unit was 3.25.

Table 3.7 : Yearwise Permanent 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 (upto Oct. 2010)	3	17	1766	-	1786	92.15	6583
Total	16	1558	112055	70100	183729	1275.94	596921

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

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



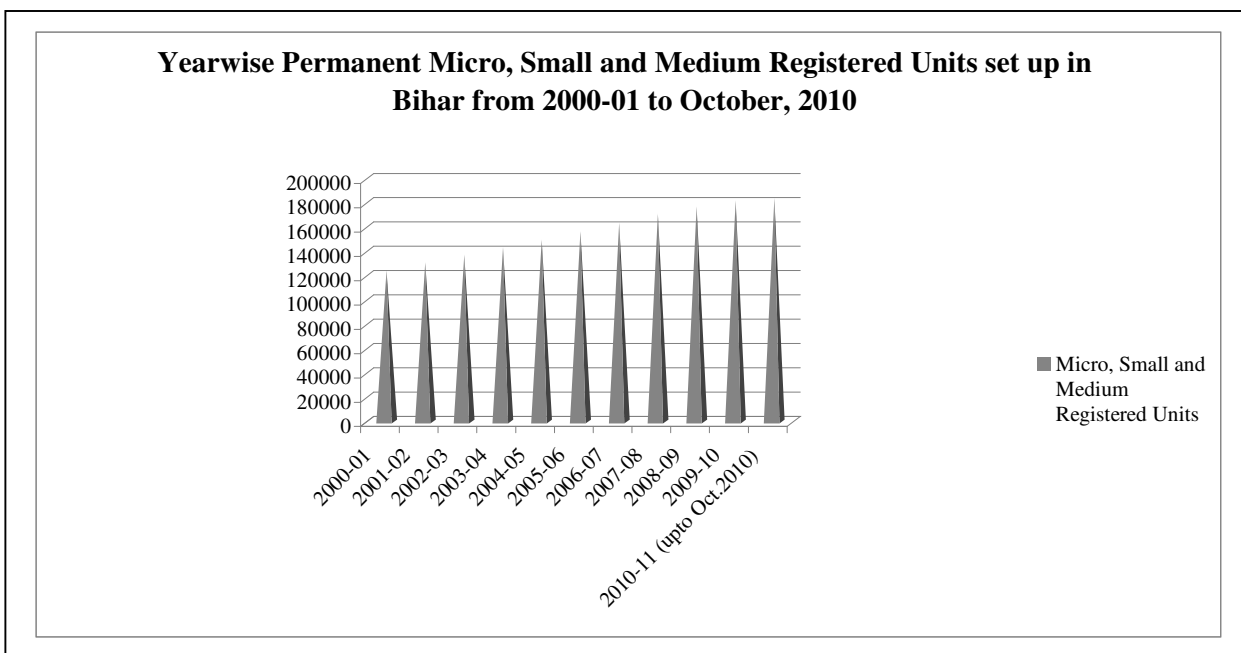
It is also revealed that, in the MSME sector, the annual growth rate in total number of units during the last decade varied between 5.27 percent in 2001-02 to 2.88 percent in 2009-10. However, the annual increase in case of artisan units was in the range of 5 to 7 percent, though no unit was reportedly established in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto October). The tiny / micro units too fared well, but the extent of increase was less than that for the artisans, maximum increase being 6.18 percent in 2008-09. The SSI sector grew much slower, ranging between 1.42 percent in 2006-07 to 2.93 percent in the following year. During the decade, while investment increased by over 185 percent, employment increased by about 38 percent, the annual growth being around 3 percent for employment.

Table 3.8 : Yearwise Permanent Micro, Small and Medium Registered Units set up in Bihar (Percentage)

Year	Medium		SSI		Tiny/ micro		Artisan		Total	
	No.	% change	No. ('000)	% change	No. ('000)	% change	No. ('000)	% change	No. ('000)	% change
Upto 2000			1.26		72.77		44.41		118.44	
2000-01			1.30	2.78	76.02	4.46	46.94	5.70	124.26	4.91
2001-02			1.33	2.39	79.22	4.22	50.26	7.06	130.81	5.27
2002-03			1.35	1.81	82.51	4.15	53.24	5.94	137.10	4.81
2003-04			1.37	1.55	85.97	4.20	55.86	4.91	143.20	4.45
2004-05			1.39	1.24	89.31	3.88	58.75	5.19	149.45	4.36
2005-06			1.41	1.73	92.89	4.01	62.09	5.67	156.39	4.64
2006-07			1.43	1.42	96.37	3.74	65.70	5.82	163.50	4.54
2007-08	4		1.48	2.93	99.12	2.86	70.10	6.70	170.70	4.41
2008-09	11	175	1.50	1.69	105.24	6.18	70.10	0.00	176.85	3.61
2009-10	13	18.18	1.54	2.73	110.29	4.80	70.10	0.00	181.94	2.88
2010-11 (Upto Oct. 2010)	16	23.08	1.56	1.10	112.06	1.60	70.10	0.00	183.73	0.98
% change since 2000			-	23.55	-	53.99	-	57.84	-	55.13

	Investment (Rs. lakh)		Employment (in '000)	
	Amount	% change	No.	% change
Upto 31-03- 2000	44,701.38		434	
2000-01	48,506.53	8.51	448	3.23
2001-02	52,698.57	8.64	463	3.41
2002-03	57,336.64	8.80	477	2.94
2003-04	62,767.03	9.47	491	3.01
2004-05	68,138.82	8.56	504	2.72
2005-06	72,836.13	6.89	520	3.12
2006-07	80,115.92	9.99	537	3.22
2007-08	93,598.90	16.83	557	3.72
2008-09	105,484.96	12.70	574	3.14
2009-10	118,349.00	12.20	590	2.79
2010-11 (Upto Oct.2010)	127,564.46	7.79	597	1.12
% change since 31-03-2000	-	185.37	-	37.60

Source : Department of Industry, GOB



The state government is making an all out effort to develop the MSME sector and, for this purpose, it increased the fund allotted to the sector, from Rs. 390.0 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 515.0 crore in 2008-09. Again in 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 462.2 crore was earmarked and for 2010-11, the fund allocated is Rs. 472.4 crore.

The recent global economic slowdown has had an adverse impact on the Indian economy including the MSME sector. In this context, various MSME Associations all over the country met the Prime Minister in August 2009 and apprised him of various issues. The Prime Minister constituted a task force to go into the details and address the issues of the MSME Sector. The recommendation of the task force will facilitate the growth and development of the MSME and Bihar is also expected to benefit from it.

Dispersal of MSME

It is noted that 1786 MSME units had started in 2010-11 (upto October 2010) in Bihar. But these units were not evenly spread throughout the state. Out of 9 divisions in the state, while Patna division showed higher concentration (22 percent) of MSME units, the divisions of Koshi and Bhagalpur reported only around 3 percent each. A similar trend was noticeable in different sub-sectors of MSME, except Tirhut, which reported higher proportion of establishments of small units (47 percent). Again, of the 9 divisions, small scale units were not established during the year

in as many as 5 divisions, viz., Bhagalpur, Purnea, Magadh, Koshi and Saran. At a time when the state government is busy scripting an inclusive development story in the state, the present situation is not encouraging and necessary endeavors shall have to be made to do away with the regional imbalance in industrial development.

Table 3.9 : Percentage Distribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Registered in 2010-11 (Upto October)

Divisions	Percentage			
	Medium	Micro	Small	Total
Patna	66.67	21.91	29.41	21.99
Munger	0.00	12.29	11.76	12.28
Bhagalpur	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.37
Purnea	0.00	12.40	0.00	12.28
Magadh	0.00	11.89	0.00	11.78
Darbhangha	0.00	11.55	11.76	11.55
Koshi	0.00	3.11	0.00	3.08
Tirhut	33.33	16.59	47.06	16.88
Saran	0.00	6.85	0.00	6.79
Total (No.)	3	1766	17	1786

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

An endeavor has also been made to know the share of SC/ST and minority community in the ownership of MSME units started in 2010-11 (upto October 2010). As observed in earlier tables, 1786 units in micro, 17 units in small and 3 units in medium level enterprises were started in 2010, with a total investment of Rs. 92.15 crore and employment generation for 6583 persons. Of the total units, among 81 percent were owned by general category, 13 percent by SC/ST and remaining 6 percent by minority community entrepreneurs. Investment and employment generation too were observed to be relatively less in the micro units started by SC/ST and minority communities, compared to those started by general category entrepreneurs. All the units under small and medium scale were reportedly owned by general categories entrepreneurs. Among the divisions, all the small and medium scale enterprises in Patna and Tirhut divisions were reportedly owned by general category entrepreneurs. Similarly, in Munger and Darbhanga divisions, all the small scale units were under the ownership of general category persons. The remaining divisions of Bhagalpur, Purnea, Magadh, Koshi and Saran divisions did not report the existence of any small and medium enterprises (Appendix IV).

3.5 Agro-Based Industries

As a result of bifurcation, present Bihar is devoid of minerals and the mining/quarrying and manufacturing industries in the state have a very limited scope. Bihar is now left with land and water resources. With agriculture as the mainstay, there is ample scope for agro-based industries in the state and, with a population of around 9 crore, Bihar is fast becoming a large and growing market for food products. Of the total private consumer expenditure in the state, around 65 percent accounts for the expenditure on food only. According to a rough estimate, the present food market in Bihar is worth around Rs. 40,000 crore, of which processed food market, including beverages, is around Rs. 18,000 crore. Based on the estimated all India food consumption growth rate of 7 percent, the food consumption market of Bihar would be around Rs. 83,000 crore in the year 2015.

Thus, Bihar has enough of scope for agro-based industries. The major agricultural products of Bihar are cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables and cash crops. The important cash crops include sugarcane, potato, tobacco, jute and spices. Bihar is the third largest producer of vegetables in India after West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and sixth largest producer of fruits. However, the per capita annual production of agriculture in the state is the lowest (Rs. 666), owing mainly to low level of technology and input use. Therefore, presently the state is a big importer of fruits, fish, eggs, chicken, meat, etc. This is an unfortunate predicament for the state, particularly in view of its great potential in the sector. This makes a case for increasing the productivity of all the agricultural and allied items.

Agro-based industries already enjoy the place of prominence in the state's industrial scenario. As per the ASI report 2007-08, the agro-based industries accounted for 88 percent of the total value added of Rs. 1159 crore of all industrial units (Table 3.4). If the remaining small and micro units are included, the share of agro-based industries will be even larger, though its substantial potential still remains unutilized. Obviously, the state does not enjoy resource or input advantage for all agro-based industries, and therefore, the share of Bihar to all India is far less than what is economically feasible.

A Vision Document 2015 has been prepared for the state, based on a study by IL&FS. Under the vision, food parks will be established on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) basis. In the food processing sector, there are 41 projects involving an investment of Rs. 473.83 crore and the

projects are at various stages of implementation. Approval has been accorded to establish two food parks, one in Muzaffarpur-Vaishali region and the other in Bhagalpur-Katihar region. The food parks will be set up by a special purpose vehicle (SPV), preferably registered as a corporate body with at least 51 percent equity of the private entrepreneurs, the rest from the centre and the state government. The extent of assistance has been fixed at 20 percent of the project cost or Rs. 15 crore whichever is lower. The parks will take care of all necessary basic infrastructure like uninterrupted power and water supply and effluent treatment plants.

In food processing sector, a total of 180 project proposals have been received by the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) till October, 2010, of which 5 have started working, 8 are in advanced stage and 56 at different stages of completion.

Processing Industries

Fruits and Vegetables : Almost all fruit and vegetable processing units are engaged in the manufacturing of fruit juices, fruit pulps, squashes, pickles, tomato sauces / puree / paste, jam/jelly, fruit beverages, etc. Along with units in the organized sector, there are units working in unorganized sector too. The pre-processing facilities like pre-cooling, cooling, grading, sorting, pack houses, etc. are virtually absent in the state. Entire fruits and vegetables produce is brought straight to the markets and only some are sent to the processing units. Through processing and post-harvest management, the present losses of fruits and vegetables to the extent of around 33 percent can be minimised and thereby an income of Rs. 2000 crore may be added to the state economy.

Fruits : Bihar produces a variety of fruits in large quantity. It is the largest producer of litchi, third largest producer of pineapple and fourth largest producer of mango in the country. There are, by and large, specific districts in the state, producing specific fruits. For example, Muzaffarpur and Vaishali are leading in litchi and banana production; Darbhanga, Vaishali and East and West Champaran are ahead in mango production; and Rohtas and Bhojpur lead in guava production. Owing to better quality soil and water availability, variety of fruits are grown in the state, particularly in north Bihar.

It is pertinent to mention that, as per the study conducted by Rajendra Agricultural University, non-availability of storage facility causes a huge loss of around 15-25 percent of the total banana production. In case of papaya, the loss is between 30-50 percent, vegetables between 17-25 percent, and cabbage between 41-47 percent. The poor methods of harvesting and transportation also contribute to the huge loss. The fruit growers of the state are exposed to the unfavorable prices of their produce. As per the IL&FS survey, though the prices of fruits in Bihar are at par with major producing states, it is lower when compared to main wholesale markets. With adequate attention, the fruits grown in the state will serve as important input for the agro-based industries. Table 3.10 gives the area and production of fruits grown in 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Table 3.10 : Area and Production of Fruits in Bihar

(Area '000 ha/Production '000 tonnes)

Fruits	2007-08		2008-09	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Mango	142.21	870.35	144.07	1329.80
Guava	28.67	255.72	29.09	229.19
Litchi	29.84	223.23	30.47	216.92
Lemon	17.58	125.84	17.74	128.09
Banana	30.46	1329.40	31.27	1373.55
Pineapple	4.64	126.77	4.69	119.48
Papaya	1.27	30.36	1.43	33.61
Amla	1.31	12.09	1.38	12.83
Others	30.26	278.66	30.56	279.34
Total	286.24	3252.38	290.71	3722.82

Source : Department. of Horticulture, GOB

With around 2 lakh tonnes of litchi production, Bihar accounts for almost 75 percent of national production. The brand Muzaffarpur Litchi commands a special respect in the fresh as well as processed fruit segments. Similarly, about 14 lakh tonnes of banana, produced in about 31 thousand hectares of land, offers significant opportunities for both fresh and processed food market. Processed banana is picking up fast with the South Indian market and new markets are emerging in the Middle East. Banana fibre also has a scope as one of the diversified textile fibres. This provides an added advantage of setting up fibre extraction and yarning units in the state.

Vegetables : As mentioned above, on account of availability of better soil and water resources, Bihar produces large quantities of a variety of vegetables. The state is the largest producer of okra, second largest producer of cabbage, third largest producer of potato, brinjal, onion and cauliflower and significant producer of other variety of vegetables in the country. However, the extent of wastage of the total vegetables produced has been assessed at around 33 percent. The growers get a lower price; whereas, wholesalers and retailers, by and large, get good prices.

Table 3.11 : Production of Vegetables

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

Fruits	2007-08		2008-09	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Potato	315.50	6019.65	310.33	5033.58
Onion	51.29	1019.61	51.61	946.60
Tomato	46.32	921.87	46.39	1037.19
Cauliflower	60.66	1023.89	60.97	1043.84
Cabbage	37.45	638.11	38.33	676.98
Brinjal	54.55	1158.16	55.12	1186.12
Sponge gourd	34.34	467.68	36.07	497.10
Chillies	38.96	439.42	39.42	450.61
Others	184.68	2379.35	188.63	2513.73
Total	823.75	14067.74	826.87	13385.75

Source : Department. of Horticulture, GOB

Food Processing

The economy of the state is mainly agriculture based and its major agricultural products are cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other cash crops like potato, jute, tobacco, sugarcane etc. Table 3.12 presents the cropwise area and production for the year 2008-09.

Table 3.12 : Area , Production and Productivity of Various Crops (2008-09)

Year/Crops	2008-09		
	Area ('000 ha)	Production ('000 tonnes)	Productivity (Kg/ha)
Total Cereals	6333.74	11751.70	1855
Rice	3495.73	5590.35	1599
Wheat	2158.33	4410.02	2043
Maize	640.46	1714.00	2676
Coarse Cereals	39.23	37.33	952
Total Pulses	584.37	468.44	802
Total Oilseeds	138.08	137.88	999
Total Fibre Crops	150.97	1220.12	8081
Sugarcane	111.90	4959.92	44324

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Food processing in any agricultural economy is a key factor in pushing up its growth. However, in Bihar, considering its great potential, it is still at a nascent stage. In order to give a boost to the food processing industry, the state government has prepared Food Processing Policy 2008 and created a separate food processing Directorate in the state. The Vision Document 2015 for India has estimated the losses to the extent of around 35 percent due to non-processing of food. In Bihar, it is still higher. As per the IL&FS report, the loss in cereals is estimated at Rs. 4500 crore. The food processing industries can minimize the losses through establishment of more units and marketing channels. Most of the food processing units are in unorganized sector and has very few success stories. However, the state has a large potential for milling and processing of food grains like rice, wheat, maize and pulses.

The installed capacity of rice milling in the state is inadequate to meet the existing demand. The rice mills also require expansion and modernisation. There is a large scope for setting up new rice mills in the state, which can make a variety of rice products. There are significant opportunities of utilization of byproducts for making starch, bran oil, etc., along with setting up husk-based power generation in the state. As regards maize, on account of its rabi maize, Bihar has an unique position in the national market. Most of the maize processing units in North India highly depend on maize from the state. With state productivity much higher than the national productivity level and rise in area under maize, there exists significant opportunities for entrepreneurs. However, the level of processing in the state is quite insignificant. Thus, there is large opportunity for maize processing units, which may be set up for making a range of products like starch, corn oil, corn flakes, poultry feed, etc.

Makhana

Besides fruits and vegetables, some positive trend for makhana (gorgon nut) industry has also emerged in the state. Bihar is the only state producing 'makhana' on commercial basis. This item is quite nutritive and compares well with fish and mutton in so far as the protein content is concerned. It is also very rich in carbohydrates. In China, raw 'makhana' seed powder is an essential ingredient of the baby food. This is considered superior to dry fruits. It has a big market,

local as well as outside. However, the processing technology used here is very old and labour intensive.

Tea

Tea is an important agro-based industry which is taking roots in the state since the nineties. More than 25 thousand acres of land in Kishanganj district is covered by tea plantation. There are two processing units in the district with an output of more than 23 hundred tonnes of tea. The state has a potential for growing tea.

Sugar Industry

Sugarcane has been an important crop of Bihar, its area of coverage being 2.70 lakh hectares in 2009-10. In terms of area, production and productivity, the districts of East and West Champaran were on the top in 2009-10 (Appendix III). There is enormous scope for sugarcane cultivation in the state. Sugar and allied industries have ample scope for investment in the state, particularly for co-production of ethanol and electricity from sugarcane. Therefore, the state government has decided to encourage the sugarcane based industries in the state. With a view to attracting the investors in sugar industry, the state government has declared one scheme in January, 2006, later revised in September 2006, under which various concessions and subsidies have been provisioned.

The sugar industry once thrived in the state. In the first half of the twentieth century, there were in all 33 sugar mills in the state. Now there remains only 28 mills, of which 18 mills under public sector are closed. Of the remaining 10 mills under private sector, Bagaha and Motihari are almost sick and closed. Of the 18 closed public sector mills, 15 are under Bihar State Sugar Corporation and 3 under central PSUs. However, some positive steps have been taken by the state government in recent years for their revival. With the efforts of the state government, the Lauriya and Sugauli units of Bihar State Sugar Corporation (BSSC) are being transferred to HPCL and the first bid process is complete. HPCL is establishing a 3,500 TPD sugar unit with 60 KLPD distillery and 20 MW co-generation units at both the places. The total investment is expected to be Rs. 615 crore. Similarly, M/s Tirhut Industries has been successful in the bid process for the transfer of Raiyam

and Sakri units of BSSC. An agreement for long term lease of Raiyam unit has been signed and the process of transfer was under progress. The sugar units with co-generation at Raiyam and food processing and other industries at Sakri are being established by M/s Tirhut Industries Ltd. The bids have also been invited for the revival of other sugar units and one distillery of BSSC, viz. Hathua (with distillery), Siwan, New Sawan, Samastipur, Lohat, Banmankhi, Guraul, Gorant, Motipur and Warisaliganj.

The area covered under sugarcane has been around 2.70 lakh hectares and its total production remained about 150 lakh tonnes. The sugarcane available for crushing was 52 lakh tonnes in 2006-07, which declined to 36.39 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 and was expected to decline further in 2008-09 due mainly to erratic rains.

The sugar production too declined from 4.51 lakh tonnes in 2006-07 to 3.90 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 and again to 2.20 lakh tonnes in 2008-09. This was in keeping with the national trend in 2008-09 which witnessed a significant decline. In 2009-10 too, the decline was about 60 percent. However, the sugar recovery rate remained around 9 percent. The details are given in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13 : Details of Area, Production of Sugarcane/Sugar

Unit	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (estimated)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Area for Sugarcane in lakh hectare	2.70	2.52	3.25	2.75	3.25	2.65
Production of Sugarcane (in Lakh tonne)	143.64	143.64	191.95	159.50	191.95	122.22
Productivity of Sugarcane (tonne / hectare)	53.20	57.00	59.00	58.00	59.00	46.00
Availability of sugarcane for crushing (in lakh tonne)	49.10	52.04	63.10	36.39	63.80	23.7
Production of Sugar (in lakh tonne)	4.55	4.51	5.47	3.90	5.40	2.20
Percent (%) of Sugar availability	9.50	8.67	9.50	9.32	9.50	9.30

Source : Department of sugarcane; GOB

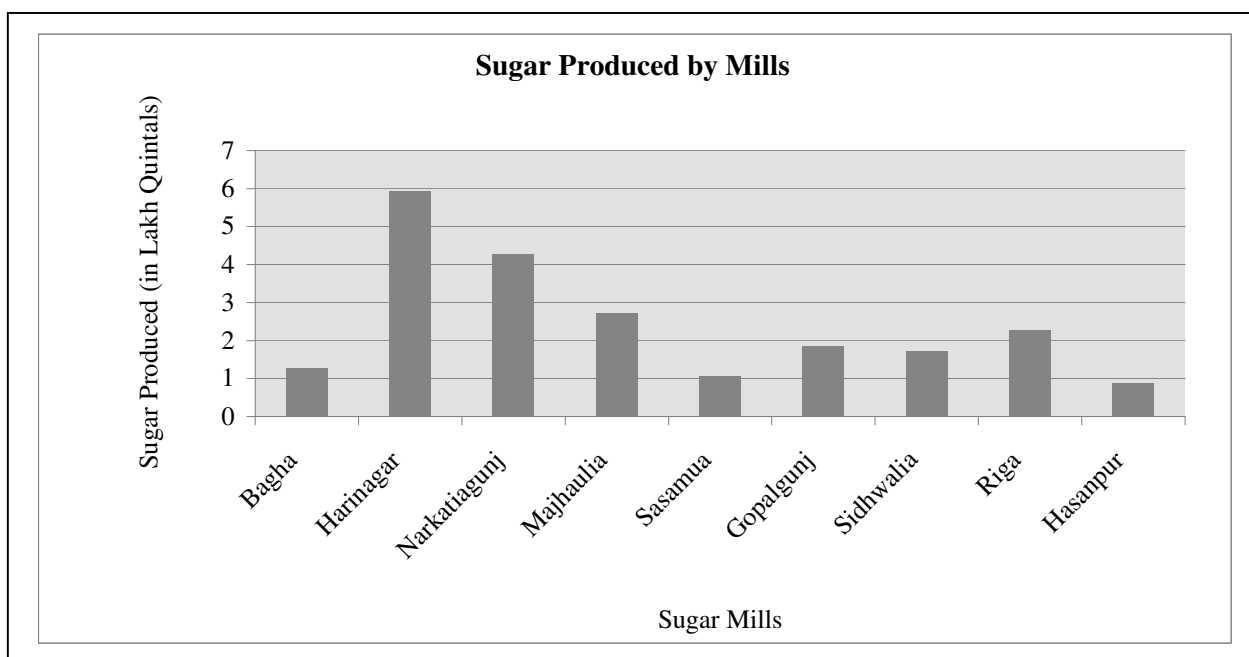
All the working sugar mills in the state are old, established in nineteen thirties and are operating much below its capacity, which may be observed from Table 3.14.

Table 3.14 : Working Status of Sugar Mills (2008-09)

(Figures in lakh qntl.)

Name of Sugar Mill	Establishment year	Sugarcane crushing capacity T.C.D	Amount of crushed sugarcane	Amount of Sugar Produced	% of Recovery
Bagha	1936	2500	13.83	1.29	9.33
Harinagar	1938	10000	63.01	5.95	9.44
Narkatiagunj	1932	7500	45.16	4.28	9.48
Majhaulia	1933	4300	29.37	2.72	9.26
Sasamua	1932	3450	12.06	1.06	8.79
Gopalgunj	1931	5000	20.88	1.85	8.86
Sidhwalia	1931	5000	16.34	1.73	10.59
Riga	1933	4500	25.58	2.28	8.91
Hasanpur	1934	3000	10.78	0.89	8.26
Total		45250	237.01	22.05	9.30

Source : Department of sugarcane; GOB



Towards revival of the sugar industry in Bihar, the state government has undertaken the following initiatives :

- (i) The application which was put before the Hon'ble Patna High Court for liquidation of Bihar State Sugar Corporation (BSSC) in 2002 has been withdrawn by the state government in 2007 and action is being taken for its privatization.

- (ii) Efforts are made to revive 15 closed sugar mills and 2 distillery units under the BSSC through the investment of private players. The diagnostic studies and feasibility reports have been completed, along with assessment of their assets. The closed units are being revived through lease agreements with investors viz., HPCL, Reliance Industries Ltd and M/s Jhoolan Vanaspati from private sector and two auction processes have been completed for their transfer.
- (iii) In order to attract investments, the State Investment Promotion Board has been established in the state and upto October 2010, 37 sugar mill related proposals have been approved, of which 27 are for new sugar mills, 8 for expansion of working mills and 2 for new ethanol plants for working sugar mills.

COMFED

Bihar State Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation (COMFED) is the implementing agency of Operation Flood Programme of dairy development on the pattern of Anand in Gujarat. There are six district level Milk Producers Cooperative Unions affiliated to COMFED, covering 26 districts of the state. In terms of milk procurement, Bihar is among the top 10 states. Upto September 2010, there were 9130 organised dairy cooperatives, of which 6451 were functional and 3569 were registered. The membership of these cooperatives is 4.89 lakh households. The yearwise progress of Dairy Cooperatives Societies is depicted in Table 3.15 A.

Table 3.15 A : Yearwise Progress of Dairy Cooperative Societies

Particulars	99-00	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11*
DCS Organised	3371	4737	5103	5243	5819	6585	7369	8561	9130
DCS Functional	2868	3950	4073	4179	4540	4735	4817	6068	6451
DCS Registered	1605	1678	1664	1731	2051	2671	2929	3237	3569
Membership ('000)	172.94	241.37	255.71	267.18	284.42	323.46	373.71	463.16	489.60

* Till Sept, 2010

Source : COMPFED; GOB

The average milk procurement which averaged to 281.08 thousand kgs per day in 1999-2000 was more than doubled to 608.38 thousand kgs per day in 2006-07. However, in 2007-08 and 2008-09, the procurement per day declined considerably, due to heavy floods in most of the areas of the

state. But in 2009-10 again, procurement has increased to 739 thousand kgs per day. The details are presented in Table 3.15 B.

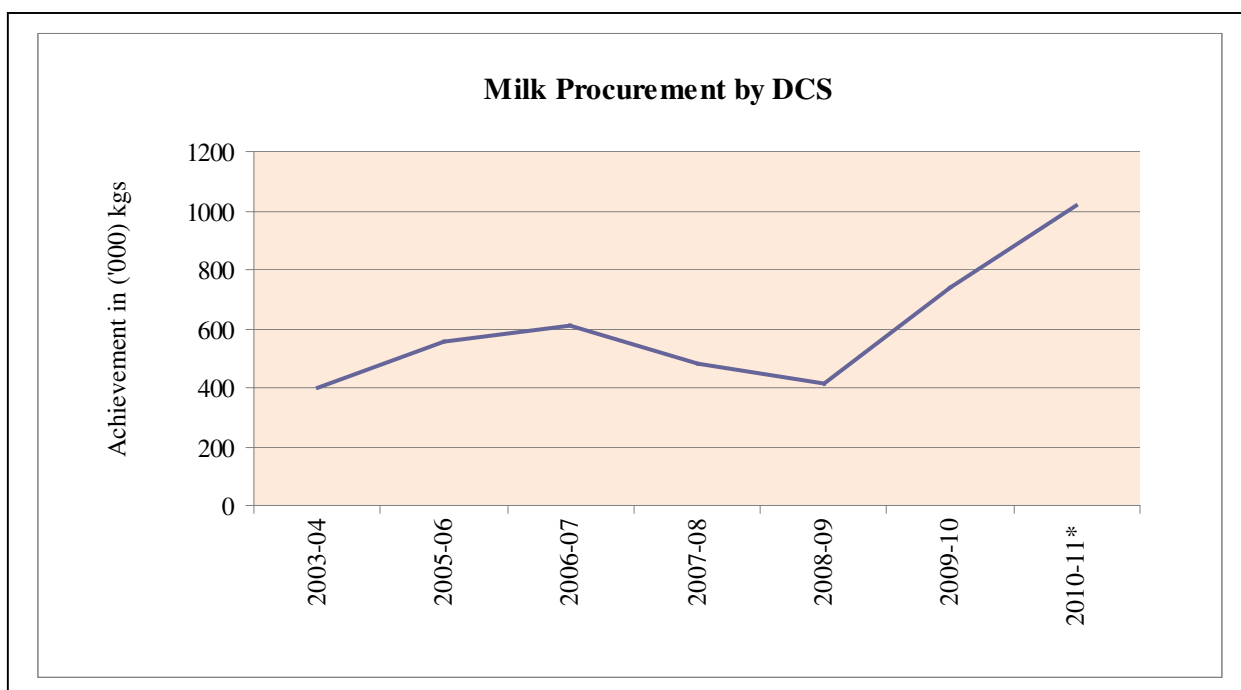
Table 3.15 B : Milk Procurement by Dairy Cooperative Societies

(‘000 kgs per day)

Milk Union	99-00	03-04	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11*
Patna	82.33	102.66	147.39	157.33	127.81	92.13	151.31	207.48
Barauni	71.37	135.00	162.84	173.69	136.99	119.91	222.85	316.45
Muzaffarpur	40.46	52.84	77.77	87.13	53.66	45.97	80.71	109.82
Samastipur	42.56	69.86	106.21	129.85	106.04	104.21	175.79	232.42
Shahabad	35.38	29.99	47.06	45.41	38.23	28.54	66.28	98.35
Gaya	0.24	3.55	5.49	2.42	2.56	2.21	4.88	8.63
Ranchi	6.99	6.06	5.52	4.78	3.64	2.94	4.61	4.42
Bhagalpur	1.76	3.27	5.64	7.78	10.52	19.54	29.82	32.04
Koshi	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.52	4.87
Total	281.08	403.00	557.90	608.38	480.39	415.36	738.77	1014.47

*Till Sept, 2010

Source : COMFED; GOB



*upto Sept., 2010

Under the Milk Production Enhancement Programme, the main technical inputs given to milk producers include breeding facility, animal health cover, food & fodder and extension / training services. It is noteworthy that no input is provided free to the milk producers.

The average marketing of liquid milk was 532 thousand liters per day in 2006-07 which increased to 720 thousand liters per day in 2010-11 (upto September 2010). The marketing of milk and milk products is being done in about 105 towns/cities through 6690 outlets in Bihar, Jharkhand and UP. Allahabad has been recently added to the list of towns. The dairies have resorted to the production of various long shelf life, value added and fresh milk products. All the products are sold under the brand name, 'Sudha'.

Table 3.15 C : Marketing of Different Milk Products

Milk Products	Unit	99-00	01-02	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10
Ghee	MTs	642.9	998.0	991.18	942.2	1870.3	1214.3	1025.93	679.92	981.79
Table Butter	MTs	82.3	67.3	44.79	91.9	106.4	138.59	61.69	61.67	74.45
Ice Cream	MTs	468.7	182.1	257.53	229.1	263.5	290.63	321.83	332.47	472.32
Lassi	MTs	2223.6	1271.1	1615.13	1703.0	2519.0	2287.0	2180.88	2627.04	3216.88
Misti Dahi	MTs	401.7	387.2	538.59	534.0	563.5	549.21	630.20	707.09	820.21
Peda	MTs	333.7	350.5	413.12	536.1	614.2	736.11	595.33	568.19	735.73
Paneer	MTs	272.9	454.6	679.79	796.5	970.3	1242.34	1114.48	1053.84	1701.48
Sudha Spl.	MTs	180.6	203.6	224.19	259.2	278.5	358.73	417.34	533.10	870.39
Plain Curd	MTs	160.7	226.0	790.61	814.4	1285.1	1508.39	1465.92	1683.97	2723.03
Kalakand	MTs	95.8	90.5	66.99	115.5	161.7	154.75	135.68	127.27	152.76
Rasogulla	MTs	44.7	47.8	95.23	105.6	186.0	292.62	388.34	354.28	497.06
Gulabjamun	MTs	45.7	60.4	98.51	107.7	164.8	241.06	319.43	268.34	335.75

Source : COMFED; GOB

3.6 Non-agro Based Industries

Leather and Allied Industries

Leather and allied industries in India play a significant role in terms of providing employment to a large number of artisans. The major factors responsible for the growth of leather industries are availability of raw materials (hides and skins), cheap labour, technology and government support. Bihar has a rich bovine population, accounting for nearly 8 percent of the country's total bovine populations. Further, the goat population in Bihar accounts for about 12 percent of the country's total goat population. In case of goat population, Bihar ranked third in the country, next only to West Bengal and Rajasthan.

Table 3.16 : Livestock Wealth

(in million no.)

Type	Bihar	All India	Share of Bihar to All India (%)
Cattle	14.74	189.22	7.79
Buffalo	4.04	95.48	4.23
Goat	15.39	127.07	12.11
Sheep	0.98	51.73	1.89

Source : Report of All India survey on Raw Hides and Skin Markets, 2005

As per a recent survey, conduct by Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Bihar produces annually 2.64 million bovine hides and 5.09 million bovine skins. Bihar is known for the best quality goat skins, cow hides and buff calf skins. Goat skins are smaller in size and they are the best suitable materials for the production of glazed kid leather products which are mostly exported.

Table 3.17 : Marketwise Details of Hides and Skins (2003)

(Fig. in lakh pieces)

Market	Cattle Hides	Cow Calf Skins	Buffalo Hides	Buff Calf Skins	Goat Skins	Sheep Skins
Patna	0.54	0.15	0.41	0.44	4.50	0.51
Arrah	0.72	-	1.08	-	1.22	-
Aurangabad	0.72	0.02	0.48	0.02	1.82	-
Munger	0.35	-	0.86	-	1.46	-
Muzaffarpur	0.14	0.36	0.04	12.00	1.44	0.06
Pabai	0.42	0.18	0.30	0.10	1.30	-
Purnea	0.32	0.06	0.55	0.10	2.55	-

Source : Report of All India survey on Raw Hides and Skin Markets, 2005

In case of buffalo hides, Arrah is the biggest market, whereas Muzaffarpur is the major market for buff calf skin. In case of goat skins, Patna is the major market. According to a rough estimate, on an average, daily three truck loads of raw material consisting of 7000 to 8000 pieces of goat skins and 2000-3000 of cow hides are transported from Muzaffarpur to different destinations. Some of the well known Tamilnadu tanners have their own collection agents for hides and skins in all important markets in Bihar. The local tanning industries are confined to a few working tanneries in Muzaffarpur and BATA tannery at Mokamaghat. As a result, most of the raw materials find their ways to Kolkata, Kanpur, Chennai and other places.

Thus, we see that Bihar has good quality cattle hides and goat skins and sufficient labour force. In the absence of sufficient opportunity within the state, both raw material and work force are migrating to other states. There is enough scope to develop leather based industries within the state. The approach should have two components — first, strengthening the existing tanneries at Muzaffarpur and, then, promoting local footwear manufacturing units. Simultaneously, it may be possible to develop separate industrial parks for footwear and leather goods near to Patna. In course of time, Muzaffarpur can be developed as a major tanning complex by inviting entrepreneurs to start medium and large scale tanning units.

Handloom Sector

The handloom sector in the state has seen a gradual decline over time and today the sector remains largely a story of impoverished weavers gradually moving to large cities in search of alternative livelihood. Despite various schemes and programmes taken up by government and non-government agencies, the production in handloom sector is continuously declining. Even in 2009-10, the handloom sector could not revive from the previous year's slump when it recorded a decline of 3.1 percent. However, the fact remains that more than 1.4 lakh weavers and their family members are completely dependent on this. A bulk of these weavers were outside the cooperatives. Only around 10,850 handlooms are operating under 1090 weavers cooperative societies. Out of 38 districts in the state, the handloom units are concentrated in 14 districts, important among them being Patna, Gaya, Madhubani, Siwan, Bhagalpur and Nalanda.

IL&FS was mandated by the Department of Industries, Government of Bihar for diagnostic survey of seven handloom clusters/districts in Bihar, viz., Gaya, Patna, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Bhagalpur, Siwan and Biharsharif. The study reiterates that most of the weavers were still operating on a very small scale and do not have a commercially sustainable size of operation. There is a necessity to federate the weavers and bring their operations to a viable scale. The fact remained that the weavers cooperatives have largely failed to deliver.

The study also brings out that only 54 percent of weavers were owning their handlooms and the remaining 46 percent were provided handlooms by the traders. Among the districts, Madhubani reported the highest concentration of weavers owning looms, followed by Siwan. It was revealed that weaving remained a male dominated occupation; however, women in the family do provide

support services in pre- and post-weaving operations. It was also observed that, by and large, for around 62 percent of the weavers, weaving was the main source of income. More than 50 percent of weavers earned less than Rs. 2000 per month, mainly because they are not fully engaged. Most of the weavers reported non-availability of work for 10-12 days in a month. During the monsoon and floods, there is cessation of work for almost 45-60 days. Such a low level of earnings kept the weavers trapped in vicious circle of poverty with little resources to go for modern loom accessories or better quality of raw material. This also acts as a barrier to skill upgradation and adoption of new designs. The new generation does not perceive handloom as a career, because of these difficult problems.

Handloom sector is not a capital intensive business. The basic looms cost around Rs. 5000 and additional accessories like dobby and jacquard may cost further Rs. 3000–4000. A majority of weavers (70 percent) procure raw material from local traders. In majority of cases, weavers take up job works for the traders with raw materials being supplied by the traders themselves. More than 80 percent of weavers report raw material quality to be average or poor.

There are eight state government institution for training and capacity building of handloom weavers in the state viz. (i) Weavers Training Centre, Chakand, Gaya, (ii) Weavers Training Centre, Amarpur, Banka, (iii) Weavers Training Centre, Obra, Aurangabad, (iv) Central Design Centre, Rajendranagar, Patna, (v) Polyester & Silk Vastra Training cum Production Centre, Barari, Bhagalpur, (vi) Weavers Training Centre, Kako, Jehanabad, (vii) Weavers Training Centre, Purnea and (viii) Weavers Training Centre, Jhinganagar, Nalanda. But most of these centres do not have adequate infrastructure. They are run in dilapidated buildings with no access to power and water supply. In most of the cases, the looms are not in good condition. The syllabus is outdated and teaching staff old without any modern orientation. The training institutes are also not linked to market.

The major problems confronting the handloom sector in Bihar are; (i) Scarcity of raw material, (ii) Lack of training in new products / designs, (iii) Insufficient production base for timely supply of quality products, (iv) No pricing methodology, (v) Non-availability of credit facilities and (vi) Inadequate market linkage.

For establishment of common production facility within a handloom cluster in Bhagalpur, M/s Bhagalpur Handloom Infrastructure Development has submitted a project proposal to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India which involves an outlay of Rs. 23.93 crore. The government of India has approved only Rs. 20.82 crore for the project, the remaining part will be provided by the state government in the form of land. In principle, the state government has accorded approval for the project and earmarked land at Kahalgaon. Besides, a project report was also prepared for cluster development programme under Handloom Cluster Development Scheme. For this, Rs. 152.51 lakh of the central government and Rs. 27.11 lakh of the state government have been released in the first phase of 14 handloom cluster and 6 group approach projects. The major schemes of handloom sector in 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given at Appendix V.

For weavers in the powerloom sector, there is one Powerloom Service Centre at Bhagalpur, where six training sessions of two months duration each are conducted. In each training session, 20 trainees are imparted training and each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 300 per month. In 2009-10, 120 trainees were imparted training. However, there has been no follow up of the weavers who had received training.

Sericulture

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for execution of Mulberry Development Project (Purnea), Tusser Development Project (Nawada, Banka) and Castor Silk Development Project (Begusarai), a sum of Rs. 167.12 lakh was allotted to the state in the year 2009-10 as central share. A proportionate state share of Rs. 58.21 lakh has been released and a sum of Rs. 34.54 lakh is under the process of approval. In 2009-10, mulberries have been planted in 151.36 acres and tusser in around 62 acres.

For development of sericulture, there are 11 mulberry, 6 tusser and one castor centres, along with 4 regional offices in the state. With each of the mulberry centre, a farm with pucca enclosure, office building, houses for cocoons, etc. are also attached which need renovation. The tusser centres also need office building, cocoons houses, enclosures, etc. All the 4 regional offices should have computer facility.

For inculcating a sense of competition among the cocoon farmers and yarn producers, a system of reward is in vogue since 2004-05. For silk cocoon rearers, a cycle supply scheme has been introduced in 2008-09 for marketing of cocoons and yarn. This scheme has a good impact on the farmers. There is a provision to supply cycle to 125 farmers on a subsidised rate of Rs. 2000. In Bhagalpur, there is a proposal to construct a building of Bihar Silk and Textile Institute.

Jute

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

A Jute park at the cost of Rs. 42.36 crore is being established at Maranga in Purnea district on Private-Public Partnership basis. The central government has agreed to grant a subsidy of Rs. 7.50 crore and the state government Rs. 2.00 crore for this park. As a part of its equity, the state government will provide 44.20 acres of land whose price would be Rs. 1.67 crore. This park will have basic infrastructure and will provide direct employment to 4500 persons and indirect employment to about 9000 persons. This park will also help in quality production of Jute.

Mines & Minerals

Erstwhile Bihar was very rich in terms of minerals and mineral products, but post-bifurcation Bihar was left only with soil and sand. However, pyrite, limestone and mica are available in good quantity in present Bihar. But the mining of these items is not always possible, as these are largely covered under forest land. Iron ore and silica sand are available only in limited quantity, and their quality is also inferior. Districtwise availability of minerals is given at Appendix-VI, which makes it amply clear that, except for a few districts, all other districts are devoid of mineral resources. The revenue return from these minerals, which was only Rs. 97 crore in 2005-06 increased to Rs.

212 crore in 2009-10 (upto February 2010), showing more than two fold increase within a span of only four years. It is also noteworthy that in all the years from 2005-06 to 2009-10, the revenue exceeded the target. It is worth mentioning that the revenue from minor minerals (brick, sand, stone etc.) is many times more than the same from major minerals like limestone, mica, silica sand, etc.

Table 3.18 : Revenue Returns from Mining

(Rs. crore)

Year	Target	Revenue Return
2005-06	89.00	97.01
2006-07	105.00	117.42
2007-08	125.00	146.34
2008-09	160.00	182.22
2009-10 (upto feb. 2010)	200.00	212.00

Source : Department of Mines and Minerals, GOB

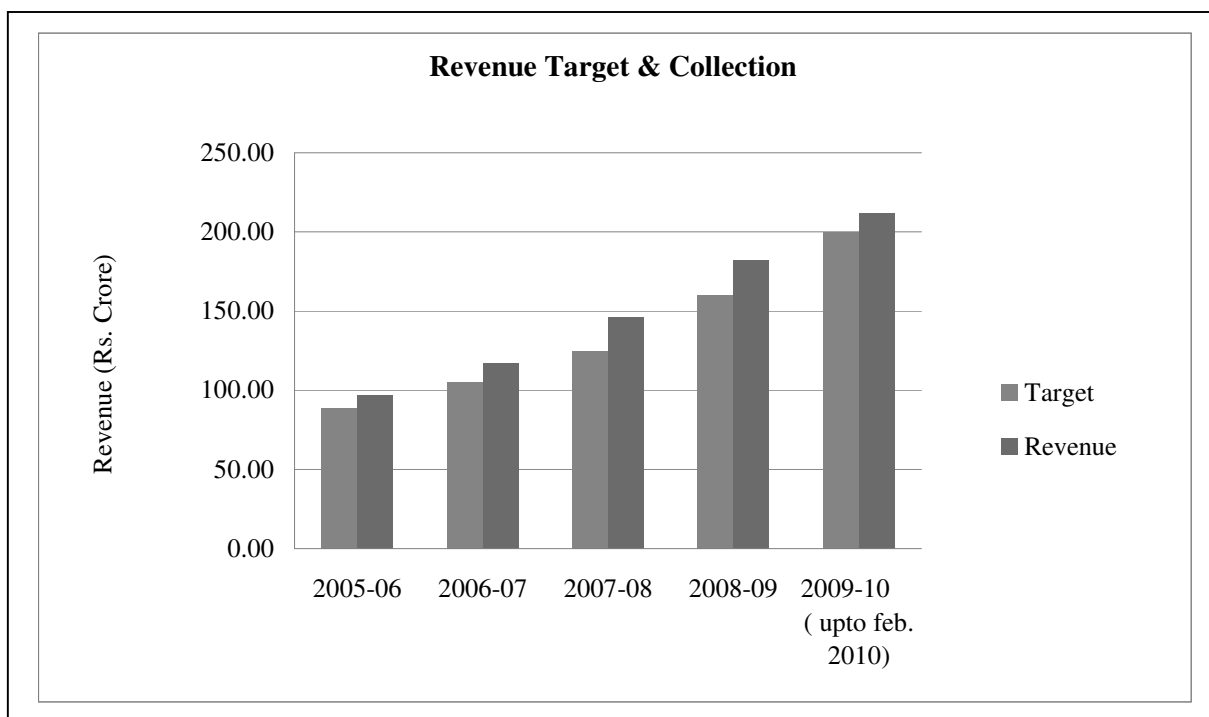


Table 3.19 : Revenue from Different Minerals (2008-09)

Types of Minerals	Amount Received (in Rs. Lakh)
Major Minerals	
Limestone	260.66
Mica	1.40
Silica Sand	7.50
Soap Stone	0.43
Total	269.99
Minor Minerals	
Brick	1483.87
Sand	5687.99
Stone	4083.58
Moram	75.37
Soil	405.42
Others	
Working Department	5559.74
Transit pass/others	240.51
Total	17536.48
Over Dues	415.66
Total Revenue Received from Minerals	18222.13

Source : Department of Mines and Minerals, GOB

The state government has taken the following positive steps to increase the revenue and prevent illegal mining and they have proved effective :

- The system of transport challan with hologram has been introduced.
- Bihar State Geological Programme Council has been reconstituted.
- Balu ghats are being settled for a period of three years for mining of sand, as against one year previously
- Saraiya Koyatand Coal Block has been allotted by Government of India to 'Jhar Bihar Colliery Ltd.' has been constituted jointly with Jharkhand Electricity Board to develop Urma Pahadi Coal Block.
- With a view to protect the hills, environment and ecology, new settlement of stone area and renewal of existing leases have been banned.
- Prospecting license for exploration of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been granted to ONGC on 19,412 sq. kms.
- Provisions have been made to settle morum, a minor mineral, by the process of public auction.

3.7 Sickness in MSME sector

Sickness in MSME Sector is a cause of concern. The definition of sickness in MSME sector has been changing over time. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has appointed Committees from time to time to look in to this issue. A small scale industrial unit is now considered sick when

- (i) There is erosion in the net worth due to accumulated losses to the extent of 50 per cent of its net worth during the previous accounting year, and
- (ii) The unit has been in commercial production for at least two years.

There are three yardsticks used to measure sickness, viz., (a) delay in repayment of loan over one year, (b) decline in net worth by 50 percent and (c) decline in output in last three years. In order to measure incipient sickness, the continuous decline in gross output for three consecutive years was identified as a suitable indicator. About 14.47 percent of the units in the registered MSMEs were identified to be either sick or incipient sick. Information on sickness and incipient sickness was collected during the Fourth Census of MSME sector. Lack of demand, shortage of working capital and marketing problems were the main reasons for sickness / incipient sickness in the MSME sector.

Table 3.20 : Reasons for Sickness/ Incipient Sickness

Reasons for sickness/ incipient sickness	*Proportion of sick/incipient sick units (%)
Lack of demand	71.60
Shortage of working capital	48.00
Non-availability of raw material	15.10
Power shortage	21.40
Labour Problems	7.40
Marketing Problems	44.50
Equipment Problems	10.60
Management Problems	5.50

* The total will exceed 100% as some units have reported more than one reason

Source : Quick results fourth All India Census of MSME,2006-07

In Bihar, because of several infrastructural and other limitations, a large number of the existing units are sick. As per a survey of the central government, there were 259 medium and large industrial units in Bihar in 2006-07 of which 18 units were pronounced by BIFR as sick, and it

was decided to close 17 of these units. As per the third All India Census of Small-scale Industries (2001-02), out of 72,632 registered units only 52,107 were functional and the remaining 20,525 (28.3 percent) were closed. According to Fourth Census of MSME sector in 2006-07, there were slightly more than 21 percent units closed and around 6 percent non-traceable. Most of the units were operational on a low profit range in spite of easy access to labour and raw materials. It might be due to the lack of market opportunity or absence of infrastructural support to transport the goods to right markets. It could also be due to high costs of production arising from irregular electricity supply and unplanned production schedule to meet the growing market demand.

Of the closed units, 40.6 percent industrial units are in rural areas, and 59.4 percent of the units are in urban areas. Patna, Gaya, Aurangabad, Sitamarhi, Begusarai and Jehanabad districts had comparatively higher number of units closed. The impact of industrial sickness has been such that even the Bihar State Finance Corporation and Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation itself became sick due to poor recovery of their loans granted to the industrial units in the state. Inadequate infrastructure facilities have been found to be responsible for this set back. Some of the key issues responsible for large sick units have been identified as (i) lack of working capital, (ii) non-availability of raw materials, (iii) bad roads, (iv) inadequate communication facility, (v) delay in granting loans by banks and financial institutions. Industrial sickness leads to unemployment, blockage of capital, loss of state revenue and non-utilisation of assets. Hence, it is necessary to take proper steps to revive the sick industries.

3.8 Support Institutions

The state government had established a number of support institutions to give a boost to the industrial sector in the state. But with the passage of time, these support institutions, instead of becoming assets, are themselves becoming liabilities. The Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC) and Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation (BICICO), who were responsible to provide financial support to industries, are sick primarily due to poor recovery and are waiting for revival.

Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC)

Presently, the BSFC's main activity is recovery of loan and the status of recovery within the last three year is presented in Table 3.21:

Table 3.21 : Loan Recovery Status of BSFC (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11)

Year	Loan Recovery (Rs. lakh)
2008-09	736.68
2009-10	1451.96
2010-11 (upto Oct. 10)	4165.89

Source : BSFC, GOB

The activities of BSFC during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto October 2010) have been as follows :

- (a) The corporation has formulated the policy for providing loans to the industrial and other units. The Corporation has entered into an agreement with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) under which joint financing will be done by SIDBI and BSFC in the proportion of 90:10. Under this scheme, a minimum of Rs. 100 lakh loan can be provided to one unit.
- (b) A provision of giving loans to the NGOs and micro finance institutions has been made by SIDBI. A request is being made to SIDBI for granting loans to the corporation so that it can provide micro finance loans to the poor sections through SHGs.
- (c) In 2008-09, BIADA initiated cancelling the lease of the land and take over the units financed by Corporation which resulted into filing of cases in the Hon'ble High Court. This followed an agreement between BIADA and BSFC under which the debts of the units were redeemed by paying 110 percent of the Corporation loans. Under this scheme, the debts of 329 units were redeemed and the corporation received a sum of Rs. 24.29 crore.
- (d) A similar agreement has been made with other entrepreneurs during 2010-11. Under this scheme, a total of 567 applications have been received and the amount redeemed would be RS. 40.58 crore.

After establishing units and getting financial support, small entrepreneurs face numerous problems in running them and, in the absence or appropriate training and guidance, many entrepreneurs fail

in their endeavours. Therefore, BSFC is proposing to open five training and guidance centres for the entrepreneurs at four places viz. Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Begusarai. The Project Services Division of the Industrial Finance Entrepreneur Development Corporation will conduct these centres and provide training and consultancy services to the entrepreneurs. The Division has conducted 3 training programmes in 2008-09 and 2009-10. National Institute of Agriculture Extension Management, Hyderabad has authorized the Division to provide training to agriculture and other graduates. The KVIC has also authorized the Training Division to provide training to the beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana. An international consultants (M/s Deloitte) has been appointed to study the organisation and prepare future plan and programmes. The study report has been submitted and is under consideration of the Corporation.

BICICO

Since 2004-05, neither any amount was allotted to BICICO, nor it had disbursed any term loan to industrial units. In 2009, there were around 155 non-performing assets (NPA) in which the principal amount worth Rs. 100 crore was locked up. Most of the units were recalcitrant and all the measures for recovery of dues did not work. Thus, one opportunity was given to the NPA units by promulgating One-Time Settlement (OTS) - 2009 for term loans to revive their activities and make the units financially viable. As a result of OTS measures, the recoveries of loans were as follows :

Table 3.22 : Recovery in OTS– 2009

Year	No. of Units	Amount Recovery (Rs. lakh)
2009-10	12	773.00
2010-11 (upto Oct. '10)	6	181.02

Source : BICICO, GOB

BSIDC

The Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation (BSIDC) is virtually non-functional and there is no commercial activities for more than last 15 years. However, the efforts for its revival are being made.

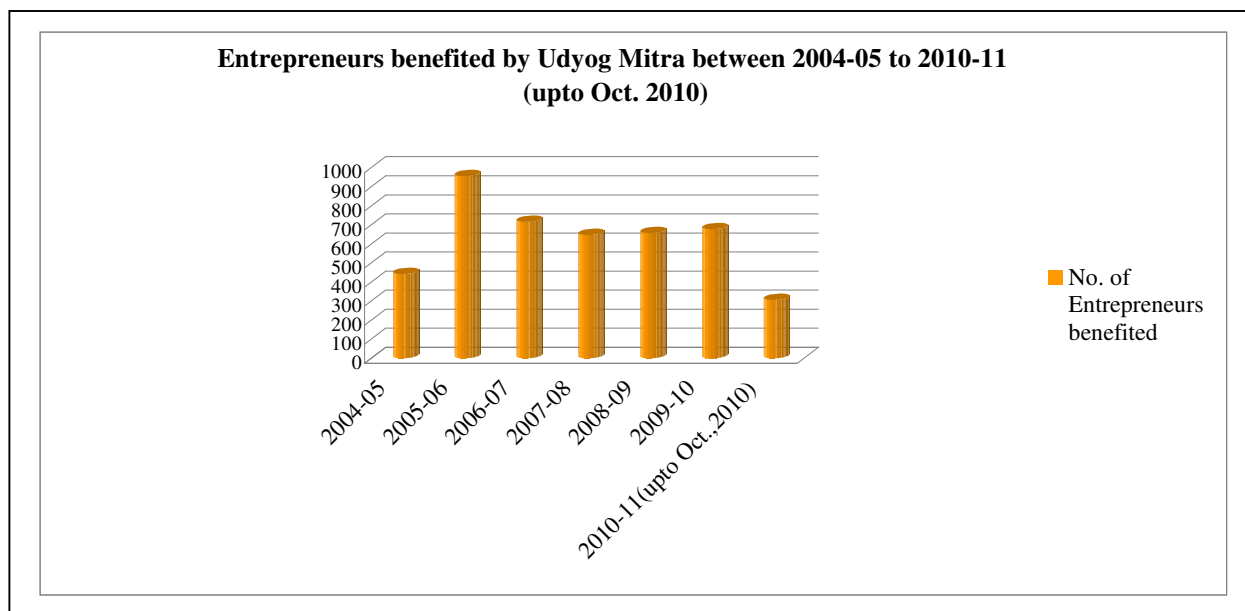
Udyog Mitra

Udyog Mitra serves as the single window and data bank for the Department of Industries. It helps the entrepreneurs with advice and keeps regular contacts with them. It collects and maintains the data on PMEGP and DIC. The physical and financial achievements of Udyog Mitra from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are given in Table 3.23.

Table 3.23 : Physical and Financial Achievements of Udyog Mitra

Year	Amount Allotted (Rs. lakh)	Amount spent (Rs. lakh)	No. of Entrepreneurs benefited
2004-05	11.00	11.00	443
2005-06	25.00	25.00	957
2006-07	50.00	50.00	717
2007-08	47.80	47.80	648
2008-09	25.00	25.00	658
2009-10	60.00	60.00	679
2010-11(upto Oct.,2010)	66.00	-	307

Source : Udyog Mitra, GOB



Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)

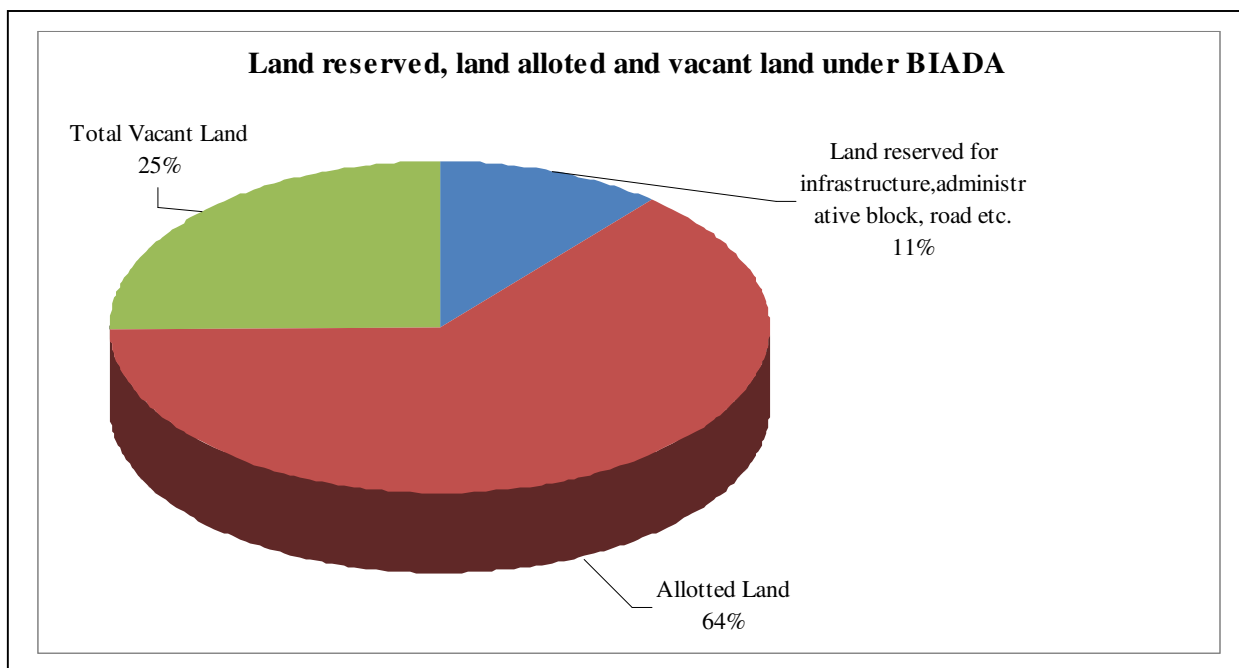
BIADA has four regional offices and 47 Industrial Areas (Estates) Development Centres in the state. It acquires land, develops it as Industrial area/estate and allots to the enterprises for setting up of units. BIADA has acquired a total of 5059.80 acres of land and allotted them for setting up industrial units. Of the four regions, Patna reported the highest acquisition of 2301 acres of land,

whereas Darbhanga had the lowest land acquisition of 507 acres. The details of land acquired, allotted, vacant land and number of units working are given in Table 3.24.

Table 3.24 : Regionwise Details of Land Acquired, Allotted and Number of Units in Industrial Areas / Estates

Regional Office	Acquired Land (In acres)	Land reserved for infrastructure, administrative block, road etc. (In acres)	Allotted Land (In acres)	Total Vacant Land (In acres)	Vacant Land Share (%)	No. of Running Units
Patna	2300.78	211.98	1629.32	459.48	19.97	362
Bhagalpur	1236.34	83.70	804.87	347.44	28.10	136
Darbhangha	507.27	106.14	312.23	88.31	17.41	242
Muzaffarpur	1015.41	155.58	479.40	380.43	37.47	169
Total	5059.80	557.40	3225.82	1275.66	25.21	909

Source : BIADA, GOB



Though the land for all the industrial areas / estates were acquired and allotted for opening industrial units, most of them are either closed or sick; 6 units in Patna region and 5 in Bhagalpur region are almost non-functional. It is high time a suitable decision is taken to revive and open the units which are viable.

District Industries Centre (DIC)

District Industries Centres assist the local entrepreneurs in establishing the industrial units in their respective districts. The activities of DICs primarily include establishment of small industries, assist skilled artisans to get credit cards for obtaining loans upto Rs. 50,000, and help small entrepreneurs in getting loans above Rs. 2.00 lakh through credit cards. From 2008-09, it is also implementing Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme. The achievements of DICs for the years 2006-07 to 2010-11 are summarized in Table 3.25.

Table 3.25 : Achievement of DIC under Different Programmes

Year	Target	Achievement		Achievement as Percentage of Target
		Number	Amount Loans/ Investments (Rs. lakh)	
Establishment of small industries				
2006-07	7000	7104	7279.79	101.48
2007-08	7000	7202	13482.98	102.90
2008-09	8000	6154	11886.06	76.93
2009-10	8000	5091	12864.46	63.64
2010-11, (upto Sept.2010)	8000	1552	8381.75	19.40
Artisan Credit Card (ACC)				
2006-07	6250	8708	3262.09	139.33
2007-08	23491	10607	15820.53	45.00
2008-09	25000	7055	2398.57	28.22
2009-10	25000	3071	1015.66	12.28
2010-11, (upto Sept.2010)	25000	274	351.70	1.10
Small Entrepreneurs Credit Card (SME)				
2006-07	2500	3200	4334.64	128.00
2007-08	15000	5140	11487.23	34.00
2008-09	15000	6265	19422.83	41.77
2009-10	15000	7008	49716.44	46.72
2010-11, (upto Sept.2010)	15000	356	114109.81	2.37
Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)/ PMEGP				
2006-07	638	1066	2178.27	167.08
2007-08	718	1184	3020.61	165.00
2008-09	2147	236	299.27	10.99
2009-10	2147	564	891.94	26.27
2010-11, (upto Sept.2010)	2503	268	349.80	10.71

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

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

As mentioned above, DIC is the implementing agency for Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). A glance through Table 3.26 reveals that, during the year 2010-11 (upto October 2010), against the target of 2503 projects, 7681 were recommended. However, only 519 projects with the project amount of Rs. 3115 lakh were sanctioned, and only 65 projects could be disbursed a small amount of Rs. 17.55 lakh which worked out to only 0.56 percent of the sanctioned amount. This wide gap between sanctioned and disbursement is a matter of concern. The districtwise details may be seen at Appendix- VII

Table 3.26 : Progress of PMEGP in Bihar for 2010-11(upto Oct.2010)

Item	Target	Recomm- ended	Sancti- oned	Disbursement	
				No./ Amount	%
1. Projects (No.)	2503	7681	519	65	12.52
2. Project Amt. (Rs. Lakh)		45102.12	3114.51	17.55	0.56
3. Employment (No.)		39371	2609	25	0.96

Source : Udyog Mitra, GOB

3.9 Information Technology

The Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 has been enforced and rules of important sections notified in October 2009 addressing national cyber security. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT- 1n) has been designated as the nodal agency for coordinating the matters relating to cyber security and emergency response, which published a crisis management plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.

Bihar has been catching up fast in the field of IT and related services in recent years. Several initiatives have been made to promote IT and allied projects to facilitate e-governance in the state. To make Bihar one of the top five e-governed, IT enabled and e-literate states by 2012, the state government has formulated its Information Technology Policy in 2008. With a view to making Bihar a preferred destination for IT business and industry, the state government has also decided to offer a special package of incentives to attract them to the state and another Draft Information Technology Policy is under consideration. The importance of IT may also be gauged from the fact that the total plan outlay for IT department, which was Rs. 5952 lakh in 2009-10 has been increased to more than three times in 2010-11.

Table 3.27 : Plan Outlay for Information Technology Department (2009-10 and 2010-11)

2009-10		2010-11 (Upto October, 2010)	
Projects	Amount (Rs. lakh)	Projects	Amount (Rs. lakh)
BHSWAN			10000.00
BSWAN	186.48	BSWAN	900.00
Common Service Centre(CSC)	1500.00	Common Service Centre(CSC) (NeGP)	3051.00
SDC	100.00	SDC	500.00
Sec-LAN	222.00	Sec-LAN	1000.00
e-Governance	2358.00	e-Governance (State Project)	1400.00
Knowledge City	885.00	Knowledge City	500.00
IT Bhawan	300.00	IT Bhawan	500.00
Capacity Building	100.00	Capacity Building	580.00
State Portal	200.00	State Portal	200.00
e-Procurement	100.00	DPR Preparation	479.25
DPR Preparation	0.32	e-Purchase	500.00
Chief Minister's Grievances Cell	0.20	e-District	500.00
Total	5952.00	Total	20110.25

Source : Department of Information Technology, GOB

Various e-governance schemes have been undertaken up in Bihar and their progress upto 2010-11 is given in Table 3.28.

Table 3.28 : Progress of e- governance Schemes

Name of Project	Unit	Target	Achievement
CSC	8463 (CSC)	8463	5798
SWAN	533(PoP)	533	484
e-District	65(CFC)	65	44
SecLAN	3300 (Data Points)	3300 (2400 as per LoI)	3300
e- Procurement	2 Departments Started	6 Departments	19 Tender

Source : Department of Information Technology, GOB

Sec LAN

Under the Secretariat Local Area Scheme, all secretariat offices and Chief Minister's residence are connected in a fiber optic Local Area Network (LAN). An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakh has been planned for the project in 2010-11. All the planned 3300 Data Points have been completed successfully.

BSWAN

Under this scheme, there are a total of 533 points of presence (PoPs)-I in the state, 37 at the district and 495 at block levels. The total project outlay is Rs. 256.24 crore, with the state share of Rs. 97.17 crore, towards bandwidth cost and site preparation for PoPs and horizontal offices. In 2010-11, an outlay of Rs. 900 lakh has been earmarked for BSWAN. During 2010-11, out of 533 PoPs, 484 have been established till October 2010. The remaining 49 PoPs will be completed during this financial year.

Common Service Centre (CSC)

The state government has already taken action to create a network of Common Service Centre christened ' Vasudha' in all 8,463 Panchayats of the state as outlets for various services. Of these, 5538 Vasudha Kendras have so far been established.

Table 3. 29 : Status of Common Service Centre Project

Name of Division	Common Services Centres	
	Planned	Established
Patna	1347	777
Bhagalpur	427	413
Darbhanga	1110	888
Kosi	504	318
Saran	857	521
Munger	774	465
Magadh	883	489
Tirhut	1728	1136
Purnia	833	531
Total	8463	5538

Note : the progress is upto October, 2010

Source : Department of Information Technology, GOB

E-District

The project is wholly sponsored by the central government. A total of 94 Common Facilities Centre (CFC) under e-district plan are to be established, out of which 67 CFCs have been established and the remaining 27 will be established during the financial year 2010-11.

E-Governance

During the financial year 2010-11, the total outlay for the e-governance is Rs. 1400 lakh. The Department of Information Technology is executing GIS mapping through NIC, Beltron, IWDMS, Regional Institute of e-learning and Information Technology for DOEACC Society.

E-Procurement

The state government has decided to launch e-Procurement system to purchase goods and services through open tenders so that the value of money is ensured. Initially, e-Procurement project has been started as a pilot project for schemes above Rs. 25 lakh in certain departments like Road Construction, Bridge Construction, PHED, Building Construction and the Department of Information Technology and Beltron. During the financial year 2010-11, a total of 1008 tenders has been put up for disposal, whereas 636 have been disposed.

State Data Centre

The centrally sponsored State Data Centre (SDC) Project is to be implemented by the state government. The proposal for this project has been finalized by the central government. Outlay for the State Data Centre during the financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 500.00 lakh.

Other projects

For other relevant projects of IT department, including Knowledge City, IT Park, IT Academy, the planned outlay is Rs. 500 lakh and, for IT Bhawan, the outlay is Rs. 500 lakh. During the financial year 2010-11, for IT fairs and conferences and other capacity building measures, an outlay of Rs. 580.00 lakh has been made.

3.10 Investment Climate

The state government has been making serious endeavors to improve the investment climate in the state and, for this, it took up various steps including development of infrastructure and the NRI meets in and outside the state. The Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and Bihar Industries Association (BIA) also extended help to assess the growth potential and the problems facing the industries in Bihar, particularly the MSME sector.

With improved investment climate in the state, the state government created a State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB). It approved as many as 398 project proposals upto October, 2010 with proposed investment of Rs. 1.81 lakh crore and employment potential of 1.55 lakh. As may be seen from Table 3.30, as many as 180 of the proposals are for food processing and 44 for power plants. Of the total 398 proposals, 45 have started working, 104 are at advanced stage and 249 at different stages of implementation, involving an investment of Rs. 1102.5 crore so far.

Table 3.30 : Proposals Approved by SIPB (Upto October 2010)

Items	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Oct. 2010)	Total
No. of Proposals approved	173	127	98	398
Proposed Investment (Rs. crore)	110369	30577	40472	181418
Proposed Employment	124954	18776	10962	154692
Sector-wise				
(i) New Sugar Mill	23	3	1	27
(ii) Expansion of working sugar mills	7	0	1	8
(iii) New Ethanol Plant of working sugar Mill	2	0	0	2
(iv) Ethanol-cum-sugarcane Juice	5	0	0	5
(v) Power Plant	24	10	10	44
(vi) Food Processing	26	85	69	180
(vii) Steel Processing & Cement	16	9	7	32
(viii) Technical Institution	15	10	4	29
(ix) Medical College and Hospital	19	0	0	19
(x) Others	36	10	6	52

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Table 3.30 A : Status of Approved Proposals by SIPB

Stages	Up to 2009-10	2010-11 (upto oct.2010)
1. Implementation Stages of		
(i) Working Unit	36	45
(ii) Implementation of a advanced stage	94	104
(iii) Implementation of different stages	170	249
2. Investment made so far (Rs. crore)	1033.5	1102.5

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

3.11 Tourism

The global financial crisis adversely affected the growth in tourism in 2008-09. However, a series of promotional measures to counter the slow down were taken. Initiatives were taken to develop world class tourism infrastructure through central financial assistance for identified circuits and destinations. The state has immense potential of tourism, and the state government is now determined to utilize it to the maximum. Keeping in view the importance of tourism for Bihar economy, the state government has accorded the status of industry to this sector. In the Department of Tourism, there are two types of activities going on, viz., developmental and commercial. While commercial activities are being undertaken by the Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation, the developmental activities are executed by different agencies like Central Public Works Department, Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation, Building Construction Department, Water Resources Department and the concerned District Magistrates.

The Department of Tourism has undertaken various schemes to develop tourism in the state and the approved plan budget of the Department has increased from Rs. 7.43 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 18.30 crore in 2006-07 and Rs. 30.44 crore in 2010-11. The quantum jump in the plan outlay over the years is indicative of the state government's concern for improving the tourism in the state. It may also be seen from Table 3.31 that while only around 34 percent of the approved budget could be spent in 2000-01, almost the entire budgeted amount was utilised in the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Table 3.31 : Details of Budget and Expenditure of Tourism Department from 2000-01 to 2010-11 (Upto January 2011)

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Approved Budget	Expenditure	% share
1	2000-01	1040.38	348.42	33.49
2	2001-02	210.00	48.60	23.14
3	2002-03	500.00	75.10	15.02
4	2003-04	350.94	350.64	99.91
5	2004-05	957.73	957.70	100.00
6	2005-06	743.00	737.59	99.27
7	2006-07	1830.00	1823.34	99.64
8	2007-08	2679.42	2673.54	99.78
9	2008-09	2513.02	2512.78	99.99
10	2009-10	2978.00	2978.00	100.00
11	2010-11 (Upto January 2011)	3043.89	2555.43	83.95

Source: Department of Tourism,GOB

Various schemes relating to tourism development have been executed in the state, funded by the state as well as central government. The important works taken up with state government funds include acquisition of land measuring 11.94 acres for construction of Nav Nalanda Mahavihar cultural village and 10.50 acres of land in Vaishali for facilitating tourism. A 48 seater Floating Restaurant in the river Ganga has been completed and, for this, a cafeteria at Gandhi Ghat is ready. In the premises of Mangal Talaab in Patna City, one stadium, open air theatre, café plaza, parking space, etc. have been completed. Besides, various other works including renovation of places like Chamundeshwari Temple (Kaimur), Janaki Sthan, Punaura, and beautification of Ganga Ghats in Patna, etc. have also been taken up.

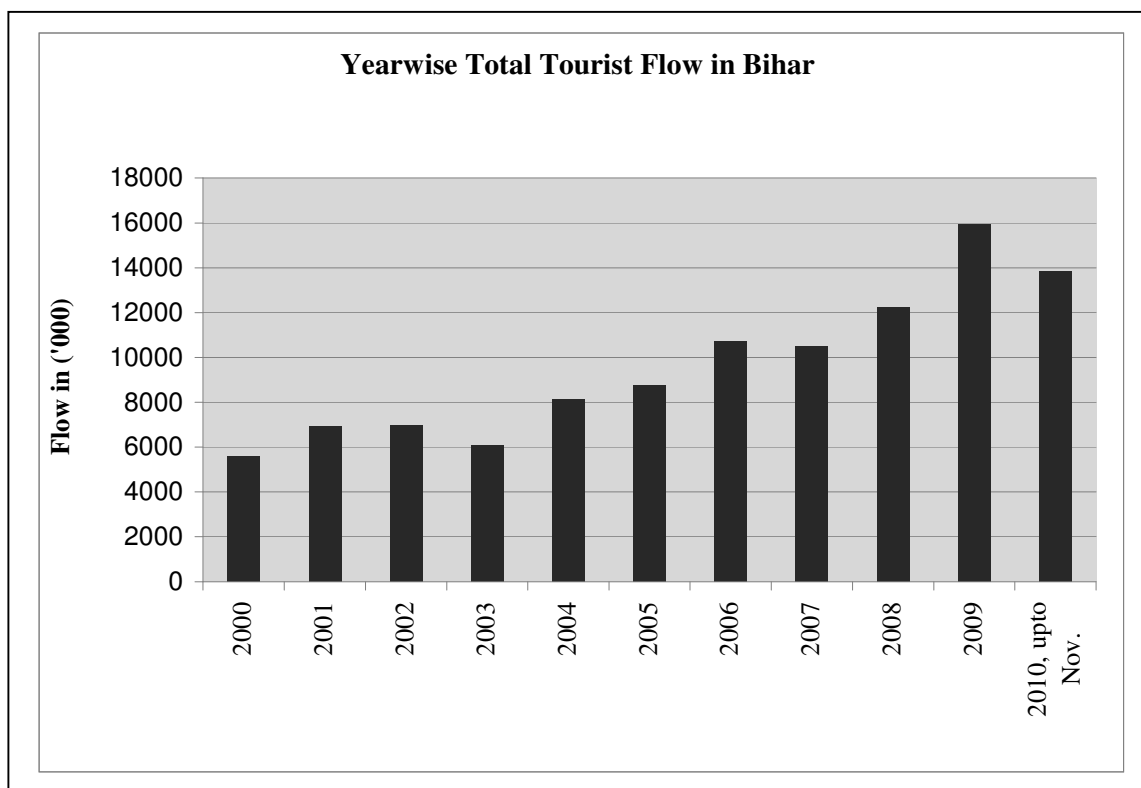
Similarly, from the central fund, tourism complex at Deo in Aurangabad, Bodh Gaya Traffic Interchange Node- 1 and 2, Yatri Niwas for Kanwariya tourists, renovation of roads in Bodh Gaya, installation of CCTV, etc. have been completed. For development of rural tourism, two small schemes of software and hardware are being executed in Nepura village of Nalanda district. Likewise, Tehta village of Jehanabad, Obra of Aurangabad and Puraini and Nathnagar of Bhagalpur have been selected under rural tourism and the project proposals are being prepared.

As a result of various endeavors made to develop tourism in Bihar, the state is becoming a favourable destination for tourists. Their number, both domestic and foreign, has been increasing steadily after 2005. In 2006, the number of domestic and foreign tourists was 10,670 thousand and 94 thousand respectively; in 2009, it increased to 15,518 thousand and 423 thousand respectively, showing an increase of 30 percent in the total flow of domestic and foreign tourists.

Table 3.32 : Yearwise Tourist Arrival (in thousands)

Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist	Total	Percent Change
2000	5520	73	5593	
2001	6861	86	6947	24.21
2002	6860	113	6973	0.37
2003	6045	61	6106	-12.43
2004	8097	38	8135	33.23
2005	8687	63	8750	7.56
2006	10670	94	10764	23.02
2007	10353	177	10530	-2.17
2008	11890	346	12236	16.20
2009	15518	423	15941	30.28
2010, upto Nov.	13344	521	13865	-13.02

Source: Department of Tourism, GOB



Among the districts, the highest inflow of domestic as well as foreign tourists was reported from Gaya, followed by Patna. Other attractions for domestic tourists were Sonepur fair and Shrawan Mela at Sultanpur in Bhagalpur district (Appendix VIII).

The state government is very keen to develop tourism and take it to the new heights. In view of this, it has taken the following measures.

- (a) Formulation of Tourism Policy : The state government, for the first time, has formulated a Bihar Paryatan Neeti.
- (b) Human Resource Development : The state government has introduced schemes for imparting short term training in different vocations relating to tourism like guide, tour and travel operators, hospitality services, hotel management and catering. The Hotel Management Institute at Hazipur has already been started and the Hotel Management Institute at Bodh Gaya is likely to start this year. The Food Craft Institute at Muzaffarpur is likely to be started this year.
- (c) Paryatan Suraksha Bal : To ensure security and friendly services, the appointment of tourism security forces has been sanctioned. In the first phase, the security forces will be deputed at important tourist places like Gaya, Bodh Gaya, Rajgir, Nalanda and Vaishali. Till such time the regular forces are formed, the presently available police force will be identified and trained before being posted.
- (d) Logo and tagline for Bihar Tourism : To enforce its brand through campaigns, the new logo of Bihar tourism has been designed by the National Design Institute, Ahmedabad and adopted by the state government. A new tagline 'Blissful Bihar' has also been introduced.
- (e) MOU with ASI : The government has signed an MOU with Archeological Survey of India (ASI) for development of Kesariya, Manersharif and Shershah's Mausoleum.
- (f) Introduction of Volvo Buses : For providing better services to tourists, Volvo buses have been introduced for the places like Bodh Gaya, Nalanda, Rajgir, etc.
- (g) Tour Packages : In order to attract the tourists for different destinations, tour packages are going to be introduced. The finalised tour packages will have wide publicity.

- (h) Media and Marketing : A media and marketing plan has been prepared by the Tourism Department in 2008. The marketing for Bihar tourism will also be done through the internet. Its advertisements will also be introduced at the sites of all the airlines. Through social awareness campaigns, attempts are made to sensitise the stakeholders about the importance of tourism and create awareness about various destinations/ tourism products, etc.
- (i) Tourist Map : A tourist map of Bihar has for the first time been prepared. A Bihar Tourist Guide Book named 'A Journey Through Bihar' has been published. Calendars for the festivals like Rajgir, Buddhist, Vaishali, Deo etc. have also been prepared.
- (j) River Cruise on Ganga: A river cruise on Ganga for 15 days, under Public Private Partnership mode with Pandav Cruise Company, has been introduced.
- (k) Buddhist Conclave: A Buddhist Conclave has been organized at Nalanda in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

3.12 Challenges and Outlook

The cyclical slowdown in the industrial sector that began in 2007-08 was further compounded by the global recession in 2008-09. However, the overall growth rate of the state was steady and high. But the fact remains that present Bihar is devoid of mineral endowments and the infrastructure is yet to reach the adequacy level. Per capita power consumption is the least in the country. The industry specific infrastructure is also quite inadequate. Above all, there is no developed market in the state.

With the economic meltdown in 2008-09, the growth of both credit and deposits have decelerated. This has had a telling effect on industrialization in Bihar, despite the fact that Bihar is underbanked and accounts for only 4.75 percent of total bank branches in the country. Even today, the population served by a bank branch in Bihar remains the highest among the states. To add further woes to the entrepreneurs, the support financial institutions like Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC) and Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation (BICICO) are themselves sick and have stopped lending to industries. Another critical challenge in the state is the deficit of skilled labour which may have to be addressed with multifaceted programme for skill upgradation.

As per the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises conducted in 2006-07, around 27 percent of the units were either closed or non-traceable. This means that they either suffer from sickness or incipient sickness. The viable sick industrial units need to be revived, but due to lackadaisical attitude of the banks, this is not attempted.

The state government has taken several measures for industrialization of the state. The strategies for development of industries, particularly of the MSME sector, are being prepared which include establishment of land bank for making land available to different industries as per their requirement. The state government has also approved a proposal for amending the Industrial Promotion Policy, 2006 to include capital subsidy on plants and machinery for new units in the state. Preparation of marketing arrangements for small, micro, medium industries as also for handloom and handicrafts are on the anvil. The handicrafts, handloom, khadi, silk and village industries are to be developed. The state government is also determined to revive the sick industrial units and suggest necessary remedial measures to prevent incipient sickness by developing a district level monitoring system. The state government has established Bihar State Investment Promotion Board which, inter-alia, examines the proposals for investment in the state and approves them. Upto October, 2010 as many as 398 proposals have been approved, involving an investment of Rs. 181.42 thousand crore and employment for 1.55 lakh persons. Of the total proposals, around 50 percent relate to food processing and around 11 percent each for sugarcane related units and power plants.

Post-bifurcation Bihar is totally bereft of minerals, and left only with soil and water. Being dominantly an agricultural economy, there exists a tremendous scope for food processing industries in Bihar. The industry-agriculture linkages are well established facts in the context of Bihar. There has been slow down in the agriculture sector during the last three years, mainly due to scanty rains and heavy floods, affecting the prospects of agro-industries. From the emerging investment scenario in the state and the number of project proposals approved by the State Investment Promotion Board, it is expected that the industrial situation will improve and the vast surplus labour in the farm sector will be absorbed.

The food processing sector will also be helping farmers in a big way by minimizing the rate of post-harvest losses of fruits and vegetables and generating employment opportunities. According

to a recent survey conducted by the Association for Social and Economic Transformation (ASET), around 33 percent of total horticulture produce goes waste. However, the losses of mango and tomato has been as high as 39 percent in major horticulture producing districts of the state.

The endeavors made by the state government in capacity addition in key infrastructure sectors like power and roads would yield the results and it is expected that, with the completion of large number of projects, the situation will ease and targets fulfilled. On one hand, growth in infrastructure removes the supply side constraints in production and, on the other, it stimulates additional domestic demand.

Appendix I : Number of Factories in Bihar and All India

Category of factories	Number of Factories			Factories in Operation		
	*All India	Bihar	Bihar's share (%)	All India	Bihar	Bihar's share (%)
Agro based	59201	466	0.79	56375	404	0.72
Food products/Beverages/ Tobacco	29,381	268	0.91	27,513	227	0.83
Textile/Textile products	16,513	20	0.12	15,941	15	0.09
Leather/Leather products	2,688	6	0.22	2,593	6	0.23
Wood/Wood products	3,197	123	3.85	2,991	109	3.64
Paper/Printing/Publishing	7,422	49	0.66	7,337	47	0.64
Non-agro based	78,396	1319	1.68	75,784	1209	1.60
Coke/Petroleum/Nuclear fuel	1,054	54	5.12	1,018	50	4.91
Chemicals/Chemical Products	11,177	50	0.45	10,896	40	0.37
Rubber/Plastic Products	8,187	10	0.12	7,866	10	0.13
Glass/Non-metallic	15,850	877	5.53	15,083	810	5.37
Mineral products	17,654	92	0.52	17,196	87	0.51
Machinery/Electric Equipments	14,065	54	0.38	13,765	53	0.39
Buildings/Repair of ship, boats, Transport equipment etc	1,862	3	0.16	1,681	3	0.18
Furniture/Jewellery/Sports goods/Toys etc	2,517	5	0.20	2,411	4	0.17
Others	6,030	174	2.89	5,868	152	2.59
Total Factories	137,597	1,785	1.30	132,159	1,613	1.22

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2007-08

* Note : The Total figures of Agro-based and Non-agro based will not match with Table 3. as Industrial group under NIC Code 2004;1,14,30,32,33,34,37 are in India but not present in Bihar

Appendix II : Structure of Industries in Bihar

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	268	227	2,865.34	884.19	14.07	13.10	76.26
Textile/Textile products	20	15	93.88	30.26	0.93	0.43	2.61
Leather/Leather products	6	6	74.33	10.94	0.37	0.34	0.94
Wood/Wood products	123	109	31.63	11.40	6.76	0.14	0.98
Paper/Printing/Publishing	49	47	231.28	84.29	2.91	1.06	7.27
Non-agro based							
Coke/Petroleum/Nuclear fuel	54	50	16,839.22	-97.40	3.10	76.98	-8.40
Chemicals/Chemical Products	50	40	96.64	15.20	2.48	0.44	1.31
Rubber/Plastic Products	10	10	38.48	3.02	0.62	0.18	0.26
Glass/Non-metallic	877	810	339.60	88.86	50.22	1.55	7.66
Mineral products	92	87	949.97	95.22	5.39	4.34	8.21
Machinery/Electric Equipments	54	53	77.67	11.40	3.29	0.36	0.98
Buildings & Repair of ship, boats, Transport equipment etc	3	3	10.97	2.82	0.19	0.05	0.24
Furniture/Jewellery/Sports goods/Toys etc	5	4	5.16	0.54	0.25	0.02	0.05
Others	174	152	219.44	18.75	9.42	1.00	1.62
Total	1,785	1,613	21,873.61	1,159.49	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2007-08

Appendix III : Area, Production and Productivity of sugarcane for 2009-10 (Area in hectares/prod.in tonne)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Area (in Hectares)			Productivity (tonne/hec.)		Production (tonne)		
		Roap	Khunti	Total	Roap	Khunti	Roap	Khunti	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
1	W. Champaran	61468	56902	118370	60	50	3688098	2845095	6533193
2	E. Champaran	6910	6550	13460	60	50	414600	327500	742100
3	Gopalganj	18010	14990	33000	50	45	900500	674550	1575050
4	Siwan	6668	4031	10699	50	45	333400	181395	514795
5	Saran	2262	815	3077	50	45	113100	36675	149775
6	Vaishali	1104	625	1729	49	37	54538	23125	77662.6
7	Muzaffarpur	3915	1960	5875	49	39	193401	75520	268921
8	Sheohar	488	2460	2948	65	29	31543	70110	101653
9	Sitamarhi	4312	10154	14466	46	30	200489	306656	507145
10	Madhubani	4380	1800	6180	50	40	218399	71640	290039
11	Darbhanda	3186	1200	4386	48	39	151335	47040	198375
12	Samastipur	5450	1700	7150	45	28	244800	47600	292400
13	Begusarai	4900	1550	6450	45	28	220500	43400	263900
14	Khagaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Saharsa	706	767	1473	51	43	36006	32981	68987
16	Supaul	89	154	243	50	42	4450	6468	10918
17	Madhepura	3445	1825	5270	52	44	179140	80300	259440
18	Purnea	522	415	937	42	36	22028	15065	37093
19	Araria	255	175	430	57	36	14606	6353	20959
20	Katihar	114	69	183	42	36	4810	2505	7315
21	Kishanganj	31	37	68	42	36	1308.2	1343	2651
22	Patna	4342	2345	6687	60	50	260510	117269	377779
23	Nalanda	734	565	1300	59	32	43384	18256	61640
24	Jehanabad	384	197	581	60	50	23060	9853	32913
25	Gaya	1550	815	2365	60	50	93000	40750	133750
26	Nawada	1010	510	1520	60	50	60600	25500	86100
27	Aurangabad	750	375	1125	60	50	45000	18750	63750
28	Bhojpur	1012	770	1782	50	46	50600	35420	86020
29	Rohtas	806	305	1111	51	45	41106	13725	54831
30	Buxar	998	625	1623	52	50	51896	31250	83146
31	Kaimur	504	160	664	48	46	24192	7360	31552
32	Jamui	2285	240	2525	50	50	114675	12000	126675
33	Mungher	640	75	715	55	50	35200	3750	38950
34	Lakhisarai	50	0	50	55	0	2750	0	2750
35	Bhagalpur	4799	1868	6667	48	38	230352	70984	301336
36	Banka	5691	2598	8289	48	38	273168	98724	371892
37	Sheikhpura	495	65	560	55	50	27225	3250	30475
	Total	154265	119693	273958	54	45	8403769	5402161	13805930

Source : Sugarcane Department, GOB.

Appendix IV : Percent Share of Social Category-wise Achievement of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in 2010-11 (Upto October, 2010)

Category	Divisions					
	Items	Patna	Munger	Bhagalpur	Purnea	Magadh
Total (No.)	Micro	387	217	60	219	210
	Small	5	2	0	0	0
	Medium	2	0	0	0	0
	Total (%)	394 (22.06%)	219 (12.26%)	60 (3.36%)	219 (12.26%)	210 (11.76%)
	Investment (in lakhs)	1828.5	743.45	42.83	544.38	769.03
	Employment	1560	505	262	881	753
General (%)	Micro	84.24	71.43	88.33	55.71	82.86
	Small	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Medium	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	84.52	71.69	88.33	55.71	82.86
	Investment (in lakhs)	98.37	94.84	89.38	88.93	98.73
	Employment	90.51	79.60	82.82	68.44	89.51
SC/ST (%)	Micro	9.82	18.89	5.00	35.62	8.57
	Small	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	9.64	18.72	5.00	35.62	8.57
	Investment (in lakhs)	0.22	2.14	3.62	0.27	0.44
	Employment	4.62	11.29	3.44	15.32	5.71
Minority (%)	Micro	5.94	9.68	6.67	8.68	8.57
	Small	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	5.84	9.59	6.67	8.68	8.57
	Investment (in lakhs)	1.41	3.02	7.00	10.80	0.83
	Employment	4.87	9.11	13.74	16.23	4.78

Appendix IV : (Contd.)

Category	Items	Darbhangha	Koshi	Tirhut	Saran	Total
Total (No.)	Micro	204	55	293	121	1766
	Small	2	0	8	0	17
	Medium	0	0	1	0	3
	Total (%)	206 (11.53%)	55 (3.08%)	302 (16.91%)	121 (6.77%)	1786 (100%)
	Investment (in lakhs)	345.65	77.87	4640.25	223.5	9215.46
	Employment	678	79	1306	559	6583
General (%)	Micro	92.65	100.00	84.98	92.56	81.26
	Small	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Medium	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Total	92.72	100.00	85.43	92.56	81.47
	Investment (in lakhs)	93.95	100.00	99.56	96.10	97.91
	Employment	95.58	100.00	93.11	93.92	87.74
SC/ST (%)	Micro	5.39	0.00	11.60	0.00	12.63
	Small	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	5.34	0.00	11.26	0.00	12.49
	Investment (in lakhs)	5.90	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.61
	Employment	3.83	0.00	3.68	0.00	5.92
Minority (%)	Micro	1.96	0.00	3.41	7.44	6.12
	Small	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1.94	0.00	3.31	7.44	6.05
	Investment (in lakhs)	0.15	0.00	0.24	3.90	1.48
	Employment	0.59	0.00	3.22	6.08	6.33

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Appendix V : Major Schemes of Handloom Sector (Physical & Financial Achievement in 2008-09 and 2009-10)

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial Year	Financial		Physical	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	Modernisation of Handloom- provide loan to weaver's upto Rs.1500 for decorative items for modernisation of their looms	2008-09	21.00	09.00	1400	600
2	Marketing assistance for Cycle Supply Plan-supply cycles to the weaver's at a subsidised rate of Rs.2000	2008-09	34.40	11.00	1700	552
3	Organising Workshops/Seminars-advertise information regarding different government schemes and technologies	2008-09	14.60	8.00	13	08
4	Powerloom Tarrif Grant-Power Tariff Grant(expenditure is made from the amount which has already been allotted)	2008-09 08-09 2009-10	5.00 - -	4.00 13.60 36.43	- - -	27 405 405
5	Scholarship Schemes for 6 Weaver's Training Centres	2008-09	5.18	4.22	144	128
6	Powerloom Service Centre, Scholarship Payment in Bhagalpur	2008-09 2009-10	0.72 0.72	0.59 0.43	120 120	120 83
7	Central Design Centre, Rajendra Nagar, Patna	2008-09	8.64	7.87	36	32
8	House Rent of A.T and D.C, Patna	2009-10	14.22	14.22		
9	Scholarship Payment for 6 Weaver's Training Centre	2009-10	05.18	03.53	144	112
10	Establishment of Jute Park in Maranga (Purnea)	2009-10	250.18	250.18	01	01

Source : Handloom; Department of Industry, GOB

Central Sponsored Schemes

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Name of the Scheme	Share of Centre/State	Financial Year	Financial		Physical	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	Centre	2008-09	88.25	88.25	09	09
	State		14.50	11.77	09	09
	Centre	2009-10	51.69	3.20	04	04

Source: Handloom; Department of Industry, GOB

Appendix VI : Types of Minerals Available in Bihar

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

Source : Department of Mining and Metallurgy, GOB

Appendix VII : Progress Report of PMEGP 2010-11, upto October, 2010

Districts	Target		Application Recommended				Application Sanctioned			
	No. of Project	Margin Money (Rs. In lakh)	No.	Project Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Margin Money involved (Rs. In Lakh)	Emp. (No.)	No.	Project Amount (Rs. In Lakh)	Margin Money Involved (Rs. In Lakh)	Emp. (No.)
Araria	64	89.72	137	518.13	162.00	782	3	9.97	2.99	17
Arwal	20	30.42	99	466.00	161.80	360	1	2.70	0.67	3
Aurangabad	58	80.96	52	262.32	82.04	207	19	67.20	20.83	58
Banka	48	67.94	45	295.42	90.76	306	0	0	0	0
Begusarai	72	99.16	490	1825.25	575.15	1923	58	60.36	19.43	103
Bhagalpur	72	102.64	92	560.91	154.13	490	41	224.78	64.69	206
Bhojpur	68	94.26	200	1230.98	308.64	1015	8	33.75	8.55	31
Buxar	43	59.22	89	619.97	169.75	214	25	162.23	47.25	59
Darbhanga	99	138.76	465	2243.02	627.61	2253	10	39.95	10.43	41
E. Champaran	117	166.56	263	1993.93	595.67	1995	16	100.00	25.45	100
Gaya	104	146.48	179	1265.29	364.99	866	0.00	0.00	0	0
Gopalganj	64	90.74	184	1352.90	388.56	926	20	129.00	41.90	107
Jamui	43	59.22	40	240.00	69.56	299	3	13.00	4.00	17
Jehanabad	27	37.92	51	258.95	72.44	201	2	9.60	3.00	2
Kaimur	39	54.28	351	3688.10	1176.45	1349	16	146.87	45.00	74
Katihar	71	100.94	45	246.93	70.69	135	2	4.00	1.40	4
Khagaria	39	53.94	91	589.90	196.25	640	7	79.37	24.85	80
Kishanganj	40	54.68	225	866.35	282.92	632.75	24	43.65	11.83	46
Lakhisarai	24	34	21	143.80	38.75	110	2	15.00	3.25	13
Madhepura	45	64.48	207	570.25	33.49	1782	8	24.50	2.27	46
Madhubani	109	151.58	1140	6159.02	287.50	5595	20	100.00	5.00	100
Munger	34	48.02	211	353.73	85.01	447	2	10.00	2.50	10
Muzaffarpur	113	158.4	203	1391.37	404.37	1404	3	17.12	5.94	22
Nalanda	71	100.2	106	818.32	239.87	856	24	78.92	19.52	91
Nawada	55	76.4	25	206.27	58.55	234	0	0.00	0	0
Patna	145	198.98	581	5955.08	1607.04	4897	71	666.64	139.47	570
Purnea	75	107.6	603	777.49	229.32	1199	5	59.40	19.79	56
Rohtas	74	103.38	161	1781.88	490.33	942	36	405.48	101.11	262
Saharsa	46	63.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Samastipur	103	144.36	480	3278.37	1097.03	3313	60	337.57	113.93	307
Saran	98	137.36	54	337.50	109.05	267	3	20.00	7.00	17
Sheikhpura	16	22.08	13	201.17	61.78	133	0	0.00	0	0
Sheohar	15	21.74	55	209.05	62.36	181	5	11.00	2.90	8
Sitamarhi	81	112.86	103	481.35	140.07	556	4	23.00	3.55	25
Siwan	82	114.6	245	1570.18	427.25	786	8	65.00	22.25	36
Supaul	53	73.92	55	286.68	178.35	359	1	8.00	2.80	0
Vaishali	82	114.6	203	1339.89	461.76	1284	5	36.45	12.75	46
W. Champaran	94	128.06	117	716.37	152.02	432	7	110.00	14.53	52
Total	2503	3504.26	7681	45102.12	11713.31	39370.75	519	3114.51	810.83	2609

Appendix VII : (Contd.)

Districts	No. of Person given E.D.P training	No.	Amount (Rs in Lakh)	Margin money involved (Rs. in lakh)	Employment (No.)
Araria	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Arwal	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Aurangabad	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Banka	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Begusarai	1	1	3.00	1.05	3
Bhagalpur	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Bhojpur	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Buxar	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Darbhanga	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
E. Champaran	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Gaya	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Gopalganj	0	1	2.00	0.20	0
Jamui	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Jehanabad	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Kaimur	2	2	10.00	3.50	20
Katihar	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Khagaria	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Kishanganj	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Lakhisarai	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Madhepura	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Madhubani	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Munger	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Muzaffarpur	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Nalanda	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Nawada	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Patna	35	0	0.00	0.00	0
Purnea	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Rohtas	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Saharsa	5	1	0.00	0.00	0
Samastipur	0	0	2.55	0.64	2
Saran	5	0	0.00	0.00	0
Sheikhpura	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Sheohar	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Sitamarhi	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Siwan	17	0	0.00	0.00	0
Supaul	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Vaishali	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
W. Champaran	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
Total	65	5	17.55	5.39	25

Source: Udyog Mitra, GOB

Appendix VIII : Domestic and Foreign Tourist Flow to Bihar

Place	Tourist	Number of Tourist ('000)							
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Oct.)
Patna	Domestic	644	1653	1488	2009	719	4306	3576	3473
	Foreign	5	4	2	4	4	4	65	127
Gaya	Domestic	526	2164	1126	1137	1359	4117	5018	4438
	Foreign	3	6	4	3	2	90	98	171
Bodh Gaya	Domestic	128	153	297	465	480	745	848	838
	Foreign	26	17	37	53	120	144	138	101
Rajgir	Domestic	384	564	323	348	891	777	1065	1860
	Foreign	9	4	6	11	33	86	107	114
Raxual	Domestic	144	136	135	142	72	91	82	12
	Foreign	3	3	2	3	7	5	6	3
Munger	Domestic	44	54	46	52	41	38	65	58
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	Domestic	64	308	234	261	226	121	47	72
	Foreign	11	4	9	12	10	17	8	4
Muzaffarpur	Domestic	72	290	68	66	241	295	217	270
	Foreign	4	0	4	9	1	0	0	0
Sonepur Fair	Domestic	1296	1181	2008	4001	4020	216	2786	0
	Foreign	0	0	1	1	1	0	50	0
Shrawani Mela Sultanganj (Bhagalpur)	Domestic	2505	1523	1156	2126	2198	1114	1510	1518
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	Domestic	—	—	0	65	88	—	545	517
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	Domestic	—	—	0	0	19	67	26	16
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
All Places	Domestic	5228	8026	6881	10670	10353	11890	15785	13072
	Foreign	61	38	63	94	177	346	423	521
Total		5289	8064	6944	10765	10530	12235	16208	13593

Source : Department of Tourism, GOB

CHAPTER IV

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Introduction

Infrastructure is one of the key drivers of growth of an economy. The key inputs for relatively faster growing sectors like industry or services sector are power, telecommunication, aviation and road connectivity. All these, besides providing spurt in economic activities, have relevance to the society in general and is a good aid to governance. In short, one cannot think of industrial development in the absence of basic infrastructure. Presently, one talks of public private partnership in nearly all our developmental endeavours, but the private players normally prefer to tread the easier pathways. The stimulus measures taken to fight the economic slowdown included infrastructure development plans through public investment. Like the rest of the world, the central government budget for 2009-10 stepped up allocation substantially for different infrastructure sectors, particularly for National Highways Development Programme (NHDP), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programmes (APDRP). The state government in Bihar has also increased allocation for road construction and started its own programme like Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana (MMGSY) on the pattern of Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

4.2 Roads and Bridges

The first step towards development of basic infrastructure is provision of quality roads. The importance of roads is directly linked to the socio-economic development and aspirations of the people of the state. Bihar has been at the lowest rung of development in so far as the roads are concerned. While for every one lakh of population, the road density was 257 kms. at all India level, at the state level, the density was only 90 kms. Similarly, for every 100 sq. kms. of area, there were 75 kms. of roads for the country as a whole; whereas, it was only around 51 kms. in Bihar (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 : Average Length of Roads in Bihar and all-India (2009-10)

Item	Average Length Kms. per lakh Pop.		Average Length Kms. per 100 sq. km.	
	Bihar	India	Bihar	India
Total Road	90.10	256.70	50.80	75.00

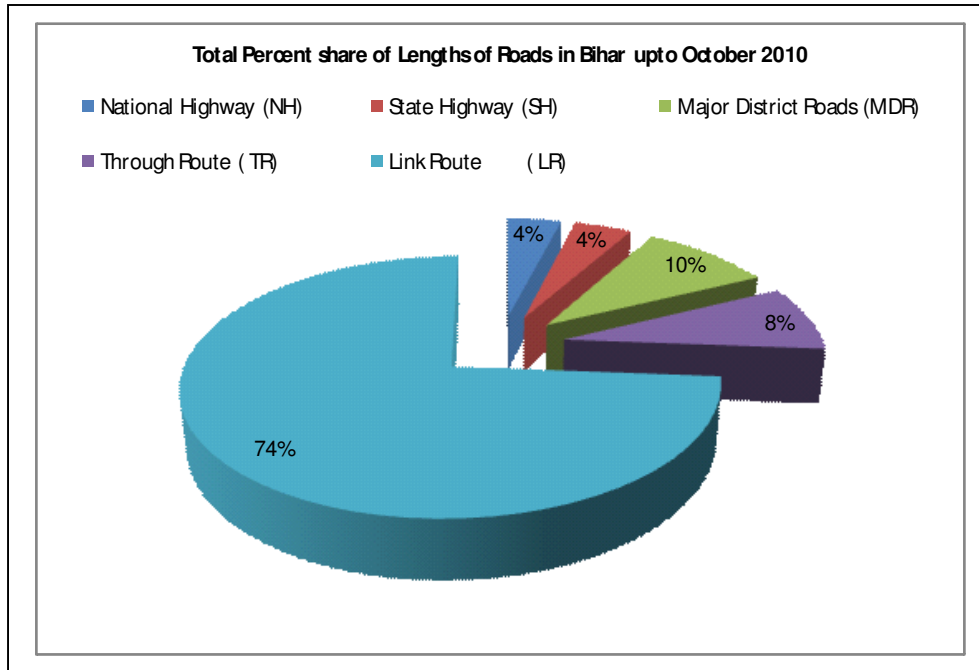
Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

About half of the villages in Bihar lack all weather road connectivity. To provide better connectivity, major investment is needed. The central government has been investing in the road sector under different programmes like National Highways Development Programmes (NHDP), Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Border Area Development Project, etc. For the last five years, the state government has also initiated various schemes like Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana etc. on priority basis for all round development of the road sector. The state government has established Bihar State Road Development Corporation for speedy implementation of road construction works in the state. As a result, the total road length in Bihar by October, 2010 was 94009.42 kms. Of the total road length, around three-fourths (74 percent) were 'link routes'; whereas, the National Highways (NH) and the State Highways (SH) constituted around 5 percent each. The major district roads (MDR) constituted 9.54 percent and the 'through routes' 8.45 percent of the total roads (Table 4.2). Another disquieting feature is that a large proportion of 'link routes' (86 percent) are unpaved. The districtwise breakup of NH, SH and MDR may be seen at Appendix I. As per the data for 2009-10, while three districts of Kishanganj, Banka and Jamui do not have any length of National Highways, Khagaria remains untouched by State Highways.

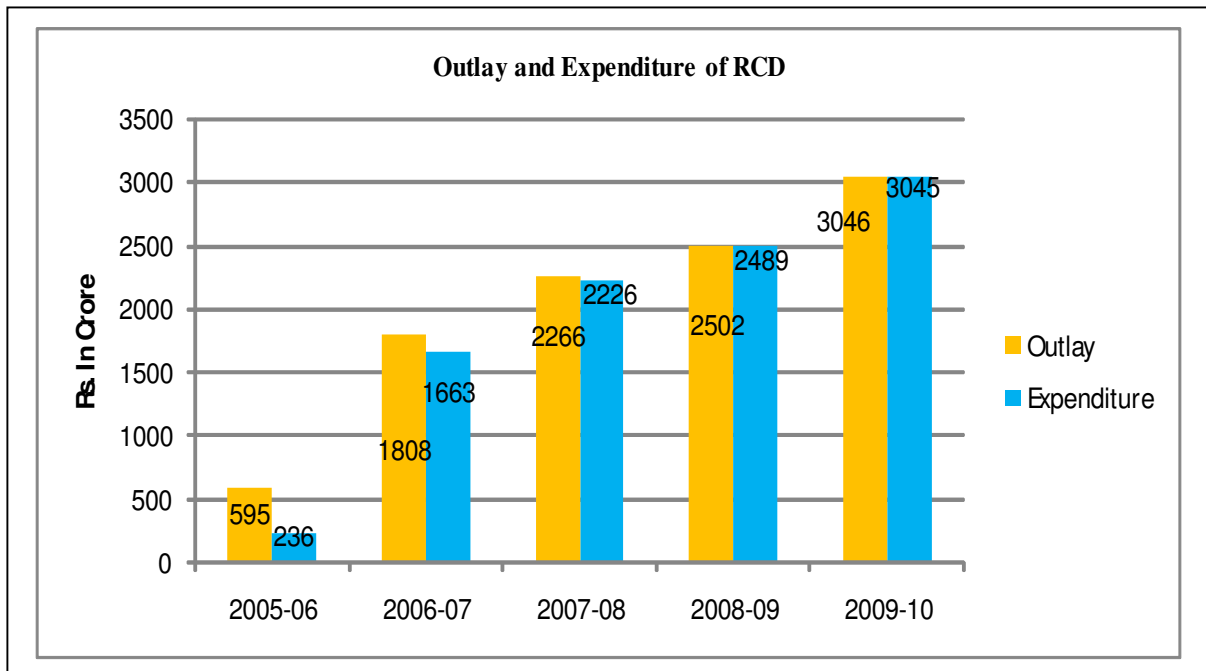
Table 4.2 : Length of Roads in Bihar (2010-11) (upto October, 2010)

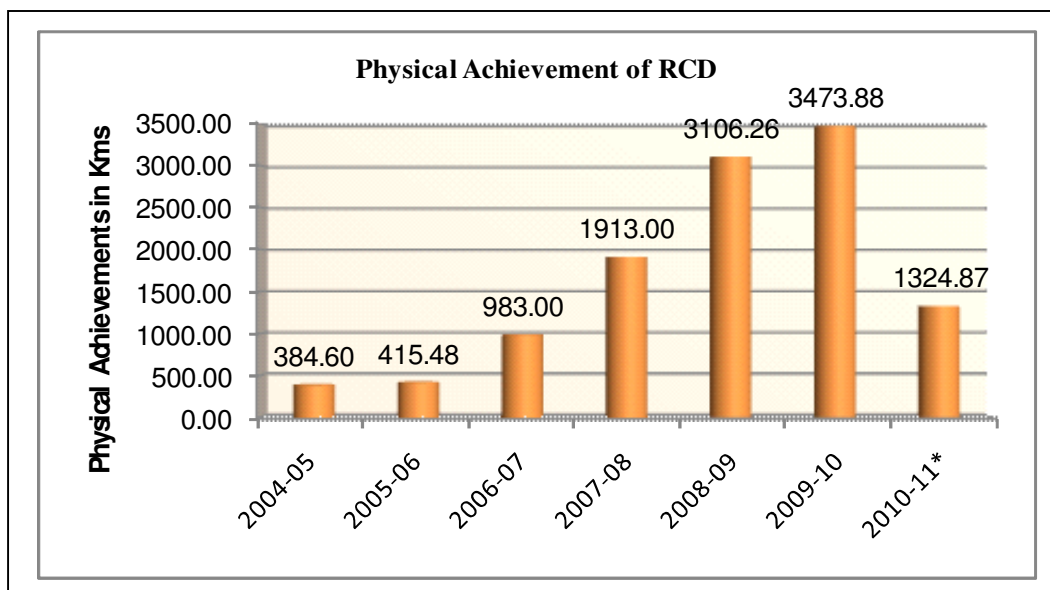
Category	Road Length (km)			
	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Percentage share
National Highway (NH)	3734.38	—	3734.38	3.97
State Highway (SH)	3989.00	—	3989.00	4.24
Major District Roads (MDR)	8966.04	—	8966.04	9.54
Through Route (TR)	7234	710	7944	8.45
Link Route (LR)	9917	59459	69376	73.80
Total	33840.42	60169.00	94009.42	100.00

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB



The plan outlay and expenditure of Road Construction Department in 2009-10 were Rs. 3046 crore and Rs. 3045 crore respectively, whereas, the physical achievement was 3474 kms. in 2009-10 and 1325 kms. in 2010-11. upto October, 2010.





*Upto Oct.2010

National Highways

Of the total length of National Highways in the state, 799 kms. are under the upkeep of Indian National Highways Authority, of which 206 kms. are under Golden Quadrilateral Project, 513 kms. under East-West Corridor and 80 kms. under NHDP. However, the remaining portion of 2935 kms. of National Highways is maintained by the Road Construction Department of the state government. The State Highways and Major district roads are also maintained by Road Construction Department, while 'through routes' and 'link routes' are maintained by the Rural Works Department.

As against the target of developing about 3165 kms. of national highways under the NHDP in 2009-10, the achievement till November 2009 has been 1490 kms. (47 percent). Against the target of awarding projects for about 9800 kms. of roads under NHDP during 2009-10, only 1285 kms of project (13 percent) were awarded upto November 2009. With a view to expediting the programme of the National Highways Development Project, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways set a target of completion of 20 kms. of National Highways per day i.e. 7000 kms. per year during the five years period 2009-14. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) formulated work plans for awarding 12,000 kms. during each of the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. The status of 3735 kms. of National Highways (Appendix II) in Bihar in October 2010 is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 : Status of National Highways in Bihar (2010-11) (upto Oct.2010)

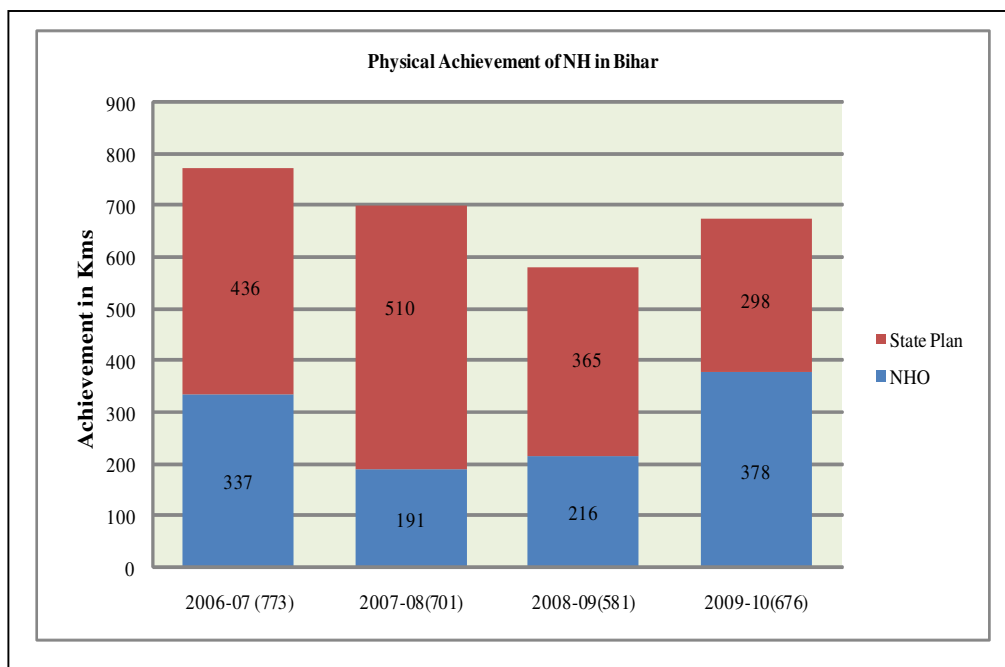
Category of NH	Length (km)	Percentage share
Single Lane (3.75 m. width)	629.78	16.9
Intermediate Lane (5.50 m. width)	834.01	22.3
Double Lane (7.00 m. width)	1463.18	39.2
More than 7.00 m. width	777.47	20.8
Missing Link	30.40	0.8
Total	3734.84	100.0

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

As is discerned from Table 4.3, around 40 percent of National Highways in Bihar are having less than 2 lanes. However, the initiatives have been taken by the central government to convert National Highways having less than 2 lanes to at least 2-lane standards by December 2014 by proposing a World Bank loan and also through budgetary allocations. Proposals were invited from the consultants for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for 3800 kms. of road, proposed to be developed under World Bank assistance. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways also initiated action for improvement of remaining 2500 kms of single/ intermediate lane National Highways through budgetary resources.

The central government did not accord the approval for upgradation of National Highways. Therefore, the state government completed the work on 1545 kms at a total cost of Rs.711.96 crore from the state fund during the years 2006-07 to 2008-09. However, under the various projects of the central government, like National Highway Organisation (NHO), Permanent Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF), etc., a total of 974 kms. of National Highways have been upgraded since 2006-07.

In 2006-07, 337 kms. of roads were constructed through the National Highway Organisation (NHO) and 436 kms. through the state fund. In subsequent years of 2007-08 and 2008-09, the length of National Highway covered was more through the state fund. However, in 2009-10, the coverage by state fund was relatively less than that by the NHO. The turnaround of Road Construction Department is reflected in the accelerated graph of development as shown below:



Keeping in view the development needs of the state, four-laning of the important corridors has been taken up. Under Golden Quadrilateral Project of National Highways Development Project–Phase I, the four laning of 205 kms. of roads has been completed, except the construction of Durgawati Bridge on this highway. Similarly, under East-West Corridor, 513 kms. of road construction is going on. But the progress of work is not satisfactory. Under Phase III of NHDP, 1015 kms. of roads construction is under progress.

Besides the above, there are certain important routes which have not been selected under NHDP–Phase III. There is a proposal to upgrade these roads as per the prescribed standard based on Public-Private Partnership (PPP). For this, Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (IL & FS) and Infrastructure Development Finance Company Ltd. (IDFC) have been appointed as Project Development Consultants. There is a provision of 40 percent Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for the projects taken up under PPP and this funding will be shared by the central and state government. Upto 2010-11(Oct.2010), the state government has completed the improvement and resurfacing of 3418 kms. of roads, as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 : Improvement of Roads by State Government

Year	Road Length (Km)
2005-06	364
2006-07	773
2007-08	701
2008-09	580
2009-10	676
2010-11 (upto Oct.2010)	324
Total	3418

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

State Highways

For development of a total of 3989 kms. of State Highways to 2 lanes, the state government has started the project under State Highways Development Programme (SHDP). The state government decided to upgrade the State Highways under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) and, in the last three years, about 72 percent of State Highways have been widened to 2 lanes under this programme. Thus, 2035 kms. have been upgraded under RSVY and, under the tripartite agreement reached in 2005, the works are being taken up by Central Public Works Divisions (1705 km) and M/s IRCON International (330 kms).

Again, under Bihar State Highway Programme (BSHP- I), the state government has declared 11 roads with the total length of 1054 kms. as State Highways. Out of these 11 roads, an agreement has been reached with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for a sum of Rs. 1972 crore for the upgradation of 9 highways. The work is in progress and upto February 2010, around 25 percent of the financial and 15.9 percent of physical achievement have been recorded, which is in keeping with the target.

Under Bihar State Highways Programme–II (BSHP-II), 13 other important roads measuring 826.92 kms. were declared State Highways (Appendix III). Of these, Dumraon-Bikramganj SH-79 with 44.40 kms of length is proposed to be developed under PPP. For the upgradation of remaining 12 roads into double lane, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has already been prepared. The financial assistance for these roads has been agreed upon in principle with the Asian

Development Bank. These schemes are to be initiated this year (2010-11) at an estimated cost of Rs. 2150 crore. (Appendix II). Thus, in 2010-11 (October 2010), out of a total of 3787 kms. of state highways, about 50 percent are having double lanes or more (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 : Lanewise details of State Highways (2010-11, up to October 2010)

Lane Type	Width (in m)	Total Length (km)	% of total
Single Lane	3.75	1598.19	42.20
Intermediate Lane	5.50	295.66	7.81
Double Lane	7.00	1849.17	48.83
Four Lane	14.00	43.98	1.16
Total		3787.00	100

Source: Department of Road Construction, GOB

Major District Roads

For a substantial part of major district roads, the width ranged between 3.05 metres to 3.50 metres, which were quite inadequate in view of the increasing traffic density in the state. Consequently, the state government has decided to upgrade the entire major district roads measuring 8966 kms. in length to the standard intermediate lane of 5.50 metres width. For the roads which are not being upgraded to intermediate lane, their surface are being renewed. The funds for this is being met from State Scheme / NABARD (RIDF)/ Central Road Fund / Border Area Development Programme / International Road Connectivity Scheme / Twelfth Finance Commission grant etc. Since 2006-07, the approval was accorded for upgradation of 7466.04 kms. of roads, and upto February 2010, the work was completed on 4812 kms. The work on the remaining 2654 kms. of roads is targeted to be completed in 2010-11. Again, in 2010-11, there is a proposal to upgrade 690 kms. of major district roads in the state, of which 475 kms. are under Naxal affected area, 100 kms. under the state plan and 115 kms. under non-plan. The total estimated cost for this upgradation work is Rs. 580 crore. It is expected that 30 percent of the work will be completed in 2010-11 and remaining 70 percent in 2011-12.

The selected major district roads owned by Public Works Department are upgraded (with bridges/culverts) through the loan from NABARD. Under RIDF-X and XI, 26 roads with a total length of 534 kms. in five districts (Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani) have

been approved for upgradation and construction of 306 bridges. The total cost of this programme is Rs. 343.23 crore, of which Rs. 261.44 crore is NABARD share and Rs. 81.79 crore is state government share. Again, under RIDF-XIII, a total of 39 roads at a cost of Rs. 181.42 crore have been approved in the districts of Bhojpur, Bhabua, Rohtas, Purnea, Nalanda, Munger and Lakhisarai and the work is nearing completion.

Further, under RIDF- XIV, NABARD has approved a sum of Rs. 711.57 crore for construction of 3 high class big RCC bridges, one each in Gopalganj, West Champaran and Darbhanga districts and the work on each of them is in progress. Under RIDF-XV, 87 projects in different districts have been approved, which also include a big bridge on Koshi river in Balughat at a cost of Rs. 531.15 crore. Besides, 13 projects in 7 districts at a total cost of Rs. 180.70 crore, have also been approved by NABARD in 2010.

Other Roads

The other roads are of two types, viz., Through Routes and Link Routes, also known as Other District Roads and Village Roads. All roads in the state except NH, SH, MDR are constructed and maintained by the Rural Works Department. The length of total Through Routes and Link Routes are 7944 kms. and 69,376 kms. respectively. Around 14,106 kms. of rural roads have been constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 6750 crore during the last four years. However, a sizeable proportion of Link Routes are unpaved and normally become unusable during the monsoon. An effort is underway to improve the condition of such roads.

Railway Overbridges

Under the tripartite agreement reached in 2005, the construction of railway overbridges on as many as 22 railway crossings on the state owned roads have been approved by the Railways on cost sharing basis. Of these, works relating to 14 projects are being executed through IRCON International Ltd., at an estimated cost of Rs. 497.50 crore. For the remaining 8 projects, the construction work of only link roads are being undertaken by the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation, while the Railway overbridges are being constructed by IRCON. The total estimated cost of these 8 projects is Rs. 241.82 crore. For another 12 railway overbridges, the approval is under process and these are targeted to be taken up later. The details are given in Appendix IV.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Central Road Fund : The central government levies cess at the rate of Rs.1.50 per litre on the petrol and diesel being consumed. Of the total amount collected, 50 percent is earmarked for rural roads and 50 percent for the state roads. From this Fund, the state's share is allocated, of which 57.5 percent is earmarked for development of National Highways, 12.5 percent for railway overbridges and remaining 30 percent for state roads. The share meant for Central Road Fund is 90 percent and that for the roads of international importance is 10 percent.

Under the Central Road Fund Project, the central government has approved a total of 64 projects, of which 47 have been completed and the remaining 17 are under progress; for execution of the approved projects, a sum of Rs. 8.56 crore was made available as seed money. Against this, the state government incurs the expenditure and the sum, for which utilization certificates are submitted, is released by the central government. In 2009-10, the central government released a total sum of Rs. 50.49 crore based on the utilization certificates submitted.

Besides, detailed project reports for construction of additional 25 roads and bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 131 crore have been submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the central government and they are under consideration. Similarly, by declaring 33 districts of the state as extremism affected, the central government asked the state government for sending proposals for development of roads in these districts. In the first phase, the state government submitted proposals for 45 projects for 649.05 kms of roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 614.15 crore to the Ministry of Road Transport and National Highways. Against this, an approval has been granted in the last quarter of 2009-10 for upgradation of 173.75 kms of roads under 15 projects at a cost of Rs. 174.24 crore. The tenders for Rs. 4.55 crore was approved. However, the work has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 4.91 crore. The work on construction of high quality bridge at Karkait Ghat in Kaimur district at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.42 crore has started.

Projects of Economic Importance: For projects of economic importance, the central government provides 50 percent as central share and the remaining 50 percent is borne by the state government. In 2009-10, under the projects of economic importance, a sum of Rs. 5.25 crore as the central share has been utilised; however, against a provision of Rs. 2 crore as the state share, an amount of only Rs. 0.47 crore has been utilised. For 2010-11, in the light of the progress of the project and the expected central share, provision for a sum of Rs. 5.50 crore as the state share has been made in the state government budget.

Border Areas Development Programme : Under this programme, the central government provides 100 percent of the cost as special central assistance. In 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 23.23 crore was incurred and, in 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 10.90 crore has been utilised. There are 8 ongoing road projects, mostly on Indo-Nepal border, measuring 78.60 kms. at an approved cost of Rs. 55.41 crore. Around 59 to 67 percent of the amount has been spent on individual projects.

Mukhya Mantri Setu Nirman Yojana

In order to provide all weather road connectivity to the remote areas, particularly the rural areas, the Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana has been started in Bihar. The primary objective of this programme is to construct new bridges on the rivers and drainages, and replace damaged and dilapidated bridges falling on the roads with new ones. Under this programme, the schemes below Rs. 25 lakh are taken up by the district administration and those above Rs. 25 lakh by the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation. Till date, 2490 schemes have been selected with a total outlay of Rs. 1418.57 crore. Out of this, 1968 schemes were taken up by the district administration, of which 1123 have been completed. Similarly, out of 522 schemes undertaken by the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation, 382 are completed. Thus, out of a total of 2490 projects, 1505 projects are completed and the remaining 985 schemes are under progress and expected to be completed in 2010-11. The details of the schemes are given in Table 4.6. New schemes have been identified and are to be executed in 2010-11 after the needed approval.

Table 4.6 : Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana

Agency	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	Completed Projects				Fund utilised (Rs. crore)
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total	
District Administration	1968	392.55	128	421	574	1123	224.91
BRPNN*	522	1026.018	60	157	165	382	751.78
Total	2490	1418.568	188	578	739	1505	976.69

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB
BRPNN*- Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam

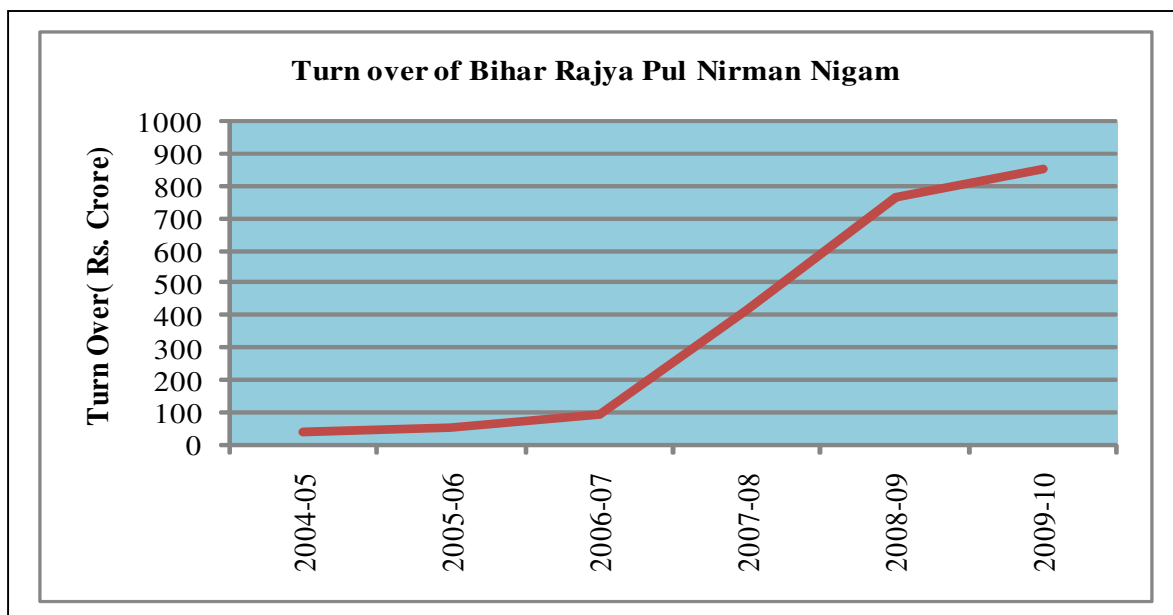
4.3 Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited

Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited was established under a Resolution by the Road Construction Department of the state government in 1974. As per the Resolution, the Corporation is to survey, construct and maintain the bridges, cross-drainage and other works. The Corporation undertakes the survey and construction of bridges with the amount received from road tax and other sources, including loans from commercial banks. It undertakes those works for which the cost is Rs. 25 lakh and above. The Corporation was earlier running in red, but after its revival in 2004, it made a complete turnaround with its turnover showing a steady upward trend (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 : Turnover of Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited

Year	Turn Over (Rs. crore)
2004-05	42.62
2005-06	57.38
2006-07	95.88
2007-08	417.48
2008-09	768.00
2009-10	853.00

Source: Report Card, 2010, GOB



In 2005-06, the Corporation earned a profit of around Rs. 6 crore and is expected to earn a profit of Rs. 91.50 crore in 2009-10. This means that the Corporation has increased its profit by more than 15 times in a short span of 5 years (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 : The Status of Profit and Loss of the Corporation

(Rs. lakh)

Year	Expenditure on Projects	Total Receipt	Personnel and Administrative Expenditure	Profit/Loss
2005-06	5738.76	1312.75	716.24	(+) 596.41
2006-07	9588.51	2838.38	1116.24	(+) 1722.14
2007-08	41747.87	8825.74	1220.87	(+) 7604.87
2008-09	75600.80	11073.37	2030.00	(+) 9043.36
2009-10	85000.00	11050.00	1900.00	(+) 9150.00 (Estimated)

Source: Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited, GOB

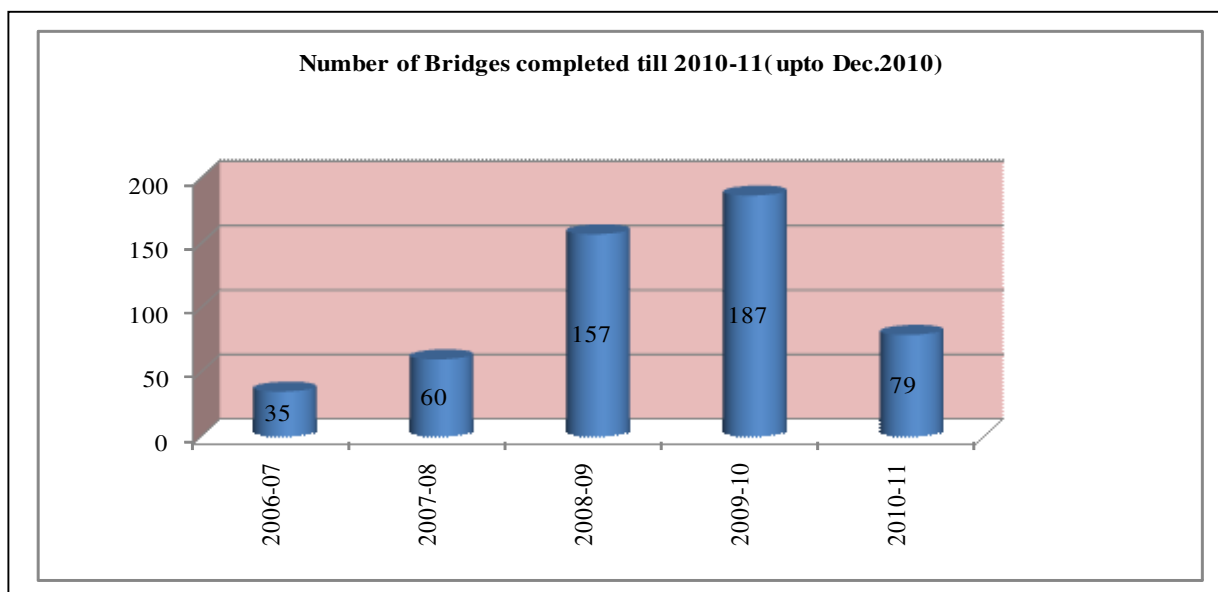
During the period 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto December, 2010), the Corporation constructed a total of 518 bridges at an aggregated cost of around Rs. 1030 crore (Table 4.9). The Corporation, within a very short period, has grown in stature and is now entrusted with the works such as building,

irrigation, roads, besides construction of bridges. More so, event management, etc. are also being done by the Corporation. The wonderful success story of the Corporation in such a short period is worth emulating by other agencies.

Table 4.9 : Number of Completed Bridges with Expenditure from 2006-07 to 2010-11

Year	No. of Bridge	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
2006-07	35	154.94
2007-08	60	45.34
2008-09	157	183.78
2009-10	187	416.16
2010-11, upto Dec. 2010	79	229.72
Total	518	1029.94

Source : Bihar State Bridge Corporation Limited, GOB



4.4 Road Transport

The adequacy and quality of road infrastructure greatly influence the availability of transport in any region. Road length and number of bridges in Bihar has increased within a very short period of five years and this has resulted in phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles registered (Table 4.10). The total number of registered vehicles, which was only around 80 thousand in 2005-06 has jumped almost four times by 2009-10 (3.19 lakh). It showed the highest

annual increase of 83 percent in 2006-07. It may also be noted that the sharp increase in number of vehicles is true for all types of vehicles. The districtwise number of registered vehicles is given in Appendix-V.

Table 4.10 : Number of Registered Vehicles

Year	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Auto	Two Wheeler	Tractor	Trailer	Other	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 (upto Sept.2010)	3210	689	4679	2494	3981	6480	104001	8449	4905	678	139566

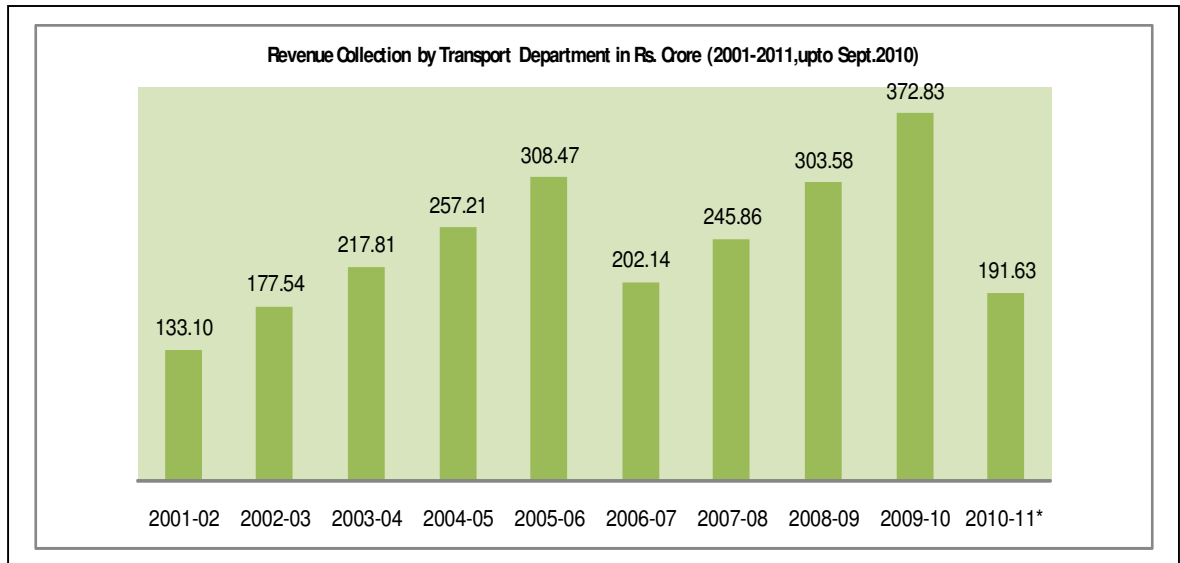
Source : Department of Transport, GOB

With the increase in number of registered vehicles, the revenue collection by the Transport Department has also increased manifold. The revenue collection which was only Rs. 133 crore in 2001-02, increased to Rs. 373 crore in 2009-10, showing about a three fold increases over the period. As may be observed from the Table 4.11, the revenue collection has all along been around 80 percent of the target for the year. Almost cent percent collection was noticed in 2005-06 and around 58 percent was noticed in 2006-07.

Table 4.11 : Revenue Collected by Transport Department (2001-02 to 2010-11)

Year	Target	(Rs. in crore)	
		Actual	Percent
2001-02	160	133.10	83.19
2002-03	205	177.54	86.60
2003-04	275	217.81	79.20
2004-05	308	257.21	83.51
2005-06	310	308.47	99.51
2006-07	350	202.14	57.75
2007-08	375	245.86	65.56
2008-09	450	303.58	67.46
2009-10	450	372.83	82.85
2010-11, upto Sept.2010	450	191.63	42.58

Source : Department of Transport, GOB



*Upto Sept. 2010

Computerisation of Transport Department

In order to provide an integrated and efficient transport system, the Transport Department of the state government has computerized all the districts and regional offices in the state, except the one at Arwal district. With the computerization of District Transport Offices, it has now become possible to issue the smart card based driving license and registration certificate through the use of 'Vahan' and 'Sarathi' softwares. With the issuance of Smart Card Registration Certificates, it would now be easier not only to obtain the physical information about the vehicles, but also to collect and conserve the information relating to payment of taxes and permits. It would also be easier now to detect and prevent illegal and fake driving licenses. There is an e-payment scheme which will enable the administration to collect permit fees at the issue point only. This will also help in ensuring uniformly in the issuance of national permits.

Initiatives by the State Government

The main mission of Transport Department of the state government is to ensure strict compliance of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, using modern technology for promoting transport facilities and meet the expectations of the citizens. To achieve this aim, the state government has taken the following initiatives in the recent past :

- Scheme for construction of District Transport Offices cum District Transport Facilitation Centres in 19 districts at a cost of Rs. 18.41 crore.
- One time tax payment facility extended to commercial tractor trailers and three wheelers to facilitate small entrepreneurs engaged in transport business.
- 50 percent concession in vehicle tax to newly registered public transport vehicles to promote public transport in cities.
- Green Tax on vehicles older than 12 years to effectively control rising pollution from vehicles.
- Dealer Point Registration to facilitate easy registration of new vehicles. Constitution of Special Flying Squads to effectively check overloading of vehicles and the gangs engaged in such practices.
- Process of opening of Fitness Centres by private entrepreneurs simplified to facilitate easy availability of Vehicle Fitness Certificates.
- Selection of land for establishing Driving Training School for training of heavy Commercial Vehicle Drivers under PPP mode in Aurangabad district.
- Bilateral transport agreements with Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to facilitate public transport.
- Scheme to provide free helpline service to citizens.
- Authorisation to State Bank of India to facilitate payment of vehicle tax through e-payment system for vehicle owners.

4.5 Power

Power is a key sector in the development of any country or region. Power generation in the country is mainly through hydro electric, thermal and nuclear power stations. Besides domestic generation, power is also imported from Bhutan. Though the power generation in the country in 2009-10 was targeted to increase by 9 percent, during April-December, 2009 it grew by 6 percent. The generation level which was 540 billion KWh in April, 2008, increased to 572.5 billion KWh

in December, 2008. During this period, thermal generation increased by 88 percent. However, hydroelectric power generation recorded a decline, which occurred mainly due to poor monsoon. The Coal based power generation constituted around 80 percent of thermal generation and around 66 percent of total generation of power. Nuclear generation is around 14 billion KWh.

It is worth mentioning that the power sector in the country is undergoing major changes with private participation and diversification of fuel mix, within a conducive policy environment. The public private partnership (PPP) in transmission and distribution system, private participation in nuclear power generation projects, demand side management, franchise in distribution system, renewable energy and many other activities in Indian power sector have been introduced during the last few years. The Electricity Act, 2003 is the corner stone legislation, and it provides an enabling legal framework for more efficient and accelerated development of power sector. The Act primarily concerns itself with unbundling of State Electricity Boards and seeks to encourage competition with appropriate regulatory intervention. As a result, the power sector is now becoming competitive and gaining efficiency in terms of supplying quality power to consumers.

Power sector is a critical infrastructure for development of Bihar and supply of reliable and quality power at reasonable and competitive rate can transform the pattern in agriculture production, village, small and micro industries development and other commercial and industrial activities.

Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB)

The bifurcation of state in 2000 resulted in major power stations going to Jharkhand, leaving only two old thermal generating stations in present Bihar. Consequently, the state is lagging much behind other states in the country in terms of power availability and needs to purchase 90 percent of its power requirements from central utilities. At the end of 2009, BSEB had 2.96 million consumers and overall sales were at 5325 gigawatt hours (GWh), of which 33 percent were to domestic, 27 percent to industrial and 15 percent to irrigation consumers. Sales growth was around 10 percent in the years 2006 to 2009. The operational and financial performance of BSEB is given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 : Performance of the Bihar State Electricity Board

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Generation and Purchases (GWh)	6555	7595	8205	8246	8895
Sales (GWh)	4102	4342	4542	4852	5325
Losses (%)	37.43	42.83	44.66	41.16	40.14
Average revenue (Rs./KWh)	2.44	2.61	2.81	3.02	3.15
Sale of power (Rs. billion)	10.00	11.32	12.76	14.64	16.76
Total Income (including subsidies) (Rs. billion)	24.35	26.97	21.12	23.08	24.85
Cost coverage (tariff/cost) (%)	40	40	43	46	47

GWH = gigawatt-hour, Rs. =Indian rupees

Source: BSEB accounts, 2009 figures

The table indicates that the state power sector is fraught with high transmission and distribution losses and poor cost recovery. As is discerned, the regular losses since 2005 have been around 40 percent and the cost coverage has ranged between 40 in 2005 to 47 percentage points in 2009.

Power Supply Position

The per capita power consumption in the state is around 100 units against an all India average of 717 units. No new generating unit has come up in the state in the last 25 years. The power supply position in Bihar is very poor and the deficit in relation to peak demand is ever increasing. The total installed capacity including hydel is about 600 MW, against the peak demand of 3000 MW. The deficit, which was around 17 percent in 2006-07, increased to 31 percent in 2007-08 and to 40 percent in 2009-10. In 2010-11, the deficit is estimated to be around 45 percent. The details may be obtained from Table 4.13.

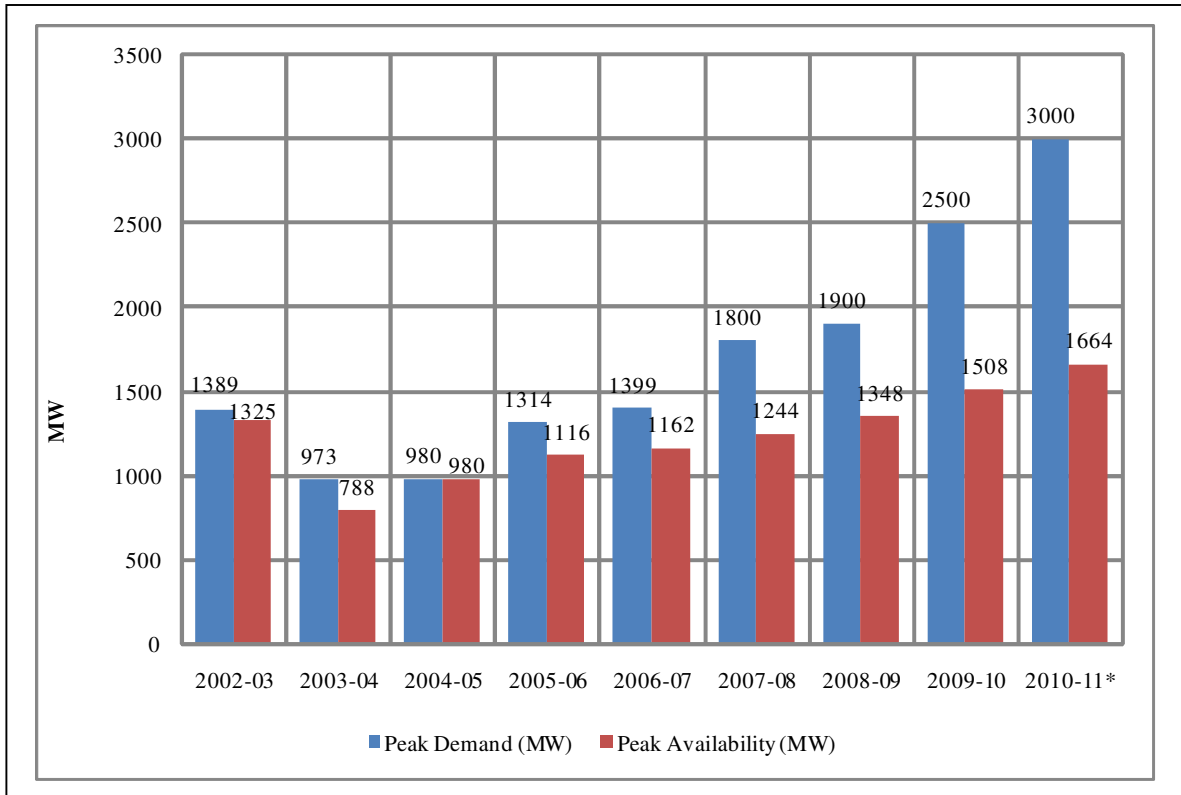
Table 4.13 : Power Supply Position

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Availability (MW)	Deficit (MW)	Deficit (Percentage)
2002-03	1389	1325	64	4.6
2003-04	973	788	185	19
2004-05	980	980	0	0
2005-06	1314	1116	198	15.1
2006-07	1399	1162	237	16.9
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

*Upto Oct.2010

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Power Supply Position



* upto Oct.,2010

Bihar's current installed generation capacity is only 584.6 MW, including renewable resources owned by the Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation. The state has access to a total of 1846 MW, including capacity allocated from central stations. This has led to severe rationing of power to meet consumer requirements. While some of the deficit can be attributed to legacy issues arising from the creation of Jharkhand, there has been no major addition to generation capacity.

BSEB's thermal generating stations at Barauni and Muzaffarpur have undergone major renovation and modernization. Rapid augmentation of generation capacity is a prime priority for the state government, which intends to set up joint ventures (3 X 660 MW at Nabinagar), expand existing plants, catalyze Independent Power Producer (IPPs) projects at Banka (4 x 660 MW), Pirpainty (2000 MW) and Kahalgaon (2 x 660 MW) and seek allocations from central sector plants to ensure that the state is not required endure the 66 percent peak deficit in 2012, as forecast by the Central Electricity Authority.

The state has to depend entirely on the central sector to meet its power requirements. As per the meter readings, the state government gets 1746-1791 MW power from the central sector. It gets around 40 percent share from each of Talcher STPS and Kahalgaon STPS-I. However, from Kahalgaon STPS-II, it gets only around 7 percent. The overall share of Bihar from central power stations is around 26 percent.

Table 4. 14 : Power from Central Power Stations

Name of Stations	Capacity (MW)	Bihar's share	
		MW	Percentage
Farakka STPS	1600	454-475	28.38-29.70
Talcher STPS	1000	390-403	39.02-40.34
Kahalgaon STPS-I	840	332-342	39.54-40.83
Kahalgaon STPS-II	1500	100	6.67
Tala HPS	1020	260	25.50
Chukha HPS	270	80	29.63
Rangit HPS	60	21	35.00
Teesta HPS	510	108	21.25
Total	6800	1746-1791	25.68-26.34

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

The supply and consumption pattern of energy in Bihar is not satisfactory since, even after purchase of power from the central government sector, the energy shortage was 45.33 percent in 2009-10 and increased to 55.40 percentage points in 2010-11 (upto October 2010).

Table 4.15 : Supply and Consumption Pattern of Energy (MW)

Drawal / Consumption	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Oct.,2010)
Drawal from Central Sector	8133.46	9060.36	5997.12
BSEB Generation after Auxiliary Consumption	90.21	226.60	86.69
KBUNL Generation to BSEB	189.72	397.72	191.25
Others	44.50	20.75	13.91 (upto Sept.2010)
Sugar Mill to BSEB	10.53	11.13	NIL
Demand Met	8468.42	9716.58	6293.59
Energy Requirement	12800	17773	14101
Energy Shortage	4331.58	8056.42	7807.41
Energy shortage (Percentage)	33.84	45.33	55.37

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Improvements in Transmission System

The Bihar State Electricity Board has constructed a total of 14 transmission lines of 220KV with circuit km. length of 1127 kms. and 80 transmission lines of 132 KV with circuit km length of 4350 kms. in the state in last three years. Under Bihar Sub-Transmission Scheme, major strengthening of sub-transmission is underway through RSVY. Under Phase I, 18 new grid sub-stations (GSS) and 876 kms. of new transmission lines have been completed. Under Phase II- Part I, 10 new grid sub-stations and 523 kms. of transmission lines are expected to be completed by December 2010. The capacity augmentation work of 19 and repair and maintenance of old grid sub-stations is also to be completed. Similarly, under Phase II- Part II, construction of 17 new grid sub-stations (GSS) and augmentation of 12 GSS with new transmission lines of 1513 kms. are expected to be completed by September, 2011. The Power Grid Corporation of India is supporting the implementation of this scheme.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

Current power distribution in Bihar is characterized by around 40 percent of system losses, far higher than the national target of 15 percent. The losses are even higher when one takes into consideration cash realisation. Such a situation calls for a change in the way electricity distribution is managed. The fact is that the Board is not able to measure the actual T&D losses in the absence of measuring system. During 2006-07, the T&D losses were estimated to be as high as 57.6 percent.

Table 4.16 : Transmission and Distribution Losses

Year	T & D losses (Percentages)
2002-03	39.00
2003-04	37.00
2004-05	35.90
2005-06	40.00
2006-07	42.61
2007-08	39.06
2008-09	37.98
2009-10	38.32

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

As per the Board's record, of the total 51,996 existing transformers, only 16,035 distribution transformers are provided with meters. Management Information System (MIS) has not been implemented in all the districts of Bihar. Under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Program (APDRP) of the central government, the schemes taken up included (i) establishment of new distribution substations, (ii) installation of consumer and feeder metering, (iii) upgrading of overloaded 33 KV and 11 KV lines, (iv) renovation and modernization of existing substations and distribution transformers, and (v) installation of new distribution transformers.

The Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission was set up in May 2005. The regulator has issued 33 directives, including directives on metering, loss reduction and loss reduction trajectories, and BSEB is working to comply with the directives. The regulator would also need to review the utility's resources and performance framework to bring down losses in line with the 3 percent annual loss-reduction target. In addition, independent studies to establish baseline loss levels and monitoring of targets are also needed.

Financial performance

In spite of improvement, the cost recovery by BSEB through tariffs is still low at 47 percent, with an average cost of electricity of Rs. 6.55 per KWh and an average tariff of Rs. 3.14 per KWh. Tariffs have not kept pace with increase in cost. For example, employee costs have been raised to 82 percent from 2004 to 2009, largely on account of higher retirement benefits. Interest and finance charges have increased by 68 percent as a result of higher interest on working capital and state government loans. BSEB's balance sheet has negative reserves and surpluses. Despite this, there have been some improvements over the last five years, since the state government is providing funding for the payment of power purchase costs and for paying revenue subsidies to BSEB.

Rural Electrification

Rural electrification has become a priority with the implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in 2005. The programme is under implementation in all the 38 districts in the state. Under the scheme, out of the target of 29,862 villages, 20,526 villages were either electrified, or if already electrified, benefited from upgrading. Apart from BSEB, several central sector agencies (Power Grid Corporation of India and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation) play a pivotal role in getting rural areas connected to power supply. In Bihar, with a large number of beneficiaries under the scheme, there will be substantial additional demand on the system as new villages and households are given access to electricity.

Table 4.17 : Districtwise Status of Rural Electrification

PGCIL (24 districts)				
Patna	Nalanda	Bhojpur	Buxer	Rohtas
Kaimur	Gaya	Nawadah	Aurangabad	Jehanabad
Arwal	Munger	Lakhisarai	Jamui	Bhagalpur
Banka	Vaishali	Muzaffarpur	Saran	Siwan
Gopalganj	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, GOB

For Accelerated Rural Electrification Programmes under RGGVY, the total sanctioned amount under the Xth and XIth Plan has been Rs. 4187 crore to the three implementing agencies of PGCIL for 24 districts, NHPC for 6 districts and BSEB for 8 districts (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18 : Details of Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme (RGGVY)

(in crores)

Implementing agency	Amount sanctioned under Xth Plan	Amount sanctioned under XIth Plan	Total Amount
PGCIL (24 districts)	2052.63	441.19	2493.82
NHPC (6 Districts)	255.26	520.64	775.90
BSEB (8 Districts)	-	917.54	917.54

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

With the sanctioned amount given in Table 4.18, 63 Power Sub-Stations were completed by PGCIL and 11 by NHPC. Further, 45 power sub-stations have been completed and are under implementation by the BSEB (Table 4.19).

Table 4.19 : Targets and Achievements for Construction of Power Sub-Stations under RGGVY

Implementing Agency	No. of PSS Covered under Project under implementation (AREP) (10th Plan)	No. of PSS Covered under Project under implementation (RGGVY) (11th Plan)	Cumulative Achievement (no. of PSS constructed)	No. of PSS Charged
PGCIL	75	11	63	63
NHPC	15	25	11	11
BSEB	-	45	-	-

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

For rural electrification under RGGVY, a total of 11,906 villages have been electrified and energized upto November, 2010. Of these, 9613 villages were taken up by PGCIL, 2096 by NHPC and 197 by the BSEB, the details of which are presented in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 : Targets and Achievements for Rural Electrification under RGGVY

Implementing Agency	No. of villages completed upto 31.03.2010	No. of villages completed upto November, 2010	Cumulative achievement of no. of villages completed (energised and taken over upto November,2010)
PGCIL	7185	2428	9613
NHPC	1452	644	2096
BSEB		197	197
Total Bihar	8637	3269	11906

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Another programme under RGGVY, taken up by the BSEB, is the electrification of BPL households. Against the target of electrification of 15.20 lakh BPL households in 2010-11, only 23.63 percent of the households could be electrified upto November, 2010. In the remaining 4 months, around 76 percent of the target will have to be achieved (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21 : Achievements for Household Electrification of BPL Families under RGGVY

Implementing Agency	Achievement of BPL HH electrification upto 31.03.2010	Total Targets (2010-11)	Achievement for 2010-11 (upto 30.11.10)	Cumulative Achievement (upto 30.11.10)	Percentage Achievement for 2010-11
PGCIL	587761	392000	110987	698748	28.31
NHPC	515321	565000	204029	719350	36.11
BSEB	0	563000	44143	44143	7.84
Total Bihar	1103082	1520000	359159	1462241	23.63

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB.

Power Scenario in the State

The power scenario in the state is grim and as per the BSEB forecast, even in 2011-12, there will be energy deficit of around 46 percent. In 2014-15, the peak energy load will be 5000 MW and the energy requirement would be 33,288 MU, almost double the level compared to 2010-11.

Table 4.22 : Power Scenario (2011-12)

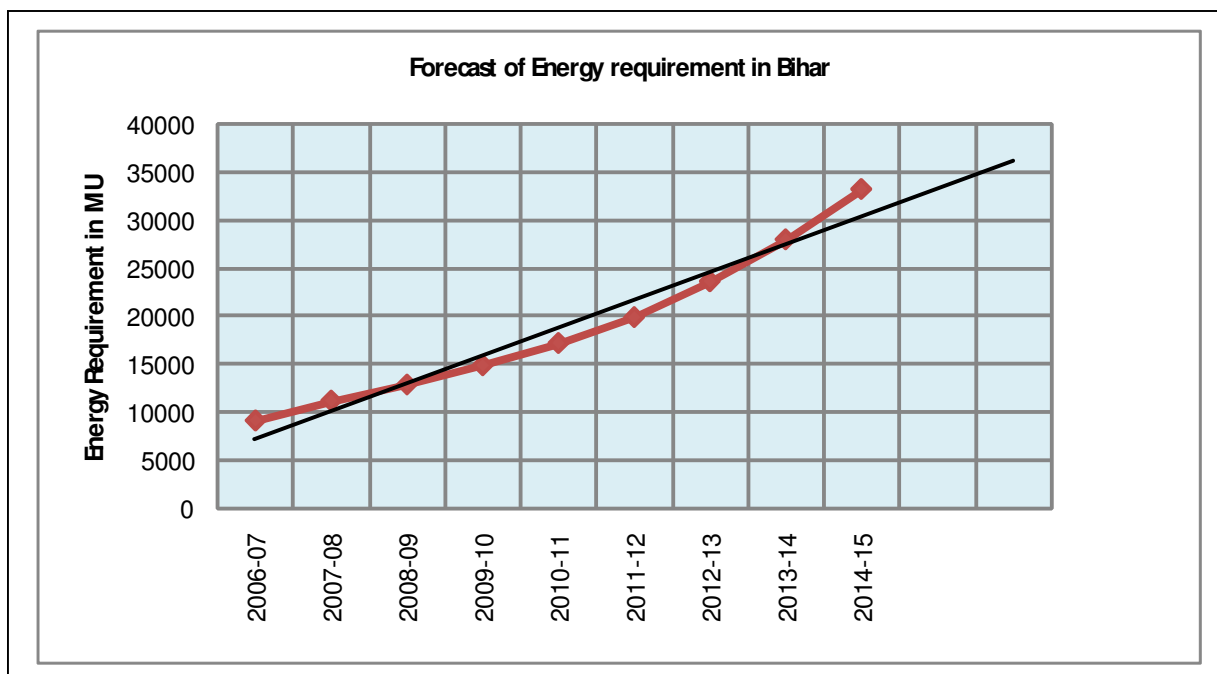
Peak	2011-12
Peak Demand (MW)	3607
Peak Met (MW)	1769
Peak Deficit (-)/ surplus(+) MW	-1838
Peak Deficit/Surplus (%)	-50.95
Energy	
Energy Requirement (MU)	19905
Energy Availability (MU)	10789
Energy Deficit (-)/Surplus(+)	-9116
Energy Deficit/ Surplus(%)	-45.79

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Table 4.23 : Forecast for Energy Requirement

Year	Peak Load (MW)	Energy Requirement (MU)
2006-07	1500	9126
2007-08	1800	11194
2008-09	1900	12874
2009-10	2500	14886
2010-11	3000	17213
2011-12	3607	19905
2012-13	4000	23652
2013-14	4500	28032
2014-15	5000	33288

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB



The financial status of sub-transmission schemes as on October 2010, under Phase I and Phase II (Part I & II), indicates that, in Phase-I, an amount of Rs.70 crore was available, whereas in Phase-II, Rs. 16 crore was available (Table 4.24). The details may also be seen at Appendix VI. There are some new upcoming power projects in Bihar under either public or private sector, as also under the joint venture of BSEB and NTPC. The details may be obtained at Appendix VII.

Table 4.24 : Financial Status of Sub-Transmission Scheme

(Rs. crores)

Description	Phase –I	Phase – II Part I & II
Total Sanctioned Project Cost	552.4	2246.58
Fund Received	552.4	1230.45
Payment Released to Agency	482.4	1214.32
Available Fund	70.00*	16.13

Note : The data refers to October,2010

* Rs. 70 crores has been diverted from unspent amount of Phase I for Phase II works.

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Renewable Energy

Cogeneration from bagasse and generation from biomass has a potential of more than 600 MW in the state, which can be tapped immediately. There are several success stories of village electrification, including power for agricultural and lighting purposes, and this needs to be replicated. Bihar is favourably placed for harnessing solar power on decentralized basis. This immense potential in the state can be utilised for meeting its power requirement, particularly in rural areas. Such power can be generated without any gestation period.

Bihar lies in a low wind zone. A few places like Nepal boarder areas, river bank areas, and some advantageous hill formation to tunnelise wind velocity, have some potential for small wind power generation. C-Wet is carrying out wind measurement at different places like Adhoura, Lalganj, Simultala, Raxaul, Bodh Gaya, etc. The actual wind resources can be known only after such survey is done. But there is potential for low velocity wind pumps of improved design.

To promote renewable energy in the state, the regulations are framed on Renewable Power Purchase Obligations, its compliance and REC Framework Implementation. Under these Renewable Purchase Obligations, the Board shall have to purchase 1.5 percent of its total energy consumption (total energy input, less the T&D loss) during 2010-11. Further, 0.25 percent of the specified renewable purchase obligation shall be procured from power generation, based on solar energy. The Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency is also designated as State Agency for accreditation and recommending the renewable energy projects for registration.

4.6 Irrigation

The rural population constitute 72 percent of the country's population. But Bihar has 89.6 percent of its population in rural areas, which is much higher compared to the national average. Such a high proportion of rural population depends mainly on agriculture. The entire state falls in a humid zone with an annual rainfall of around 1200 mm, which is sufficient for kharif crops like paddy and maize. However, with the occurrence and distribution of rainfall being highly erratic and seasonal in character, the adequacy of irrigation facility becomes a sine qua non for an all round development of the state economy. The provision of assured irrigation facilities would tend to increase the agricultural production, leading to enhancement in per capita income and reduction in

the poverty ratio of the state. In view of the vital significance and immense potential, irrigation has been assigned the key role in the development process of the state.

Major and Medium Irrigation

Creation of Additional Potential

Out of the 53.53 lakh hectares of the Ultimate Irrigation Potential of the State through the Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes, an irrigation potential of 28.80 lakh hectares have been created by 31st March, 2010 by the 15 Major & 79 Medium Irrigation Schemes. Out of the remaining 24.73 lakh ha. by the year 2015, it is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 4.72 lakh hectares by completing 10 Major and 2 Medium irrigation projects. In the current financial year 2010-11, it is proposed to create additional irrigation potential in an area of 6200 hectares. During the next financial year 2011-12, there is a programme for creation of additional irrigation potential in 65000 ha.

Table 4.25 : Additional Potential Created in 2009-10

Scheme Name	Additional Irrigation Potential created (000 hec.)
Major Irrigation Project	
1. Western Koshi Canal	5.00
2. North Koel Reservoir	2.00
Total	7.00

Source : Department of Water Resources, GOB

Restoration of Lost Irrigation Potential

With the lapse of time, only 16.66 lakh hectares remain as utilizable irrigation potential out of the total created irrigation potential of 28.80 lakh hectares. Presently 7 Restoration Schemes are under execution to restore the lost irrigation potential of 12.14 lakh hectares. In the current financial year 93,240 ha. is proposed to be restored while in the next financial year 2011-12, lost irrigation potential in an area of 2,51,600 hectares is targeted to be restored.

Table 4.26 : Restoration of Lost Irrigation Potential from 2005-06 to 2009-10

Item	(000 hectare)				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Lost Irrigation Potential Restored	15.00	6.00	13.50	14.70	15.50 (estimated)

Source : Department of Water Resources, GOB

Utilised Irrigation Potential

The total potential created was 28.17 lakh hectares in 1999-00, and it increased to 28.80 lakh hectares in 2009-10, and the potential restored during 2005-10 was around 65 thousand hectares. Against the potential thus created, the total area irrigated, taking kharif, rabi and summer crops together, was 15.20 lakh hectares in 1999-00 showing utilization efficiency with respect to the created irrigation potential as 54 percent. However, in 2009-10, the potential being 28.80 lakh hectares, the utilization efficiency worked out to 57 percent with total area under irrigation being 16.37 lakh hectares. It is warranted that the water utilisation efficiency should be increased to ensure proper utilisation of created potential. The yearwise irrigation potential created, actual area irrigated along with the utilization efficiency, thus worked out, of major and medium schemes are presented in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27 : Water Utilisation Efficiency of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

Year	Irrigation Potential created	(Figures in '000 hectare)							
		Kharif		Rabi		HW		Total Irrigation	Efficiency (%)
		Target	Irrigation	Target	Irrigation	Target	Irrigation		
1999-00	2817.73	1405.78	1208.03	359.30	279.20	54.06	33.17	1520.40	53.96
2000-01	2634.00	1393.27	1228.41	421.80	403.10	11.62	4.80	1636.31	62.12
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

Source: Department of Water Resource, GOB

The funds from different sources were received for implementation of various major and medium projects in the state. The actual plan expenditure during 2009-10 is Rs. 992.57 crore out of which in State Plan it is Rs. 645.22 crore, in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme it is Rs. 305.56 crore, in NABARD it is Rs. 67.73 crore, and in RSVY Rs. 47.97 crores. The receipt under revenue head through major and medium irrigation schemes was Rs. 10.08 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 10.68 crore in 2009-10. To increase the receipt under revenue head, the Department has decided to start fisheries in the water bodies under its control. It is now also concentrating on its multipurpose use and increased commercialization.

Intra-State River Linking Scheme has been formulated with a view to achieve the objectives of all the three sectors — irrigation, flood control and drainage improvement. In the first phase, Detailed Project Reports of 6 identified schemes are under preparation. Under Thirteenth Finance Commission recommendations, Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga link scheme is sanctioned for Rs. 333 crore.

Minor Irrigation

The minor irrigation sector includes all the surface and ground water schemes, whose command area is upto 2000 hectares. Considering the importance of minor irrigation, a separate Department of Minor Irrigation has been created in the state, whose main objective is to create irrigation potential at lower cost and ensure its fuller utilization. Broadly, the sources under minor irrigation are surface canal (minor), tanks, Ahars and Pynes, tubewells, other irrigation wells and lift irrigation. However, the major player in the field of minor irrigation is tubewells, both private and state, accounting for more than 80 percent of the covered area under minor irrigation. The total irrigated area through minor irrigation in the state is around 32.50 lakh hectares. The sourcewise area irrigated through minor irrigation during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto October 2010) is shown in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28 : Irrigated Area through Minor Irrigation Sources

(Area in '000 hectares)

Source	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 upto (Oct 10)
Surface Canal (Minor)	29.21 (0.9)	17.59 (0.5)	17.67 (0.7)
Tanks (including Ahars and Pynes)	332.56 (10.2)	332.56 (10.3)	332.56 (13.8)
Tubewells (Private and State)	2722.39 (83.7)	2726.6 (84.2)	1910.95 (79.2)
Other Wells (Irrigation Wells)	145.79 (4.5)	145.79 (4.5)	145.79 (6.0)
Other Sources (Lift Irrigation) and Barge Lift Irrigation	24.36 (0.7)	16.74 (0.5)	7.33 (0.3)
Total	3254.31 (100.0)	3239.28 (100)	2414.3 (100)

Source : Department of Minor Irrigation, GOB

Note : Figures in the parenthesis are the percentage shares

New programmes under the minor irrigation sector have been prepared for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). The department has prepared schemes for smaller state tubewells, which may irrigate around 40 hectares of land, including all the three crop seasons of kharif, rabi and hot weather. On completion, these projects are being handed over to water users societies through the Gram Panchayats. Under NABARD Rural Basic Infrastructure Phase- 8, a scheme for construction of 1593 diesel operated tubewells was taken up in 2003-04, which was to be completed in 2008-09. The work on 1573 of such tubewells has since been completed and handed over to water users societies. Since 2006-07, under a new NABARD scheme, construction of 2764 electric operated tubewells is under implementation. It was scheduled to be completed by the year 2009-10. But the work on only 938 tubewells has been completed and are being energized by the Bihar State Electricity Board.

The Ministry of Water Resources of the central government has approved four schemes under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for drought prone districts in the state in 2006-07, which were to be completed by 2009-10. Of the four schemes, 3 have been completed and 80 percent of the work for the remaining one is over.

A project proposal has been prepared by the department for large scale renovation and modernization of 21,000 Ahars and Pynes in 17 districts of South Bihar. The department has taken

initiatives for preparation of project report through some reputed firms, which is proposed to be submitted to the World Bank or some external financial institutions. The department is also going to initiate a new scheme, viz., Mukhyamantri Ahar Pyne Irrigation Scheme in 2010-11. Under this scheme, it is proposed to renovate the old Ahar and Pyne system of irrigation in the state. Besides, for the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Years Plan (2007-12), the state government has prepared an ambitious scheme, known as Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme. Under this scheme, there is a provision to install 4.64 lakh private tubewells in 38 districts of the state. The work has been initiated on this scheme with the approval of the central government. The total Eleventh Plan outlay is around Rs. 2370 crore and, for annual plan of 2010-11, the outlay is Rs. 247 crore for various schemes. Through various schemes, the irrigation capacity created is estimated to be 14.12 lakh hectares at the end of the Eleventh Plan. During the Annual Plan of 2010-11, the capacity addition is expected to be around 3.48 lakh hectares. (Appendix VIII & IX)

Bihar State Water Policy

In the light of the National Water Policy 2002, the state government has also prepared a draft State Water Policy which includes the actions taken for interlinking of state rivers and ground water related provisions. For finalizing the policy paper, a Committee of Secretaries has been constituted and the Report is expected to be submitted soon.

Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)

In keeping with the National Water Policy 2002, the management of all the canal systems are to be transferred to the Water Users Association under the Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Programme. For each irrigation system, there would be one distributory level water users association and there would be one Village Level Committee (VLC) in each of the villages covered. The Secretaries of the Village Level Committee will be the members of the Distributory Level Association. The Distributory Level Association shall be registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, and the Association shall be responsible for maintenance, operation and collection of water tax. The Association shall give 30 percent of the water tax collected for each crop season to the state government and it will spend the rest 70 percent on maintenance, etc. The achievements under this programme upto March 2010 is presented in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29 : Present Status of Water User Association

Present Status of Association	No. of Associations
Management of System Transferred	51 *
Societies / Association Registered	16
Societies /Association Applied for Registration	36
Societies/Associations where application being forwarded	09
Societies/Associations under process of formation	510
Total	622

Source : Department of Minor Irrigation, GOB

* Out of 67 registered and agreement reached, 51 have been transferred and 16 are in the process.

4.7 Telecommunication

There has been a fast growth in Bihar in service related infrastructure, such as, personal computers and telecommunications. The Eleventh Plan has laid emphasis on a world class telecommunication infrastructure as a vehicle for inclusive growth. A digital divide has emerged in terms of internet and broadband connectivity between urban and rural India and a policy may be formulated to address this issue. With convergence of technologies, it is now possible to provide multiple services on a single platform and on a single device. The telecommunication also holds greater potential in disseminating knowledge and awareness of the rural sector, particularly the farm sector. This technology can improve productivity and income through the adoption of better farm practices, greater awareness of the market situation and prices, and more information about the pest management and weather constraints.

The opening of the telecom sector has not only led to rapid growth in subscriber base, it has also helped a great deal towards maximization of consumer benefits. The number of telephone subscribers registered a phenomenal increase in 2009 (430 million) over 2003 (55 million) at all India level. The increase has been entirely due to spectacular increase in wireless connections at an annual growth rate of 60 percent since 2004.

Bihar too did not remain an exception to this trend and registered around 10 fold increase in 2010-11, when the total number of connections increased to 415 lakh, compared to only 42 lakh in 2005-06. This substantial jump in number of connections is owing to a phenomenal increase in

mobile connections, which registered a growth of more than 17 times during the period. The number of land line connections, which declined considerably in 2006-07 over 2005-06, remained nearly same thereafter. The WLL connections registered a slower growth rate and simply doubled in 2010-11 over 2005-06. The details may be obtained in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30 : Number of Connections

	Number of Connections (lakh)					
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11, upto Oct. 2010
Landline connections	17.38	9.86	9.73	9.63	9.61	9.62
Mobile Connections	23.55	46.92	81.94	151.78	283.41	402.60
WLL Connections	1.3	1.53	1.88	2.38	2.82	2.81
Gross Total	42.23	58.31	93.55	163.79	295.84	415.03
Annual growth (%)		38.08	60.44	75.08	80.62	40.29

Source : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI)

There are a number of public and private players in the telecommunication sector in Bihar. Besides BSNL in public sector, the important private players are Vodafone, Bharti, Idea, Aircel, Reliance, Tata, etc. and altogether they provided a little over 4 crore connections as in June 2010.

Table 4.31 : Wireless/Wireline Subscribers Base in Bihar 2010, (upto June, 2010)

Wireless Subscriber Base	
Vodafone (GSM)	3791641
Bharti (GSM)	12001986
Idea (GSM)	3433890
Aircel/Dishnet(GSM)	3663155
Reliance (GSM)	3814873
Reliance (CDMA)	3360971
Tata (GSM)	1701763
Tata(CDMA)	2351892
BSNL (GSM)	4477074
BSNL (CDMA)	397740
MTNL (GSM)	-
MTNL (CDMA)	-
Sistema (CDMA)	380093
Stel (GSM)	614554
Unitech (GSM)	800203
Videocon (GSM)	-
Etisalat(GSM)	1092
Total	40790927
Wireline Subscriber Base	
Reliance	3354
Tata	7398
BSNL	1363086
Total	1373838

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

From Table 4.31, it is observed that among wireless subscribers, Bharti (GSM) had the highest number of subscribers of 1.20 crore on June 10, 2010. Next to this were Reliance (GSM), Vodafone (GSM) and Aircel (GSM), each of which was having more than 35 lakh connections. As regards wireline subscribers base, there are only a few players, major among them being BSNL with 13.63 lakh connections. Tata and Reliance had 7.4 thousand and 3.4 thousand connections respectively.

It is 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 maximization of consumers benefit, particularly in terms of price discovery and lowering of tariffs, both by public and private companies. It has been noticed that while the number of wireless connections registered a spectacular increase in recent years, the wireline connections registered a decline. However, there is no denying the fact that, with the penetration of mobile services and flourishing of private service providers, rural telephone connections have gone up substantially, particularly during the last 5 years. During 2008-09, the growth of rural telephone connections was around 60 percent, as against around 35 percent in urban telephone connections.

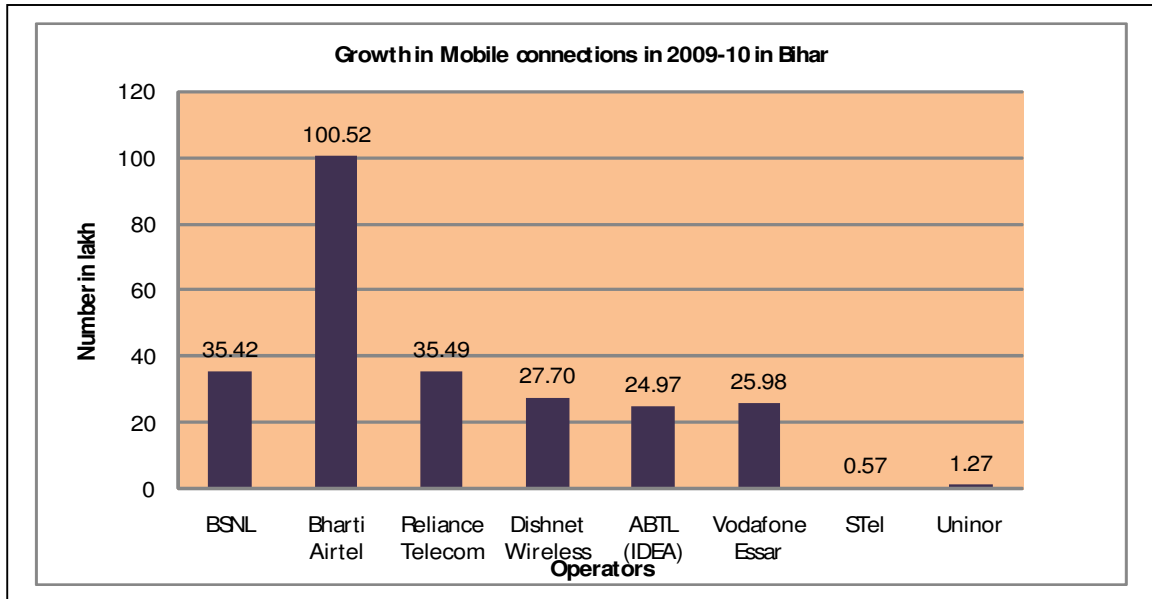
It may be observed from Table 4.32 that, in Bihar, Bharti Airtel performed better in terms of growth; the number of connections of this operator grew significantly to 137 lakh in 2010-11, compared to only 18 lakh in 2006-07. Next to this was connections for BSNL, which jumped almost five times over the period.

Table 4.32 : Growth in Mobile Connections

(in lakh)

Operators	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Nov.2010)
BSNL	11.49	14.15	22.47	35.42	51.57
Bharti Airtel	18.30	36.52	66.57	100.52	137.11
Reliance Telecom	9.51	15.54	26.36	35.49	NA
Dishnet Wireless		4.98	12.46	27.70	41.4
ABTL (IDEA)			2.69	24.97	40.87
Vodafone Essar			1.77	25.98	44.16
STel				0.57	10.00
Uninor				1.27	19.57

Source : Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI)



Teledensity

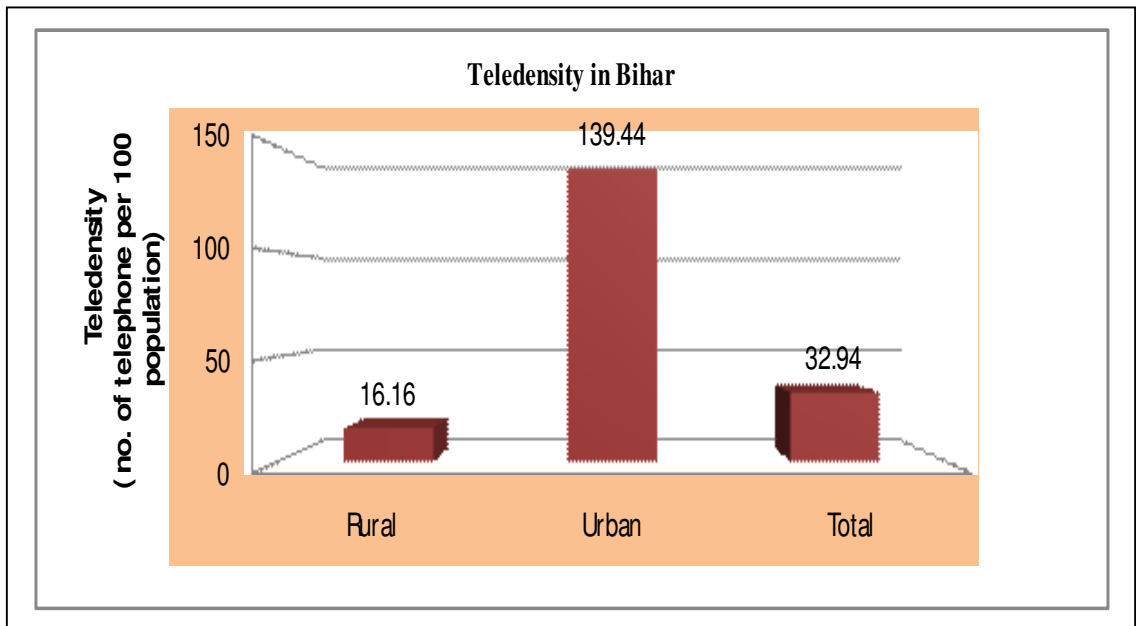
Teledensity is an important indicator of telecom penetration in any area or region. Looking from this angle, it appears that Bihar is still far behind other states with a teledensity of around 33 in June, 2010, and there still exists a vast gap between the rural and urban teledensity. The teledensity was around 139 in urban Bihar, compared to 16 in rural Bihar. Obviously, the wireless connections had a significant share with rural and urban density being 134 and 16 respectively. Admittedly, the private players in the sector have contributed crucially to the increase in rural telephones by providing around 80 percent of connections.

Table 4.33 : Tele Density in Bihar upto 30th June,2010

Category	Rural	Urban	Total
Service Area Wise	16.16	139.44	32.94
Wireless Teledensity	15.71	134.37	31.86
Wireline Teledensity	0.44	5.07	1.07

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

Note : Teledensity refers to the no. of telephone per 100 population



Internet / Broadband

Though the number of broadband subscribers has grown in recent years in Bihar, there are technological and commercial challenges in broadband penetration, particularly the low penetration of PCs on account of its high cost and inadequacy or lack of power. The central government has issued guidelines to Broadband Wireless Access Services and, with their introduction, it is hoped that broadband penetration will be enhanced. It is high time that this facility is also extended to rural Bihar.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL)

BSNL is a public sector undertaking which has been playing a major role in telecommunication sector. It has been noticed that, during the year 2009-10, the provision of new landline connections from BSNL registered a sharp decline over the previous year; however, WLL has registered only a modest decline of 14 percent in 2009-10 over 2008-09. But the number of mobile connections during 2008-09, increased by around 40 percent (Table 4.34).

Table 4.34 : Physical Achievement of BSNL in 2008-09 to 2010-11 (upto October 2010)

(Unit in number)

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
Landline	-9401	-2105	1164
WLL	50239	43872	-710
Mobile	871883	1202595	467282

*upto October, 2010

Source : Bihar Sanchar Nigam Limited

A board view of the growth of BSNL as a whole since 2000-01 reveals that, since 2004-05, 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 and, despite this, there were applicants on the waiting list (Table 4.35). Similarly, the Auto Trunk Exchange Capacity remained static since 2007-08 at 2.22 lakh. But the number of internet connections kept on increasing till 2009-10. The WLL connections remained below the capacity in all the years since 2004-05. The number of mobile connections also registered steady increase over the years and throughout the period the number of connections had exceeded the capacity.

Table 4.35 : Growth of BSNL

(In lakh)

Particulars	2000-01	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
No. of Tel. Exch. (Nos.)	910	1155	1163	1202	1225	1235	1242	1218
Total Capacity (No. of connections)	7.71	16.71	21.73	13.54	13.37	13.37	13.38	13.22
Total connections	5.88	12.89	17.38	9.86	9.73	9.63	9.61	9.62
Waiting Lists	0.65	0.97	0.74	0.62	0.47	0.81	0.02	0.01
Auto. Trunk Exch. Capacity	6.75	1.68	1.88	2.03	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
No. of Internet Connections	0.06	0.20	0.19	0.41	0.31	0.43	0.50	0.50
Mobile Capacity (No.)		0.22	6.98	7.74	10.83	16.86	21.16	21.99
Mobile Connections (No.)		2.4	5.71	11.49	14.15	22.47	35.42	50.36
WLL Capacity (No.)		1.44	1.44	2.15	2.89	3.14	3.54	3.66
WLL Connections (No.)		0.98	1.3	1.53	1.88	2.38	2.82	2.81

* Data is upto October 2010

Source : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

Besides its own role in telecommunication sector, BSNL has also contributed substantially in furtherance of Information Technology, initiated by the state government. Such initiatives have

benefited the people of the state in general. Contributions of BSNL towards Bihar State's Telecom Initiatives have been the following:

- Vasudha Kendra (CSC)
- Internet under e- Governance project
- Hosted call Centre for MNREGS project
- Toll Free no. for women help line (24no.)
- PRI/Toll Free no. for SC/ST commission
- PRI/ Toll Free no. for Health Department
- B-SWAN Project
- RTI Call Centre & Help Line
- '102' Call Centre
- '1911' Call a Doctor Service
- Schools Connectivity Project
- Block Information centres
- Provisioning of Corporate VPN/CUG

4.8 Post Offices

The post offices have been in the service of the nation for the last 150 years and have become an integral part of the community life. The Indian Post has a network of 1.55 lakh post offices, spread across the country, of which 1.39 lakh are in rural areas and constitutes the largest network in the world. The department aims at effective utilisation of this network to provide value added services by developing appropriate linkages with various agencies.

Rapid introduction of information technology has changed the way the post offices do business. Indian post is in the process of implementing approved Eleventh Plan projects for computerisation and networking of all departmental post offices and branch post offices on a single integrated and modular platform, connected to a National Data Centre. This national infrastructure will enable India post to provide state of the art ICT services, including mobile remittances and banking on a core banking platform. This will also ensure inclusive banking to rural, remote and hitherto unbanked areas.

Expansion of Postal Network, especially in rural areas has taken place mainly through opening / redeploying / relocation of Departmental and Extra Departmental post offices. The Extra Departmental post offices function upto a maximum of five hours per day. These are manned by

Dak Sewaks who are paid time related continuity allowance for the services they render. On the other hand, the Departmental post offices function upto eight hours and are manned by regular Departmental employees.

Postal Operations

Postal operations at the post office counters encompass the entire gamut of basic postal services which, inter alia, include : (i) Sale of stamps and stationery, (ii) Booking of registered articles, (iii) Booking of insured articles, (iv) Booking of value payable articles, (v) Remittance of money through money orders and postal orders, (vi) Booking of Parcels and (vii) Savings Bank operation.

Traditionally, these services were being provided at manually operated counters. Considering the vital need for providing the benefit of technology to the customers, the counter operations are now being computerised to provide a wider range of services to the customer from a single window, leading to prompt and error free services.

Post Offices in Bihar

In the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, the number of post offices remained static at 9056, their rural-urban breakup being 8623 and 433 respectively; and around 88 percent of the total post offices were extra departmental and remaining 12 percent were departmental post offices. Again, out of 9056 post offices in the state, around 99 percent were permanent and only 1 percent were temporary post offices. The number of night post offices in the whole of the state was only 6 and they were all in urban areas. In 2009-10, there were altogether 24,960 letter boxes and around 900 post boxes (Table 4.36).

Table 4.36 : Postal Facilities

(In Number)

Postal Facilities	March, 2009			March, 2010		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Post Offices	433	8623	9056	433	8623	9056
Departmental Post Offices	397	646	1043	398	645	1043
Extra Dept Post Offices	35	7979	8014	35	7978	8013
Permanent Post Offices	411	8528	8939	411	8528	8939
Temporary Post Offices	23	92	115	22	95	117
Night Post Offices	6	0	6	6	0	6
Letter Boxes	2831	22129	24960	2831	22129	24960
Post Boxes	911	0	911	904	0	904

Source : Chief Postmaster General, Bihar Circle

The mail profile has changed substantially with increase in volume of mail over the period. As may be observed from Table 4.37, the post offices delivered around 58 lakh unregistered domestic letters, post cards, printed papers, packets, etc. in 2009-10. In addition, around 6.56 lakh registered domestic articles, including letters, V.P. parcels, etc. were handled during the year. Besides, 82.65 thousand registered and unregistered parcels were also delivered. Though the number of unregistered international letters was around 22 thousand in 2009-10, the number of international registered articles and parcels handled during the year was around 2000 each. It may also be observed that while delivery of domestic unregistered articles increased marginally in 2009-10 over the previous year, the delivery of registered articles increased by 19 percent. However, the delivery of parcels recorded a phenomenal increase of around four times.

Table 4.37 : Postal Traffic

(In numbers)

Postal Traffic	2008-09		2009-10	
	Domestic	International	Domestic	International
Unregistered Articles of Letter Mail				
Letter Envelope	4,468,045	4,146	4479606	4521
Post Cards	257,774	3,236	265585	3529
Letter Cards	275,456	4,132	284278	4356
Printed Papers	449,363	3,438	438752	3483
Small Packets	333,430	6,561	340863	6440
Literature for Blind	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	5,784,068	21,513	5,809,084	22,329
Registered Articles of Letter Mail				
Ordinary Registered Letters	534927	765	642676	831
Number of Insured Letters	2,067		3012	
Number of V.P. Letters	4,076		2824	131
Number of Ordinary Registered Packets	5,571	735	6128	1053
Number of V.P. Packets	1,617		1689	39
Number of Insured V.P. Letters	98		126	
Total	548,356	1,500	656,455	2,054
Parcel				
Unregistered Parcels	5,399	351	4932	528
Ordinary Registered Parcels	12,652	978	74507	1167
Insured Parcels	1,074	105	129	32
V.P. Parcels	1,075		2384	
Insured V.P. Parcels	455		700	31
Total	20,655	1,434	82,652	1,758

Source : Patna, GPO

It is worth mentioning that the volume of money orders traffic and value of money orders transmitted during 2009-10 has been reduced by nearly 9 percent and 5 percent respectively, compared to the previous year. This may be on account of money transfer facilities extended by commercial banks.

Deposits in Post Offices

The Post Office Savings Bank is the oldest and largest banking institution in the country. There are various kinds of savings schemes, which includes Saving Accounts, NSS Accounts, Recurring Deposits (RDs), Time Deposits (TDs), Monthly Income Scheme (MIS), Public Provident Fund, Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP), National Savings Certificates (NSC), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, MNREGS, etc. Taking all these schemes together, there were around 32 lakh accounts, with a total deposits of Rs. 11,474 crore in the year 2009-10. Of the total accounts with the post offices, Savings Accounts had the highest number, leaving aside the MNREGS, and the amount deposited was Rs. 9677 crore. The next popular scheme is MIS, which constitutes around 2 lakh accounts with Rs. 994 crore deposit. Similarly, the TD had 64,849 accounts with deposit of Rs. 241 crore. The details may be obtained from Table 4.38.

Table 4.38 : Particulars of Deposits in Post Offices

Particulars	March, 2010	
	Number of accounts	Amount deposited (Rs crore)
Savings Bank	225,912	9676.67
NSC	33,994	26.23
KVP	53850	53.16
TD	64,849	241.14
RD	44,471	288.00
MIS	199,494	994.14
NSS	575	6.43
MNREGS	2,552,931	NA
PPF	6,311	89.44
SCSS	4,376	98.26

Source : Patna, GPO

Other Postal Services

India Post is also playing the role of a financial institution through the network of post offices, particularly in rural areas. Post offices provide insurance services to government and semi-

government employees and to the rural population under the banners of Postal Life Insurance (PIL) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPIL).

Similarly, the revenue from premium products like speed post, which covers more than 1200 towns in the country, has a good market share in courier segment. Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), the postal department has been given the responsibility of disbursing wages to the MNREGS beneficiaries through post office savings bank accounts. The scheme is operational at almost all the post offices in Bihar. Besides, the postal department, in collaboration with NABARD, is providing micro credit facility to Self Help Groups through identified post offices on agency basis. The old age pension is also being paid through post office savings bank accounts. It also assists the public authorities in implementing the RTI Act.

4.9 Airways

The civil aviation sector showed signs of slowdown in passenger traffic in 2008 due to steep rise in passenger fares, coupled with impact of economic slowdown. However, the signs of recovery became visible in the latter half of 2009 when the domestic traffic increased. This impact was seen in Bihar as well. In Bihar, the state capital at Patna is linked by only a few airlines like Air India, Jet Airways, Air Deccan, KingFisher, Go Air and Indigo with their limited number of flights. While Air India and Indigo have three flights per day for Patna, airlines like Jet Airways, Air Deccan and King Fisher have 4 flights each, and Go Air has only two flights. Thus, in all there are 16 domestic flights per day from Patna. However, these flights are not regular, as sometimes the flights are cancelled, either on account of bad weather or owing to passengers shortage.

Table 4.39 : Airlines and Number of Flights, 2010 (upto Oct. 2010)

Name of Airlines	Number of Flight per day
Indian Airlines / Air India	3
Jet Airways	4
Air Deccan / King Fisher	4
Go Air	2
Indigo	3
Total	16

Source : Airport Authority of India, Patna

As may be seen from Table 4.40, aircraft movement was the highest in the year 2007-08 (12,604), followed by 2009-10 (10,726). The lowest number of aircrafts movements was reported in 2004-05 (3814). The number of passengers travelling by air normally depend on the number of flights operating. However, the highest number of domestic passengers (5.53 lakh) was reported in 2009-10, followed by 4.44 lakh passengers in 2007-08, when aircraft movements were comparatively less. Freights movement in domestic flights have been very low.

Table 4.40 : 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
2000-01	415	4163	9029	167887	1	2210
2001-02	141	4158	2545	153945	7	1840
2002-03	192	4536	1804	160996	20	1167
2003-04	24	4142	0	159683	0	1184
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 (upto Oct.2010)	4	9165	0	453276	0	2189

Source : Airport Authority of India, Patna

The data relating to the passengers traffic and revenue generation in respect of only Air India could be available, according to which the passenger traffic has been relatively higher on its Delhi-Patna route, compared to Patna-Delhi route, and so has been the revenue. However, in 2010-11 (upto October, 2010), there has been steep rise both in passenger traffic and revenue generation on both the Patna-Delhi and Delhi-Patna routes.

Table 4.41 : Air India- Traffic and Revenue

Year	PassengerTraffic (No.)		Revenue Generation (Rs.crore)	
	Patna-Delhi	Delhi- Patna	Patna-Delhi	Delhi- Patna
2004-05	33920	44000	16.5	18.7
2005-06	36030	45233	17.7	19.1
2006-07	39761	54400	28.5	32.7
2007-08	63835	68303	26.9	29.2
2008-09	59350	68065	22.8	29.1
2009-10	46302	62539	15.37	17.51
2010-11 (upto Dec.2010)	121165	167381	45.94	63.67

Source : Air India

4.10 Urban Infrastructure

As per 2001 census, the state has only 10 percent urban population, yet there has been unplanned development of urban areas in the state. As a result, most of the urban areas lack proper civic amenities. Hence, improvement in urban infrastructure, including basic civic services, assumes critical importance. The municipal institutions responsible for providing these civic services are facing acute shortage of capacity and resources. As on 2010, there were altogether 139 Urban Local bodies in Bihar, of which 10 were Municipal Corporations, 42 Municipal Councils and 87 Nagar Panchayats.

Table 4.42 : Urban Local Bodies in Bihar (2010)

Urban Local Bodies	Number
1. Municipal Corporation	10
2. Municipal Council	42
3. Nagar Panchayats	87
Total	139

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

The JNNURM was launched in 2005. In order to provide reforms linked central assistance to the state governments for development of urban infrastructure, a Mission Mode approach was adopted in 63 selected cities of the country, including state capitals and religious, historic and tourist places. The Mission has two components, viz. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and

Basic Services for Urban Poors (BSUP). The Mission has achieved significant progress in initiating reforms in the urban areas.

Upto the year 2009-10, the total allocation of central and state government was Rs. 2581 crore, of which projects worth Rs. 1965.38 crore were sanctioned. The share of central government in this expenditure was Rs. 1065.72 crore and that of the state government was Rs. 852 crore. However, the funds released by the central and state government were Rs. 358.59 crore and Rs. 221.91 crore respectively. The details are given in Table 4.43.

Table 4.43 : Status of Allocations and Sanctions under JNNURM

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	Allocation (Central share)	Additional Central Share Allocation	Allocation (Central + State)	Total Sanctioned Projects	Central & State Share Committed		Fund Released by GOI	
					GOI Share	GOB Share	GoI Share	GOB share
Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG)	592.41	150.00	1094.82	758.41	420.10	338.35	111.26	103.67
Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)	496.54	35.00	993.08	709.98	312.75	391.4	78.19	70.93
Urban Infrastructure Development For Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT)	254.78	-	318.48	261.13	208.90	52.22	107.16	26.90
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	140.06	28.00	175.08	235.86	123.97	70.13	61.98	20.41
Total	1483.79	213.00	2581.46	1965.38	1065.72	852.10	358.59	221.91

Source : Department of Urban Development & Housing, GOB

Under JNNRUM, a number of projects worth Rs. 758.44 crore was started for infrastructure development in Patna, Danapur, Khagaul, Phulwarisharif and Bodh Gaya towns. Projects worth Rs. 261.13 crore were started in 11 towns under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). For improvement of Water Supply, a sum of Rs. 498.39 crore was approved for the urban local bodies of Patna, Phulwarisharif, Khagaul and Bodh Gaya in 2009-10. The state government has started work under Water Supply Scheme in 26 urban local bodies for Rs. 315 crore.

Table 4.44 : Approval of Plans to Improve Water Supply

Name of Urban Local Bodies	Project cost (Rs. crores)
Patna	426.98
Phulwarisharif	24.70
Khagaul	13.15
Bodh Gaya	33.56
Total	498.39

Source : Department of Urban Development & Housing, GOB

The Solid Waste Management Programme is to be implemented by all the Urban Local Bodies. However, only for Patna, Patna Agglomeration area and Ara Municipal Corporation, a total sum of Rs. 58.36 crore has been approved, of which Rs. 36.96 crore is for Patna, Rs. 11.56 crore for Patna Agglomeration and Rs. 9.84 crore for Ara Municipal Corporation have been earmarked.

Table 4.45 : Approved Outlay for Solid Waste Management

Town	Amount (Rs. crore)
Patna	36.96
Patna Agglomeration Area	11.56
Ara Municipal corporation	9.84
Total	58.36

Source : Department of Urban Development & Housing, GOB

Various initiatives have been taken for the solid waste management in the state which include preparation of Draft Project Proposals (DPPs), contracts for collection and transportation of waste, monitoring of compost plants and landfill sites, identification of landfill sites, etc. The details are given in Appendix X.

For development of basic infrastructure in Bihar towns, financial assistance to the tune of \$ 150 million is being obtained from the Asian Development Bank. In the first phase, the implementation of 2 sub projects (i) Water Supply Scheme for Bhagalpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 325 crore; and (ii) Sewerage Scheme for Muzaffarpur for an estimated cost of Rs. 205 crore are to be taken. The Draft Preliminary Project Report for both the sub-projects have been submitted.

Under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS), 10 Schemes have been sanctioned and work has been initiated. Of the total sanctioned units of 12,131, there are 3545 units for conversion to dry latrines, and 8586 units for construction of new latrines. Out of these, 4167 units are completed, 1297 are under progress and 5464 units have just been initiated. So far, the amount spent is Rs. 5.30 crore.

IHSDP and Basic Services for Urban Poor

As part of the basic services to poor, 15,748 houses have been sanctioned for construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 833.31 crore in 21 towns of the state. The number of sanctioned houses for each urban local body, along with the estimated costs, are given in Table 4.46.

Table 4.46 : 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
	Rosra	14.32	1562
	Sheikhpura	2.38	207
	Bhagalpur	16.56	1188
	Kishanganj	12.02	552
	Bahadurpur	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
BSUP	Patna	625.95	19124
	Phulwarisharif	11.57	496
	Khagaul	2.28	96
	Danapur	15.60	656
	Bodhgaya	54.57	2000
	Total	833.31	15748

Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

Shelter for Homeless

The following has been already sanctioned :

- Surveys are being started for shelterless in 9 ULBs – Patna, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Chhapra, Saharsa, Munger and Purnea
- Training has been conducted & survey guidelines have been issued
- Rs. 186 lakhs was sanctioned in May 2010 for 9 ULBs for construction and upgradation of 9 existing shelters and survey

ULB	Sanctioned Amount (in Rs. lakh)
Patna Municipal Corporation	50.00
Gaya Municipal Corporation	17.00
Muzaffarpur Municipal Corporation	17.00
Darbhanga Municipal Corporation	17.00
Bhagalpur Municipal Corporation	17.00
Munger Municipal Corporation	17.00
Purnea Municipal Corporation	17.00
Saharsa Municipal Council	17.00
Chhapra Municipal Council	17.00
Total	186.00

National Ganga River Basin Authority Projects

The improvement in the facilities in 21 towns in Bihar along the river Ganga has been taken up under this project. For this, the designated nodal agency is the Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD). A society is proposed to be formed to implement and monitor the NGRBA projects, alongwith other projects related to environmental protection of Ganga River. The interventions envisaged are: (i) Comprehensive sewerage and related projects, (ii) River front development in Patna, (iii) Integrated Solid Waste Management Projects and the Mukti Dham Yojana. The details of various intervention under this project is given in Table 4.47.

Table 4.47 : Status of NGRBA Projects

Intervention	Status
Comprehensive sewerage & related projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be implemented in 21 towns along River Ganga ▪ 4 Projects (Rs. 441.86 cr) approved for Hajipur, Begusarai, Buxar, Munger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tendering underway through BUIDCO likely to be completed by December 2012 ▪ DPRs prepared- Patna (part), Mokamah, Chhapra & Kahalgaon-under review ▪ DPRs in pipeline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated sewerage DPRs for 13 ULBs ▪ Proposals for Dhobi Ghats & Community Toilets in 8 ULBs ▪ Feasibility Studies- March 2011, DPRs-June 2011
River front development in Patna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revised DPR being submitted
Integrated solid waste management projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be implemented in 18 ULBs (excluding Patna, Danapur-Nizamat & Arrah-covered under JNNURM) ▪ 3 Consultants to be selected through SPUR by December 2010 ▪ SWM Master Plans by February 2011 ▪ DPRs by April 2011
Mukti Dham Yojna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Options being explored on PPP with elements of cross subsidy & VGF

Source : Department of Urban Development & Housing, Bihar

In different towns of Bihar, as many as 22 projects are currently in operation. These projects relate to; (i) Solid waste management in Patna urban area and Arrah, (ii) Drainage and sewerage in Patna, Bodh Gaya and Rajgir (iii) Water supply in Khagaul, Danapur, Phulwarisharif, Muzaffarpur, Bodh Gaya and Patna (iv) Roads with drainage in Bakhtiarpur and Murliganj (v) Development of Parks in Patna, (vi) River Front Development in Patna, etc. The details are given in Appendix XI.

Private Sector Participation in JNNURM

Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of JNNURM, for the Mission period of seven years beginning from 2005-06, Rs. 11,400 crore was sanctioned for the projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The state of Bihar is left with some balance amount in its 7 years allocation under UIDSSMT and it needs more funds for completion of the projects.

The JNNURM clearly delineates Public Private Participation (PPP) model as an important strategy in development of urban infrastructure. Under JNNURM, the projects planned to be taken up through PPP are solid waste management, public transport, water supply and waste water management. Encouraging private partnership under PPP models for various projects is one of the key reforms under the Mission.

Achievements for Urban Development

For achievements in urban development projects various interventions have been made and these are: (i) Institutional Repositioning, (ii) Training and Capacity Building, (iii) GIS Mapping and (iv) Information Technology. The achievements made to date against these interventions / strategies are given below:

Table 4.48 : Achievement to Date for Urban Development

Items	Achievements to Date
Institutional Repositioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation (BUIDCO) • 'In principle' approval for 'Restructuring of BUDA' • 'In principle' approval for 'Restructuring, Revival & Strengthening of Local Government Department into DMA'
Training & Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'In principle' approval of 'Strategic Training Plan for 3 years' including roll out • Working with BIPARD to strengthen it as 'lead' urban training centre of state • Induction training for City Managers
GIS Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional base map of Patna & surroundings
IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of software and hardware needs • MIS for Mukhyamantri Samekit Shahari Yojana • Specific programme development for Staff Attendance

Challenges and Prospects

Raising of capacity in some critical infrastructure sectors to the desired level is a major challenge. This may require various related initiatives at different levels. In view of the dimension of the infrastructure deficit in the state, growth in infrastructure capacity and services will need to be accelerated at a large scale.

Appendix I : Districtwise Road Network in Bihar (2007-2010)

(length in km)

Districts	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR
Patna	395	143	516	395	151	369	395	151	369	395	151	422
Nalanda	177	115	151	177	157	168	177	157	168	177	157	179
Rohtas	145	197	546	145	235	371	145	235	371	145	235	408
Kaimur	52	46	284	52	99	208	52	99	208	52	99	211
Buxar	55	53	142	55	80	100	55	80	100	55	79	108
Bhojpur	85	47	360	85	94	283	85	94	283	85	94	290
Gaya	120	231	291	120	227	257	120	227	257	120	227	255
Aurangabad	137	90	228	137	90	150	137	90	150	137	89	222
Jehanabad/Arwal	134	42	135	134	42	178	134	42	178	134	46	185
Nawada	84	66	168	84	138	106	84	138	106	84	141	102
Saran	181	70	271	181	118	204	181	118	204	181	117	185
Siwan	54	93	263	54	125	209	54	125	209	54	125	231
Gopalganj	96	29	324	96	52	311	96	52	311	96	50	311
Muzaffarpur	229	63	408	229	70	404	229	70	404	229	70	359
Sitamarhi	102	26	234	102	50	199	102	50	199	102	53	200
Sheohar	22	14	33	22	14	33	22	14	33	22	14	33
W. Champaran	112	70	294	112	47	306	112	47	306	112	47	317
E. Champaran	94	70	288	94	96	286	94	96	286	94	100	285
Vaishali	128	87	154	128	84	169	128	84	169	128	81	188
Darbhanga	49	121	295	49	202	276	49	202	276	49	106	262
Samastipur	66	87	380	66	132	317	66	132	317	66	137	393
Madhubani	208	125	256	208	107	222	208	107	222	208	213	312
Saharsa	60	43	132	60	43	214	60	43	214	60	58	311
Supaul	133	128	276	133	182	475	133	182	475	133	165	480
Madhepura	109	19	118	109	100	95	109	100	95	109	97	100
Purnea	103	92	264	103	121	249	103	121	249	103	129	290
Araria	85	102	221	85	112	267	85	112	267	85	112	266
Kishanganj	0	112	164	0	79	412	0	78.6	412	0	79	425
Katihar	90	54	458	90	54	379	90	54	379	90	52	487
Bhagalpur	146	48	156	146	82	124	146	82	124	146	81	213
Banka	0	173	197	0	175	128	0	175	128	0	175	254
Munger	39	70	46	39	35	45	39	35	45	39	35	45
Lakhisarai	45	59	19	45	59	32	45	59	32	45	59	33
Begusarai	96	41	218	96	42	199	96	42	199	96	42	199
Jamui	0	152	180	0	220	143	0	220	143	0	220	184
Khagaria	92	4	231	92	0	185	92	0	185	92	0	130
Sheikhpura	12	39	114	12	53	87	12	53	87	12	52	92
Total	3735	3021	8815	3735	3767	8160	3734	3767	8158	3734	3787	8965

Source : Department Road Construction, GOB

Appendix II : Abstract of National Highway in the State of Bihar (2010-11), upto Oct.2010

Sl. No.	N.H. No.	Terminal	Major Destination	Length (in Km)	Single Lane 3.75m Width (Length in Km)	Intermediate lane 5.5m.Width (Length in Km)	Double lane 7.0 m Width (length in Km)	More 7.0 m Width (Length in Km)	Remarks
1	2	New Dehli-Dakauni (Kolkata)	New Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Allahabad-Varanasi-Mohanai-Barhi-Panagarh-Paisit	205.70	0	0	0	205.7	NHDP-1 Mohania-843.00 to Jharkhand Border - 1049.0
2	2C	Dehri (Bihar)-U.P.border	Bihar-U.P. border	105	60	5	40	0	Dehri-0.00 to Jardag-105
3	19	Gazipur (U.P) -Patna (Bihar)	Gazipur-Balia-Manjhi-Chappra-Sonpur-Hazipur-Patna	93.08	0	23.5	55.58	14	Mahjhi-128.92 to Patna-Pahari-222.00
4	28	Lucknow (U.P.)-Barauni (Bihar)	Lucknow-Barabanki-Faizabad-Basti-Gorakhpur-Gopalgunj-Muzaffarpur-Barauni	266.30	0	0	106.00	160.30	Gopalgunj-360.70 to Barauni-627.00
5	30	Junction with NH2(Mohanai)-Junction with 19	Mohania-Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	217.70	0	0	211.70	6.00	Mohania-0.00 to Bakhtiyar-230.30 (Missing-12.60)(Km 166.00 to 178.60)
6	31	Junction with NH2-NH33at Barhi-Junction with NH37	Bakhtiyarpur-Mokama-Purnea-Dalkhola-Siliguri-Sevok-Cooch Bihar-Kokrajhar-Nalbari	406.80	0	0	346.80	60.00	Bakhtiyarpur-154.60 to Dalkola-445.00
7	28A	Pipra (Bihar) -Raxaul (Bihar)	Pipra-Kothi-Sagauli-Raxaul	67.00	0.00	3.70	60.30	3.00	Piprakothi-0 to raxaul-67.0
8	28B	Chhapra (Bihar)-Kushinagar(U. P.)	Chhapra-Bettiah-Lauriya-Kushinagar	110.20	57.50	50.50	2.20	0.00	Chhapra-0.00 to Chhitauni-110.20
9	30A	Fatuha-junction with NH80 near Barh	Fatuha-Chandi-Harnaut-Barh	69.50	27.50	23.93	16.45	1.62	Fatuha-0.00 to Barh-69.50

10	57	Muzaffarpur-Purnea	Darbhanga-Muria-Sakri-Jhajharpur-Narahia-Narpatganj-Forbesganj-Araria	310.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	NHDP-II, Muzaffarpur-0 to Purnea-310.00
11	57A	Forbesganj (Junction of NH57) - Jogbani	Jogbani	12.60	0.00	11.00	1.00	0.6	Forbesganj-0 to Jogbani-12.60
12	77	Hazipur-Sonbarsa	Hazipur-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi	137	13	123.3	0.7	0	Hazipur-0 to Sonbarsa-137.00
13	80	Mokamah (Bihar)-Farrakka (West Bengal)	Lakhisarai-Munger-Bhagalpur-Kahalgaon-Rajmahal	190.00	21.2	87.16	81.64	0	Mokamah Bata Mora-0 to Mizachouki-190.00
14	81	Kora (Junction with NH31) - Malda (Junction with 34)	Katihar	42.7	23.6	0	19.1	0	Korha-0 to Lava Bridge 56.00 (Excluding 53 to 56 and 19.12 MDR 28.42-13.3)
15	82	Gaya-Makamah (Bihar)	Bihar Sharif	148.3	27.3	14.75	106.25	0	Gaya-0 to Mokamah-148.30
16	83	Patna-Dobhi (Bihar)	Jehanabad-Gaya-Bodhgaya	125	4.95	23.3	96.75	0	Patna-0 to Dhobi-125.00
17	84	Arrah-Buxar	Arrah-Buxar	73.4	0	63.4	10	0	Arrah-0 to Buxar-73.40
18	85	Chhapra-Gopalgunj	Chhapra-Siwan-Gopalgunj	92	0	91	0	1	Chhapra-0 to Gopalgunj-92
19	98	Patna-Rajhara	Arwal-Daudnagar-Aurangabad	151.62	13.73	71.17	51.47	15.25	Missing 127.52 to 130.12-2.60
20	99	Dhobi (Bihar)-Chandwa (Jharkhand)	Dhobi-Chatra-Chandwa	11.5	0	11.5	0	0	Dhobi-0 to Gosaidhi-11.50 (Jharkhand)
21	101	Chhapra-Mohammadpur	Baniapur	65	15.5	0	49.5	0	Chhapra-0 to Mohammadpur-65.00
22	102	Chhapra-Muzaffarpur	Rewaghat	75	9	5	61	0	Chhapra-0 to Muzaffarpur-75
23	103	Hazipur-Mushrigharari	Hazrat Jandaha	58.51	0	0	58.51	0	Hazipur-0 to

									Mushrighar ari-58.51
24	104	Chakia- Narahia	Sitamarhi-Jaynagar	216.25	179.25	4	33	0	Chakia-0 to Narahia- 216.25
25	105	Darbhang- Jaynagar	Pokharauni	53.5	45	2.25	6.25	0	Darbhang- 0 to Jaynagar- 53.50
26	106	Birpur-Bihpur	Pipra-Madhepura- Kishanganj	136	78.15	57.85	0	0	Birpur-0 to Bihpur- 136.00
27	107	Maheshkhunt- Purnea	Sonbarsa Raj-Simri- Bakhtiyarpur- Saharsa-Madhepura- Banmankhi	176.38	16.4	146	13.98	0	Maheshkhu nt-0 to Purnea- 178.28, Missing- 1.9 Km (km 94.72 to 96.60)
28	110	Arwal (Junction with NH98) - Bihar Sharif (NH31)	Jehanabad	88.4	37.7	15.7	35	0	Biharsharif -0 to Arwal- 88.40
	Total			3704.44	629.78	834.01	1463.18	777.47	

Note : Total Missing Length: 30.40, therefore, 3704+30.40=3734.40

Source : Department of Road construction, GOB

Appendix III : Bihar State Highways Programme-I & II

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Road no. of State Highways	Length (in Km)
1	Shivgunj-Baidrabad Road	SH-68	65.50
2	Dumria-Ranitalab Road	SH-69	165.40
3	Gaya-Rajouli Road	SH-70	57.00
4	Jehanabad-Parvatipur Road	SH-71	85.00
5	Jamui-Bariarpur Road	SH-72	58.00
6	Siwan-Sitalpur Road	SH-73	103.50
7	Hajipur-Areraj Road	SH-74	127.20
8	Darbhanga-Madhapur Road	SH-75	52.38
9	Araria-Bhaptiyahi Road	SH-76	123.00
10	Kursaila-Forbesgunj Road	SH-77	105.00
11	Bihta- Naubatpur-Neva-Dumri-Beldarichak-Daniawa and Chandi-Nursarai-bindh-Sarmera Road	SH-78	112.00
12	Dumrao-Vikramgunj	SH-79	44.40
13	Bhabua-Adhoura	SH-80	53.00
14	Sakkari-Nasrigunj	SH-81	86.80
15	Kadirgunj-Sono	SH-82	94.00
16	Bagi-Berbiga	SH-83	37.30
17	Gogha-Barahaat	SH-84	54.60
18	Akbarpur-Amarpur	SH-85	34.00
19	Saria-Motipur	SH-86	28.33
20	Runisaidpur-Bhiswa	SH-87	64.75
21	NH-103(Baruna Pul)-Rasiyaari	SH-88	124.20
22	Siwan-Siswan	SH-89	33.00
23	Mohammadpur-Chapra	SH-90	68.50
24	Veergunj-Udakishungunj	SH-91	104.04
	Total		1880.90

Source : Road Construction Department, GOB

Appendix IV : Railway Over Bridge & Access Roads

Details of 14 Railway Over Bridges and Access Roads which are prepared by IRCON International Limited :

Sl. No.	Level Crossing No.	Location	Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakh)
1	72	Patna Sahib-Guljarbagh	2228.41
2	31	Phulwarisharif-Sachivalaya halt	5818.37
3	52/1	Kudra Station Limit	5905.80
4	101	Narayan Anant-Muzaffurpur	1800.00
5	101A	Narayan Anant-Muzaffurpur	3200.00
6	27	Darbhangha Station Limit	3600.00
7	2	Gaya-Kastha	2100.00
8	1 & 79A	Mithapur- Patna	5410.58
9	73	Guljarbagh Railway Over Bridge	3923.74
10	74	Guljarbagh Railway Over Bridge	4041.74
11	75	Rajendra Nagar Railway Over Bridge	4204.03
12	45	Bihta-Koelbar	2231.00
13	33	Sonpur- Dehri- On Son	2384.00
14	43	Sasaram Station Limit	2902.00
		Total	49749.67

Details of 8 Railway Over Bridges in which Over Bridges are constructed by IRCON and Access Roads by Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam:

Sl. No.	Level Crossing No.	Location	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakh)
1	10B(E.R)	Sultangunj (Station Yard)	2740.00
2	15B(E.R)	Bariarpur (Station Yard)	2727.00
3	46A (E.C.R)	Jamui (Malaypur)	4005.00
4	60B (E.C.R)	Bhabhua	2870.00
5	92 (N.E.R)	Siwan Station Yard (Siwan-Andar Road)	3050.00
6	15/K.J(N.F.R)	Purnea (N.H-city part of 31)	2960.00
7	S.K-315(N.F.R)	Kishangunj-Hathwar(K.T.T. Link Road)	2870.00
8	S.K-316 (N.F.R)	Kishangunj-Hathwar(K.T.T. Link Road)	2960.00
		Total	24182.00

Source : Road Construction Department, GOB

Appendix V : Statistics of Registered Vehicle in Bihar State During the Year 2009-10

(in numbers)

Districts Name	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Three Whl	Two Whl	Tractor	Trailor	Other	Total
Patna	3845	349	9532	2759	3301	1210	41163	1854	782	20	64815
Nalanda	91	70	45	72	116	418	6004	651	175	53	7695
Rohtas	97	57	98	190	205	91	8466	485	327	171	10187
Kaimur	67	16	15	43	98	4	2822	234	193		3492
Buxar	27	31	15	39	93	58	3794	433	376		4866
Bhojpur	43	46	27	130	254	223	6379	657	651	97	8507
Gaya	542	85	819	307	310	1122	972	541	505	2	5205
Aurangabad	49	56	81		251	603	3398	1152	18	19	5627
Jehanabad	132	21	17	27	65	407	1115	375	247	35	2441
Arwal	9	5	27	5	14	49	229	95	77	8	518
Nawada	142	56	27	99	129	154	2451	414	346	9	3827
Saran	108	68	53	124	279	656	8076	978	167	19	10528
Siwan	132	36	59	112	383	84	9508	582	36		10932
Gopalganj	79	78	11	64	265	52	6051	321	12	186	7119
Muzaffarpur	1773	216	1458	1543	919	1875	20613	1100	372	167	30036
Sitamarhi	5	11	6	2	67	123	3892	270	28	6	4410
Sheohar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. Champaran	31	13	61	44	274	67	13188	632	661		14971
E. Champaran	121	14	31	70	498	246	7385	388	578		9331
Vaishali	3	14	26	47	90	349	5321	278	233	19	6380
Darbhanga	91	38	170	78	163	539	9964	515	203	29	11790
Samastipur	40	14	54	93	102	260	7735	665	418	28	9409
Madhubani	5	21	15	40	177	29	4744	657	332	31	6051
Saharsha	47	16	31	90	109	156	3554	601	415	13	5032
Supaul	24	7	21	65	48	34	2440	140	122	5	2906
Madhepura	9	3	23	191	111	274	4032	336	237	13	5229
Purnea	315	59	381	396	631	1481	6337	1626	820		12046
Araria	35	12	22	38	35	228	4203	441	275		5289
Kishanganj	4	0	17	5	2	9	1885	63	28		2013
Katihar	20	10	73	32	43	107	9385	296	217		10183
Bhagalpur	93	43	1024	19	360	1041	10423	884	499		14386
Banka	16	20	28	14	21	99	647	59	68	2	974
Munger	71	6	33	79	44	112	3903	78	84		4410
Lakhisarai	18	4	10	32	12	3	345	165	161	2	752
Begusarai	281	28	390	336	317	56	8841	401	294	19	10963
Jamui	7	4	82	44	5	35	1406	214	214	2	2013
Khagaria	41	24	41	73	34	104	2202	714	265	14	3512
Sheikhpura	61	4	31	45	37	34	783	201	93		1289
Total	8474	1555	14854	7347	9862	12392	233656	19496	10529	969	319134

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

Appendix VI : Implementation of Bihar Sub-Transmission Scheme in Phases (RSVY)

Phase	Approved Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	Works Status	Implementation by Agency	Remarks
Phase – I	552.4	Total work comprising construction of 17 nos.grid-Sub-station ,1 no. P.S.S. at Baniapur (Saran) and 876 Km transmission lines completed.	PGCIL	Completed.
Phase – II, Part -1	1005.72	a) Augmentation of capacity of existing G.S.S-1090/1090 MVA completed. b) Augmentation under progress Kanti-1x100 MVA c) Re-conductoring of 132 Kv lines-362/362 Kms d) 10(9-New & 1-spill over) nos. of Grid sub-station 220/132 kV were to be constructed, out of which G.S.S at Katra, Tekari, Hulasgunj, Buxer, Naugachhia completed, while G.S.S at sipara, Ekangersarai, Raxaul, SKMCH is under progress. e) Spill-over work of G.S.S at Begusarai completed. F0 Spill-over work for Begusarai-Purnea line is under progress. g) Associated 132/220 KV transmission lines-875/1179 CKM	PGCIL & BSEB	Under Implementation
Phase-II Part –II	1240.86	a) Capacity addition-17 Grids (16-New & 1-Spill-over) b) Associated Transmission lines:- 220KV & 132KV-1985 CKM, Progress-369/1985 CKM 33KV-300 Kms c) Re-conductoring of old 132 KV lines-247 Kms (under progress) d) Augmentation of capacity of existing Grid Sub-Station 360/540 MVA (under progress) e) G.S.S at Wazirgunj completed. Construction work started on Madhepura, Aurangabad, Digha, Patna, Karpi, Harnaut, Runnisaidpur,Kudra, Nalanda, Jagdishpur, Goh, Dalsinghsarai and Mashrakh Grid sub-station Work on connecting transmission lines in progress. f) Construction of Hajipur 220/132 KV Grid sub-station under progress (spill –over) g) Preparation of tendering for restoration of 220 Kv overhead Ganga Crossing line at Fatuha Is going on, in consultation with Central Electricity Authority (CEA) (Spill-over work).	PGCIL & BSEB	Under Implementation

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Appendix VII : New Upcoming Power Projects of Bihar

Place	Capacity (MW)	Agency
(A) Under Public Sector		
(i) Extension of Barauni TPS, District- Begusarai	2x 250 MW	BSEB
(B) Under Joint Venture (JV of BSEB & NTPC)		
(i) Ext. of MTPS, Kanti, Muzaffarpur	2x 195 MW	KBUNL
(ii) Nabinagar Power Genarating CO. at Nabinagar District- Aurangabad	3x 660 MW	NPGCPL
(C) Under Private / Public Sector through tariff based bidding		
(i) Buxar Thermal Power Station , Chausa , District- Buxar	2x 660 MW	Pvt-BPICPL
(ii) Lakhisarai Thermal Power Station, Kajra, District- Lakhisarai	2x 660 MW	Pvt-BPICPL
(iii) Pirpainti Thermal Power Station ,Pirpainti, District- Bhagalpur	2x 660 MW	Pvt-BPICPL
(D) Under IPP through MOU		
(i) M/s JAS Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur, at Banka, Bhagalpur	4 x 660 MW	Pvt-JAS
(ii) M/s Nalanda Power Company Ltd., Kolkata, at Pirpainti, Bhagalpur	2000 MW	Pvt-Nalanda
(iii) M/s Ganga Power and Natural Resources Ltd., Kolkata, at Pirpainti	2x 660 MW	Pvt-Adhunik
(iv) M/s India Power Corporation Ltd. , Kolkata at East Champaran	2 x 660 MW	Pvt-India Power
(E) Approved by SIPB, GOB		
(i) M/s Triton Energy Ltd, Gurgaon, Haryana, at Barun, Aurangabad	2x660 MW	Pvt.-Triton
(ii) M/s Essar Power Ltd. Ranchi at Pirpainti, Bhagalpur	3x600 MW	Pvt.-Essar Power
(iii) M/s Usha Martin Ltd., New Delhi at Pirpainti, Bhagalpur	1200-1320 MW	Pvt.-Usha Martin
(iv)M/s Sarvottam Infrastructure Finance Ltd., Kolkata at Kahalgaon	540 MW	Pvt.-Sarvottam
(v) M/s Arrison power Ltd., Kolkata at Banka	2x660 MW	Pvt.-Arrison
(vi) M/s Global Powmin Ltd.,Kolkata at Nawada	4x660 MW	Pvt.-Global
(vii) M/s Mirach Power Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad at Lakhisarai	2x660 MW	Pvt.-Mirach
(viii) M/s AES India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon at Jagdishpur, Bhagalpur	2x660 MW	Pvt.-AES
(F) Nuclear Power Project		
(i) NPCIL has been requested for installation of Nuclear Power Plant at Rajauli	4x700MW	NPCIL

Source : Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Appendix VIII : Schemewise Proposals of 11th Five Year Plans (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2010-11)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Physical target of 11th Five Year Plan (No. of Plans)	Irrigation capacity (in Lakh Hectares)	Physical Target of Annual Plan of 2010-11	Irrigation capacity (in Lakh Hectares)
State Schemes					
1	Surface Irrigation Schemes and Mukhyamantri ahar/ pyne irrigation schemes(Repair, renovation and re-establishment of Ahar/pynes)	1256	1.65	110	0.55
2	State Tubewell Schemes (with the re-establishment of non-working state tubewells)	500	0.2	80	0.064
3	Building	15		5	
4	Survey and Investigation				
	(i) Underground water	100		20	
	(ii) Surface water	5000		1000	
5	NABARD (R.I.D.F)				
	(i) Tubewell Schemes	6000	2.4	1400	0.56
	(ii) Surface Schemes	130	0.26	3	0.01
	(iii) Barrage Schemes	1500	0.3	125	0.025
6	Private tubewells in Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS)under Rashtriya Sum Vikas Yojana(extra Central Help)	464000	9.28	100000	2
	C.S.S(3:1)Central scheme of repairing ,renovation and re-establishment of water bodies(R.R.R. of water bodies)	6	0.01	20	0.02
	C.S.S(9:1)Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for drought affected areas (A.I.B.P)	10	0.02	50	0.25
	Total		14.12		3.479

Source : Department of Minor Irrigation, GOB

Appendix IX : Schemewise Outlay of 11th Five Year Plan(2007-12) and Annual Plan(2010-11)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan	Outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11 (approved through Planning Commission)
	State Scheme		
1	Mukhya mantri Ahar/Pyne Irrigation Scheme		3500
2	Surface Irrigation Schemes (with renovation and re-establishment of ahar/pynes)	48197.47	3011
3	State Tubewell Shemes (with the re-establishment of non-working state tubewells)	5000	700.34
4	Building	500	500
5	Survey and Investigation		
	(i) Underground water	500	110
	(ii) Surface water	1000	200
6	NABARD (R.I.D.F)		
	(i) Tubewell Schemes	49095.76	6150
	(ii) Surface Schemes	9000	500
	(iii) Bardge Schemes	4500	500
7	Private tubewells in Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS)under Rashtriya Sum Vikas Yojana(extra Central Help)	117000	0
	C.S.S(3:1)Central scheme of repairing ,renovation and re-establishment of water bodies(R.R.R. of water bodies)	222	4000
8	C.S.S(9:1)Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for drought affected areas (A.I.B.P)	1983	5500
	Total	236998.23	24671.34

Source : Department of Minor Irrigation, GOB

Appendix X : 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.	77.67
12	Rajgir Stormwater Drainage	Rajgir	State Govt.	
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.	125.00
23	Refurbishment of UD&HD Offices	Patna	State Govt.	2.00
	Construction/ Refurbishment/renovation	Across 28 ULB's of Bihar	State Govt.	16.00
	Civil works	Across ULB's of Bihar	State Govt.	12.00

Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

Appendix XI : Initiatives for SWM by the Department of Urban development and Housing

Activity	Status
Preparation of DPRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved for Patna, Patna Urban Agglomerate Towns and arrah under JNNURM & UIDSST • 18 towns being proposed under NGBRA
Contracts for Collection & Transportation of Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in Progress in patna , Bhagalpur, Muzaffurpur, Gaya and Biharsharif • Tenders finalized for Darbhanga • Tendering in process for Phulwarisharif, Danapur-Nizamat, Khagaul & Arrah • SPUR support for 75 percent O& M in year one; 'in principle' approval for support upto Rs. 24.88 crores towards O&M
Other ULBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ULBs to be covered in phases • Funding from on-going schemes and /or state plans
Monitoring Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism developed under SPUR • Orientation conducted for PMC & underway in other ULBs.
Compost Plant and Landfill site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bids on PPP basis invited through IL&FS IDC & PMC for Patna & Agglomerate towns under JNNRUM • For remaining 138 ULBs can be set up under 13th FC. Grant in PPP basis.
Identification of Regional Landfill sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Regional Landfill sites covering 41 towns of state identified; work on identification of more sites covering remaining 101 towns underway.
Equipments for SWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipments for collection & transportation of waste (as per of MSW rules 2000), to be provided to all ULBs under 13th FC Grant.

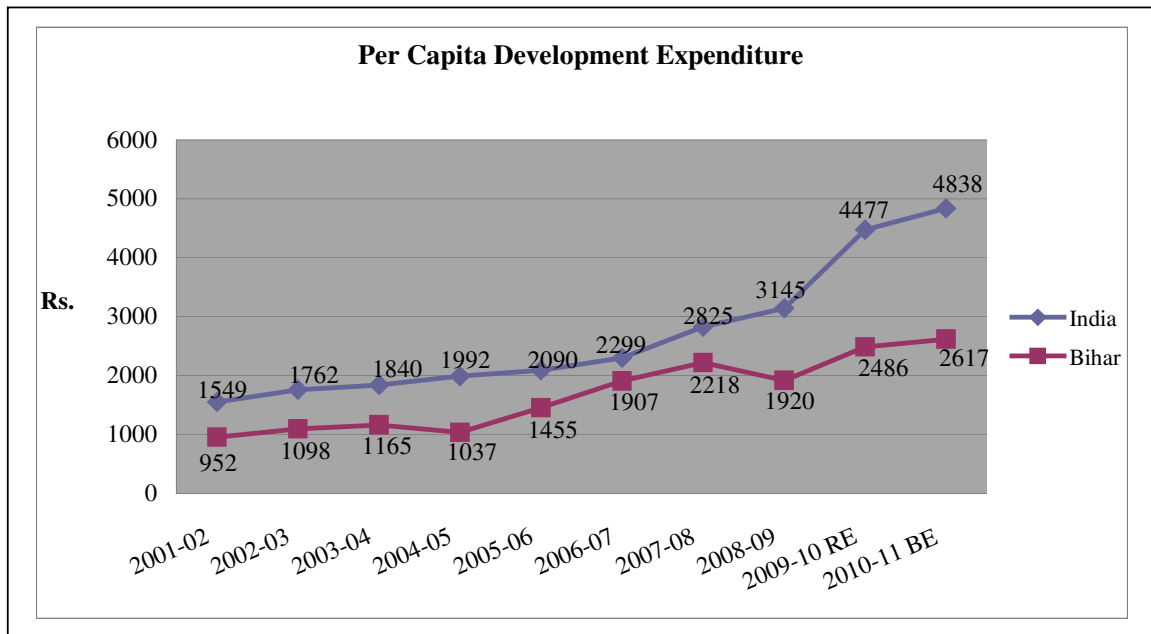
Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL SECTORS

In the last one year, two important aspects of human development – food security and education, have been accepted as constitutional rights in India. These are important first steps to address the fact that the historically low quality of human life in the country as a whole compared to the rest of the world has further slipped down in the period of accelerated economic growth in India. In these circumstances, human development in Bihar has the challenge of bridging a double historical gap – that of the distance from the world average and also the distance from the all-state average. The development gap in terms of Per Capita Development Expenditure (PCDE) between India’s all-state average and post-bifurcation Bihar is presented in Fig 5.1.

Fig 5.1



Source : RBI

In 2001-02, Bihar’s PCDE was less than half of the national average. This gap widened between 2002-03 and 2004-05, but had started narrowing between 2005-06 and 2007-08. There was again a reversal in this trend in 2008-09. In 2009-10 and 2010-11, there are projected spurts in PCDE in Bihar, but the overall distance from the all-state average has started widening again.

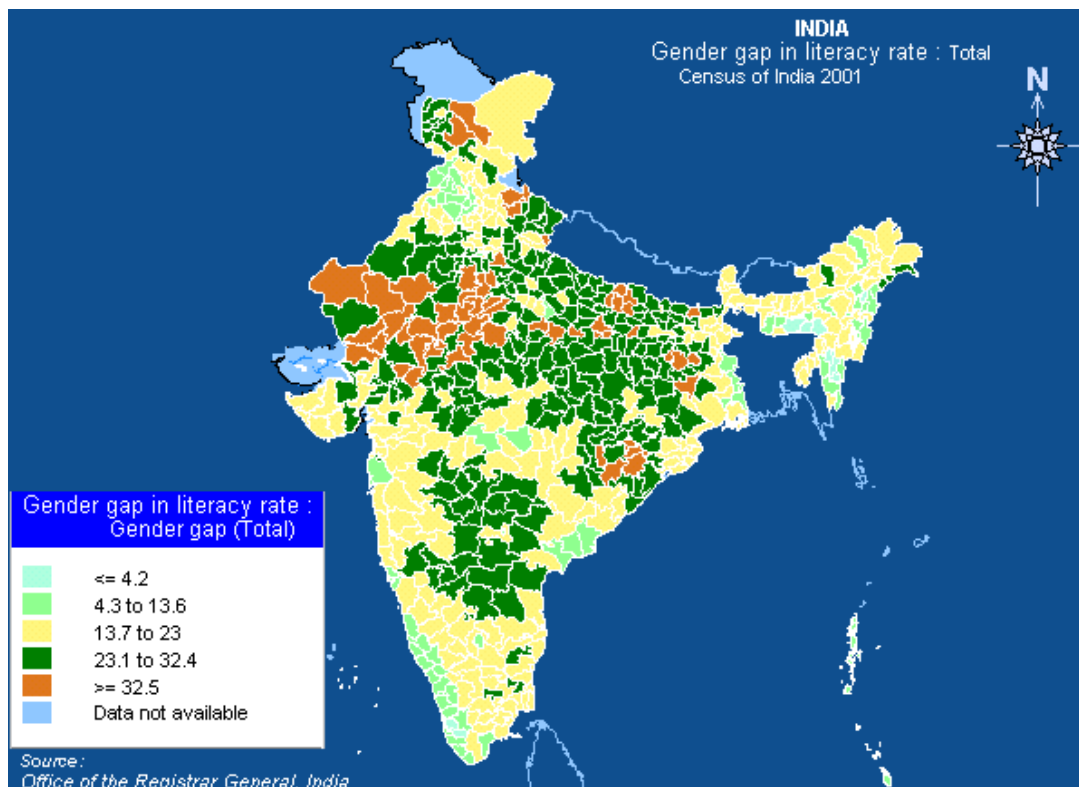
In the following sections, a detailed overview of developments in social sector in Bihar has been presented with a particular focus on the link between regional and social development, touching upon its various dimensions like education; demography and health; labour, employment and poverty; rural development; and interventions for oppressed and marginalised groups.

5.1 Literacy and Education

Literacy

With an overall adult literacy rate of only 66 percent, India is far behind other developing and least developed countries. At 77 percent, literacy rate of men in India is 22 percentage points higher than that of women (55 percent). India's gender gap in literacy is thus higher than the average gap of 18 percentage points in the world's least-developed countries (The Global Literacy Challenge, UNESCO, 2008). Fig 5.2 shows the district level variations in gender gap in literacy in India. The districts with the highest levels of gender gap in literacy are concentrated in the low-income Hindi heartland states.

Fig 5.2



Source: Census of India (<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/>)

Courtesy: Office of Registrar General of India

In Bihar, the 2001 Census recorded male literacy at 59.7 percent and female literacy at 33.6 percent. The National Family Health Survey of 2005-06 estimated the male and female literacy rates in Bihar to be 70.4 and 37.4 respectively. Thus, the increase in literacy in the first half of the last decade has been accompanied by a very steep increase in gender gap from 26.1 percent to 33 percent. Table 5.1A presents a baseline idea of the gender gap in literacy among various social categories in Bihar. While overall literacy rates were much lower in Bihar compared to the national average (Appendix 1) according to Census 2001, the gender gap in literacy varied between caste and religious communities.

Table 5.1 A : Gender Gap in Literacy

Social Categories	Sex Ratio per '000	Child Sex Ratio per '000	Gender gap in Literacy (%)	Gender gap in Literacy (Rural) (%)	Gender gap in Literacy (Urban) (%)
Overall	919	942	21.4	22.0	15.3
SC	923	963	24.6	-	-
ST	929	975	24.3	-	-
Hindu	915	939	22.5	23.0	16.0
Muslim	943	958	16.0	16.4	12.4
Christian	974	918	7.2	13.5	2.0
Sikh	879	919	11.0	17.7	6.6
Buddhist	841	919	25.6	24.6	27.6
Jain	904	853	3.7	8.4	2.6
Others	935	944	21.3	21.4	19.6
Religion Not Stated	841	863	20.8	21.5	11.1

Source : Census 2001

Table 5.1B shows the districtwise social classification of literacy rates to indicate the literacy gap of social groups in various districts measured with respect to the state average. Table 5.1 C shows the district level gender gap in literacy among various social groups.

Table 5.1 B : Districtwise Classification of Literacy Rates

	Above average	Average	Below Average
All communities	Patna (Urban), Rohtas, Munger, Bhojpur, Aurangabad, Buxar, Jehanabad, Kaimur, Nalanda	Saran, Siwan, Patna (Rural), Vaishali, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Sheikhpura, Muzaffarpur, Lakhisarai, Begusarai, Gopalganj, Nawada, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Banka, Jamui, Madhubani	Khagaria, Saharsa, W. Champaran, Sitamarhi, East Champaran, Supaul, Madhepura, Sheohar, Purnea, Katihar, Araria, Kishanganj
SC	Patna (Urban), Munger, Rohtas, Kaimur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Aurangabad, Siwan	Bhagalpur, Saran, Jehanabad, Gopalganj, Begusarai, Patna (Rural), Nalanda, Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Kishanganj, Banka, Lakhisarai, Gaya, Katihar, Sheikhpura, Samastipur	Darbhangha, Jamui, Khagaria, Nawada, W. Champaran, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, East Champaran, Supaul, Araria, Saharsa, Purnea, Madhepura, Sheohar
ST	Patna (Urban), Begusarai, Muzaffarpur, Aurangabad, Darbhanga, Gaya, Saran, Bhojpur, Khagaria, Sheikhpura, Buxar, Siwan	Sheohar, Kaimur, Gopalganj, Munger, Bhagalpur, Madhubani, East Champaran, Madhepura, Jehanabad, Sitamarhi, Rohtas	Vaishali, Nalanda, Supaul, Jamui, Saharsa, Purnea, Katihar, W. Champaran, Banka, Samastipur, Araria, Nawada, Patna (Rural), Kishanganj, Lakhisarai
Minority	Patna (Urban), Aurangabad, Gaya, Nalanda, Jehanabad, Sheikhpura, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Patna (Rural), Munger, Kaimur, Buxar, Nawada, Siwan, Vaishali	Saran, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Lakhisarai, Jamui, Bhagalpur, W. Champaran, Begusarai	East Champaran, Banka, Saharsa, Khagaria, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Supaul, Sheohar, Araria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Katihar, Purnea

Note: 1) All communities – Above Average (Group Mean – 59, Standard Deviation (SD)– 7, Coefficient of Variation (CV) - 12); Average (Group Mean – 48, SD – 3, CV - 7); Below Average (Group Mean – 37, SD – 3, CV - 7); 2) SC – Above Average (Group Mean – 41, SD – 7, CV - 18); Average (Group Mean – 29, SD – 3, CV - 10); Below Average (Group Mean – 21, SD – 3, CV - 13); 3) ST – Above Average (Group Mean – 53, SD – 13, CV - 25); Average (Group Mean – 35, SD – 3, CV - 9); Below Average (Group Mean – 23, SD – 5, CV - 22); 4) Minority – Above Average (Group Mean – 62, SD – 5, CV - 8); Average (Group Mean – 46, SD – 3, CV - 6); Below Average (Group Mean – 32, SD – 5, CV - 15).

Table 5.1 C : Districtwise Classification of Gender Gap in Literacy

	High Gender Gap	Average Gender Gap	Low Gender Gap
All communities	Bhojpur, Buxar, Supaul, Saran, Kaimur, Jamui, Gopalganj, Jehanabad, Madhubani, Siwan	Rohtas, Aurangabad , Nawada, Sheikhpura, Patna (Rural), Nalanda, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Vaishali Banka, Gaya , Saharsa, W. Champaran , Darbhanga, Samastipur, East Champaran , Kishanganj, Araria	Begusarai, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Munger, Khagaria, Purnea, Katihar, Sheohar, Bhagalpur , Patna (Urban)
SC	Buxar, Bhojpur, Kaimur, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan, Aurangabad , Gopalganj, Jehanabad	Nalanda, Patna (Rural), Banka, Munger, Kishanganj, Madhubani, Bhagalpur , Vaishali, Begusarai, Sheikhpura, Supaul, Lakhisarai, W. Champaran , Darbhanga, Jamui, Patna (Urban), Samastipur	Gaya, Nawada, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, East Champaran , Khagaria, Saharsa, Araria, Madhepura, Purnea, Sheohar
ST	Sheohar, Bhojpur, Kaimur, Saran, Siwan, Buxar, East Champaran, Munger, Sheikhpura, Jehanabad, Gopalganj, Supaul, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Khagaria	Jamui, Rohtas, Madhubani, Aurangabad , Sitamarhi, Purnea, Bhagalpur , Gaya , W. Champaran , Araria, Katihar, Banka, Nalanda, Saharsa	Darbhanga, Begusarai, Vaishali, Lakhisarai, Kishanganj, Nawada, Patna (Urban), Patna (Rural), Samastipur
Minority	Jehanabad, Buxar, Sheikhpura, Gaya , Gopalganj, Vaishali, Banka , Supaul,	Bhojpur, Madhepura, Saharsa, Khagaria, Purnea, Nawada, Samastipur, Lakhisarai, W. Champaran , Rohtas, Saran, Darbhanga, Munger, Begusarai, Kishanganj, Araria, Siwan, Jamui, East Champaran , Nalanda, Kaimur, Aurangabad , Katihar, Patna (Rural)	Bhagalpur , Sheohar, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Patna (Urban)

Note: 1) All communities – Above Average (Group Mean – 31, Standard Deviation (SD) – 1, Coefficient of Variation (CV) - 2); Average (Group Mean –27, SD – 2, CV - 6); Below Average (Group Mean – 22, SD – 3, CV - 12);2) SC – Above Average (Group Mean – 32, SD – 3, CV - 9); Average (Group Mean – 24, SD – 1, CV - 6); Below Average (Group Mean – 20, SD – 2, CV - 10); 3) ST – Above Average (Group Mean – 31, SD – 4, CV - 13); Average (Group Mean – 24, SD – 2, CV - 7); Below Average (Group Mean – 10, SD – 15, CV - 156); 4) Minority – Above Average (Group Mean – 27, SD – 1, CV - 5); Average (Group Mean –20, SD – 2, CV - 11); Below Average (Group Mean –15, SD – 2, CV - 17).

Tables 5.1B and 5.1C together show that:

- High literacy districts like Bhojpur and Buxar also have the highest gender gap. Patna (Urban) and Munger on the other hand are high literacy districts with a lower than average gender gap, suggesting possible correlations between urbanization and reduction in gender gap in literacy.

- Districts with overall high literacy rates are also generally the districts with high rates of literacy among marginalised groups.
- Average gender gap in literacy is significantly lower among minorities across all districts compared to other social groups.

Thus, a district level focus to develop policy strategies is necessary to enhance female literacy and close the gender gap and inter-community disparities in literacy.

Intervention in Literacy

40 lakh women between the age of 15-35 years have been covered under *Mukhyamantri Akshar Anchal Yojana*

Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

Table 5.2A : Availability of Schools in Relation to Population

Indicators	2002	2009
1) No of Primary & Upper Primary Schools/ 10,000 population	6.05	6.98
a) No of Primary Schools/ 10,000 population	4.88	4.68
b) No of Upper Primary Schools/ 10,000 population	1.17	2.29
2) No of Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools/ 10,000 population	0.41	0.41
a) No of Secondary Schools/ 10,000 population	0.37	0.28
b) No of Senior Secondary Schools/ 10,000 population	0.04	0.13

Note : Calculations Based on data from 7th and 8th All India School Education Survey, NCERT; Department of Human Resource Development, GOB; Census of India, 2001; Department of Planning and Development, GOB

An overview of schools in Bihar is presented in Tables 5.2A , 5.2B and 5.2C. The number of upper primary schools per ten thousand of population, have more than doubled in recent years. The total coverage of primary and upper primary schools together for every ten thousand of population in Bihar has increased from 6.05 to 6.98. The number of senior secondary schools has also increased (Table 5.2 A). But overall coverage of secondary education (Secondary and Senior Secondary schools) remained unchanged at 0.41 for every ten thousand of population

between 2002 and 2009. The national average for each of these categories in 2002 were 6.33 (Primary), 2.38 (Upper Primary), 0.88 (Secondary) and 0.42 (Senior Secondary).

Table 5.2B shows coverage at the district level for primary and upper primary schools. Out of the 38 districts, 18 districts, including Patna, have around 4 primary schools for every ten thousand of population. Similarly, 17 out of 38 districts have around 2 upper primary schools for every ten thousand of population. Madhepura (5) has the highest number of upper primary schools per ten thousand of population. Also, Madhepura (8) and Jamui (9) have the highest coverage in terms of primary schools (Appendix IIA).

Table 5.2 B : Schools at the District Level (Per Ten Thousand of Population)

Primary schools	
Above Average (Group Mean-7, Standard Deviation (SD) - 1.41, Coefficient of Variation (CV)- 21)	Jamui, Madhepura, Banka, E. Champaran, Kishanganj, Kaimur, Supaul
Average (Group Mean-5, SD - 0.3, CV- 6)	Buxar, Aurangabad, Madhubani, Gaya, Katihar, Jehanabad, Araria, Nawada, Rohtas, Arwal, Lakhisarai, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa
Below Average (Group Mean-4, SD -0.4, CV- 10)	Nalanda, Sheikhpura, Munger, Gopalganj, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saran, Patna, Purnea, Bhojpur, Siwan, Sitamarhi, Bhagalpur, W. Champaran, Sheohar, Vaishali, Khagaria, Begusarai
Upper Primary schools	
Above Average (Group Mean-3, SD -0.57, CV- 18)	Madhepura, Banka, Khagaria, Jehanabad, Munger, Sheikhpura, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Kishanganj, Vaishali, Bhagalpur, Sitamarhi, Gaya, Siwan, Arwal
Average (Group Mean-2, SD - 0.24, CV- 11)	Nalanda, Lakhisarai, Gopalganj, Saharsa, Supaul, Rohtas, Samastipur, Madhubani, Purnea, Kaimur, E. Champaran, Nawada, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Patna, Buxar, W. Champaran
Below Average (Group Mean-1, SD -0.09, CV- 8)	Jamui, Araria, Katihar, Darbhanga, Begusarai, Sheohar

The coverage of secondary and senior secondary level education through schools and colleges is far less and shows larger inter-district variations (Table 5.2C). There are 17 districts which have around 5 secondary schools for every million of population, while 15 out of 38 districts on an average have 3 institutions catering to senior secondary education per million of population. Patna has the highest coverage of secondary schools, while Madhubani has the highest coverage of senior secondary schools.

Table 5.2 C : Schools at the District Level (Per Million of Population)

Secondary Schools	
Above Average (Group Mean-23, SD -7, CV- 29)	Patna, Saran , Bhojpur, Muzaffarpur , E.Champaran, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhagalpur, Buxer, Darbhanga, Begusarai
Average (Group Mean-13, SD - 2, CV- 15)	Madhepura , Aurangabad , Munger , Siwan , Araria , W. Champaran, Banka, Kaimur, Jamui, Gopalganj, Katihar , Nawada , Gaya
Below Average (Group Mean-5, SD - 3, CV- 48)	Purnia , Khagaria , Supaul , Kisanganj , Madhubani , Samastipur, Sitamarhi, Sheikhpura , Jehanabad, Vaishli, Sheoher , Arwal, Saharsa , Lakhisarai,
Senior Secondary Schools and Colleges	
Above Average (Group Mean-21, SD - 6, CV- 28)	Madhubani , Patna, Gaya, Samastipur , Vaishli, Sitamarhi , Nawada
Average (Group Mean- 8, SD - 1.5, CV- 20)	Rohtas, Muzaffarpur , Nalanda, Jehanabad, Lakhisarai , Siwan , Saharsa , Arwal, E.Champaran, Saran , Darbhanga , Aurangabad , Madhepura , Bhojpur, Begusarai, Munger
Below Average (Group Mean-3, SD - 1.32, CV- 50)	Purnia , Bhagalpur, Gopalganj , Supaul , Buxar, Katihar, Kaimur, W. Champaran, Jamui, Araria Kisanganj , Khagaria , Sheikhpura , Sheohar, Banka

Interventions in Schools

- 20,000 teachers have been appointed in the secondary and higher secondary schools
- 2900 secondary schools have been upgraded to senior secondary schools
- 108 model schools are being given Rs 308 lakh each for construction of buildings
- 92 hostels for girls are being given Rs 42.50 lakh each for construction of buildings.
- Merit-cum-means based education policy has ensured grants for institutions based on student performance
- Rs. 108.97 crore has been given to 22,350 primary and upper primary schools under *Mukhymantri Samagra Vidyalaya Vikas Yojana*.
- Rs. 600 crore has been given to 40,000 schools to build boundary walls under *Chahardiwari Yojana*.

Table 5.3A shows the number of students enrolled in primary and upper primary schools in Bihar between 2002-03 and 2008-09. It must be noted from Table 5.3 A that upper primary enrolment has annually grown very significantly in this period - all students (19.63 percent), SC (23.24 percent) and ST (27.87 percent).

Table 5.3 A : Total Enrolment at Primary and Upper Primary Levels

Levels	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)							Trend Annual Growth Rate (2002-03 to 2008-09)
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
All								
Primary (I-V)	92.28	97.32	109.17	112.34	125.27	146.3	132.01	7.51
Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	11.7	14.82	19.36	21.63	25.62	30.34	35.22	19.63
Total (I-VIII)	103.97	112.15	128.53	133.97	150.89	176.64	167.23	9.32
SCs								
Primary (I- V)	15.52	16.31	18.03	18.19	22.12	25.81	22.48	8.31
Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	1.37	1.71	2.37	2.5	3.37	3.94	4.91	23.24
Total (I-VIII)	16.89	18.01	20.4	20.69	25.49	29.75	27.39	10.03
STs								
Primary (I-V)	0.96	1.29	1.22	1.5	2.28	3.55	1.49	15.23
Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.22	0.28	0.48	0.3	27.87
Total (I-VIII)	1.05	1.42	1.39	1.72	2.56	4.03	1.79	16.59

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

The overall enrolment at the primary level of all boys has increased at an annual growth rate of 7.67 percent in this period; for SC boys, the growth rate is 5.7 percent and, for ST boys, the growth rate is 12.76 percent. For girls, enrolment has been growing at 6.92 percent annually (all girls), 8.4 percent (SC girls) and 15.37 percent (ST girls) at the primary level. There has been a significant fall in the enrolment of disabled students in this period (Table 5.3B).

Table 5.3 B : Enrolment Trends in Primary and Upper Primary Education

Year	Boys/ Girls	Primary				Upper Primary			
		Total	SC	ST	Disabled	Total	SC	ST	Disabled
2002-03	Boys	5299001	945249	58564	54828	753701	94931	6071	5243
	Girls	3928851	606454	37290	30144	415896	42180	3138	2374
	Total	9227852	1551703	95854	84972	1169597	137111	9209	7617
2003-04	Boys	5518444	982263	62886	57258	940534	116551	8191	7223
	Girls	4213913	648380	40673	32435	541926	54180	4049	3358
	Total	9732357	1630643	103559	89693	1482460	170731	12240	10581
2004-05	Boys	6136626	1071219	78270	59419	1205842	156130	11151	8808
	Girls	4779528	731651	52519	34992	730371	80376	5969	4416
	Total	10916154	1802870	130789	94411	1936213	236506	17120	13224
2005-06	Boys	6250321	1068680	88442	51188	1322578	164669	14048	9991
	Girls	4983267	750418	61343	30980	840875	85708	8053	5136
	Total	11233588	1819098	149785	82168	2163453	250377	22101	15127
2006-07	Boys	8801573	892437	67509	NA	3186991	455846	26466	NA
	Girls	3747360	604069	42747	NA	2180231	266555	15180	NA
	Total	12548933	1496506	110256	NA	5367222	722401	41646	NA
2007-08	Boys	7818837	1428353	193037	71434	1728223	238501	28315	14670
	Girls	6811372	1152197	161578	47404	1305790	155513	19959	9368
	Total	14630209	2580550	354615	118838	3034013	394014	48274	24038
2008-09	Boys	7426620	1313480	89336	30773	2065912	308115	18808	13741
	Girls	5774381	935323	60475	19429	1456203	183412	11737	8734
	Total	13201001	2248803	149811	50202	3522115	491527	30545	22475
Trend Annual growth rate (Boys)		7.67	5.70	12.76	-6.56	20.47	24.05	27.20	22.38
Trend Annual growth rate (Girls)		6.92	8.40	15.37	-3.31	26.64	31.73	33.46	32.09

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

Note: Trend Annual Growth Rates are for the period 2002-03 to 2008-09

The overall enrolment at the upper primary level for all boys has increased at an annual growth rate of 20.47 percent in this period, for SC boys at 24.05 percent, and for ST boys at 27.20 percent. For all girls, enrolment in upper primary has been growing at 26.64 percent annually, for SC girls at 31.73 percent and for ST girls at 33.46 percent. There has been a significant growth in the enrolment of disabled students in upper primary in this period (Table 5.3B).

Detailed information on districtwise enrolment for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is presented in Appendix III, while the districtwise growth rates of enrolment for the period 2002-03 to 2008-09 are stated in Appendix IV. These, along with the data summarised in Tables 5.3A and 5.3B, reveal the significant and consistent increase in enrolment of marginalised sections in the last decade.

There is significant district level variation in growth of enrolment (Table 5.3C). The increased spurt in enrolment is concentrated in 15 districts of Bihar, while another 16 districts are lagging behind. More districts are lagging behind in the process of accelerated enrolment of Scheduled Caste students, compared to the rate of growth of overall enrolment.

Table 5.3C : Classification of Districts According to Trend Annual Growth in Enrolment

	All	SC*
Above average (Greater than 12 percent)	Araria, Purnea, Sheohar, Begusarai, Samastipur, Katihar, W. Champaran, Supaul, Sitamarhi , Kishanganj	Araria, Purnea, W. Champaran, Sitamarhi, Bhojpur, Buxar, Katihar, Samastipur , Lakhisarai , Begusarai , Sheikhpura, E. Champaran, Aurangabad
Average (7-12 percent)	E. Champaran, Jamui, Aurangabad, Muzaffarpur, Banka, Buxar, Saharsa, Lakhisarai, Gopalganj, Vaishali, Nawada, Saran, Bhojpur, Kaimur, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Madhubani	Supaul , Nawada , Vaishali, Darbhanga , Banka , Saran , Saharsa , Jamui , Gopalganj , Gaya, Khagaria
Below Average (Less than 7 percent)	Darbhanga, Nalanda, Khagaria, Sheikhpura, Madhepura, Patna, Jehanabad, Siwan, Rohtas, Munger	Nalanda, Kaimur, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Madhubani, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Jehanabad, Patna, Rohtas, Munger , Siwan, Sheohar

* Note: For SC enrolment: Average growth (8-12 percent); Above average (Greater than 12 percent); Below Average (Less than 8 percent)

Table 5.4A shows the dropout rates at various levels of school education in Bihar during 2001-02 to 2008-09. The dropout rates in Bihar in primary education have declined by 16.6 percentage points between 2001-02 and 2008-09. The decline has been higher in the case of girls, as compared to boys. The sharpest decline in dropout rates of 6.1 percentage points is observable between 2003-04 and 2004-05. The same period saw an 8.9 percentage point decline in dropout rate for girls in primary education. This rate of decline has decelerated over the years after 2004-05.

Table 5.4 A: Dropout Rates at Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Levels
(Percentage)

Year	Primary (I to V)			Upper Primary (I to VIII)			Secondary (I to X)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2001-02	63.1	60.7	61.6	NA	NA	74.8	NA	NA	82.9
2002-03	62.4	62.1	58.2	NA	NA	74.9	NA	NA	82.5
2003-04	57.6	57.7	57.7	NA	NA	74.6	NA	NA	82.5
2004-05	48.6	53.4	51.6	73.69	71.3	72.1	83.9	79.8	81.3
2005-06	45.2	47.4	46.6	68.9	68	68.3	83.8	79.7	81.3
2006-07	45.7	46.4	46.1	60.1	62.8	61.8	79.2	75.4	76.8
2007-08	45.2	45.6	45.4	61.1	61.5	61.4	75.6	72.6	73.7
2008-09	44.6	45.1	45.0	NA	NA	60.3	NA	NA	72.1
Change in dropout rates (2001-02 to 2008-09)	-18.5	-15.7	-16.6			-14.6			-10.9
Trend Annual decline	-5.56	-5.11	-4.89			-3.66			-2.07

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

The dropout rates for SC students showed a sharp decline between 2005-06 and 2006-07 at the primary level. The modest decline in upper primary was concentrated among boys. However, at secondary level, there was a 5 percentage point decline in dropout rates in the same period for SC students. The significant decline in dropout rate at secondary level among STs took place between 2004-05 and 2005-06 (Table 5.4B)

Table 5.4 B : Dropout Rates (SC & ST) at Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Levels
(Percentage)

SC									
Year	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
ST									
Year	Primary (I to V)			Upper Primary (I to VIII)			Secondary (I to X)		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
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
2006-07	32.4	35.7	34.5	61.6	79.8	66.9	81.9	83.8	83

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

Table 5.4 C : Dropout Rates - (VI to VIII) , (VI to X) and (I to XII) Classes

(Percentage)

VI to VIII									
Year	General			SC			ST		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2004-05	16.12	15.1	15.8	17.8	17.1	17.5	16.8	16.3	16.4
2005-06	17.2	20.9	19.6	17.6	20.6	19.6	16.8	15	16
2006-07	14.5	12.5	13.3	15.3	15	15.1	16.2	17.2	17
2007-08	-3.89	2.9	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VI to X									
Year	General			SC			ST		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2004-05	37.8	32.4	34.2	56.5	51.7	52.3	19	46.2	39.4
2005-06	37.9	33.2	34.8	62.9	52.7	56	30.4	40.6	38
2006-07	28	24.3	25.6	22.7	24.7	23.2	26.4	36.2	32.2
2007-08	27.1	23.7	24.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Higher secondary (I to XII)									
Year	General			SC			ST		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2004-05	87.6	85.8	86.4	94.8	91.4	92.4	93.3	92.3	92.9
2005-06	86.3	84.6	85.2	93.8	91.6	92.3	85.5	87.2	87
2006-07	82.3	82.7	81.9	93.3	91.5	92.1	84.2	86.3	85.3
2007-08	83.7	82	82.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

There was a significant decline in dropout rates of upper primary students between 2006-07 and 2007-08. However, the dropout rates at secondary and higher secondary levels remain uniformly and significantly high for all social groups (Table 5.4C).

Table 5.5 : Expenditure on Education

(Rs. crore)

Year	Plan			Non-Plan		
	12/13th FC Target	Expenditure	Percentage of Utilisation	Budget	Expenditure	Percentage of Utilisation
2007-08	4581.02	300.44	6.56	4581.02	4700	102.60
2008-09	5016.00	1129.99	22.53	5256.89	5099.45	97.01
2009-10	5492.76	1420.42	25.86	6600.00	5745.00	87.05
2010-11	5719.72	1091.22	19.08	5719.72	2139.78	37.41

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

Table 5.5 gives an overview of plan and non-plan expenditure on education for last four years. There has been a very significant step up of both plan and non-plan budget between 2007-08 and 2010-11. The pattern of low plan expenditure, when measured against Finance Commission targets, suggests utilization bottlenecks. Non-plan expenditure also shows consistent pattern of decline when compared to targets.

Interventions in Primary and Secondary Education

- Rs 3381.36 lakh has been given to 67,694 middle schools at Rs 5000 per school for *Mukhyamantri Paribhraman Yojana*. 2938 secondary schools are being brought under coverage.
- Rs 8653.76 lakh has been disbursed to 30,042 schools for development of sports.
- Under *Balika Poshak Yojana*, till date, Rs 25,781.83 lakh has been disbursed. 36,82,845 girl students have benefitted from this scheme with uniforms worth Rs 700 per student.
- 88 lakh students have benefitted from *Mukhyamantri Poshak Yojana*. Rs 44,000 lakh has been disbursed at the rate of Rs 500 per student.
- Under *Hunar Yojana*, 9232 minority girls have been trained to develop skills in various trades.
- Under *Aujaar Yojana*, 7684 girls have been given Rs 230.80 lakh at Rs 2500 per person to buy instruments
- In 2009-10, under *Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana*, 8,71,840 girls were given Rs 2000/ each entailing a total expenditure of Rs 17,436.80 lakh. In 2010-11, 4,90,000 girls are being given Rs 2000 each entailing a total expenditure of Rs 9800 lakh.
- Under 2009-10 under *Mukhyamantri Balak Cycle Yojana*, 5,64,663 boys were given Rs 2000 each entailing a total expenditure of Rs 11,293.27 lakh. In 2010-11, 6,35,000 boys are being given Rs 2000 each entailing a total expenditure of Rs 12,700 lakh.
- Under *Mukhyamantri Balika Protsahan Yojana*, every girl student passing secondary level examinations with a first division is being given Rs 10,000 each for encouragement.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

The MDMS, based on the child's right to enhancement of nutrition, educational advancement, social equity and hygiene and sanitation, was universalized in 2005 in Bihar covering all primary schools, including learning centres. In subsequent years, coverage has been extended to upper primary levels (Class VI to VIII).

Table 5.6A shows the total coverage of children under MDMS at the primary level (Class I-V). The total number of children covered under MDMS at the primary level is 115.6 lakh. The total coverage was 79.9 percent in 2009-10, up from 75.7 percent in 2008-09, but there is high variation among the districts. The very low coverage districts (below 50 percent coverage) are Banka (19.63 percent), Madhubani (34.30 percent), and Bhagalpur (46.45 percent). The districts of Saharsa (58.03 percent), Gopalganj (63.32 percent), Khagaria (66.50 percent), Nawada (67.52 percent) and Kishanganj (68.57 percent) remain low coverage district (less than 70 percent coverage). There has been decline in coverage of around one percentage point in the high coverage districts (more than 95 percent coverage) of Munger, Lakhisarai and Sheikhpura. There has been more than five percentage point increase in coverage in East Champaran, West Champaran, Nalanda, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Araria, Purnea and Arwal.

The scheme has been now extended to the upper primary level in all the districts of Bihar. The overall percentage of students covered under MDMS is 85 percent. Out of 38 districts, 16 districts have more than 90 percent coverage. Araria, Kaimur and West Champaran have the highest level of coverage. There is one very low coverage district – Banka (27.6 percent). Arwal, Madhubani, Rohtas and Madhepura have below 70 percent coverage. Madhubani, Sheohar, Siwan, Jamui, Sheikhpura, Arwal, Begusarai, Buxar and Araria show a decline in upper primary level coverage between 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Table 5.6B)

Table 5.6 A : Districtwise Coverage of MDMS (Class I-V)

District	Total Enrolment	No. of Children Availing MDMS	Coverage Percentage (2009-10)	Coverage Percentage (2008-09)	Percentage Change in Coverage
Patna	608093	448485	73.75	69.50	4.25
Nalanda	316253	304639	96.33	91.00	5.33
Rohtas	409201	296627	72.49	68.64	3.85
Kaimur	208161	180893	86.90	82.70	4.20
Buxar	208869	196642	94.15	89.50	4.65
Bhojpur	400123	330960	82.71	78.40	4.31
Gaya	566534	512399	90.44	85.10	5.34
Aurangabad	467787	367074	78.47	74.00	4.47
Jehanabad	177967	162671	91.41	88.00	3.41
Arwal	114018	109432	95.98	89.90	6.08
Nawada	269875	182228	67.52	64.50	3.02
Saran	570926	438342	76.78	72.20	4.58
Siwan	413725	335004	80.97	76.00	4.97
Gopalganj	318111	201436	63.32	60.40	2.92
Muzaffarpur	693253	529598	76.39	72.20	4.19
Sitamarhi	429659	415889	96.80	96.20	0.60
Sheohar	113733	102658	90.26	87.80	2.46
W. Champaran	555227	492489	88.70	83.40	5.30
E. Champaran	762544	631296	82.79	77.50	5.29
Vaishali	560391	503137	89.78	84.40	5.38
Darbhanga	540318	432847	80.11	75.60	4.51
Samastipur	534347	506009	94.70	89.20	5.50
Madhubani	594895	204048	34.30	32.30	2.00
Saharsa	240369	139496	58.03	55.10	2.93
Supaul	344658	311667	90.43	85.70	4.73
Madhepura	303911	274687	90.38	85.80	4.58
Purnea	470106	464738	98.86	92.90	5.96
Araria	390801	382114	97.78	92.10	5.68
Kishanganj	307229	210678	68.57	64.10	4.47
Katihar	432662	375508	86.79	81.80	4.99
Bhagalpur	366850	170413	46.45	44.50	1.95
Banka	295938	58100	19.63	18.70	0.93
Munger	189652	183686	96.85	98.00	-1.15
Lakhisarai	157528	152308	96.69	97.80	-1.11
Begusarai	477080	395053	82.81	78.10	4.71
Jamui	283597	267335	94.27	89.60	4.67
Khagaria	263746	175400	66.50	62.60	3.90
Sheikhpura	118551	113873	96.05	97.00	-0.95
Total	14476688	11559859	79.85	75.70	4.15

Source: Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Table 5.6 B : Districtwise Coverage of MDMS (Class VI-VIII)

District	Total Enrolment	No. of Children Availing MDM	Coverage Percentage (2009-10)	Coverage Percentage (2008-09)	Percentage Change in Coverage
Patna	162860	147310	90.45	86.21	4.25
Nalanda	121856	117160	96.15	92.27	3.87
Rohtas	132569	90546	68.30	64.75	3.56
Kaimur	111264	109821	98.70	97.23	1.48
Buxar	90364	80663	89.26	89.87	-0.60
Bhojpur	126358	103291	81.74	80.39	1.35
Gaya	155498	144610	93.00	91.06	1.94
Aurangabad	123962	93991	75.82	72.55	3.28
Jehanabad	41932	34719	82.80	78.71	4.09
Arwal	34562	21259	61.51	62.56	-1.05
Nawada	96987	69205	71.35	67.47	3.89
Saran	156761	153262	97.77	93.89	3.88
Siwan	193658	183818	94.92	98.59	-3.67
Gopalganj	142272	101005	70.99	67.54	3.45
Muzaffarpur	157962	152745	96.70	91.62	5.07
Sitamarhi	89678	75026	83.66	81.48	2.18
Sheohar	19632	16994	86.56	91.71	-5.14
W. Champaran	86936	85535	98.39	94.90	3.48
E. Champaran	145632	135827	93.27	88.45	4.81
Vaishali	133621	129941	97.25	93.99	3.25
Darbhanga	129632	95657	73.79	73.51	0.28
Samastipur	229852	191650	83.38	79.42	3.96
Madhubani	202716	133609	65.91	72.82	-6.91
Saharsa	111966	106063	94.73	90.79	3.93
Supaul	61362	47287	77.06	73.70	3.37
Madhepura	99377	69389	69.82	66.40	3.43
Purnea	91630	85913	93.76	90.23	3.53
Araria	296325	293589	99.08	99.10	-0.02
Kishanganj	89805	81283	90.51	88.04	2.47
Katihar	122896	92076	74.92	71.69	3.23
Bhagalpur	161527	129643	80.26	77.31	2.95
Banka	65776	18146	27.59	27.21	0.38
Munger	51689	43436	84.03	80.70	3.34
Lakhisarai	33994	32196	94.71	91.86	2.85
Begusarai	114856	108625	94.57	95.49	-0.92
Jamui	65199	53384	81.88	84.89	-3.01
Khagaria	61843	46102	74.55	71.33	3.22
Sheikhpura	22508	19420	86.28	89.14	-2.86
Total	4337317	3694196	85.17	83.39	1.78

Source: Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

The funds sanctioned under MDMS increased from Rs 5.39 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 11.00 crore in 2009-10 under three major components – staff salary including salaries for MIS coordinators and data entry operators; furniture, computer hardware and consumables and other incidental expenses; and external monitoring and evaluation. All funds sanctioned for MDMS in 2008-09 and 2009-10 were utilized. However, the overall allocation to capacity building of staff has remained the same over these two years (Table 5.7). Appendix V gives an overview of physical and financial progress from 2006-07 to 2009-10 in the construction of kitchen sheds and procurement of kitchen devices under MDMS.

Table 5.7 : Fund Utilisation in MDMS

School level Expenses	2008-09			2009-10		
	Sanctioned (Rs. lakh)	Utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of Utilisation	Sanctioned (Rs.lakh)	Utilised (Rs.lakh)	Percentage of Utilisation
Weighing Machine & Height Recorder	357.93	357.93	100	596.5	596.5	100
Replacement/Repair/Maintenance of cooking devices, utensils, weighing machine etc.	0	0	—	0	0	—
Management Supervision, Training and Internal Monitoring & Evaluation	2	2	100	3	3	100
Staff salary including salaries for MIS coordinators and data entry operators	86.5	86.5	100	355.038	355.038	100
Transport & Contingencies	7	7	100	9	9	100
Other incidental expenses (inc work related to state District & Block Level SMCs)	0	0	—	0	0	—
Furniture, Computer Hardware and consumables and other incidental expenses	2.25	2.25	100	6	6	100
Capacity building and training of staff involved in MDM	11.25	11.25	100	11.25	11.25	100
Preparation of relevant manuals for training and capacity building	0	0	—	0	0	—
External Monitoring & Evaluation	71.58	71.58	100	119.3	119.3	100
Total	538.51	538.51	100	1100.09	1100.09	100

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Recognizing that the effectiveness of MDMS is dependent on public participation and ownership, the state government has committed to increase public participation in MDMS with focus on increasee participation of parents of the targeted children between 2010 and 2015.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has evolved into the largest intervention for children today since it was first conceived in the state education ministers' conferences held in October 1998. In Bihar, SSA was launched in 2001-02 in all districts. The Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) is the implementing agency for SSA in the state. The revised funding pattern between the Central Government and States/UTs was supposed to be in the ratio of 65:35 for the first two years of the 11th Plan i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09; 60:40 for the third year i.e. 2009-10; 55:45 for the fourth year i.e. 2010-11.

For the period 2007-10, the main focus has been on interventions for out-of-school children, reducing gender and social inequity and improvement of class room transactions.

Interventions for out of school children

- Different interventions suitable for different category of out-of-school children have been designed and developed: *Vidyalaya Chalo Kendras* for 6-8 age- group, *Prayas Kendras* for 8-10 age-group, *Utkarsh (NRBC)* and *Utpreran (RBC) Kendras* for 11-14 age-group, *Unnayan (RBC) Kendras* for rescued child labourers.
- *Utthan Kendras* have been designed and developed to cater to the marginalized community- *Mahadalit* out-of-school children, *Maktab/Madarsa Kendras* for Muslim children enrolled only in *Dini Makatabs* and *Talimi Markaj* for 6-10 age-group of Muslim out-of-school children.
- Bridge books, training modules have been designed and developed as per needs of the out-of-school children.
- Sankalp, an intensive drive with community involvement, was started in phased manner – 7 districts in first phase, 20 districts in the second phase and all districts in the third phase.
- More than 18,000 new primary schools have been opened in unserved habitations.
- An award in the name of *Mukhya Mantri Samagra Shiksha Puraskar* has been started for schools, panchayats, blocks and districts having distinction of covering all out-of-school children, and ensuring 80 percent attendance.

Tables 5.8 : Status of Alternative Innovation Centres

Sl. No.	Intervention	No. of centres	Children covered
1	Utthan Kendras	19442	515098
2	Talimi Markaj	3770	75394
3	Utpreran Kendras	1040	61671
4	Maktab Madarsa Kendras	815	16309
5	Innovative NRBC by NGO	254	6336
6	RBC by NGOs	118	7260
7	Total	25439	682068

Source: Bihar Education Project Council

Table 5.9 : Financial Progress (SSA)

(Rs. lakh)

Interventions	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (Upto Oct.10)		
	Financial Target for Current Year including spillover	Cumulative Financial Achievement	Financial achievement (%)	Financial Target including spillover	Cumulative Financial Achievement	Financial achievement (%)	Financial Target including spillover	Cumulative Financial Achievement	Financial achievement (%)
Out-of-school children admitted	25201.1	12757.4	50.6	14299.5	9151.7	64.0	26008.9	4088.5	15.7
Remedial Teaching	4816.6	4127.1	85.7	1852.7	1574.7	85.0	0.0	0.014	
Civil Works in Progress/Completed	156346.1	77000.5	49.3	187824.5	73320.8	39.0	214658.4	58180.2	27.1
Maintenance Grant (Primary & Upper Primary Schools)	4801.4	3180.2	66.2	4940.0	3294.7	66.7	3775.3	3035.3	80.4
Teacher Training	8389.2	4346.0	51.8	8328.0	1664.5	20.0	6401.6	710.8	11.1
Teachers Salary	90492.6	83189.3	91.9	138112.8	86561.1	62.7	193940.3	62743.2	32.4
School Grant	5061.1	4499.3	88.9	5316.2	4840.3	91.0	5523.1	4528.6	82.0
Free Text Book	24472.8	8318.3	34.0	25228.7	13866.9	55.0	26442.1	14143.8	53.5
Teachers Grant	1611.6	1457.7	90.4	1632.6	1544.0	94.6	1588.1	1241.6	78.2
Community Mobilization	218.8	139.5	63.7	223.8	111.0	49.6	771.7	9.5	1.2
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)	3888.6	1885.8	48.5	3279.8	1901.4	58.0	2393.2	202.4	8.5
Block Resource Centers (BRC)	583.5	204.0	35.0	444.7	171.7	38.6	1905.6	303.9	15.9
Cluster Resource Centers (CRC)	1175.5	372.5	31.7	924.3	337.3	36.5	2553.8	645.2	25.3
Integrated Education for Disabled (IED)	1881.0	931.4	49.5	2194.5	968.5	44.1	5956.5	1108.1	18.6
Innovative Activities	2377.0	1736.8	73.1	3663.9	1531.1	41.8	3800.0	318.2	8.4
Research & Evaluation	968.3	520.3	53.7	1248.7	679.7	54.4	1286.6	20.3	1.6
Management, MIS & Media	7758.0	3618.4	46.6	13674.5	6154.8	45.0	15182.8	2451.9	16.1
	340043.3	208284.4	61.3	413189.3	207674.3	50.3	512188.0	153731.4	30.0

Source: Bihar Education Project Council

Presently, 24,439 centres catering to special training has so far covered 6,82,068 out-of-school children (Table 5.8). Table 5.9 presents an overview of financial progress of SSA while Appendix VI presents a detailed overview of physical progress in elementary education.

Vision for School Education in the State : 2010-15

The government will ensure that all out-of-school children will be mainstreamed into the primary education system.

The teacher-pupil ratio and the classroom pupil ratio will be standardised according to the provisions of the Right to Education Act.

Skill development and vocational training programmes will be extended and implemented in the effort to improve the quality of primary education.

All school children from Class I to Class VIII will be provided uniforms free of cost.

To ensure coverage of secondary education in the entire state, one secondary school will be set up at a distance of every 5 kms.

Special programmes will be undertaken to increase the reach and improve the quality of education among minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and extremely backward classes.

To translate the above vision into practice, efforts are on to

1. provide new schools as per government norms to all habitations which satisfy the criteria
2. plan transport facility/ allowance and residential schools/hostels to cover the children of habitations which do not qualify the norm for school establishment.
3. map and cover migrant children through work-site centres, seasonal hostels.
4. track all out-of-school children with community involvement.

Higher Education

Table 5.10 shows the status of institutions of higher education in Bihar since 2001. It may be noted that Bihar got a new university in 2004 and another one in 2008. Three new research institutes got added in 2005 and one in 2007. The total number of colleges increased from 743 to 800 between 2004 and 2005, and another 15 new colleges were added in 2007, taking the total to 815. Two new engineering colleges/institutes were opened between 2008 and 2009. Also 9 education/teacher training centres were opened between 2008 and 2009 in keeping with the government's aim of improving the quality of education and skill development in the state.

Table 5.10 : Institutions of Higher Education in Bihar

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Universities	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13
Open Universities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Research Institute	11	11	11	11	14	14	15	15	15
Colleges/ Institute	742	742	742	743	800	800	815	815	815
Government Colleges	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	451	451	451
Local Body Colleges	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97	97	97
Other Colleges	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	268	267	267
Education/Teacher Training Centres	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	23
Engineering /technical college	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	10
Others	63	63	63	63	63	36	62	164	164

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix VII shows the coursewise enrolment status in higher education in Bihar. The share of female students in general streams like arts, science and commerce has been historically low compared to male students. This trend continues in 2008-09. In Arts, there was a 25.68 percent increase in enrolment of female students in 2008-09 compared to 2007-08. Science/Computer Science/Application saw an increase of female student enrolment of 42.55 percent in the same period. However, in Commerce, enrolment for women decreased by 31.68 percent in the same period. For male students, enrolment increased in Arts (25.87 percent) and Science (27.99 percent), but enrolment in Commerce saw a decline of 35.03 percent. In engineering, male enrolment increased by 37.78 percent while female enrolment increased by only 20.56 percent. These reflect the continuing gender gap in higher education in the state.

In Arts, there was a 16.28 percent increase in enrolment of female SC students in 2008-09 compared to 2007-08. However, in Commerce, enrolment decreased by 27.07 percent and Science/Computer Science/Application saw a decline of female SC student enrolment by 19.64 percent in the same period. For male SC students, enrolment increased in Arts (18.14 percent) but declined in Science (38.84 percent) and Commerce (71.83 percent). In engineering, male SC enrolment declined by 2.99 percent while female enrolment declined by 29.21 percent. Overall, enrolment has taken a downturn for SC males for all courses of higher education; while for SC females, increase in enrolment has been in Arts, Education and Polytechnic Institutes.

Among ST students, in Arts, there was a 44.69 percent increase in enrolment of female ST students in 2008-09 compared to 2007-08; for males, the figure was 86.52 percent. In Commerce, female ST enrolment increased by 53.57 percent, while male ST enrolment declined by 27.63 percent. In Science, male ST enrolment increased by only 11.61 percent while female ST enrolment decreased by 8.4 percent. In engineering, male ST enrolment increased by 18.42 percent, while female enrolment increased by 11.11 percent. Enrolment has declined significantly in medical colleges for ST students - male (20.37 percent) and female (66.67 percent).

Overall, the increasing share of women's enrolment in higher education is the highest in teacher's training and education, followed by Arts. The share is much lower in Science and still lower in Commerce. In professional courses, female enrolment is higher in medicine, but very low in engineering and polytechnic institutes. Thus, the pattern of higher education enrolment points to a continued gender bias. A thrust towards breaking these pattern is urgent for the enhancement of the state's overall social development.

Vision for Higher Education: 2010-15

Government of Bihar is committed to opening of one degree college in every sub-division.

A Skill Development Corporation will be set up to ensure sustainable livelihoods for the youth of the state.

A new policy will be formulated to make Bihar a hub for technical education.

At every block office in the state, a mini-ITI will be opened.

In every sub-division, one technical training institute will be set up.

Every district will have one polytechnic institute while every division will have an engineering and a medical college.

5.2 Demography and Health

Demography

According to Census 2001, Bihar has a population density of 880 persons per sq. km, with 14 of its 38 districts having population densities higher than 1000 persons per sq. km. Patna is the most densely populated district with 1471 persons per sq. km. More than 90 percent of the

population in 25 out of 38 districts of Bihar live in rural areas, making the state the least urbanised among all the major states in India (Table 5.11 A and B).

The sex ratio in Bihar at 919 varies from 1031 in Siwan to less than 900 in 8 districts. The more urbanized districts have a lower sex ratio, like Patna and Munger. The child sex ratio in Bihar is higher than the national average at 942 and is more uniform among the districts, varying between 915 to 967 (Table 5.11 A and B).

Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprise 15.7 percent and 0.9 percent of total population in the state, while religious minorities comprise 16.77 percent of the population. The highest share of SC population is in Gaya (29.6 percent) and the lowest in Kishanganj (6.6 percent). Within SCs, Mahadalit population share is more than 20 percent in Banka, Gaya, Kaimur, Nawada and Vaishali. The share of religious minorities is more than 35 percent in Purnea, Araria, Katihar and Kishanganj while it is the lowest in Lakhisarai at 4.4 percent. The share of STs in total population is more than 4 percent in Katihar, Purnea, Banka and Jamui (Table 5.11 A and B).

Table 5.11 A : Overview of Bihar's Demography

Density (person per sq. km.)	880
Urbanisation Ratio (%)	10.5
Sex Ratio per '000	919
Child Sex Ratio per '000	942
Percentage of SC Population	15.7
Percentage of ST Population	0.9
Percentage of Minority Population	16.6

Source: Census 2001

Table 5.11 B : Districtwise Demographic Profile of Bihar

	Population (lakh)	Density	Rural Population (%)	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Schedule Caste of Population (%)	Schedule Tribe of Population (%)	Minority (%) of Population	Maha Dalit as % of Population
Bihar	829.99	880	89.5	919	942	15.7	0.9	16.6	15.69
Patna	47.19	1471	58.4	873	923	15.5	0.2	10.1	15.45
Nalanda	23.71	1006	85.1	914	942	20	0	7.5	19.99
Rohtas	24.51	636	86.7	909	951	18.1	1	10.1	18.07
Kaimur	12.89	382	96.8	902	940	22.2	2.8	9.5	22.14
Buxar	14.02	864	90.8	899	925	14.1	0.6	6.2	14.04
Bhojpur	22.43	903	86.1	902	940	15.3	0.4	7.3	15.31
Gaya	34.73	699	86.3	938	968	29.6	0.1	11.6	29.62
Aurangabad	20.13	607	91.6	934	943	23.5	0.1	9.7	23.46
Jehanabad	15.14	963	92.6	929	917	18.9	0.1	8.2	18.89
Nawada	18.10	726	92.6	946	978	24.1	0.1	11.3	24.04
Saran	32.49	1231	90.8	966	949	12	0.2	10.4	11.97
Siwan	27.14	1221	94.5	1031	934	11.4	0.5	18.2	11.3
Gopalganj	21.53	1057	93.9	1001	964	12.4	0.3	17.1	12.37
Muzaffarpur	37.47	1180	90.7	920	928	15.9	0.1	15.3	15.85
Sitamarhi	26.83	1214	94.3	892	924	11.8	0.1	21.2	11.75
Sheohar	5.16	1161	95.9	885	916	14.4	0	15.5	14.41
W.Champaran	30.43	582	89.8	901	953	14.3	1.5	21.2	14.22
E.Champaran	39.40	991	93.6	897	937	13	0.1	19.2	13.03
Vaishali	27.18	1332	93.1	920	937	20.7	0.1	9.5	20.67
Darbhanga	32.96	1442	91.9	914	915	15.5	0	22.7	15.49
Samastipur	33.95	1175	96.4	928	938	18.5	0.1	10.5	18.51
Madhubani	35.75	1020	96.5	942	939	13.5	0	17.9	13.47
Saharsha	15.08	885	91.7	910	912	16.1	0.3	14.4	16.07
Supaul	17.33	724	94.9	920	925	14.8	0.3	17.4	14.79
Madhepura	15.27	853	95.5	915	927	17.1	0.6	11.4	17.04
Purnea	25.44	787	91.3	915	967	12.3	4.4	36.8	12.2
Araria	21.59	751	93.9	913	963	13.6	1.4	41.1	13.59
Kishanganj	12.96	687	90	936	947	6.6	3.6	67.6	6.52
Katihar	23.93	782	90.9	919	966	8.7	5.9	42.5	8.67
Bhagalpur	24.23	946	81.3	876	966	10.5	2.3	17.5	10.42
Banka	16.09	533	96.5	908	965	12.4	4.7	11.8	12.34
Mungher	11.38	800	72.1	872	914	13.3	1.6	7.9	13.24
Lakhisarai	8.02	652	85.3	921	951	15.8	0.7	4.4	15.74
Begusarai	23.49	1222	95.4	912	946	14.5	0.1	13.4	14.51
Jamui	13.99	451	92.6	918	963	17.4	4.8	12.2	17.29
Khagaria	12.80	859	94	885	932	14.5	0	10.3	14.45
Sheikhpura	5.26	762	84.5	918	955	19.7	0	7.2	19.74

Source : Census 2001

Health

Table 5.12 A : Selected Health Indicators

Indicators	DLHS III (2007-08)			DLHS II (2002-04)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Antenatal care						
Mothers who received any antenatal check-up (%)	59.3	58.5	70.8	31.4	31.3	58.9
Mothers who had antenatal check-up in first trimester (%)	24.2	22.9	40.7	18.5	16.3	38.4
Mothers who had three or more ANC (%)	26.4	25.4	39.8	16	13.8	36.2
Mothers who had full antenatal check-up (%)	4.6	4	11.7	4.3	3.4	12.4
Reproductive Health						
Institutional delivery (%)	27.7	25.6	54.3	18.8	15.8	45.8
Delivery at home (%)	71.5	73.5	45.3	80.9	83.9	54
Safe Delivery (%)	31.9	29.7	59.9	25.2	21.8	54.1
Mothers who received post-natal care within two weeks of delivery (%)	26.2	24.9	42.6	NA	NA	NA
Mothers who received financial assistance for delivery under JSY (%)	9.7	9.4	14.1	NA	NA	NA
Child Immunisation						
Children 12-23 months fully immunized (%)	41.4	41.4	41.2	20.7	19.1	35.4
Children 12-23 months not received any vaccination (%)	1.6	1.5	2.7	51.8	53.5	36.2
Children 12-23 months who have received BCG vaccine (%)	81.5	81.6	80.4	44.6	42.6	62.2
Children 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	54.4	54.5	53.8	31	29	49.1
Children 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	53.1	53	54	30.5	28.5	48.1
Children 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	54.2	54.1	55.8	24.4	22.7	40.1

Source : Factsheet Bihar; District Level Household & Facility Survey (DLHS) – III, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Bihar had shown a very steady improvement in vaccination coverage, institutional deliveries and infant mortality between 2002-04 and 2007-08. The status of antenatal care has seen a slower pace of change in the same period with more responsiveness observed in urban areas (Table 5.12A). Between 2007-08 and 2008-09, Bihar has seen a decline in some maternal health indicators in keeping with the national pattern, while child health indicators have improved in the same period (Table 5.12B).

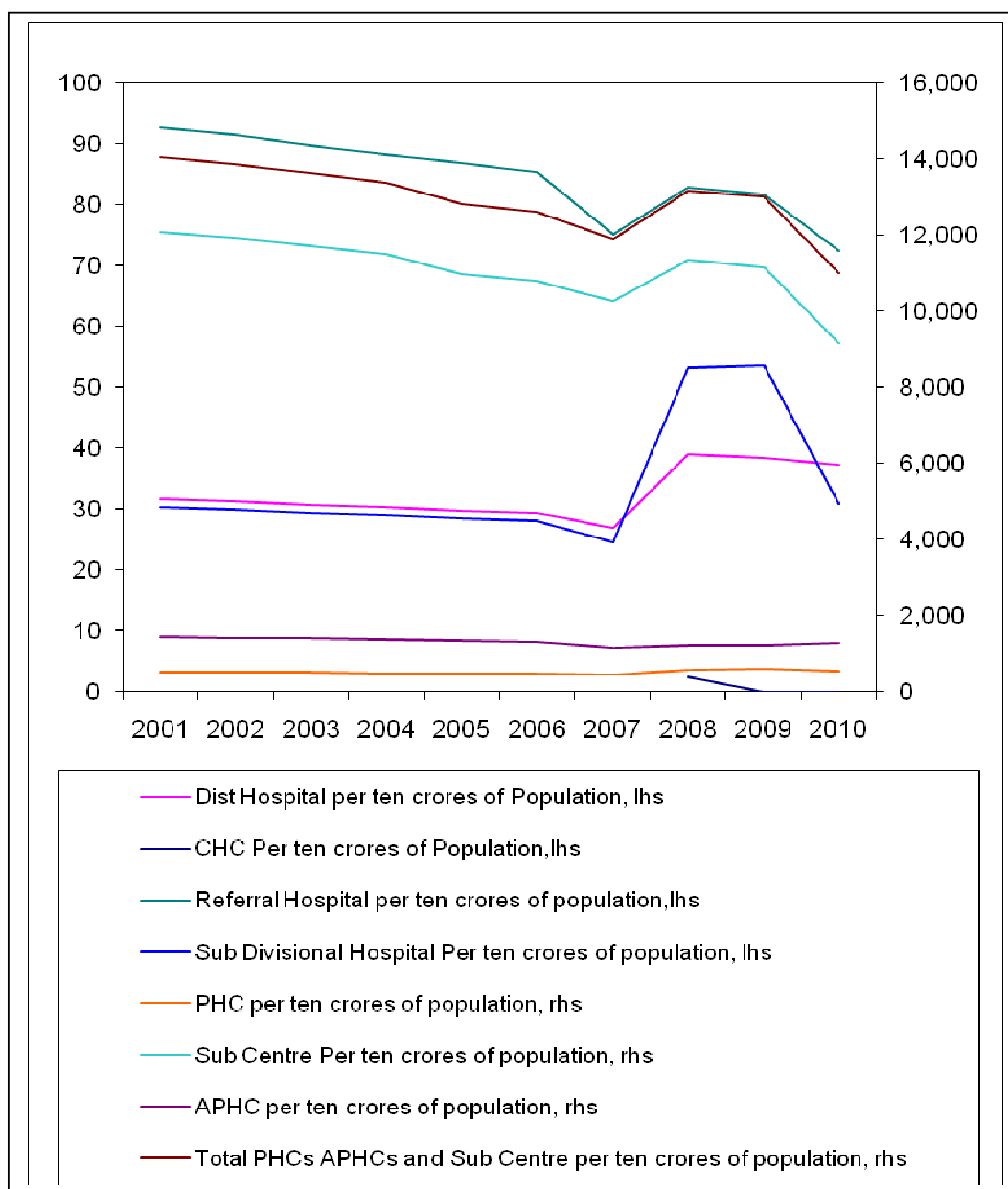
Table 5.12 B : Change in Maternal and Child Health Status

Bihar & All India	Indicators	2008-09	2007-08	Percentage Change
	Maternal Health			
Bihar	Total ANC registered	1624579	1424898	7.0
	Total Institutional Deliveries	1144677	838481	11.0
	Total Home Deliveries	230464	411441	-44.0
	Percentage of home deliveries out of total deliveries reported	30.1		
All India	Total ANC registered	26297659	22406410	17.4
	Total Institutional Deliveries	11559374	15121659	-23.6
	Total Home Deliveries	5477671	5424962	1.0
	Percentage of home deliveries out of total deliveries reported	32.2		
	Child Health & Immunisation	Achievement during April to March		
		2008-09	2007-08	Percentage Change
Bihar	BCG coverage	2423973	2254381	7.5
	DPT coverage	1783082	1277302	39.6
	Measles	2012853	1914273	5.1
	Polio	1893280	1144965	65.4
All India	BCG coverage	26769655	26479487	1.1
	DPT coverage	23602667	24154480	-2.3
	Measles	24363427	24129793	1.0
	Polio	24399768	23800562	2.5

Source : Health Management & Information System (HMIS) : An empowerment media: Preliminary observations & data issues (August 2009), Ministry of Health & Family welfare, Government of India; State Health Society

The state has shown progressive improvement in important health indicators over the years. According to SRS 2011, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has dropped to 52 in 2009 as compared to 56 in 2008. The corresponding All India figure for the same period is 50 and 53 respectively. Similarly the Crude Birth Rate fell to 28.5 in 2009 as compared to 28.9 in 2008. The corresponding All India figure is 22.5 and 22.8 respectively. The Crude Death Rate fell to 7.0 in 2009 as against 7.3 in 2008. The corresponding All India Figure is 7.3 and 7.4 respectively.

Fig 5.3A : Health Infrastructure Per Crore of Population



Source : Department of Health, GOB

The status of health infrastructure in the state is summarised in Fig 5.3A and Appendix VIII. From Fig 5.3A, it is clear that the secular decline in health infrastructure from 2001 to 2006 was reversed in 2007 and 2008 in keeping with the burgeoning needs of an increasing population. But this trend has again reversed since then. There were 10,632 health centres as on October 2010 as compared to 11,107 in December 2008. Of these, 494 are rural Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 37 are urban PHCs, 8858 are health sub-centres and 1243 are Additional PHCs. For every lakh of population, there were 11 health centres in 2009 and 2010,

as compared to 13 in 2008. This is primarily due to the decline in number of sub-centres and urban PHCs in the last two years. There are wide variations in coverage at the district level (Appendix VIII). Table 5.13 presents a snapshot of shortfall in health infrastructure in the state while Appendices IX to XII provide an overview of status of health professional available at the district level.

Table 5.13 : Health Infrastructure Shortfall

Category	Required	In-Position	Shortfall
Sub-Centre	14959	8858	6101
Primary Health Centre	2489	1774	715
Community Health Centre/Referral Hospitals	622	70	552
ANM	10499	9639	860

Source : State Health Society, National Rural Health Mission

Table 5.14 : Number of Patients Visiting Government Hospitals

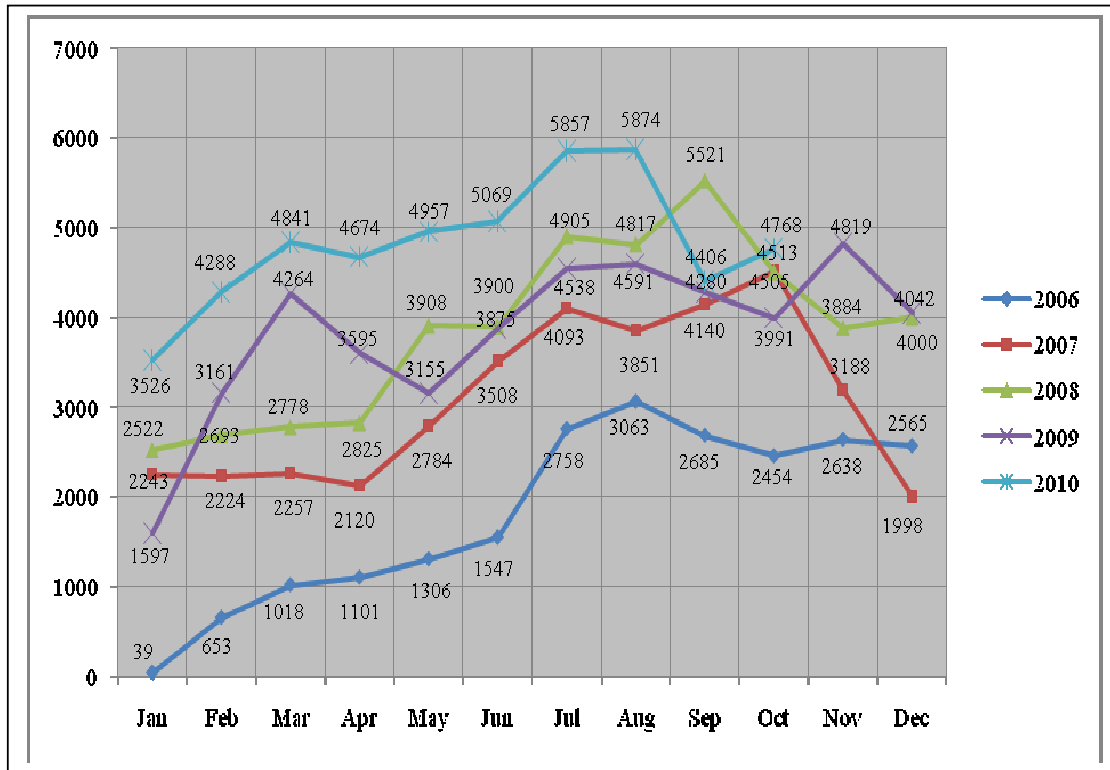
Month	Number of Patients per facility per day				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Upto Oct.)
Jan	39	2243	2522	1597	3526
Feb	653	2224	2693	3161	4288
Mar	1018	2257	2778	4264	4841
Apr	1101	2120	2825	3595	4674
May	1306	2784	3908	3155	4957
Jun	1547	3508	3900	3875	5069
Jul	2758	4093	4905	4538	5857
Aug	3063	3851	4817	4591	5874
Sep	2685	4140	5521	4280	4406
Oct	2454	4513	4505	3991	4768
Nov	2638	3188	3884	4819	
Dec	2565	1998	4000	4042	

Source: State Health Society

However, efforts to improve quality of existing health service delivery are visible in Table 5.14 and Figure 5.3B which indicate the increased patient footfall in government healthcare facilities. The monthwise progress since 2006 in number of patients visiting government facilities for healthcare was phenomenal and the rising trend was maintained up to August 2009; there had been a fall compared to the previous year in September and October 2009, but in 2010 up to October, the footfalls have been higher in every month as compared to 2009 (Fig.

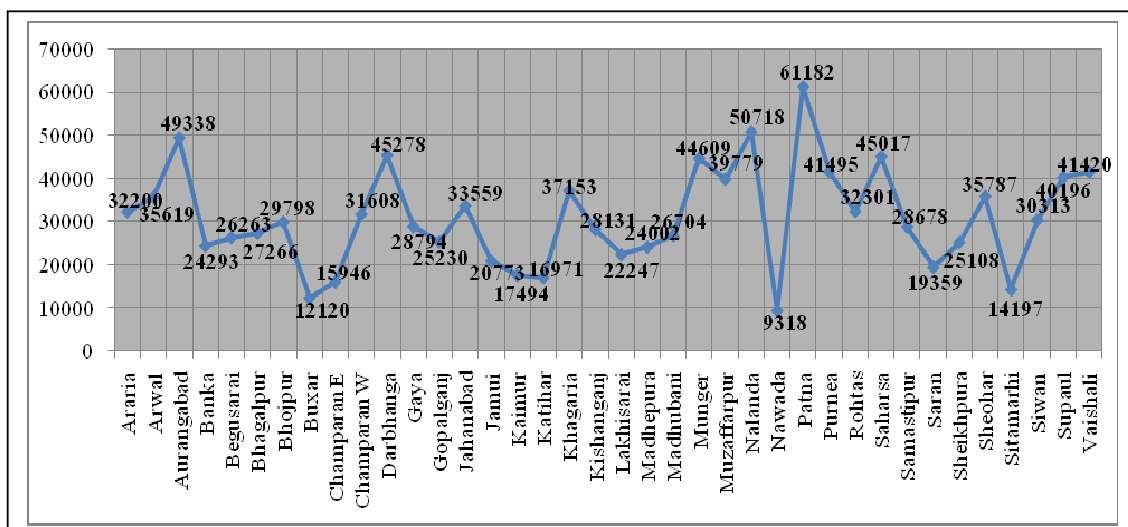
5.3B). Figures 5.3C to 5.3 E present an overview of district level variations in outpatient visits per clinic, outpatient visits per day and bed occupancy rate.

Fig 5.3B : Number of Patients Per Facility Per Day (2001-02 to 2009-10)



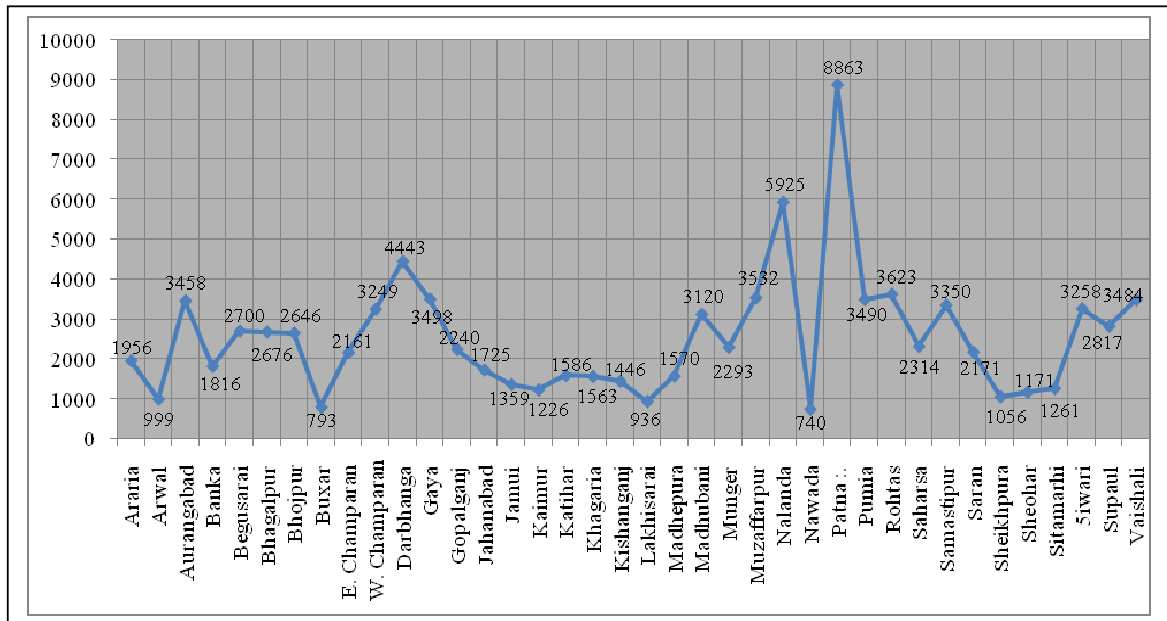
Source: State Health Society

Fig 5.3 C : Average Outpatient visits per clinic (Public Hospitals) (During April' 10 to Oct.' 10)



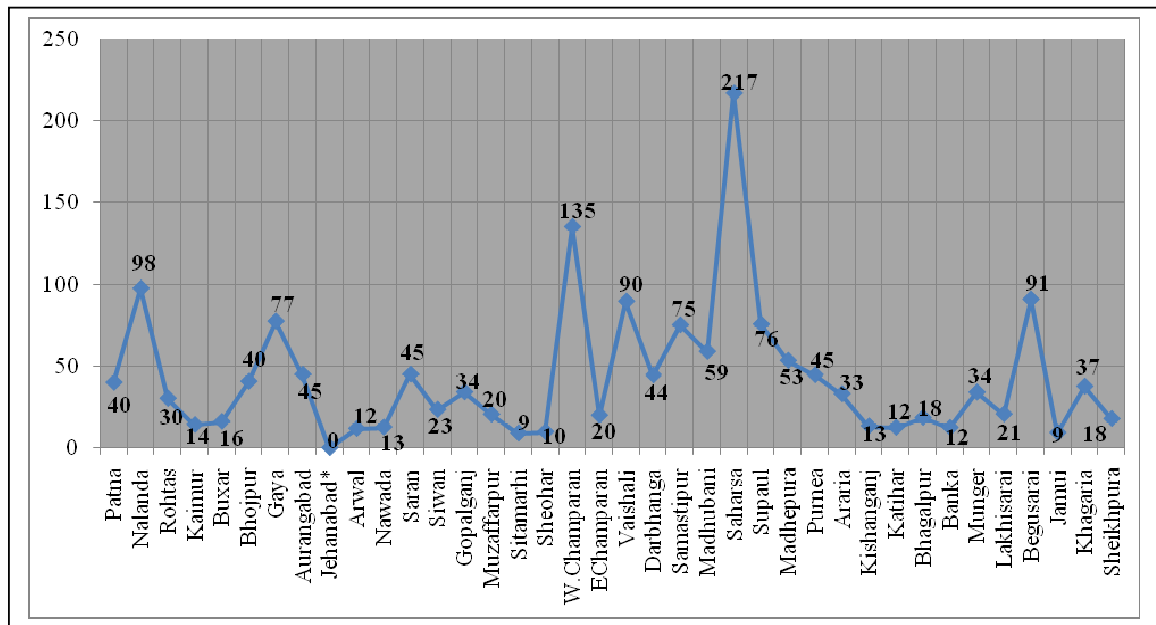
Source: State Health Society

Fig 5.3 D : Average Outpatient visits per day (During April' 10 to Oct.' 10)



Source : State Health Society

Fig 5.3 E : Inpatient Bed Occupancy rate (April' 10 to Oct.' 10)



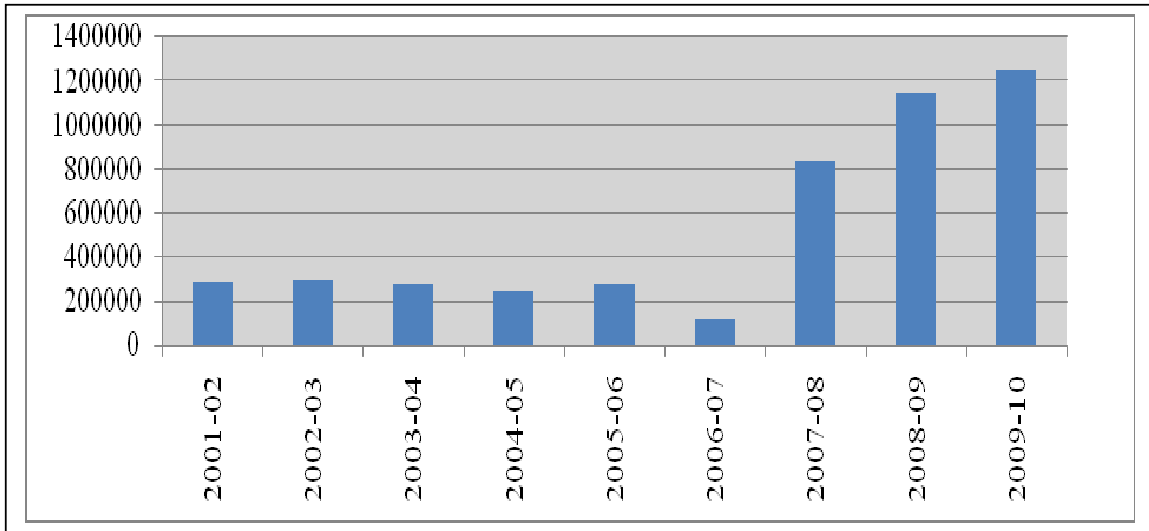
* Jehanabad : NA

Source : State Health Society

The number of institutional deliveries has also increased very rapidly since 2006-07 (Fig 5.4A). The districtwise monthly figures of institutional deliveries from March 2007 to October

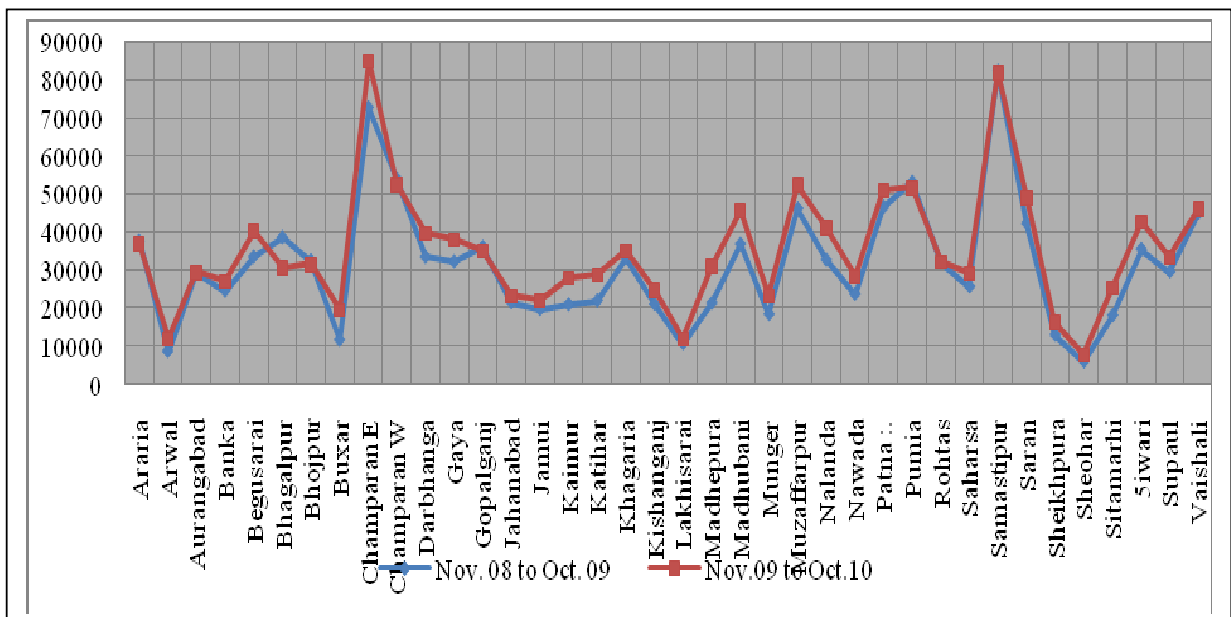
2010 are provided in Appendix XIII. Fig 5.4B shows the districtwise outreach of *Janani Evam Bal Suraksha Yojana* (JBSY).

Figure 5.4 A: Institutional Deliveries – January 2006 – October 2010



Source: State Health Society

Figure 5.4 B: District Level Coverage under JBSY



Source: State Health Society

Table 5.15 : Overview of Antigenwise Immunisation Coverage

Antigen name	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (Upto Oct)		
	Target	Achieved	Percentage of achievement	Target	Achieved	Percentage of achievement	Target	Achieved	Percentage of achievement
TT (P.W)	3185540	2534557	79.56	3274719	3243807	99.06	3284787	2148749	65.42
BCG	2895946	2219241	76.63	2977017	2307356	77.51	2986170	1148376	38.46
OPV 0	2895946	1196215	41.31	2977017	1449233	48.68	2986170	797983	26.72
OPV 1	2895946	2421993	83.63	2977017	2299714	77.25	2986170	1028036	34.43
OPV 2	2895946	2152307	74.32	2977017	2286821	76.82	2986170	1012971	33.92
OPV 3	2895946	1984844	68.54	2977017	2211685	74.29	2986170	936524	31.36
DPT 1	2895946	2257791	77.96	2977017	2435279	81.80	2986170	1028036	34.43
DPT 2	2895946	1962177	67.76	2977017	2413012	81.05	2986170	1053278	35.27
DPT 3	2895946	1822770	62.94	2977017	2330656	78.29	2986170	1052447	35.24
Measles	2895946	2163801	74.72	2977017	2087531	70.12	2986170	1053098	35.27

Source : State Health Society

Immunisation coverage of BCG, OPV and DPT has increased significantly between 2008-09 and 2009-10, but OPV1 coverage has been less in the same period (Table 5.15).

Table 5.16 : Financial Overview of Health Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Year	Approved Budget	Fund Received		Total Received	Total Expenditure	Percentage Utilisation against Receipts	Percentage Utilisation against Approved Budget
		GOI (NRHM)	GOB				
2005-06	398.22	124.33	-	124.33	38.62	31.1	9.7
2006-07	571.42	328.75	51.84	380.59	92.14	24.2	16.1
2007-08	680.7	240.2	175.37	415.57	237.8	57.2	34.9
2008-09	766.69	645.1	0.19	645.29	339.75	52.6	44.3
2009-10	1040.66	411.28	215.41	626.69	562.53	89.8	54.1
2010-11 (Upto Oct. '10)	1029.15	271.63	95.72	367.35	273.83	74.5	26.6
Total	4486.84	2021.29	538.53	2559.82	1544.67	60.3	34.4

Source : State Health Society

The total funds allocated to the State Health Society increased from Rs 398.22 crore in 2005-06 to Rs 1040.66 crore in 2009-10, but has marginally decreased to Rs 1029.15 crore in 2010-11. Out of this, the actual release went up from Rs. 124.33 crore in 2005-06 to Rs 645.29 crore

in 2008-09 and Rs 626.69 crore in 2009-10. The utilisation against receipts has gone up from 31.1 percent in 2005-06 to 89.8 percent in 2009-10. Although the utilisation against approved budget is low, it has improved from 9.7 percent in 2005-06 to 54.1 percent in 2009-10 (Table 5.16). The districtwise fund disbursement patterns are stated in Appendix XIV.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS is the most important corrective intervention for young children, and expectant and nursing mothers, aiming at long term improvement in childcare, early stimulation and learning, health and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation. Presently, 544 ICDS projects are operational in Bihar covering all development blocks in 38 districts, encompassing a total of 86,237 Anganwadi Centres (AWC) and 5440 mini-AWCs (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17 : Overview of ICDS Projects

Year	No.of Projects	No.of AWCs + Additional AWCs)	No.of Mini AWCs
Till 2000-01	203	30093	
2001-02	30	4767	-
2002-03	160	25662	-
2003-04	-	-	-
2004-05	-	-	-
2005-06	139	19602	-
2006-07	5	113	-
2007-08	7	560	-
2008-09	0	5440	5440
2009-10	0	0	0
2010-11 (upto Oct. 10)	0	0	0
Total	544	86237	5440

Source : Directorate, ICDS, GOB

As ICDS is mainly a human capital based programme, staffing is extremely crucial to the success of the programme (Table 5.18). The working strength, as percentage of sanctioned strength of Anganwadi workers and helpers, has declined from 99.3 percent to 87.5 percent between 2009-10 and 2010-11, due to creation of new posts which are yet to be filled. For Child Development Project Officers (CDPO), the executive officers at the block level, the working strength is 93.3 percent of the sanctioned posts. However, out of the 3288 sanctioned posts for Lady Supervisors, only 7.3 percent were filled in 2008-09, indicating a worsening of

the situation since 2007-08 when the corresponding figure was 8.3 percent. This situation continued till 2010-11. The acute shortage of women supervisory staff needs to be addressed as this is an important link to acceptability of the projects among targeted women.

Table 5.18 : Staffing Position in ICDS

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	89.15	8.33	99.27	99.27
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 (Oct'10)	Sanction Strength	544	3288	91677	91677
	Actual Strength	508	254	80211	80211
	Vacant	36	3034	11466	11466
	Percentage of actual strength	93.38	7.73	87.49	87.49

Source: Directorate, ICDS, GOB

Both resource allocation and utilisation has increased for ICDS Bihar. The total budget has increased from Rs 241.97 crore in 2003-04 to Rs 934.40 crore in 2009-10 (Table 5.19). Breaking from the earlier pattern of low share of actual fund release, 85 percent of the budgeted funds were released in 2007-08, then it declined to 45 percent in 2008-09, and again increased to 75 percent in 2009-10. Expenditure as percentage of budget has increased to 92 percent in 2009-10 from 78 percent in 2008-09. Thus, both overall allocation and utilisation of funds increased in 2009-10 as compared to previous years. Table 5.20 provides the district level status of ICDS projects.

Table 5.19 : Resource Utilisation in ICDS

Year	Total Budget for ICDS Bihar (Rs. lakhs)	Total Amount of Funds Released to Bihar by GOI (Rs. lakhs)	Total Expenditure Reported by Bihar (Rs lakhs)	Fund Released as Percentage of Budget	Expenditure as Percentage of Fund Released	Expenditure as Percentage of Budget
2003-04	24197.17	8980.54	14242.24	37.11	158.59	58.86
2004-05	23874.20	15524.40	14234.40	65.03	91.69	59.62
2005-06	26290.94	18393.30	19536.65	69.96	106.22	74.31
2006-07	40270.05	36931.00	30497.14	91.71	82.58	75.73
2007-08	48358.72	41101.73	34910.82	84.99	84.94	72.19
2008-09	61621.07	27457.93	48244.68	44.56	175.70	78.29
2009-10	93440.07	69660.60	85870.65	74.55	123.27	91.90
2010-11 (Oct'10)	88023.51	42198.20	24148.29	47.94	57.23	27.43
Total	406075.73	260247.70	271684.87	64.09	104.39	66.90

Source : Directorate, ICDS, GOB

Table 5.20 : District Level Overview of ICDS

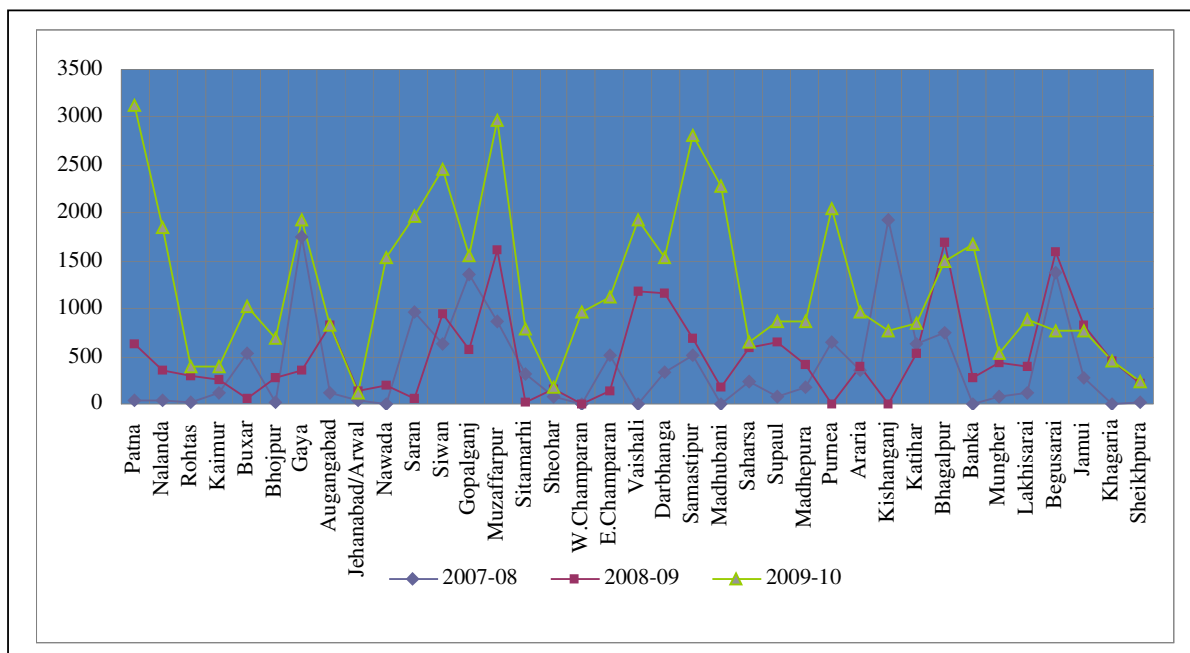
District	No. of ICDS Project		No of AWC sanctioned	District	No. of ICDS Project		No of AWC sanctioned
	Sanctioned	Operational			Sanctioned	Operational	
Patna	23	23	3937	Darbanga	19	19	3213
Nalanda	20	20	2319	Samastipur	20	21	3438
Rohatas	20	20	2309	Madhubani	21	21	3569
Kaimur	11	11	1286	Saharsa	11	10	1464
Buxar	10	10	1403	Supaul	11	11	1743
Bhojpur	15	15	2137	Madhepura	13	13	1524
Gaya	25	25	3334	Purnea	15	15	2482
Aurandabad	11	11	2004	Araria	9	9	2125
Jehanabad	7	7	925	Kishanganj	7	7	1295
Arwal	5	5	587	Katihar	16	15	2325
Nawada	14	14	1810	Bhagalpur	17	17	2215
Saran	21	21	3187	Banka	11	11	1609
Siwan	19	19	2618	Munger	10	10	1074
Gopalganj	14	14	2152	Lakhisarai	6	6	802
Muzaffarpur	17	17	3701	Begusarai	18	18	2308
Sitamarhi	18	18	2642	Jamui	10	10	1397
Sheohar	5	5	513	Khagaria	7	7	1276
W.Champaran	17	17	2980	Sheikhpura	6	6	526
E.Champaran	28	29	3896	Total	544	544	80797
Vaishali	17	17	2672				

Source : Directorate, ICDS, GOB

Water Supply and Sanitation

Water supply and sanitation are an integral part of public health. The districtwise annual progress from 2006-07 to October 2010 in coverage of habitations for water supply and sanitation through state and central schemes is provided in Appendix XV. Figure 5.5 shows the district level variations in construction of hand pumps in 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Fig 5.5 : Construction of Hand Pumps under the Central Rural Water Supply Programme



Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

The coverage through the Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme has increased from 25 percent of target in 2007-08 to 36 percent in 2009-10. In 2009-10, 60 percent of the target of replacing old hand pumps could be achieved, compared to 25 percent in 2008-09. The achievement against target for extension of coverage of sanitation for uncovered tolas fell to 65 percent in 2009-10 from 80 percent in 2008-09. Financial progress shows year to year wide fluctuations, with 92.4 percent expenditure against outlay in 2007-08, 32.5 percent in 2008-09 and 71.6 percent in 2009-10 (Table 5.21).

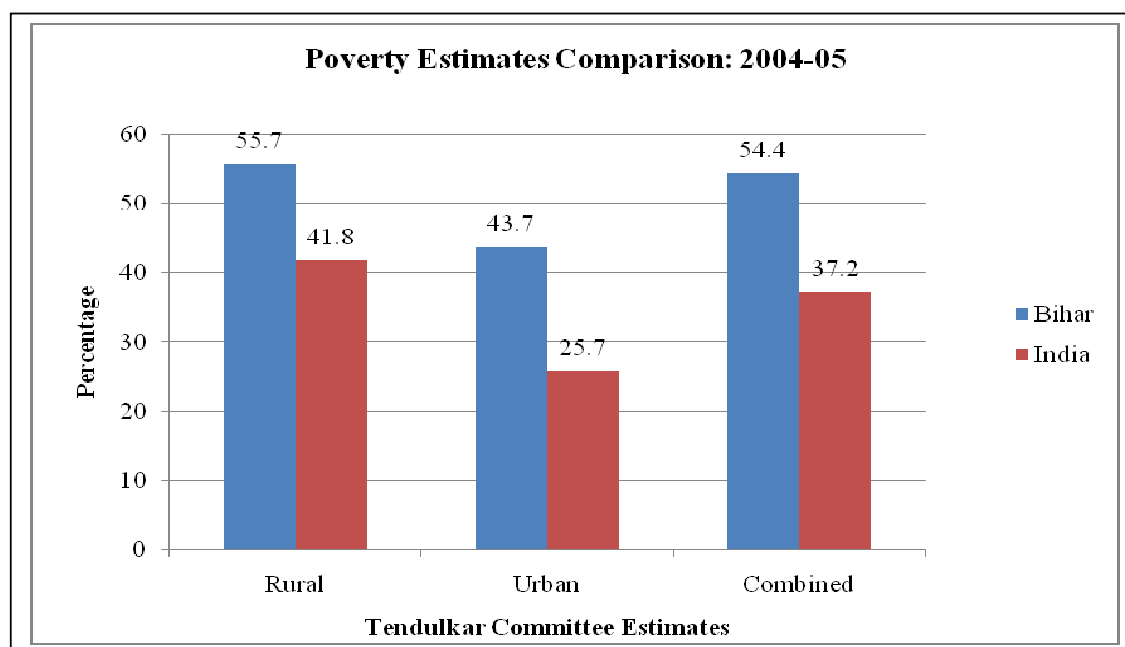
Table 5.21 : Financial and Physical Progress in State Plan Schemes for Water Supply and Sanitation

Financial Progress				(Rs Lakh)				
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Oct' 10)				
Outlay	16027.85	42527.85	22700.00	27290.74				
Expenditure	14812.84	13801.8	16258.51	8186.70				
Percentage of expenditure	92.42	32.45	71.62	30.00				
Physical Achievements								
Schemes	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto Oct' 10)	
	Target	Achievement (% of achievement)	Target	Achievement (% of achievement)	Target	Achievement (% of achievement)	Target	Achievement (% of achievement)
Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme	80	20 (25%)	70	17 (24 %)	56	20 (36 %)	39	3 (8 %)
Establishment of New instead of Old hand Pumps	NA	NA	27238	6887 (25 %)	20351	12298 (60%)	8053	1589 (20%)
Uncovered Tolas to be covered	2000	7761	24579	19705 (80%)	40508	26285 (65%)	18749	4822 (26%)

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

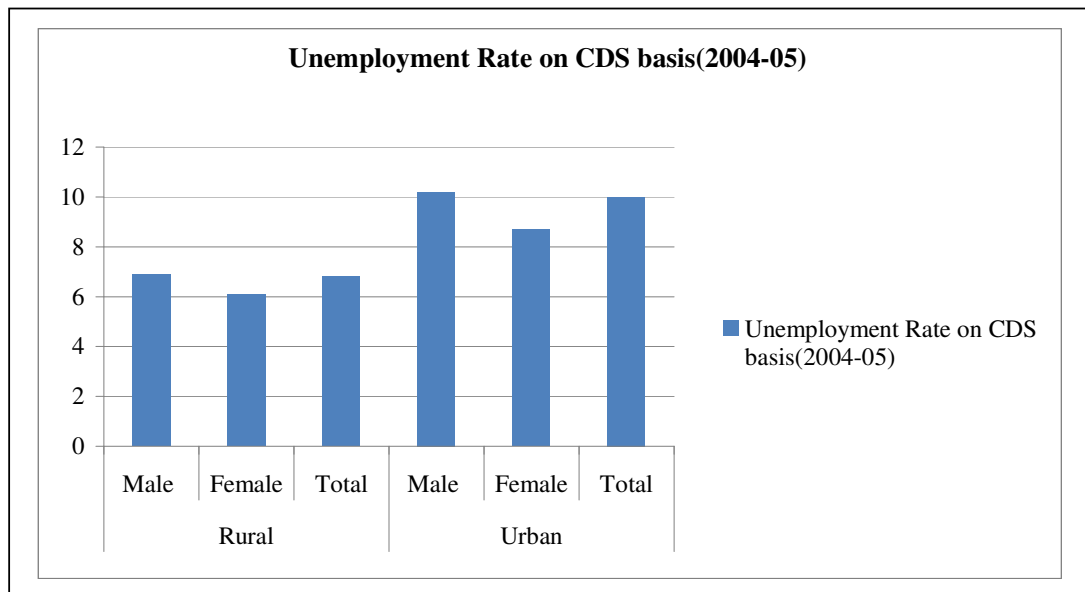
5.3 Labour, Employment and Poverty

Figure 5.6 A



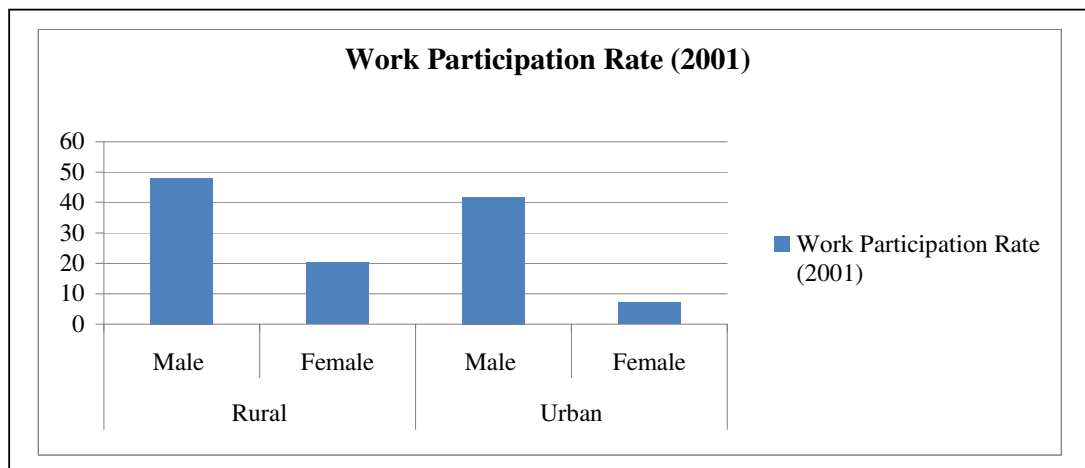
The incidence of poverty, as reflected in the Planning Commission estimates based on the Tendulkar Committee's report, continues to be very high in Bihar, compared to the national average. Rural poverty in Bihar was estimated to be 55.7 percent in 2004-05, compared to an all-India average of 41.8 percent. Urban poverty in Bihar was estimated at 43.7 percent, as compared to 25.7 percent nationally. The poverty ratio for the entire population in Bihar was at 54.4 percent, compared to the national average of 37.2 percent (Fig 5.6A). Total urban unemployment was 10 percent, while rural unemployment was 6.8 percent (Fig 5.6 B)

Fig 5.6 B



Source : NSSO, 61st Round

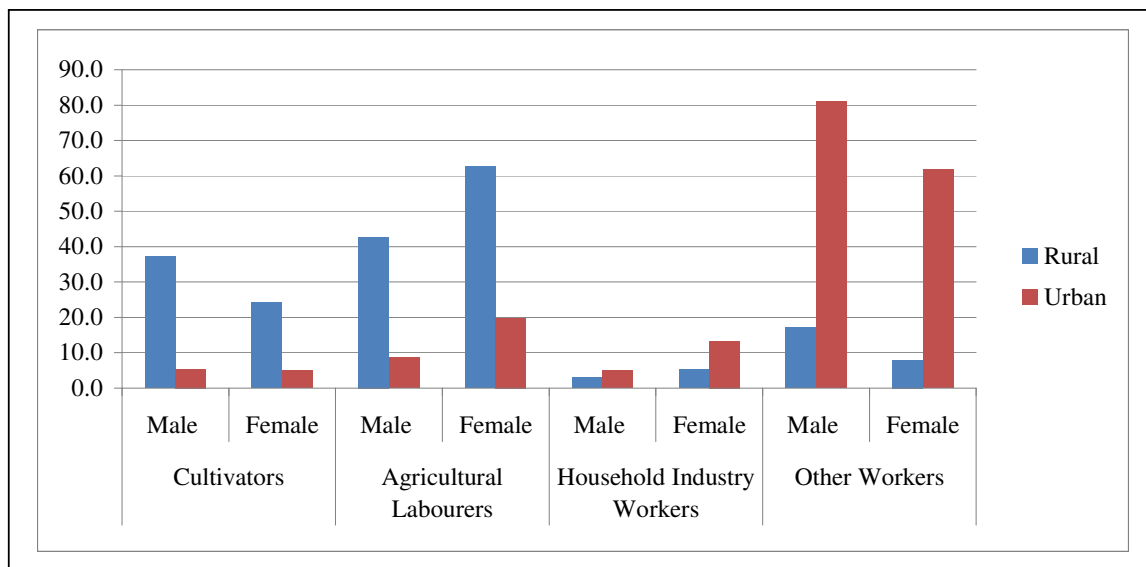
Fig 5.6 C



Census 2001

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) is 32.9 percent for Bihar, with 14 districts having a WPR of more than 30 percent. The SC population has a higher WPR of 38.2 percent, with 17 districts having levels higher than 45 percent. Among the ST population, WPR is even higher at 45.2 percent. The gender gap is high with the female WPR for the state at 18.4 percent, while the male WPR is 46.3 percent. The gender gap is less among SCs, with female WPR at 28.2 percent and the male WPR at 47.5 percent. For STs, the gap is even less at 36.9 and 52.9 percent for females and males respectively (Appendix XVI). It must be noted that urban female WPR in Bihar is 7.0 percent, compared to the all-India figure of 9.4 percent. In 20 out of 38 districts of Bihar, rural female WPR increased by more than 10 percentage points between 1991 and 2001, with Jamui recording the highest increase by 20.3 percentage points. Poverty, along with male migration, is the main explanatory factor for increasing female WPR with majority of the women being agricultural labourers (Figs 5.6 B, C and D).

Figure 5.6 D : Employment by Sector



Source : NSSO, 61st Round

An overview of programmes in Bihar to generate livelihood, create employment opportunities and cater to the basic needs of the poor is presented below.

Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The SGSY is a scheme to promote self-employment among communities through Self-Help Groups (SHG). It also has a share of individual self-employment schemes which is now being phased out. A total of 1,58,061 persons were assisted through SHGs under SGSY in 2009-10.

About 40 percent of beneficiaries were women, while 62 percent were persons belonging to SC communities. A total of 6090 individual *swarojgaris* were also assisted through SGSY in 2009-10, of which 32 percent were women and 21 percent were persons belonging to SC communities. Under SGSY, 2,38,359 SHG members were trained in 2009-10. Of these, 38 percent were women and 66 percent were persons belonging to SC communities. The corresponding figures for individual *swarojgaris* were 43 percent and 24 percent respectively, out of a total of 1349 trained *swarojgaris* in 2010 (Appendix XVIIA).

Overall fund utilisation remained at 52.5 percent in the first six months of 2010-11, with large inter-district variation. Less than 30 percent funds were utilized in Lakhisarai, Jehanabad, Sheikhpura and Khagaria. On the other hand, more than 70 percent funds were utilized in Begusarai, Buxar, Saharsa and Patna. In Patna, fund utilization was the highest at 90 percent, while in Lakhisarai, it was the lowest at 11 percent. The highest number of SHGs were formed in Vaishali (3712), followed by Patna (2045), and Siwan (2029). At the other end, only 37 SHGs had been formed in Lakhisarai.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojana aims to primarily help construction/upgradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and others below the poverty line non-SC/ST rural households by providing them lumpsum financial assistance. It is mandatory under the scheme to provide housing to a minimum of 60 percent of SC and ST, 15 percent to minorities and 3 percent to the handicapped.

In 2009-10, 59 percent of the physical targets were achieved under the scheme with a fund utilisation of 69.4 percent. The share of SCs and STs in the total houses completed was 51 percent in 2009-10; this was not only below the stipulated norm of 60 percent, but lower than in previous years. The share of minorities had also declined to 9.32 percent and below the norm of the scheme (Appendix XIX A). The implementation of IAY shows wide districtwise variations. In Araria and Madhepura, less than 30 percent of the targets have been achieved, the fund utilisation in these districts being – Araria (51 percent) and Madhepura (75.5 percent). Physical achievement is less than 50 percent in 9 districts. The fund utilisation is less than 60 percent in 5 districts –Madhubani, Gaya, Araria, Arwal and Purnea. At the other extreme are Bhagalpur, Buxar, East Champaran and Khagaria in each of which more than 90 percent of the funds had been utilised, but physical achievement ranged from 58 to 91 percent. In Rohtas,

Nawada and Supaul, physical achievements were more than the target, with fund utilisation ranging from 61 to 84 percent (Appendix XIX B).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS)

The MNREGS, a demand based guaranteed employment programme aims to provide additional resources (apart from the resources available from different wage generating programmes) for wage employment to all wage seekers at the village level for 100 days in a year. The programme is also intended to provide food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets related to soil and water conservation, plantation, land development works, rural connectivity works and BPL/ST/SC/ individual beneficiary assets. Any applicant is entitled as a right to 100 days of employment under the programme.

Job-cards were issued to 124.1 lakh households in 2009-10, for this programme. Out of the total job-card holders in 2009-10, 41.9 percent were SC households. Among the card-holding households, 33.3 percent had demanded employment in 2009-10, and 33.26 percent households with job-cards were provided employment. Only 6.95 percent of total household in employment were provided with 100 days of employment (Table 5.22).

There are significant district level variations with respect to proportion of households demanding employment. Less than 20 percent of job-card holders demanded employment in Purnea, Katihar, Gopalganj, Saran and Siwan. These are also the districts with high level of poverty in Bihar. On the other hand, in Sitamarhi and Sheohar, employment demand was more than 70 percent among job-card holders (Appendix XVIII A).

The programme has generated about 1137.53 lakh persondays of employment for 41.27 lakh households in 2009-10. Of this, 30 percent workdays were for women. About 7 percent of the households were also beneficiaries under IAY or Land Reforms in 2009-10. The inter-district variation remains high in this programme with respect to the levels of fund utilisation and employment generation. Muzaffarpur generated the highest level of 96.2 lakh persondays of employment with a fund utilisation of 95 percent. Patna, Sitamarhi and East Champaran generated more than 60 lakh persondays of employment with fund utilisation between 60 to 75 percent. At the other end, 12 districts in Bihar generated between 4.46 lakh and 17.51 lakh persondays of employment with fund utilisation between 60 and 90 percent. The fund utilisation for the state as a whole in 2009-10 was 75.8 percent (Appendix XVIII B).

Table 5.22 : Overview of MNREGS

Number	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Sep 2010)
Households issued jobcards	12406518	4127311
SC households issued jobcards	5202033	1137.53
Households demanded employment	4131450	341.33
Households provided employment	4127311	287757
Households completed 100 days of employment	287019	239670.91
Percentage Share of SC HHs in Total HHs with Job Cards	41.93	181773.58
Hhds.demanding empl. among Hhds. issued jobcards (%)	33.3	75.84
Hhds completing 100 days of employm-ent among Hhds provided employm-ent (%)	6.95	30.01

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Food Security and Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution System (PDS) for essential commodities has been an important measure to promote food security in the state. Four essential commodities (wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil) are distributed through PDS outlets that are run by licensed dealers for targeted beneficiaries.

Table 5.23 : Overview of PDS Dealerships

Social Background of PDS Dealers	No of PDS Outlets	Percentage Share
Scheduled Cast	8462	20.0
Scheduled tribes	324	0.8
Backward Caste	14182	33.6
Extremely Backward Caste	2967	7.0
Muslim	2576	6.1
Women	2606	6.2
Women Self Help Groups	--	--
Helper Samiti	689	1.6
Co-operative Samiti (Ex-Army Personnel)	3	0.0
Handicapped	75	0.2
General	10323	24.5
Others	--	--
Total	42207	100

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

There are 42,207 PDS dealers in the state whose social backgrounds are summarised in Table 5.23 and the districtwise details for the same are presented in Appendix XXA. The total number of outlets in the state in the previous year was 42,726 indicating a continuation of the trend of declining PDS outreach since 2001 (Appendix XXA).

The consumers are divided into Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories based on the correction to the state government's original survey carried out in 2006. The PDS runs three schemes : (1) BPL – to provide BPL families with 35 kgs of foodgrains per month (25 kgs of rice and 10 kgs of wheat), (2) Antyodaya, to provide extremely poor BPL families with 35 kgs of foodgrains per month — 21 kgs of rice at the rate of Rs 2 per kg and 14 kgs of wheat at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg. and (3) Annapurna to provide homeless senior citizens with 6 kgs of wheat and 4 kgs of rice free of cost.

Table 5.24 : Working of Public Distribution System (2001-02 – 2009-10)

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Scheme		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Antyodaya										
Allocation by Central Govt.	Rice	60	168	168	168	182.01	386.75	611.99	611.99	611.99
	Wheat	90	252	252	252	273.01	275.33	407.99	408	408.00
Allocation by State Govt.	Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	620.69	NA
	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	413.79	NA
Amount Lifted by PDS Dealers	Rice	46.52	98.09	1570.07	155.11	166.59	300.42	514.01	461.53	543.17
	Wheat	68.8	152.61	243.01	237.06	258.39	238.27	366.58	322.41	385.41
Amount Lifted as Percentage of Allocation by Central Govt	Rice	77.54	58.38	93.5	92.33	92	78	83.99	75.41	88.75
	Wheat	76.45	60.56	96.43	94.07	95	87	89.85	79.02	94.46
BPL										
Allocation by Central Govt.	Rice	887.71	887.71	887.71	887.71	1001.02	1313.29	1198.19	1272.06	1272.06
	Wheat	1331.47	1331.47	1331.47	1331.47	1148.94	622.98	479.28	447.74	447.74
Allocation by State Govt.	Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1532.78	NA
	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	968.6	NA
Amount Lifted by PDS Dealers	Rice	66.16	45.11	59.64	132.29	147.51	184.42	479.64	470.27	741.56
	Wheat	310.56	401.64	603.46	672.49	523.98	227.44	273.79	289.94	410.31
Amount Lifted as Percentage of Allocation by Central Govt	Rice	7.45	5.08	6.71	14.9	15	14	40.03	36.97	58.30
	Wheat	23.32	30.16	45.32	66.67	46	37	57.13	64.76	91.64
Annapurna										
Allocation by Central Govt.	Rice	7.99	7.53	7.5	7.68	8.02	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.99
	Wheat	12	11.31	11.26	10.92	12.03	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.99
Allocation by State Govt.	Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	NA
	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	NA
Amount Lifted by PDS Dealers	Rice	6.88	5.56	6.72	6.73	6.94	6.38	6.32	6.79	6.10
	Wheat	10.1	8.43	10.27	10.06	10.66	9.62	9.61	10.45	9.15
Amount Lifted as Percentage of Allocation by Central Govt	Rice	86.14	73.83	89.69	87.69	86.53	80	79.05	84.95	76.35
	Wheat	84.14	74.6	91.19	92.13	88.63	80	80.14	87.16	76.31

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

PDS allocation in Bihar upto 2007-08 was totally dependent on the central government. From 2008-09, the state government also started making allocations to the three schemes under the PDS. In the ten-year period from 2001-02, lifting as a percentage of allocations for Antyodaya had reached its peak in 2005-06 and then showed a drastic fall in subsequent years for both rice and wheat till 2009-10. In contrast, lifting of rice and wheat for BPL increased in the same period. The lifting for Annapurana remained nearly uniform from 2001-02 to 2008-09, but registered a sharp decline in 2009-10 (Table 5.24).

The districtwise data for lifting percentage for rice and wheat for 2008-09 is reported in Appendix XXB. There are both inter-district and intra-district variations in lifting of foodgrains under the three schemes for the same foodgrain. For the BPL scheme, significantly low lifting districts are Madhubani, Saran, and Bhojpur, each with less than 20 percent lifting in wheat. For rice, lifting is less than 20 percent in Madhubani, Banka, Jamui and Darbhanga. Lifting for Antyodaya is more uniform. There has not been any lifting in Siwan and Madhepura for Annapurna in 2009-10. In Nalanda and Gopalganj, lifting of both wheat and rice for Annapurna was less than 20 percent in 2009-10 (Appendix XX B).

5.4 Interventions for Marginalised Sections

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

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. In 2007, the state government created a separate department, dedicated to SC and ST welfare. The major interventions for SC and ST welfare in Bihar are as follows:

- Scholarships and stipends for school and college students
- Uniforms for 18,343 school girls
- Provision of 51 residential schools for 10,696 SC children and 15 residential schools for 2512 ST children
- Provision of hostels and book bank
- Pre-examination training facility
- Legal aid and assistance for victims of atrocity covered under Atrocity Act
- Special programme for development of *Tharu* tribe which was included in ST category in 2003

The total outlay for SC/ST welfare increased from Rs 311.2 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 403.36 crore in 2010-11 (Table 5.25). District level overview of major physical and financial progress in SC/ST welfare in the state for 2008-09 and 2009-10 is presented in Appendix XXI.

Table 5.25 : Overview of Allocation for SC and ST Welfare

(Rs. lakh)

Item	Major Head	Budget 2009-10			Budget 2010-11		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
SC and ST	2225	21398.00	8154.86	29552.86	27769.15	9533.57	37302.72
Secretariat Services	2251	0.00	182.63	182.63	0.00	188.70	188.70
Capital Outlay	4225	1285.00	0.00	1285.00	2745.00	0.00	2745.00
Capital Outlay on Co-operatives	4425	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Total		22783.00	8337.49	31120.49	30614.15	9722.27	40336.42

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Mahadalit

The *Bihar Mahadalit Vikas* Mission has undertaken several targeted schemes based on the report of the State *Mahadalit* Commission for the development of the 20 most deprived communities amongst the scheduled castes:

- Till 2009-10, 842537 students studying in government schools have benefitted through the *Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Poshak Yojana*.
- As part of the Total Sanitation Campaign, *Mahadalit* families are being helped to construct toilets free of cost with assistance from the *Mahadalit Vikas* Mission. Rs 7 crore has been allocated through the Mission for this scheme.
- 13,530 educated Mahadalits are being targeted since January 2010 for vocational training through the aegis of five non-government organizations.
- The state government is making arrangements to provide 3 decimals of land to each landless *Mahadalit* family for construction of houses under the *Mahadalit* Development Scheme.
- Other welfare schemes of the state government for the Mahadalits include *Mahadalit Awas Yojna*, *Mahadalit Water Supply Scheme*, *Mahadalit Basti Sampark Yojana*, *Mahadalit Anganwadi*, *Mahadalit Crèche*, Special School or Hostel for Mahadalits, *Mukhyamantri Nari Jyoti Scheme*, *Dhanvantari Mobile Ayurvedic Chikitsa*, Mobile Public Distribution System, Eradication of Scavenging System, Construction of

Community Hall-cum-Workshade, *Mahadalit* Swastha Card Yojana and *Mukhyamantri Jeevan Drishti*.

Women's Empowerment

With a sex ratio of 919, the gender gap in the state encompasses various dimensions of discrimination, marginalisation and oppression. The gender gap is indeed inbuilt into gender relations which need to be addressed for balanced social development. The state government has been publishing its gender budget since 2008-09. A brief overview of the gender budget for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is presented in Table 5.26A.

Table 5.26 A : Gender Budget Summary

(Rs crore)

Details	2009-10	2010-11
Category I schemes for Women (100 % beneficiaries)	1118.13	1650.46
Category II schemes for Women (30 % beneficiaries)	2238.81	3008.11
Total outlays for women	3356.94	4658.57
Outlays for related departments.	20354.35	21652.72
Outlays for women as a percentage of total outlays of relevant departments	16.49	21.51
Total size of the state budget	47446.34	53758.56
Share of outlays in the state budget (%)	7.07	8.66
GSDP	129433.35	168302.82
Share of outlays for women in GSDP (%)	2.59	2.76

Source : Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

Substantial increase in outlays in Category I and II schemes between 2009-10 and 2010-11 has led to a 6.5 percent increase in gender budget as a proportion of GSDP. It must be noted that the entire set of figures for Category II (budget outlays in which 30 percent beneficiaries are women) for both years 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.

Table 5.26B shows that the significant increases in outlays are spread over Human Resource Development, Health and Panchayati Raj. On the other hand, important departments like Planning and Revenue and Land Reforms have seen decreased outlays.

Table 5.26 B : Overview of Gender Budget

(Rs. crore)

Name of Department	2009-10 (RE)			2010-11 (BE)		
	Total Budget Outlay	Category I Outlays	Category II Outlays	Total Budget Outlay	Category I Outlays	Category II Outlays
Social Welfare	2167.64	661.78	182.97	2491.90	677.39	261.92
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Welfare	311.20	80.51	28.62	403.36	105.07	39.83
Public Health Engineering	1266.95	67.20		1129.91	73.06	
Minority Welfare	211.86	4.60	2.00	367.82	10.60	0.50
Human Resource Development	8731.19	969.58	98.38	9379.72	1425.44	246.40
Health	1809.37	7.43	188.19	2099.92	10.52	263.98
Rural Development	1400.39	129.00	601.68	1404.62	104.50	780.00
Urban Development and Housing	1764.44	218.25		1790.78	500.92	
Panchayati Raj	1192.69	37.64		1465.69	40.85	
Labor Resource	171.79	12.48	1.54	177.98	13.62	0.65
Planning and Development	804.05	24.75		406.60	18.00	
Backward Class and Extremely Backward Class Welfare	103.28	16.32	14.75	101.94	28.15	5.18
Revenue and Land Reforms Department	590.11	0.00	50.00	432.49	0.00	52.01
Total	20524.96	2229.54	1168.13	21652.72	3008.11	1650.46

Source: Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

Table 5.27 : Flagship Schemes to Address Gender Disparity

(Rs. lakh)

Scheme	2005-06 Actual	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 RE	2010-11 BE
Lakshmibai Social Security Pension Scheme (2007)	0.00	0.00	4879.65	6814.37	2092.00	6542.90
Nari Shakti Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.48	2672.00	2007.00
Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana	0.00	194.60	969.00	3482.97	6000.00	6000.00
Kanya Suraksha Yojana	0.00	0.00	200.00	2600.00	1200.00	4200.00
Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana	1.81	0.29	3492.01	8.23	11452.49	13200.00
Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana	12.94	3588.92	25.27	0.00	0.00	9800.00

Source : Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

The interventions by the state government to address gender disparity can be clubbed under three main heads: education (*Balika Cycle and Poshak Yojana*), child protection (*Kanya Suraksha Yojana* to stop female foeticide), social and economic security (Social Security Pension scheme, *Kanya Vivah Yojana and Nari Shakti Yojana*) (Table 5.27).

The Women's Development Corporation (WDC) is implementing the *Mukhya Mantri Nari Shakti Yojana* in the state. It had created positions for programme managers in every district, and extended its programmes to 71 new blocks along with establishment of helplines and short-stay homes in every district in 2009-10. This programme aims to sensitise, empower and assist women to lead a life based on self-respect and confidence by strengthening their economic status through collective endeavour. The programme comprises schemes for social, economic and cultural empowerment of women.

Economic Empowerment

- In 2009-10, in 176 blocks, 1519 panachayats and 4819 villages in 27 districts of Bihar, 16,367 women Self-help Groups (SHGs) were being nurtured. Savings worth Rs 15.19 crore have been generated through this effort. For livelihood creation/food security/skill development/employment generation, 61 women SHGs have been given Rs 535.8 lakh. In addition, 52,095 development volunteers have been enabled to operationalise the strategy for economic empowerment of women.
- There are 310 beneficiaries (adolescent and adult females from backward communities) who have been trained under service sector programme in computer, housekeeping, beautician training and sales management in Darbhanga, Gaya, Nalanda, Vaishali and Muzaffarpur districts. In the second phase, 1936 beneficiaries are being trained.
- With an aim to provide food security, community based retail enterprises have been started. At present, 534 SHGs are attached to this effort.
- *Tharu* women have been organized into 66 SHGs linking 750 families.
- 2654 *kisan* families benefited from income generation of Rs 82,471 through co-operatives for rice intensification in drought affected areas. 72 farmers benefited through Pure Potato Seed Technique yielding an income of Rs 14,729.
- In 15 blocks, collective farming has been started by the co-operative groups on 814 *bighas* of leased land.

Social Empowerment

- Apart from helpline and short-stay homes, 33 lakh persons have touched through 11,564 *nukkad nataks* to create awareness on female foeticide, child marriage, dowry, domestic violence and witchcraft.
- Rs 95 lakh has been disbursed at the district level for the Social Rehabilitation Fund.
- Awareness raising campaigns on gender issues through various media

Cultural Empowerment

- In 20 women's colleges in 6 districts, exhibition-cum-gender fair under 'Sapno Ko Chali Chhoone' Program have been organised.
- Special Cultural Survey is being conceived to encourage gender-based traditional modes.
- A programme has been started for capacity development of women from *Bakkho* community.
- Organisation of *Nari Shakti Utsav*.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI)

With 50 percent women's representation in Panchayati Raj in Bihar, PRIs are envisaged as prime vehicles of social development and change. Table 5.28 presents an overview of the administrative structure of PRIs Bihar.

Table 5.28 : Overview of PRIs

Detail	Number
Zilla Parishad	38
Panchayat Samiti	531
Gram Panchayat	8463
Gram Kachahari	8463
Gram Panchayat members	115876
Gram Panchayat Mukhia	8463
Panchayat Samiti members	11566
Zilla Parishad members	1162
Gram Kachhari members	115876
Gram Panchayat Sarpanch	8463
Gram Panchayat Secretary	8463
Nyay Mitra	8463
Gram kachahari secretary	8463
Zilla Panchayat Raj officers	38
Panchayat Raj officers	516

Source : Department of Panchayati Raj, GOB

Expenditure/Outlay ratio for various schemes for PRIs was between 80 and 100 percent in 2009-10, except for establishment of Task Force for which the ratio was lagging behind at 29.9 percent. For various components under building of PRI institutions, the ratio was about 92 percent, while the ratio for expenditure on administrative efforts ranged between 85 and 95 percent (Table 5.29).

Table 5.29 : Overview of Financial Progress of PRIs (2009-10)

(Rs. lakh)

Name of the Scheme	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure
Untied Grants under BRGF	59516.36	49321.00	82.87
Capacity building and untied Development Grant to Siwan (from State Fund	1600.00	1598.00	99.88
Capacity building under BRGF	3598.64	3566.14	99.10
Training of PRIs/G.K members	259.48	259.48	100.00
Japan Policy & Human Resoruces Development	276.91	276.91	100.00
Allowances for elected members of PRIs/G.K	8774.74	8498.84	96.86
Strengthening of GP	423.15	416.38	98.40
Strengthening of G.K	423.15	418.73	98.96
Awareness Generation of works and achievement of Panchayat	18.80	18.25	97.07
Establishment of Task Force	24.50	7.34	29.96
Rent for G.K. Bhavan	215.27	180.18	83.70
Total	75131.00	64561.25	85.93
Non Plan			
Establishment of Headquarter	256.51	237.24	92.49
Establishment of District Panchayat	11440.64	10618.32	92.81
Establishment of Training Institute	177.23	161.19	90.95
Grants to District Board for pay of Staff	1100	936.96	85.18
Grants for Nayaymitra & G.K. Secretary	4519.44	4018.74	88.92
Matching Grant to Zilla Parishad	1073.6	1073.6	100.00
Honorarium for Clerk-Cum-Cashier for G.P.	2327.31	-	-
12th Finance Commission Grant	32484.37	32484.37	100.00
Maintenance of Rural Roads/Buildings	200	-	-
Total	53579.1	49530.42	92.44
Establishment of Election Headquarter	145.71	138.24	94.87
Expenditure on Election of ZP/Panchayat Samiti & GP	575.98	508.75	88.33
Secretariat Economic Services	52.62	44.73	85.01

Source : Department of Panchayati Raj, GOB

PRI Initiatives

Mukhyamantri Gramoday Karyakram : This programme was started in 2010-11 by adding an equivalent amount from the state plan outlay to all *gram panchayats* covered under BRGF for paving of lanes, drains and buildings for *Anganwadi* Centres in the state. This programme includes *panchayats* in Siwan which are not covered by BRGF.

Samekit Karya Yojana: In the seven tribal and backward districts of Arwal, Aurangabad, Jehanabad, Gaya, Jamui, Nawada and Rohtas, this programme was started in 2010-11 under BRGF to build up infrastructure and services. A total of Rs 125 crore has been disbursed to the districts.

Welfare of Backward and Extremely Backward Classes

In Bihar, 131 backward castes account for almost 60 percent of its population. The different welfare measures for backward class (BC) and extremely backward class (EBC) in Bihar are as follows :

- Stipend for students for primary, middle and high School
- Establishment of Residential School
- Pre-Matriculation stipends for students
- Construction of girls' and boys' hostels.
- Provision of share capital to Backward Class Development Corporation
- Stipend for students in technical courses
- Merit *Unnayan Yojana* (Upgradation Scheme)

Expenditure patterns of BC and EBC welfare show that expenditure as percentage of approved amount is generally very high (Table 5.30). Detailed overview of expenditure is provided in Appendix XXII.

Table 5.30 : Financial Progress of BC and EBC Welfare (Rs Crore)

Details	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Oct 09)
Total Outlay	6150.6	6742.0
Total Approved Amount	6022.5	6742.0
Total Expenditure	4785.8	6684.0
Expenditure as percentage of Approved Amount	79.5	99.1
Expenditure as percentage of Total Outlay	77.8	99.1

Source : Department of BC and EBC Welfare, *Government of Bihar*

Figures 5.7 A and B present an overview of beneficiaries of BC and EBC educational loans and self-employment training. The number of beneficiaries of educational loans have been declining since 2007-08.

Fig 5.7A

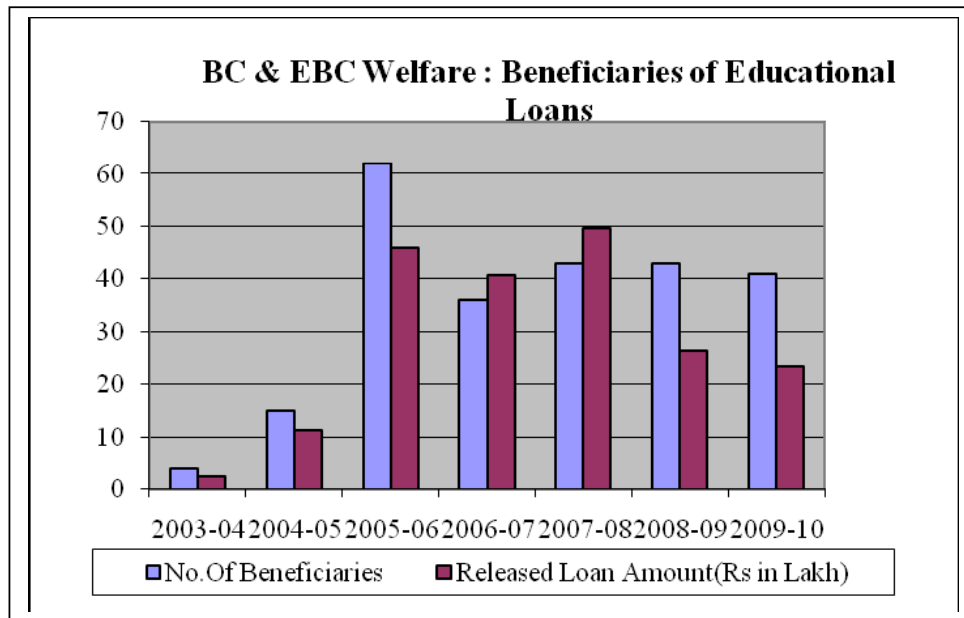
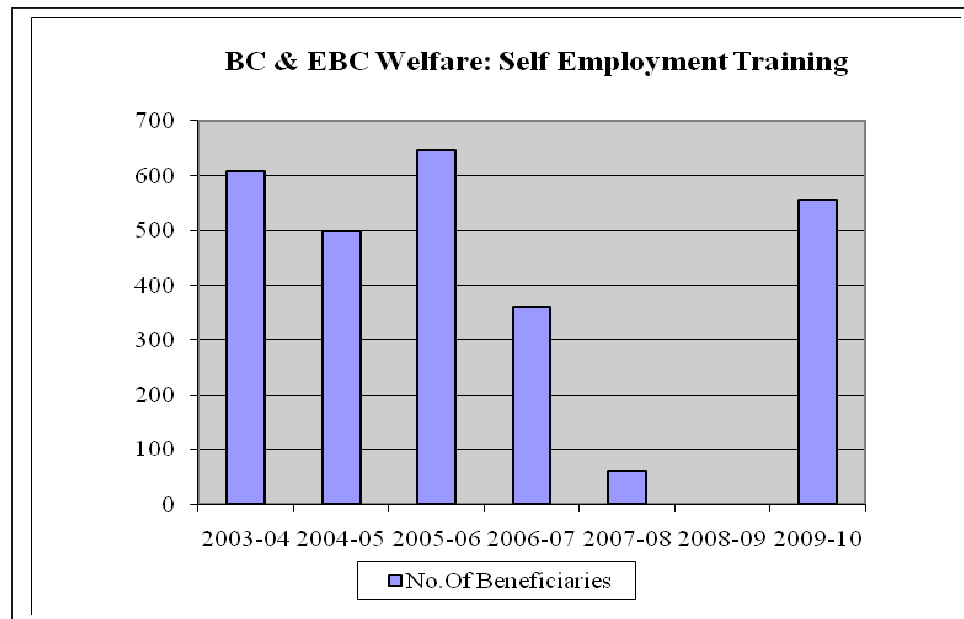


Fig 5.7B



Minorities

Religious minorities constitute 16.77 percent of the population of Bihar, with 16.53 percent Muslims, 0.03 percent Christians and 0.21 percent other religious minorities. In view of the special socio-economic problems faced by the minorities, the state government has launched several welfare schemes for their upliftment as targeted programmes :

- In 14 districts, 15 hostels for minority students, including a hostel for girls in Patna, have been completed in 2009-10.
- Buildings are being built for commemoration of notable figures in the state.
- Rs 200 lakh was provisioned for share capital of the State Minority Financial Corporation
- Rs 100 lakh was allocated for *Mukhyamantri Shram Shakti Yojana* in 2009-10
- Rs 200 lakh was allocated as financial assistance to abandoned Muslim women through *Sunni Wakf Board* in 2009-10.
- Rs 55 lakh was provisioned as grant-in-aid for revolving fund to *State Wakf Board* for developing *Wakf property* in 2009-10
- Rs 5 lakh was provisioned for maintenance and protection of *Wakf property*
- Rs 100 lakh was allocated towards scholarship for college going students belonging to minority communities on merit-cum-poverty basis, and 300 students had benefitted by this scheme in 2008-09.
- In 2009, Rs 10.45 crore was disbursed through *Mukhya Mantri Vidyarthi Protsahan Yojana* benefitting 10,354 students of which 4011 were girls
- Rs 63 lakh was approved as scholarship for college going students from impoverished families for preparation for competitive examinations.

Table 5.31 presents overview of financial progress in minority welfare under the state plan for 2009-10.

Table 5.31 : Financial Overview of Plan for Minority Welfare (2009-10)

(Rs. lakh)

State Plan	Budget Amount	Sanctioned amount	Expenditure	Percentage of achievement
Construction of Hotels for Boys & Girls	900.0	900.0	900.0	100
Construction of Haj house etc.	459.0	459.0	459.0	100
Share capital provision of State for National Minority Development & Financial Corporation	200.0	200.0	200.0	100
Share capital of the State Minority Financial Corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Computerization and Survey of Wakf properties	40.0	40.0	40.0	100
Scholarship of college going students on merit cum poverty basis	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Mukha Mantri Vidyarthi Protsahan Yojana	1363.8	1299.9	1299.9	100
Scholarship of college going students for preparation of PSC examination	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Maintenance & protection of Wakf properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Grant in aid to State Wakf Board	55.0	55.0	55.0	100
Financial Assistance to abandoned women through Sunni Wakf Board	200.0	200.0	200.0	100
Training of minority artisan etc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
State Share of Pre Matric Scholarship (CS)	166.1	166.1	166.1	100
State Share of MSDP (CSS)	1335.4	1335.4	1335.4	100
Total	5019.4	4955.5	4955.5	100

Source : Department of Minority Welfare, GOB

Labour and Social Welfare

Labour

Bihar's labour force is concentrated in agriculture, unorganised enterprise and services. Child labour and bonded labour remain challenges for Bihar's social development. The following is an overview of initiatives taken to improve labour resources in the state:

- In order to provide training to educated unemployed youth, 36 general and 9 women Government ITIs are providing training in 34 trades on a regular basis. The total enrolment in these ITIs decreased from 7943 to 7699 between 2008 and 2009, but increased to 10,000 in 2010. To increase capacity of training, decision has been taken to establish Government ITIs in all unserved districts.
- Modular Employable Skill (MES) programme was initiated in 23 nodal ITIs.

- Over 350 private ITIs have been sanctioned.
- 2 ITIs were selected for upgradation under domestic funding.
- 13 ITIs were selected for upgradation under PPP
- 8 ITIs were selected for Centre of Excellence by Government of India under World Bank assistance.
- 212 Commercial Instructors were recommended for appointment by Bihar Staff Selection Commission, out of which 201 instructors were appointed in different ITIs.
- In addition, 290 Commercial Instructors were appointed on contract basis.
- Under E.S.I scheme, there are 19 E.S.I dispensaries in Bihar
- Under *Aam Admi Bima Yojana*, 3.80 lakh persons were insured during 2008-09. During 2009-10, the number of new persons insured were 14 lakhs.
- Under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 21,255 establishments were inspected during 2009-10, out of which 2019 child labourers were freed.
- A total of 80,788 working children were mainstreamed into education through 1728 Government schools and 1456 NCLP schools.
- Under Industrial Disputes Act (2009-10)
 - a) Total number of conciliations pending at the beginning of year : 4551
 - b) Total number of reference sent to Labour Courts / Tribunals during 2009-10 : 263
 - c) Settlements during 2009-10 : 456
 - d) Total number of conciliations pending at the end of the year: 4358

Total plan outlay and expenditure on labour resources in the State is summarised in Table 5.32A. The Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme is an integrated social security provision for workers of registered units. The number of beneficiaries insured under ESI scheme has remained at 52,409 since 2007-08 and the number of insured who were treated has also been declining (Table 5.32 B).

Table 5.32 A : Overview of Plan Outlay and Expenditure on Labour Resources

(Rs lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure
2008-09	3058.21	3017.30	98.66
2009-10	7674.60	6390.00	83.26
2010-11 (Up to Dec. 2010)	7900.36	2846.36	36.03

Source: Department of Labour Resource, GOB

Table 5.32 B : Coverage under ESI Scheme

Year	No of insured	No of insured beneficiaries treated under the Scheme	No of dependents of the insured beneficiaries treated under the Scheme
2006-07	42562	51073	63074
2007-08	52409	55983	50743
2008-09	52409	42076	59762
2009-10	52409	32259	75383
2010-11 (Upto Dec. 10)	NA	37078	58762

Source : Department of Labour Resource, GOB

Social Welfare

Social welfare outlay in the state amounted to Rs 1775.57 crore in 2010-11. The single highest share of 52 percent of expenditure in social welfare was for social security, followed by child development (34.4 percent) and women's empowerment (12.7 percent) (Table 5.33). From the table, it is also noted that 86.8 percent of expenditure against outlay had been achieved by November 2010.

Table 5.33: Overview of Financial Progress in Social Welfare (2010-11 upto November 2010)

(Rs. lakh)

	Budget	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage Share of Expenditure against Outlay	Percentage Share of Expenditure against Budget	Percentage Share in Total Expenditure
Empowerment of Women	21042.01	25599.85	19792.01	94.1	77.3	12.7
Child Development	73764.39	69206.55	53472.37	72.5	77.3	34.4
Juvenile Justice	350.00	350.00	87.11	24.9	24.9	0.1
Disability	2005.28	1455.28	1299.28	64.8	89.3	0.8
Social Security	81930.60	80945.32	80825.60	98.7	99.9	52.0
Grand Total	179092.28	177557.00	155476.37	86.8	87.6	100

Source : Department of Social Welfare, GOB

Land

Most of Bihar's social problems are embedded in its most important resource – land and the historical constraints on the optimised use of this resource for economic growth and social justice. Figures 5.8 A to F provide an overview of the initiatives in the various aspects of land related issues around revenue, redistribution and settlement.

Figure 5.8 A : Homestead Land

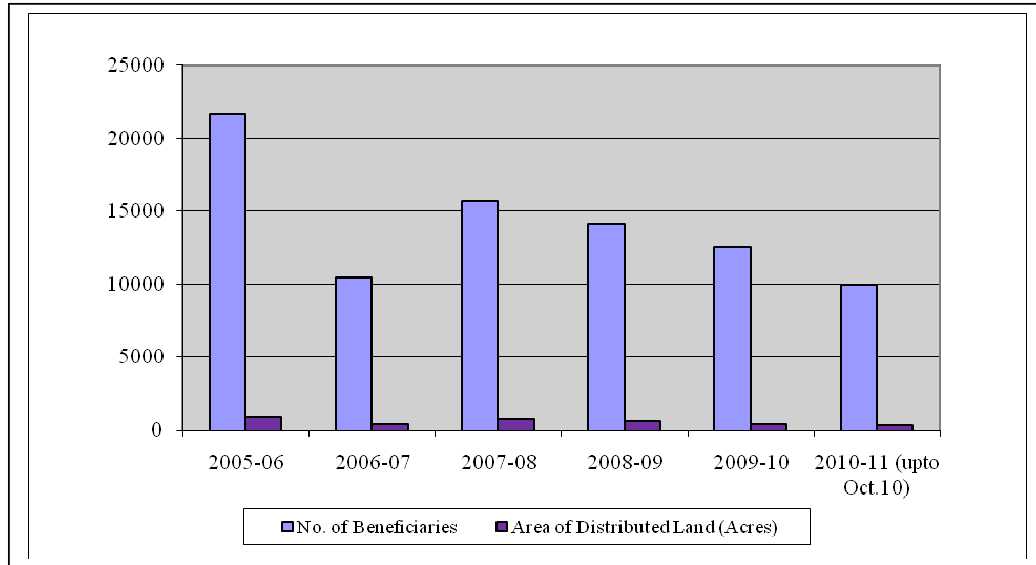


Figure 5.8B : Land Revenue Collection

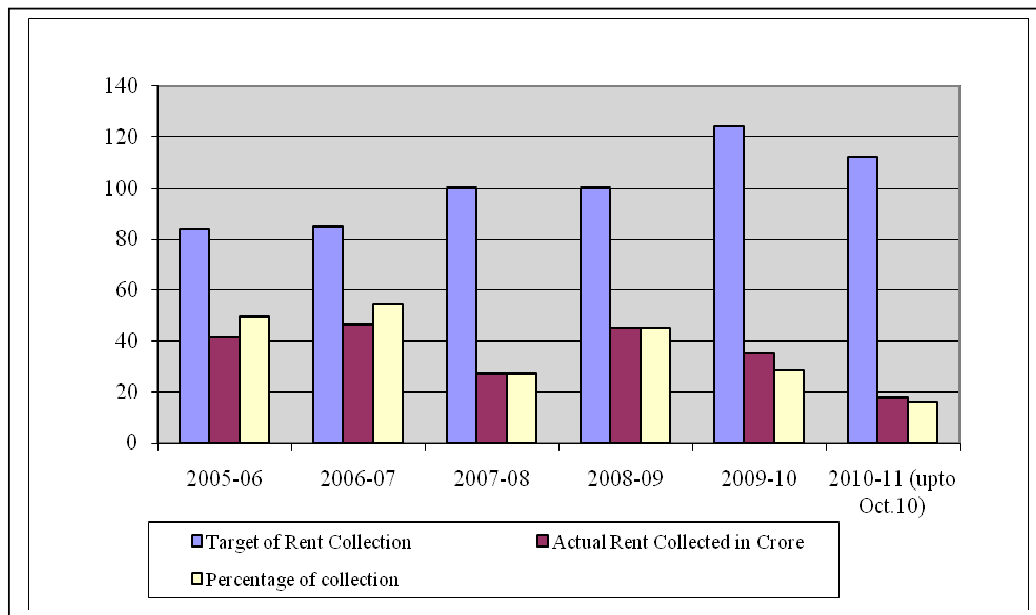


Figure 5.8 C : Bhoodan

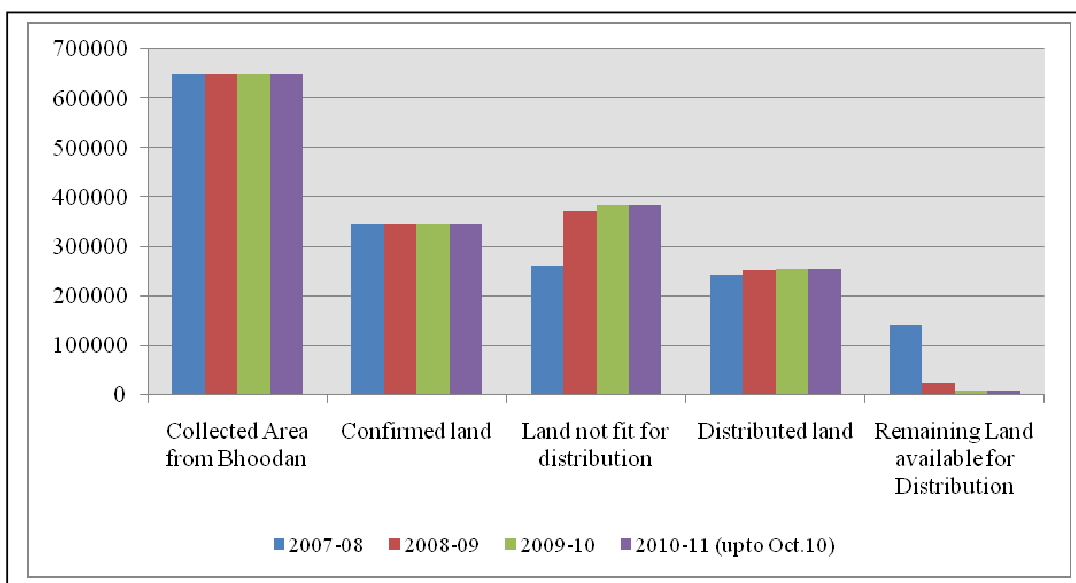


Figure 5.8D : Settlement of Government Land

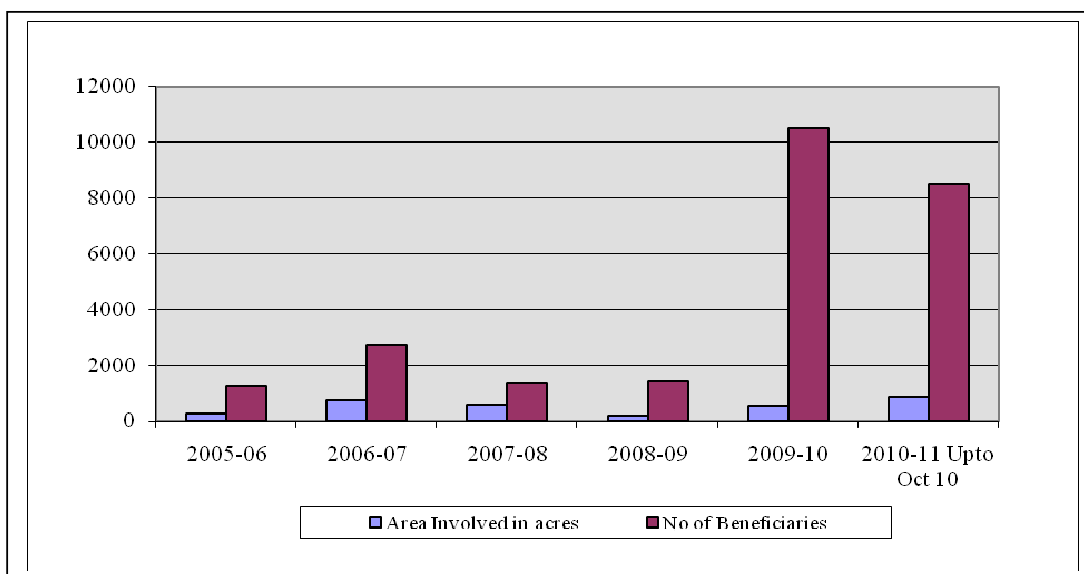


Figure 5.8 E : Settlement of Sairat

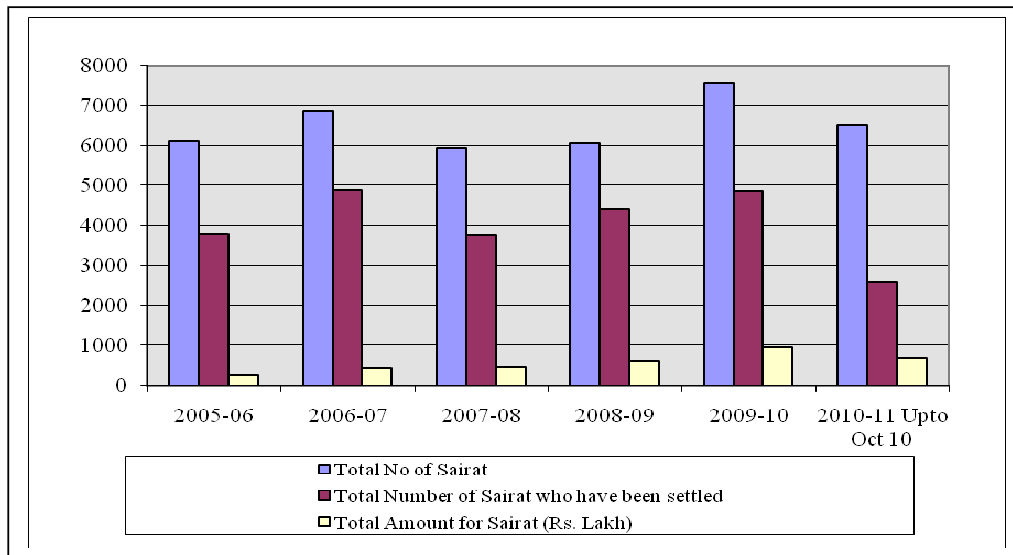
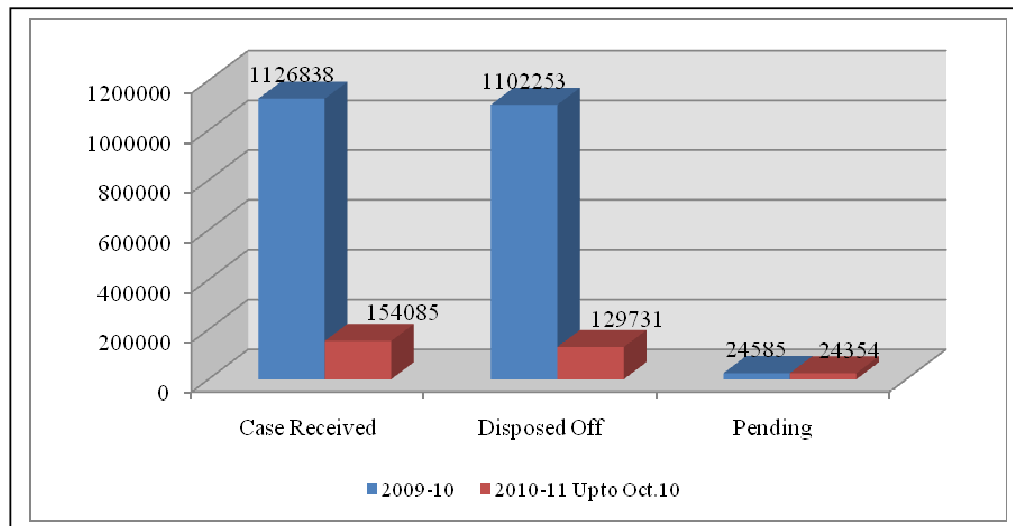


Figure 5.8 F : Mutation



Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

The percentage of actual realization, compared to revenue targets, for all districts in Bihar for the last five financial years is presented in Appendix XXIII. Revenue realization declined from 51.6 percent in 2008-09 to 28.5 percent in 2009-10.

Appendix XXIV presents districtwise details of land settlement and distribution for various categories of beneficiaries for 2008-09 for *gairmajarua* land. In all, 203.88 acres of land was distributed in 2008-09. Community/categorywise details of land redistribution are presented in Appendix XXV.

Appendix I : Districtwise Literacy Rates (2001)

District	Literacy Rate in percentage											
	All Communities			SC			ST			Minority		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patna (Rural)	64.5	36.6	51.4	43.8	17.2	31.3	17.1	12.3	15.7	69.9	52.7	61.7
Patna (Urban)	84.7	70.2	78.1	68.6	46	58.3	89.2	76.2	83.4	77.7	67.2	72.8
Nalanda	66.4	38.6	53.2	42	15.4	29.4	39.3	18.2	29.8	66.3	48.6	63.5
Rohtas	75.3	45.7	61.3	57	23.7	41.3	42.1	16.2	30	35.4	15.6	62.1
Kaimur	69.7	38.8	55.1	56.6	22.2	40.5	54.7	20.4	38.6	35.3	17.6	58.6
Buxar	71.9	39.9	56.8	55.6	17.6	37.9	58.6	27.6	44.6	71.5	43.7	58.3
Bhojpur	74.3	41.8	59	55.3	20.7	39.1	63.4	27.2	46.7	74.1	50.2	62.6
Gaya	63.3	36.7	50.4	36.8	15	26.3	60.5	36.8	49.1	64.6	37.7	63.7
Aurangabad	71.1	41.9	57	49.9	20.3	35.7	61.3	36.2	49.7	77.3	59.6	68.5
Jehanabad	70.1	39.4	55.3	46.5	17.4	32.6	46	16.6	32.4	72.1	43.8	63.3
Nawada	60.6	32.2	46.8	32.9	11.1	22.4	27.5	12.7	20.5	53.7	32.1	57.7
Saran	67.3	35.8	51.8	48.8	17.5	33.6	64.6	31.7	48.5	56.2	36.6	51
Siwan	67.3	36.9	51.6	51.3	20.3	35.6	60	28.7	44	41.7	23.4	55.1
Gopalganj	63	32.2	47.5	46.7	17.3	32.1	53	23.8	37.8	58.2	31.7	50.8
Muzaffarpur	59.1	35.8	48	39	17.9	28.9	63.7	36.2	50.4	69.8	56.8	47
Sheohar	45.3	23.9	35.3	24.4	8.3	16.9	60	16.7	38.8	71.1	54.5	31.3
W. Champaran	51.1	25.2	38.9	33.1	10.3	22.3	35.2	12.1	24.1	64.3	43.5	43.4
E. Champaran	49.3	24.3	37.5	30.3	9.7	20.6	48.9	18.1	34.3	72.4	54.7	38.1
Vaishali	63.2	36.6	50.5	40.8	16.8	29.4	37.4	21.8	29.9	44.6	18.9	54
Darbhanga	56.7	30.8	44.3	35.5	12.8	24.7	58.1	38.5	49.5	55.4	36.1	46
Sitamarhi	49.4	26.1	38.5	31.8	11.1	22.1	42.8	18.1	31.4	38.4	23.7	32.9
Madhubani	56.8	26.2	42	33.8	9.7	22.2	48.1	22.3	35.8	66.8	51	35.1
Saharsa	51.7	25.3	39.1	27.4	8.9	18.5	34.4	13.9	24.5	73.2	49.8	37.3
Supaul	52.4	20.8	37.3	30.8	7.5	19.6	41.1	12	26.9	67.8	43	32.2
Madhepura	48.8	22.1	36.1	25.9	7.7	17.1	47.5	19.8	33.6	46.8	23	26.8
Purnea	45.6	23.4	35.1	26.6	9.7	18.5	36.3	11.9	24.5	48.5	26.8	25.9
Araria	46.4	22.4	35	27.6	9.4	18.9	33.1	10.1	21.9	36.6	17.8	27.6
Kishanganj	42.7	18.6	31.1	40	15.5	28.2	22.6	7.5	15.3	54.6	35.8	27
Katihar	45.3	23.8	35.1	36.5	15.2	26.3	35.3	12.5	24.2	44.8	27.2	26.8
Bhagalpur	59.2	38.1	49.5	44.7	20.7	33.7	48.5	24.1	37.2	52.6	35.9	44.7
Samastipur	57.6	31.7	45.1	35.7	13.6	25.1	17.1	46.1	22	47.6	26.3	46.6
Banka	55.3	28.7	42.7	39.7	14.1	27.6	33.3	10.5	22.2	49.2	24.4	37.4
Munger	69.9	47.4	59.5	54.1	29.3	42.6	52	21.8	37.3	56.4	37.3	59.5
Lakhisarai	60.7	34	48	37.8	14.8	26.8	20.2	4.9	12.9	37	15.8	45.5
Begusarai	59.1	35.6	48	42.8	18.8	31.4	87	68.9	78.6	52.4	33.4	43.3
Jamui	57.1	26.3	42.4	35.4	12.8	24.5	39.5	13	26.7	72.1	53.9	45.5
Khagaria	51.8	29.3	41.3	33.6	13.6	24.2	58.2	31.2	46.7	37.7	15.7	36.6
Sheikhpura	61.9	33.9	48.6	36.3	12.7	25.2	59.2	29.8	45.6	64.9	37.3	63.1
Total	59.7	33.1	47	40.2	15.6	28.5	39.8	15.5	28.2	51.8	31.4	41.9

Source: Census 2001

Appendix II A : Primary and Middle Schools Per Ten Thousand of Population (2009)

District	Primary schools	Middle Schools
Patna	4	2
Nalanda	4	2
Rohtas	5	2
Kaimur	6	2
Buxar	5	2
Bhojpur	4	3
Gaya	5	3
Aurangabad	5	3
Jehanabad	5	3
Arwal	5	3
Nawada	5	2
Saran	4	2
Siwan	4	3
Gopalganj	4	2
Muzaffarpur	5	2
Sitamarhi	4	3
Sheohar	4	1
W. Champaran	4	2
E. Champaran	6	2
Vaishali	4	3
Darbhanga	4	1
Samastipur	4	2
Madhubani	5	2
Saharsa	5	2
Supaul	6	2
Madhepura	8	5
Purnea	4	2
Araria	5	1
Kishanganj	6	3
Katihar	5	1
Bhagalpur	4	3
Banka	6	4
Munger	4	3
Lakhisarai	5	2
Begusarai	3	1
Jamui	9	1
Khagaria	3	3
Sheikhpura	4	3

Source : Departemnt of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix II B : Secondary and Senior Secondary Institutions Per Million of Population (2009)

District	Secondary Schools	Senior Secondary Schools and Colleges
Patna	40	27
Nalanda	23	9
Rohtas	21	10
Kaimur	13	3
Buxar	17	3
Bhojpur	26	6
Gaya	10	26
Aurangabad	15	6
Jehanabad	4	9
Arwal	3	8
Nawada	10	13
Saran	28	8
Siwan	14	9
Gopalganj	12	4
Muzaffarpur	23	9
Sitamarhi	6	14
Sheohar	3	1
W. Champaran	14	3
E. Champaran	23	8
Vaishali	4	20
Darbhanga	16	8
Samastipur	6	23
Madhubani	7	28
Saharsa	2	8
Supaul	9	3
Madhepura	15	6
Purnia	9	5
Araria	14	2
Kisanganj	7	2
Katihar	10	3
Bhagalpur	21	5
Banka	13	1
Munger	15	6
Lakhisarai	1	9
Begusarai	16	6
Jamui	12	3
Khagaria	9	2
Sheikhpura	6	1

Source : Departemnt of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix III : Enrolment at District Level (2006-07)

District	2006-07								
	ALL			SC			ST		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	555109	137617	692726	115050	17374	132424	1209	309	1518
Nalanda	368569	98536	467105	78855	16330	95185	1612	436	2048
Rohtas	318133	103915	422048	70881	16020	86901	4162	707	4869
Kaimur	235704	67504	303208	53644	13266	66910	6635	806	7441
Buxar	219882	66050	285932	41426	10814	52240	0	0	0
Bhojpur	462756	110813	573569	112967	23272	136239	501	16	517
Gaya	533684	100177	633861	182897	22362	205259	1824	144	1968
Aurangabad	308789	81808	390597	78338	13959	92297	2200	709	2909
Jehanabad	215808	55172	270980	44024	7651	51675	357	0	357
Nawada	241003	39419	280422	60983	5783	66766	1041	133	1174
Saran	457116	115964	573080	62372	11949	74321	1202	466	1668
Siwan	381068	109171	490239	48669	10742	59411	348	192	540
Gopalganj	320466	72303	392769	46850	8996	55846	772	827	1599
Muzaffarpur	640827	130348	771175	97825	14962	112787	429	57	486
Sitamarhi	360064	61963	422027	48205	5164	53369	328	155	483
Sheohar	72744	10001	82745	11875	884	12759	293	3	296
W. Champaran	426473	75961	502434	59641	7802	67443	26411	3628	30039
E. Champaran	563602	104218	667820	73541	9719	83260	1198	135	1333
Vaishali	428311	92351	520662	94846	12653	107499	489	58	547
Darbhanga	424538	87489	512027	66113	8367	74480	3016	575	3591
Samastipur	648690	115609	764299	148023	20512	168535	7591	480	8071
Madhubani	554057	123964	678021	77555	10889	88444	1526	81	1607
Saharsa	220160	42487	262647	27130	3215	30345	641	108	749
Supaul	249616	43982	293598	39396	4165	43561	1377	302	1679
Madhepura	253369	45129	298498	64771	8524	73295	1441	260	1701
Purnea	456595	57038	513633	59778	6029	65807	31851	3442	35293
Araria	408060	36586	444646	65796	5892	71688	59130	5805	64935
Kishanganj	157648	24231	181879	14172	1884	16056	6608	583	7191
Katihar	352796	57535	410331	56297	9312	65609	28880	3464	32344
Bhagalpur	352016	45115	397131	31073	3801	34874	9280	1181	10461
Banka	223117	37597	260714	21739	3180	24919	9155	874	10029
Munger	164189	39723	203912	21580	4609	26189	3608	508	4116
Lakhisarai	109686	27283	136969	16340	2452	18792	710	15	725
Begusarai	405328	65635	470963	52251	5703	57954	1278	198	1476
Jamui	194143	33773	227916	29723	4120	33843	8677	433	9110
Khagaria	176828	33318	210146	24425	3075	27500	1953	546	2499
Sheikhpura	66173	12533	78706	13040	1539	14579	448	30	478
Total	12527117	2562318	15089435	2212091	336970	2549061	228181	27666	255847

Source : Departemnt of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix III (Contd.) : Enrolment at District Level (2007-08)

District	2007-08								
	All			SC			ST		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	558606	125119	683725	121607	17127	138734	6894	1607	8501
Nalanda	336663	93979	430642	77095	14519	91614	4382	1606	5988
Rohtas	375410	117923	493333	86826	18690	105516	5978	1071	7049
Kaimur	245710	71953	317663	59906	14907	74813	8738	846	9584
Buxar	239872	84377	324249	41422	13780	55202	4333	1354	5687
Bhojpur	440266	117639	557905	89475	23986	113461	2866	562	3428
Gaya	583209	133041	716250	183269	28054	211323	5515	1458	6973
Aurangabad	357521	92713	450234	91208	17521	108729	5192	1058	6250
Jehanabad	261688	63390	325078	58187	9625	67812	1699	36	1735
Nawada	297442	57590	355032	76370	9523	85893	3746	88	3834
Saran	544446	108354	652800	71201	12608	83809	16542	620	17162
Siwan	457842	110301	568143	58467	11038	69505	9366	2154	11520
Gopalganj	372306	92355	464661	55325	8154	63479	2921	305	3226
Muzaffarpur	687881	147987	835868	118078	18931	137009	7317	639	7956
Sitamarhi	531315	80710	612025	76601	7616	84217	5404	436	5840
Sheohar	109718	16711	126429	18594	1534	20128	1379	118	1497
W. Champaran	510091	90079	600170	83358	9575	92933	32454	4262	36716
E. Champaran	716452	122437	838889	103860	11092	114952	33872	5824	39696
Vaishali	512142	121238	633380	119850	18598	138448	4690	2037	6727
Darbhanga	480556	108069	588625	83339	12755	96094	2126	463	2589
Samastipur	690618	134612	825230	143070	20387	163457	6488	660	7148
Madhubani	688887	141571	830458	103467	14675	118142	10037	916	10953
Saharsa	291460	51409	342869	49940	4393	54333	3436	214	3650
Supaul	325822	55521	381343	55660	6352	62012	4715	566	5281
Madhepura	291395	46416	337811	49339	5296	54635	5774	1123	6897
Āurnea	494240	68481	562721	63807	6336	70143	34895	4409	39304
Araria	439669	62342	502011	68723	7175	75898	24216	2528	26744
Kishanganj	276379	46019	322398	19286	2727	22013	9172	750	9922
Katihar	483008	82093	565101	39744	5563	45307	29451	3310	32761
Bhagalpur	383798	70336	454134	48432	7213	55645	12817	2069	14886
Banka	284487	53126	337613	38528	5146	43674	14389	1538	15927
Munger	180887	43467	224354	27625	5417	33042	5725	554	6279
Lakhisarai	134072	29617	163689	24148	2971	27119	2434	88	2522
Begusarai	469213	87965	557178	72066	8803	80869	3763	877	4640
Amui	256975	43749	300724	47534	5613	53147	18530	1372	19902
Chagaria	239735	44842	284577	35822	4186	40008	2143	541	2684
Sheikhpura	80428	16482	96910	19321	2128	21449	1216	215	1431
Total	14630209	3034013	17664222	2580550	394014	2974564	354615	48274	402889

Source : Departemnt of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix III (Contd.) : Enrolment at District Level (2008-09)

District	2008-09								
	All			SC			ST		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	438650	151422	590072	77236	18312	95548	2022	306	2328
Nalanda	308517	146236	454753	73547	26344	99891	0	0	0
Rohtas	282343	87991	370334	46728	10651	57379	1734	524	2258
Kaimur	226991	93915	320906	54095	26389	80484	4628	1184	5812
Buxar	249392	91275	340667	34530	13703	48233	0	0	0
Bhojpur	323808	89082	412890	55071	15887	70958	273	121	394
Gaya	617597	168053	785650	208299	39566	247865	36	52	88
Aurangabad	284234	130169	414403	90743	18755	109498	5063	1091	6154
Jehanabad	169753	43115	212868	37139	6665	43804	27	1	28
Nawada	178115	72534	250649	49220	13055	62275	436	62	498
Saran	544923	177167	722090	83923	20527	104450	0	0	0
Siwan	327136	95022	422158	26138	8707	34845	0	0	0
Gopalganj	315094	139538	454632	43423	20156	63579	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	720308	177179	897487	126950	25550	152500	2725	516	3241
Sitamarhi	489531	84211	573742	73817	10529	84346	0	0	0
Sheohar	99293	20847	120140	568	202	770	2	2	4
W. Champaran	563931	184212	748143	122764	32241	155005	27943	9400	37343
E. Champaran	781684	140897	922581	126660	17472	144132	2607	204	2811
Vaishali	430971	122044	553015	103591	19516	123107	99	9	108
Darbhanga	335610	131192	466802	89361	13637	102998	1599	172	1771
Samastipur	516730	113321	630051	80144	13567	93711	193	78	271
Madhubani	571009	139499	710508	81707	11720	93427	1539	92	1631
Saharsa	231703	47734	279437	33804	8253	42057	1093	294	1387
Supaul	349447	81389	430836	34963	14218	49181	1423	422	1845
Madhepura	270138	31172	301310	31077	4669	35746	3016	992	4008
Purnea	489476	74584	564060	65652	7893	73545	22723	4030	26753
Araria	374164	110369	484533	54848	12783	67631	5520	1393	6913
Kishanganj	184305	24486	208791	13340	2017	15357	4576	506	5082
Katihar	384949	65800	450749	36950	5899	42849	22487	3902	26389
Bhagalpur	306967	95331	402298	36366	6193	42559	10393	2543	12936
Banka	267338	48669	316007	26867	5477	32344	12106	1041	13147
Munger	167151	57817	224968	23226	6188	29414	3065	521	3586
Lakhisarai	139096	33649	172745	26041	3202	29243	2840	102	2942
Begusarai	456562	84610	541172	75051	9831	84882	38	17	55
Jamui	233757	71152	304909	34000	5144	39144	9605	968	10573
Khagaria	182669	37636	220305	28206	6785	34991	0	0	0
Sheikhpura	88906	26570	115476	19902	4811	24713	0	0	0
Arwal	98753	32126	130879	22856	5013	27869	0	0	0
Total	13001001	3522015	16523016	2248803	491527	2740330	149811	30545	180356

Source : Departemnt of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix IV : Trend Annual Growth Rates of Enrolment at District Level (2002-03 to 2008-09)

(Percentage)

District	All			SC			ST		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	2.94	19.82	5.63	0.20	18.90	2.22	1.38	8.99	2.23
Nalanda	2.90	20.85	6.41	4.75	26.68	7.89	NA*	NA	NA
Rohtas	2.48	5.55	3.13	1.23	5.34	1.87	-1.01	3.24	-0.28
Kaimur	4.46	21.38	7.66	3.84	25.90	7.82	0.87	26.11	3.05
Buxar	6.29	23.21	9.48	10.70	35.04	14.81	NA	NA	NA
Bhojpur	5.48	21.01	7.86	12.12	32.42	15.07	-18.30	-13.55	-16.66
Gaya	5.37	17.75	7.26	6.73	24.04	8.44	-3.46	2.14	0.17
Aurangabad	6.19	28.98	10.12	10.01	28.74	12.01	48.52	112.04	48.94
Jehanabad	2.38	13.22	4.02	2.57	12.71	3.72	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	5.64	22.63	8.38	9.42	24.40	10.86	2.96	46.53	3.11
Saran	6.02	19.11	8.13	8.56	21.34	10.20	NA	NA	NA
Siwan	2.15	8.63	3.36	-4.45	7.03	-2.52	NA	NA	NA
Gopalganj	4.82	29.94	8.84	4.79	32.59	8.84	NA	NA	NA
Muzaffarpur	8.00	23.08	10.06	5.16	24.58	7.13	NA	NA	NA
Sitamarhi	12.09	16.16	12.62	15.07	26.22	16.05	NA	NA	NA
Sheohar	12.88	30.37	14.76	-18.71	7.19	-16.16	NA	NA	NA
W. Champaran	9.78	34.95	12.94	13.70	40.74	16.38	33.42	91.00	37.93
E. Champaran	9.23	20.77	10.59	11.21	25.72	12.42	39.83	36.26	38.65
Vaishali	7.23	14.16	8.47	9.96	16.37	10.78	NA	NA	NA
Darbhanga	3.61	21.00	6.55	9.61	18.66	10.58	24.78	46.45	26.62
Samastipur	12.52	18.43	13.42	12.94	21.86	13.94	-11.38	-13.12	-10.91
Madhubani	5.82	14.76	7.20	5.94	18.14	7.10	35.17	12.11	32.70
Saharsa	7.78	18.92	9.21	8.12	24.95	10.00	17.47	30.24	19.34
Supaul	11.34	20.42	12.63	8.40	30.80	11.66	5.87	18.85	7.82
Madhepura	4.93	13.33	5.80	4.76	24.41	6.28	15.86	40.81	19.18
Purnea	14.16	21.72	14.97	18.55	30.97	19.51	26.66	35.01	27.56
Araria	17.50	32.98	19.68	26.08	47.53	28.30	39.86	62.07	42.36
Kishanganj	10.80	22.76	12.00	5.43	18.33	6.65	5.84	15.41	6.53
Katihar	12.54	15.65	12.95	13.68	17.88	14.17	16.85	17.59	16.97
Bhagalpur	5.16	23.25	7.64	6.25	20.97	7.69	3.72	18.12	5.36
Banka	7.82	27.03	9.81	8.35	31.91	10.52	10.15	33.27	11.21
Munger	-2.96	6.79	-1.26	-2.84	8.14	-1.30	6.62	25.62	8.05
Lakhisarai	8.10	14.05	9.00	14.19	12.76	13.91	13.76	-7.12	11.67
Begusarai	13.10	26.23	14.65	12.05	24.56	13.11	-29.64	NA	-27.24
Jamui	7.92	24.35	10.26	8.05	19.94	9.16	10.28	24.21	11.10
Khagaria	4.40	18.22	6.08	6.27	27.46	8.43	NA	NA	NA
Sheikhpura	3.92	17.37	5.98	10.82	24.48	12.48	NA	NA	NA
Total	7.24	19.52	9.08	8.19	23.13	9.92	9.89	27.61	16.68

* Not available

Source : Departemnt of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix V

Construction of Kitchen Sheds under MDMS

	Progress		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
	Primary	Physical	Units constructed	16050	0	31078	0
Completed			16050	0	5777	0	21827
In progress			0	0	0	0	0
Not started			0	0	25301	0	25301
Financial (Rs Lakh)		Amount Sanctioned	9626.75		18646.8		28273.55
		Expenditure	9629.75		3466.2		13095.95
Upper Primary	Physical	Units constructed	0	15059	0	0	15059
		Completed	0	15059	0	0	15059
		In progress	0	0	0	0	0
		Not started	0	0	0	0	0
	Financial (Rs Lakh)	Amount Sanctioned	0	9035.4	0	0	9035.4
		Expenditure	0	9035.4	0	0	9035.4

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Procurement of Kitchen Devices under MDMS

	Progress		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
	Primary	Physical	Units constructed	16780	29689	4777	18867
Completed			16780	29689	4777	0	51246
In progress			0	0	0	0	0
Not started			0	0	0	18867	18867
Financial (Rs Lakh)		Amount Sanctioned	838.97	1484.45	238.85	943.35	3505.62
		Expenditure	838.97	1484.45	238.85	0	2562.27
Upper Primary	Physical	Units constructed	0	0	16316	0	16316
		Completed	0	0	16316	0	16316
		In progress	0	0	0	0	0
		Not started	0	0	0	0	0
	Financial (Rs Lakh)	Amount Sanctioned	0	0	815.8	0	815.8
		Expenditure	0	0	815.8	0	815.8

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Appendix VI : SSA – Physical Progress

Interventions	SSA-Cumulative Physical Progress					
	2007-08			2008-09		
	Physical Unit	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical Target including spillover	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)
No. of out-of-school children admitted						
Formal Schools	Children	573096	156510	0	9691	
Bridge Course (NRBC & RBC)	Children	765702	391228	649498	354608	55
Innovative Schemes (Charwaha etc.)	Children	149413	64077	101735	53961	53
Remedial Teaching	Children	874351	89533	862273	966910	112
No. of New Schools/EGS Opened						
New Primary School	Number	18301	15999	2843	1123	40
Up gradation of PS to MS	Number	11861	8247	6755	1883	28
No. of School-less habitations covered with	Habitation	2753	861	2374	168	7
Civil Works in Progress/Completed						
BRC	BRC	288	168	120	75	63
CRC	CRC	1475	1312	163	56	34
New School Buildings (NSB)-Primary	School	6657	107	6550	5041	77
Building Less (BLS)						
(a) Primary	School	2832	2127	705	260	37
(b) Upper Primary	School	178	164	14	14	100
Additional Class rooms		97380	49502	47878	24586	51
Drinking Water Facility (Hand Pumps)	School	11503	11419	84	0	0
Toilets/ Urinals	School	25470	24206	1264	16	1
Electrification	Classroom	3812	3666	146	0	0
HM Room	Classroom	1431	1227	204	50	25
Separate Girls Toilet	School	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Civil Works in Progress/Completed						
UBRC (Urban BRC)	BRC			3	1	33
New School Buildings (NSB)				8343	2212	27
Additional Class Rooms				23071	8693	38
Drinking Water Facility (Urban)	School			565	301	53
Toilets/ Urinals (Urban)	School			939	687	73
Separate Girls Toilet	School	0	0	115	75	65
Maintenance Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	112054	87705	71136	51641	73
Teacher Training	Person	576644	380485	524583	294788	56
School Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	154697	142478	92221	80019	87
Free Text Book						
Class I-V (Primary)						
[a] Number of Children	Total	12641326	7171251	12522814	7711195	62
	Girls	0	579475	0	568167	
	SC	0	240907	0	108564	
	ST	0	3860	0	135	
[b] Number of Children benefitted with Complete set of Books	Children	0	474417	0	760443	
[c] Number of Textbooks	Textbooks	0	6098691	0	2286421	
Class VI-VIII (Upper Primary)						
[a] Number of Children	Total	3617637	2083933	4722701	2522144	53
	Girls	0	204408	0	105274	
	SC	0	136832	0	26550	
	ST	0	2207	0	80	
[b] Number of Children benefitted with Complete set of Books	Children	0	117189	0	163015	
[c] Number of Textbooks	Textbooks	0	2027118	0	2297879	

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

Appendix VI : SSA – Physical Progress (Contd.)

Interventions	SSA-Cumulative Physical Progress					
	2007-08			2008-09		
	Physical Unit	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical Target including spillover	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)
Teachers Grant (Coverage- Primary & Upper primary teachers)	Teachers	531664	447505.6	322327	267264	83
Vidyalaya Shiksha Samiti (VSS)						
Constituted	Number	3201	11122	0	1079	
Account Opened	Number	3201	8179	0	1003	
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)						
New Primary Schools	School	18548	7240	11849	2419	20
New Upper Primary Schools/Upgraded UPS	School	5875	3100	5916	2367	40
Functional Block Resource Centres (BRC)	Number	0	0	0	43	
Functional Cluster Resource Centres (CRC)	Number	0	0	0	344	
Integrated Education for Disabled (IED)						
Disabled Children Identified	Number	182655	38728	0	5481	
Disabled Children Enrolled in Formal Schools	Number	0	20567	0	0	
Resource Teachers Engaged	Number	16	106	0	73	
Innovative Activities						
ECCE						
[i] Number of ICDS workers/ Bal Didis trained	Number	36	2120	37	1478	
[ii] Bal-varg opened/ Running	Number	38	3626	0	1317	
SC/ST Interventions (Children Benefited)	Number	73	5214	37	357	
Girls Education						
[i] Residential Balika Shiksha Kendra	Number	73	121	37	1705	
[ii] Sanyojika selected & trained	Number	0	115	0	174	
[iii] Girls Provided Bicycles	Number	0	0	0	1500	
[iv] Girls Provided School Dress	Number	0	2100	0	0	
Computer Aided Learning (CAL)						
[i] Centres (UPS/CRC) identified / selected (run through DLO)	Number	72	45	37	23	62
[ii] Teachers Trained	Number	0	62	0	0	
[iii] Children being Imparted CAL	Number	0	1803	0	2292	
[iv] Centres Operational	Number	0	58	0	23	
[v] Centre Started with Private Partnership/ NGO as per Boot Model	Number	0	87	0	99	
Management, MIS & Media						
Total Staff in position	Persons	1	74	0	79	
Computer Equipment (at DLO)	Number	77	4	35	5	14
Computer Equipment/ Hardware/ Software at BIC	Number	1	167	0	83	
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at CRC	Number	10183	3160	4229	2519	60
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at BRC	Number	1163	359	494	307	62

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

Appendix VI : SSA – Physical Progress (Contd.)

Interventions	SSA-Cumulative Physical Progress			
	Physical Unit	2009-10		
		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)
No. of out-of-school children admitted				
Formal Schools	Children	0	0	0
Bridge Course (NRBC & RBC)	Children	311885	195137	63
Innovative Schemes (Charwaha etc.)	Children	NA	NA	
Remedial Teaching	Children	926360	1082427	117
No. of New Schools/EGS Opened				
New Primary School	Number	385	100	26
Up gradation of PS to MS	Number	4331	2821	65
No. of School-less habitations covered with	Habitation	0	0	0
Civil Works in Progress/Completed sanctioned last year				
BRC	BRC	75	60	80
CRC	CRC	56	40	71
New School Buildings (NSB)-Primary	School	7094	3611	51
Building Less (BLS)				
(a) Primary	School	403	137	34
(b) Upper Primary	School	14	4	29
Additional Class rooms		48622	23520	48
Drinking Water Facility (Hand Pumps)	School	473	0	0
Toilets/ Urinals	School	870	0	0
Electrification	Classroom	0	0	0
HM Room	Classroom	55	10	18
Separate Girls Toilet	School	115	0	0
Civil Works in Progress/Completed sanctioned current year				
UBRC (Urban BRC)	BRC	0	0	0
New School Buildings (NSB)		6286	1791	28
Additional Class Rooms		10229	8981	88
Drinking Water Facility (Urban)	School	545	204	37
Toilets/ Urinals (Urban)	School	884	512	58
Separate Girls Toilet	School	131	114	87
Maintenance Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	71286	52035	73
Teacher Training	Person	574737	340016	59
School Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	96052	80657	84
Free Text Book				
Class I-V (Primary)				
[a] Number of Children	Total	1499451	13194406	88
	Girls	0	140380	
	SC	0	90462	
	ST	0	3198	
[b] Number of Children benefitted with Complete set of Books	Children	0	986773	
[c] Number of Textbooks	Textbooks	0	1050371	

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

Appendix VI : SSA – Physical Progress (Contd.)

Interventions	SSA-Cmulative Physical Progress			
	Physical Unit	2009-10		
		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)
Teachers Grant (Coverage- Primary & Upper primary teachers)	Teachers	326524	307661	94
Vidyalaya Shiksha Samiti (VSS)				
Constituted	Number	0	469	
Account Opened	Number	0	2072	
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)				
New Primary Schools	School	9433	1336	14
New Upper Primary Schools/Upgraded UPS	School	6562	3463	53
Functional Block Resource Centres (BRC)	Number	0	0	0
Functional Cluster Resource Centres (CRC)	Number	0	0	0
Integrated Education for Disabled (IED)				
Disabled Children Identified	Number	0	1637	
Disabled Children Enrolled in Formal Schools	Number	0	205	
Resource Teachers Engaged	Number	0	99	
Innovative Activities				
ECCE				
[i] Number of ICDS workers/ Bal Didis trained	Number	0	0	
[ii] Bal-varg opened/ Running	Number	0	123	
SC/ST Interventions (Children Benefited)	Number	0	100	
Girls Education				
[i] Residential Balika Shiksha Kendra	Number	NA	NA	
[ii] Sanyojika selected & trained	Number	NA	NA	
[iii] Girls Provided Bicycles	Number	NA	NA	
[iv] Girls Provided School Dress	Number	NA	NA	
Computer Aided Learning (CAL)				
[i] Centres (UPS/CRC) identified / selected (run through DLO)	Number	NA	NA	
[ii] Teachers Trained	Number	0	45	
[iii] Children being Imparted CAL	Number	0	1760	
[iv] Centres Operational	Number	0	67	
[v] Centre Started with Private Partnership/ NGO as per Boot Model	Number	37	136	
Management, MIS & Media				
Total Staff in position	Persons	0	63	
Computer Equipment (at DLO)	Number	37	3	8
Computer Equipment/ Hardware/ Software at BIC	Number	0	0	
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at CRC	Number	4479	2772	62
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at BRC	Number	534	332	62

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

Appendix VI : SSA – Physical Progress (Contd.)

Interventions	SSA-Cumulative Physical Progress			
	Physical Unit	2010-11 (upto Oct.10)		
		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)
No. of out-of-school children admitted				
Formal Schools	Children	0	0	0
Bridge Course (NRBC & RBC)	Children	502596	124279	25
Innovative Schemes (Charwaha etc.)	Children	NA	NA	
Remedial Teaching	Children	0	0	0
No. of New Schools/EGS Opened				
New Primary School	Number	1106	155	14
Up gradation of PS to MS	Number	3230	285	9
No. of School-less habitations covered with	Habitation	0	0	0
Civil Works in Progress/Completed sanctioned last year				
BRC	BRC	60	54	90
CRC	CRC	40	36	90
New School Buildings (NSB)-Primary	School	5735	4560	80
Building Less (BLS)				
(a) Primary	School	263	115	44
(b) Upper Primary	School	4	4	100
Additional Class rooms		41885	29904	71
Drinking Water Facility (Hand Pumps)	School	304	0	0
Toilets/ Urinals	School	688	5	1
Electrification	Classroom	0	0	0
HM Room	Classroom	10	8	80
Separate Girls Toilet	School	114	25	22
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		9230	0	0
Drinking Water Facility (Urban)	School	543	85	16
Toilets/ Urinals (Urban)	School	426	0	0
Separate Girls Toilet	School	1056	325	31
Maintenance Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	52299	40281	77
Teacher Training	Person	525083	183238	35
School Grant (Primary & Upper primary schools)	School	98972	65832	67
Free Text Book				
Class I-V (Primary)				
[a] Number of Children	Total	14759606	5061033	34
	Girls	0	279075	
	SC	0	132786	
	ST	0	3508	
[b] Number of Children benefitted with Complete set of Books	Children	0	572270	
[c] Number of Textbooks	Textbooks	0	0	

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

Appendix VI : SSA – Physical Progress (Contd.)

Interventions	SSA-Cumulative Physical Progress			
	Physical Unit	2010-11 (upto oct.10)		
		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical achievement (%)
Teachers Grant (Coverage- Primary & Upper primary teachers)	Teachers	317613	221838	70
Vidyalaya Shiksha Samiti (VSS)				
Constituted	Number	0	0	0
Account Opened	Number	0	0	0
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)				
New Primary Schools	School	8918	852	10
New Upper Primary Schools/Upgraded UPS	School	4819	489	10
Functional Block Resource Centres (BRC)	Number	0	0	
Functional Cluster Resource Centres (CRC)	Number	0	0	
Integrated Education for Disabled (IED)				
Disabled Children Identified	Number	0	0	
Disabled Children Enrolled in Formal Schools	Number	0	0	
Resource Teachers Engaged	Number	1659	677	41
Innovative Activities				
ECCE				
[i] Number of ICDS workers/ Bal Didis trained	Number	0	0	
[ii] 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	
[ii] Sanyojika selected & trained	Number	NA	NA	
[iii] Girls Provided Bicycles	Number	NA	NA	
[iv] Girls Provided School Dress	Number	NA	NA	
Computer Aided Learning (CAL)				
[i] Centres (UPS/CRC) identified / selected (run through DLO)	Number	NA	NA	
[ii] Teachers Trained	Number	0	0	
[iii] Children being Imparted CAL	Number	0	0	
[iv] Centres Operational	Number	0	2	
[v] Centre Started with Private Partnership/ NGO as per Boot Model	Number	0	20	
Management, MIS & Media				
Total Staff in position	Persons	0	0	
Computer Equipment (at DLO)	Number	37	0	0
Computer Equipment/ Hardware/ Software at BIC	Number	0	0	
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at CRC	Number	4479	1107	25
Organization of Cultural, Sports, Educational Activities at BRC	Number	537	100	19

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

Appendix VII : Coursewise Total Enrolment in Higher Education in Bihar

Courses	Enrolment (in '000)											
	Ph.D / M.Phil			Post Graduate Degree Programmes			Bachelor Degree Programmes			Total		
	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	912	818	-10.31	23951	28172	17.62	212209	269420	26.96	237072	298410	25.87
Girls	407	526	29.24	10748	12467	15.99	114319	144699	26.57	125474	157692	25.68
Total	1319	1344	1.90	34699	40639	17.12	326528	414119	26.82	362546	456102	25.81
Commerce												
Boys	32	31	-3.13	4188	2142	-48.85	74982	49287	-34.27	79202	51460	-35.03
Girls	5	7	40.00	524	816	55.73	15332	10013	-34.69	15861	10836	-31.68
Total	37	38	2.70	4712	2958	-37.22	90314	59300	-34.34	95063	62296	-34.47
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	108	334	209.26	8792	8378	-4.71	85446	112037	31.12	94346	120749	27.99
Girls	18	135	650.00	1508	2824	87.27	28511	39858	39.80	30037	42817	42.55
Total	126	469	272.22	10300	11202	8.76	113957	151895	33.29	124383	163566	31.50
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys							5730	7895	37.78	5730	7895	37.78
Girls							788	950	20.56	788	950	20.56
Total							6518	8845	35.70	6518	8845	35.70
Medical												
Boys	NA	14		NA	183		6139	7299	18.90	6139	7496	22.10
Girls	NA	6		NA	65		1618	2555	57.91	1618	2626	62.30
Total	NA	20		NA	248		7757	9854	27.03	7757	10122	30.49
Education												
Boys				28	2078	7321.43	1223	2665	117.91	1251	4743	279.14
Girls				12	985	8108.33	1330	1605	20.68	1342	2590	93.00
Total				40	3063	7557.50	2553	4270	67.25	2593	7333	182.80
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys							6386	8181	28.11	6386	8181	28.11
Girls							922	1079	17.03	922	1079	17.03
Total							7308	9260	26.71	7308	9260	26.71
Others												
Boys	7	48	585.71	1490	2285	53.36	28891	20546	-28.88	30388	22879	-24.71
Girls	4	6	50.00	490	747	52.45	7151	8635	20.75	7645	9388	22.80
Total	11	54	390.91	1980	3032	53.13	36042	29181	-19.04	38033	32267	-15.16

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix VII (Contd.) : Coursewise 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		
	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	27	56	107.41	2491	2816	13.05	20413	24219	18.64	22931	27091	18.14
Girls	5	26	420.00	756	867	14.68	8122	9436	16.18	8883	10329	16.28
Total	32	82	156.25	3247	3683	13.43	28535	33655	17.94	31814	37420	17.62
Commerce												
Boys	0	4		470	181	-61.49	10521	2911	-72.33	10991	3096	-71.83
Girls	0	0		85	31	-63.53	1016	772	-24.02	1101	803	-27.07
Total	0	4		555	212	-61.80	11537	3683	-68.08	12092	3899	-67.76
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	0	10		907	342	-62.29	12533	7868	-37.22	13440	8220	-38.84
Girls	0	2		187	90	-51.87	1463	1234	-15.65	1650	1326	-19.64
Total	0	12		1094	432	-60.51	13996	9102	-34.97	15090	9546	-36.74
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys							735	713	-2.99	735	713	-2.99
Girls							178	126	-29.21	178	126	-29.21
Total							913	839	-8.11	913	839	-8.11
Medical												
Boys							748	406	-45.72	748	406	-45.72
Girls							491	88	-82.08	491	88	-82.08
Total							1239	494	-60.13	1239	494	-60.13
Education												
Boys				6	189	3050.00	1303	178	-86.34	1309	367	-71.96
Girls				2	60	2900.00	22	36	63.64	24	96	300.00
Total				8	249	3012.50	1325	214	-83.85	1333	463	-65.27
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys							908	792	-12.78	908	792	-12.78
Girls							144	162	12.50	144	162	12.50
Total							1052	954	-9.32	1052	954	-9.32
Others												
Boys	0	1		65	117	80.00	3572	2013	-43.65	3637	2131	-41.41
Girls	0	0		9	40	344.44	935	851	-8.98	944	891	-5.61
Total	0	1		74	157	112.16	4507	2864	-36.45	4581	3022	-34.03

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix VII (Contd.) : Coursewise 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		
	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)	2007-08	2008-09	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	5	6	20.00	701	778	10.98	3604	7255	101.30	4310	8039	86.52
Girls	1	1	0.00	247	301	21.86	1164	1741	49.57	1412	2043	44.69
Total	6	7	16.67	948	1079	13.82	4768	8996	88.67	5722	10082	76.20
Commerce												
Boys	2	31	1450.00	50	33	-34.00	281	177	-37.01	333	241	-27.63
Girls	0	7		6	3	-50.00	50	76	52.00	56	86	53.57
Total	2	38	1800.00	56	36	-35.71	331	253	-23.56	389	327	-15.94
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	0	1		36	79	119.44	929	997	7.32	965	1077	11.61
Girls	0	0		11	20	81.82	358	318	-11.17	369	338	-8.40
Total	0	1		47	99	110.64	1287	1315	2.18	1334	1415	6.07
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys							38	45	18.42	38	45	18.42
Girls							9	10	11.11	9	10	11.11
Total							47	55	17.02	47	55	17.02
Medical												
Boys							54	43	-20.37	54	43	-20.37
Girls							36	12	-66.67	36	12	-66.67
Total							90	55	-38.89	90	55	-38.89
Education												
Boys				6	81	1250.00	53	108	103.77	59	189	220.34
Girls				1	22	2100.00	31	12	-61.29	32	34	6.25
Total				7	103	1371.43	84	120	42.86	91	223	145.05
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys							54	69	27.78	54	69	27.78
Girls							9	16	77.78	9	16	77.78
Total							63	85	34.92	63	85	34.92
Others												
Boys				74	36	-51.35	279	408	46.24	353	444	25.78
Girls				14	12	-14.29	89	192	115.73	103	204	98.06
Total				88	48	-45.45	368	600	63.04	456	648	42.11

Source : Department of Human Resource Development, GOB

Appendix VIII : Status of Health Infrastructure 2009-10

District	Popul-ation in lakh	No. of CHC		Referral Hospitals		Sub. Div. Hos-pital	PHCs		HSCs	APHCs	Total PHC, APHCs and HSCs	Health Centre Covera ge Per lakh of popu-lation
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban				
Patna	47.19	0	0	4	0	3	19	4	418	70	511	11
Nalanda	23.71	0	0	3	0	1	16	4	302	36	358	15
Rohtas	24.51	0	0	2	0	1	17	2	186	17	222	9
Kaimur	12.89	0	0	3	0	1	10	0	107	40	157	12
Buxar	14.02	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	158	20	189	13
Bhojpur	22.43	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	284	20	318	14
Gaya	34.73	0	0	1	1	0	23	0	439	49	511	15
Aurangabad	20.13	0	0	3	0	0	10	1	207	58	276	14
Jehanabad	9.25	0	0	1	1	1	7	0	81	25	113	12
Arwal	5.89	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	46	23	74	13
Nawada	18.10	0	0	2	0	0	13	1	129	27	170	9
Saran	32.49	0	0	2	1	0	19	1	413	45	478	15
Siwan	27.14	0	0	3	0	0	18	1	370	34	423	16
Gopalganj	21.53	0	0	3	0	1	11	3	186	22	222	10
Muzaffarpur	37.47	0	0	2	0	0	16	0	473	47	536	14
Sitamarhi	26.83	0	0	1	0	0	17	0	213	38	268	10
Sheohar	5.16	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	34	7	46	9
W.Champaran	30.43	0	0	2	0	1	16	2	389	25	432	14
E.Champaran	39.40	0	0	1	0	0	26	1	315	46	388	10
Vaishali	27.18	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	336	36	388	14
Darbhanga	32.96	0	0	2	0	0	18	0	261	51	330	10
Samastipur	33.95	0	0	1	0	3	19	1	354	59	433	13
Madhubani	35.75	0	0	2	0	1	21	0	430	76	527	15
Saharsa	15.08	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	152	33	195	13
Supaul	17.33	0	0	1	1	1	11	0	178	28	217	13
Madhepura	15.27	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	115	23	151	10
Purnea	25.44	0	0	3	0	0	13	1	278	34	326	13
Araria	21.59	0	0	2	0	1	7	2	200	30	239	11
Kishanganj	12.96	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	136	8	151	12
Katihar	23.93	0	0	3	0	0	15	1	257	32	305	13
Bhagalpur	24.23	0	0	0	2	1	14	2	280	46	342	14
Banka	16.09	0	0	2	1	1	9	2	227	24	262	16
Munger	11.38	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	123	13	145	13
Lakhisarai	8.02	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	102	13	121	15
Begusarai	23.49	0	0	2	0	0	18	0	288	31	337	14
Jamui	13.99	0	0	2	1	1	10	0	166	21	197	14
Khagaria	12.80	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	151	18	176	14
Sheikhpura	5.26	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	74	18	98	19
Total	829.99	0	0	61	9	24	494	37	8858	1243	10632	13

Source : State Health Society

Appendix VIII (Continued) : Status of Health Infrastructure 2010-11 (Upto October 2010)

District	Population in lakh	No. of CHC		Referral Hospitals		Sub. Div. Hospital	PHCs		HSCs	APHCs	Total PHC, APHCs and HSCs	Health Centre Coverage Per lakh of population
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban				
Patna	54.96	0	0	4	0	4	19	4	418	70	511	9
Nalanda	27.64	0	0	3	0	1	16	4	302	36	358	13
Rohtas	28.58	0	0	2	0	2	17	2	186	17	222	8
Kaimur	14.99	0	0	3	0	1	10	0	107	40	157	10
Buxar	16.38	0	0	0	0	2	10	1	158	20	189	12
Bhojpur	26.06	0	0	3	0	1	14	0	284	20	318	12
Gaya	40.43	0	0	1	1	0	23	0	439	49	511	13
Aurangabad	23.40	0	0	3	0	0	10	1	207	58	276	12
Jehanabad	10.53	0	0	1	1	1	7	0	81	25	113	11
Arwal	7.11	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	46	23	74	10
Nawada	21.12	0	0	2	0	0	13	1	129	27	170	8
Saran	37.94	0	0	2	1	0	19	1	413	45	478	13
Siwan	31.61	0	0	3	0	0	18	1	370	34	423	13
Gopalganj	25.08	0	0	3	0	1	11	3	186	22	222	9
Muzaffarpur	43.69	0	0	2	0	0	16	0	473	47	536	12
Sitamarhi	31.16	0	0	1	0	0	17	0	213	38	268	9
Sheohar	6.00	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	34	7	46	8
W.Champaran	35.51	0	0	2	0	1	16	2	389	25	432	12
E.Champaran	45.90	0	0	1	0	0	26	1	315	46	388	8
Vaishali	31.65	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	336	36	388	12
Darbhanga	38.34	0	0	2	0	1	18	0	261	51	330	9
Samastipur	39.83	0	0	1	0	3	19	1	354	59	433	11
Madhubani	41.67	0	0	2	0	1	21	0	430	76	527	13
Saharsa	17.58	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	152	33	195	11
Supaul	20.36	0	0	1	1	1	11	0	178	28	217	11
Madhepura	17.79	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	115	23	151	8
Purnea	29.65	0	0	3	0	0	13	1	278	34	326	11
Araria	24.80	0	0	2	0	1	7	2	200	30	239	10
Kishanganj	15.10	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	136	8	151	10
Katihar	27.88	0	0	3	0	0	15	1	257	32	305	11
Bhagalpur	28.36	0	0	0	2	2	14	2	280	46	342	12
Banka	18.77	0	0	2	1	1	9	2	227	24	262	14
Munger	13.25	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	123	13	145	11
Lakhisarai	9.35	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	102	13	121	13
Begusarai	27.34	0	0	2	0	1	18	0	288	31	337	12
Jamui	16.31	0	0	2	1	1	10	0	166	21	197	12
Khagaria	14.90	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	151	18	176	12
Sheikhpura	6.13	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	74	18	98	16
Total	967.15	0	0	61	9	30	494	37	8858	1243	10632	11

Source : State Health Society

Appendix VIII (Contd.) : Details of Infrastructure Upgradation and New Construction during 2009-10 and 2010-11

District	No. of beds/ rooms	No. of OT	No. of Labour room	Specialist services like ICU beds			Pharmacy room	Toilets	Patient waiting area
				Availability	Functional	No of beds			
Patna	328	24	24	1	Y		0		
Nalanda		23	20	0	N		20	16	16
Rohtas	280	19	19	1	N	0	0	62	19
Kaimur	18	11	11	0	N		11	11	11
Buxar		1		0	N				
Bhojpur	374	16	16	1	Y	0	16	19	16
Gaya	138	19	20	0	N	0	22	23	23
Aurangabad		0		1	Y				
Jehanabad	170	7	8	1	N		9		3
Arwal	30	5	5	0	N	0	0	5	4
Nawada	264	14	14	1	N		15	18	14
Saran	546	17	16	0	N	0	16	32	17
Siwan	280	24	20	0	N	0	21	40	20
Gopalganj	326	15	15	1	Y	0	14	64	14
Muzaffarpur	320	3	16	0	N				17
Sitamarhi	160	3	13	0	N	0	0	25	13
Sheohar	67	2	2	0	N	0	0	6	6
W.Champaran	448	16	16	1	Y	1		19	18
E.Champaran	310	21	21	1	Y	0	0	21	0
Vaishali	264	17	17	1	Y	8	17	36	17
Darbhanga	184	2	15	0	N	0	15	18	3
Samastipur	312	21	20	0	N	0	0	60	20
Madhubani		0		1	Y				
Saharsa		1		1	Y				
Supaul	238	11	11	0	N	0	1	32	11
Madhepura	116	14	14	1	Y		14	17	14
Purnea	368	14	15	1	N	0	1	50	15
Araria	220	2	7	0	N	0	0	26	10
Kishanganj		9	9	0	N		9	45	
Katihar		16	16	1	Y	3	16		
Bhagalpur	210	12	15	0	N	0	15	15	15
Banka		3		0	N				
Munger		0		1	Y				
Lakhisarai		6	5	0	N				
Begusarai		5		1	Y				
Jamui	154	11	10	0	N		11		11
Khagaria		7	7	0	N		7		
Sheikhpura	160	7	7	1	N	0	7	30	7
Total	6285	398	424	18	0	12	257	690	334

Source : State Health Society

Appendix VIII (Continued) : Status of Health Infrastructure

District	Public				Private
	Hospitals	Beds	Blood Banks	Ambulances	Ambulances
Patna	31	513	4	8	10
Nalanda	25	515	1	3	15
Rohtas	24	359	1	5	5
Kaimur	15	310	1	7	3
Buxar	14	271	1	0	8
Bhojpur	19	346	1	7	8
Gaya	26	258	1	5	12
Aurangabad	15	236	1	11	0
Jehanabad	11	232	1	2	4
Arwal	6	130	0	2	3
Nawada	17	204	1	3	7
Saran	24	396	1	10	2
Siwan	23	269	1	6	12
Gopalganj	19	354	1	2	4
Muzaffarpur	19	374	2	1	13
Sitamarhi	19	222	1	1	12
Sheohar	7	160	0	1	2
W.Champaran	22	568	1	6	11
E. Champaran	29	292	0	3	15
Vaishali	18	291	1	7	7
Darbhanga	21	243	1	7	8
Samastipur	25	340	1	13	5
Madhubani	25	386	1	12	6
Saharsa	11	160	1	9	2
Supaul	15	326	0	7	4
Madhepura	14	129	1	13	0
Purnea	18	414	1	9	6
Araria	13	274	0	7	3
Kishanganj	11	262	1	3	3
Katihar	20	286	1	9	5
Bhagalpur	21	336	1	4	11
Banka	16	316	0	4	14
Munger	11	234	1	4	6
Lakhisarai	9	226	1	3	2
Begusarai	22	351	1	4	15
Jamui	14	250	1	1	32
Khagaria	9	172	1	1	11
Sheikhpura	9	266	1	3	3
Total	667	11271	36	203	289

Source : State Health Society

Appendix VIII (Continued) : Status of Health Infrastructure

District	Hospitals where X-Ray facility is available					Hospitals where Ultrasound facility is available				
	Government	Others	Referral	PHC	Total	Government	Others	Referral	PHC	Total
Patna	0	1	2	11	14	0	0	1	1	2
Nalanda	1	1	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	0
Rohtas	1	1	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	1
Kaimur	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1
Buxar	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bhojpur	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Gaya	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	1
Aurangabad	1	0	0	6	7	1	0	0	0	1
Jehanabad	1	0	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	1
Arwal	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nawada	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Saran	1	0	2	6	9	1	0	1	0	2
Siwan	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gopalganj	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	1	0	1	4	6	1	0	0	0	1
Sitamarhi	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sheohar	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
W.Champaran	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
E. Champaran	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	1
Vaishali	1	0	1	12	14	1	0	0	0	1
Darbhanga	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Samastipur	1	3	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Madhubani	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Saharsa	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Supaul	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Madhepura	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Purnea	1	0	1	7	9	1	0	0	0	1
Araria	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Katihar	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1
Bhagalpur	1	1	2	5	9	1	0	0	0	1
Banka	1	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Munger	1	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	1
Lakhisarai	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Begusarai	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Jamui	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Khagaria	1	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	1
Sheikhpura	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
Total	33	9	23	109	174	16	0	2	1	19

Source : State Health Society

Appendix IX : Status of Regular and Contractual Doctors, 2009-10

District	Regular			Contractual			No of doctors Per lakh of population	No of doctors Per lakh of population (2008-09)
	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant		
Patna	304	259	45	92	73	19	7	6
Nalanda	137	84	53	95	69	26	6	7
Rohtas	162	48	114	89	52	37	4	5
Kaimur	93	38	55	48	23	25	5	4
Buxar	82	60	22	54	17	37	5	5
Bhojpur	171	80	91	60	44	16	6	6
Gaya	198	96	102	106	85	21	5	4
Aurangabad	177	57	120	49	32	17	4	6
Jehanabad	99	58	41	45	43	2	11	11
Arwal	67	20	47	20	14	6	6	5
Nawada	113	52	61	45	20	25	4	5
Saran	163	88	75	94	26	68	4	4
Siwan	137	51	86	89	37	52	3	5
Gopalganj	101	52	49	69	34	35	4	4
Muzaffarpur	172	95	77	70	66	4	4	4
Sitamarhi	124	73	51	52	31	21	4	4
Sheohar	51	30	21	19	10	9	8	7
W.Champaran	132	71	61	83	50	33	4	4
E.Champaran	184	83	101	128	107	21	5	5
Vaishali	130	125	5	67	32	35	6	5
Darbhanga	146	68	78	72	66	6	4	5
Samastipur	192	124	68	95	54	41	5	6
Madhubani	218	72	146	81	53	28	3	3
Saharsa	95	57	38	45	23	22	5	5
Supaul	111	72	39	48	20	28	5	5
Madhepura	106	42	64	67	22	45	4	4
Purnea	131	72	59	64	30	34	4	4
Araria	112	56	56	37	10	27	3	3
Kishanganj	68	33	35	28	9	19	3	3
Katihar	120	99	21	78	41	37	6	4
Bhagalpur	195	51	144	75	59	16	5	7
Banka	103	63	40	47	33	14	6	6
Munger	69	47	22	44	28	16	7	8
Lakhisarai	58	43	15	30	13	17	7	9
Begusarai	122	69	53	94	56	38	5	5
Jamui	99	29	70	38	23	15	4	5
Khagaria	91	26	65	44	27	17	4	5
Sheikhpura	85	36	49	24	14	10	10	9
Total	4918	2579	2339	2385	1446	939	5	5

Source : State Health Society

Appendix IX (Continued) : Status of Regular and Contractual Doctors, 2010-11 (Upto October 2011)

District	Regular			Contractual			No of doctors Per lakh of population
	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	
Patna	304	257	47	92	89	3	7
Nalanda	137	84	53	95	93	2	7
Rohtas	162	41	121	89	57	32	4
Kaimur	93	49	44	48	26	22	6
Buxar	82	60	22	54	30	24	6
Bhojpur	171	78	93	60	52	8	6
Gaya	198	96	102	106	92	14	5
Aurangabad	177	58	119	49	32	17	4
Jehanabad	99	58	41	45	41	4	11
Arwal	67	21	46	20	14	6	6
Nawada	113	52	61	45	29	16	4
Saran	163	79	84	94	46	48	4
Siwan	137	51	86	89	52	37	4
Gopalganj	101	53	48	69	48	21	5
Muzaffarpur	172	95	77	70	67	3	4
Sitamarhi	124	73	51	52	31	21	4
Sheohar	51	30	21	19	11	8	8
W.Champaran	132	71	61	83	55	28	4
E.Champaran	184	83	101	128	107	21	5
Vaishali	130	123	7	67	66	1	7
Darbhanga	146	68	78	72	71	1	4
Samastipur	192	115	77	95	44	51	5
Madhubani	218	75	143	81	53	28	4
Saharsa	95	57	38	45	22	23	5
Supaul	111	67	44	48	26	22	5
Madhepura	106	42	64	67	23	44	4
Purnea	131	72	59	64	44	20	5
Araria	112	47	65	37	11	26	3
Kishanganj	68	33	35	28	9	19	3
Katihar	120	69	51	78	36	42	4
Bhagalpur	195	62	133	75	53	22	5
Banka	103	63	40	47	33	14	6
Munger	69	47	22	44	32	12	7
Lakhisarai	58	37	21	30	13	17	6
Begusarai	122	69	53	94	56	38	5
Jamui	99	29	70	38	23	15	4
Khagaria	91	30	61	44	24	20	4
Sheikhpura	85	38	47	24	13	11	10
Total	4918	2532	2386	2385	1624	761	5

Source : State Health Society

Appendix X : Districtwise Details of Grade- 'A' Nurse 2009-10

District	Regular			Contractual		
	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
Patna	43	28	15	212	0	212
Nalanda	36	33	3	110	88	22
Rohtas	28	10	18	88	18	70
Kaimur	26	9	17	82	4	78
Buxar	2	2	0	30	4	26
Bhojpur	29	6	23	30	7	23
Gaya	25	16	9	146	70	76
Aurangabad	22	8	14	128	20	108
Jehanabad	13	9	4	62	35	27
Arwal	25	10	15	52	10	42
Nawada	25	14	11	82	46	36
Saran	25	10	15	142	26	116
Siwan	16	6	10	114	12	102
Gopalganj	28	7	21	128	10	118
Muzaffarpur	21	16	5	152	69	83
Sitamarhi	17	12	5	120	37	83
Sheohar	23	2	21	22	14	8
W.Champaran	37	28	9	120	13	107
E.Champaran	24	16	8	165	63	102
Vaishali	26	20	6	118	6	112
Darbhanga	8	4	4	154	86	68
Samastipur	24	22	2	146	88	58
Madhubani	34	14	20	114	34	80
Saharsa	30	21	9	82	24	58
Supaul	36	2	34	82	40	42
Madhepura	8	3	5	58	15	43
Purnea	30	19	11	110	64	46
Araria	17	8	9	96	25	71
Kishanganj	26	7	19	40	17	23
Katihar	28	17	11	104	69	35
Bhagalpur	18	17	1	112	104	8
Banka	18	11	7	72	58	14
Munger	20	20	0	38	24	14
Lakhisarai	10	7	3	38	0	38
Begusarai	23	23	0	102	71	31
Jamui	34	11	23	64	57	7
Khagaria	13	6	7	48	42	6
Sheikhpura	10	4	6	56	56	0
Total	878	478	400	3619	1426	2193
Percentage of Total Sanctioned		58.84	41.16		49.86	100.57

Source : State Health Society

Appendix X (Continued) : Districtwise Details of Grade- 'A' Nurse 2010-11 (Upto Oct 2010)

District	Regular			Contractual		
	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
Patna	43	25	18	212	0	212
Nalanda	36	28	8	110	80	30
Rohtas	28	8	20	88	20	68
Kaimur	26	7	19	82	7	75
Buxar	2	2	0	30	14	16
Bhojpur	29	6	23	30	11	19
Gaya	25	16	9	146	71	75
Aurangabad	22	8	14	128	39	89
Jehanabad	13	9	4	62	39	23
Arwal	25	0	25	52	11	41
Nawada	25	14	11	82	45	37
Saran	25	10	15	142	26	116
Siwan	16	6	10	114	10	104
Gopalganj	28	8	20	128	8	120
Muzaffarpur	21	16	5	152	19	133
Sitamarhi	17	12	5	120	61	59
Sheohar	23	1	22	22	14	8
W.Champaran	37	28	9	120	29	91
E.Champaran	24	16	8	165	52	113
Vaishali	26	20	6	118	74	44
Darbhanga	8	4	4	154	25	129
Samastipur	24	22	2	146	88	58
Madhubani	34	14	20	114	10	104
Saharsa	30	21	9	82	24	58
Supaul	36	2	34	82	51	31
Madhepura	8	3	5	58	23	35
Purnea	30	19	11	110	71	39
Araria	17	4	13	96	46	50
Kishanganj	26	2	24	40	18	22
Katihar	28	17	11	104	72	32
Bhagalpur	18	17	1	112	84	28
Banka	18	11	7	72	58	14
Munger	20	20	0	38	26	12
Lakhisarai	10	9	1	38	16	22
Begusarai	23	23	0	102	71	31
Jamui	34	11	23	64	57	7
Khagaria	13	8	5	48	36	12
Sheikhpura	10	4	6	56	56	0
Total	878	451	427	3619	1462	2157
Percentage of Total Sanctioned		51.37	48.63		40.40	59.60

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XI : Districtwise Details of ANM 2009-10

District	Regular ANM			Contractual ANM			Total No. of ANM in per lakh of population
	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	
Patna	545	520	25	628	393	235	19
Nalanda	405	405	0	370	291	79	29
Rohtas	286	286	0	308	267	41	23
Kaimur	197	147	50	167	167	0	24
Buxar	212	208	4	208	87	121	21
Bhojpur	370	360	10	350	190	160	25
Gaya	583	530	53	541	322	219	25
Aurangabad	340	306	34	285	188	97	25
Jehanabad	216	132	84	151	101	50	25
Arwal	87	58	29	64	36	28	16
Nawada	200	157	43	223	133	90	16
Saran	512	487	25	507	137	370	19
Siwan	370	193	177	438	268	170	17
Gopalganj	266	207	59	284	52	232	12
Muzaffarpur	583	583	0	583	302	281	24
Sitamarhi	300	202	98	341	115	226	12
Sheohar	46	28	18	172	103	69	25
W.Champaran	457	353	104	477	264	213	20
E. Champaran	419	291	128	503	285	218	15
Vaishali	421	418	3	418	245	173	24
Darbhangha	358	256	102	419	186	233	13
Samastipur	476	456	20	486	311	175	23
Madhubani	584	371	213	544	69	475	12
Saharsa	189	172	17	212	175	37	23
Supaul	212	89	123	246	72	174	9
Madhepura	240	96	144	191	39	152	9
Purnea	356	271	85	370	235	135	20
Araria	274	158	116	290	245	45	19
Kishanganj	166	132	34	186	21	165	12
Katihar	362	216	146	345	83	262	12
Bhagalpur	394	367	27	362	235	127	25
Banka	280	273	7	265	193	72	29
Munger	167	165	2	165	138	27	27
Lakhisarai	132	132	0	126	72	54	25
Begusarai	366	359	7	360	227	133	25
Jamui	230	213	17	212	158	54	27
Khagaria	206	171	35	193	148	45	25
Sheikhpura	121	111	10	86	67	19	34
Total	11928	9879	2049	12076	6620	5456	20

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XI (Continued) : Districtwise Details of ANM, 2010-11(Up to Jan 2011)

District	ANM						
	Regular			Contractual			Total No. of ANM in per lakh of population
	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	
Patna	544	537	7	418	393	25	20
Nalanda	396	396	0	370	289	81	29
Rohtas	286	238	48	308	267	41	21
Kaimur	144	144	0	287	167	120	24
Buxar	212	208	4	208	84	124	21
Bhojpur	361	324	37	284	199	85	23
Gaya	583	530	53	541	322	219	25
Aurangabad	340	306	34	285	202	83	25
Jehanabad	156	150	6	151	101	50	27
Arwal	125	61	64	64	48	16	18
Nawada	200	157	43	223	133	90	16
Saran	512	368	144	507	137	370	16
Siwan	370	193	177	438	268	170	17
Gopalganj	266	223	43	186	57	129	13
Muzaffarpur	583	583	0	583	366	217	25
Sitamarhi	300	202	98	341	115	226	12
Sheohar	46	25	21	172	112	60	27
W. Champaran	457	353	104	457	264	193	20
E. Champaran	419	291	128	503	285	218	15
Vaishali	421	418	3	418	348	70	28
Darbhanga	358	256	102	419	183	236	13
Samastipur	476	456	20	486	299	187	22
Madhubani	584	371	213	429	166	263	15
Saharsa	189	172	17	152	50	102	15
Supaul	212	89	123	246	70	176	9
Madhepura	196	96	100	153	49	104	9
Purnea	356	251	105	370	235	135	19
Araria	275	148	127	290	145	145	14
Kishanganj	166	97	69	186	40	146	11
Katihar	362	211	151	345	220	125	18
Bhagalpur	394	367	27	362	235	127	25
Banka	280	273	7	265	195	70	29
Munger	167	165	2	165	135	30	26
Lakhisarai	132	132	0	102	72	30	25
Begusarai	366	359	7	360	227	133	25
Jamui	230	213	17	212	179	33	28
Khagaria	206	165	41	193	148	45	24
Sheikhpura	121	111	10	85	80	5	36
Total	11791	9639	2152	11564	6885	4679	20

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XII : Districtwise Details of ASHA Workers 2009-10

District	No. of ASHA Selection Target	ASHA Selection till now	No. of ASHA Trained with Module1	Percentage of Selection	Percentage of trained candidate with Module1	No. of ASHA per lakh of population	No. of trained ASHA per lakh of population
Patna	3233	2620	2193	81.04	83.7	56	46
Nalanda	2365	2295	1974	97.04	86.01	97	83
Rohtas	2490	2050	1945	82.33	94.88	84	79
Kaimur	1462	1247	1247	85.29	100.00	97	97
Buxar	1493	1413	974	94.64	68.93	101	69
Bhojpur	2264	1827	1766	80.70	96.66	81	79
Gaya	3514	2925	2345	83.24	80.17	84	68
Aurangabad	2160	2157	1805	99.86	83.68	107	90
Jehanabad	871	868	769	99.66	88.59	94	83
Arwal	773	734	630	94.95	85.83	125	107
Nawada	1959	1768	1284	90.25	72.62	98	71
Saran	3459	2763	2595	79.88	93.92	85	80
Siwan	3008	2538	2327	84.38	91.69	94	86
Gopalganj	2371	2050	1945	86.46	94.88	95	90
Muzaffarpur	3984	3337	3082	83.76	92.36	89	82
Sitamarhi	2965	2223	1781	74.97	80.12	83	66
Sheohar	580	473	380	81.55	80.34	92	74
W.Champaran	3206	2816	2180	87.84	77.41	93	72
E. Champaran	4326	3210	2598	74.20	80.93	81	66
Vaishali	2969	2532	2530	85.28	99.92	93	93
Darbhanga	3550	2446	2415	68.90	98.73	74	73
Samastipur	3835	3143	3096	81.96	98.50	93	91
Madhubani	4046	3034	2734	74.99	90.11	85	76
Saharsa	1622	903	646	55.67	71.54	60	43
Supaul	1928	1563	1510	81.07	96.61	90	87
Madhepura	1711	1459	1409	85.27	96.57	96	92
Purnea	2723	2374	2030	87.18	85.51	93	80
Araria	2376	2026	2026	85.27	100.00	94	94
Kishanganj	1368	1146	1126	83.77	98.25	88	87
Katihar	2549	2331	1729	91.45	74.17	97	72
Bhagalpur	2311	1971	1971	85.29	100.00	81	81
Banka	1820	1684	1498	92.53	88.95	105	93
Munger	961	906	820	94.28	90.51	80	72
Lakhisarai	802	557	415	69.45	74.51	69	52
Begusarai	2629	2148	2117	81.70	98.56	91	90
Jamui	1520	1370	1320	90.13	96.35	98	94
Khagaria	1412	1356	851	96.03	62.76	106	66
Sheikhpura	521	453	433	86.95	95.58	86	82
Total	87136	72716	64496	83.45	88.70	88	78

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XII : Districtwise Details of ASHA Workers 2010-11 (Upto Oct 2010)

District	No. of ASHA Selection Target	ASHA Selection till now	No. of ASHA Trained with Module1	Percentage of Selection	Percentage of trained candidate with Module1	No. of ASHA per lakh of population	No. of trained ASHA per lakh of population
Patna	3233	2706	2302	83.70	85.07	57	49
Nalanda	2365	2334	2217	98.69	94.99	98	94
Rohtas	2490	2276	1950	91.41	85.68	93	80
Kaimur	1462	1417	1247	96.92	88.00	110	97
Buxar	1493	1492	1274	99.93	85.39	106	91
Bhojpur	2264	2099	1766	92.71	84.14	94	79
Gaya	3514	3352	2631	95.39	78.49	97	76
Aurangabad	2160	2160	1805	100.00	83.56	107	90
Jehanabad	871	871	769	100.00	88.29	94	83
Arwal	773	773	635	100.00	82.15	131	108
Nawada	1959	1959	1284	100.00	65.54	108	71
Saran	3459	2363	2701	68.31	114.30	73	83
Siwan	3008	2655	2538	88.26	95.59	98	94
Gopalganj	2371	2034	1945	85.79	95.62	94	90
Muzaffarpur	3984	3558	3115	89.31	87.55	95	83
Sitamarhi	2965	2204	1995	74.33	90.52	82	74
Sheohar	580	473	473	81.55	100.00	92	92
W. Champaran	3206	3063	2247	95.54	73.36	101	74
E. Champaran	4326	3410	2686	78.83	78.77	87	68
Vaishali	2969	2582	2532	86.97	98.06	95	93
Darbhanga	3550	3546	2415	99.89	68.10	108	73
Samastipur	3835	3409	3096	88.89	90.82	100	91
Madhubani	4046	3472	2734	85.81	78.74	97	76
Saharsa	1622	1242	667	76.57	53.70	82	44
Supaul	1928	1690	1510	87.66	89.35	98	87
Madhepura	1711	1561	1459	91.23	93.47	102	96
Purnea	2723	2270	2210	83.36	97.36	89	87
Araria	2376	2336	2026	98.32	86.73	108	94
Kishanganj	1368	1334	1126	97.51	84.41	103	87
Katihar	2549	2514	1779	98.63	70.76	105	74
Bhagalpur	2311	2114	1971	91.48	93.24	87	81
Banka	1820	1722	1506	94.62	87.46	107	94
Munger	961	947	945	98.54	99.79	83	83
Lakhisarai	802	701	551	87.41	78.60	87	69
Begusarai	2629	2310	2117	87.87	91.65	98	90
Jamui	1520	1488	1488	97.89	100.00	106	106
Khagaria	1412	1376	851	97.45	61.85	107	66
Sheikhpura	521	458	433	87.91	94.54	87	82
Total	87136	78271	66996	89.83	85.59	94	81

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XIII : Districtwise details Institutional Deliveries 2009-10

District	Apr'09	May'09	June'09	July'09	Aug'09	Sept'09	Oct'09	Nov'09	Dec'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Mar'10
Patna	2720	2604	2340	3393	4363	5883	6598	5587	4652	5095	3506	3468
Nalanda	1876	1695	1799	2326	3172	3770	3938	3485	3109	2880	2640	2481
Rohtas	1846	1781	1766	2637	3404	3402	3782	3626	3342	3057	2272	2023
Kaimur	1064	1052	1115	1582	2159	2815	3581	3654	3837	2762	1906	1789
Buxar	748	784	786	788	788	1345	1759	1615	1614	1345	1146	1162
Bhojpur	1992	2175	1848	2467	3545	3704	3585	2916	3009	2334	1978	2121
Gaya	1962	1820	1896	2679	3489	4191	3888	3584	3314	2998	2566	2642
Aurangabad	1152	2302	1759	2191	2875	3082	3422	3238	2739	2311	2135	1852
Jehanabad	1139	992	1135	1705	1894	2216	2589	2423	2004	1677	1522	1481
Arwal	467	417	432	615	801	810	1053	868	846	710	567	554
Nawada	1379	1544	1410	1852	2589	3047	2793	2360	2349	2425	1673	1465
Saran	2485	2305	2061	2773	4118	5010	4584	3340	3651	2987	3272	3354
Siwan	2367	2130	2039	2947	3805	3775	3597	3336	3286	3361	3114	3209
Gopalganj	2446	2120	2108	3095	3787	3613	3586	2955	2874	2958	2805	2788
Muzaffarpur	3500	3022	2323	3241	3946	4169	3978	4077	3765	3667	3722	4142
Sitamarhi	1278	1172	1208	1367	1904	2175	2666	2281	1876	1491	1538	1574
Sheohar	195	161	152	209	367	426	451	351	233	219	221	235
W.Champaran	3688	3597	3302	4413	5155	6107	5631	4538	4318	4068	3911	4286
E.Champaran	5390	4799	5193	6342	6751	6990	7205	7619	7851	8048	8205	9271
Vaishali	3277	2752	2662	3949	4947	4517	4050	3689	3486	3555	3442	3400
Darbhanga	1744	2207	2148	2807	3152	3254	3376	3403	3141	4298	4649	4742
Samastipur	5741	4799	4624	6610	8263	8651	8632	7953	7385	6979	6792	6447
Madhubani	2429	3090	1558	2223	2977	3594	3834	4174	4555	3708	4247	3865
Saharsa	1523	1484	1403	2024	2777	3241	3499	2940	2358	1882	1847	1835
Supaul	1884	1693	1571	2005	3091	3485	4063	3599	2714	2265	2136	2101
Madhepura	1399	1203	1177	1358	2543	3274	3973	3546	2468	1795	1725	1604
Purnea	6007	3179	2746	3485	5536	6085	6870	4728	4142	3726	3950	3672
Araria	2528	1878	1990	2536	3398	4694	4804	3428	2839	2694	2835	2726
Kishanganj	1500	1258	1274	1432	1590	2189	2402	2117	1968	2223	1984	2096
Katihar	1563	1582	1442	1747	2023	2425	2822	2503	2822	1976	2117	1729
Bhagalpur	2644	2348	2059	2970	3869	4481	4764	3513	2925	2501	2467	2376
Banka	1727	1566	1408	1860	2591	3185	3155	2327	1951	1621	1399	1445
Munger	1099	877	910	1384	1958	2580	2420	2024	1679	1415	1265	1237
Lakhisarai	510	523	654	799	1204	1263	1160	1070	980	754	613	604
Begusarai	2528	1887	1948	2920	3919	4031	3672	3420	3567	3319	3036	3013
Jamui	1257	1142	1142	1814	2535	2705	2565	2366	1820	1713	1406	1835
Khagaria	2080	1974	1803	2664	3347	3588	3699	3166	3006	3104	2834	2708
Sheikhpura	679	659	704	990	1464	1628	1732	1540	1249	975	829	757
Total	79813	72573	67895	92199	120096	135400	140178	123359	113724	104896	98272	98089

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XIII (Continued) : Districtwise details Institutional Deliveries 2008-09

District	Apr'08	May'08	June'08	July'08	Aug'08	Sept'08	Oct'08	Nov'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Mar'09
Patna	NA	4875	2681	4150	3685	6285	7435	5886	4715	2460	2381	3227
Nalanda	2250	2025	2080	2791	3950	4020	4199	3299	3749	2040	2885	2073
Rohtas	2029	2177	1906	2785	3752	3958	4033	3968	4137	1221	1700	2237
Kaimur	1060	1185	1203	1605	2048	2445	2403	2357	1979	885	1133	1206
Buxar	990	1095	1141	1322	1420	1631	1654	1384	1333	112	628	872
Bhojpur	1858	1736	1835	2089	3019	3445	3381	4603	3221	1048	1571	2670
Gaya	1451	1467	1379	2012	2967	3358	3718	3559	3248	1440	1828	2157
Aurangabad	1234	1914	1850	2090	2855	3140	3456	4017	3396	1238	1234	2576
Jehanabad	1418	1394	1254	1711	1997	2388	2466	1964	1748	1108	971	1389
Arwal	531	552	537	770	1109	1201	1400	1097	1090	777	571	554
Nawada	1310	132	1342	NA	2179	2568	2725	2705	2386	1369	1175	1408
Saran	2020	2681	2480	3081	4388	5191	5505	4780	5375	2323	2992	3344
Siwan	1297	NA	1200	1443	1997	2673	2962	2737	3676	2989	2752	2630
Gopalganj	2118	2286	2161	2841	3658	3925	3896	3407	3325	2273	3287	2966
Muzaffarpur	1044	1070	1106	1620	3001	3693	4171	5099	4934	4204	3916	3861
Sitamarhi	246	217	117	196	296	398	480	365	2075	833	1692	1385
Sheohar	1618	2216	2262	2936	3904	3642	3642	3331	327	63	138	166
W. Champaran	2908	3244	3346	4018	4461	6006	5432	4799	4612	4233	4158	4196
E. Champaran	2236	2231	1993	2605	4062	6044	6959	7682	6582	5693	4177	5840
Vaishali	3534	3215	2972	4225	5772	6363	4887	4129	4812	2120	3141	4604
Darbhanga	2295	3078	2470	2813	3359	3873	6450	4202	4021	1299	2585	2611
Samastipur	5226	4911	4183	6034	8603	9223	9484	8373	8493	4494	6455	6993
Madhubani	1807	1586	1504	1921	2784	91	4274	4548	4172	2135	2802	3397
Saharsa	732	842	913	1052	1711	0	3027	2621	2013	1539	1630	1878
Supaul	NA	1236	3904	1786	NA	2980	3462	3115	2635	1947	1842	2187
Madhepura	1010	1755	1017	974	NA	NA	1494	1642	1414	611	1204	1493
Purnea	2512	2324	2306	2897	4685	6252	6398	5231	4365	2878	3250	3488
Araria	1588	1576	1515	1812	2254	3486	3919	3494	3743	3830	2554	2136
Kishanganj	1398	1274	1124	NA	1314	2025	2116	1697	2143	1387	2036	2119
Katihar	585	671	612	1175	1587	2137	2412	2057	1847	1330	1461	1622
Bhagalpur	2834	2635	2046	3088	4342	5382	5889	4683	3636	1379	2367	3281
Banka	1715	1615	1329	1801	2539	3286	3839	3152	2564	522	997	1839
Munger	1132	1080	984	1353	1874	2261	2545	1976	1749	979	1214	1284
Lakhisarai	690	713	643	939	1317	1456	1354	1242	1126	870	631	737
Begusarai	2821	2756	2881	4113	5197	5291	4862	3866	3625	NA	2141	2884
Jamui	900	864	864	1200	1691	2131	2563	2343	2232	1600	1592	1417
Khagaria	1585	NA	1328	2058	2901	3290	3417	3509	3564	2536	2293	2136
Sheikhpura	650	757	728	949	1490	1797	1693	1461	1252	804	752	804
Total	60632	65385	65196	80255	108168	127335	144002	130380	121314	68569	80136	91667

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XIV : Districtwise Fund Disbursal to Health Society (2009-10) (In Rs)

District	NRHM-A	NRHM-B	NRHM-C	Total
Patna	107375714	181974027	74671678	364021419
Nalanda	88679355	22162565	25063096	135905016
Rohtas	123769923	50529803	14186572	188486298
Kaimur	63644844	40294613	12041905	115981362
Buxar	46312130	41145665	7940426	95398221
Bhojpur	69461082	57317690	19176756	145955528
Gaya	93536803	70603509	24922459	189062771
Aurangabad	76662445	47165110	11798065	135625620
Jehanabad	46215798	26519585	12667764	85403147
Arwal	36200553	8235169	4275700	48711422
Nawada	17058211	14975632	4650893	36684736
Saran	146836594	18008163	15268584	180113341
Siwan	96659726	62622617	10700390	169982733
Gopalganj	76322458	30204526	9932520	116459504
Muzaffarpur	168182161	62290880	43913352	274386393
Sitamarhi	66599647	43899500	30853985	141353132
Sheohar	10080466	16053593	5061727	31195786
W.Champaran	171903551	1998520	24619053	198521124
E.Champaran	51567051	6449864	28853013	86869928
Vaishali	154552756	54169625	21962874	230685255
Darbhanga	131182668	65881844	26884795	223949307
Samastipur	123683390	55621423	35809781	215114594
Madhubani	146546475	0	34408624	180955099
Saharsa	62475535	0	24448655	86924190
Supaul	90176090	36389582	20395831	146961503
Madhepura	47173212	2844845	26914656	76932713
Purnea	138120474	64608491	34100746	236829711
Araria	79653693	39514598	48549763	167718054
Kishanganj	63406620	41285549	13870359	118562528
Katihar	73417872	74737645	24147793	172303310
Bhagalpur	85119476	59142512	26634757	170896745
Banka	65024737	77076128	10491520	152592385
Munger	44913585	28629624	10735869	84279078
Lakhisarai	31217593	4103126	10335075	45655794
Begusarai	142690536	70151587	30085504	242927627
Jamui	58899121	68998427	8373131	136270679
Khagaria	73178400	13236278	19784012	106198690
Sheikhpura	37991171	18988086	5832050	62811307
PMCH, Patna	6505600	0	0	6505600
NMCH, Patna	3100000	0	0	3100000
JLNMCH, BGP	1120000	0	0	1120000
ANMCH, Gaya	2670000	0	0	2670000
DMCH, Darbhanga	2704000	0	0	2704000
Rajvansi Nagar	0	0	0	0
SKMCH, Muzaffarpur	5060000	0	0	5060000
CDPO Vehicle	0	0	0	0
Total	3227651516	1577830401	814363733	5619845650

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XIV : Districtwise Fund Disbursal to Health Society (2010-11 up to October 2010) (In Rs)

District	NRHM-A	NRHM-B	NRHM-C	Others	Total
Patna	88108859	0	36380453	1591424	126080736
Nalanda	54602337	32803317	17146740	1624542	106176936
Rohtas	27958757	25848043	7242460	999315	62048575
Kaimur	52811323	20666634	3748279	685348	77911584
Buxar	36771194	15186702	3697596	1261748	56917240
Bhojpur	38195770	38045093	9454278	1381730	87076871
Gaya	66972144	43687884	5806381	446551	116912960
Aurangabad	18404976	25383223	3704676	1083398	48576273
Jehanabad	25123232	25410469	6013754	23640	56571095
Arwal	16859280	12211517	1357389	574886	31003072
Nawada	54982415	5056464	12206957	829680	73075516
Saran	22807248	31922291	16516739	798242	72044520
Siwan	71084671	28304349	6406173	913665	106708858
Gopalganj	56956536	39882507	4669053	1550030	103058126
Muzaffarpur	42931575	45883003	0	728484	89543062
Sitamarhi	176235	20697164	12379814	703411	33956624
Sheohar	15232045	530716	2905782	458208	19126751
W.Champaran	46695935	23018269	9331170	2135538	81180912
E.Champaran	91075453	44552094	31047742	2060482	168735771
Vaishali	0	25352525	6822255	1092659	33267439
Darbhanga	76134830	1881511	14984086	1168788	94169215
Samastipur	130246736	29973035	23123742	5568792	188912305
Madhubani	57648955	24315114	21637144	1193065	104794278
Saharsa	48393684	21096815	11536164	1125271	82151934
Supaul	117490	0	10782466	664448	11564404
Madhepura	58730959	13647859	12801527	557902	85738247
Purnea	111419676	12793196	20638480	3243680	148095032
Araria	67951262	9459099	7768228	928294	86106883
Kishanganj	36398080	5434839	4692020	711440	47236379
Katihar	55768028	7973821	22705872	658084	87105805
Bhagalpur	65488174	21845052	18490797	1252084	107076107
Banka	37186921	16915694	3542939	741448	58387002
Munger	43668623	12501797	7918687	794094	64883201
Lakhisarai	15559183	10766642	3049038	620140	29995003
Begusarai	40964016	13471063	15065739	1263238	70764056
Jamui	36861678	6361159	4809818	720471	48753126
Khagaria	59369550	22550475	7944324	1060140	90924489
Sheikhpura	12889112	3412147	2645451	23640	18970350
PMCH, Patna	0	0	0	0	0
NMCH, Patna	0	0	0	0	0
JLNMCH, BGP	0	0	0	0	0
ANMCH, Gaya	0	0	0	0	0
DMCH, Darbhanga	0	0	0	0	0
Rajvansi Nagar	0	0	0	0	0
CDPO Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1782546942	738841582	410974213	43238000	2975600737

Source : State Health Society

Appendix XV : Districtwise Coverage Achieved for NC and PC Habitations

District	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10	2010-11	Total covered
	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total	NC	PC	Total	Total*	Total*	
Patna	160	134	294	0	0	0	162	477	639	830	379	2142
Nalanda	184	184	368	3	29	32	271	382	653	526	171	1750
Rohtas	150	132	282	0	0	0	173	322	495	798	61	1636
Kaimur	181	60	241	23	54	77	30	241	271	414	70	1073
Buxar	198	30	228	121	30	151	400	86	486	455	428	1748
Bhojpur	70	53	123	0	0	0	36	428	464	824	189	1600
Gaya	790	419	1209	19	0	19	670	327	997	1305	221	3751
Aurangabad	173	157	330	25	25	50	206	202	408	468	5	1261
Jehanabad & Arwal	48	194	242	0	13	13	52	266	318	374	93	1040
Nawada	52	134	186	5	24	29	101	243	344	721	68	1348
Saran	276	261	537	5	21	26	124	891	1015	878	434	2890
Siwan	216	94	310	395	176	571	603	131	734	712	58	2385
Gopalganj	674	654	1328	342	610	952	10	335	345	747	0	3372
Muzaffarpur	362	198	560	34	317	351	198	208	406	1272	99	2688
Sitamarhi	109	305	414	14	47	61	113	485	598	239	156	1468
Sheohar	0	73	73	0	0	0	0	79	79	20	34	206
W. Champaran	0	43	43	0	0	0	0	394	394	701	207	1345
E. Champaran	333	384	717	130	123	253	303	868	1171	664	112	2917
Vaishali	60	103	163	10	7	17	488	555	1043	823	60	2106
Darbhanga	167	342	509	0	215	215	141	734	875	803	93	2495
Samastipur	0	405	405	0	370	370	0	889	889	1007	242	2913
Madhubani	107	218	325	15	41	56	267	776	1043	1175	436	3035
Saharsa	0	599	599	0	147	147	0	501	501	620	93	1960
Supaul	0	954	954	0	34	34	0	660	660	543	0	2191
Madhepura	0	301	301	0	37	37	0	623	623	932	54	1947
Purnea	853	208	1061	134	66	200	419	318	737	1263	10	3271
Araria	95	186	281	77	83	160	65	481	546	279	36	1302
Kishanganj	200	90	290	804	459	1263	201	88	289	1491	276	3609
Katihar	55	174	229	4	25	29	46	328	374	1046	98	1776
Bhagalpur	372	161	533	139	84	223	339	261	600	923	208	2487
Banka	236	172	408	0	0	0	200	220	420	576	74	1478
Munger	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	117	117	197	26	362
Lakhisarai	125	65	190	29	22	51	256	54	310	443	56	1050
Begusarai	945	0	945	200	276	476	202	155	357	801	43	2622
Jamui	570	125	695	75	10	85	259	170	429	565	130	1904
Khagaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	73	800
Sheikhpura	0	35	35	0	0	0	1	74	75	123	29	262
Total	776	7669	1543	260	334	594	633	1336	1970	2628	4822	72190
	1		0	3	5	8	6	9	5	5		

*Total : Slipped back habitations/ Water quality problems covered

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Appendix XV (Continued) : Construction of Handpumps

District	Lo. So. Div.*	Physical Achievement			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 Upto Oct, 10
Patna	EastPatna	32	620	3118	1025
Nalanda	Biharsharif	31	347	1846	1798
Rohtas	Sasaram	26	294	390	634
Kaimur	Bhabhua	109	261	397	525
Buxar	Buxar	534	53	1014	1611
Bhojpur	Arrah	14	270	679	426
Gaya	Gaya	1746	357	1931	1839
Augangabad	Aurangabad	120	829	835	878
Jehanabad/Arwal	Jehanabad	30	142	119	302
Nawada	Nawada	5	201	1537	866
Saran	Chapra	969	54	1970	1162
Siwan	Siwan	627	949	2451	734
Gopalganj	Gopalganj	1357	579	1557	331
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarur	863	1603	2964	2206
Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	319	27	792	564
Sheohar	Sitamarhi	83	158	170	167
W.Champaran	Betiah	0	0	970	361
E.Champaran	Motihari	504	143	1122	867
Vaishali	Hazipur	1	1171	1922	1190
Darbhangha	Darbhangha	341	1168	1537	336
Samastipur	Samastipur	502	691	2812	701
Madhubani	Madhubani	0	180	2277	1139
Saharsa	Saharsa	227	590	647	209
Supaul	Saharsa	83	652	871	159
Madhepura	Madhepura	184	414	860	454
Purnea	Purnea	650	0	2039	715
Araria	Araria	357	387	967	216
Kishanganj	Purnea	1926	0	761	349
Katihar	Katihar	622	530	843	83
Bhagalpur	East Bhagalpur	744	1682	1489	1454
Banka	Banka	0	284	1666	904
Munger	Mungher	79	440	531	348
Lakhisarai	Sheikhpura	116	392	881	144
Begusarai	Begusarai	1384	1597	767	458
Jamui	Jamui	279	823	759	444
Khagaria	Khagaria	5	450	452	199
Sheikhpura	Sheikhpura	29	214	245	296
Total		14898	18552	46188	26094

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

* Lo. So. Div. – Lok Swachchhata Division

Appendix XV (Continued) : Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme Progress Report

District	2009-10						
	IHHLs			San Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilet	RSM/ PCs
	BPL	APL	Total				
Patna	9653	5019	14672	0	835	0	0
Nalanda	17127	5480	22607	0	152	20	0
Rohtas	163	37	200	0	30	0	0
Kaimur	2342	0	2342	2	12	1	0
Buxar	2985	2972	5957	0	0	0	0
Bhojpur	8202	6677	14879	0	0	0	0
Gaya	31207	7515	38722	0	601	12	0
Aurangabad	3872	2210	6082	5	0	0	0
Jehanabad	936	48	984	0	70	0	0
Arwal	1370	12	1382	3	0	0	0
Nawada	8545	2981	11526	0	193	0	0
Saran	16070	9343	25413	0	85	0	0
Siwan	21653	9602	31255	0	214	66	0
Gopalganj	10899	5165	16064	0	1	5	0
Muzafarpur	81203	37400	118603	0	906	0	0
Sitamarhi	4058	663	4721				0
Sheohar	2328	557	2885	0	1	0	0
W.Champaran	22830	4298	27128	0	42	0	0
E.Champaran	26974	3674	30648	1	33	0	82
Vaishali	19032	21363	40395	0	17	27	0
Darbhanga	12121	1875	13996	0	26	0	0
Samastipur	32832	6877	39709	0	551	70	0
Madhubani	12520	2270	14790	0	42	0	0
Saharsa	8867	507	9374	0	135	0	0
Supaul	2845	339	3184	0	27	0	0
Madhepura	14689	5001	19690	0	12	0	0
Purnea	5721	427	6148	1	4	0	0
Araria	3600	185	3785	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	2773	0	2773	0	2	0	0
Katihar	19884	1328	21212	0	8	0	0
Bhagalpur	10756	9944	20700	0	516	0	0
Banka	300	473	773	1	1	0	0
Munger	182	178	360	0	33	0	0
Lakhisarai	3912	1564	5476	0	30	0	0
Begusarai	19529	4493	24022	1	24	0	0
Jamui	5431	2050	7481	0	20	2	0
Khagaria	5719	5573	11292	6	26	0	0
Sheikhpura	2045	765	2810	0	4	0	0
Total	455175	168865	624040	20	4653	203	82

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Appendix XV (Continued) : Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme Progress Report

District	2010-11 (upto Oct.' 10)						
	IHHLs			San Complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilet	RSM/ PCs
	BPL	APL	Total				
Patna	39444	516	39960	0	59	0	0
Nalanda	8459	911	9370	0	13	20	0
Rohtas	5720	3780	9500	0	73	0	0
Kaimur	305	1381	1686	0	2	0	0
Buxar	0	25373	25373	9	51	12	0
Bhojpur	8382	6884	15266	0	5	0	0
Gaya	7189	2397	9586	0	204	20	0
Aurangabad	6748	1601	8349	4	30	0	0
Jehanabad	2295	907	3202	0	0	0	0
Arwal	5247	225	5472	0	62	0	0
Nawada	933	373	1306	5	0	0	0
Saran	11610	8261	19871	0	73	0	0
Siwan	3758	1439	5197	0	25	0	0
Gopalganj	766	570	1336	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	15350	0	15350	0	0	0	0
Sitamarhi	5591	1166	6757	0	11	0	0
Sheohar	2924	899	3823	0	7	0	0
W.Champaran	9326	2068	11394	0	0	0	0
E.Champaran	11673	2607	14280	0	0	0	93
Vaishali	7092	9957	17049	0	24	3	0
Darbhanga	21511	2459	23970	0	0	0	0
Samastipur	2842	0	2842	0	12	0	0
Madhubani	1870	1661	3531	0	144	0	0
Saharsa	10949	2407	13356	0	152	0	0
Supaul	4782	311	5093	0	94	0	0
Madhepura	18259	4881	23140	0	0	0	0
Purnea	18980	3404	22384	0	24	0	0
Araria	3186	22	3208	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	4278	0	4278	0	84	0	0
Katihar	3297	1063	4360	1	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	8664	0	8664	2	42	0	0
Banka	1514	838	2352	0	4	1	0
Munger	3287	539	3826	0	5	10	0
Lakhisarai	2265	947	3212	0	18	0	0
Begusarai	15615	1975	17590	1	16	0	0
Jamui	2670	189	2859	0	0	1	0
Khagaria	2161	259	2420	12	6	0	0
Sheikhpura	3581	1743	5324	1	0	0	0
Total	282523	94013	376536	35	1240	67	93

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Appendix XVI : Work Participation Rates in Bihar

(Percentage)

District	All			SCs			STs		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Bihar	32.9	46.3	18.4	38.2	47.5	28.2	45.2	52.9	36.9
Patna	30.2	44.9	13.3	37.6	47.4	26.5	46.1	58.1	29.5
Nalanda	38.1	48.3	27	44.7	50.3	38.5	54.3	63.9	43
Rohtas	30.4	45.7	13.5	36.1	47.5	23.4	39.4	50.9	26.8
Kaimur	34.4	46.6	20.7	39.3	47	30.8	42.6	51.8	32.6
Buxar	29.1	44.6	11.9	35.1	46.6	22.3	31.3	46.6	13.2
Bhojpur	29.1	44.1	12.6	35.8	47.1	23.1	30.2	44.8	13.4
Gaya	36.8	47.4	25.5	43.7	50.1	36.9	41.2	51.2	30.4
Aurangabad	0	0	0	39.1	48	29.6	41	51.8	29
Jehanabad	38.4	48.1	27.9	44.8	50.3	38.9	61	67.6	53.3
Nawada	37.3	48.1	25.8	0	0	0	48	54.4	41
Saran	26.5	42.1	10.4	32.3	43.5	20.6	30.2	42.6	17.4
Siwan	26.9	41.5	12.8	32.8	42.6	23	30.2	42.2	18.3
Gopalganj	29.8	44.6	15.1	36.5	46.6	26.1	36	47.5	25.2
Muzaffarpur	30.4	46.7	12.7	35.2	48.5	20.9	31.9	45.1	17.8
Sitamarhi	31.9	50.3	11.2	35.9	52.1	17.8	31.6	50.1	10.6
Sheohar	31.2	50.3	9.8	35	51.7	16.2	23.4	40	3.4
W.Champaran	37.9	50.8	23.6	44.8	53.5	35.3	46.3	53.7	38.5
E.Champaran	32.7	48.8	14.7	38.3	50.9	24.3	37.5	52.1	21.5
Vaishali	28.8	45.3	10.9	33.4	47.3	18.4	45.9	55.7	35.3
Darbhanga	31.2	46.1	14.9	36.1	47.9	23.2	44.2	56.7	28.6
Samastipur	31.6	46.8	15.1	35.7	48.1	22.3	62.9	71	28.2
Madhubani	34.3	47.8	20.1	39.6	49.8	28.7	30.6	47.4	12.7
Saharsa	39.1	48.9	28.4	46.3	51.3	40.9	47.2	51.8	42.2
Supaul	42	50.4	33	46.6	51.7	41.1	45.8	49.9	41.5
Madhepura	44.8	51.7	37.3	49.6	52.6	46.5	51.6	53.4	49.7
Purnea	37.8	51	23.3	46.9	52.8	40.5	47.1	53.1	40.7
Araria	39.5	52.1	25.8	48.2	53.9	42	51.1	55.7	46.2
Kishanganj	32.2	52.7	10.2	36.6	53	19.1	50	60	39.6
Katihar	37.5	50.9	23.1	42.3	50.9	33.1	45.8	53.7	37.4
Bhagalpur	35.3	47.4	21.4	38.4	47.5	28	40.8	48.5	32.1
Banka	39.6	49.9	28.2	42.5	50.7	33.7	48.6	54.7	42.1
Munger	29.1	42.9	13.4	34	44.7	21.9	39.1	48.7	29
Lakhisarai	36.5	48.6	23.3	44.9	51.5	37.8	49.6	53.9	44.9
Begusarai	31.8	46.2	15.9	35.5	47	23	27.6	41.9	10.4
Jamui	42.7	49.9	34.8	47.7	52.7	42.5	47.4	52.1	42.4
Khagaria	36.5	48.5	22.9	42.2	50.1	33.5	53	64.3	39.3
Sheikhpura	37	48.1	25	46.1	50.7	41	48.3	60.9	33.3

Source : Census 2001

Appendix XVII A : Overview of SGSY (2009-10)

District	No. of Members of SHGs assisted			No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted			No. of Members of the 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	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women
Patna	8371	3131	4114	110	10	0	7872	2419	5193	0	0	0
Nalanda	2479	749	1291	67	27	12	9108	4884	6138	0	0	0
Rohtas	3530	1776	1575	0	0	0	5083	2614	2807	0	0	0
Kaimur	1980	1025	670	61	31	11	1741	1010	897	0	0	0
Buxar	2530	1270	1110	0	0	0	2621	1315	2359	0	0	0
Bhojpur	5118	2673	2775	431	198	87	4096	1997	2386	0	0	0
Gaya	2204	1146	608	364	181	85	2204	1146	608	364	181	85
Aurangabad	5098	2681	4669	0	0	0	2511	1470	2511	0	0	0
Jehanabad	732	439	269	14	1	2	732	439	269	14	1	2
Arwal	982	684	760	20	13	6	2733	1929	2699	0	0	0
Nawada	3231	1312	3151	148	29	9	8603	4980	8046	46	10	8
Saran	3694	1545	3694	0	0	0	3694	1545	3694	0	0	0
Siwan	3067	1083	2339	146	8	1	17551	3990	10131	66	19	5
Gopalgunj	3244	1583	1495	51	25	0	9200	3663	3641	80	40	0
Muzaffarpur	7138	3712	5782	0	0	0	11438	5948	9264	0	0	0
Sitamarhi	4340	2185	3038	309	153	168	10105	5068	5950	0	0	0
Sheohar	1620	405	1068	94	34	43	1620	405	1068	94	34	43
W.Champaran	7220	3600	7190	1486	218	0	3700	1600	3700	0	0	0
E.Champaran	5695	1588	4514	0	0	0	17716	5203	14607	0		0
Vaishali	2920	1168	1512	0	0	0	16367	6029	9186	0	0	0
Darbhanga	6010	2410	6010	626	250	0	450	180	450	0	0	0
Samastipur	13572	5567	5291	0	0	0	5429	3009	163	0	0	0
Madhubani	6709	1790	3750	238	131	55	6709	1790	3750	238	131	55
Saharsa	4250	1028	2903	321	110	73	15691	4464	11530	139	78	50
Supaul	15977	8875	6393	0	0	0	25035	9771	14450	0	0	0
Madhepura	912	220	556	56	35	23	912	220	556	56	35	23
Purnea	5544	1500	2460	104	16	69	2436	984	1068	31	4	18
Araria	2076	129	2076	0	0	0	6232	226	6262	0	0	0
Kishanganj	1637	125	648	470	62	172	2164	454	1155	0	0	0
Katihar	3160	500	1410	118	34	30	750	130	240	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	5730	1688	3185	89	0	0	6369	1648	3972	89	0	0
Banka	5922	1924	2927	0	0	0	8062	2806	3597	0	0	0
Munger	1904	259	1562	132	51	30	1904	259	1562	132	51	30
Lakhisarai	532	81	317	36	10	22	879	0	849	0	0	0
Begusarai	3935	1016	3095	479	265	357	9180	2520	5626	0	0	0
Jamui	2718	1293	2437	120	42	11	4121	2701	3908	0	0	0
Khagaria	1740	870	1740	0	0	0	192	96	192	0	0	0
Sheikhpura	540	190	311	0	0	0	3149	1123	1975	0	0	0
Total	158061	63220	98695	6090	1934	1266	238359	90035	156459	1349	584	319
Percentage of Total		40.0	62.4		31.8	20.8		37.8	65.6		43.3	23.6

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XVII A (Continued) : Overview of SGSY (2010-11 upto Sep 2010)

District	No. of Members of SHGs assisted			No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted			No. of Members of the 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	3137	1100	1449	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nalanda	1385	125	190	27	6	1	4228	1416	2935	0	0	0
Rohtas	994	526	612	0	0	0	870	313	482	0	0	0
Kaimur	1013	519	322	78	47	17	1394	708	389	0	0	0
Buxar	920	616	750	0	0	0	920	595	790	0	0	0
Bhojpur	3478	1571	2342	70	28	20	4070	1546	3125	0	0	0
Gaya	731	436	307	186	114	77	731	436	307	186	114	77
Aurangabad	1207	675	1163	0	0	0	251	122	251	0	0	0
Jehanabad	348	180	144	0	0	0	348	180	144	0	0	0
Arwal	568	308	328	36	21	14	144	76	102	0	0	0
Nawada	2127	821	2006	271	31	44	6235	3035	6042	285	0	0
Saran	501	110	501	0	0	0	501	110	501	0	0	0
Siwan	389	44	375	0	0	0	1114	134	655	0	0	0
Gopalgunj	500	200	225	0	0	0	561	219	419	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	1710	445	1570	0	0	0	706	153	698	0	0	0
Sitamarhi	1260	540	783	57	25	28	4105	2005	2670	0	0	0
Sheohar	840	356	758	0	0	0	840	356	758	0	0	0
W.Champaran	2590	1170	2590	136	116	0	1225	543	1225	0	0	0
E.Champaran	1580	426	1012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	2040	910	1095	0	0	0	6252	2165	3476	0	0	0
Darbhanga	3200	1600	3200	138	18	30	2500	1500	2500	0	0	0
Samastipur	8112	4138	3162	0	0	0	3245	1799	97	0	0	0
Madhubani	2506	591	1524	66	30	10	2506	591	1524	66	30	10
Saharsa	1231	310	735	40	5	6	6945	1790	5580	0	0	0
Supaul	763	299	659	0	0	0	2783	1167	2483	0	0	0
Madhepura	1302	447	873	55	47	30	1302	447	873	55	47	30
Purnea	2127	752	1102	0	0	0	2625	1010	1342	0	0	0
Araria	404	10	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	589	67	589	132	32	29	1221	157	1158	0	0	0
Katihar	440	90	300	0	0	0	170	30	70	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	1550	536	733	25	0	0	1528	524	759	25	0	0
Banka	2695	996	1313	0	0	0	660	286	198	0	0	0
Munger	1466	153	1326	59	5	10	1466	153	1326	0	0	0
Lakhisarai	263	26	153	24	10	11	410	26	304	0	0	0
Begusarai	2110	435	793	286	91	95	476	267	210	36	19	13
Jamui	1700	712	1643	109	54	5	3034	1368	3000	120	92	14
Khagaria	576	288	576	8	4	0	334	151	334	0	0	0
Sheikhpura	141	52	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	58493	22580	37803	1817	698	427	65700	25378	46727	773	302	144

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XVII B : Physical and Financial Overview of SGSY (2009-10)

District	Details of Funds Available/Utilised (in Lakhs)			Physical Achievements		
	Available	Utilised	Rate of Utilisation	No.of SHGs formed during the year	No.of women SHGs formed during the year	Women SHGs (%)
Patna	1134.27	1026.04	90.46	2045	853	41.71
Nalanda	1256.72	582.63	46.36	1070	456	42.62
Rohtas	1162.82	590.78	50.81	792	544	68.69
Kaimur	720.54	449.24	62.35	561	215	38.32
Buxar	607.54	463.48	76.29	872	528	60.55
Bhojpur	1891.09	1063.26	56.22	1014	585	57.69
Gaya	1775.3	861.71	48.54	291	268	92.10
Aurangabad	1065.02	642.59	60.34	335	327	97.61
Jehanabad	767.74	173.89	22.65	297	231	77.78
Arwal	115.29	43.91	38.09	165	165	100.00
Nawada	1432.06	831.45	58.06	788	741	94.04
Saran	1874.54	1084.16	57.84	1024	1024	100.00
Siwan	1223.43	732.91	59.91	2029	1356	66.83
Gopalganj	883.24	578.95	65.55	177	118	66.67
Muzaffarpur	3433.02	2011.2	58.58	945	945	100.00
Sitamarhi	2612.91	913.94	34.98	728	405	55.63
Sheohar	573.88	305.51	53.24	326	265	81.29
W. Champaran	2118.15	1226.21	57.89	790	780	98.73
E.Champaran	2571.12	1361.4	52.95	1041	924	88.76
Vaishali	1299.24	803.89	61.87	3712	1267	34.13
Darbhanga	2644.14	1583.89	59.90	1746	1746	100.00
Samastipur	3072.22	1303.12	42.42	1047	169	16.14
Madhubani	5035.21	2008.53	39.89	695	539	77.55
Saharsa	1020.76	769.46	75.38	1111	345	31.05
Supaul	2614.25	1671.14	63.92	277	277	100.00
Madhepura	852.77	212.8	24.95	338	206	60.95
Purnea	2226.25	1072.14	48.16	961	422	43.91
Araria	1521.13	589.19	38.73	292	292	100.00
Kishanganj	1070.75	662.37	61.86	387	116	29.97
Katihar	1771.14	984.17	55.57	1120	350	31.25
Bhagalpur	1765.09	934.95	52.97	509	246	48.33
Banka	1060.98	620.85	58.52	1202	875	72.80
Munger	660.61	454.41	68.79	214	214	100.00
Lakhisarai	947.6	106.82	11.27	37	37	100.00
Begusarai	1715.57	1240.11	72.29	900	688	76.44
Jamui	909.71	499.68	54.93	375	335	89.33
Khagaria	1025.66	299.91	29.24	270	145	53.70
Sheikhpura	425.72	107.51	25.25	218	74	33.94
Total	58857.48	30868.20	52.45	30701	19073	62.13

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XVII B (Continued) : Physical and Financial Overview of SGSY (2010-11 upto Sep 2010)

District	Details of Funds Available/Utilised (in Lakhs)			Physical Achievements		
	Available	Utilised	Rate of Utilisation	No.of SHGs formed during the year	No.of women SHGs formed during the year	Women SHGs (%)
Patna	1134.27	1026.04	90.46	2045	853	41.71
Nalanda	1256.72	582.63	46.36	1070	456	42.62
Rohtas	1162.82	590.78	50.81	792	544	68.69
Kaimur	720.54	449.24	62.35	561	215	38.32
Buxar	607.54	463.48	76.29	872	528	60.55
Bhojpur	1891.09	1063.26	56.22	1014	585	57.69
Gaya	1775.3	861.71	48.54	291	268	92.10
Aurangabad	1065.02	642.59	60.34	335	327	97.61
Jehanabad	767.74	173.89	22.65	297	231	77.78
Arwal	115.29	43.91	38.09	165	165	100.00
Nawada	1432.06	831.45	58.06	788	741	94.04
Saran	1874.54	1084.16	57.84	1024	1024	100.00
Siwan	1223.43	732.91	59.91	2029	1356	66.83
Gopalganj	883.24	578.95	65.55	177	118	66.67
Muzaffarpur	3433.02	2011.2	58.58	945	945	100.00
Sitamarhi	2612.91	913.94	34.98	728	405	55.63
Sheohar	573.88	305.51	53.24	326	265	81.29
W. Champaran	2118.15	1226.21	57.89	790	780	98.73
E.Champaran	2571.12	1361.4	52.95	1041	924	88.76
Vaishali	1299.24	803.89	61.87	3712	1267	34.13
Darbhanga	2644.14	1583.89	59.90	1746	1746	100.00
Samastipur	3072.22	1303.12	42.42	1047	169	16.14
Madhubani	5035.21	2008.53	39.89	695	539	77.55
Saharsa	1020.76	769.46	75.38	1111	345	31.05
Supaul	2614.25	1671.14	63.92	277	277	100.00
Madhepura	852.77	212.8	24.95	338	206	60.95
Purnea	2226.25	1072.14	48.16	961	422	43.91
Araria	1521.13	589.19	38.73	292	292	100.00
Kishanganj	1070.75	662.37	61.86	387	116	29.97
Katihar	1771.14	984.17	55.57	1120	350	31.25
Bhagalpur	1765.09	934.95	52.97	509	246	48.33
Banka	1060.98	620.85	58.52	1202	875	72.80
Munger	660.61	454.41	68.79	214	214	100.00
Lakhisarai	947.6	106.82	11.27	37	37	100.00
Begusarai	1715.57	1240.11	72.29	900	688	76.44
Jamui	909.71	499.68	54.93	375	335	89.33
Khagaria	1025.66	299.91	29.24	270	145	53.70
Sheikhpura	425.72	107.51	25.25	218	74	33.94
Total	58857.48	30868.20	52.45	30701	19073	62.13

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XVIII A : Overview of MNREGS (2009-10)

District	No of HH issued jobcards	No of SC HH issued jobcards	No of HH demanded employment	No of HH provided employment	No of HH completed 100 days of Employment	Percentage Share of SC HHs in Total HHs with Job Cards	Hhds.demanding empl. among Hhds. issued jobcards (%)	Hhds completing 100 days of employment among Hhds provided employment (%)
Patna	558206	257284	178385	178385	14962	46.09	31.96	8.35
Nalanda	379302	185094	99449	99449	14443	48.80	26.22	14.52
Rohtas	332059	160014	99782	99782	1092	48.19	30.05	1.09
Kaimur	214615	106681	32629	32629	294	49.71	15.20	0.90
Buxar	216523	87460	55896	55896	1725	40.39	25.82	3.09
Bhojpur	313941	150966	137722	137722	5115	48.09	43.87	3.71
Gaya	425632	280579	159129	159129	921	65.92	37.39	0.58
Aurangabad	296054	169585	139048	139048	3766	57.28	46.97	2.71
Jehanabad	118209	53550	68615	68615	3100	45.30	58.05	4.52
Arwal	88857	39754	24837	24837	384	44.74	27.95	1.55
Nawada	288509	177312	109328	109328	1015	61.46	37.89	0.93
Saran	476201	236662	87822	87822	3311	49.70	18.44	3.77
Siwan	440102	121403	87051	87051	11252	27.59	19.78	12.93
Gopalganj	330365	102221	46823	46823	2807	30.94	14.17	5.99
Muzaffarpur	635147	330276	349541	349541	25241	52.00	55.03	7.22
Sitamarhi	377542	151701	275350	275350	61860	40.18	72.93	22.47
Sheohar	79708	29564	61974	61974	2418	37.09	77.75	3.90
W.Champaran	354536	140233	166104	166104	12365	39.55	46.85	7.44
E.Champaran	496379	175387	176655	176655	29546	35.33	35.59	16.73
Vaishali	475556	243373	112848	112848	15014	51.18	23.73	13.30
Darbhanga	443148	171902	204426	204426	9303	38.79	46.13	4.55
Samastipur	517311	273379	166272	166272	16304	52.85	32.14	9.81
Madhubani	628059	253330	131460	131460	90	40.34	20.93	0.07
Saharsa	269675	153085	135093	135093	154	56.77	50.09	0.11
Supaul	302691	105522	86197	86197	4318	34.86	28.48	5.01
Madhepura	256551	148421	102182	102182	949	57.85	39.83	0.93
Purnea	389168	126400	43362	43362	17	32.48	11.14	0.04
Araria	363965	108782	87409	87409	576	29.89	24.02	0.66
Kishanganj	218980	26894	66070	61931	1299	12.28	30.17	2.10
Katihar	367294	62440	41686	41686	0	17.00	11.35	0.00
Bhagalpur	338990	76334	79678	79678	2548	22.52	23.50	3.20
Banka	289065	75247	115069	115069	9556	26.03	39.81	8.30
Munger	167631	40158	44491	44491	2813	23.96	26.54	6.32
Lakhisarai	132319	39873	75709	75709	125	30.13	57.22	0.17
Begusarai	324300	141400	124000	124000	23162	43.60	38.24	18.68
Jamui	208440	79943	81570	81570	4118	38.35	39.13	5.05
Khagaria	211472	77763	48577	48577	407	36.77	22.97	0.84
Sheikhpura	80016	42061	29211	29211	649	52.57	36.51	2.22
Total	12406518	5202033	4131450	4127311	287019	41.93	33.30	6.95

Source: Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XVIII A (Continued) : Overview of MNREGS (2010-11 upto September 2010)

District	No of HH issued jobcards	No of SC HH issued jobcards	No of HH demanded employment	No of HH provided employment	No of HH completed 100 days of employment	Percentage Share of SC HHs in Total HHs with Job Cards	Hhds.demanding empl. among Hhds. issued jobcards (%)	Hhds completing 100 days of employment among Hhds provided employment (%)
Patna	558754	257440	89668	89668	3238	46.07	16.05	3.61
Nalanda	389232	195677	80989	80989	2672	50.27	20.81	3.30
Rohtas	337741	163335	95884	95884	327	48.36	28.39	0.34
Kaimur	217171	107172	26334	26334	117	49.35	12.13	0.44
Buxar	222429	88597	37112	37112	174	39.83	16.68	0.47
Bhojpur	320377	155797	65461	65461	539	48.63	20.43	0.82
Gaya	438971	289383	71252	71252	155	65.92	16.23	0.22
Aurangabad	299483	172284	69227	69227	419	57.53	23.12	0.61
Jehanabad	123510	55845	44314	44314	1909	45.21	35.88	4.31
Arwal	89220	39785	12984	12984	18	44.59	14.55	0.14
Nawada	400100	179335	55599	55599	214	44.82	13.90	0.38
Saran	476401	231577	60152	60152	0	48.61	12.63	0.00
Siwan	440102	118977	35427	35427	940	27.03	8.05	2.65
Gopalganj	334892	103588	32843	32843	194	30.93	9.81	0.59
Muzaffarpur	680109	353657	315568	315568	13272	52.00	46.40	4.21
Sitamarhi	445718	186938	157340	157340	19100	41.94	35.30	12.14
Sheohar	83494	31010	44223	44223	1074	37.14	52.97	2.43
W.Champaran	362180	143259	147761	147761	6550	39.55	40.80	4.43
E.Champaran	500467	177350	91570	91570	6680	35.44	18.30	7.29
Vaishali	483884	247772	70218	70218	4377	51.20	14.51	6.23
Darbhanga	464353	178567	106485	106485	2409	38.46	22.93	2.26
Samastipur	534337	277783	175760	175760	16304	51.99	32.89	9.28
Madhubani	635429	257296	68416	68416	39	40.49	10.77	0.06
Saharsa	283942	155405	122252	98873	64	54.73	43.06	0.06
Supaul	309973	103135	42818	42818	68	33.27	13.81	0.16
Madhepura	272436	135028	38853	38801	135	49.56	14.26	0.35
Purnea	396079	127206	63495	63495	7	32.12	16.03	0.01
Araria	377834	112172	49683	40771	41	29.69	13.15	0.10
Kishanganj	221829	27009	21969	21969	585	12.18	9.90	2.66
Katihar	371922	63227	66658	66658	0	17.00	17.92	0.00
Bhagalpur	340715	77348	25930	25930	528	22.70	7.61	2.04
Banka	297814	77279	63019	63019	2060	25.95	21.16	3.27
Munger	172676	40468	22507	22507	531	23.44	13.03	2.36
Lakhisarai	137734	41740	32158	32158	0	30.30	23.35	0.00
Begusarai	336900	143400	95200	95200	3801	42.56	28.26	3.99
Jamui	213729	81383	45130	45130	1174	38.08	21.12	2.60
Khagaria	212286	78066	26472	26472	2	36.77	12.47	0.01
Sheikhpura	82427	43727	12284	12284	26	53.05	14.90	0.21
Total	12866650	5319017	2683015	2650672	89743	41.34	20.85	3.39

Source: Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XVIII B : Physical and Financial Progress of MNREGS (2009-10)

District	Total Beneficiary Household:	Persondays of Employment (In lakh)	Persondays of Employment (In lakh) for Women	No. of Land Reform (IAY)	Total Available Funds (Rs. lakh)	Total Fund Utilised (Rs. lakh)	Fund Utilisation (%)	Persondays generated for women (%)
Patna	178385	63.29	21.33	11972	13452.5	9875.6	73.41	33.70
Nalanda	99449	39.41	14.71	5754	8132.55	6635.18	81.59	37.33
Rohtas	99782	20.23	3.01	7511	3633.09	3119.08	85.85	14.88
Kaimur	32629	9.17	3.27	917	1732.25	1226.85	70.82	35.66
Buxar	55896	17.33	4.2	1688	2660.26	2394.24	90.00	24.24
Bhojpur	137722	33.18	9.53	5389	5967.53	5176.35	86.74	28.72
Gaya	159129	22.32	7.81	2083	5273.04	3786.89	71.82	34.99
Aurangabad	139048	36.9	10.76	5761	7364.6	5880	79.84	29.16
Jehanabad	68615	17.47	5.79	4218	3562.4	2568.86	72.11	33.14
Arwal	24837	7.92	2.46	6940	1383.76	1209.17	87.38	31.06
Nawada	109328	17.01	6.15	1561	3779.26	2647.11	70.04	36.16
Saran	87822	21.13	3.14	0	6803.42	3385.59	49.76	14.86
Siwan	87051	36.79	4.3	8455	8111.16	5947.67	73.33	11.69
Gopalganj	46823	16.41	0.38	6996	5339.5	3305.68	61.91	2.32
Muzaffarpur	349541	96.2	30.79	13199	17153.05	16287.06	94.95	32.01
Sitamarhi	275350	63.91	21.86	16390	14034.66	10827.02	77.14	34.20
Sheohar	61974	10	3.95	10857	1950.64	1415.05	72.54	39.50
W.Champaran	166104	30.2	9.08	6197	5535.56	4253.76	76.84	30.07
E. Champaran	176655	64.77	12.5	11649	16661.49	10389.11	62.35	19.30
Vaishali	112848	33.34	7.3	6943	8441.01	5717.35	67.73	21.90
Darbhanga	204426	45.66	22.73	22477	10303.71	7756.45	75.28	49.78
Samastipur	166272	32.09	9.75	1848	5379.19	4763.44	88.55	30.38
Madhubani	131460	17.51	5.49	10943	3833.76	2790.64	72.79	31.35
Saharsa	135093	57.6	19.01	7459	10705.51	9390.76	87.72	33.00
Supaul	86197	26.17	8.35	24886	6373.84	4002.77	62.80	31.91
Madhepura	102182	17.16	5.67	13306	2991.67	2911.93	97.33	33.04
Purnea	43362	7.67	2.3	1897	1538	1327.32	86.30	29.99
Araria	87409	25.87	6.73	5399	4466.08	3645.64	81.63	26.01
Kishanganj	61931	17.06	5.18	5982	3750.02	3020.62	80.55	30.36
Katihar	41686	42.1	13.89	0	7301.26	5658.15	77.50	32.99
Bhagalpur	79678	29.39	6.09	6421	5581.09	4755.87	85.21	20.72
Banka	115069	27.9	7.28	12479	5782.12	4998.5	86.45	26.09
Munger	44491	14.35	4.87	2885	3820.56	2401.43	62.86	33.94
Lakhisarai	75709	33.72	11.55	2795	6018.56	4402.11	73.14	34.25
Begusarai	124000	45.1	15.06	26877	12837.58	7590.64	59.13	33.39
Jamui	81570	22.66	8.2	4428	4255.25	3379.8	79.43	36.19
Khagaria	48577	14.08	5.22	2152	2750.14	2273.6	82.67	37.07
Sheikhpura	29211	4.46	1.64	1043	1010.84	656.29	64.93	36.77
Total	4127311	1137.53	341.33	287757	239670.91	181773.58	75.84	30.01

Source: Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XVIII B (Continued) : Physical and Financial Progress of MNREGS (2010-11 upto Sep 2010)

District	Total Beneficiary Households	Person-days of Employment (In lakh)	Person-days of Employment (In lakh) for Women	No. of Land Reform (IAY)	Total Available Funds (Rs. lakh)	Total Fund Utilised (Rs. lakh)	Fund Utilisation (%)	Person-days generated for women (%)
Patna	89668	36.21	11.51	4339	7701.77	6018.69	78.15	31.79
Nalanda	80989	27.91	10.62	2515	6055.72	5626.82	92.92	38.05
Rohtas	95884	18.63	2.23	5639	5358.52	3074.87	57.38	11.97
Kaimur	26334	8.53	2.33	562	3335.95	1252.54	37.55	27.32
Buxar	37112	11.47	3.44	453	3173.31	2212.28	69.72	29.99
Bhojpur	65461	17.1	5.32	3248	3669.35	2874.94	78.35	31.11
Gaya	71252	17.83	6.24	1093	7946.73	2988.23	37.60	35.00
Aurangabad	69227	17.78	4.65	1642	4667.32	3259.31	69.83	26.15
Jehanabad	44314	18.22	5.95	2736	2357.7	1780.45	75.52	32.66
Arwal	12984	5.25	1.55	522	1328.36	624.44	47.01	29.52
Nawada	55599	12.68	3.72	1006	4345.75	1638.6	37.71	29.34
Saran	60152	13	1.79	0	6754.97	2511.1	37.17	13.77
Siwan	35427	10.03	1.24	2802	6654.71	1838.61	27.63	12.36
Gopalganj	32843	16.18	0.31	3250	5031.81	2408.11	47.86	1.92
Muzaffarpur	315568	101.01	32.32	0	13818.79	12514.67	90.56	32.00
Sitamarhi	157340	33.06	11.36	31	8922.83	4971.7	55.72	34.36
Sheohar	44223	9.42	3.66	4440	1902.4	1243.58	65.37	38.85
W.Champaran	147761	19.61	5.37	3297	8698.7	3722.86	42.80	27.38
E. Champaran	91570	35.87	8.77	130	9837.03	5000.46	50.83	24.45
Vaishali	70218	24.01	5.44	3156	6868.53	5006.49	72.89	22.66
Darbhanga	106485	36.6	12.76	7570	9133.13	4601.89	50.39	34.86
Samastipur	175760	36.41	11.93	764	6684.45	3971.57	59.42	32.77
Madhubani	68416	8.67	2.61	3115	2243.08	1734.91	77.34	30.10
Saharsa	98873	22.33	7.37	2570	4817.08	4008.13	83.21	33.00
Supaul	42818	9.36	2.86	7129	6533.35	1466.07	22.44	30.56
Madhepura	38801	10.86	3.58	9024	2037.74	1871.01	91.82	32.97
Purnea	63495	10.37	3.16	207	8177.68	1265.19	15.47	30.47
Araria	40771	9.83	2.15	1253	7035.38	1759.21	25.01	21.87
Kishanganj	21969	6.5	1.99	4784	4280.06	1261.04	29.46	30.62
Katihar	66658	16.6	5.48	0	7435.66	2790.7	37.53	33.01
Bhagalpur	25930	11.67	3.25	2147	6376.99	2052.42	32.18	27.85
Banka	63019	16.18	3.96	2408	4665.26	2710.31	58.10	24.47
Munger	22507	7.6	2.73	3485	2856.34	1609.16	56.34	35.92
Lakhisarai	32158	13.63	4.51	1187	4287.96	1451.08	33.84	33.09
Begusarai	95200	39.17	13.87	3480	11634.89	7125.52	61.24	35.41
Jamui	45130	15.64	5.87	1621	3703.87	2453.05	66.23	37.53
Khagaria	26472	11.73	4.16	671	3470.7	1938.21	55.84	35.46
Sheikhpura	12284	1.92	0.71	156	1230.2	334.08	27.16	36.98
Total	2650672	738.87	220.77	92432	215034.1	114972.3	53.47	29.88

Source: Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XIX A: Overview of IAY (2009-10)

Sl. No.	IAY Components	IAY (New)	IAY (Upgraded)	IAY (C & S)	Total	Percentage Share of the Categories in the scheme
1	Total Target	1098001	NIL	NIL	1098001	-
2	House Completed	645621	944	67	646632	-
3	House Completed (SC)	316912	334	9	317255	49.06
4	House Completed (ST)	18763	0	0	18763	1.71
5	House Completed (Others)	207665	592	58	208315	18.97
6	House Completed (Minority)	102281	18	0	102299	9.32
7	Total Funds Available (Rs in Lakh)	426727.62 3	778.937	392.322	427898.882	-
8	Total Funds Utilised (Rs in Lakh)	296802.26 9	129.723	21.850	296953.842	-
9	Percentage of Utilisation	69.55	16.65	5.57	69.40	-

Overview of IAY (2010-11 upto October)

Sl. 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	758907	-
2	House Completed	237407	17	0	237424	-
3	House Completed (SC)	110503	10	0	110513	46.55
4	House Completed (ST)	6216	0	0	6216	2.62
5	House Completed (Others)	83191	5	0	83196	35.04
6	House Completed (Minority)	37497	2	0	37499	15.79
7	Total Funds Available (Rs in Lakh)	319932.24	421.274	183.803	320537.32	-
8	Total Funds Utilised (Rs in Lakh)	118189.84	2.07	1.625	118193.54	-
9	Percentage of Utilisation	36.94	0.49	0.88	36.87	-

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XIX B : IAY – Physical and Financial Overview (2009-10) (New + Upg. + C&S)

District	Annual target	House completed	Physical achievement as percent of annual target	Percentage utilisation of available fund
Patna	18225	12230	67.11	85.23
Nalanda	11964	10559	88.26	89.25
Rohtas	12713	12853	101.10	83.45
Kaimur	8108	7833	96.61	70.09
Buxar	8456	7703	91.10	92.72
Bhojpur	13889	10485	75.49	84.28
Gaya	25910	8968	34.61	50.15
Aurangabad	12431	5280	42.47	61.07
Jehanabad	4683	2938	62.74	60.70
Arwal	3292	2689	81.68	57.48
Nawada	10711	11277	105.28	80.13
Saran	27252	16212	59.49	62.45
Siwan	24588	13942	56.70	69.15
Gopalganj	30728	13671	44.49	66.35
Muzaffarpur	67533	35950	53.23	68.06
Sitamarhi	45721	25878	56.60	69.33
Sheohar	15048	9238	61.39	64.14
W.Champaran	61318	30476	49.70	73.99
E. Champaran	66099	38448	58.17	93.10
Vaishali	36741	26477	72.06	70.71
Darbhanga	42796	21617	50.51	75.70
Samastipur	44683	35998	80.56	82.79
Madhubani	71865	36055	50.17	45.97
Saharsa	35090	27294	77.78	70.36
Supaul	51011	62026	121.59	61.84
Madhepura	41904	9602	22.91	75.52
Purnea	73945	30989	41.91	59.85
Araria	65457	17200	26.28	50.94
Kishanganj	26683	15432	57.83	80.16
Katihar	46100	22371	48.53	74.04
Bhagalpur	18657	13662	73.23	91.45
Banka	9128	7316	80.15	84.21
Munger	7211	4910	68.09	64.18
Lakhisarai	4512	2827	62.66	77.09
Begusarai	22779	10360	45.48	77.51
Jamui	8994	6952	77.30	74.31
Khagaria	19344	17211	88.97	94.43
Sheikhpura	2432	1703	70.02	67.87
Total	1098001	646632	58.89	69.40

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XIX C : IAY – Physical and Financial Overview (2010-11 up to Sept. 10) (New + Upg. + C&S)

District	Annual target	House completed	Physical achievement as percent of annual target	Percentage utilisation of available fund
Patna	12596	7398	58.73	41.81
Nalanda	8269	4915	59.44	62.18
Rohtas	8787	5577	63.47	67.67
Kaimur	5604	1355	24.18	51.82
Buxar	5845	3658	62.58	75.60
Bhojpur	9599	3042	31.69	49.95
Gaya	17908	4671	26.08	32.17
Aurangabad	8592	2092	24.35	34.08
Jehanabad	3237	412	12.73	23.69
Arwal	2276	1040	45.69	30.83
Nawada	7403	5571	75.25	73.58
Saran	18836	6897	36.62	36.57
Siwan	16994	3653	21.50	36.08
Gopalganj	21238	9697	45.66	19.71
Muzaffarpur	46677	25145	53.87	38.18
Sitamarhi	31600	7877	24.93	67.64
Sheohar	10400	3219	30.95	23.82
W.Champaran	42382	21891	51.65	41.24
E. Champaran	45685	18495	40.48	24.86
Vaishali	25396	4615	18.17	38.59
Darbhanga	29579	3592	12.14	24.37
Samastipur	30883	10547	34.15	31.69
Madhubani	49671	8884	17.89	16.08
Saharsa	24253	13322	54.93	66.55
Supaul	35257	4259	12.08	14.25
Madhepura	28962	9762	33.71	50.55
Purnea	51108	3686	7.21	38.21
Araria	45242	3590	7.94	19.43
Kishanganj	18443	8879	48.14	55.57
Katihar	31863	14219	44.63	48.52
Bhagalpur	12895	3207	24.87	77.42
Banka	6309	2169	34.38	51.97
Munger	4984	2114	42.42	45.46
Lakhisarai	3118	1231	39.48	29.23
Begusarai	15744	1858	11.80	51.89
Jamui	6217	2700	43.43	85.08
Khagaria	13370	1201	8.98	62.63
Sekhpura	1682	984	58.50	37.21
Total	758904	237424	31.29	36.87

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Appendix XX A : Districtwise Distribution of PDS Dealers by their Social Backgrounds (June 2009)

District	Background of PDS Dealers							Total
	Scheduled Caste/Tribe	Backward Class	Extremely Backward Class	Muslim	Women/ Women Self Help Group	Other / Special Categories	General	
Patna Anubhajan	78	218	398	31	88	0	98	911
PatnaRural	444	653	47	42	165	45	339	1735
Nalanda	192	510	30	44	95	31	179	1081
Rohtas	258	371	92	53	30	49	155	1008
Kaimur	156	234	44	46	41	8	107	636
Buxar	164	243	57	21	49	26	196	756
Bhojpur	230	493	104	20	85	21	372	1325
Gaya	724	645	65	85	73	35	346	1973
Aurangabad	221	378	72	72	36	12	411	1202
Jehanabad	114	122	45	25	58	14	139	517
Arwal	69	115	6	14	21	12	57	294
Nawada	143	301	28	44	91	37	213	857
Saran	321	705	142	65	332	41	854	2460
Siwan	255	585	55	249	76	64	540	1824
Gopalganj	120	328	44	74	104	44	390	1104
Muzaffarpur	520	877	0	119	0	37	602	2155
Sitamarhi	216	437	74	86	70	16	173	1072
Sheohar	32	79	4	13	14	1	91	234
W.Champaran	416	754	167	159	90	28	580	2194
E.Champaran	359	583	151	131	83	17	370	1694
Vaishali	256	593	42	24	100	45	311	1371
Darbhanga	190	406	48	165	123	22	390	1344
Samastipur	339	566	46	26	74	33	354	1438
Madhubani	362	534	96	128	74	11	335	1540
Saharsa	161	337	48	0	0	14	122	682
Supaul	99	348	94	71	6	2	97	717
Madhepura	117	0	0	33	36	20	413	619
Purnea	279	479	88	143	100	9	152	1250
Araria	203	384	179	0	120	9	103	998
Kishanganj	123	122	52	174	61	15	122	669
Katihar	218	327	65	222	58	107	59	1056
Bhagalpur	278	352	91	151	97	57	381	1407
Banka	152	491	78	0	65	20	131	937
Munger	67	372	51	38	0	18	118	664
Lakhisarai	45	69	28	10	30	9	102	293
Begusarai	290	266	64	31	83	12	259	1005
Jamui	164	227	63	32	28	16	194	724
Khagaria	106	297	68	28	143	4	68	714
Sheikpura	53	104	10	8	13	0	78	266
Total	8534	14905	2836	2677	2812	961	10001	42726

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

**Appendix XXA (Continued) : District wise Distribution of PDS Dealers by their Social Backgrounds
(August 2010)**

District	Background of PDS Dealers								Decline compared to June 2009	No of allotted PDS dealers in 2001
	SC/ST	BC	EBC	Muslim	Women/ Women Self Help Group	Other / Special Categor- ies	General	Total		
Patna Anubhajan	78	218	398	31	88	0	98	911	0	1152
Patna Rural	444	653	47	42	198	12	327	1723	-12	1752
Nalanda	192	510	30	44	123	2	189	1090	9	1324
Rohtas	258	0	0	22	64	0	664	1008	0	1350
Kaimur	155	234	44	45	51	0	107	636	0	687
Buxar	164	0	0	22	66	0	484	736	-20	766
Bhojpur	230	493	104	20	106	0	372	1325	0	1247
Gaya	686	645	65	85	106	2	228	1817	-156	1931
Aurangabad	221	378	72	72	48	0	411	1202	0	1096
Jehanabad	112	120	45	24	68	0	141	510	-7	511
Arwal	69	131	10	0	34	0	49	293	-1	310
Nawada	177	368	35	30	38	0	249	897	40	983
Saran	374	591	130	76	351	15	914	2451	-9	1774
Siwan	263	598	43	147	122	4	558	1735	-89	1461
Gopalganj	120	328	44	74	147	1	390	1104	0	1161
Muzaffarpur	472	600	188	0	54	0	676	1990	-165	2047
Sitamarhi	216	437	74	86	86	0	173	1072	0	1445
Sheohar	32	79	4	13	15	0	91	234	0	276
W.Champaran	435	603	157	252	121	5	304	1877	-317	1668
E.Champaran	416	754	167	159	106	11	581	2194	500	2128
Vaishali	256	593	42	24	131	14	311	1371	0	1471
Darbhanga	206	406	48	165	141	4	369	1339	-5	1792
Samastipur	339	534	46	24	106	0	310	1359	-79	1813
Madhubani	478	501	0	127	71	0	299	1476	-64	1908
Saharsa	161	337	48	0	14	0	122	682	0	821
Supaul	99	348	94	71	6	0	99	717	0	930
Madhepura	92	275	39	30	43	1	58	538	-81	818
Purnea	215	406	62	184	118	0	154	1139	-111	1387
Araria	196	327	231	0	152	0	114	1020	22	1164
Kishanganj	123	122	52	174	74	2	103	650	-19	710
Katihar	222	327	65	222	66	3	110	1015	-41	1306
Bhagalpur	253	503	113	142	150	0	174	1335	-72	1372
Banka	164	429	106	0	56	0	161	916	-21	859
Munger	67	372	51	38	18	0	112	658	-6	667
Lakhisarai	80	102	52	12	19	0	153	418	125	447
Begusarai	368	314	75	53	4	0	309	1123	118	1260
Jamui	164	227	63	32	42	2	194	724	0	758
Khagaria	131	221	111	25	71	0	83	642	-72	691
Sheikhpura	58	98	12	9	21	0	82	280	14	294
Total	8786	14182	2967	2576	3295	78	10323	42207	-519	45537

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Appendix XX B : Lifting Percentage of Rice and Wheat under PDS (2009-10)

District	Wheat			Rice		
	BPL	Antyoday	Annapurna	BPL	Antyoday	Annapurna
Patna	40.57	101.39	125.00	71.83	97.65	125.00
Nalanda	38.37	99.50	12.31	39.12	86.56	15.29
Rohtas	28.57	103.85	62.43	40.02	93.12	62.32
Kaimur	24.68	92.19	91.59	48.33	95.37	91.59
Buxar	21.65	99.80	50.00	30.79	100.46	50.00
Bhojpur	19.03	94.00	100.00	40.96	90.89	100.00
Gaya	33.87	92.27	78.53	46.44	91.46	78.52
Aurangabad	32.10	96.38	99.65	79.51	95.86	99.65
Jehanabad	47.59	96.42	87.23	70.44	89.92	87.22
Arwal	36.89	106.18	99.79	45.74	92.79	100.00
Nawada	47.82	98.43	72.55	70.66	97.73	113.49
Saran	18.04	91.89	31.94	21.73	93.33	33.33
Siwan	21.61	100.86	0.00	20.77	101.17	0.00
Gopalganj	22.71	104.29	17.49	23.18	98.45	17.49
Muzaffarpur	75.69	97.40	77.07	68.09	94.64	77.07
Sitamarhi	29.65	79.42	49.48	26.52	73.02	49.47
Sheohar	54.00	77.17	41.67	53.80	82.69	41.67
W.Champaran	26.56	105.26	77.60	55.04	101.19	77.28
E.Champaran	37.39	89.08	97.61	48.19	90.15	91.01
Vaishali	49.78	103.37	58.33	58.41	91.58	58.20
Darbhanga	28.54	89.90	63.89	9.58	67.11	66.67
Samastipur	52.23	94.81	79.65	72.90	89.54	79.55
Madhubani	16.38	77.84	25.00	7.34	40.72	25.66
Saharsa	58.24	104.29	66.67	67.09	99.25	66.66
Supaul	48.17	92.78	54.05	51.47	90.19	54.06
Madhepura	45.18	89.23	0.00	51.74	89.23	0.00
Purnea	30.15	78.92	102.21	28.02	85.21	97.53
Araria	25.99	80.76	100.00	29.97	73.91	91.67
Kishanganj	46.48	75.02	50.00	41.17	74.68	50.00
Katihar	56.17	92.18	53.45	72.81	91.15	53.42
Bhagalpur	26.00	75.04	28.05	20.84	82.00	25.44
Banka	25.68	80.82	64.65	17.46	72.53	43.37
Munger	24.87	66.44	58.57	33.01	61.72	57.29
Lakhisarai	22.44	49.77	73.27	29.86	60.01	56.62
Begusarai	70.74	100.75	45.75	87.12	102.88	49.98
Jamui	22.52	89.96	74.33	16.81	82.01	74.33
Khagaria	53.33	123.07	109.37	76.24	118.85	94.26
Sheikhpura	24.82	62.53	74.99	20.82	69.49	75.02
Total	36.97	92.43	67.18	44.59	86.76	66.73

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Appendix XX B (Continued) : BPL: 2009-10 (In Quintal)

District	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	543117.2	220348.5	40.57	814675.8	585152.7	71.83
Nalanda	335899	128873.8	38.37	503848.5	197094.1	39.12
Rohtas	298382.2	85241.8	28.57	447573.3	179110.1	40.02
Kaimur	166876.4	41191.4	24.68	250314.6	120968	48.33
Buxar	174817.8	37844.47	21.65	262226.7	80736.5	30.79
Bhojpur	257914.6	49072.9	19.03	386871.9	158456.1	40.96
Gaya	352487.6	119378.7	33.87	528731.4	245540.1	46.44
Aurangabad	213913.4	68666.9	32.10	320870.1	255121.5	79.51
Jehanabad	93107.8	44311	47.59	139661.7	98373.9	70.44
Arwal	70416.8	25979.1	36.89	105625.2	48314.4	45.74
Nawada	182159.4	87115.3	47.82	273239.1	193065.6	70.66
Saran	397007.6	71612.4	18.04	595511.4	129398.6	21.73
Siwan	312944.6	67616.5	21.61	469416.9	97497.9	20.77
Gopalganj	249305.2	56627.7	22.71	373957.8	86672.8	23.18
Muzaffarpur	548506.8	415137.6	75.69	822760.2	560181.3	68.09
Sitamarhi	442042.4	131085.8	29.65	663063.6	175847.8	26.52
Sheohar	81023	43753.4	54.00	121534.5	65382.2	53.80
W.Champaran	510865.5	135688.49	26.56	766298.25	421745.02	55.04
E.Champaran	501814.7	187612.61	37.39	752722.05	362750.18	48.19
Vaishali	484978.8	241425.2	49.78	727468.2	424893.9	58.41
Darbhanga	361301.6	103119.7	28.54	541952.4	51918.2	9.58
Samastipur	412531.6	215458.3	52.23	618797.4	451108.8	72.90
Madhubani	598643.8	98079.1	16.38	897965.7	65908	7.34
Saharsa	222713.6	129707.3	58.24	334070.4	224141.3	67.09
Supaul	305808	147308.5	48.17	458712	236093.2	51.47
Madhepura	235618	106447.5	45.18	353427	182872.9	51.74
Purnea	393882.6	118774.6	30.15	590823.9	165546.8	28.02
Araria	291033.4	75641.1	25.99	436550.1	130818.1	29.97
Kishanganj	254527.2	118295.5	46.48	381790.8	157171.2	41.17
Katihar	308768	173437.5	56.17	463152	337203	72.81
Bhagalpur	311731.2	81035.2	26.00	467596.8	97456.3	20.84
Banka	205178.8	52687.3	25.68	307768.2	53733.8	17.46
Munger	154826.2	38501.2	24.87	232239.3	76651.6	33.01
Lakhisarai	88070.4	19766.7	22.44	132105.6	39447.4	29.86
Begusarai	289304.6	204644	70.74	433956.9	378077.9	87.12
Jamui	185315.4	41731.9	22.52	277973.1	46729.2	16.81
Khagaria	192838.2	102844	53.33	289257.3	220542	76.24
Sheikhpura	66662.8	16549	24.82	99994.2	20822.2	20.82
Total	11096336	4102612	36.97	16644504	7422544.6	44.59

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Appendix XX B (Continued) : BPL: 2010-11 (Upto Sep 2010) (In Quintal)

District	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	282117	106960.5	37.91	423175.5	381840.3	90.23
Nalanda	176448	75567.2	42.83	264672	179773.1	67.92
Rohtas	156546	66717	42.62	234819	164582	70.09
Kaimur	88255.8	39418.6	44.66	132383.7	89087.8	67.30
Buxar	91788.6	30333.6	33.05	137682.9	49275.4	35.79
Bhojpur	135537	51788.9	38.21	203305.5	141510.1	69.60
Gaya	185510.4	65307.1	35.20	278265.6	178212	64.04
Aurangabad	112774.2	66600.3	59.06	169161.3	158109.1	93.47
Jehanabad	49026	17900.5	36.51	73539	53920.7	73.32
Arwal	37270.2	15855.4	42.54	55905.3	39186.9	70.10
Nawada	96039	36412	37.91	144058.5	127653.7	88.61
Saran	208726.2	82122.6	39.34	313089.3	115019.1	36.74
Siwan	164583.6	63216	38.41	246875.4	152176.1	61.64
Gopalganj	131470.2	48059.2	36.56	197205.3	81959.8	41.56
Muzaffarpur	288889.8	118222.3	40.92	433334.7	360649.8	83.23
Sitamarhi	232463.4	83057	35.73	348695.1	153721.7	44.08
Sheohar	42583.2	16059.7	37.71	63874.8	34516	54.04
W.Champaran	244606.2	93181.3	38.09	366909.3	334258.8	91.10
E.Champaran	289334.4	105353	36.41	434001.6	209025	48.16
Vaishali	254580	121817	47.85	381870	320119.2	83.83
Darbhanga	190181.4	64361.4	33.84	285272.1	51803.7	18.16
Samastipur	218076.6	83820	38.44	327114.9	207030.3	63.29
Madhubani	316344.6	71531.4	22.61	474516.9	79749.6	16.81
Saharsa	116820	46942.3	40.18	175230	155912.7	88.98
Supaul	160767.6	40706.9	25.32	241151.4	131962	54.72
Madhepura	123858	53800.4	43.44	185787	134474.6	72.38
Purnea	197682	75636.2	38.26	296523	177775.1	59.95
Araria	153343.8	55648.7	36.29	230015.7	106098.1	46.13
Kishanganj	134006.4	46040.5	34.36	201009.6	96996.3	48.25
Katihar	162102	61458.6	37.91	243153	166131	68.32
Bhagalpur	163044	34888.2	21.40	244566	48360.4	19.77
Banka	107910.6	32297.9	29.93	161865.9	44001.6	27.18
Munger	80921.4	27974.3	34.57	121382.1	47106.8	38.81
Lakhisarai	46007.4	15970.8	34.71	69011.1	31492.4	45.63
Begusarai	152854.2	57952.5	37.91	229281.3	206327.8	89.99
Jamui	97671.6	30772.7	31.51	146507.4	55463.5	37.86
Khagaria	99480.6	38027	38.23	149220.9	124543	83.46
Sheikhpura	34861.2	14835.6	42.56	52291.8	30153	57.66
Total	5824482.6	2156614.6	37.03	8736724	5219979	59.75

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Appendix XX B (Continued) : Antyoday : 2009-10 (In Quintal)

District	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	197893.24	200637.70	101.39	296839.86	289862.10	97.65
Nalanda	139253.32	138556.60	99.50	208879.98	180811.40	86.56
Rohtas	90164.52	93634.70	103.85	135246.78	125945.80	93.12
Kaimur	71523.96	65941.50	92.19	107285.94	102321.90	95.37
Buxar	52427.84	52324.80	99.80	78641.76	79007.40	100.46
Bhojpur	107278.64	100838.40	94.00	160917.96	146256.80	90.89
Gaya	148276.04	136811.80	92.27	222414.06	203409.70	91.46
Aurangabad	90368.48	87099.70	96.38	135552.72	129938.90	95.86
Jehanabad	39201.40	37798.10	96.42	58802.10	52873.30	89.92
Arwal	30269.68	32140.90	106.18	45404.52	42128.70	92.79
Nawada	76877.68	75669.10	98.43	115316.52	112694.90	97.73
Saran	165440.24	152016.10	91.89	248160.36	231615.70	93.33
Siwan	93635.44	94443.40	100.86	140453.16	142102.60	101.17
Gopalganj	105249.76	109763.70	104.29	157874.64	155426.90	98.45
Muzaffarpur	232825.88	226767.30	97.40	349238.82	330526.50	94.64
Sitamarhi	132164.88	104970.90	79.42	198247.32	144753.60	73.02
Sheohar	24222.52	18691.90	77.17	36333.78	30042.60	82.69
W.Champaran	217212.98	228634.80	105.26	325819.47	329686.00	101.19
E.Champaran	209983.02	187059.30	89.08	314974.53	283964.50	90.15
Vaishali	144981.68	149860.40	103.37	217472.52	199160.60	91.58
Darbhanga	150975.72	135730.60	89.90	226463.58	151980.80	67.11
Samastipur	176329.96	167186.50	94.81	264494.94	236820.40	89.54
Madhubani	255434.96	198836.30	77.84	383152.44	156031.90	40.72
Saharsa	66629.48	69486.90	104.29	99944.22	99196.20	99.25
Supaul	91366.64	84771.10	92.78	137049.96	123611.20	90.19
Madhepura	70390.56	62806.80	89.23	105585.84	94211.20	89.23
Purnea	118454.80	93483.50	78.92	177682.20	151411.70	85.21
Araria	122370.80	98828.20	80.76	183556.20	135667.40	73.91
Kishanganj	106617.80	79983.70	75.02	159926.70	119429.70	74.68
Katihar	92561.72	85325.60	92.18	138842.58	126560.30	91.15
Bhagalpur	94246.60	70723.10	75.04	141369.90	115918.20	82.00
Banka	61198.84	49463.00	80.82	91798.26	66582.10	72.53
Munger	62995.80	41853.80	66.44	94493.70	58317.20	61.72
Lakhisarai	26516.64	13196.10	49.77	39774.96	23870.40	60.01
Begusarai	123303.96	124224.00	100.75	184955.94	190278.70	102.88
Jamui	79377.40	71406.50	89.96	119066.10	97646.20	82.01
Khagaria	81769.60	100632.10	123.07	122654.40	145776.70	118.85
Sheikhpura	20014.32	12515.30	62.53	30021.48	20861.80	69.49
Total	4169806.80	3854114.20	92.43	6254710.20	5426702.00	86.76

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Appendix XX B (Continued) : Antyoday: 2010-11 (Upto Sep 2010) (In Quintal)

District	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	102720.24	100239	97.58	154080.36	150293.7	97.54
Nalanda	71919.12	70858.9	98.53	107878.68	106953.5	99.14
Rohtas	44094.12	50040.8	113.49	66141.18	74954	113.32
Kaimur	36102.36	37584.6	104.11	54153.54	54679	100.97
Buxar	25574.64	24833.3	97.10	38361.96	37250.3	97.10
Bhojpur	55260.24	53925.4	97.58	82890.36	80888.5	97.58
Gaya	75693.24	69641.1	92.00	113539.86	111351.8	98.07
Aurangabad	46054.68	44819.8	97.32	69082.02	67080	97.10
Jehanabad	20008.8	19901.1	99.46	30013.2	31475.2	104.87
Arwal	15251.88	13598.9	89.16	22877.82	19185.9	83.86
Nawada	39221.28	38463.4	98.07	58831.92	55558.9	94.44
Saran	85155.84	93079.3	109.30	127733.76	114625.6	89.74
Siwan	45218.04	44344.1	98.07	67827.06	66516.7	98.07
Gopalganj	53700.36	52403.1	97.58	80550.54	78605.1	97.58
Muzaffarpur	118030.08	130305.2	110.40	177045.12	200818.2	113.43
Sitamarhi	63904.68	72429.6	113.34	95857.02	99979.2	104.30
Sheohar	11766.72	11482.6	97.59	17650.08	16507.7	93.53
W.Champaran	99832.32	101608.6	101.78	149748.48	149189.5	99.63
E.Champaran	118235.88	122161	103.32	177353.82	184215	103.87
Vaishali	71074.08	78927	111.05	106611.12	116761.9	109.52
Darbhanga	77605.92	82808.5	106.70	116408.88	117744.5	101.15
Samastipur	89186.16	86599	97.10	133779.24	121629.6	90.92
Madhubani	129350.76	115031.2	88.93	194026.14	163826.8	84.44
Saharsa	32824.68	33327.8	101.53	49237.02	56971.2	115.71
Supaul	44319.24	37688.9	85.04	66478.86	56127.1	84.43
Madhepura	34166.16	35113.1	102.77	51249.24	49764	97.10
Purnea	55074.6	52898.1	96.05	82611.9	78822.2	95.41
Araria	62605.2	50659	80.92	93907.8	91186.2	97.10
Kishanganj	54688.2	53401.7	97.65	82032.3	79801.6	97.28
Katihar	45425.52	44328.4	97.58	68138.28	66492.9	97.59
Bhagalpur	46918.2	33738.7	71.91	70377.3	45687.9	64.92
Banka	29640.24	17076.1	57.61	44460.36	22649.1	50.94
Munger	32898.6	22263.8	67.67	49347.9	30916.6	62.65
Lakhisarai	13373.64	9328.1	69.75	20060.46	15446.5	77.00
Begusarai	62495.16	60684	97.10	93742.74	90186.7	96.21
Jamui	40761	39499	96.90	61141.5	56248.4	92.00
Khagaria	40643.4	34856	85.76	60965.1	65136	106.84
Sheikhpura	10044.72	11362.3	113.12	15067.08	14699.2	97.56
Total	2100840	2051311	97.64	3151260	3040226	96.48

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Appendix XX B (Continued) : Annapurna: 2009-10 (In Quintal)

District	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	9953.28	12441.40	125.00	6635.52	8294.60	125.00
Nalanda	3751.20	461.75	12.31	2500.80	382.42	15.29
Rohtas	2937.60	1834.00	62.43	1958.40	1220.40	62.32
Kaimur	1765.44	1617.00	91.59	1176.96	1078.00	91.59
Buxar	2576.88	1288.40	50.00	1717.92	859.00	50.00
Bhojpur	2689.20	2689.30	100.00	1792.80	1792.80	100.00
Gaya	3958.56	3108.68	78.53	2639.04	2072.12	78.52
Aurangabad	1872.00	1865.46	99.65	1248.00	1243.60	99.65
Jehanabad	1992.24	1737.82	87.23	1328.16	1158.38	87.22
Arwal	1418.40	1415.40	99.79	945.60	945.60	100.00
Nawada	2655.36	1926.52	72.55	1770.24	2008.98	113.49
Saran	4132.80	1320.10	31.94	2755.20	918.40	33.33
Siwan	1997.10	0.00	0.00	1331.40	0.00	0.00
Gopalganj	3186.00	557.10	17.49	2124.00	371.40	17.49
Muzaffarpur	4788.00	3689.97	77.07	3192.00	2460.00	77.07
Sitamarhi	3369.60	1667.20	49.48	2246.40	1111.20	49.47
Sheohar	579.60	241.50	41.67	386.40	161.00	41.67
W.Champaran	5182.50	4021.50	77.60	3455.00	2669.90	77.28
E.Champaran	4755.66	4641.80	97.61	3170.44	2885.50	91.01
Vaishali	2968.56	1731.70	58.33	1979.04	1151.80	58.20
Darbhanga	4784.40	3056.70	63.89	3189.60	2126.40	66.67
Samastipur	4254.48	3388.80	79.65	2836.32	2256.30	79.55
Madhubani	5942.88	1485.60	25.00	3961.92	1016.80	25.66
Saharsa	2826.72	1884.60	66.67	1884.48	1256.20	66.66
Supaul	2831.04	1530.14	54.05	1887.36	1020.30	54.06
Madhepura	2080.80	0.00	0.00	1387.20	0.00	0.00
Purnea	3236.40	3308.00	102.21	2157.60	2104.20	97.53
Araria	2991.60	2991.60	100.00	1994.40	1828.20	91.67
Kishanganj	1609.20	804.60	50.00	1072.80	536.40	50.00
Katihar	2232.72	1193.28	53.45	1488.48	795.12	53.42
Bhagalpur	3095.28	868.32	28.05	2063.52	525.06	25.44
Banka	2980.80	1927.10	64.65	1987.20	861.80	43.37
Munger	2377.44	1392.50	58.57	1584.96	908.10	57.29
Lakhisarai	1882.08	1379.00	73.27	1254.72	710.40	56.62
Begusarai	4327.20	1979.90	45.75	2884.80	1441.90	49.98
Jamui	1581.12	1175.20	74.33	1054.08	783.50	74.33
Khagaria	2290.32	2504.86	109.37	1526.88	1439.24	94.26
Sheikhpura	671.04	503.20	74.99	447.36	335.60	75.02
Total	118525.50	79630.00	67.18	79017.00	52730.62	66.73

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Appendix XX B (Continued) : Annapurna: 2010-11 (Upto Sep 2010) (In Quintal)

District	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	4820.76	5624.3	116.67	3213.84	3749.7	116.67
Nalanda	955.44	1307	136.80	636.96	848.2	133.16
Rohtas	1170.36	980.1	83.74	780.24	780.4	100.02
Kaimur	882.72	735.1	83.28	588.48	490.1	83.28
Buxar	1288.44	1288.4	100.00	858.96	859	100.00
Bhojpur	1344.6	1344.6	100.00	896.4	896.4	100.00
Gaya	1979.28	989.7	50.00	1319.52	659.7	50.00
Aurangabad	884.88	442.5	50.01	589.92	294.9	49.99
Jehanabad	542.88	271.5	50.01	361.92	180.9	49.98
Arwal	653.76	327	50.02	435.84	217.8	49.97
Nawada	1327.68	663.9	50.00	885.12	442.5	49.99
Saran	2066.4	1568.6	75.91	1377.6	950.6	69.00
Siwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gopalganj	956.88	956.8	99.99	637.92	638	100.01
Muzaffarpur	1883.16	1255.6	66.68	1255.44	836.8	66.65
Sitamarhi	1109.52	1109.5	100.00	739.68	739.7	100.00
Sheohar	289.8	289.8	100.00	193.2	193.2	100.00
W.Champaran	1844.28	1844.3	100.00	1229.52	1229.5	100.00
E.Champaran	3124.8	2968.2	94.99	2083.2	2083.2	100.00
Vaishali	1484.28	1483.4	99.94	989.52	1018.6	102.94
Darbhanga	2392.2	2392.2	100.00	1594.8	1594.8	100.00
Samastipur	2127.24	2152.3	101.18	1418.16	1863.6	131.41
Madhubani	2971.44	2190.7	73.73	1980.96	1441.1	72.75
Saharsa	1413.36	1413.5	100.01	942.24	942.1	99.99
Supaul	1195.92	1077.1	90.06	797.28	718.1	90.07
Madhepura	1040.4	0	0.00	693.6	0	0.00
Purnea	1618.2	1618.2	100.00	1078.8	1078.8	100.00
Araria	1304.28	1304.4	100.01	869.52	869.4	99.99
Kishanganj	804.6	938.7	116.67	536.4	625.8	116.67
Katihar	1116.36	1116.5	100.01	744.24	744.1	99.98
Bhagalpur	872.28	867.9	99.50	581.52	581.4	99.98
Banka	1490.4	1289.4	86.51	993.6	943.6	94.97
Munger	928.44	309.4	33.32	618.96	206.4	33.35
Lakhisarai	941.04	156.8	16.66	627.36	209.2	33.35
Begusarai	2163.6	721.2	33.33	1442.4	480.8	33.33
Jamui	696.6	232.2	33.33	464.4	154.8	33.33
Khagaria	1145.16	1145.7	100.05	763.44	763.5	100.01
Sheikhpura	267.12	89	33.32	178.08	59.4	33.36
Total	53098.56	44465.5	83.74	35399.04	30386.1	85.84

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Appendix XXI : District Level Overview of SC/ST Welfare

District	Stipend SC & ST				Uniform to Girls (SC)			
	Financial Allotment (Rs Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)		Financial Allotment (Rs Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Patna	684.1	929.45	113957	165032	5.77	16.22	1154	3244
Nalanda	428.42	553	102766	112482	3.79	10.53	758	0
Rohtas	366.12	435.03	93817	94108	3.38	9.87	676	1974
Kaimur	393.93	497.58	87661	87524	2.71	6.36	542	1272
Buxar	288.88	335.83	58230	79588	2.17	4.4	434	880
Bhojpur	229.4	258.81	42336	61168	1.83	7.65	0	1530
Gaya	856.69	1262.6	128021	139916	8.93	22.89	1786	4578
Aurangabad	264.81	327.75	62467	92599	3.94	10.51	788	2102
Jehanabad	152.2	173.05	41366	36767	1.49	3.89	0	0
Arwal	72.25	78.06	10965	12960	1	2.47	0	0
Nawada	226.56	208.89	41506	73608	3.47	9.69	1388	0
Saran	449.3	497.24	103491	128850	3.44	8.67	688	1734
Siwan	287.71	329.35	74559	72363	2	6.87	400	1374
Gopalganj	227.13	266.33	50039	76116	2.45	5.93	0	1186
Muzaffarpur	536.69	641.79	104516	133469	4.05	13.22	810	2644
Sitamarhi	188.33	212.16	52929	51860	2.36	7.02	472	1404
Sheohar	58.79	78.17	17213	20156	0.4	1.64	80	0
W.Champaran	568.24	645.54	115707	148698	3.42	9.67	684	1934
E.Champaran	309.25	355.64	94347	66561	2.48	11.42	0	2284
Vaishali	324.01	392.9	87210	109850	4.08	12.5	0	293
Darbhanga	406.51	458.66	89709	124266	4.31	11.36	862	2272
Samastipur	368.28	427.72	76647	102099	5.39	13.98	1078	2796
Madhubani	365.41	431.3	105051	157191	2.9	10.71	580	2142
Saharsa	144.12	166.96	22904	47231	1.63	5.4	326	1080
Supaul	167.55	196.12	38263	54251	1.45	5.69	290	1138
Madhepura	212.43	246.37	86900	75033	1.56	5.78	312	1156
Purnea	401.75	455.03	91653	106581	2.83	6.93	0	1386
Araria	117.75	141.91	25756	47392	2.25	6.51	450	0
Kishanganj	79.83	94.3	12829	20373	0.57	1.91	114	382
Katihar	221.12	264.17	56145	59705	1.79	4.62	358	924
Bhagalpur	456.81	455.4	72047	103887	3.08	5.67	616	1134
Banka	129.44	171.35	41953	39883	1.18	4.44	236	888
Munger	146.81	166.63	33712	46580	1.1	3.36	220	672
Lakhisarai	95.71	119.15	20781	31287	0.8	2.82	160	564
Begusarai	161.42	196.4	54569	67124	2.44	7.58	488	1516
Jamui	209.95	243.76	54191	57613	1.39	5.4	278	1080
Khagaria	126.26	150.74	20439	30425	1.47	4.11	152	822
Sheikhpura	81.65	104.52	22967	16842	0.7	2.31	140	0
Head Quarter	163	127.33	485	382	0	0		0
Total	10968.61	13097	2410104	2951820	100	290	17320	48385

Source: Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Appendix XXI (Continued) : District Level Overview of SC/ST Welfare

District	Maintenance of Residential School (SC)				Hostel Maintenance (SC)			
	Financial Allotment (Rs Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)		Financial Allotment (Rs Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Patna	223.83	271.5	590	679	37.76	37.54	450	450
Nalanda	131.56	151.1	496	492	7.36	9.25	0	0
Rohtas	143.48	156.4	496	496	14.63	16.09	187	202
Kaimur	135.86	141.4	408	408	6.17	8.29	200	200
Buxar	71.94	75.63	248	248	7.03	9.45	0	0
Bhojpur	147.64	162.8	496	496	12.05	17.65	207	207
Gaya	428.32	490.8	1732	1767	7.26	7.63	543	487
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	9.56	12.15	45	45
Jehanabad	0	0	0	0	6.13	7.1	52	52
Arwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nawada	88.53	106.4	348	348	12.69	13.79	100	265
Saran	57.44	59.46	248	248	6.14	7.79	154	154
Siwan	0	0	0	0	12.35	13.63	150	150
Gopalganj	64.69	71.32	248	248	9.31	11.51	90	90
Muzaffarpur	186.94	207.2	696	730	11.98	13.8	210	210
Sitamarhi	56.49	63.69	248	255	11.5	12.74	237	237
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0.45	0.44	0	0
W.Champaran	117.22	118.2	496	496	7.69	7.93	0	6
E.Champaran	67.94	60.6	248	248	16.07	19.51	0	0
Vaishali	76.8	89.79	248	248	9.53	10.65	0	0
Darbhanga	0	0	0	0	18.65	22.76	200	0
Samastipur	67.11	84.24	248	248	9.51	11.17	150	0
Madhubani	202.36	218.6	744	744	12.48	15.01	0	200
Saharsa	66.69	77.24	248	274	3.86	5.2	75	150
Supaul	0	0	0	0	7.28	9.23	25	75
Madhepura	0	0	0	0	4.42	4.28	75	25
Purnea	72.52	83.21	247	248	13.09	15.8	75	78
Araria	64.85	79.03	248	248	10.9	13.38	0	75
Kishanganj	59.1	65.58	248	271	1.59	1.91	0	0
Katihar	73.56	75.37	248	286	11.42	13.55	0	0
Bhagalpur	74.6	84.47	248	248	10.52	15.42	165	211
Banka	0	0	0	0	6.14	7.76	50	50
Munger	70.54	80.92	243	248	8.87	11.18	50	50
Lakhisarai	0	0	0	0	1.59	3.37	0	0
Begusarai	71.75	78.95	248	248	0.45	0.69	75	75
Jamui	0	0	0	0	1.3	0.69	50	50
Khagaria	70.42	75.77	248	248	8.42	10.68	0	5
Sheikhpura	0	0	0	0	1.59	1.9	0	25
Total	2892.18	3230	10464	10718	337.74	400.9	3615	3824

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Appendix XXI (Continued) : District Level Overview of SC/ST Welfare

District	Pre- Exam. Training Centre (SC)				Atrocity Act (SC)			
	Financial Allotment (Rs Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)		Financial Allotment (Rs Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Patna	31.46	54.28	220	300	8	12.5	40	56
Nalanda	0	0	0	0	23.6	25	0	207
Rohtas	0	0	0	0	3.25	5	46	32
Kaimur	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
Buxar	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	80
Bhojpur	0	0	0	0	11	7.225	78	57
Gaya	0	0	0	0	10	0	52	0
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	5.4	7.31	23	67
Jehanabad	0	0	0	0	5	0	6	0
Arwal	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	32
Nawada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwan	0	0	0	0	8	2	34	32
Gopalganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	0	0	0	0	3	8.34	12	0
Sitamarhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W.Champaran	0	0	0	0	7.99	0	55	0
E.Champaran	0	0	0	0	0	0.35	0	1
Vaishali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga	14.18	19.7	173	74	0	17	0	169
Samastipur	0	0	0	0	0.25	1.5	0	14
Madhubani	0	0	0	0	0	18.93	0	30
Saharsa	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	57
Supaul	0	0	0	0	5.55	0.75	6	3
Madhepura	0	0	0	0	1.15	2.5	15	40
Purnea	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	0
Araria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	0	0	0	0	0	4.25	0	7
Katihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	14.18	17.65	130	100	0	5	0	0
Banka	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	0
Munger	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
Lakhisarai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Begusarai	0	0	0	0	2	7	16	93
Jamui	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Khagaria	0	0	0	0	3	0.6	8	0
Sheikhpura	0	0	0	0	6.81	1.75	57	28
Total	59.82	91.63	523	474	135	180	471	1005

Source: Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Appendix XXI (Continued) : District Level Overview of SC/ST Welfare

District	Legal Aid (SC)				Book Bank (SC)			
	Financial Allotment (Rs Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)		Financial Allotment (Rs Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Patna	0.06	0.06	0	6	2.96	2.96	0	0
Nalanda	0.04	0.04	0	0	0		0	0
Rohtas	0.03	0.03	0	0	0		0	0
Kaimur	0.02	0.02	0	0	0		0	0
Buxar	0.02	0.02	0	0	0		0	0
Bhojpur	0.03	0.03	0	0	0		0	0
Gaya	0.08	0.08	0	0	0.53	0.53	0	0
Aurangabad	0.04	0.04	0	0	0		0	0
Jehanabad	0.01	0.01	0	7	0		0	0
Arwal	0.01	0.01	0	0	0		0	0
Nawada	0.03	0.03	0	0	0		0	0
Saran	0.03	0.03	3	3	0		0	0
Siwan	0.02	0.02	0	2	0		0	0
Gopalganj	0.02	0.02	0	0	0		0	0
Muzaffarpur	0.04	0.04	1	1	1.3	1.3	5	4
Sitamarhi	0.02	0.02	0	0	0		0	0
Sheohar	0.01	0.01	0	0	0		0	0
W.Champaran	0.03	0.03	0	0	0		0	0
E.Champaran	0.04	0.04	0	8	0		0	0
Vaishali	0.04	0.04	0	1	0		0	0
Darbhanga	0.04	0.04	0	0	1.03	1.03	0	0
Samastipur	0.05	0.05	0	6	0		0	0
Madhubani	0.04	0.04	0	6	0		0	0
Saharsa	0.02	0.02	1	2	0.13	0.13	0	0
Supaul	0.02	0.02	0	0	0		0	0
Madhepura	0.02	0.02	0	1	0		0	0
Purnea	0.02	0.02	0	0	0.12	0.12	0	0
Araria	0.02	0.02	0	0	0		0	0
Kishanganj	0.01	0.01	0	0	0		0	0
Katihar	0.02	0.02	2	0	0		0	0
Bhagalpur	0.02	0.02	0	0	1.8	1.8	0	4
Banka	0.02	0.02	0	0	0		0	0
Munger	0.01	0.01	0	0	0		0	0
Lakhisarai	0.01	0.01	0	0	0		0	0
Begusarai	0.03	0.03	0		0.13	0.13	0	4
Jamui	0.01	0.01	0	0	0		0	0
Khagaria	0.01	0.01	0	0	0		0	0
Sheikhpura	0.01	0.01	0	2	0		0	0
Total	1	1	7	45	8	8	5	12

Source: Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Appendix XXII : Overview of Expenditure on BC and EBC Welfare

(Rs lakh)

Item	2009-10					
	Plan Outlay	Targeted Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Receipt of Central Share	Actual Expenditure as % of Targeted Expenditure	Actual Expenditure as % Receipt of Funds
State Plan						
a. Stipend BC: Primary, Middle and High School	2000	2000	2000	2000	100	100
b. Establishment of RS School		38.2	38.2	38.2	100	100
c. Share Capital to BCDC	100	100	100	100	100	100
d. Post Matric Stipend	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	100
e. Technical Stipend	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4	100	100
f. Upgradation of Merit	900	900	900	900	100	100
Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
a. Pre Matric Stipend (50:50)	100	100	100	100	100	100
b. Construction of Hostel for Girls (50:50)	1149.8	0	0	0		
c. Construction of Hostel for Boys (50:50)	1149.8	0	0	0		
Grand Total	6417	4155.6	4155.6	4155.6	100	100

Item	2010-11 (Up to October 2010)					
	Plan Outlay	Targeted Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Receipt of Central Share	Actual Expenditure as % of Targeted Expenditure	Actual Expenditure as % Receipt of Funds
State Plan						
a. Stipend BC: Primary, Middle and High School	2000	2000	2000	-	100	-
b. Establishment of RS School	517.83	517.83	459.07	-	88.65	-
c. Share Capital to BCDC	100	100	100	-	100.00	-
d. Post Matric Stipend	2000	2000		-		-
e. Technical Stipend	17.4	17.4	17.4	-	100.00	-
f. Upgradation of Merit	2800	2800	1500	-	53.57	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (50:50)						
a. Pre Matric Stipend (50:50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Construction of Hostel for Girls (50:50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Construction of Hostel for Boys (50:50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (50:50)						
a. Post Matric Scholarship	2000	2000	1757	1757	87.85	87.85

Source : Department of BC and EBC Welfare, GOB

Appendix XXIII : Overview of Land Revenue Collection

(Percentage)

District	Revenue Collection as Percentage of Target				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 upto Oct'10
Patna	123.62	97.65	79.83	32.90	6.84
Nalanda	28.56	54.6	30.1	18.39	30.26
Rohtas	67.52	44.39	47.4	25.18	14.76
Kaimur	66.53	50.88	41.62	32.39	NA
Buxar	66	55.33	64.88	60.15	NA
Bhojpur	22.9	17.12	20.96	1.04	NA
Gaya	52.36	48.49	39.4	31.78	5.89
Aurangabad	21.54	25.38	25.25	19.01	28.54
Jehanabad	16.92	18.49	17.88	1.31	5.87
Arwal	29.06	28.91	23.71	7.99	NA
Nawada	51.54	37.29	42.62	27.15	11.62
Saran	97.95	111.69	116.95	39.40	14.51
Siwan	90.8	90.8	115.52	48.10	21.38
Gopalganj	109.31	82.55	88.53	54.03	23.99
Muzaffarpur	48.06	37.1	49.91	37.05	4.98
Sitamarhi	47.01	46.74	44.68	36.19	19.19
Sheohar	87.24	106.14	48.13	43.51	6.43
W. Champaran	62.66	43.2	50.17	49.15	19.00
E. Champaran	53.9	49.92	41.68	25.67	NA
Vaishali	24.09	23.01	18.63	10.45	NA
Darbhanga	25.23	54.02	39.88	3.76	4.75
Samastipur	116.86	148	124.01	88.68	32.44
Madhubani	78.15	78.29	69.84	49.81	NA
Saharsha	96.34	97.03	108.29	72.43	NA
Supaul	95.74	95.88	112.5	94.94	26.73
Madhepura	99.8	95.37	79.97	9.07	14.32
Purnea	99.43	90.41	89.5	43.06	2.52
Araria	90.59	94.82	104.66	57.00	NA
Kishanganj	58.59	74.74	63.14	32.93	13.44
Katihar	160.84	114.45	124.66	72.36	48.02
Bhagalpur	71.59	85.37	72.99	80.22	20.61
Banka	92.88	85.86	52.51	2.69	NA
Munger	64.14	48.94	46.97	26.71	1.61
Lakhisarai	49.89	34.22	39.28	17.44	NA
Begusarai	98.69	81.17	74.9	55.20	26.66
Jamui	82.09	83.54	77.64	389.95	10.31
Khagaria	56.52	61.51	54.27	35.43	289.32
Sheikhpura	102.3	83.89	67.37	33.01	7.47
Grand Total	54.69	55.29	51.61	28.46	16.12

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

Appendix XXIII (Continued) : Overview of Land Revenue Collection

(In Rs.)

District	2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Patna	26538063	8732201	26638063	1823277
Nalanda	50819179	9347763	50819179	15376475
Rohtas	35445161	8923499	25645161	3785122
Kaimur	25235429	8174434	25535429	
Buxar	19088209	11481538	20088209	
Bhojpur	71787694	745146	71728794	
Gaya	42832413	13612588	43532413	2565312
Aurangabad	54874671	10433558	49962935	14261574
Jehanabad	30157597	394437	30157597	1771215
Arwal	14685926	1173638	14685926	
Nawada	35796842	9717968	36096842	4195348
Saran	20120795	7928305	20620795	2991322
Siwan	17383104	8360928	18083104	3865868
Gopalganj	20840822	11259807	21540822	5167938
Muzaffarpur	59619872	22087189	60119872	2994063
Sitamarhi	42824049	15496345	43524049	8352797
Sheohar	9138565	3975773	9238565	593833
W. Champaran	26575456	13061374	27073456	5142687
E. Champaran	34770716	8925096	35070716	
Vaishali	80782706	8440926	80782706	
Darbhanga	47392333	1781901	50392333	2395530
Samastipur	17325123	15364335	20682373	6708425
Madhubani	28816315	14352945	30016315	
Saharsha	12889149	9335596	12989149	
Supaul	14908767	14154453	18743801	5010987
Madhepura	14302521	1297229	15444596	2212016
Purnea	32710286	14084600	33510286	845114
Araria	27272462	15546000	28272462	
Kishanganj	26105273	8595229	26505273	3563105
Katihar	20527360	14852633	23063637	11074425
Bhagalpur	30671762	24604996	31071732	6404149
Banka	171061375	4593781	17261375	
Munger	16251782	4340379	16551782	267251
Lakhisarai	12966007	2261000	13066007	
Begusarai	20735505	11446306	21235505	5660469
Jamui	1275379	4973330	13057379	1346100
Khagaria	20416122	7233892	20816122	60225880
Sheikhpura	7575240	2500700	8075240	603125
Grand Total	1242520030	353591818	1111700000	179203407

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

Appendix XXIV : Overview of Settlement of Garmajarua Malik Land – (Upto March 2009)

District	Total Available Area based on revenue records (acres)			Land Distributed (2008-09)		Land Distributed (upto 31/03/08)	
	Total	Fit for distribution	Unfit for distribution	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.
Patna	33814.56	21832.09	11982.47	0	0	1736.58	2608
Nalanda	20241.24	5999.12	14242.12	0	0	353.01	1585
Rohtas	64795	17511.25	47283.75	11.99	341	10.94	311
Kaimur	57353.79	13984.02	43369.77	32.11	214	14.39	58
Buxar	7685.74	1986.67	5699.07	6.21	35	147.98	500
Bhojpur	29148.92	5148.41	24000.51	0	0	204.91	1863
Gaya	122339.1	83413.05	38926.05	0	0	39.12	211
Aurangabad	89321.15	49050.79	40270.36	0	0	579.59	1327
Jehanabad	18286.51	441.53	17844.98	5.87	123	5180.04	6372
Arwal	4564.8	2306.65	2258.15	3.08	77	406.76	337
Nawada	49212.36	31382.63	17829.73	0	0	54.59	118
Saran	8540.18	7308.44	1231.74	0	0	0	0
Siwan	25090.49	3657.57	21432.92	0	0	22.63	33
Gopalganj	19959.46	13501.58	6457.88	0.27	5	0	0
Muzaffarpur	21777.74	5373	16404.74	0	0	27.49	91
Sitamarhi	13559.86	1939.21	11620.65	0	0	0	0
Sheohar	2590.15	2590.15	0	0	0	6.12	18
West Champaran	197076.02	143097.36	53978.66	0	0	0	0
East Champarn	101331.89	76165.83	25166.06	1.46	15	5544.98	0
Vaishali	25980.14	4634.82	21345.32	0	0	17.62	162
Darbhanga	44910.09	31595.11	13314.98	0	0	5401.85	11094
Samastipur	25137.86	16476.44	8661.42	0	0	2947.69	5260
Madhubani	54052.65	31497.7	22554.95	0	0	4897.67	6186
Saharsha	22531.15	7199.68	15331.47	0.34	7	45.54	95
Supaul	24443.6	16003.19	8440.41	0	0	375.17	282
Madhepura	14491	4512.63	9978.37	0	0	146.05	489
Purnea	31269.14	24756.49	6512.65	0	0	30.97	269
Araria	30238.23	20214.67	10023.56	9.04	27	0	0
Kishanganj	48635.3	31637.63	16997.67	68.92	135	0	0
Katihar	55350.86	28250.96	27099.9	0	0	198.82	678
Bhagalpur	49155.39	8574.5	40580.89	0	0	28.08	54
Banka	84006.34	23250.9	60755.44	0	0	0	0
Mungar	37875.04	15497.71	22377.33	0	0	339.96	278
Lakhisarai	51158	5941	45217	4.33	5	147.7	1764
Begusarai	39968.95	32818.93	7150.02	0	0	1171.22	1696
Jamui	222474.57	68434.13	154040.44	47.4	84	0	0
Khagaria	39030.88	30165.54	8865.34	12.86	385	254.6	289
Sheikhpura	2710.11	2000.26	709.85	0	0	1.13	63
Total	1790108.3	890151.64	899956.62	203.88	1453	30333.2	44091

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

Appendix XXV : Overview of Land Distribution

District	Community wise land distribution in 2009-10											Decline compared to 2008-09		Land Remaining for Distribution (acres)	
	SC		ST		Army Personnel		BC		Other		Total Area (acres)	Total Numbers	Total Area (acres)		Total Numbers
	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.					
Patna	51.16	1578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.16	1578	-1685.4	-1030	683.2
Nalanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-353.0	-1585	859.0
Rohtas	90.51	207	5.05	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.56	219	74.6	-93	9858.1
Kaimur	5.17	112	1.04	7	0	0	2.69	20	0	0	8.9	139	-5.5	81	231.7
Buxar	0	0	5.55	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.55	203	-142.4	-297	187.8
Bhojpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-204.9	-1863	477.0
Gaya	142.89	3334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142.89	3334	103.8	3123	7274.2
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-579.6	-1327	58.6
Jehanabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5180.0	-6372	14.1
Arwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-406.8	-337	362.9
Nawada	24.27	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.27	703	-36.8	435	11571.2
Saran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	44.4
Siwan	12.24	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.24	423	-10.4	390	213.9
Gopalganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1926.0
Muzaffarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-27.5	-91	939.1
Sitamarhi	16.78	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.78	199	16.8	199	378.1
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6.1	-18	1386.4
W. Champaran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	1816.0
E. Champaran	1.49	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.49	16	-5543.5	16	40.1
Vaishali	2.13	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.13	78	-15.5	-84	638.8
Darbhanga	1.22	44	0	0	0.16	1	1.24	38	0	0	2.62	83	-5399.2	-11011	157.0
Samastipur			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2947.7	-5260	360.0
Madhubani	25.6	777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.6	777	-4872.1	-5409	407.2
Saharsha	1.5	36	0	0	0	0	0.16	5	0	0	1.66	41	-43.9	-54	347.1
Supaul	12.72	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.72	607	-362.5	325	64.6
Madhepura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-146.1	-489	350.3
Purnea	16.88	537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.88	537	-14.1	268	1264.6
Araria	13.59	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.59	380	13.6	380	917.8
Kishanganj	9.78	133	6	5	0	0	24.51	34	0.34	4	40.63	176	40.6	176	566.5
Katihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-198.8	-678	8146.6
Bhagalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-28.1	-54	1010.3
Banka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	80.5
Mungar	9.07	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	1	9.1	328	-330.9	50	173.0
Lakhisarai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-147.7	-1764	134.4
Begusarai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1171.2	-1696	76.3
Jamui	2.6	5	0	0	0	0	0.8	2	0	0	3.4	7	3.4	7	54736.9
Khagaria	3.62	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.62	174	-251.0	-115	1930.6
Sheikhpura	0.57	23	0	0	0	0	0.12	0	0	0	0.69	23	-0.4	-40	49.1
Total	443.79	9693	17.64	227	0.16	1	29.52	99	0.37	5	491.48	10025	29858.2	-34217	109733.2

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

Appendix XXV (Continued) : Overview of Land Distribution

District	Community wise land distribution in 2008-09												Land Remain-ing for Distrib-ution (acres)
	SC		ST		Army Personnel		BC		Other		Total Area (acres)	Total Num-bers	
	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.			
Patna	1392.85	1659	0	0	0	0	326.56	778	17.17	171	1736.6	2608	0
Nalanda	164.05	956	0	0	4.36	5	125.25	431	59.35	193	353.01	1585	478.81
Rohtas	9.56	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.38	39	20.94	312	45.04
Kaimur	11.96	54	0	0	2.4	3	0	0	0.03	1	14.39	58	4060.85
Buxar	73.29	305	0	0	12.88	24	36.37	108	25.44	63	147.98	500	265.57
Bhojpur	87.59	987	9.18	43	12.71	19	40.96	386	54.47	428	204.91	1863	232.21
Gaya	38.14	189	0	0	0	0	0.98	22	0	0	39.12	211	3048.91
Aurangabad	335.56	953	0	0	0	0	136.82	193	107.2	181	579.59	1327	61.65
Jehanabad	3309.36	4216	0	0	0	0	1278.54	1923	592.1	233	5180	6372	39.26
Arwal	289.55	227	0	0	0	0	117.21	110	0	0	406.76	337	45.18
Nawada	27.32	215	0	0	0	0	30.01	50	3.72	3	61.05	268	1294.8
Saran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwan	1.5	3	0	0	3.25	4	9.8	13	8.08	13	22.63	33	0
Gopalganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	20.97	86	0	0	0	0	0.03	1	6.49	4	27.49	91	146.22
Sitamarhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267.61
Sheohar	0.3	15	0	0	4.75	1	0.24	1	0.83	1	6.12	18	615.6
W. Champaran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Champarn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5545	0	5545	0	18040.8
Vaishali	9.29	98	0	0	0.27	2	6.41	48	1.65	14	17.62	162	53.84
Darbhanga	2257.49	4231	0	0	38.16	21	1448.2	3083	1658	3759	5401.9	11094	95.54
Samastipur	2325.48	3832	0	0	118.65	69	384.81	882	118.8	477	2947.7	5260	84.39
Madhubani	2520.84	3613	0	0	24.25	24	1489.51	1639	863.1	910	4897.7	6186	55.3
Saharsha	28.17	45	0	0	0	0	7.35	20	10.02	30	45.54	95	0
Supaul	87.61	105	5.25	8	14.34	6	249.9	125	18.07	38	375.17	282	12.4
Madhepura	106.89	419	0	0	0	0	27.01	61	12.15	9	146.05	489	143.97
Purnea	12.37	88	1.02	8	0	0	15.23	141	2.35	32	30.97	269	21.63
Araria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19436.8
Kishanganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Katihar	90.61	151	53.05	170	0	0	32.38	182	22.78	175	198.82	678	208.71
Bhagalpur	3.62	8	0.11	1	0	0	24.35	45	0	0	28.08	54	358.88
Banka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mungar	71.45	77	75.25	63	0	0	102.1	94	91.16	44	339.96	278	1720.25
Lakhisarai	105.4	1147	0	0	0	0	42.3	617	0	0	147.7	1764	25.68
Begusarai	520.2	823	0	0	104.05	42	254.16	348	292.8	483	1171.2	1696	7.06
Jamui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khagaria	254.6	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254.6	289	2580.63
Sheikhpura	1.13	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.13	63	0
Total	14157.15	25127	143.86	293	340.07	220	6186.48	11301	9522	7301	30350	44242	53447.5

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reform, GOB

CHAPTER VI

BANKING AND ALLIED SECTORS

The year 2007-08 had marked the beginning of the global economic downturn, triggering the worst global recession in living memory. However, as we had noted in the last Economic Survey, the effects of the global financial meltdown on Indian financial sector had not been especially harsh. But the earlier high GDP growth rates were lowered in 2008-09 and also in 2009-10. But, fortunately, the recovery process has started in 2009-10 and the Reserve Bank of India was optimistic about high GDP growth rate in 2010-11, driven by ‘buoyant performance of the industrial sector, a better performance of the monsoon relative to last year, and sustained resilience of services’.

The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India have so far showed considerable resilience to face the financial crisis and emerge relatively unscathed from it, but in today’s connected world, no financial institution in any country can completely insulate itself against the ill-effects of the meltdown. Hence, the balance sheets of SCBs shrank and their financial performance decelerated affecting their lending operations across all types of clients in all sectors. It has also brought into focus the urgent need to evolve a strong regulatory mechanism in the market, along with the need for ‘inter-agency coordination which calls for understanding the respective roles of central banks, regulators, supervisors, and fiscal authorities with regard to financial stability’.

Indian banks have shown their potential in the midst of crisis, displaying rare abilities for innovation, growth and creation of value. But there are still challenges to overcome. Commenting on the perspectives of Indian banking, the RBI’s “Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2009-10” has noted, “In 2009-10 there was a slowdown in the balance sheet growth of SCBs with some slippages in their asset quality and profitability. Bank credit posted a lower growth of 16.6 per cent in 2009-10, but Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) as a ratio to gross advances increased from 2.25 per cent in 2008-09 to 2.39 per cent in 2009-10. Further, the profitability of

Indian banks as reflected by the Return on Assets (RoA) was lower at 1.05 per cent in 2009-10 than 1.13 per cent during the previous year.”

Enhancing the role of finance in promoting economic growth, along with financial stability, has so far been the hallmark of our financial reforms process. The results of the reforms have been unmistakable in the exceptionally high growth rates in economy, but it has been marred by the lack of an equitable distribution mechanism for spreading the benefits of growth across different sections of society and regions. It has excluded a large number of people, a huge base of potential customers who would have added further momentum to the growth already achieved. As the RBI’s “Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2009-10” notes, “Financial inclusion is a win-win proposition for the people, banks and the nation. The merits of financial sector reform need to be seen through the prism of what finance could do to harness the growth potential with stability, and financial inclusion represents a critical component of the policy process that intends to make the financial system serve the needs of the real economy.”

The financial system today is driven by the flow of finances through intermediaries like banks, insurance companies, securities firms, mutual funds, finance companies and pension funds, institutions that channel resources from those who save to those who invest. Commercial banks together with cooperative banks, account for nearly 70 percent of the total assets of the financial institutions in India. As economic development and bank operations are closely intertwined, each serving as an input to the growth of the other, Bihar could not completely insulate itself against the overall impact of the global meltdown and national trends as described above. In fact, they acted as serious impediments to further expansion in the credit flow by the banks in Bihar. But as seen later, clear signs of recovery are already visible.

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 agriculture sector, commercial banks provide finance for industry as well as agriculture, State

financial institutions help to promote industrial development in the state and national 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 during 2005 to 2010 and their growth. At the end of March 2010, 57.7 percent of the total 4156 branches of commercial banks in Bihar were located in rural areas, 22.45 percent in semi-urban and 19.83 percent in urban and metropolitan areas. The total number of branches increased substantially (5.43 percent) during 2010. This expansion has been a welcome break from the stagnation noticed till 2007 in this state. However, out of 214 new branches opened, all but 44 were opened in either urban (90 branches) or semi-urban areas (102 branches) and most of these were opened by private non-nationalised banks. 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 19.83 percent in 2010, along with semi-urban branches whose share had increased from 20 percent to 22.45 percent during the same period. From Table 6.2, it can be noted that Bihar accounted for only 4.76 percent of all the bank branches in the country as at the end of March 2009, far behind UP's share of nearly 12 percent and Maharashtra's 9.62 percent. Bihar's share in the total bank branches in the country has also practically remained the same over the past few years at little less than 5 percent.

Table 6.1 : Distribution of Commercial Bank Branch Offices in Bihar

Years (End March)	Total	Growth Rate %	% 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	4156	5.43	57.72	22.45	19.83

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2009-10, RBI

Table 6.2 : Distribution of Branches of Commercial Banks among States (2008-09)

States	% Share in State Total			State Total	% Share in All India
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban		
Andhra Pradesh	35.52	22.87	41.61	6746	8.15
Bihar	59.72	21.66	18.62	3942	4.76
Gujarat	33.04	22.04	44.92	4492	5.43
Haryana	31.26	21.64	47.11	2214	2.67
Himachal Pradesh	75.8	16.72	7.48	963	1.16
Jharkhand	55.17	21.37	23.46	1769	2.14
Karnataka	35.19	20	44.81	6010	7.26
Kerala	7.84	64.9	27.26	4211	5.09
Madhya Pradesh	42.9	23.85	33.25	4096	4.95
Maharashtra	26.87	18.13	55.01	7961	9.62
Orissa	60.07	18.6	21.33	2752	3.32
Punjab	33.52	28.8	37.67	3371	4.07
Rajasthan	43.33	24.64	32.02	4050	4.89
Tamil Nadu	27.75	30.22	42.04	6159	7.44
Uttar Pradesh	48.54	18.04	33.41	9921	11.98
Uttarakhand	51.53	26.17	22.3	1112	1.34
West Bengal	44.5	12.03	43.47	5211	6.29
All India	31676	19213	31905	82794	100

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2009-10, RBI

Cooperative Banks

Data for the State and the District Central Cooperative Banks are shown in Table 6.3, from which it is noted 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 expansion in either of these two banks during 2009, and their numbers remained the same as in 2008.

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	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Haryana	13	13	586	594	599	607
Punjab	19	19	806	806	825	825
Rajasthan	13	13	398	400	411	413
Bihar	14	14	279	279	293	293
Orissa	14	14	311	338	325	352
West Bengal	46	43	268	281	314	324
Chattisgarh	5	5	198	198	203	203
Madhya Pradesh	21	21	833	756	854	777
Uttar Pradesh	29	29	1300	1306	1329	1335
Uttarakhand	2	2	201	201	203	203
Gujarat	1	1	1153	1165	1154	1166
Maharashtra	53	53	3656	3663	3709	3716
Andhra Pradesh	26	24	569	574	595	598
Karnataka	31	31	596	598	627	629
Kerala	14	20	643	643	657	663
Tamil Nadu	46	46	727	729	773	775
All-India	920	943	12769	12939	13689	13882

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2009-10, RBI

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

With the promulgation of 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.

Data for RRBs are shown in Table 6.4 for the period 2007 to 2009. As on December, 2009, Bihar had 1451 RRBs. Table 6.4 shows that while the total number of branches increased only marginally over the years, their total deposits increased substantially by nearly Rs. 3200 crore during the period, from nearly Rs 7200 crore in 2007 to more than Rs. 10,400 crore in 2009. But the credit given by the RRBs increased only by about Rs. 1600 crore. Thus, while the rural economy of Bihar deposited an additional amount of Rs 3200 crore in 2 years to the RRBs, only about half of it flowed back to the rural economy in the form of credit¹.

¹ These data are somewhat at variance with the data later presented in this chapter from the SLBC due to difference in data of RBI and SLBC which has been explained wherever relevant.

The deposits of RRBs amount to about 28 percent of the total rural deposits of all scheduled commercial banks in India as of December 2009; for Bihar, this ratio stands at nearly 43 percent (Table 6.5). The rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks constituted only 24 percent of the total bank deposits in Bihar in 2007-08. Bihar accounted for about 6 percent of all rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the country in 2009-10 and the total amount of rural deposits of such banks in Bihar amounted to Rs. 24,192 crore. The growth in deposits of RRBs has slowed down in 2009-10 (17 percent) compared to that in 2008-09 (23 percent). The volume of deposits with RRBs in Bihar in December 2009 was much more than in many states, including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

Table 6.4 : Branches and Deposits of Regional Rural Banks

	December 2007			December 2008			December 2009		
	No. of Branches	Total Deposits (Rs Cr)	Total Credit (Rs Cr)	No. of Branches	Total Deposits (Rs Cr)	Total Credit (Rs Cr)	No. of Branches	Total Deposits (Rs Cr)	Total Credit (Rs Cr)
All India ²	13846	76389	49381	14091	91289	55739	14374	108926	68707
Bihar	1429	7245	3027	1439	8917	3661	1451	10426	4612
Madhya Pradesh	975	5237	2971	986	5988	3394	1004	6909	4028
Maharashtra	547	2192	1362	497	2120	1368	547	2850	1764
Rajasthan	975	5000	3543	992	6016	4096	998	7227	4985
Uttar Pradesh	2735	16529	8571	2774	19831	9576	2820	23140	12160
West Bengal	848	5258	3027	850	6119	2482	842	7467	2937

Source : Reserve Banks of India, as quoted in www.indiastat.com

Table 6.5 : Rural Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Rs. crore)

	Mar 2007	Dec 2009	% Share of States: 2009-10
India	253,014	393436	100.00
Bihar	15,149	24192	6.15
Madhya Pradesh	9,427	14222	3.61
Maharashtra	12,219	21475	5.45
Rajasthan	10314	15608	3.97
Uttar Pradesh	39,872	57412	14.59
West Bengal	19,030	32711	7.6

Source : Reserve Banks of India, as quoted in www.indiastat.com

² The total number of branches of RRBs in India in 2007-08 and 2008-09 were respectively 15029 and 15384.

Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks

From Table 6.6 A, it can be seen that, with 28,960 bank employees as on March, 2008, and more than one third of these belonging to the category of officers, Bihar accounts for only 3.45 percent of all the employees of scheduled commercial banks in India. From Table 6.6 B, it is seen that the total number of employees increased to 29,858 in the next year. It may be mentioned that in 2008, there was a reduction in the total number of employees by more than 1700 — non-officers (1216) and officers (519).

Table 6.6 A : Distribution of Employees of SCBs (March 31, 2008)

State /	Officers		Clerks		Sub-ordinates		Total	
	Number	Share (percent)	Number	Share (percent)	Number	Share (percent)	Number	Share (percent)
Haryana	9263	2.77	8096	2.43	3853	2.26	21212	2.53
Punjab	14146	4.22	12783	3.83	6306	3.7	33235	3.96
Rajasthan	13821	4.13	11533	3.46	7317	4.29	32671	3.9
Bihar	10893	3.25	10943	3.28	7124	4.18	28960	3.45
Orissa	8831	2.64	8414	2.52	5026	2.95	22271	2.66
West Bengal	22380	6.68	31071	9.32	14975	8.78	68426	8.16
Jharkhand	5673	1.69	5774	1.73	3262	1.91	14709	1.75
Chhattisgarh	4073	1.22	2853	0.86	1963	1.15	8889	1.06
Madhya Pradesh	13381	4	11999	3.6	7375	4.33	32755	3.91
Uttar Pradesh	32593	9.73	32500	9.75	18961	11.12	84054	10.02
Uttaranchal	3630	1.08	3460	1.04	2181	1.28	9271	1.11
Gujarat	18053	5.39	20248	6.07	10642	6.24	48943	5.84
Maharashtra	43176	12.89	45054	13.51	21414	12.56	109644	13.07
Andhra Pradesh	26314	7.86	21310	6.39	11625	6.82	59249	7.06
Karnataka	24378	7.28	24779	7.43	11227	6.59	60384	7.2
Kerala	16266	4.86	18305	5.49	7707	4.52	42278	5.04
Tamil Nadu	28972	8.65	30456	9.13	12512	7.34	71940	8.58
All India	334884	100	333414	100	170471	100	838769	100

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2008-09, RBI

Table 6.6 B : Distribution of Employees of SCBs (March 31, 2009)

State /	Officers		Clerks		Sub-ordinates		Total	
	Number	Share (percent)	Number	Share (percent)	Number	Share (percent)	Number	Share (percent)
Haryana	9498	2.70	8724	2.54	4197	2.40	22419	2.58
Punjab	15169	4.31	13296	3.88	1627	0.93	35061	4.03
Rajasthan	14206	4.04	11607	3.38	7202	4.12	33015	3.80
Bihar	11421	3.25	11015	3.21	7422	4.25	29858	3.43
Orissa	9425	2.68	8652	2.52	4915	2.81	22992	2.64
West Bengal	22848	6.49	29771	8.68	15136	8.67	67755	7.79
Jharkhand	6230	1.77	5996	1.75	3270	1.87	15496	1.78
Chhattisgarh	4406	1.25	3783	1.10	2028	1.16	10217	1.18
Madhya Pradesh	14713	4.18	14172	4.13	7974	4.57	36859	4.24
Uttar Pradesh	33526	9.53	32731	9.54	18991	10.87	85248	9.81
Uttaranchal	3927	1.12	3777	1.10	2287	1.31	9991	1.15
Gujarat	19182	5.45	21243	6.19	10729	6.14	51154	5.88
Maharashtra	43836	12.46	44906	13.09	21161	12.12	109903	12.64
Andhra Pradesh	28877	8.21	23766	6.93	13364	7.65	66007	7.59
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
Tamil Nadu	31132	8.85	30965	9.03	12954	7.42	75051	8.63
All India	351841	100	342930	100	174641	100	869412	100

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2009-10, RBI

6.2 Deposits and Credits

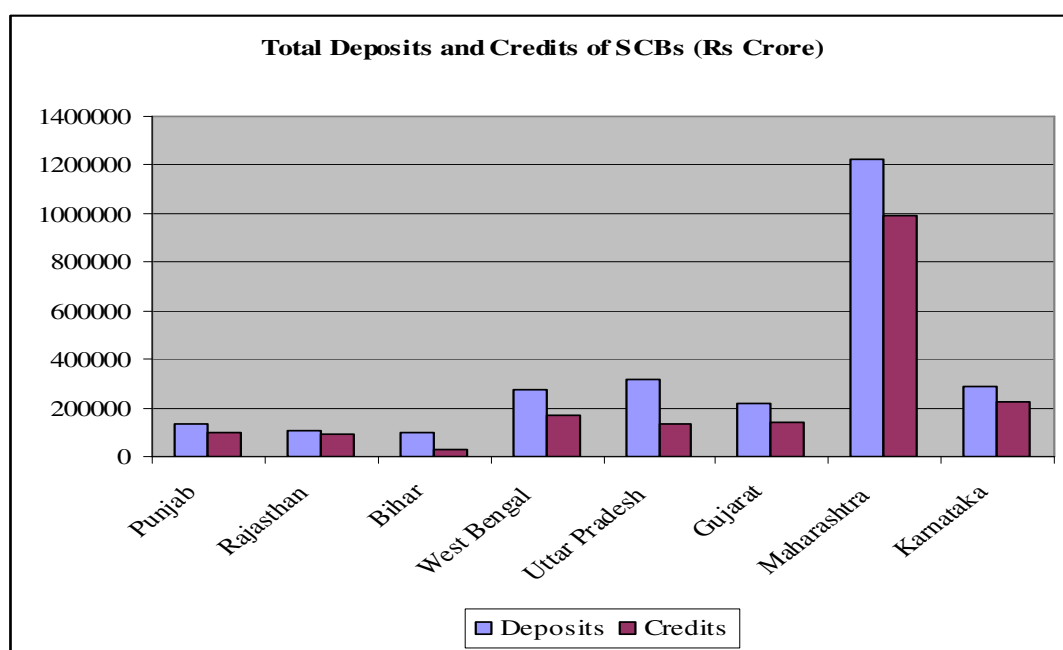
Per Capita Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

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 2009-10 over the previous year by Rs. 14,800 crore. Simultaneously, the expansion of credit in 2009-10 has also remarkably improved; the credit had expanded by Rs 5400 crore compared to only Rs 2751 crores in 2008-09. In 2008-09, the expansion of credit was only by 15 percent of the additional deposits collected during that year. In 2009-10, the expansion of credit was as much as 36 percent over the previous year. But while Bihar's share in the total deposits of scheduled commercial banks remained the same in these two years at 2.2 percent, its share of credit has improved marginally from 0.83 percent to 0.87 percent.

Table 6.7 : Statewise Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (March 31)

State	Deposits				Credits			
	Amount (in Rs. crore)	Percent share in total	Amount (in Rs. crore)	Percent share in total	Amount (in Rs. crore)	Percent share in total	Amount (in Rs. crore)	Percent share in total
	2009		2010		2009		2010	
Haryana	87204	2.21	109577	2.38	53617	1.88	69067	2.06
Punjab	120667	3.06	133571	2.9	79064	2.77	94980	2.84
Rajasthan	91914	2.33	107021	2.33	73680	2.58	94408	2.82
Bihar	86653	2.2	101452	2.2	23624	0.83	29025	0.87
Jharkhand	55513	1.41	64826	1.41	17789	0.62	22329	0.67
Orissa	70626	1.79	83446	1.81	35856	1.25	44361	1.33
West Bengal	228649	5.81	276704	6.01	138969	4.86	169698	5.07
Chhattisgarh	39437	1	48417	1.05	21018	0.74	25540	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	100971	2.56	119335	2.59	57957	2.03	71358	2.13
Uttar Pradesh	264369	6.71	314778	6.84	111185	3.89	134015	4.01
Uttarakhand	45162	1.15	42395	0.92	11575	0.41	14328	0.43
Gujarat	187906	4.77	216470	4.7	118684	4.15	141316	4.22
Maharashtra	1004898	25.52	1224329	26.6	912368	31.93	995343	29.75
Andhra Pradesh	217453	5.52	249467	5.42	212178	7.43	262286	7.84
Karnataka	256709	6.52	291655	6.34	196719	6.88	224359	6.71
Kerala	135173	3.43	150619	3.27	81612	2.86	95785	2.86
Tamil Nadu	246992	6.27	285337	6.2	268963	9.41	321418	9.61
All India	3937337	100	4601924	100	2857526	100	3345618	100

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2009-10, RBI

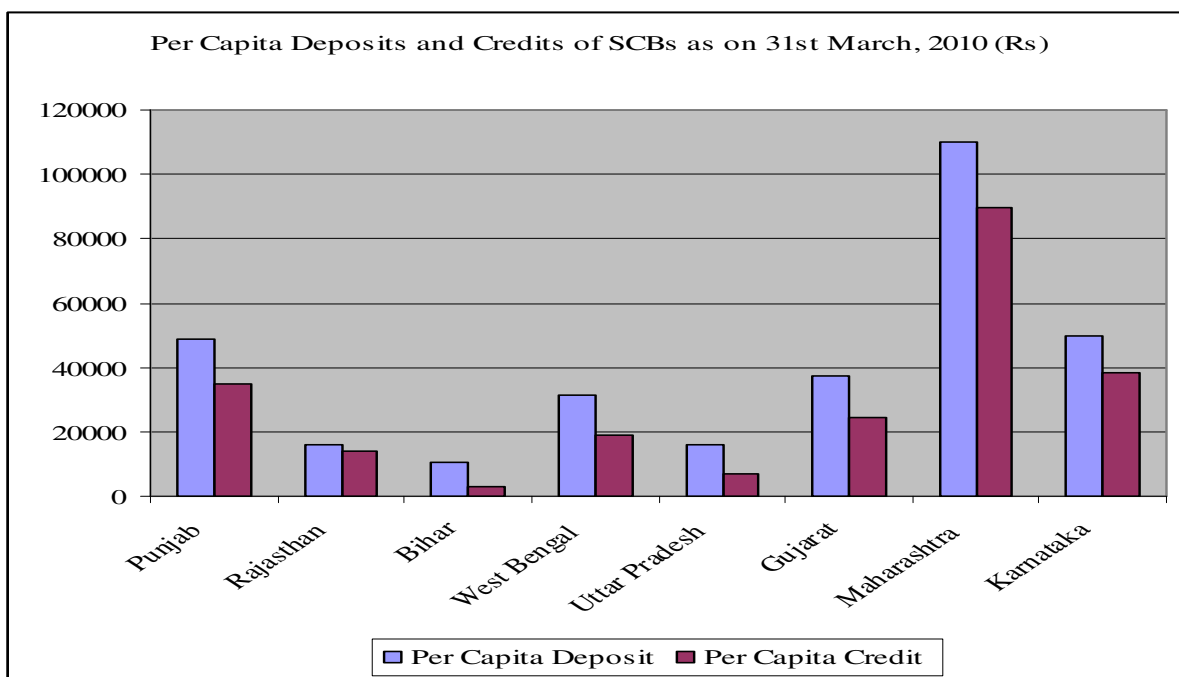


The per capita deposits and credits of scheduled commercial banks in the major Indian states are shown in Table 6.8. It may be noted that both in terms of per capita deposit and per capita credit, Bihar ranks the lowest among the major Indian states. The population served by a bank office in Bihar also remains the highest in the country. While the per capita deposit of Bihar has increased significantly in 2009-10 by Rs. 1406, compared to an increase of Rs. 1437 the year before, the increase in per capita credit was only one-fourth of this, i.e. by Rs 103 compared to an increase of Rs 63 one year back. 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 much 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 2009-10 has been skewed in favour of urban and semi-urban areas, which already had relatively better banking facilities.

Table 6.8 : Statewise Per Capita Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (March 31)

State	Population per office		Per capita deposits (in Rs.)		Deposits per branch (in Rs. Lakh)		Per capita credit (in Rs.)		Credit per branch (Rs. Lakh)	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Haryana	11478	10597	35453	43796	4069	4641	21798	27605	2502	2925
Punjab	8377	7910	44612	48806	3737	3860	29231	34705	2449	2745
Rajasthan	16825	16320	14001	16033	2356	2617	11223	14144	1888	2308
Bihar	24837	23924	9119	10525	2265	2518	2486	3011	617	720
Jharkhand	17943	17206	18135	20885	3254	3593	5811	7194	1043	1238
Orissa	14991	14333	17645	20661	2645	2961	8958	10983	1343	1574
West Bengal	17487	17052	26030	31206	4552	5321	15821	19138	2767	3263
Chhattisgarh	19849	18478	16711	20234	3317	3739	8906	10673	1768	1972
Madhya Pradesh	17918	17191	14446	16796	2588	2887	8292	10043	1486	1727
Uttar Pradesh	20194	19357	13644	15957	2755	3089	5738	6793	1159	1315
Uttarakhand	8924	8333	46771	43260	4174	3605	11987	14620	1070	1218
Gujarat	13410	12737	32717	37174	4387	4735	20664	24268	2771	3091
Maharashtra	14816	14016	91727	110183	13591	15443	83281	89575	12339	12555
Andhra Pradesh	12910	12083	26143	29711	3375	3590	25509	31238	3293	3774
Karnataka	10179		44122	49598	4491	4821	33812	38154	3442	3708
Kerala	8482	8119	39683	43890	3366	3563	23959	27912	2032	2266
Tamil Nadu	11396	10784	37105	42580	4229	4592	40405	47964	4605	5172
All India	14683	14009	33919	39107	4980	5479	24617	28431	3615	3983

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2009-10, RBI



Credit Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks

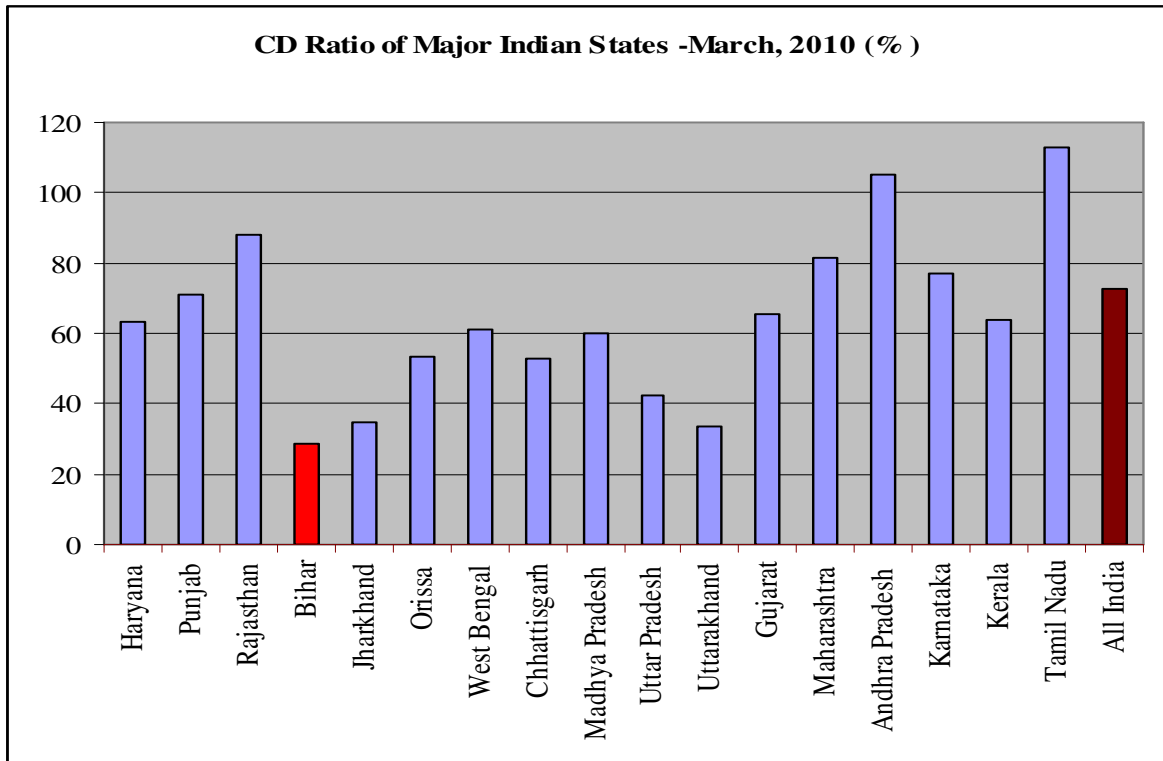
The Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratios of Bihar since 2001-02, according to data released by the State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) chaired by the State Bank of India, are presented in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 : CD Ratio of All Banks in Bihar

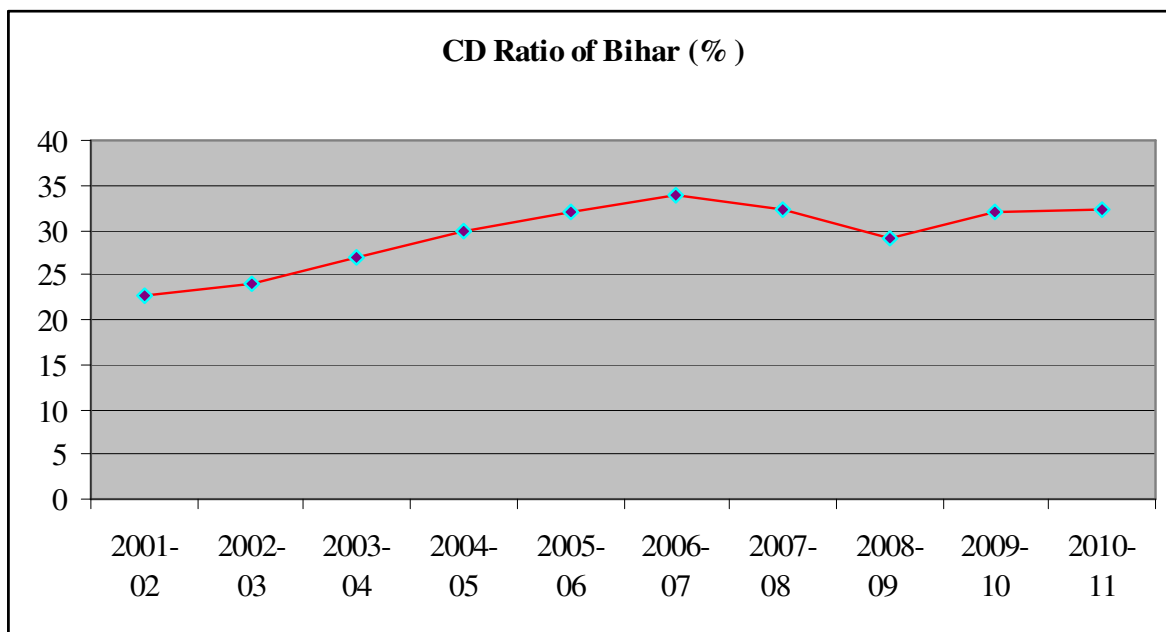
Year	Deposit (Rs. crore)	Credit (Rs. crore)	CD Ratio
2001-02	30,482	6,946	22.79
2002-03	33,815	8,089	23.92
2003-04	35,824	9,604	26.81
2004-05	40,295	12,031	29.86
2005-06	46,134	14,808	32.10
2006-07	56,342	19,048	33.81
2007-08	68,244	22,077	32.35
2008-09	83,048	24,051	28.96
2009-10 ³	98,588	31,679	32.13
2010-11 (Till June 2010)	99,636	32,109	32.23

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

³ As per the RBI data given in Table 6.7, it is only 28.60% as on March, 2010. The difference is mainly due to the inclusion of funds loaned by banks under the RIDF Scheme (discussed in section 6.7.2.) 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.



As already mentioned, the CD ratio of the commercial banks depends mostly on the level of economic activity and the credit absorption capacity of a particular state and is an indicator of the involvement of the banks in the economic development of the state. Till the 1990s, CD ratio for all banks in Bihar was one of the lowest in the country and there was no increase in the CD ratio in the state. After 2000-01, however, there has been some improvement in the CD ratio, but even in 2009-10, it is still the lowest among all the major states in the country. Further, from the year 2006-07, the ratio has fallen by almost 5 per cent to 28.96 percent in 2008-09. Since then, it has been slowly improving but still it is about 32 percent, much less than the 34 percent level achieved in 2006-07. The CD ratio of Bihar remains far below the national average of 72.7 percent, and way behind the CD ratios of states like Tamil Nadu (113 per cent), Maharashtra (81 percent), Rajasthan (88 percent), West Bengal (61 percent) or Madhya Pradesh (60 percent). Even UP with CDR of 43 percent fares much better.



In absolute terms, it means that, if the current CD ratio of about 32 percent in the state were to increase to the national level of around 73 percent, investments in the state would go up by as much as Rs. 41,000 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 would boost investments by nearly Rs. 18,000 crore. The low disbursement of credit also indicates that the credit requirements of the state 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 the state.

The CD Ratio in Bihar according to the bank groups and population groups is shown in Table 6.10. CD ratios of Scheduled Commercial Banks are shown in Table 6.11. The CD Ratio in Bihar is the highest (41 percent) for the Cooperative banks, followed by Regional Rural Banks (38 percent) and trailed by the Commercial Banks (28 percent). Though both the SCBs and RRBs have improved their ratios marginally compared to the previous year, without an encouraging investment climate in the state, the ratio cannot be raised further.

Table 6.10 : Bank Groupwise and Areawise CD Ratio in Bihar (31.06.2010)

Bank Groups	Area	Deposits (Rs. crore)	Advances / Investment (Rs. crore)	CD Ratio (%)
Commercial Bank	Rural	17385	6317 ⁴	36.33
	Semi-Urban	22858	6611	28.92
	Urban-Metro	45557	11898	26.12
	Total	85800	24826	28.93
RRBs	Rural	8701	3671	42.19
	Semi-Urban	2390	738	30.86
	Urban-Metro	1221	352	28.85
	Total	12312	4760	38.66
Cooperative Bank	Rural	NA	NA	NA
	Semi-Urban	NA	NA	NA
	Urban-Metro	1525	632	41.42
	Total	1525	632	41.42
All Banks	Rural	26086	9987	38.29
	Semi-Urban	25248	7348	29.10
	Urban-Metro	48302	12882	26.67
	Total	99636	30217	30.33

As on June 2010, the aggregate deposits of all banks in Bihar were Rs. 99,636 crore, against a credit of Rs 32,109 crore, giving a CD ratio of 32.23 percent, marginally above 32.13 percent achieved in 2009-10. Even before the process of liberalization began in the early 1990s, the CD ratio of Bihar used to be around 40 percent. The deposits and credits of the scheduled commercial banks in Bihar constitute 2.2 percent and 0.87 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 5 years, while the share of its credit has declined from 1.0 to 0.87 percent during the same period. Instead of increasing, there has actually been a decline in its CD Ratio from a peak value of 34.38 percent in 2006-07, as already pointed out.

⁴ Excludes RIDF funds for Rs 1891 crore.

The CD Ratio is conventionally calculated on the basis of credit sanctions. This connotes the extent to which the banks employ the deposits mobilized in a state to meet its credit demands. However, 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 would be larger in respect of less developed states. The difference between these two types of ratios has narrowed down substantially in the recent years because of the massive expansion of branches, especially in rural areas, and also due to the change in borrowers' attitude to seek credit from the banks located at the places of actual utilization. From Table 6.11, it is noted that Bihar's utilization ratio had started declining from 49 percent in 2006-07 to 45 percent in 2007-08 and then dropped abruptly to 26 percent in 2008-09. The higher ratio till 2007-08 indicated a lesser migration of credit from the state in that year

Table 6.11 : CD Ratio of the Scheduled Commercial Banks

	Mar-07		Mar-08		Mar-09		Mar-10
	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction
Haryana	56.9	68.4	60.1	67.2	61.4	74.0	63.0
Punjab	65.6	65.3	67.2	76.1	65.7	65.5	71.1
Rajasthan	82.9	90.9	82.4	100.0	80.6	87.5	88.2
Bihar	32.4	49.0	28.2	45.0	26.8	26.6	28.6
Jharkhand	32.8	33.3	35.3	40.2	32.0	35.7	34.4
Orissa	64.6	72.6	56.3	62.4	50.8	55.7	53.2
West Bengal	64.7	68.4	62.4	65.8	60.7	62.2	61.3
Chhattisgarh	50.0	58.3	49.8	66.0	46.3	52.3	52.8
Madhya Pradesh	61.8	64.6	60.1	65.9	57.4	61.9	59.8
Uttar Pradesh	45.1	50.4	43.7	52.6	42.2	46.5	42.6
Uttaranchal	26.7	32.1	26.2	31.6	25.3	28.6	33.8
Gujarat	63.7	88.4	66.5	97.8	63.7	74.6	65.3
Maharashtra	96.8	76.5	93.9	73.1	91.2	78.7	81.3
Andhra Pradesh	87.3	91.2	90.4	97.2	96.4	104.9	105.1
Karnataka	76.3	99.8	78.1	94.3	77.3	82.8	76.9
Kerala	60.9	63.8	63.4	66.4	59.7	61.7	63.6
Tamil Nadu	114.5	118.6	114.7	117.0	108.1	115.2	112.6
All India	75.0	75.0	74.4	74.4	72.6	72.6	72.7

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2009-10, RBI

Investment Plus Credit to Deposit (ICD) Ratio

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 in 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. In other words, inter-state differences with respect to ICD ratios are lesser than for the CD ratios. As of March 2010, Bihar had an ICD ratio of 37 percent, compared to its CD ratio of 32 percent, by sanction. The ICD ratio of Bihar is much lower as compared to that of states like Rajasthan (98 percent), Madhya Pradesh (70 percent) and Orissa (64 percent) as well as the national average (80 percent).

Table 6.12 : ICD Ratios of Scheduled Commercial Banks

	March, 2007		March, 2008		March, 2009		March, 2010	
	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization
Haryana	73.2	61.7	63.6	70.7	67.3	80.0	64.7	71.8
Punjab	71.5	71.8	75.4	84.3	75.0	74.8	76.6	85.6
Rajasthan	104.5	96.4	95.9	113.6	96.2	103.0	97.8	115.5
Bihar	57.9	41.3	36.0	52.8	35.0	34.8	37.0	53.8
Jharkhand	37.3	36.8	38.8	43.6	37.5	41.2	40.2	45.0
Orissa	82.4	74.4	62.4	68.5	55.3	60.2	63.8	69.9
West Bengal	76.0	72.3	71.1	74.5	71.1	72.6	71.9	75.3
Chhattisgarh	62.6	54.2	53.1	69.3	48.9	54.9	55.0	71.2
Madhya Pradesh	74.4	71.5	67.5	73.3	66.7	71.2	69.9	75.7
Uttar Pradesh	59.4	54.2	52.1	61.0	51.5	55.8	53.0	61.9
Uttaranchal	39.2	33.8	33.6	38.9	32.9	36.3	35.2	40.6
Gujarat	94.3	69.6	74.3	105.6	73.4	84.3	76.4	107.7
Maharashtra	78.2	98.5	95.8	75.0	94.1	81.6	95.9	75.2
Andhra Pradesh	99.3	95.5	99.0	105.7	106.2	114.8	100.8	107.6
Karnataka	103.4	79.9	81.2	97.3	82.2	87.7	81.7	97.9
Kerala	70.7	67.7	71.4	74.4	68.8	70.8	72.1	75.0
Tamil Nadu	123.7	119.6	120.4	122.8	115.5	122.7	121.5	123.9
All India	79.8	79.8	79.2	79.2	78.7	78.7	80.2	80.2

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2009-10, 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 June 2010. From the table, it can be seen that the CD

Table 6.13 : Districtwise CD Ratio

District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁵
Patna	29.00	29.64	32.18	27.64	25.11	24.18	23.70
Arawal	17.56	23.51	26.66	26.80	26.35	32.06	30.59
Aurangabad	25.98	28.31	26.65	23.76	23.22	27.95	28.23
Bhojpur	22.14	23.61	24.95	24.51	20.74	24.50	25.19
Buxar	25.12	28.39	31.08	30.99	24.17	31.48	33.60
Gaya	23.60	25.89	28.37	28.46	28.67	31.45	32.42
Jehanabad	21.99	21.71	23.62	25.28	23.78	28.84	29.53
Kaimur	42.83	44.65	46.06	43.04	47.13	48.16	52.01
Lakhisarai	24.21	25.88	24.40	24.23	22.83	24.26	24.90
Nalanda	25.28	26.99	27.44	25.77	24.59	27.13	28.10
Nawada	24.23	24.38	27.16	26.06	22.91	31.66	33.42
Rohtas	31.58	35.24	39.79	40.50	36.24	36.02	37.15
Araria	53.57	54.26	51.69	50.72	38.03	38.57	41.93
Jamui	25.79	28.63	29.18	28.30	25.61	25.85	26.98
Kishanganj	43.43	51.66	53.17	52.77	49.10	49.85	51.19
Madhepura	44.89	44.59	42.63	42.29	26.43	28.06	29.91
Purnea	51.45	41.62	51.33	51.53	45.09	49.79	51.02
Saharsa	36.77	37.1	33.90	36.31	29.03	37.52	34.09
Supaul	34.90	34.84	32.38	35.66	28.16	31.99	29.54
Darbhanga	28.50	28.82	29.31	26.45	22.99	26.40	25.82
E. Champaran	38.48	40.63	43.68	42.34	36.87	38.94	41.85
Gopalganj	24.92	27.45	29.12	30.19	25.68	25.65	26.79
Madhubani	34.07	33.25	32.68	30.32	25.55	28.32	26.79
Muzaffarpur	31.12	33.84	36.21	34.29	43.33	45.34	47.80
Saran	21.72	23.73	26.18	23.12	23.85	26.25	23.45
Siwan	17.35	20.10	22.07	20.68	18.78	20.08	18.54
Vaishali	26.75	29.70	31.90	32.17	28.45	30.72	30.27
W. Champaran	58.47	56.85	51.69	48.99	47.31	47.12	44.65
Katihar	69.48	59.85	58.19	55.59	43.98	45.59	46.04
Sheikhpura	26.38	27.04	27.61	26.72	24.94	29.77	29.19
Banka	42.96	39.97	44.62	40.55	33.86	35.83	36.64
Begusarai	43.66	43.72	44.95	40.32	35.59	37.83	39.64
Bhagalpur	32.01	32.98	37.77	35.79	30.98	30.09	31.56
Munger	19.64	21.34	23.35	23.17	23.28	21.02	20.98
Sheohar	35.24	28.05	30.06	29.44	38.29	42.31	25.77
Sitamarhi	34.97	40.39	40.24	35.16	32.23	32.91	32.64
Khagaria	34.88	38.57	38.34	32.70	32.37	36.55	36.48
Samastipur	36.67	37.65	38.50	36.05	37.09	39.69	40.58

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

⁵ For 2010-11, the figures relate to end June, 2010.

ratios across districts show wide variation, from 19 percent in Siwan to 45 percent in neighbouring West Champaran to 51 percent in Kishanganj; it is less than the 30 percent in 17 of the state's 38 districts: Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Jehanabad, Nalanda, Jamui, Madhepura, Supaul, Patna, Darbhanga, Lakhiserai, Gopalganj, Madhubani, Saran, Munger, Sheikhpura, Sheohar and Siwan. It is above 40 percent in 9 districts: Araria, Kaimur, Katihar, Kishanganj, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, East and West Champaran. However, the high CD ratios in some districts are sometimes related to high accumulated interests on previous loans and NPA of many banks including LDB and Cooperative Banks; they do not necessarily reflect the banks' willingness to increase the credit flow. Compared to 2007-08, there has also been a lowering of the CD ratio in most districts of Bihar (in 23 out of 38 districts).

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, Central Bank of India has the highest CD ratio of 36.48 percent, as against 36.62 percent last year. Among the other nationalized banks, Syndicate Bank has the highest CD ratio of nearly 41 percent, down from nearly 45 percent in the previous year. For some banks, the CD ratios were pathetically low, like the Corporation Bank (8 percent), or the Indian Overseas Bank (12 percent). While the CD ratio in all the districts during 2009-10 was above 27 percent, CD ratios of as many as 11 nationalized banks were below 27 percent next year.

Table 6.14 A : CD Ratio of Commercial Banks

Banks	No. of Branches in 2010-11	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁶
Lead Banks								
State Bank of India	657	27.58	29.19	27.10	27.99	24.72	27.17	27.76
Central Bank of India	349	27.66	30.87	32.58	30.92	35.52	36.62	36.48
Punjab National Bank	446	28.36	28.74	26.63	24.98	27.13	29.03	28.63
Canara bank	100	31.21	32.86	34.88	33.80	30.80	32.50	30.49
UCO Bank	179	31.37	40.42	41.21	41.10	32.52	23.96	32.04
Bank of Baroda	98	21.93	52.94	52.04	30.91	31.42	34.78	33.57
Union Bank of India	74	45.39	47.78	42.17	35.28	26.93	27.06	26.82
Other Banks								
Bank of India	193	22.27	30.88	33.19	33.77	30.38	35.11	35.08
Allahabad Bank	169	38.66	40.61	38.76	32.92	27.39	30.72	27.55
Andhra Bank	9	10.50	11.28	20.47	20.35	24.44	19.90	0.00
Bank of Maharashtra	4	72.12	49.92	40.29	24.21	17.18	14.78	15.74
Corporation Bank	6	10.27	16.21	8.99	NA	16.49	8.47	7.54
Dena Bank	10	21.36	25.17	24.73	21.33	18.78	10.45	12.07
Indian Bank	35	17.93	22.25	23.74	27.17	25.15	23.02	21.69
Indian Overseas bank	17	23.76	16.50	13.11	11.92	11.29	10.96	12.12
Oriental Bank of Commerce	15	55.53	33.20	50.07	41.47	37.67	28.38	33.32
Punjab and Sind Bank	0	NA	39.24	46.82	NA	NA	10.52	10.74
Syndicate Bank	27	39.47	49.06	57.37	54.23	45.27	45.46	40.78
United Bank of India	80	26.56	32.97	32.39	28.27	24.36	28.74	28.29
Vijaya Bank	8	19.41	20.89	23.19	23.43	21.64	21.20	19.86
State Bank of B&J	6	30.67	43.09	52.41	29.22	25.84	24.91	23.50
State Bank of Patiala	1	25.67	33.87	46.29	35.85	NA	76.83	83.39
State Average	2483	29.86	33.50	33.75	31.62	28.96	27.30	26.70

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

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 2 percent to 56 percent. None of these banks had any rural branches as on June 2010 and their presence in semi-urban areas was also very limited.

⁶ For 2010-11, the figures relate to end June, 2010

Table 6.14 B : CD Ratio of Private Commercial Banks (June 2010)

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	9	6906	1934	21	93097	1109	30	100003	3043	3.04
Federal Bank	0	0	0	1	8365	648	1	8365	648	7.75
Jammu Kashmir Bank	0	0	0	1	2799	990	1	2799	990	35.37
South Indian Bank	0	0	0	1	5549	1241	1	5549	1241	22.36
Vysya Bank Ltd	1	574	0	1	5888	114	2	6462	114	1.76
Axis Bank	13	36242	2336	2	38036	14777	15	74278	17113	23.04
HDFC Bank	2	2839	9	14	89025	17827	16	91864	17836	19.42
Indusind Bank	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.00
Karnataka Bank	0	0	0	1	406	229	1	406	229	56.40
Bank of Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	1534	78	1	1534	78	5.08

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

6.3 CD Ratios of Regional Rural Banks (RRB)

There are 5 RRB's 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 banks. *Samastipur KGB* has the highest CD ratio of 53 percent, while *Bihar Keshtriya Gramin Bank* has the lowest CD ratio of 36 percent among them.

Table 6.15 : CD and ICD Ratios of RRBs

RRBs	CD Ratio				ICD Ratio			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁷
Madhya Bihar KGB	40.89	38.71	39.73	40.2	65.02	69.96	39.75	40.23
Bihar KGB	37.57	33.89	35.26	35.63	42.6	38.32	35.26	35.63
Samastipur KGB	49.38	45.52	50.35	52.69	49.38	45.52	50.35	52.69
Uttar Bihar KGB	38.3	32.02	36.21	37.56	38.3	32.02	36.21	37.56
Kosi KGB	56.31	-	-	-	56.52	-	-	-
Total	41.7	34.66	37.64	38.66	49.43	44.28	37.65	38.67

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

⁷ For 2010-11, the figures relate to end June, 2010.

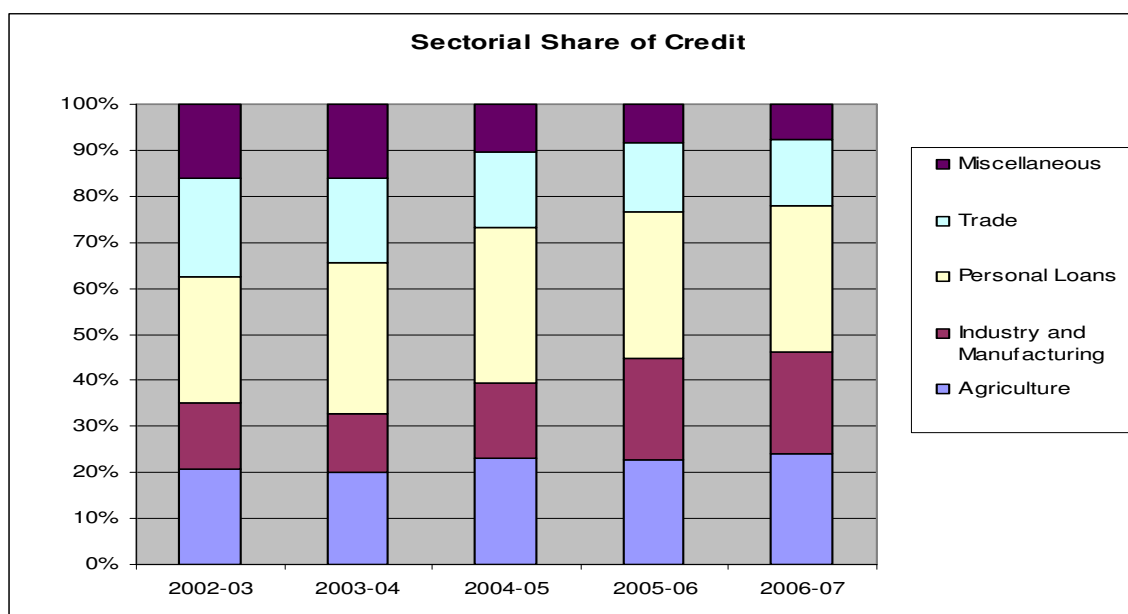
6.4 Industry Share in Bank Credit

Table 6.16 shows the percentage share of different sectors of economy in the total credit of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar for the period 2002-03 to 2006-07. As of March 2007, agriculture (24.2 percent), industry and manufacturing (22.0 percent), personal loans (31.7 percent) and trade (14.4 percent) together account for 92 percent of the total credit, the rest being due to the loans to professionals and other services, finance and miscellaneous activities. The distribution of credit among the different sectors showed only minor variations over the years; there has been no structural changes in the pattern of credit flow within the state. It is to be noted that the highest share of credit was on account of personal loans that does not have much direct bearing on the level of economic activity within the state.

Table 6.16 : Industry Share of Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks⁸

Sectors	Percentage share of credit				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Agriculture	20.9	19.9	23.1	22.7	24.2
Industry and Manufacturing	14.2	12.8	16.5	22.2	22.0
Transport Operators	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.93
Personal Loans	27.5	33.0	33.5	31.8	31.7
Professional & Other services	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.5
Trade	21.4	18.1	16.6	14.8	14.4
Finance	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous	9.9	11.3	5.5	4.2	3.6
Total Bank Credit	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Money and Banking, Sept 2008, CMIE



⁸ Later reliable data on this are not available. This data are the same as those in the last Economic Survey.

6.5 Sectoral Share in Bank Advances

Achievement under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

Table 6.17 presents the sectoral profile of credit deployment in 2009-10. The priority sector advances constituted 66 percent of the total advances, of which agriculture accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total priority sector advances and more than 41 percent of the total advances within the state. It can be seen that the advances made to the small scale industries were only 17 percent of the total loans disbursed. 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 ACP was more than 83 percent, but it showed wide inter-sectoral variations.

Table 6.17 : Sectoral Share of Advances (2009-10)

Sector	ACP Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (%)	Share in Advances (%)
Total Priority Sector Advances	13920	11560	83	66
Agriculture	8727	7163	82	41
Small Scale Industries	1322	1352	102	8
Other Priority Sector Advances	3871	3045	79	17
Non Priority Sector Advances	7207	5977	83	34
Total	21128	17537	83	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. 13,548 crore in 2008-09 to Rs 17,537 crore in 2009-10, registering a 29 percent growth. The total credit flow in Bihar during the past four years is shown in the Tables 6.18 and 6.19. The achievements continuously declined till 2008-09, but it improved in 2009-10. It is seen that there are wide variations in achievement rates among the various bank groups, ranging from 30 percent in the case of cooperative banks to 89 percent in case of commercial banks.

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 ⁹	37000	4161	11.25

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

⁹ Upto June 2010.

Table 6.19 : Agencywise analysis of ACP Achievement (2009-10)

Agencies	Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)
Commercial Banks	16374	14495	88.53
Cooperative Banks	1182	353	29.87
RRBs	3575	2689	75.21
Total	21131	17537	83.00

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Outstanding Agricultural Advances

The credit flow to agriculture has more than trebled over the five year period from 2005-06 to 2009-10. The progress achieved by the banks in Bihar in this regard is shown in the Tables 6.20 and 6.21. The outstanding advances also more than doubled during the same period.

Table 6.20 : Agriculture Credit Flow

Year	Commercial Bank		RRBs		CCB		Total	
	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achiev.
2005-06	1646.00	1489 (91)	644.00	450 (70)	408.00	235 (58)	2698.00	2174 (81)
2006-07	2274.00	1916 (84)	939.00	797 (85)	509.00	272 (53)	3722.00	2985 (80)
2007-08	3004.00	2447 (81)	1256.00	952 (76)	620.00	356 (57)	4880.00	3755 (77)
2008-09	4355.00	3943 (91)	1822.00	1438 (79)	899.00	317 (35)	7076.00	5697 (81)
2009-10	5425.14	4959.62 (91)	2219.87	1851.09(83)	1082.16	352.55(33)	8727.17	7163 (82)
2010-11 ¹⁰	9111.14	1104.42 (12)	5228.25	189.9 (4)	1528.72	31.7 (2)	15868.11	1326 (8)

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.21 : Outstanding Agricultural Advances

Year	Outstanding Agricultural Advances (Rs. crore)				Annual Growth rate
	Commercial banks	RRBs	Cooperative & LDBs	Total	
2005-06	3506.00	1195.00	379.00	5080.00	31.74
2006-07	4257.00	1694.00	272.00	6223.00	22.50
2007-08	5085.00	2249.00	384.00	7718.00	24.02
2008-09	6409.00	2206.00	308.00	8923.00	15.61
2009-10	8520.74	3103.60	291.64	11915.98	33.54
2010-11 ¹¹	8196.84	2907.86	310.80	11415.50	-

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

¹⁰ For 2010-11, the figures relate to end June, 2010.

¹¹ For 2010-11, the figures relate to end June, 2010.

Selected Indicators of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

Table 6.22 shows some select indicators of functioning Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in different states. 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, as many as 3962 societies are making losses, total losses being Rs 1 crore, while only 1180 societies have earned a total profit of Rs 6 crore only. Their total deposit is a paltry Rs 67 crore. As on 31st March 2009, their outstanding loans amounted to Rs 432 crore, against total borrowing of Rs 501 crore.

Table 6.22 : Select Indicators of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (March 31, 2009)

State	No. of PACS	Deposits (Rs crore)	Borrowings (Rs crore)	Loans and Advances Outstanding (Rs crore)		Societies in Profit		Societies in Loss	
				Agri-culture	Non-Agri-culture	No.	Amount (Rs crore)	No.	Amount (Rs crore)
Haryana	620	311	4340	3982	345	145	0	475	3
Punjab	3990	908	4020	128	-	2504	92	970	13
Rajasthan	5255	460	2651	2739	152	3596	44	1346	31
Bihar	8463	67	501	432	-	1180	6	3962	1
Jharkhand	208	13	3	3	7	60	1	-	-
Orissa	3564	2377	2256	2978	56	1223	11	2285	58
West Bengal	8028	1125	1529	1104	262	2437	23	4495	17
Chhattisgarh	1213	218	418	397	56	745	17	468	25
Madhya Pradesh	4633	463	2644	1811	155	1777	77	2465	212
Uttarakhand	1163	325	518	542	33	354	10	437	10
Uttar Pradesh	8929	68	971	800	-	4536	18	1968	2
Gujarat	8044	252	3568	3579	141	4885	80	2605	274
Maharashtra	21199	129	10851	6264	452	6187	136	14520	401
Andhra Pradesh	2748	1106	4900	3625	187	828	21	1782	226
Karnataka	4806	1465	3145	3141	639	2205	57	2342	98
Kerala	1608	13088	2005	3581	8439	855	81	661	145
Tamil Nadu	4530	2866	4410	2424	2126	1078	76	3226	239
All India	95633	26245	48938	37951	13131	37291	843	45869	1915

Source : Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2009-10, RBI

Working of State Cooperative Banks

Table 6.23 shows the working results of State Cooperative Banks in the major Indian states. The recovery percentage in Bihar remains very low; it was only 36 percent in both 2008 and 2009 compared to the national average of 85 percent and 92 percent respectively in the two years. Besides, Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Bihar during 2008-09 constituted as much as 42.5 percent of the total outstanding loans, compared to the national average of only 12 percent. The provisional figures for 2009 show no difference from the figures of 2008 in respect of Bihar.

Table 6.23 : Working Results of State Co-operative Banks

State	Profit/Loss (Rs. crore)		Total NPAs (Rs. crore)		NPAs as percentage to Loans Outstanding		Recovery (per cent) As at end-June	
	2008	2009P	2008	2009P	2008	2009P	2008	2009P
Haryana	5	11	3	2	0.1	0.1	99.8	97.7
Punjab	10	12	53	55	1.3	1.2	99.0	99.2
Rajasthan	17	16	68	33	3.0	1.9	96.1	96.5
Bihar	6	6	267	267	42.5	42.5	36.1	36.1
Orissa	10	10	123	136	6.1	6.9	92.6	95.6
West Bengal	15	15	130	88	5.9	4.0	85.2	91.1
Chhattisgarh	5	2	50	62	14.2	16.7	77.4	59.2
Madhya Pradesh	26	30	161	92	6.6	4.0	96.3	96.2
Uttar Pradesh	32	35	577	444	15.9	13.6	71.8	92.9
Uttarakhand	2	1	32	9	23.5	6.3	93.7	93.7
Gujarat	6	-53	105	301	4.8	16.9	97.9	86.8
Maharashtra	24	18	2,187	1,907	23.4	21.6	57.2	82.2
Andhra Pradesh	6	61	931	949	15.6	20.2	72.2	93.3
Karnataka	10	13	209	192	7.4	5.5	91.1	96.3
Kerala	-18	20	480	338	22.0	14.0	89.4	88.8
Tamil Nadu	15	34	80	103	2.4	3.1	99.8	99.8
All-India Total	221	314	6,191	5,764	12.4	12.0	84.6	91.8

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2009-10, 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 percentage in Bihar was very low at 16.9 percent in 2007-08, compared with the national average of 49.9 percent. The recovery percentage had fallen to only 1.9 percent in 2008-09 in Bihar. The Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) was reduced from Rs 79 crore to Rs 59 crore in Bihar during the two years and constituted as much as 85.3 percent of their total outstanding loans in 2009, compared to the national average of only 30.1 percent.

Table 6.24 : Working Results of SCARDBs (end March, 2008, 2009)

(Amounts in Rs. crore)

State	Branches	Profit/Loss		Total NPAs		NPAs as percentage of Loans Outstanding		Recovery (Per cent)	
	2008	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Haryana		28	13	162	232	9.5	13.3	74.8	63.1
Punjab	-	29	25	1	1	0.04	0.04	79.8	80.8
Rajasthan	7	16	24	427	419	27.6	28.9	30.0	59.2
Bihar	131	-	-1	79	59	91.8	85.3	16.9	1.9
Orissa	5	-3	-1	176	110	98.3	99.9	59.9	48.9
West Bengal	2	-	2	190	190	26.8	25.7	33.1	36.4
Chhattisgarh	-	-11	-	84	89	39.7	44.5	25.1	42.2
Madhya Pradesh	7	-	-75	252	391	16.9	31.6	70.4	27.4
Uttar Pradesh	342	-161	283	2,419	1,244	59.7	42.0	70.7	38.3
Gujarat	181	19	26	437	264	65.8	43.1	30.3	38.1
Maharashtra	-	-203	-203	1,132	1,117	87.4	95.7	2.7	13.3
Karnataka	23	-15	-62	341	382	26.3	28.7	33.6	30.6
Kerala	14	16	17	161	92	9.1	5.1	77.1	88.4
Tamil Nadu	18	41	2	419	221	40.9	41.3	18.9	4.9
ALL INDIA	844	-243	49	6,435	4,938	34.8	30.1	49.9	40.0

Source : Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2009-10, RBI

Kisan Credit Cards

The Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) scheme, introduced in 1998-99 aims at providing crop loans to farmers in a flexible and cost-effective manner.¹² The scheme is being implemented in all the states and union territories by all commercial banks, RRBs, state cooperative banks, central cooperative banks, and primary agricultural cooperative societies. Beneficiaries covered under the KCC are issued with a credit card and a pass book or a credit card-cum-pass book incorporating the name, address and particulars of land, borrowing limit, and the validity period. 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. Crop loan/ short-term credit is in the form of a revolving cash credit facility involving any number of drawals and repayments within the limit fixed on the basis of operational landholding, cropping pattern and scale of finance. KCCs now cover short term loan for agriculture and allied activities as well as working capital requirements for cropping.

The numbers of KCCs issued by Banks in Bihar during the period from 1999 through 2009 are shown in Table 6.25. For the commercial banks, the achievement figures were consistently high during the entire period, save a sharp decline during 2008-09, and the RRBs also have remarkably

¹²Source of information about the Scheme: <http://indiabudget.nic.in>

improved their performance since 2006-07. However, the Credit 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. 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 Cooperative Banks. Overall, the achievement in the state has been around 89 percent of the target, till March 2010.

Table 6.25 : Number of Kisan Credit Card issued by Banks during the period (1999-00 to 2010-11)

Year	Commercial Bank			RRBs		
	Target	Achiev.	%age	Target	Achieve.	%age
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	861430	89236	10.36	478570	25485	5.33
Total	3106659	1702243	54.79	1909069	871173	45.63
	CCB			Total		
	Target	Achiev.	%age	Target	Achieve.	%age
1999-00	NA	NA	NA	146567	47347	32.30
2000-01	180000	107094	59.50	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	175.70	1500000	1339539	89.30
2010-11 ¹³	160000	4601	2.88	1500000	119322	7.95
Total	3046559	1355726	44.50	9402287	4987605	53.05

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

¹³ For 2010-11, the figures relate to end June, 2010.

6.6 Investments

Table 6.26 depicts the investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks in state government securities and shares/debentures/bonds of state sponsored companies as at March 31 of 2008 and 2009. Bihar's share in total investments in the country has fallen from of 3.36 percent in 2007-08 to 3.04 percent in 2008-09.

Table 6.26 : Statewise Distribution of Investments of SCBs

States	Total Investments (Rs. crore)		% Share of States in All India total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Andhra Pradesh	15239	21514	9.63	9.13
Bihar	5321	7169	3.36	3.04
Gujarat	11764	18125	7.44	7.69
Haryana	2648	5191	1.67	2.20
Jharkhand	1484	3006	0.94	1.28
Karnataka	6393	12698	4.04	5.39
Kerala	8804	12307	5.57	5.22
Madhya Pradesh	6009	9353	3.80	3.97
Maharashtra	16281	28400	10.29	12.05
Orissa	3295	3151	2.08	1.34
Punjab	8211	11230	5.19	4.76
Rajasthan	9885	14259	6.25	6.05
Tamil Nadu	11456	18242	7.24	7.74
Uttar Pradesh	18084	24619	11.43	10.45
West Bengal	16736	23797	10.58	10.10
All India	158188	235681	100.00	100.00

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2009-10, RBI

6.7 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 strengthen rural infrastructure and to provide loans to state government for projects relating to

irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management, drinking water supply, cold storage chains and other rural infrastructure projects.

Details of sectorwise refinancing by NABARD till December 2010 are shown in Table 6.27. Refinancing by NABARD has been continuously increasing and stood at Rs 826 crore at the end of 2009-10. Most of the financial support has been provided by way of RIDF loans, discussed in the next section. Details of Investment Credit Refinancing by NABARD is shown in table 6.27 A.

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 (Till Dec, 2010)	179.79	283.84	225.00	688.63

Source : NABARD

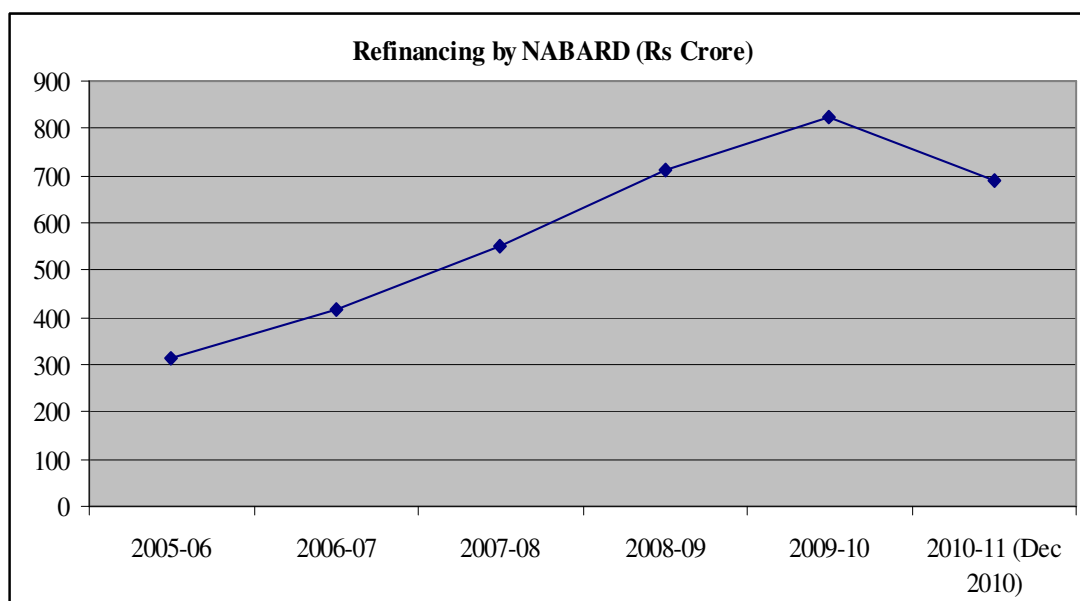


Table 6.27A : Details of Sectorwise Investment Credit Refinance in Bihar by NABARD

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	(Rs. crore) 2010-11 (Till Dec 10)
Minor Irrigation	55.55	11.52	11.23	0.00	1.08	39.38
Farm Mechanization	0.06	40.78	23.99	26.65	47.41	81.92
SJGSY	51.49	24.62	33.91	1.55	0.00	2.45
Dairy	0.08	2.21	10.48	0.33	2.89	90.56
SC/ST Action Plan	1.27	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Self Help Groups	5.90	8.64	19.86	19.31	0.00	40.57
PMRY	0.90	3.22	3.62	5.57	0.00	0.55
Rural Non farm Sector	1.88	16.50	10.21	11.68	0.00	13.29
Others	0.08	60.07	70.75	40.50	5.42	15.08
Total	117.21	168.04	184.05	105.59	56.80	283.84

Source : NABARD

The new initiatives taken by NABARD during 2009-10 included the following:

- Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) Programme and System of Wheat Intensification Programme to increase production and productivity;
- Augmenting productivity of lead crops/activities through adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.
- Promotion of loan based natural resources management activities with community participation through Umbrella Programme on Natural Resource Management (UPNRM);
- 100 percent refinance to all agencies in Bihar for investment credit to increase ground level credit flow for agriculture;
- Implementation of six newly introduced Centrally Sponsored Schemes under animal husbandry;
- Implementation of modified version (with changed mode from interest free loan to subsidy schemes) of venture capital fund in dairy schemes i.e. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Schemes (DEDS);
- Pilot project on technology transfer, credit counselling and market advocacy through farmers' clubs;
- Intensification of promotion of Joint Liability Groups (JLG);
- Preparation for launching of *Priyadarshini* Programme in Sitamarhi and Madhubani districts; and
- Capital subsidy-cum-refinance scheme for installation of Solar Off-grid (Photo-voltaic and thermal) and decentralised applications under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The RIDF was set up by the Government of India in 1995-96 for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects. The fund is maintained by NABARD. Domestic 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 2009-10, fifteen tranches (I to XV) of RIDF have been released covering total cumulative sanctions for Rs.1,03,718 crore for the entire country, out of which only Rs 68,440 crore (66 percent) have been disbursed (Table 6.28). For Bihar, however, only Rs 1815 crore, or 47 percent of the total sanctions of Rs 3835 crore could be disbursed till March 2010.

Table 6.28: Cumulative Disbursements under RIDF till March 2010

(Rs crore)

	Sanctions	Disbursements	Disbursement Percent
ALL INDIA	103718	68440	66
Andhra Pradesh	11750	8090	69
Karnataka	5555	3491	63
Kerala	2951	1911	65
Tamil Nadu	7194	5585	78
Gujarat	8210	6281	77
Maharashtra	6634	4643	70
Haryana	2621	1816	69
Punjab	3925	2915	74
Rajasthan	6332	4197	66
Uttar Pradesh	8747	6223	71
Uttarakhand	1703	1076	63
Chhattisgarh	1569	1195	76
Madhya Pradesh	7532	4734	63
Bihar	3835	1815¹⁴	47
Jharkhand	2480	1283	52
Orissa	4871	2617	54
West Bengal	6260	3826	61

Source : Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2009-10, 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.

¹⁴ SLBC figure.

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 is shown in Table 6.29. Only Rs 1242 crore out of total sanctioned amount of Rs 2899 crore, or 43 percent of the sanctioned amount have been disbursed till March 2009, leaving a huge shortfall between sanction and disbursement. By March 2010, the disbursements have marginally improved to 46.5 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, 2010

RIDF Tranche	(Rs. crore)	
	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	377
RIDF XII	649	186
RIDF XIII	589	418
RIDF XIV	752	284
RIDF XV	877	167
Total till March 2010¹⁵	3835	1784
Total till March 2009	2899	1242

Source : Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2009-10, RBI

¹⁵ As per SLBC, this figure is Rs 1891 crore as of June 30, 2010.

6.8 Micro Finance

Many third world countries are increasingly realizing that the conventional government run anti-poverty programmes cannot make a serious dent on poverty, especially the kind of poverty caused by the absence of strong rural infrastructure. 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.

To succeed, microfinancing should combine an innovative credit delivery mechanism that ensures viable financial services for the needy with a realistic assessment of the micro-enterprise opportunities in the state. However, creating adequate awareness among the potential beneficiaries is the first prerequisite for the success such programmes. The Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, implemented by commercial banks, RRBs 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 June 30, 2010, an impressive cumulative number of 1,85,600 SHGs were credit-linked to banks and the total credit flow to these SHGs was Rs. 1003 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	30241	295
2010-11 ¹⁶	7287	53
Total	185600	1003

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

¹⁶ For 2010-11, the figures relate to end June, 2010.

Table 6.31 shows the growth of SHG Bank Linkage in some states. It can be seen that this has grown in Bihar by only 13 percent, compared to 66 percent for all India, during 2007-08 to 2009-10. Bihar has a share of only 1.69 percent of all the SHGs in India as on 31st March, 2010. In Bihar, the penetration of microfinance is insignificant compared to 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 for microfinance, issues related to transition from grant-driven to revenue-based model, conservative attitude of bankers towards SHGs, fund constraints for start-ups, etc.

Table 6.31 : Growth of SHG Bank Linkage in Selected States of India¹⁷

	2007	2010
Maharashtra	225856	384765
Rajasthan	137837	96206
U P	198587	338357
West Bengal	181563	507782
Orissa	234451	372646
M P	70912	76928
Bihar	72638	82215
India	2924973	4851356

Source : Data Collected from the State Level Bankers' Committee and NABARD

Table 6.32 shows the bank loans outstanding against SHGs as on 31st March, 2010. The 82,215 SHGs in Bihar had a total outstanding loan of Rs 557 crore from commercial banks, RRBs and cooperative banks as on 31st March, 2010. The total savings of 1.40 lakh SHGs amounted to only Rs 85 crores, as shown in Table 6.33.

Table 6.32 : Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs, 31st March, 2010

(Rs. crore)

	Commercial Banks		RRBs		Cooperative Banks		Total	
	No of SHGs	Loans O/s	No of SHGs	Loans O/s	No of SHGs	Loans O/s	No of SHGs	Loans O/s
Maharashtra	272010	926	29482	113	83273	164	384765	1203
Rajasthan	38241	269	30539	101	27426	92	96206	463
U P	223422	1005	110270	601	4665	30	338357	1636
West Bengal	250108	729	134250	453	123424	145	507782	1327
Orissa	208898	1014	135055	407	28693	96	372646	1516
M P	45557	319	18102	77	13269	50	76928	445
Bihar	56630	376	25585	181	--	--	82215	557
India	3237263	20165	1103980	6145	510113	1729	4851356	28038

Source : NABARD

¹⁷ Cumulative no. of credit linked SHGs

Table 6.33 : Savings of SHGs with Banks, 31st March, 2010

(Rs. crore)

	Commercial Banks		RRBs		Cooperative Banks		Total	
	No of SHGs	Savinngs	No of SHGs	Savinngs	No of SHGs	Savinngs	No of SHGs	Savinngs
Maharashtra	410864	294	91762	7	268069	267	770695	568
Rajasthan	96442	75	61355	34	55498	33	213295	143
U P	189374	167	237942	96	2444	3	429760	265
West Bengal	304693	155	171226	294	171140	147	647059	595
Orissa	248873	106	185309	189	68990	70	503172	365
M P	98015	57	60616	34	19595	10	178226	102
Bihar	92616	61	48208	24	--	--	140824	85
India	4052915	3674	1820870	1299	1079465	1225	6953250	6199

Source: NABARD

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.

Table 6.34 shows the microfinancing done by the RRBs in Bihar. Till March 2010, four RRBs have together financed 10,237 SHGs for a total amount of Rs 111.82 crore, which amounts to about 11 percent of the total credit of Rs. 1008 crore to SHGs in Bihar.

Table 6.34 : Microfinancing by RRBs (March 2010)

RRBs	Number of SHGs with bank-linkage	Amount of credit (Rs. lakh)
Madhya Bihar KGB	2015	1398
Samastipur KGB	452	202
Kosi KGB	1134	886
Uttar Bihar KGB	6636	8696
Total	10237	11182

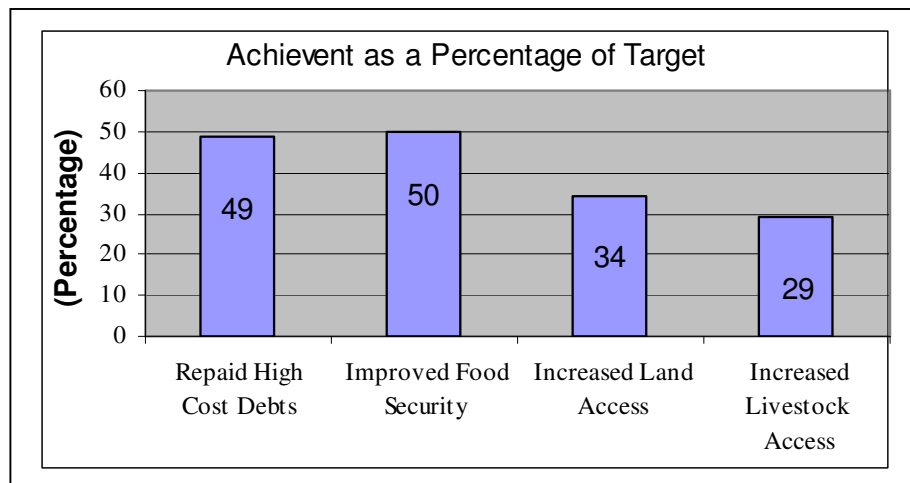
Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

6.9 Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project – JEEVIKA

The World Bank supported Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), 2007-2012, builds on the experiences and lessons emerging from Government of Bihar's efforts at poverty reduction and other similar projects. The objectives of the project, known as "JEEVIKA", 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. Government of Bihar has set-up the “Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society” (BRLPS) for implementing the project.

The World Bank (IDA) support for BRLP is USD 63 million out of the total estimated project cost of USD 73 million. While the Government of Bihar is contributing USD 7 million, the community is expected to contribute USD 3 million. The target of BRLP is to create 44,000 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) covering 5,90,000 households in 42 blocks in six districts of Bihar. In addition, the project is going to receive 30 million dollars from the 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 1,60,000 households in these flood affected districts.



6.10 Evaluation of Selected Government Schemes

Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

With effect from April, 2008, Government of India 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 (MoMSME) and implemented solely by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of MSME. 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 in 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/REGP:

Table 6.35 : PMEGP Targets for 2009-10

Targets	KVIC	KBIB	DIC	Total
No. of Projects	1878	1877	2,503	6,258
Margin Money (Rs lakh)	2628	2628	3,504	8,761
Employment (in Nos.)	18,780	18,770	25,030	62,580

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY)

Among the different schemes for rural poverty alleviation, SGSY is an important programme. For the effective alleviation of poverty through providing self-employment, the government has decided to restructure the self-employment programmes being implemented in the country. Consequently, in the 1999, a new programme named Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) was launched. 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 Rural Development Department, have been participating in the scheme in a big way.

The Union Ministry of Finance has introduced a mechanism to evaluate all the major programmes taking into account their measurable and monitorable outcomes. In case of SGSY scheme, one item that is measurable and of immense significance is the total number of Swarozgari assisted

(both the SHGs and the individuals). Under SGSY, apart from the financial targets, physical targets both for individuals and SHGs are allocated to banks. The performance of banks under the SGSY is shown in Tables 6.35 and 6.36. During the year 2007-08, 15,040 SHGs and 1,88,600 individuals were fixed as target under SGSY; these numbers have increased respectively to 22,836 and 2,28,360 in 2009-10. The achievement figures in earlier years were rather disappointing for the scheme as a whole; however, they have improved substantially during 2009-10. For SHGs, the achievement figures for all the three years have been higher.

Table 6.36 : Performance of Banks Under SGSY

(Amount in Rs crore)

Indicators	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Target	1,88,000	470	1,96,260	491	2,28,360	571
Proposals Received	85460	-----	75015	-----	1,39,403	-----
Proposal Sanctioned	79951	212	69027	183	1,38,392	344
Proposal Disbursed	76720	188	68156	170	1,38,017	334
Sanction/Target (%)	43	45	35	37	61	60
Disbursement/Target (%)	41	40	35	35	60	59
Proposal Returned/Rejected	5509	--	4991	--	302	
Proposal Pending for Disbursement	3231	--	997	--	709	

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.37: Performance of Banks Under SGSY: SHGs

Indicators	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Target	15,040	19,626	22,836
Achievement	18,499	17463	23548
Achievement/ Target (%)	123.00	88.98	103.12

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS)

The Million Shallow Tube Well Programme (MSTP) was approved by the Planning Commission exclusively for Bihar with a target of 6,97,111 diesel tubewells with pumpsets up to the end of the 10th Plan, i.e., March 2007, beginning from 2001-02. The programme was supported with a mix of credit from banks, subsidy and margin contribution by the eligible farmers in the ratio of 50:30:20 of the total project cost. In fact, the programme was implemented in all the 38 districts of Bihar. Till the end of 2006-07, the achievement was 4,05,259 pump sets (58.33 percent of target). The programme ceased to operate from April 2008.

A new scheme called Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS) was envisaged from April 2009 in coordination with NABARD. 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. Operational guidelines for the scheme have already been formulated by the government in consultation with banks and NABARD, and the scheme has already been rolled out for implementation by banks from 2009-10.

In Bihar, the scheme is implemented by the Department of Minor Water Resources in coordination with NABARD. So far, loans amounting to Rs 33.43 crore for 6659 applicants were sanctioned by the banks and, out of these, 5276 applicants were given a total loan amount of Rs 21.72 crore. In view of the severe drought situation faced in the state last year, 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

Name of the Scheme	Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS)
Projected Fund	Rs. 2393.34 Crore
Number of Projects	4,64,000 Tubewells
Subsidy Amount	Rs. 1,055.89 Crore (45%)
Bank Loan	Rs. 1,055.89 Crore (45%)
Beneficiaries' Share	Rs. 234.64 Crore (10%)
Generation of Irrigation Facility	9.28 Lakh hectares of land
Outlay of the Scheme	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 third party 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.

Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

Under the scheme, the identified scavengers and their dependents are to be financially assisted through bank loans/subsidies. The State Level Bankers Committee, Bihar has already informed about districtwise targets to all Lead District Managers. 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 have been assisted under the scheme. SLBC has reported that all other applications have been withdrawn by the applicants and no application was pending with any bank in March 2010.

6.11 Corporate Climate in Bihar¹⁸

Table 6.39 shows the total number of companies operating in various states of India in March 2007 and March 2009. 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. In two years' time, the total number of companies in Bihar has grown to 8821 (or 1.07 percent of the country's total), registering an increase of only 90 units. As of March 2009, the private sector accounted for 87 percent of the total number of limited companies operating in Bihar, and the number of public sector companies had decreased by 27. As of March 2008, there were 2593 foreign companies operating in India and only 1 in Bihar. Though the ground situation has vastly improved in Bihar with access to better infrastructure and significant improvement in the law and order situation, their impact on the corporate climate is yet to be felt.

¹⁸ This section is based on data released by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt of India. The data available from other sources are often unreliable and sketchy and hence not used. This section is included just to indicate the progress of the state in attracting private investment and the existence or otherwise of a corporate climate within the state.

Table 6.39 : Statewise Number of Limited Companies at Work in India

States/UTs	March, 2007			March, 2009		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6235	43775	50010	6789	54393	61182
Assam	370	4995	5365	708	5290	5998
Bihar	1179	7552	8731	1151	7670	8821
Chhattisgarh	278	1493	1771	348	3323	3671
Gujarat	6691	42588	49279	5874	41300	47174
Haryana	975	6292	7267	992	8541	9533
Himachal Pradesh	352	1880	2232	329	2304	2633
Jharkhand	459	2959	3418	348	3935	4283
Karnataka	2603	35987	38590	2960	38738	41698
Kerala	2511	15082	17593	1522	16567	18089
Madhya Pradesh	1632	9573	11205	1347	11260	12607
Maharashtra	20173	146886	167059	15646	164081	179727
Orissa	1006	7529	8535	840	7420	8260
Punjab	2339	12644	14983	2231	13882	16113
Rajasthan	1858	19595	21453	1796	23734	25530
Tamil Nadu	7909	51644	59553	7187	58226	65413
Uttar Pradesh	5114	21296	26410	4671	23609	28280
Uttarakhand	264	1503	1767	278	1885	2163
West Bengal	10384	80719	91103	10004	87746	97750
Delhi	15337	124639	139976	15802	148159	163961
India	90654	653024	743678	83010	738202	821212

Source : Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt. of India, quoted by www.indiastat.com.

6.12 Financial Inclusion

The Financial Roadmap is prepared by banks in consultation with State Government and duly approved by District level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) according to the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India. It aims to provide banking outlets by way of brick and mortar branch and through any of the various forms of ICT-based models, including through business Correspondence (BCs) in the village having a population of more than 2000 by end of the current Five Year Plan ie. March 2012. Accordingly, 8947 villages have been identified and allotted to the banks for providing banking facilities. 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, 301 villages have already been covered by opening of banking outlets by end of September 2010 (as shown in Table 6.40).

Table 6.40 : Roadmap of Financial Inclusion

(Performance of banks under extension of banking services to villages having population over 2000 as on 30.09.2010)

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

6.13 Summing Up

2009-10 was the year of recovery from the financial crisis for banks in India in general, with considerable resilience, innovation, growth and creation of value. But extending banking services further into the rural areas and more financial inclusion are the tasks faced by the banks in Bihar today. During 2009-10, 214 new branches were opened in Bihar and it is a welcome break from the stagnation noticed till 2007-08; but out of these newly opened branches, all but 44 were

opened in either urban or semi-urban areas. About 42 percent of the bank branches in Bihar today are in urban or semi-urban areas, compared to 35 percent in 2005-06. Bihar's share in the total bank branches in the country has remained at little less than 5 percent during the past few years, even though more than 8 percent of India's population live in the state. With a share of less than 5 percent of the total number of bank branches in India, 3 percent of total employees of scheduled commercial banks, and with only 2 percent share of total deposits and less than 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.

Nearly 1500 RRB branches in Bihar mobilise about Rs. 1600 crore every year, but only half of it flows back to the rural economy in the form of credit. This situation has improved remarkably in recent years and rural economy is being shaped by these banks to a large extent. The deposits of RRBs constitute nearly 43 percent of the total rural deposits of all scheduled commercial banks in Bihar and 6.0 percent of all rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the country. The total rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in Bihar amounted to Rs. 24,000 crore, which is more than most 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 one of the highest in the country. While there has been significant growth in total deposits of banks in Bihar in 2009-10 over the previous year by about Rs 14,000 crore, it was still slower than the previous year. But the expansion of credit by Rs 5400 crore during the year was nearly twice that in the previous year, and may indicate the beginning of a welcome change to improve the CD ratio in the state.

The CD ratios of scheduled commercial banks at 32.23 percent remained the lowest in the country, a major impediment to faster growth of the economy. It was much below the 33.81 percent achieved in 2006-07 and still the lowest among all major states in the country, and far below the national average of 73 percent. Even a modest 43 percent CD ratio, the same as the neighbouring UP, would boost investments in the state by a whopping Rs. 11,000 crore and has the potential of transforming the economy. The CD ratio in Bihar is the highest (41 percent) for the Cooperative Banks, followed by Regional Rural Banks (38 percent) and trailed by the Commercial Banks (28 percent). The low CD ratio was leading to migration of capital away from the state till 2007-08, as evidenced by the high CD ratio by utilization, but this trend seems to have been arrested by now, due largely to improvement in investment climate aided by the improved law and order situation in the state. The Investment Plus Credit to Deposit Ratio (ICDR) was higher than the CD ratio, but again the lowest in the country. The CD ratios across the districts of Bihar showed wide variations, from 19 percent to 45 percent. It was less than 30 percent in 17 of the state's 38

districts: and above 40 percent only in 9 districts. Among the individual banks also, the CD ratio varied widely, but the CD ratios of 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.

The priority sector advances made by the banks in the state constituted 66 percent of the total advances during 2009-10, with agriculture sector alone claiming a share of 41 percent, and these figures did not show much variation over the past few years. Advances made to the small scale industries were only 17 percent of the total loans disbursed. 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.

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. For the State Cooperative Banks, the recovery percentage in Bihar was the lowest at 36 percent among the Indian states, while the national average was more than 90 percent. Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Bihar during 2008-09 were also the highest among the states in India; it was 42.5 percent of the total outstanding loans, compared to the national average of only 12 percent. Bihar's share in the total investments of the scheduled commercial banks in state government securities is only 3 percent, much lower than in other states.

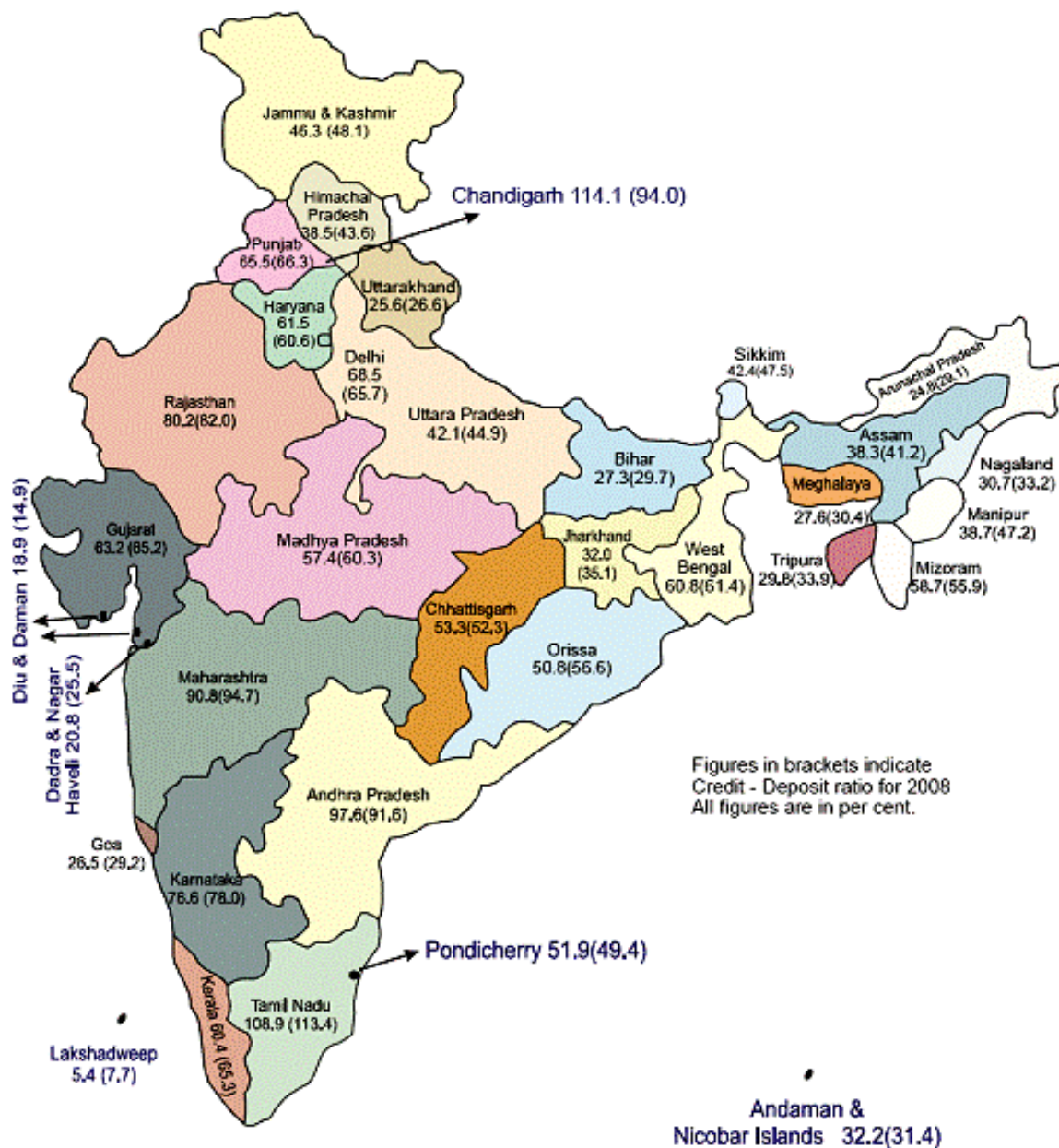
Among the national level financial institutions, NABARD's disbursement of loans under the RIDF was not even half the total sanctioned amount. Microfinancing in the state has made some progress in the state, though it is still insignificant compared to other states in India. Achievements made under anti-poverty schemes like PMEGP and SGSY were annulled by the extremely low rate of recovery. In respect of Annual Credit Plans as well as the poverty alleviation schemes, there is urgent need for instituting a proper monitoring mechanism to ensure that the targets achieved on paper actually translate into measurable and quantifiable outcomes. At present, no such mechanism exists. Overall, it appears that banking in Bihar is yet to start creating a real impact on the investment climate in the state.

MAP - 1
STATE & UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES
OF COMMERCIAL BANKS - 2009
 (As on March 31)



Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks of India, 2008-09

MAP - 2
STATE & UNION TERRITORY - WISE CREDIT - DEPOSIT RATIO OF SCHEDULED
COMMERCIAL BANKS - 2009
 (As on March 31)



Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks of India, 2008-09

Appendix-I : District Wise Performance Under Annual Credit Plan As On 30.6.10

A : Priority Sector Advances

District	Agriculture			Small & Medium Enterprise			Other Priority Sector			Total Priority Sector		
	Target	Achie	%	Target	Achie	%	Target	Achie	%	Target	Achie	%
Patna	55277	22299	40.34	28519	12419	43.55	101159	23682	23.41	184955	58400	31.58
Nalanda	47810	7604	15.90	3133	1722	54.96	6035	1120	18.56	56978	10446	18.33
Rohtas	63386	6180	9.75	12143	736	6.06	13189	1727	13.09	88718	8643	9.74
Kaimur	46565	3725	8.00	8060	582	7.22	4400	772	17.55	59025	5079	8.60
Buxar	75829	3941	5.20	4743	485	10.23	7760	1043	13.44	88332	5469	6.19
Bhojpur	72363	5456	7.54	3834	831	21.67	10800	1861	17.23	86997	8148	9.37
Gaya	73962	4200	5.68	6639	2171	32.70	12228	1984	16.23	92829	8355	9.00
Aurangabad	53924	3782	7.01	3991	955	23.93	7950	1255	15.79	65865	5992	9.10
Jehanabad	17109	1164	6.80	1394	328	23.53	4062	672	16.54	22565	2164	9.59
Arwal	10900	946	8.68	670	146	21.79	1426	212	14.87	12996	1304	10.03
Nawada	21909	2540	11.59	509	1612	316.70	6925	1664	24.03	29343	5816	19.82
Saran	64339	2158	3.35	8650	961	11.11	12070	1136	9.41	85059	4255	5.00
Siwan	46480	2757	5.93	4837	745	15.40	12781	851	6.66	64098	4353	6.79
Gopalganj	60117	3057	5.09	2026	310	15.30	9798	526	5.37	71941	3893	5.41
Muzaffarpur	68592	4208	6.13	13956	2191	15.70	19133	3376	17.64	101681	9775	9.61
Sitamarhi	32433	2515	7.75	2287	744	32.53	4859	1330	27.37	39579	4589	11.59
Sheohar	4795	363	7.57	335	64	19.10	780	73	9.36	5910	500	8.46
W.Champaran	59682	9402	15.75	18050	367	2.03	5184	758	14.62	82916	10527	12.70
E.Champaran	58276	4953	8.50	5885	2004	34.05	19565	2365	12.09	83726	9322	11.13
Vaishali	34540	2897	8.39	4642	834	17.97	9956	1036	10.41	49138	4767	9.70
Darbhanga	25943	3292	12.69	2155	1638	76.01	11348	2227	19.62	39446	7157	18.14
Samastipur	64701	3737	5.78	9066	1043	11.50	11738	1676	14.28	85505	6456	7.55
Madhubani	49241	3475	7.06	6604	829	12.55	9412	1611	17.12	65257	5915	9.06
Saharsa	25374	1735	6.84	1295	172	13.28	6407	800	12.49	33076	2707	8.18
Supaul	22911	1169	5.10	1173	95	8.10	7340	791	10.78	31424	2055	6.54
Madhepura	25872	385	1.49	908	62	6.83	3423	361	10.55	30203	808	2.68
Purnea	55364	2112	3.81	3921	561	14.31	11805	1575	13.34	71090	4248	5.98
Araria	41924	1219	2.91	6008	466	7.76	4253	522	12.27	52185	2207	4.23
Kishanganj	41931	1470	3.51	4635	445	9.60	6555	539	8.22	53121	2454	4.62
Katihar	47292	3163	6.69	2462	456	18.52	7369	939	12.74	57123	4558	7.98
Bhagalpur	41223	2416	5.86	4010	3039	75.79	14970	2228	14.88	60203	7683	12.76
Banka	22662	1946	8.59	2066	1671	80.88	11495	778	6.77	36223	4395	12.13
Munger	16530	1290	7.80	2639	1390	52.67	13850	1312	9.47	33019	3992	12.09
Lakhisarai	14696	1816	12.36	2336	741	31.72	4996	1255	25.12	22028	3812	17.31
Begusarai	69098	5196	7.52	5887	2265	38.47	25500	3964	15.55	100485	11425	11.37
Jamui	13678	1490	10.89	1354	1362	100.59	7926	980	12.36	22958	3832	16.69
Khagaria	30707	1938	6.31	3370	263	7.80	4500	779	17.31	38577	2980	7.72
Sheikhpura	9376	606	6.46	538	653	121.38	1415	961	67.92	11329	2220	19.60
Bihar	1586811	132602	8.36	194730	47358	24.32	434362	70741	16.29	2215903	250701	11.31

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

B : Non-Priority Sector Advances As On 30.6.10

District	Non-Priority Sector			Grand total		
	Target	Achie	%	Target	Achie	%
Patna	368212	64262	17.45	553167	122662	22.17
Nalanda	33743	6206	18.39	90721	16652	18.36
Rohtas	33734	2144	6.36	122452	10787	8.81
Kaimur	17980	1416	7.88	77005	6495	8.43
Buxar	24277	1838	7.57	112609	7307	6.49
Bhojpur	37448	2277	6.08	124445	10425	8.38
Gaya	52630	4837	9.19	145459	13192	9.07
Aurangabad	26470	1993	7.53	92335	7985	8.65
Jehanabad	11707	433	3.70	34272	2597	7.58
Arwal	7059	282	3.99	20055	1586	7.91
Nawada	20224	2879	14.24	49567	8695	17.54
Saran	44269	2449	5.53	129328	6704	5.18
Siwan	42835	2101	4.90	106933	6454	6.04
Gopalganj	28088	2685	9.56	100029	6578	6.58
Muzaffarpur	71265	7267	10.20	172946	17042	9.85
Sitamarhi	33376	2580	7.73	72955	7169	9.83
Sheohar	6029	193	3.20	11939	693	5.80
W. Champaran	38301	2513	6.56	121217	13040	10.76
E. Champaran	49462	3696	7.47	133188	13018	9.77
Vaishali	35866	2373	6.62	85004	7140	8.40
Darbhanga	48354	3970	8.21	87800	11127	12.67
Samastipur	46644	3939	8.44	132149	10395	7.87
Madhubani	42756	4818	11.27	108013	10733	9.94
Saharsa	20685	2054	9.93	53761	4761	8.86
Supaul	22345	1356	6.07	53769	3411	6.34
Madhepura	20923	994	4.75	51126	1802	3.52
Purnea	32594	3464	10.63	103684	7712	7.44
Araria	22619	1613	7.13	74804	3820	5.11
Kishanganj	15993	1370	8.57	69114	3824	5.53
Katihar	46870	3540	7.55	103993	8098	7.79
Bhagalpur	41081	4624	11.26	101284	12307	12.15
Banka	16483	1626	9.86	52706	6021	11.42
Munger	34553	2522	7.30	67572	6514	9.64
Lakhisarai	12049	2426	20.13	34077	6238	18.31
Begusarai	34841	6654	19.10	135326	18079	13.36
Jamui	18087	2061	11.39	41045	5893	14.36
Khagaria	16307	1718	10.54	54884	4698	8.56
Sheikhpura	7938	2219	27.95	19267	4439	23.04
Bihar	1484097	165392	11.14	3700000	416093	11.25

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Appendix-II : District Wise Achievement Kisan Credit Card (Numbers)

District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Patna	9939	27779	15259	23113	20036	10801	26204	18048	26233	60143	237555
Nalanda	9023	18518	9820	20562	18229	13266	16297	16175	22281	34946	179117
Rohtas	9368	16368	11772	22363	7777	6674	15272	19590	33141	56523	198848
Kaimur	4060	8810	4314	5685	15015	5205	9624	12094	24102	31488	120397
Buxar	2351	4253	2438	2862	4279	4051	8824	6775	10916	38447	85196
Bhojpur	7275	18386	19283	32437	21830	4833	17683	15918	27575	50759	215979
Gaya	3907	13618	12292	22998	18865	8601	19716	16371	52571	40101	209040
Aurangabad	5093	11189	7593	31358	17569	12707	9272	8638	28077	42494	173990
Jehanabad	1595	3462	2029	1807	3818	2381	5681	5348	12261	16095	54477
Arawal			923	1275	2058	1052	2698	2932	4443	6691	22072
Nawada	6782	15756	13622	27525	11264	7668	11281	11217	25992	24837	155944
Saran	6276	9290	6246	4677	8845	9190	8881	14127	24233	32706	124471
Siwan	6367	17482	10134	18995	10809	7074	10551	14545	27750	38536	162243
Gopalganj	2418	7285	7164	19734	12938	5413	11205	13396	29824	42890	152267
Muzaffarpur	4723	6946	7851	14331	22390	7517	15170	20050	36197	61028	196203
Sitamarhi	3546	17901	15796	29720	9027	6814	10883	24403	19944	34675	172709
Sheohar	228	140	140	173	425	1309	1538	2617	6646	6036	19252
W. Champaran	8562	22470	16341	26005	27614	31407	35212	32431	47446	70194	317682
E. Champaran	4967	6768	8077	19515	19279	14701	21053	26210	45138	74330	240038
Vaishali	3826	12469	7121	18707	15312	12409	15141	17144	30629	38763	171521
Darbhanga	2911	11867	9053	1459	6751	3816	7783	8011	20738	43993	116382
Samastipur	14169	20043	16300	38406	20970	21759	14954	22783	38363	79075	286822
Madhubani	4498	17535	11425	29187	25258	12656	9559	15598	35420	38578	199714
Saharsa	1738	1019	939	1118	2906	2135	5513	7250	13835	21763	58216
Supaul	1957	1840	1553	1216	3424	2838	5593	6296	57130	22830	104677
Madhepura	6392	6722	4537	854	2844	2962	4679	6056	11620	12307	58973
Purnea	26975	29687	19063	39782	25036	11791	12350	13477	27434	51210	256805
Araria	741	1923	1511	1988	6264	13238	9170	8558	16384	20225	80002
Kishanganj	1104	871	1140	1287	4977	8952	5484	7393	13680	14645	59533
Katihar	5611	8840	13472	26457	23531	12329	9565	12213	19833	29760	161611
Bhagalpur	7468	42207	20957	40851	9366	4726	9223	11477	22734	44740	213749
Banka	441	1847	1145	896	3395	3138	4141	4282	9463	21232	49980
Munger	3190	6575	7727	19611	10244	2869	3967	5608	10756	16559	87106
Lakhisarai	258	1417	764	1225	2447	2353	3422	4587	10054	11401	37928
Begusarai	3469	16433	12431	24782	35001	21426	9352	14712	20694	57130	215430
Jamui	957	1381	1485	1828	3352	4113	3777	7382	13458	15779	53512
Khagaria	4034	12421	9365	18483	19707	9028	5528	9296	12375	30313	130550
Sheikhpura	201	1197	649	880	1503	2216	2317	3532	7882	6315	26692
BIHAR	186420	422715	311731	594152	474355	315418	398563	466540	897252	1339537	5406683

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Note : For 2010-11, the figures relate to end June, 2010

CHAPTER VII

STATE FINANCES

7.1 Introduction

During the fiscal year 2010-11, the peaceful election in Bihar highlighted the parameters for a state that is on the path to a resurgence, not only on the economic front but on the social front as well. The basic foundation for a functioning state – in terms of minimum facilities for education and health, good roads and bridges connecting villages with towns and law and order – has been established. Teachers, doctors and policemen have been appointed to fill many vacant positions. These are no small achievements and have created higher expectations about the performance of the state government. Apart from fulfilling these expectations, the task of the state government is now to create conditions so that the lives of the common people are not only improved, but transformed. In this transformation, private investment and participation is as essential as public investment, along with meeting the challenge of creating viable infrastructure in urban as well as rural areas – uninterrupted electricity, quality roads, civic infrastructure and sanitation facilities, and providing quality healthcare and education to masses, which alone can attract private sector investment and usher in rapid economic development.

Development effort of any government, especially in an economically backward state like Bihar, largely hinges on the management of its public finance. Public finance is about prudent fiscal management along some parameters that is essential for proper examination, analysis, diagnosis and policy intervention in areas pertaining to state finances. Such measurement generates future optimism by strengthening the government's capacity for policy implementation, by ensuring efficient delivery of services and by reforming the administration to promote accountability, transparency and participation. Allocation of resources to different activities strictly according to economic and social priorities and monitoring the outcome of all public expenditure are essential functions of any government, and all this requires careful measurement of the relevant parameters.

Ever since the FRBM Act was enacted by the state government, it has taken a number of proactive steps to effect fiscal adjustment and fiscal consolidation to successfully meet the FRBMA targets. By 2007-08 all fiscal targets indicated in the FRBMA have been achieved by the state

government. In particular, it included bringing the debt problem within manageable limits that was once threatening to spiral out of control. But then came the aftershocks of the global economic downturn, which also affected India, although to a much lesser extent than the other western countries. Bihar also could not completely shield itself from its consequences. The year 2009-10 mostly bore its brunt and, in that year, revenue surplus of the state government decreased and the fiscal deficit increased, although it remained well within the enhanced limit of 4 percent under FRBMA. But if 2009-10 was the year of reckoning, 2010-11 has been a year of recovery with the economy again bouncing back. The policies that the state government has been following for the last five years and the system it was trying to build, at last started yielding the results, encouraging the state government to take further initiatives to strengthen the system.

Among the major initiatives taken by the state government during the current fiscal were the following :

- Construction of 12 residential girls' schools for backward castes
- Monitoring and evaluation of projects related to primary education
- Providing uniforms to primary schools students under the *Mukhyamantri Balika and Balak Poshak Yojana*
- Providing cycles to girls under the *Mukhyamantri Cycle Yojana*
- Organisation of Eastern Region Science Camps
- Veterinary Assistants Training School at Dumraon
- Agriculture College at Purnea
- Launching of National Disabled Pension Scheme
- Creation of a State Disaster Response Force
- Computerisation of offices
- Upgradation of facilities for State Data Centre
- Development of warehousing and storage
- Providing assistance to village and small scale industries
- Development and maintenance of basic infrastructure for promotion of trade commerce and industries and construction of roads and bridges connecting markets and adjoining areas under the Bihar Trade Development Fund, and

- Under recommendations of the Finance Commission, establishment of Police Academy and Training Centre, Anganwadi Centres for training of Mahadalits, Industrial Training Institutes, construction of buildings for Panchayati Raj Institutions, launching of new flood control Schemes, etc.

Weak linkages between expenditure and social outcomes had historically undermined the quality of services in Bihar. The most significant challenge facing the state government is, therefore, to ensure the quality of public spending and radically improve the delivery of services to people. To do this, scarce resources have to be used more efficiently, mobilized more effectively, and sufficient incentives have to be provided to attract private investment into the state. Development can only be ensured through proper implementation and efficient usage of the allocated funds, the bottom line being that economic growth must be translated into human wellbeing. A major hurdle in this regard is the largely moribund public sector which depletes the meagre resources of the state government. Even the Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) recommended that the states needed to draw up a specific roadmap for closure of the non-working public sector units (PSU) by March 2011 and that divestment and privatisation of PSUs should be actively considered and pursued. Another hurdle is the huge accumulated liabilities in the form of outstanding government guarantees to the PSUs, as well as the increasing pension liabilities to state government employees. It is perhaps time to discuss alternative models for management of pension scheme. Other than this, severe inter-district disparity in development continues to remain a major concern for the state government, as also the proper monitoring of its plan schemes – whether pertaining to the state, central or centrally sponsored schemes. Besides, there are some procedural difficulties that cause avoidable delay in the process of decision making and implementation of development programmes.

During the last five years, the state government has managed its public finances remarkably well. It has enforced significant fiscal discipline in expenditure, reduced low priority expenditure and enhanced its revenues to meet the requirements of increased capital outlay and social sector spending. Being committed to fiscal responsibility and having substantially increased the capital outlays, the state government is today poised to move forward and turn Bihar into one of the most rapidly developing states of India.

The report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC) had brought to the focus the vertical and horizontal imbalances afflicting the states in India in general and Bihar is particularly a victim of such imbalances due to historical factors of backwardness. The low buoyancy of the state government's taxes makes it imperative to link the transfers to the imbalances existing among the states. However, the Commission's report has not addressed this issue effectively and its recommendations have also not been particularly favourable to Bihar in many regards. In particular, Bihar no longer qualifies for grants for the non-plan revenue deficits since, after devolution of the central taxes, the revenue account of Bihar will not leave any deficit in any of the years covered by the TFC. Besides, its recommendations for grants seem to have ignored the task of equalisation of economic opportunities across states.

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 servants.

As per the provisions of Article 266 of the Constitution, all revenues received by the state government, all loans raised by it by issue of treasury bills, 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 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 government¹ 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 fourteen major Indian states² (Table 7.2). Thereafter, the state government finances are analysed in detail with reference to (1) Sustainability, Flexibility and Vulnerability of State Finances; (2) Deficit Management; (3) Revenue Receipts and Expenditure; (4) Resource Mobilisation; (5) Expenditure Management; (6) Expenditure on Salary and Pension; (7) Quality of Expenditure; (8) Sectoral Expenditure; (9) Per Capita³ 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.

7.2 Overview of Financial Position

The last five years have been unprecedented in Bihar's history in many respects. In particular, it showed unmistakable signs of extraordinary growth in the midst of a recession afflicting the national economy, bringing hope of resurgence in the state. Table 7.1 unravels the story of Bihar's gradual financial turnaround. From a revenue surplus of only Rs. 2498 crore in 2006-07, Bihar has increased it to Rs. 6557 crore in 2010-11. This surplus has increased continuously since 2006-07, except a temporary decline only in 2009-10 when the entire country, in fact the entire world, was suffering from a severe economic downturn. This financial turnaround has been brought about gradually by careful planning to address the basic problems in state finances. These basic problems, as pointed out in the earlier economic surveys, were the lack of adequate investment to

¹ Figures from 2005-06 to 2008-09 are actual accounts figures taken from the Finance Accounts of the state for the respective years prepared by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and 2009-10 figures are provided by the Accountant General; figures for 2010-11 refers to the Budget Estimates (BE) of the State Government. Accounts data have been used only from the Finance Accounts and from no other source. The actual figures have been taken from the respective Finance Accounts prepared by the Accountants General of the respective states.

² Data pertaining to all the parameters used in the survey were not available for the other states which is why these have been excluded.

³ Population figures wherever used refer to the mid-year population worked out on the basis of 2001 Census data and its projection.

create economic infrastructure that can propel growth, spiralling revenue expenditure (especially the largely unproductive non-plan non-developmental expenditure on administrative services) and the uncomfortable debt position of the state government. Once these problems were dealt with effectively, growth was an inevitable consequence as shown in Table 7.1.

In 2001-02, the capital outlay was a paltry Rs 742 crore and the revenue account had a deficit of Rs. 1320 crore. Between 2006-07 and 2010-11, the capital outlay has increased systematically from Rs. 5211 crore to Rs. 10,434 crore. The surplus in the revenue account increased from Rs. 2498 crore to Rs. 6557 crore during the same period, as already pointed out. The developmental expenditure on social and economic services increased from about Rs. 17.2 thousand crore to about Rs. 35.6 thousand crore during this period, while the non-developmental expenditure increased moderately from about Rs. 10.1 thousand crore to Rs. 18.2 thousand crore – a large part of it owing to the interest payments on the past debts.

The state government had an outstanding debt of Rs. 29.0 thousand crore in 2001-02, equaling 53 percent of its GSDP, and it was in a grave danger of falling into an irreversible debt trap where all fresh borrowings have to be spent only for the repayment of existing debt burden. The debt servicing payments, including interest, amounted to Rs. 9.7 thousand crore in 2001-02. By 2006-07, the outstanding debt had increased to Rs. 44.2 thousand crore, but debt servicing payments had declined to Rs. 4.8 thousand crore and the outstanding debt came down to 44 percent of GSDP, a clear sign that the debt problem was no longer unmanageable. By 2010-11, the outstanding debt has further increased to Rs. 57.7 thousand crore, and the debt servicing payments to Rs. 7.5 thousand crore, a level still less than the 2001-02 level. The outstanding debt is now only 29 percent of the GSDP, and the danger of falling into a debt trap clearly no longer exists. Repayment of principal has declined from Rs. 7100 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 3010 crore in 2010-11, while the net repayment of interest during the same period has increased from Rs. 2.6 thousand crore to Rs. 4.3 thousand crore.

The surplus in revenue account has played a major role in the growth story of Bihar. The revenue surplus was achieved due to both the increase in revenue receipts as well as the containment of revenue expenditure. The total revenue receipts increased from Rs. 23.1 thousand crore to Rs. 47.2 thousand crore between 2006-07 and 2010-11, the revenue expenditure increased from Rs. 20.6 thousand crore to Rs. 40.7 thousand crore during the same period, leaving a revenue surplus of

nearly Rs. 6.6 thousand crore in 2010-11. In contrast, in 2001-02, the total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 9.8 thousand crore, while the revenue expenditure was Rs. 11.2 thousand crore, and the revenue account was showing a large deficit. The sustained increase in revenue surplus has enabled the state government to increase its capital outlay from Rs. 5.2 thousand crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 10.4 thousand crore in 2010-11, a necessary requirement to accelerate the pace of growth.

The total developmental revenue expenditure of the state government in social and economic services increased from Rs. 11.9 thousand crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 25.2 thousand crore in 2010-11 budget estimates. In the current fiscal alone, it has increased by more than 25 percent, compared to an increase of 14 percent in the previous fiscal. Similarly, the capital outlay in the current fiscal has increased by 42 percent, compared to only 14 percent in the previous fiscal. The state government wishes to maintain this high growth rate in capital outlay as well as developmental revenue expenditure.

The tax revenue collected by the state government has increased substantially from Rs. 17.3 thousand crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 34.2 thousand crore in the budget estimates of 2010-11, while its non-tax revenue has increased from Rs. 511 crore to Rs. 1207 crore during the same period. The increase in non-tax revenues was due primarily to debt relief given by the central government, as recommended by the 12th Finance commission. In 2009-10 it was about Rs. 770 crore and in the current fiscal it amounted to more than Rs. 385 crore. Given that Tax: GSDP ratio in Bihar is still much lower than in other states, there remains a large potential for increasing the state's own revenue receipts here.

As earlier mentioned, efficient debt management and containing the interest payments at around Rs. 4.5 thousand crore during the last 5 years had helped generate the revenue surplus. The interest payments had in fact decreased marginally in 2009-10 before increasing again in 2010-11, as the state government was forced to borrow heavily from the market. The increases in debt in the last four years, from Rs. 44.5 thousand crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 57.7 thousand crore in 2010-11 have mainly been on this count. But, the total debt stock as well as interest payments as percentages of GSDP had actually declined substantially due to increases in the GSDP of the state. At present the debt GSDP ratio of the state is 28.59 percent, below the 30 percent limit set by the Finance Commission.

During the past 5 years, the GSDP of Bihar has increased at a much faster rate than the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the entire nation. As compared to the annual growth rate of 19.8 percent at current prices for Bihar, the GDP of India had grown at 14.6 percent. The growth rate of Bihar economy during the last five years was also much higher than that during the previous five years, during which the growth rate was only 12.8 percent. Given that the state government expenditure alone constitutes more than a quarter of the GSDP of Bihar, it is almost certain that the efficient management of public finances has directly contributed to the fast growth of the state economy.

The year 2006-07 marked the beginning of the reform process in public finances in Bihar. From that year, the state government had started spending on social and economic services in a big way, along with enhancing the capital outlay. The moderate increase in expenditure on general services was mainly due to expenditure on district administration, police and public works, besides on pension and interest payments, the latter being charged expenditure and hence outside budgetary control. The gap between plan and non-plan expenditure also started closing since 2005-06. In that year, non-plan expenditure was 3.6 times the plan expenditure, compared to 1.9 times in 2006-07. In 2010-11 budget estimates, the non-plan expenditure was only 1.2 times the plan expenditure. The year 2006-07 also marked the beginning of fiscal discipline in Bihar, as seen in the containment of the Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) of the state government within the FRBMA limits of 3 percent of GSDP. The GFD: GSDP ratio of Bihar was 4.53 percent in 2005-06; but this was kept well within the 3 percent limit in all the subsequent years barring 2009-10, in which it was just marginally higher at 3.06 percent, but well within the enhanced FRBM Act limit of 4 percent. In absolute terms, the GFD reduced from Rs. 3.0 thousand crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 1.7 thousand crore in 2007-08, but as a response to the financial crisis all over, it subsequently increased to Rs. 4.6 thousand crore in the budget estimates of 2010-11.

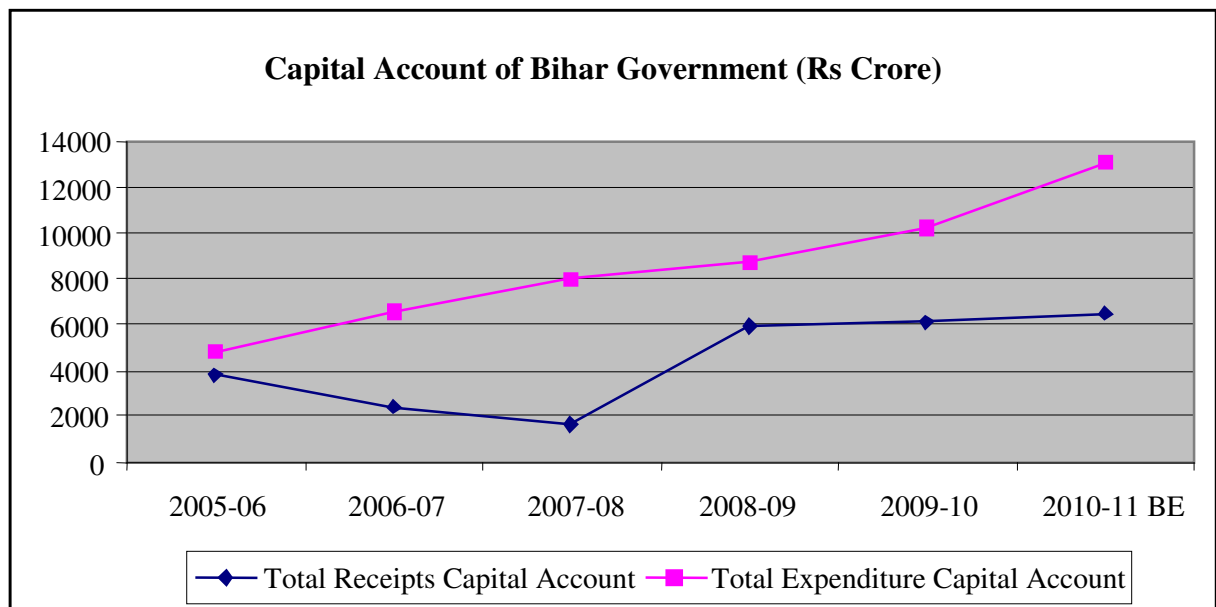
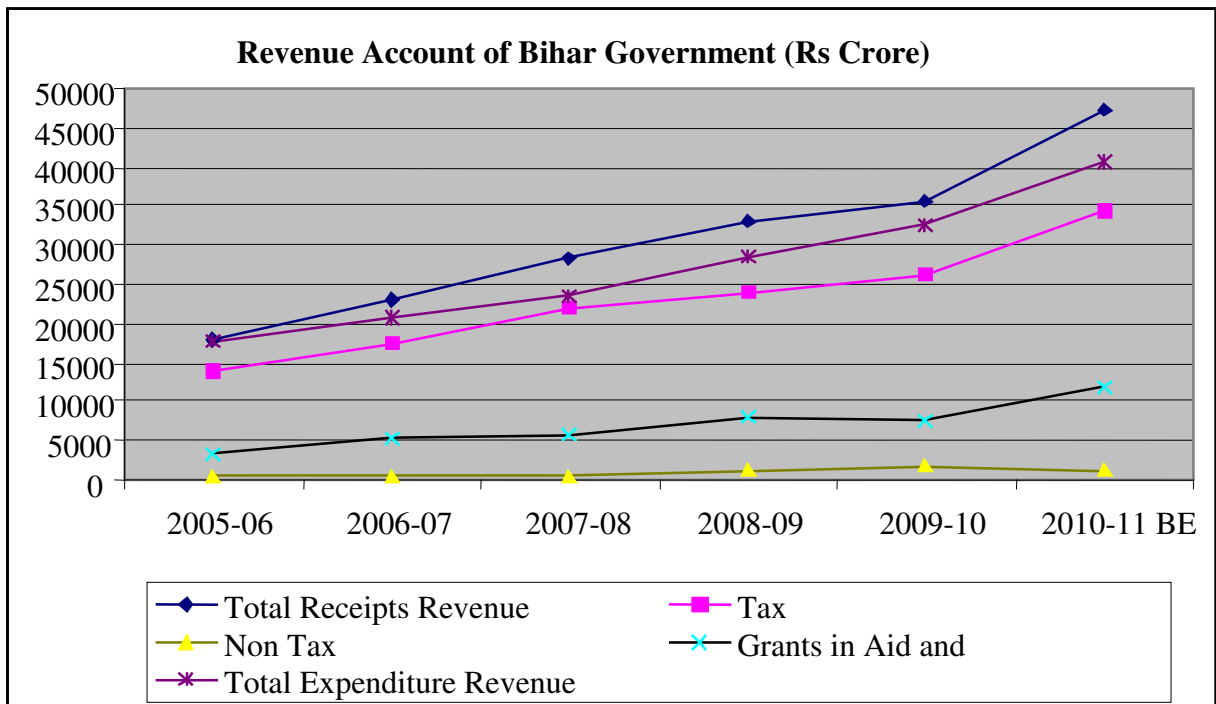
Summing up, it can be said that the public finances of the state government are healthier and stronger now. As the state government moves ahead with its reform agenda, it is confident that it will be able not only to maintain but also accelerate the pace of its expenditure in capital projects and social sector in the future years. The priorities before it are to create adequate physical and social infrastructure, so that the state can attain fast growth and alleviate poverty.

Table 7.1 : Receipts and Expenditure of the Bihar Government

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
1	Total Receipts Revenue Account	17838	23083	28210	32981	35527	47235
a	Tax Revenue	13983	17325	21852	23865	26292	34244
b	Non Tax Revenue	522	511	526	1153	1670	1207
c	Grants in Aid and Contributions	3333	5247	5832	7962	7564	11784
2	Total Exp. Revenue Account	17756	20585	23563	28512	32584	40678
a	General Services, of which	8523	8643	9252	10530	12202	15448
	Interest Payments	3649	3416	3707	3753	3685	4513
b	Social Services	6862	7917	9868	12252	13186	17816
c	Economic Services	2367	4021	4438	5726	7088	7410
3	Revenue Deficit	-82	-2498	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6557
4	Capital Receipts	3821	2365	1638	5939	6148	6515
a	Public Debt etc.	3770	2358	1612	5928	6134	6501
b	Recovery of Loan and Advances	51	7	26	11	13	14
5	Capital Expenditure, of which	4812	6551	8008	8670	10211	13080
	Capital Outlay	2084	5211	6104	6436	7332	10434
6	Total Expenditure	22568	27136	31571	37181	42795	53759
a	Plan Expenditure	4899	9397	10946	13815	16194	24076
b	Non Plan Expenditure	17670	17740	20625	23367	26601	29682
7	Gross Fiscal Deficit	3700	3021	1703	2507	5273	4593
8	Primary Deficit	51	-395	-2004	-1246	1587	80
9	Total Borrowings	3770	2358	1612	5928	6134	6501
a	Internal Debt Receipt	3769	2355	1144	5778	5370	5096
b	Loans from Central Government	2	3	468	150	764	1405
10	Repayment of Public Debt*	1703	1642	2447	2691	2953	3010
11	Debt Outstanding	42498	44226	44475	48865	52753	57664
12	GSDP	81682	101500	118357	145019	172138	201677
As percentage of GSDP							
1	Total Receipts Revenue Account	21.84	22.74	23.83	22.74	20.64	23.42
a	Tax Revenue	17.12	17.07	18.46	16.46	15.27	16.98
b	Non Tax Revenue	0.64	0.50	0.44	0.80	0.97	0.60
c	Grants in aid and contr.	4.08	5.17	4.93	5.49	4.39	5.84
2	Total Exp. Revenue Account	21.74	20.28	19.91	19.66	18.93	20.17
a	General Services, of which	10.43	8.52	7.82	7.26	7.09	7.66
	Interest payments	4.47	3.37	3.13	2.62	2.14	2.24
b	Social Services	8.40	7.80	8.34	8.45	7.66	8.83
c	Economic Services	2.90	3.96	3.75	3.95	4.12	3.67
3	Revenue Deficit	-0.10	-2.46	-3.93	-3.08	-1.71	-3.25
4	Capital Receipts	4.68	2.33	1.38	4.10	3.57	3.23
a	Public Debt etc.	4.62	2.32	1.36	4.09	3.56	3.22
b	Recovery of Loan and Advances	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
5	Capital Expenditure, of which	5.89	6.45	6.77	5.98	5.93	6.49
	Capital Outlay	2.55	5.13	5.16	4.44	4.26	5.17
6	Total Expenditure	27.63	26.73	26.67	25.64	24.86	26.66
a	Plan Expenditure	6.00	9.26	9.22	9.53	9.41	11.94
b	Non Plan Expenditure	21.63	17.48	17.46	16.11	15.45	14.72
7	Gross Fiscal Deficit	4.53	2.98	1.44	1.73	3.06	2.28
8	Primary Deficit	0.06	-0.39	-1.69	-0.94	0.92	0.04
9	Total Borrowing	4.62	2.32	1.36	4.09	3.56	3.22
a	Internal Debt Receipt	4.61	2.32	0.97	3.98	3.12	2.53
b	Loans from Central Government	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.10	0.44	0.70
10	Repayment of Public Debt	2.08	1.62	2.07	1.86	1.72	1.49
11	Debt Outstanding	52.03	43.57	37.58	33.70	30.65	28.59

Note : Includes receipts and payments of Small Saving and Provident Fund under Public Accounts of the Government of Bihar



7.3 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, 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 that enabled the state government to increase capital expenditure continuously. Very few states have managed a substantial surplus for all these years. Among the major states of India, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh had reasonably large revenue surpluses consistently during the last three years; some states like Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh had only marginal revenue surpluses while others like West Bengal, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab had deficits in their revenue accounts consistently during the last three years. Orissa and Tamil Nadu have turned from a revenue surplus state to a revenue deficit state during the same period.

(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 became 2.27 times the GFD next year. Only a few major states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Gujarat could repeat this feat. All these states had substantial revenue surpluses enabling them to invest significantly on capital projects. Orissa had made remarkable progress in this regard in 2008-09, but could not hold that position in subsequent years. West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and some other states had remained laggards in this respect.

(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 has been decreasing consistently for the state government during the last three years and now stands at 16 percent as per the budget estimates of 2010-11. For Orissa, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Chattisgarh, this ratio has been maintained at a low negative value during the last three years, indicating recovery of past loans exceeding fresh lending made by these states. For West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu, the situation in this respect was more or less satisfactory as net lending did not contribute much to their GFD. Most other states showed no consistent pattern in respect of this ratio.

(iv) Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Aggregate Disbursements : The non-development expenditure, incurred mainly for administrative 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 29 percent of the total expenditure in 2010-11 budget estimate, almost at the same level as last year. Most other states had also returned comparable figures, except Chattisgarh which had performed better in this respect. The ratio for West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh are on the higher side, indicating lower shares for developmental expenditure.

(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 and should preferably be low. In Bihar, non-developmental expenditure, mainly in the form of non-plan expenditure, consumed 33 percent of the total revenue receipts in 2010-11, as per the budget estimate, compared to 35 percent a year ago. While most states have unfavourable ratios, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh recorded better ratios than the others. For Kerala and West Bengal, this ratio was very high at close to 60 percent, leaving little money for developmental purposes out of their revenues.

(vi) Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure : Interest payments constitute a perennial burden on most states' finances because of their high indebtedness. For Bihar, however, interest payments have been an ever decreasing proportion of the revenue expenditure since 2004-05. The budget estimates of 2010-11 show it to be only about 11 percent, same as in the previous year. A perceptible decrease in the ratio has taken place after 2005-06. Other states also showed similar

ratios except West Bengal, for which the ratio remained substantially higher at around 24 percent, followed by Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat at 18 percent. Chattisgarh performed very well in this regard having its ratio at only 7 percent.

(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. For the period from 2006-07 to 2008-09, own tax and non-tax revenue receipts of the state government together covered barely a quarter of its total revenue expenditure needs; the ratio has improved in later years, but it is still below 30 percent. This indicates that the state 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 for West Bengal (36 percent) and Orissa (40 percent). Many states, notably, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra raise more than 70 percent of their revenue expenditure requirements from their own resources.

(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 is very high. From around 40 percent in 2003-04, this ratio has increased steadily to as much as of 72 percent in 2007-08, after which it started declining and, in 2010-11, it stands at 68 percent. None of the major states has had such a high dependence on the central government.

(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 33 percent in 2006-07, after which it was further reduced to only 18 percent in 2010-11, as per the budget estimates. The performance of the state government in this respect is significantly better than other major states. In case of Punjab, Kerala, West Bengal, Gujarat and Kerala, the situation is especially alarming since this ratio has exceeded 100 percent, indicating the use of not only fresh borrowings, but also resources from the central government for the purpose of debt servicing. This obviously starves the state governments of the much needed funds for financing their own development projects. Maharashtra also has a ratio of close to 100 percent in respect of this important fiscal indicator.

Table 7.2 : Major Fiscal Indicators⁴

State	A. Revenue Deficit : GFD (%)			B. Capital Outlay : GFD (%)		
	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)
Bihar	-178	-56	-143	257	139	227
Jharkhand	-11	-147	-527	103	210	568
West Bengal	108	84	74	27	14	24
Orissa	-1024	28	23	1131	77	79
Uttar Pradesh	-9	-8	-2	109	106	101
Madhya Pradesh	-91	-80	-20	151	123	100
Rajasthan	12	40	13	85	56	88
Maharashtra	-40	41	32	135	55	67
Gujarat	1	27	24	100	74	77
Punjab	58	63	62	43	55	40
Karnataka	-14	-5	-5	103	97	92
Andhra Pradesh	-26	-81	-58	128	185	161
Kerala	58	61	42	27	29	48
Tamil Nadu	-17	39	21	107	67	76
Himachal Pradesh	6	-43	-141	91	130	219
Chhatisgarh	-182	-6	-1	286	108	102

Source : State Government Budgets

State	C. Net Lending: GFD (%)			D. Non-Dev. Exp: Agg. Disbursements (%)		
	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)
Bihar	22	17	16	28	29	29
Jharkhand	9	36	59	29	29	26
West Bengal	-36	2	2	30	36	32
Orissa	-8	-5	-1	27	32	34
Uttar Pradesh	0	3	2	21	26	26
Madhya Pradesh	41	58	19	30	28	30
Rajasthan	4	4	-1	30	32	31
Maharashtra	5	3	1	28	28	30
Gujarat	-1	-1	-1	24	26	26
Punjab	0	-18	-2	32	28	29
Karnataka	11	8	13	30	27	29
Andhra Pradesh	-1	-4	-3	26	25	28
Kerala	15	10	9	41	42	34
Tamil Nadu	10	-6	3	33	34	35
Himachal Pradesh	3	14	22	31	31	34
Chhatisgarh	-4	-1	-1	23	20	22

Source : State Government Budgets

⁴ For Bihar, all figures for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are based on the actual receipt and expenditure figures as reflected in the Finance Accounts for the respective years. For 2010-11, Budget Estimates have been used. For all other states, actual figures from the Finance accounts have been used for 2008-09, Revised estimates have used for 2009-10 and Budget Estimates have been used for the year 2010-11.

State	E. Non-Dev. Exp: Revenue Receipts (%)			F. Interest Payments: Revenue Exp (%)		
	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)
Bihar	32	35	33	14	11	11
Jharkhand	38	33	29	15	13	13
West Bengal	57	74	58	23	22	24
Orissa	30	41	42	14	14	13
Uttar Pradesh	28	34	35	15	13	12
Madhya Pradesh	36	34	40	14	13	12
Rajasthan	39	43	39	18	17	17
Maharashtra	34	39	40	16	14	15
Gujarat	34	37	38	20	18	18
Punjab	46	43	44	20	18	17
Karnataka	36	34	35	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	30	29	32	13	12	12
Kerala	61	60	57	17	18	17
Tamil Nadu	41	45	46	12	12	12
Himachal Pradesh	42	38	39	20	19	18
Chhatisgarh	26	25	28	9	6	7

Source : State Government Budgets

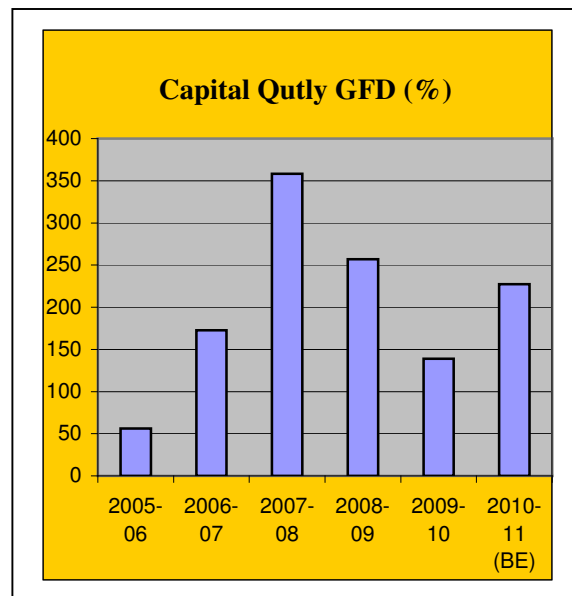
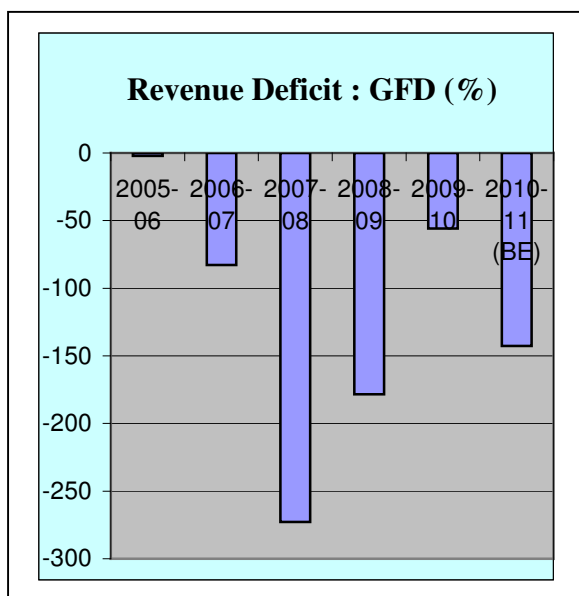
State	G. State's Tax Revenue: Revenue Exp. (%)			H. State's Non-Tax Revenue: Revenue Exp. (%)		
	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)
Bihar	22	25	26	4	5	3
Jharkhand	29	32	36	15	18	19
West Bengal	38	32	36	5	5	5
Orissa	38	31	32	15	10	8
Uttar Pradesh	38	37	38	9	16	13
Madhya Pradesh	46	46	45	11	16	10
Rajasthan	44	40	44	11	12	11
Maharashtra	69	55	61	13	7	10
Gujarat	61	55	56	13	11	11
Punjab	45	47	49	24	21	20
Karnataka	69	64	68	5	5	5
Andhra Pradesh	54	54	54	16	19	18
Kerala	57	57	60	6	6	7
Tamil Nadu	63	60	62	11	7	6
Himachal Pradesh	24	32	38	19	17	15
Chhatisgarh	48	38	34	16	18	22

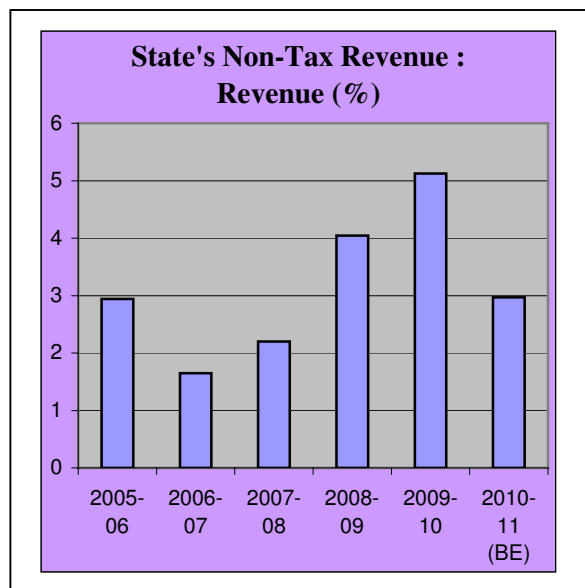
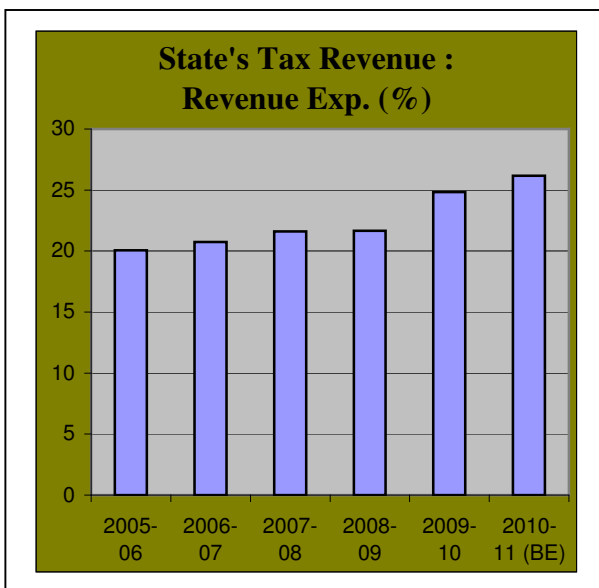
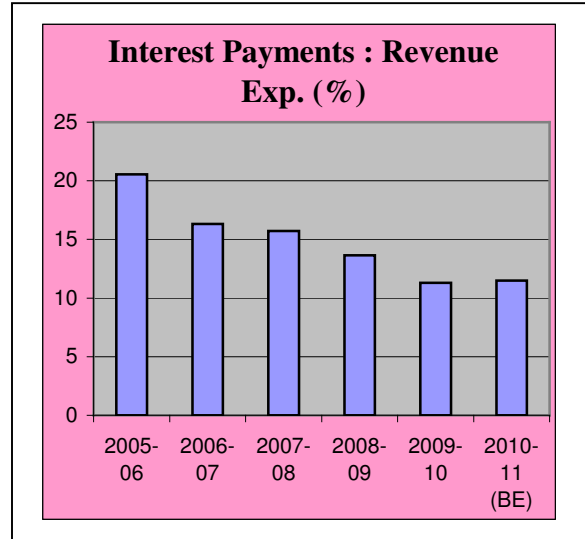
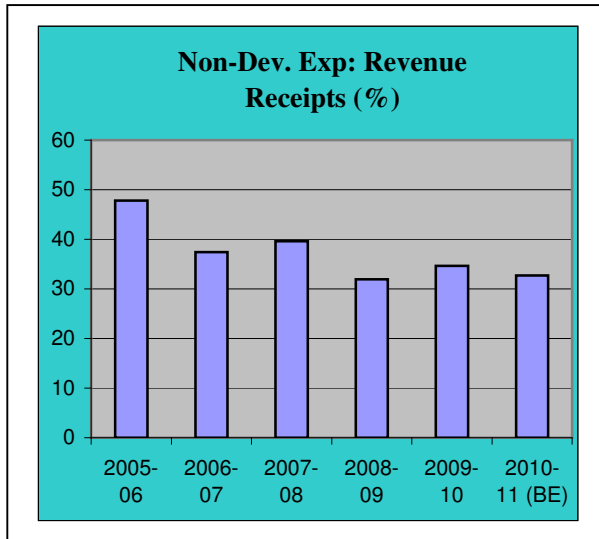
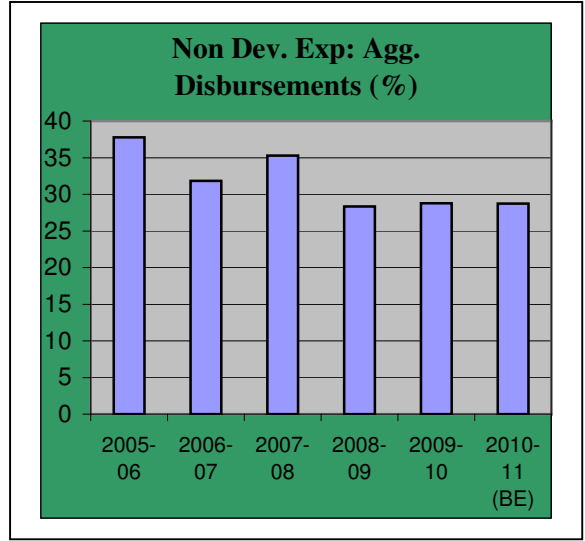
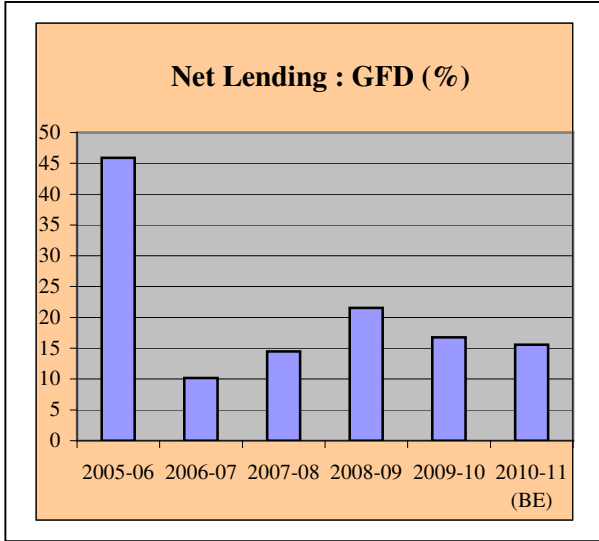
Source : State Government Budgets

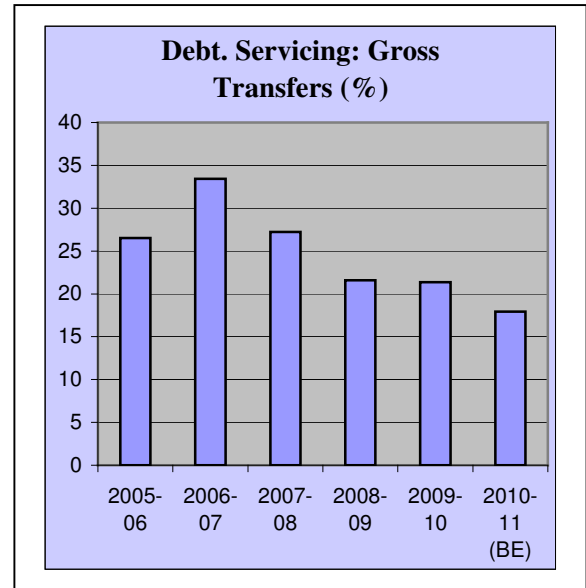
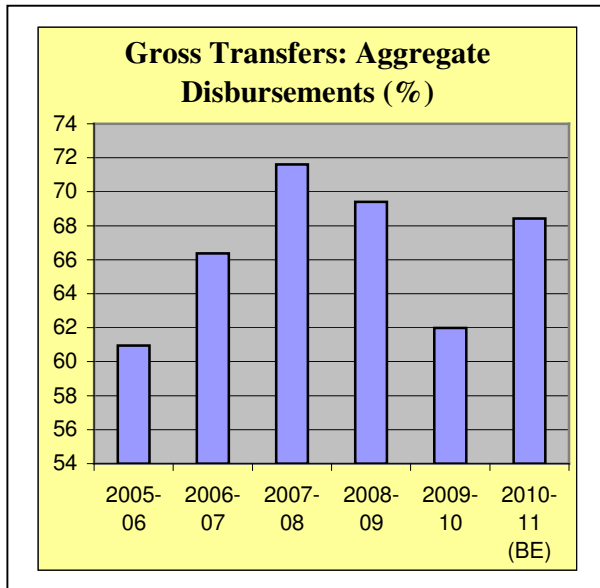
State	I. Gross Transfers: Aggregate Disbursements (%)			J. Debt Servicing: Gross Transfers (%)		
	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)
Bihar	69	62	68	22	21	18
Jharkhand	44	50	49	37	29	33
West Bengal	26	24	29	146	145	122
Orissa	52	48	49	31	33	31
Uttar Pradesh	40	37	36	42	43	57
Madhya Pradesh	44	40	38	35	38	50
Rajasthan	35	31	35	58	62	57
Maharashtra	20	22	19	83	70	99
Gujarat	19	19	18	102	97	104
Punjab	14	15	14	177	198	219
Karnataka	25	26	24	39	43	50
Andhra Pradesh	28	27	30	65	75	48
Kerala	21	22	18	132	117	194
Tamil Nadu	25	22	23	52	61	59
Himachal Pradesh	43	44	46	52	47	47
Chhatisgarh	40	37	35	24	23	25

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts for Fiscal Parameters of Bihar (All ratios are depicted in percentages in these charts)







7.4 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 the level of its activity. 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 exposes the government to more risks and makes it vulnerable to the sources of funding. The state governments increase their levels of activity primarily through the Five Year Plans which translate into annual development plans 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'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 had a substantially positive BCR of Rs. 6368 crore in 2009-10, which has further increased to Rs. 10,521 crore in 2010-11.

- (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.
- (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, the ratio for Bihar had touched a healthy figure of 220 percent. The positive trend was sustained and the ratio increased to 373 percent in 2007-08, after which it declined in next two years. Fortunately, it again increased in 2010-11 as per the budget estimates. It must be mentioned that, prior to 2005-06, the ratio used to remain below 20 percent, mostly due to the high debt service payments that used to consume most of the capital (debt) receipts. In the current fiscal, though the budgeted borrowings have increased by about Rs. 400 crore, capital outlay has been enhanced by more than Rs. 3000 crore, from Rs. 7332 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 10,433 crore in 2010-11 budget estimates.
- (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 Total Tax Receipts to GSDP remained nearly at around 17 percent during the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11. However, since most of it came from the central transfers, it is not a correct indicator of the state government's own tax efforts. A more appropriate indicator would be the ratio of State's Own Tax Receipt to GSDP which has improved from 3.97 percent in 2006-07 to 5.28 percent in 2010-11. Since this ratio is still low, there is a scope for tapping the tax potential further.
- (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 44 percent of the GSDP in 2006-07 has now been successfully brought down to only 29 percent in 2010-11. As this debt burden is 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 would indicate that a high percentage of capital receipts has been utilized for capital repayment, depriving the economy of additional asset creation. For Bihar, this ratio declined from more than 57 percent in 2006-07 to 41 percent in 2010-11, indicating that about 60 percent of the capital receipts are actually going towards creation of capital assets. In 2007-08, however, the total capital repayment exceeded the total capital borrowings. It may be mentioned that the state has now been able to get the benefit of debt waiver under the DCRF scheme on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. This benefit was Rs. 384 crore.
- (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. As per the budget estimates of 2010-11, Bihar has a primary deficit of Rs 80 crore, down from Rs 1587 crore in 2009-10.
- (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. In fact, given the sudden and abrupt increase in buoyancy of the state government's own tax revenues in 2007-08, it is more likely to be caused by additional tax effort and not the income level in the state. The buoyancy of state government's own tax revenues with respect to the GDSP has, however, fallen in 2008-09, but has shown an increasing trend during the last two years. The continuous increases in buoyancy of own tax revenues during the last two years is pointer to the fact that the state governments efforts at additional resource mobilisation has at last been yielding results.

Summarising, the fiscal position of the state government had started showing significant 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 tax revenues were buoyant,

though non-tax revenues showed no responsiveness to the increases in state income. 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. The overall position, however, is still positive and it should augur well for the future of the state as substantial investments have been made towards improving the administrative capabilities and creating more infrastructure in the state. Once these are put in place, hopefully during the coming years, Bihar will indeed be poised for its onward march towards prosperity and development.

Table 7.3 : Fiscal and Financial Performance Indicators

Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
A. Sustainability					
Balance from Current Revenue (Rs. crore)	2999	5124	6337	6368	10521
Interest Ratio	18.35	15.92	14.13	12.07	12.19
Capital Outlay / Capital Receipts	220	373	108	119	160
State's Own Tax Receipts / GSDP	3.97	4.30	4.26	4.70	5.28
State's Own Non-Tax Receipts / GSDP	0.50	0.44	0.80	0.97	0.60
Buoyancy of State's Own Tax Receipts w.r.t. GSDP	0.55	1.57	0.95	1.66	1.84
Buoyancy of State's Own Non-Tax Receipts w.r.t. GSDP	-0.09	0.17	5.30	2.40	-1.62
Growth in outstanding debt	4.07	0.56	9.87	7.96	9.31
Growth in total revenue receipts	29.41	22.21	16.91	7.72	32.96
B. Flexibility					
Capital Repayment / Capital Borrowings	57	116	38	47	41
Total Tax Receipts / GSDP	17.07	18.46	16.46	15.27	16.98
Average Interest Rate on Government Borrowing	7.15	7.15	NA	NA	7.82
Debt Outstanding / GSDP	43.57	37.58	33.70	30.65	28.59
C. Vulnerability					
Revenue Deficit (Rs. crore)	-2498	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6557
Fiscal Deficit (Rs. crore)	3021	1703	2507	5273	4593
Primary Deficit (Rs. crore)	-395	-2004	-1246	1587	80
Primary Deficit / Fiscal Deficit	-13	-118	-51	30	2
Revenue Deficit / Fiscal Deficit	-83	-273	-178	-56	-143
Arrears of Revenue (Rs. crore)	1477	NA	1703	NA	NA
Arrears of Revenue/ Total Own Revenue (%)	32.51	NA	27.59	NA	NA

Source: Finance Accounts and State Government's Budget, GOB

7.5 Deficit Management

Table 7.4 shows 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 2008-09 to 2010-11. As noted earlier, Bihar had a surplus in its revenue account since 2004-05 which increased continuously till

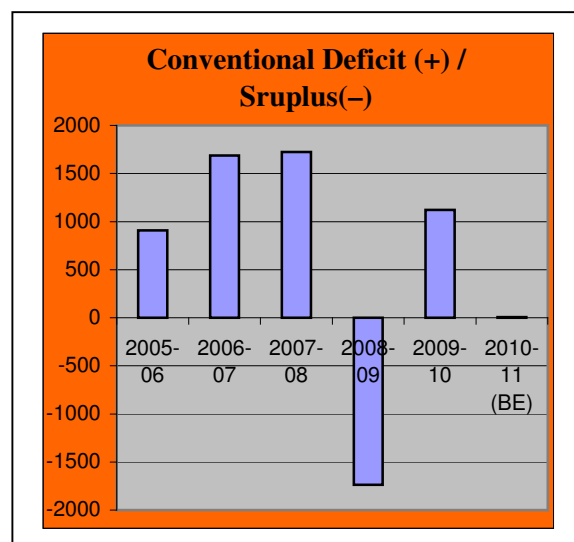
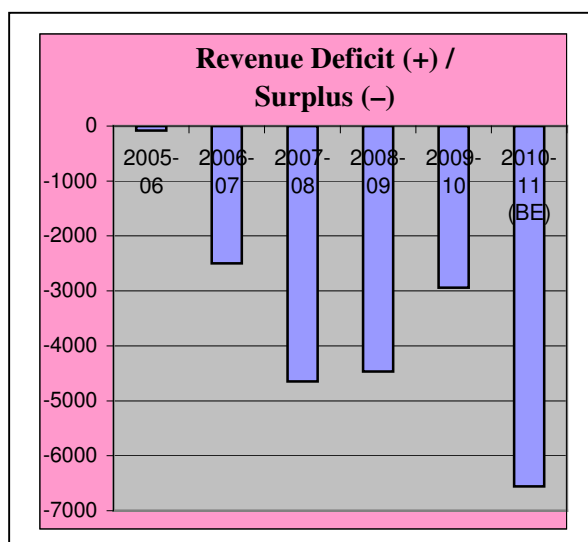
2008-09, after which the economic downturn caused a deficit in revenue account in 2009-10. But the trend of increasing revenue surplus was restored in the current fiscal and, as per the budget estimates, the revenue surplus in 2010-11 will be Rs 6557 crore, the highest ever. This amount is also the highest among all the major states.

Table 7.4 : Deficit/Surplus position of States

(Rs. crore)

State	Revenue Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)			Conventional Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)		
	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)
Bihar	-4469	-2943	-6557	-1739	1122	8
Jharkhand	-338	-2614	-3551	1366	0	0
West Bengal	14709	23054	16819	2422	8784	8857
Orissa	-3420	1564	1206	925	3247	2093
Uttar Pradesh	-1862	-1988	-554	10529	8892	9022
Madhya Pradesh	-4063	-5308	-1581	-134	-252	533
Rajasthan	827	3993	1098	1932	4022	1542
Maharashtra	-5577	12730	7655	-3471	10805	1838
Gujarat	66	4357	4502	5434	4439	5141
Punjab	3856	4152	4788	2547	448	2306
Karnataka	-1151	-538	-500	86	-314	-51
Andhra Pradesh	-1004	-2942	-3548	-8166	-8124	-12238
Kerala	3712	4082	3630	1084	742	829
Tamil Nadu	-1452	5020	3396	-1078	-72	6016
Himachal Pradesh	129	-704	-1130	914	279	-444
Chhatisgarh	-1869	-179	-46	1131	271	1818

Source : State Government Budgets



As observed earlier, GFD of a state government is a sensitive indicator of its financial performance as it reflects its total resource gap. Table 7.5 presents the GFD of major states in India. Bihar's GFD, at around Rs. 2507 crore in 2008-09, sharply increased to Rs. 5273 crore in the next year, but it was marginally reduced to Rs. 4594 crore in 2010-11 budget estimates. As a percentage GSDP, the GFD has risen from 1.06 percent in 2007-08 to 1.73 percent in 2008-09, after which it shot up to 3.06 percent in the next year. However, it has again been brought down to 2.28 percent. As regards other major states, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had very high fiscal deficit exceeding Rs. 20,000 crore, closely followed by Gujarat and Tamilnadu. Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh have been able to contain their fiscal deficits to very low levels of below Rs 1000 crore.

Table 7.5 : Gross Fiscal Deficit

(Rs. crore)

State	Gross Fiscal Deficit		
	2008-09 (Actuals)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (BE)
Bihar	2507	5273	4594
Jharkhand	2939	1783	674
West Bengal	13558	27466	22701
Orissa	334	5579	5282
Uttar Pradesh	20513	23870	22742
Madhya Pradesh	4458	6593	8003
Rajasthan	6978	9900	8461
Maharashtra	14017	30904	24294
Gujarat	13135	15955	19077
Punjab	6691	6554	7706
Karnataka	8493	11266	9708
Andhra Pradesh	3846	3629	6135
Kerala	6355	6703	8553
Tamil Nadu	8548	12860	16222
Himachal Pradesh	2277	1627	803
Chhatisgarh	1028	2771	3993

Source : State Government Budgets

Table 7.6 shows the decomposition of the GFD of Bihar, from which one can find that capital outlay contributed most to GFD during the years 2005-06 through 2010-11, and more so during the recent years. The GFD : GSDP ratio had come down from more than 4.5 percent in 2005-06 to 2.28 percent in 2010-11. The financial stimuli offered by the governments to ward off the effects of global financial turbulence were responsible for this scenario. For Bihar, the increased deficit in 2009-10 was a result of much needed capital investment and other expenditure necessary for improving the efficiency of the administrative machinery, especially in the district and sub-district

levels. But in 2010-11, the position has improved much; even with additional capital outlay of Rs. 3102 crore, there was a revenue surplus of Rs. 6557 crore.

Table 7.6 : Decomposition of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Bihar

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Revenue Deficit	-82	-2498	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6557
Capital Outlay	2084	5211	6104	6436	7332	10434
Net Lending	1697	308	247	540	884	716
GFD	3699	3021	1703	2507	5273	4594
GSDP	81682	101500	118357	145019	172138	201677
GFD: GSDP ratio(%)	4.53	2.98	1.44	1.73	3.06	2.28

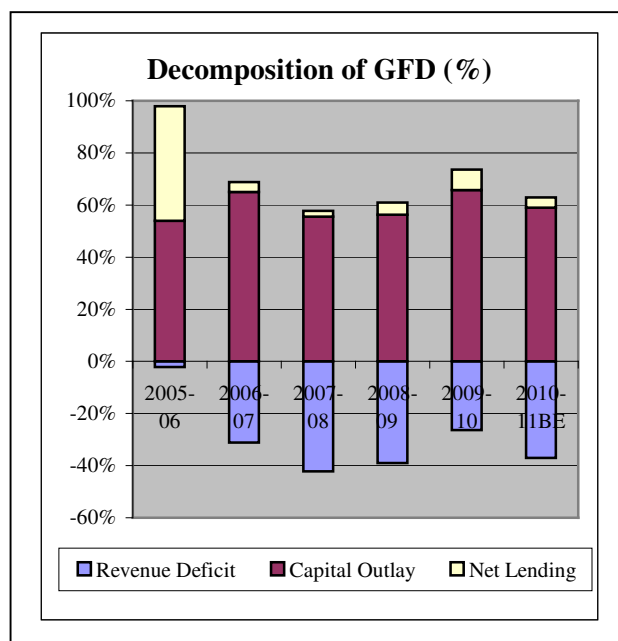
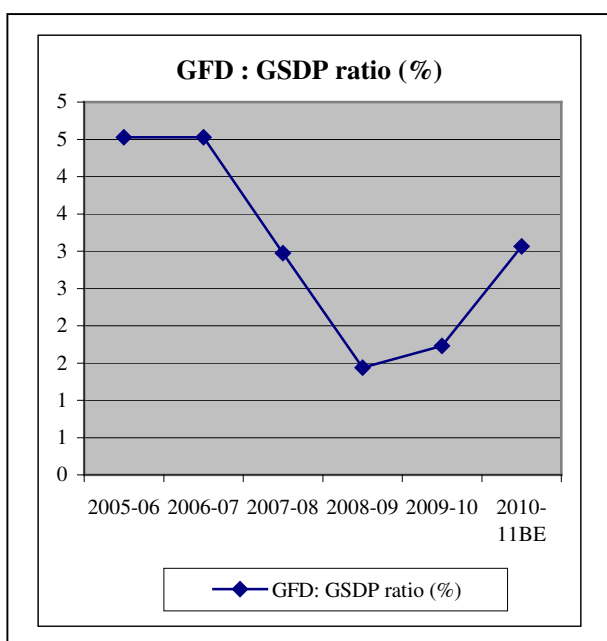
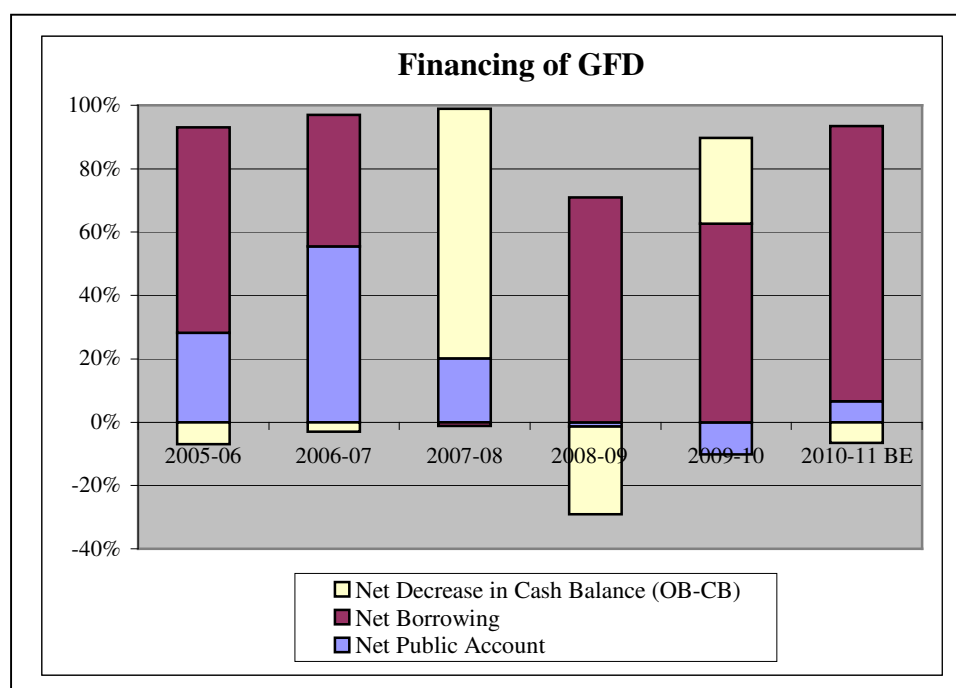


Table 7.7 shows how the GFD was financed during all these years. The net borrowing mainly consisted of internal market borrowings made by the state government as well as the Central loans. The internal market borrowings of the state government mainly financed its GFD in recent years, apart from the Public Account receipts from small savings, provident funds etc; from 2005-06 onwards, loans from the Central Government practically had no role in the financing of the GFD. Recovery of the loans and advances made by the state government again has always remained negligible. During 2007-08 and 2009-10, the GFD had to be financed by borrowing against treasury bills and drawing down the cash balance of the state government with the RBI.

Table 7.7 : Financing of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Bihar

(Rs crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Net Public Account	1209	1785	352	-78	-675	353
Net Borrowing	2790	1333	-20	4246	4151	4585
Net Decrease in Cash Balance (Opening-Closing Balance)	-299	-97	1372	-1660	1796	-345
GFD	3700	3021	1703	2507	5273	4594



7.6 Revenue Account : Receipt and Expenditure

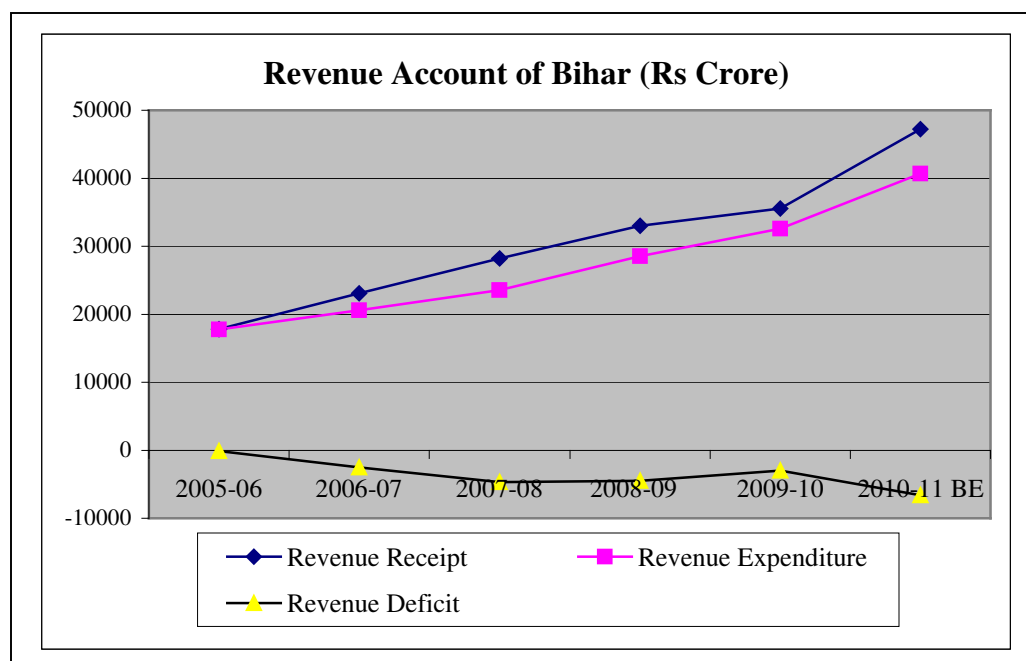
The summary of revenue receipts and expenditure of the state government is shown in Table 7.8. From 2006-07 to 2010-11, revenue receipts grew at a higher rate than revenue expenditure, resulting in revenue surpluses in all these years. The state government's own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, which used to meet barely a quarter of its revenue expenditure till 2005-06 now covers about 29 percent of it. The total revenue of the state government has more than doubled during the period 2006-2011, from Rs. 23,083 crore to Rs. 47,235 crore, and the state government's own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, have grown at a faster rate, from Rs. 4544 crore to Rs. 11851 crore, during the same period.

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 own 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 increased marginally from 23 percent in 2005-06 to 25 percent in 2010-11 and it could finance just about the same proportion of its total revenue expenditure for most of the period considered. Thus the state government remains overwhelmingly dependent on the Centre and vulnerable to the changes of its policy or attitude.

Table 7.8 : Revenue Account of Bihar

(Rs. crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Revenue Receipt	17838	23083	28210	32981	35527	47235
Revenue Expenditure	17756	20585	23563	28512	32584	40678
Revenue Deficit	-82	-2498	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6557
State's own tax + non-tax revenue	4083	4543	5611	7326	9760	11851
State's own revenue as % of total revenue	23	20	20	22	27	25
State's own revenue as % of revenue expenditure	23	22	24	26	30	29



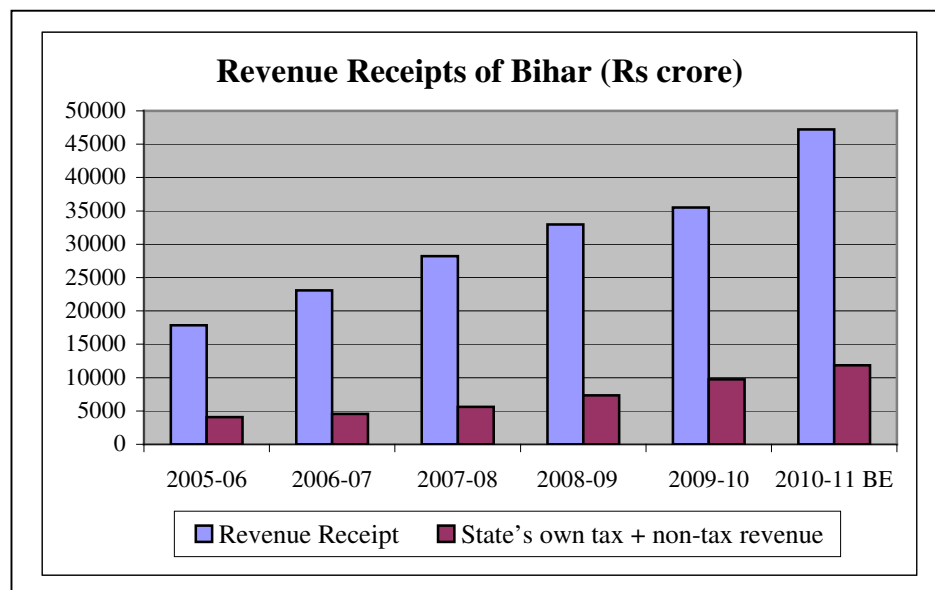


Table 7.9 shows the total expenditure of the state government for developmental and non-developmental, as well as its plan and non-plan expenditure. Plan expenditure is mostly developmental, while non-plan expenditure is mostly non-developmental. In the absence of any clear guideline for classification of expenditure between plan and non-plan on a rational basis, the distinction continues to remain ambiguous. All expenditure under non-developmental heads is non-plan expenditure, but non-plan expenditure may also have a developmental component. 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.

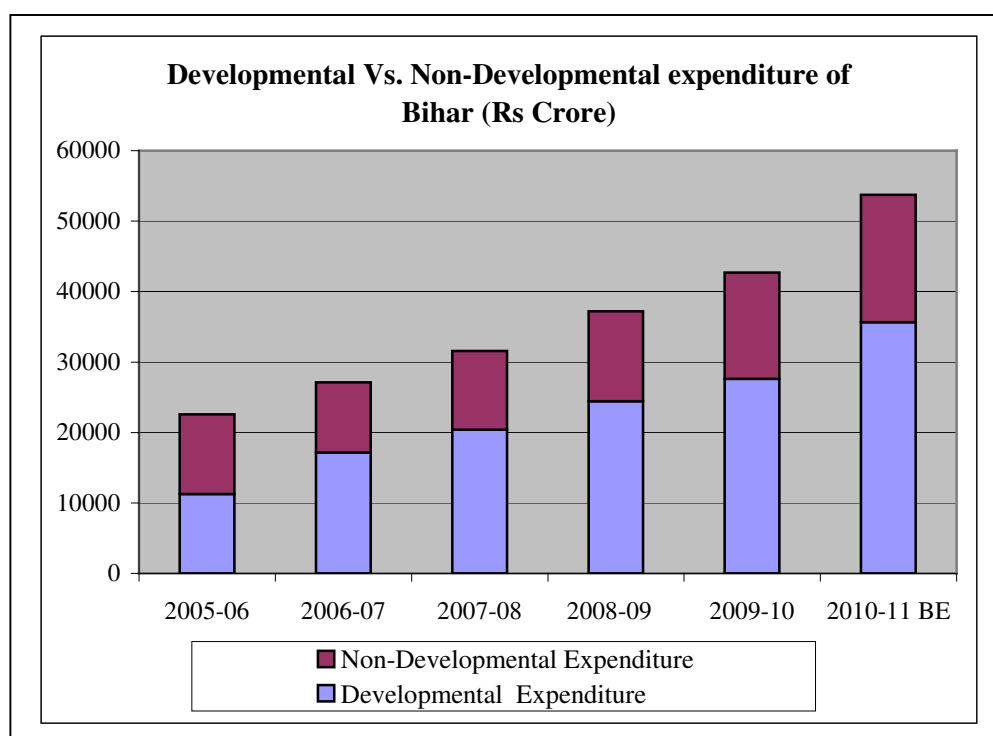
Referring to Table 7.9, it is to be noted that the developmental expenditure of state government has increased substantially from 50 percent to 66 percent of its total expenditure between 2005-06 to 2010-11; in absolute terms, there has been a more than three fold increase, indicating its steep growth. Consequently, the increase in non-developmental expenditure has been marginal. 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 now reached about 45 percent in 2010-11. 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 15 percent of the total non-plan

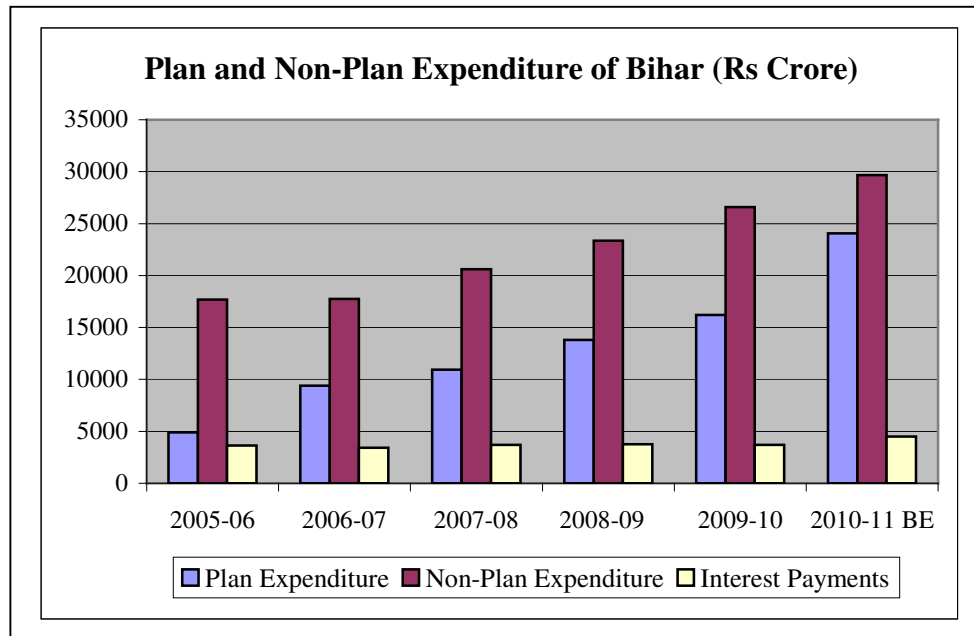
expenditure. The total plan expenditure increased by over Rs. 19.0 thousand crore between 2005-06 and 2010-11, while the total non-plan expenditure increased by about Rs. 12.0 thousand crore over the same period, again signifying that the past imbalances in state government expenditure have been corrected to a large extent.

Table 7.9 : Expenditure of Bihar Government

(Rs crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Developmental Expenditure	11251	17149	20410	24414	27606	35665
Non-Developmental Expenditure	11323	9984	11157	12763	15081	18094
Total Expenditure	22564	27133	31566	37177	42687	53759
Development Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	49	63	65	66	65	66
Plan Expenditure	4899	9397	10946	13815	16194	24076
Non-Plan Expenditure	17670	17740	20625	23367	26601	29683
Interest Payments	3649	3416	3707	3753	3685	4513





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 in 2005-06 to 19 percent of the total expenditure in 2010-11, 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

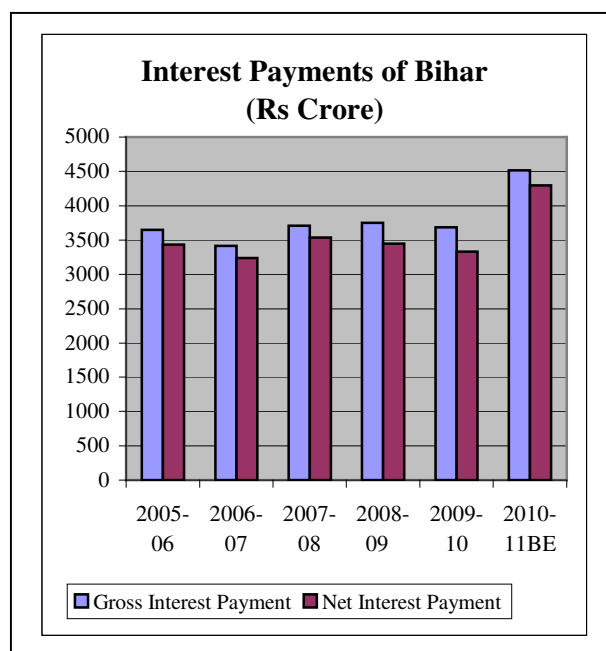
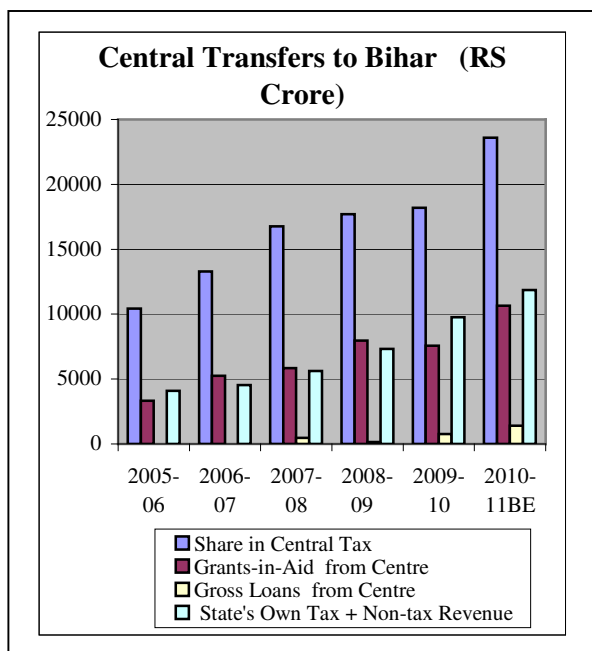
(Rs. crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Gross Interest Payment	3649	3416	3707	3753	3685	4513
Net Interest Payment	3433	3240	3536	3448	3332	4297

Table 7.11 : Other Parameters of Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11BE
Total Tax Revenue	13983	17325	21852	23865	26292	34244
Own Tax Revenue	3561	4033	5086	6173	8090	10644
Total non-tax Revenue	522	511	526	1153	1670	1207
Own Tax + Non-tax Revenue	4083	4544	5612	7326	9760	11851
Own non-tax Revenue	522	511	526	1153	1670	1207
Actual Capital Outlay	2084	5211	6104	6436	7332	10434
Capital Outlay as % of Total Expenditure	9	19	19	17	17	19



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 2005-06 to 2010-11. The gross transfer of resources includes the state government's share in Central taxes, grants-in-aid from the Centre, as well as Central loans. The gross transfer of resources to Bihar 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 and 22 percent of its disbursements during the period. In 2010-11, capital receipts (Internal Debt and Recovery of Loans and Advances) of the state government accounted for about 5 percent of its total disbursements and the rest, about 6 percent, is either borrowed from the public account or drawn from the cash balance. About 64 percent of the gross transfers to the state government comes from its share of Central taxes under the respective Finance Commission recommendations, and the rest comes from the Central grants and loans.

Table 7.12 : Transfer of Resources from Centre to Bihar

(Rs crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Aggregate Disbursements	22568	27136	31571	37181	42796	53759
Share in Central Tax	10421	13292	16766	17693	18203	23600
Grants-in-Aid from Centre	3333	5247	5832	7962	7564	11784
Gross Loans from Centre	2	3	468	150	764	1405
Gross transfer of Resources	13756	18542	23066	25804	26531	36789
Net Loans from Centre	-486	-314	40	-279	-49	893
Net Transfer of Resources	13268	18225	22638	25376	25717	36277
Own Tax + Non-tax Revenue	4083	4544	5612	7326	9760	11851

7.7 Debt Management

Table 7.13 shows the outstanding debt liabilities of the state government (excluding guarantees). The outstanding liability as a percentage of GSDP had decreased consistently from 52 percent in 2005-06 to 29 percent in 2010-11.

Table 7.13 : Outstanding Liabilities

(Rs crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Internal Debt	25182	26829	26769	31293	35494	39187
Central Loans	8551	8237	8277	7998	7948	8841
Total Public Debt	33733	35066	35046	39291	43442	48028
Public Account	8766	9161	9429	9573	9311	9637
Total	42499	44227	44475	48864	52753	57664
Outstanding Liability as % of GSDP	52	44	38	34	31	29

The total outstanding liabilities of the state government, as can be seen from Table 7.13, has accumulated to Rs. 57,664 crore as per the budget estimates of 2010-11. This figure is the accumulated effect of past borrowings, growing at an annual rate of about 6.2 percent since 2005-06. Table 7.13 also shows that the major part of this outstanding debt, about 68 percent, is due to the internal loans raised by the state government from the market, and about 15 percent is due to loans from the Central Government in 2010-11. The outstanding debt due to the Central Government constituted 20 percent of total outstanding liabilities in 2005-06.

Table 7.14 : Repayment Liabilities⁵

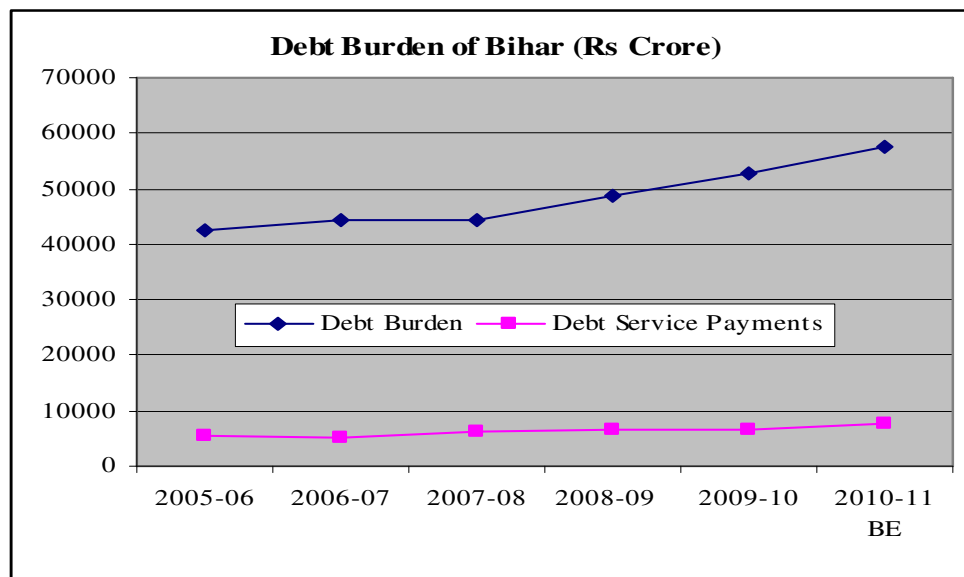
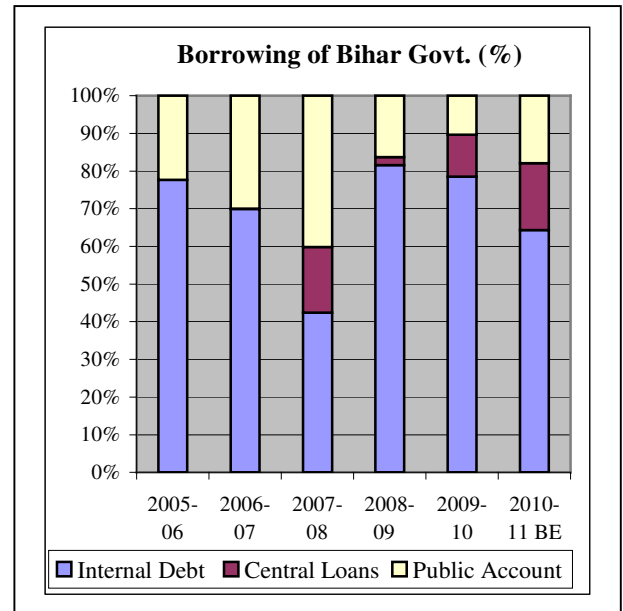
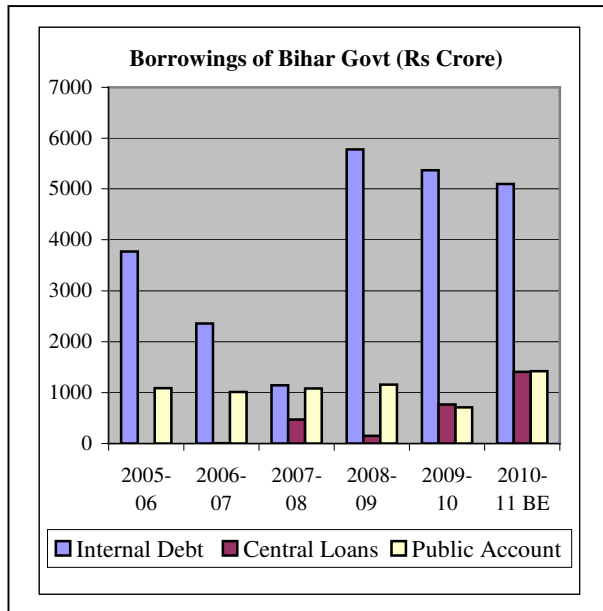
(Rs. crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Discharge of internal debt	493	708	1203	1254	1169	1403
Repayment of loans to Centre	488	317	429	429	814	512
Discharge of other liabilities	723	617	817	1009	970	1094
Total Repayment	1703	1642	2449	2692	2953	3009
Total Interest Payment	3649	3416	3707	3753	3685	4513
Total Debt Service Burden	5352	5058	6156	6445	6639	7522

Table 7.14 shows the repayment liabilities on the outstanding debt of the state government. In 2010-11 budget estimates, the total repayment of principal by the state government amounted to

⁵ Includes receipts and payments of Small Saving and Provident Fund under Public Accounts of the Government of Bihar.

Rs. 3009 crore, while the interest payment was higher at Rs. 4513 crore. The interest burden has increased by about Rs 900 crore over the past 5 years due to heavy past borrowings. The total debt service burden has increased from Rs. 5352 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 7522 crore in 2010-11, growing at an annual rate of 7 percent.



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 used to discharge the existing debt obligations, and the net accrual to the state exchequer on this account was in fact negative. The

scenario is now improved. For example, in 2010-11, out of a total borrowed amount of Rs. 7921 crore. Rs. 3009 crore were used only for repayment of the principal of the existing debt, and Rs. 4513 crore for payment of interest leaving a part of the total amount borrowed for productive use. Taking into account the small amounts recovered on its own loans and the interest receipts, there was a net inflow of Rs. 629 crore to the state exchequer, about 8 percent of its total borrowings of Rs. 7921 crore. In 2008-09 it was 13 percent. Though the overall situation has improved now, it would be very difficult to improve it further without some generous help from the Central Government. Twelfth Finance Commission's formula for debt swap did indeed help all the state governments to lighten their debt burden. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has also prescribed certain methods for reducing the debt burden of the state governments that are being looked at with much hope. These will be dealt with later in this chapter.

Table 7.15 (A) : Net Debt Received

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Gross Central Loans Recd	2	3	468	150	764	1405
Internal Debt Recd	3769	2355	1144	5778	5370	5096
PF Small Savings	1088	1012	1084	1153	707	1420
Total Debt Received	4858	3370	2696	7081	6841	7921
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	51	7	26	11	13	14
Interest payments	3649	3416	3707	3753	3685	4513
Interest Received	216	176	171	305	353	216
Repayment of Debt	1703	1642	2449	2692	2953	3009
Net Debt Received	-227	-1505	-3263	952	568	629
Net Debt Received as per cent of total borrowing	-5	-45	-121	13	8	8

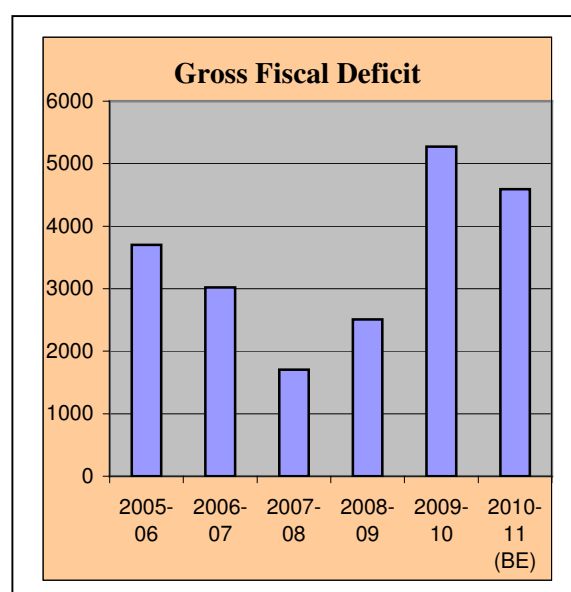
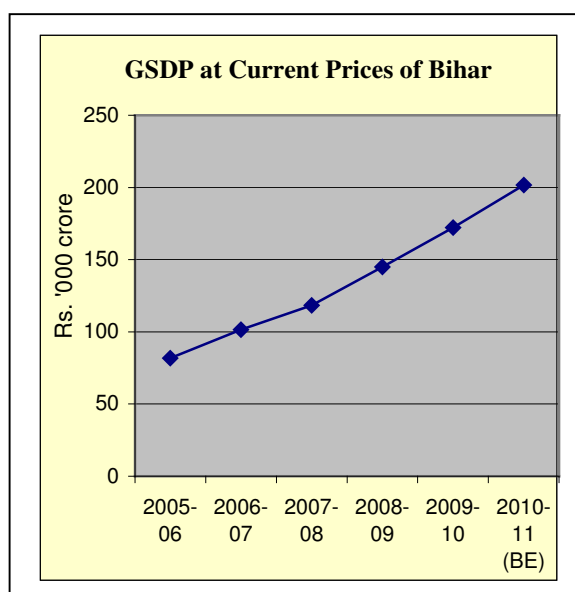


Table 7.15 (B) shows a comparison among different states with respect to their Tax : GSDP ratios for the year 2009-10. Till 2008-09, the own tax to GSDP ratio of Bihar was the lowest among all the states, now West Bengal has displaced it from that position. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have the highest Own Tax: GSDP ratio at 10 percent. Himachal Pradesh has the highest Total Revenue: GSDP ratio, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. For Bihar, the Own Tax: GSDP ratio is only 5 percent, indicating that its tax collections have much scope of improving, which will also improve its Total Revenue: GSDP ratio that currently stands at only 21 percent.

Table 7.15 (B) : Tax : GSDP Ratio of States (2009-10)

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	172138	23	5	21
Jharkhand	19841	5561	83798	28	7	24
West Bengal	36904	14419	352967	39	4	10
Orissa	27678	8920	150946	32	6	18
Uttar Pradesh	98124	35255	437451	36	8	22
Madhya Pradesh	43284	17442	166151	40	10	26
Rajasthan	37207	16663	219769	45	8	17
Maharashtra	88498	55711	740931	63	8	12
Gujarat	43449	26353	403178	61	7	11
Punjab	25452	13857	192364	54	7	13
Karnataka	46406	29339	304813	63	10	15
Andhra Pradesh	78406	40664	406641	52	10	19
Kerala	26526	17403	213268	66	8	12
Tamil Nadu	54290	35396	378076	65	9	14
Himachal Pradesh	11395	3463	41003	30	8	28
Chhatisgarh	18913	7029	107848	37	7	18

Source : State Government Budgets

7.8 Resource Mobilisation

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.

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'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 during 2005-06 to 2010-11. 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 grants-in-aid and state's share of divisible pool of taxes. State government's own tax revenue have grown from Rs. 3561 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 10,644 crore in 2010-11 and the non-tax revenue has grown from Rs. 522 crore to Rs. 1207 crore during the same period. The non-tax revenue had increased abruptly 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 12th Finance Commission⁶. In fact, the relief of Rs. 385 crore received in 2008-09 was for the earlier year of 2005-06 and Rs. 770 crore received in 2009-10 was combined relief for 2006-07 and 2007-08. In 2010-11 budget estimates also, Rs 385 crore has been included under this head pertaining to the year 2008-09. The total revenue of the state government, including grants and state's share of taxes from the Central government, increased from Rs. 17,838 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 47,235 crore in 2010-11 at an impressive growth rate of 21.5 percent; compared to this, state government's own revenue receipts increased during the period at a rate of 23.7 percent. The state government's share of Central taxes has increased at an average rate of about 17.8 percent during the period 2005-11, while the Central Grants increased at a rate of 28.7 percent.

Table 7.16 : Revenue Receipts

Sources of Revenue	(Rs. crore)					
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
I. State's Own Revenue	4083	4544	5612	7326	9760	11851
a) Tax Revenue	3561	4033	5086	6173	8090	10644
b) Non-Tax Revenue	522	511	526	1153	1670	1207
II. Receipts from Centre	13754	18539	22598	25655	25767	35384
a) Share of Divisible Taxes	10421	13292	16766	17693	18203	23600
b) Grants-in-aid	3333	5247	5832	7962	7564	11784
III. Total Revenue Receipts	17838	23083	28210	32981	35527	47235
State's Own Revenue as % of Total Receipts	23	20	20	22	27	25

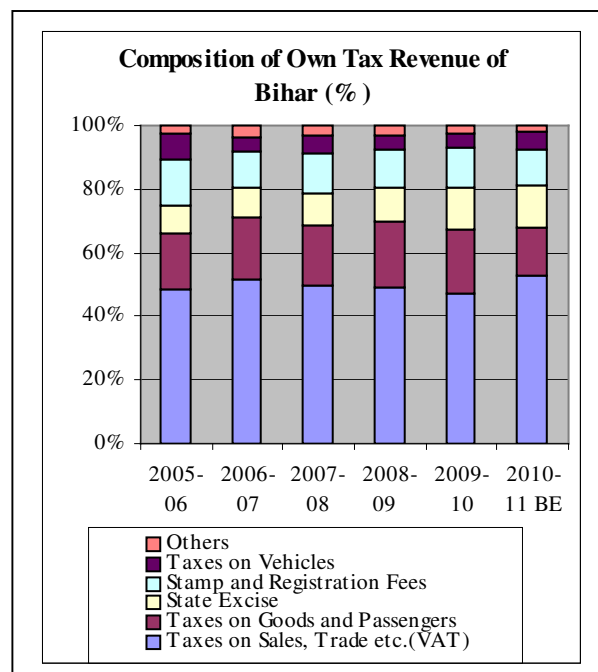
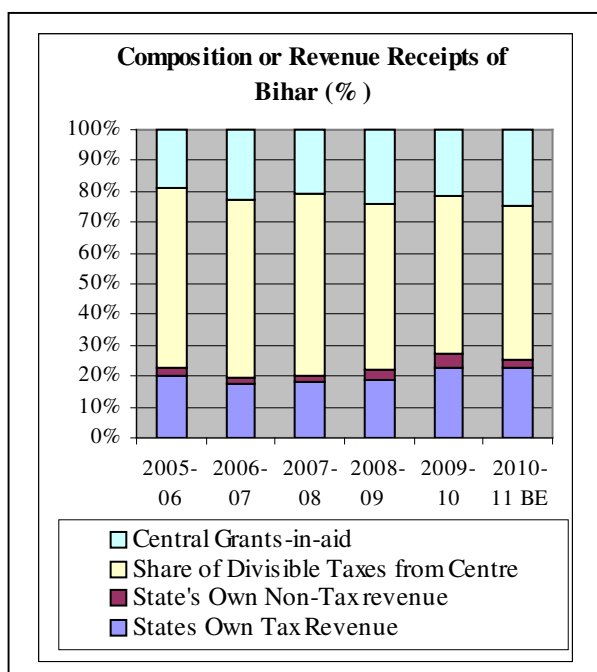
6 Under recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission, A debt write-off scheme linked to the reduction of revenue deficit of States was introduced. Under the scheme, the repayments due from 2005-06 to 2009-10 on central loans contracted up-to 31.3.04 was to be consolidated eligible for write off, provided that state has enacted an FRBM Act. The quantum of write off of repayment was linked to the absolute amount by which the revenue deficit was reduced in each successive year during the award period (2005-06 to 2010-11), and the precondition was that the reduction in the revenue deficit must be cumulatively higher than the cumulative reduction attributable to the interest relief recommended. Also, the fiscal deficit of the State must be contained at least to the level of 2004-05. In effect, if the revenue deficit was brought down to zero, the entire repayment during the period was to be written off. Bihar, having enacted the FRBM Act and having a revenue surplus throughout the period qualified for a waiver of its entire repayment liability of Rs 385 crore including interest on the Central loans. This writing off was effected through the accounting head 0075-800-0001 Misc.General Services – Other Receipts.

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 2005-06 to 2010-11 are shown in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 : Tax Revenue under Different Heads

(Rs. crore)

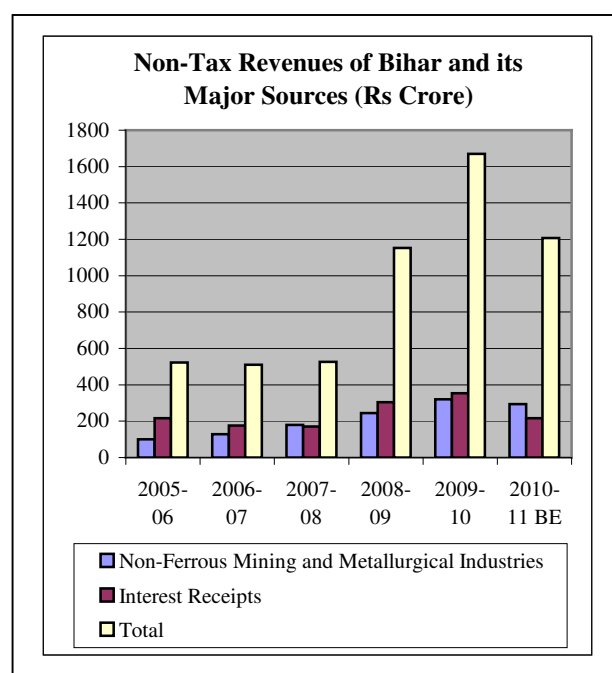
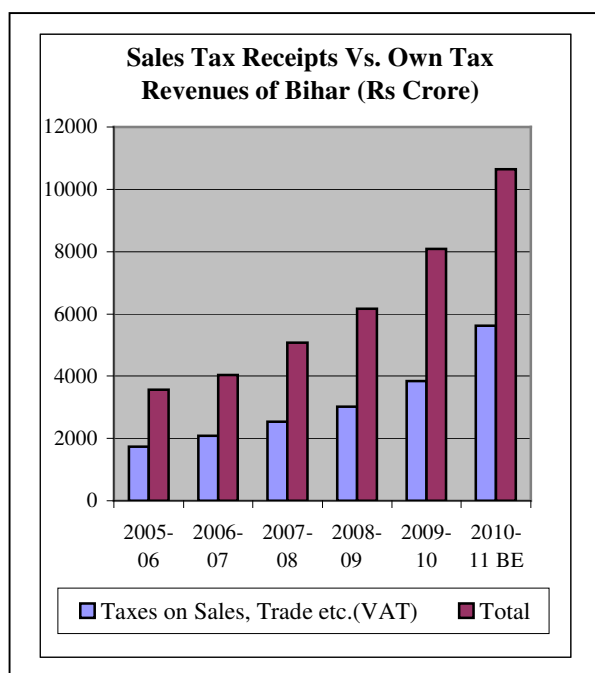
Sources of Revenue	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	1734	2081	2535	3016	3839	5628
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	613	783	938	1279	1613	1624
State Excise	319	382	525	679	1082	1400
Stamp and Registration Fees	505	455	654	716	998	1215
Taxes on Vehicles	302	181	273	298	345	550
Land Revenue	55	75	82	102	124	112
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	18	63	64	68	67	90
Other Taxes/ Duties on Comm. and Services	15	13	15	14	22	25
Taxes on Agricultural Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3561	4033	5086	6173	8090	10644



An analysis of the tax receipts of the state government reveals that its major sources are sales tax, stamp and registration fees, excise duty of the state, 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 (2010-11). Of these, sales tax alone comprises 53 percent of the total tax receipts, followed by Taxes on Goods and Passengers (15 percent). These taxes are highly buoyant and their yields increase steadily with the increase in the GSDP. The composition of the state government's tax revenue is shown in Table 7.18 and their growth rates in Table 7.19. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc., apart from being the highest contributor, has also maintained a very steady growth rate. During 2010-11, it has registered a very robust growth of 47 percent which is significantly higher than its growth rate of 27 percent during 2005-11. State excise, stamp and registration duty as well as taxes on goods and passengers have also registered significant growth during 2010-11, as it did in previous years. The other taxes have also registered significant growth during the period, but their growth patterns have not been consistent throughout.

Table 7.18 : Percentage Distribution of Tax Revenue

Sources of Revenue	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	49	52	50	49	47	53
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	17	19	18	21	20	15
State Excise	9	9	10	11	13	13
Stamp and Registration Fees	14	11	13	12	12	11
Taxes on Vehicles	8	4	5	5	4	5
Land Revenue	2	2	2	2	2	1
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	1	2	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100



Receipts from the taxes on goods and passengers remain nearly the same in 2009-10 and 2010-11, registering a marginal increase of Rs. 11 crore only. 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	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE	CAGR (2005-11)
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	-8	20	22	19	27	47	27
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	30	28	20	36	26	1	22
State Excise	17	20	38	29	59	29	34
Stamp and Registration Fees	18	-10	44	9	39	22	19
Taxes on Vehicles	42	-40	51	9	16	59	13
Land Revenue	67	36	10	24	22	-10	15
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	80	249	2	6	-1	35	38
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	-32	-15	14	-1	52	15	11
Total	7	13	26	21	31	32	24

From Table 7.20, one can see that direct taxes contribute only 18 percent of the total own tax revenue of the state government, indirect taxes contributing the rest 82 percent in 2010-11. The distribution remains as skewed as in the previous year. It also indicates that the process of fiscal reforms of the state government is yet to be reflected in the structure of taxation. In fact, as compared to 2005-06, the tax structure in the state appears to be more skewed now.

Table 7.20 : Share of Direct and Indirect Taxes

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 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 accounted for more than 60 percent of the total non tax revenues; now these two together account for only 42 percent of the total non-tax receipts. The share of interest receipts has consistently declined from 41 percent to 18 percent during the six year period 2005-2011, while the share of royalty has increased from 19 percent to 25 percent during the same period. The receipts from Miscellaneous General Services increased dramatically over the last 3 years due to the debt relief from the Centre on the basis of 12th Finance Commission recommendations. In 2010-11, the receipts from Other Administrative Services have also registered substantial increase. 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	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	101	128	179	245	320	294
Interest Receipts	216	176	171	305	353	216
Miscellaneous General Services	12	21	3	385	770	385
Other Administrative Services	34	20	12	8	9	39
Police	6	11	23	9	12	57
Major Irrigation	2	2	2	3	3	26
Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	33	28	21	24	17	24
Roads and Bridges	12	17	18	26	30	28
Medical and Public Health	15	18	21	17	14	18
Other Rural Development Programmes	10	14	7	10	29	11
Social Security and Welfare	15	19	3	1	1	1
Others	67	60	65	119	112	108
Total	522	511	526	1152	1670	1207

Table 7.22 : Percentage Distribution of Non-Tax Revenues

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	19	25	34	21	19	24
Interest Receipts	41	34	32	26	21	18
Miscellaneous General Services	2	4	1	33	46	32
Other Administrative Services	7	4	2	1	1	3
Other non-Tax Revenues	31	33	31	18	13	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.23 : Growth Rates of Non-Tax Revenues

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	25	27	40	37	31	-8
Interest Receipts	188	-19	-3	78	16	-39
Miscellaneous General Services	30	77	-86	12675	100	-50
Other Administrative Services	-68	-41	-41	-33	16	318
Other non-Tax Revenues	9	5	-3	30	4	25
Total	25	-2	3	119	45	-28

Turning to the correctness of estimate of the revenue as proposed in the budget, one notes some variations between the budget estimates and the actual realisation of revenues in respect of the individual heads, though the overall realization from tax revenues was 10 percent more than the targets (Table 7.24). The deviation in respect of individual taxes ranged between a maximum of 63 percent to a minimum of -4 percent. In case of non-tax receipts, the collection exceeded the budget estimates by 123 percent, as compared to 173 percent a year earlier. This is chiefly due to the exceptionally high growth in the receipts from Miscellaneous General Services.

Table 7.24 : Variation between the Estimated and Actual Realisation of Tax and Non-Tax Revenue (2009-10)

(Rs. crore)

Revenue Sources	Budget Estimate	Actual Receipts	% Variation Excess (+), shortfall (-)
Own Tax Revenue			
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	3948	3839	-3
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1270	1613	27
Stamp and Registration Fees	750	998	33
State Excise	850	1082	27
Taxes on Vehicles	355	345	-3
Land Revenue	76	124	63
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	23	22	-4
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	63	67	6
Total	7336	8090	10
Own Non Tax Revenue			
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	180	320	78
Interest Receipts	54	353	559
Receipts from Miscellaneous General Services	3	770	23971
Social Security and Welfare	3	1	-71
Total	541	1670	209

The cost of collection of major taxes is shown in Table 7.25. The cost of collection was insignificant compared to the total collection for all major taxes. It can be seen from the table that

Table 7.25 : Cost of Collection of Taxes

Head of Tax Receipts	Year	Collection (Rs. crore)	Expenditure on collection (Rs. crore)	Cost as % of Collection
Taxes on sales, trade etc.	2001-02	1412.96	18.81	1.33
	2002-03	1647.61	21.3	1.29
	2003-04	1637.23	21.46	1.31
	2004-05	1890.54	21.46	1.14
	2005-06	1733.6	25.47	1.47
	2006-07	2081.49	27.3	1.31
	2007-08	2534.79	42.73	1.69
	2008-09	3016.47	46.65	1.55
	2009-10	3839.29	48.27	1.26
	2010-11 BE	5627.69	56.73	1.01
State excise	2001-02	238.9	13.72	5.74
	2002-03	241.95	13.75	5.68
	2003-04	240.01	16.2	6.75
	2004-05	272.47	16.19	5.94
	2005-06	318.59	14.78	4.64
	2006-07	381.93	18.31	4.79
	2007-08	525.41	22.14	4.21
	2008-09	679.14	24.15	3.56
	2009-10	1081.68	44.02	4.07
	2010-11 BE	1400	53.163	3.80
Stamp duty and registration fee	2001-02	304.44	18.22	5.98
	2002-03	348.2	17.56	5.04
	2003-04	417.56	22.52	5.39
	2004-05	429.14	22.02	5.13
	2005-06	505.29	22.48	4.45
	2006-07	455.02	36.86	8.10
	2007-08	654.14	34.02	5.20
	2008-09	716.19	37.68	5.26
	2009-10	997.9	45.9	4.60
	2010-11 BE	1215	37.86	3.12
Taxes on Vehicles	2001-02	141.53	4.14	2.93
	2002-03	177.98	4.11	2.31
	2003-04	209.5	3.94	1.88
	2004-05	212.78	3.85	1.81
	2005-06	302.44	5.09	1.68
	2006-07	181.38	6.03	3.32
	2007-08	273.2	5.95	2.18
	2008-09	297.74	6.95	2.33
	2009-10	345.13	10.41	3.02
	2010-11 BE	550	24.26	4.41

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. Streamlining of the collection machinery, further rationalisation of taxation structure and more user-friendly automation will further bring down the cost of collection.

Table 7.26 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 tax and non-tax revenues of the state government has been rising slowly but consistently since 2006-07; together they now constitute only about 5 percent of its GSDP which is rather low compared to the other states, as discussed earlier under Section 7.2. There has been an improvement during 2010-11 as compared to the previous years when the own revenue as a percentage of GSDP has scaled the 5 percent mark for the first time. GSDP itself has been increasing at an impressive rate, and taxes have also been growing in tandem with the growth in GSDP, sometimes even faster than the GSDP growth as in 2010-11. The total revenue including central transfers and grants constitute about 23 percent of its GSDP as of 2010-11. As pointed out earlier, while the own tax to GSDP ratio of Bihar was one of the lowest, the ratio between its total revenues and GSDP is very high due to the central grants and other transfers.

Table 7.26 : Tax and Non-tax Revenue as Percentage of GSDP

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Own Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	4.36	3.97	4.30	4.26	4.70	5.28
Own Non-Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	0.64	0.50	0.44	0.80	0.97	0.60
Total Revenue as % of GSDP	21.84	22.74	23.83	22.74	20.64	23.42
Buoyancy of Total Revenue w.r.t. GSDP (Ratio)	1.68	1.21	1.34	0.75	0.41	1.92
Buoyancy of State's Own Taxes w.r.t. GSDP(Ratio)	0.82	0.55	1.57	0.95	1.66	1.84

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, we note that in 2010-11, sales tax, stamp and registration fees, taxes on vehicles and state excise were more buoyant than the total tax revenues of the state government. This was the case earlier also. Given the significant growth rates

of GSDP in recent years and the likelihood of such a trend continuing in future, these taxes have a huge potential for further contribution. The major sources of non-tax revenues did not exhibit such buoyancy.

Table 7.27 : Buoyancy of Important Tax and Non-Tax Revenue Sources

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	-1.03	0.83	1.31	0.84	1.46	2.71
Stamp and Registration Fees	2.21	-0.41	2.64	0.42	2.10	1.27
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	3.68	1.14	1.19	1.62	1.39	0.04
State Excise	2.15	0.81	2.26	1.30	3.17	1.71
Taxes on Vehicles	5.20	-1.65	3.05	0.40	0.85	3.46
Land Revenue	8.30	1.47	0.60	1.06	1.17	-0.55
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	9.96	10.27	0.12	0.25	-0.08	2.04
Total Tax Revenue	0.82	0.55	1.57	0.95	1.66	1.84
Non Ferrous Minerals	3.23	1.09	2.41	1.65	1.64	-0.47
Interest Receipts	23.39	-0.76	-0.18	3.48	0.86	-2.26
Total Non Tax Revenue	3.12	-0.09	0.17	5.30	2.40	-1.62

Table 7.28 shows grants and contributions from the central government, which shows that the total grants stand at Rs. 11,784 crore in the budget estimates of 2010-11. More than 50 percent of this are grants for State Plan Schemes, followed by Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Non-Plan Grants. The total grants have increased nearly 4 times during the 6 years from 2005-06 to 2010-11. Grants for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes increased by Rs. 2373 crore during 2010-11 over the previous year, while the grants for State plan schemes increased by nearly Rs. 2184 crore.

Table 7.28 : Grants and Contributions from the Central Government

Sources	(Rs. crore)					
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Total Grants	3333	5247	5832	7962	7564	11784
Grants for State Plan Schemes	1556	2445	2914	3600	3721	5905
Grants for Central Plan Schemes	90	144	53	135	138	244
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	486	974	1360	1677	1449	3822
Non-plan Grants	1201	1683	1505	2550	2256	1812
BCR	686	3000	5122	6198	5933	9623

7.9 Performance Analysis of State Tax Departments

7.9.1. Commercial Taxes Department

The Commercial Taxes Department collects revenue under seven acts, viz.

1. Bihar Value Added Tax, 2005 (VAT)
2. Bihar Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1993 (ET)
3. Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (CST)
4. Bihar Electricity Duty Act, 1948 (ED)
5. Bihar Entertainment Tax Act, 1948 (ENT)
6. Hotel Luxury Tax Act, 1988 (HLT) and
7. Bihar Advertisement Tax Act, 1981 (Advt)

Tables 7.29 shows the taxes collected from 2001-02 to 2009-10 and upto October, 2010 for 2010-11. The VAT that had replaced the Sales Tax is the major contributor and account for about 69 percent of the total commercial tax collections by the state government (2009-10). Annexures A, B and C show the trend analysis of this data on tax circlewise basis.

Table 7.29 : Actwise Commercial Tax Collection from (2001-02 to 2010-11)

(Rs. crore)

Year	BST/ VAT	CST	ENT.	ED	ADV	HLT	ET	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 (upto Oct, 10)	2137	28	8	1	0	2	883	3059

Table 7.30 shows the yearwise trend of the percentage share of commercial taxes in total revenue. The ratio has remained constant till 2007-08 at 13 percent, but has since increased to 16 percent in 2009-10. Its share in the total own taxes of the state government remained around 70 percent during the period 2005-10.

Table 7.30 : Yearwise Percentage Share of Commercial Taxes in Total Revenue

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE (upto Oct 2010)
Total Revenue of State	17838	23083	28210	32981	35527	47235
State's Own Tax Revenues (Rs. crore)	3561	4033	5086	6173	8090	10644
Revenue from Commercial Taxes (Rs. crore)	2390	2950	3633	4470	5533	3059
Percentage Share of Comm. Taxes in total revenue (%)	13	13	13	14	16	6
Percentage Share of Comm. Taxes in State's Own Taxes (%)	67	73	71	72	68	29

The commoditywise 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, accounting for more than a quarter of the total collection of sales tax. It has also recorded a steady growth of around 15 percent in the last two years. It's contribution is nearly ten times that of the other major contributors. Other important contributors are: Cement, Crude Oil, Electrical Goods, FMCG, Foreign Liquor (IMFL), Drugs and Medicine, Automobiles, Telephones and Works Contracts. Cement, Electrical Goods, Automobiles, Two and Three Wheelers. These have registered substantial growth in 2009-10.

Table 7.31 : Comparative Commoditywise Collection of Sales Tax⁷

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Collection (in crore)						Rate of Growth (%)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Advertisement tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Asbestos	4	6	7	13	14	8	42	19	93	8
3	Autoparts	12	15	16	16	26	16	25	4	3	61
4	Battery	23	25	31	36	41	27	8	23	16	15
5	Beverages	7	7	9	15	22	22	3	22	69	48
6	Bhujia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Bicycle	3	5	6	7	10	7	63	26	27	42
8	Biscuits	24	37	46	57	69	42	55	24	25	19
9	Bricks	4	7	6	8	10	4	79	-2	28	17
10	Cement	120	173	208	255	420	233	44	20	23	64
11	Coal	35	47	78	88	111	62	34	66	14	25
12	Computer	5	8	12	14	19	13	46	54	15	39
13	Consumer durables	21	28	35	36	50	30	34	25	2	39
14	Country liquor	21	27	46	61	99	62	27	68	33	64
15	Crockery, cutlery, glassware & ceramicware	1	2	2	1	1	1	14	11	-28	19
16	Crude oil	110	132	154	187	166	98	20	17	22	-12
17	Diesel oil	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
18	Drugs and medicines	78	118	136	152	178	115	52	15	12	17
19	Dry fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Edible oil	6	8	10	13	16	10	44	20	31	28
21	Electrical goods	110	106	117	113	154	75	-4	10	-3	37
22	Electricity duty	2	2	2	12	2	1	4	12	566	-85

⁷ 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.

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Collection (in crore)						Rate of Growth (%)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
23	Electronic goods	12	17	20	29	43	26	38	23	40	51
24	Engine & motors	4	5	6	6	8	7	36	7	8	35
25	Entertainment tax	9	8	9	9	13	8	-12	23	-3	46
26	Ethanol					1	7	0	0	0	0
27	Fast food and cooked food	15	18	24	23	28	17	17	31	-2	23
28	Fertiliser & insecticides	60	63	73	81	82	41	5	16	10	1
29	Fire work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	FMCG	97	128	148	181	210	120	32	16	23	16
31	Foodgrains	56	31	35	44	61	38	-45	15	25	38
32	Footwear	5	5	6	7	10	6	-3	30	17	39
33	Four wheelers & chassis of automobile	57	110	141	158	248	105	95	27	12	57
34	Furniture	3	5	7	11	13	8	46	42	62	16
35	Ghee & Vanaspati	6	9	16	27	31	21	50	72	70	18
36	Glasses	1	2	2	3	3	2	15	33	30	18
37	Gun & rifles	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
38	Hardware	4	4	5	6	8	5	9	31	18	33
39	Hawai chappals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Hide & skin	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Hosiery and ready made	9	11	15	19	27	16	33	29	32	42
42	IMFL	69	100	102	163	254	186	46	1	60	56
43	Iron & steel	33	47	59	70	93	58	39	28	19	32
44	Jewellery	1	1	2	3	3	2	46	27	40	33
45	Kerosene	3	3	4	4	4	2	18	3	2	-1
46	Kirana	6	8	9	11	13	7	28	8	22	19
47	LPG	8	3	3	2	2	1	-57	-15	-42	17

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Collection (in crore)						Rate of Growth (%)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
48	Lubricants	11	15	18	22	32	17	35	20	27	42
49	Luxury and hotel	2	2	3	3	4	3	37	42	6	18
50	Marble and granites	1	2	2	3	4	3	21	38	46	37
51	Matches	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
52	Moulded luggage	2	3	3	2	3	2	22	22	-30	43
53	Not tagged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
54	Not tagged with any commodity	15	10	5	49	10	6	-30	-51	869	-79
55	Others @ 12.5	8	11	11	14	16	7	43	-1	32	11
56	Others @ 4%	2	2	2	2	3	2	8	4	-24	127
57	Others(tax free)	7	4	4	6	4	2	-39	-12	58	-35
58	Paints	11	14	17	20	24	18	22	23	18	21
59	Pan masala	1	1	5	14	22	11	38	280	162	59
60	Paper	6	6	9	12	16	8	4	50	26	42
61	Petro products	927	1044	1217	1452	1657	924	13	17	19	14
62	Petrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Plastic goods	44	32	17	8	11	7	-26	-46	-53	33
64	Plyboard	1	1	1	1	2	1	54	31	-10	26
65	Plywood	2	2	3	3	3	2	23	12	2	24
66	Processed vegetable & food.	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
67	Sanitary fittings & tiles	4	5	7	9	17	8	18	30	36	84
68	Shewing machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	Spectacles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	Sport goods	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
71	Staple yarn	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	13	-43	8
72	Stationery	2	2	3	4	4	2	25	24	36	13
73	Stone chips and ballast	1	2	2	2	4	2	113	-23	28	91
74	Tea & coffee	2	2	2	4	5	3	-22	32	85	22
75	Telephone	27	42	106	155	150	40	58	152	46	-3
76	Timber	3	3	3	3	3	2	-2	-7	9	6
77	Tobacco	13	20	48	45	57	33	63	133	-7	28
78	Tools	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0
79	Tractors	8	17	20	31	53	28	127	12	56	71
80	Transporter					0		0	0	0	0
81	Two and three wheelers	52	70	79	103	140	85	34	13	30	37
82	Tyres & tubes	24	30	39	48	57	34	23	28	25	20
83	Unregistered dealer others	87	152	218	192	175	56	75	44	-12	-9
84	Unregistered dealer works contractor	39	54	79	179	323	153	37	47	128	80
85	Utensils	1	1	1	1	2	1	-8	43	93	37
86	Watch & clock	3	4	4	4	5	3	28	11	-1	27
87	Works contract and TDS	30	49	99	130	150	70	65	101	31	16
Total		2383	2937	3633	4467	5534	3052	23	24	23	24

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

7.9.2 Registration, Excise and Prohibition Department

The Department of Registration and the Department of Excise and Prohibition were merged in April, 2007. 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 three years⁸. About 86 percent of the entire amount of state excise is contributed by Country Liquor and IMFL.

Table 7.32 : Collections of State Excise Duty

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Oct, 2010)
Country Liquor	183	207	233	407	467	NA
Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL)	133	159	241	267	479	NA
Commercial Denatured spirit	0	0	3	0	0	NA
Medicinal and Toilet Preparation	0	1	0	1	1	NA
Molasses	2	4	4	2	1	NA
Compounding	1	2	6	2	2	NA
Bihar State Beverages Corporation	-	10	37	71	125	NA
Others	-	1	11	-	24	NA
Total	320	384	536	749	1099	665

Table 7.33 shows the revenue from stamp and registration duties during the period from 2006-07 till 2009-10 and till October, 2010 for 2010-11. Trend analysis of the four years reveals that there has been a steady increase in the collection of stamp duty from Rs. 411 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 807 crore in 2009-10, a nearly two-fold increase in 3 years. The yield from Registration Fee has also increased steeply from Rs. 130 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 226 crore in 2009-10. Till October 2010, more than half of the last year's collections against both these taxes have already been collected.

⁸ There are some small unreconciled differences between the Finance Accounts figures for State excise and the figures in table 7.33 for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Table 7.33 : Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees⁹

(Rs. crore)

Source of Revenue	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Oct, 2010)
Stamp Duty					
(i) From Printed Non-judicial stamps	185	177	333	457	130
(ii) From Non-judicial stamp duty deposited through Bank challan	196	309	200	309	260
(iii) Non-judicial adhesive stamps	11	11	22	.	-
(iv) Non-judicial special adhesive stamp – through Franking machines	0	1	1	13	2
(v) Revenue Stamps	0	2	2	4	1
(vi) Judicial Stamps	19	22	24	24	16
Sub-Total	411	522	582	807	408
Registration Fee & Other Fees					
(i) Fees on registration of instruments	112	150	170	195	145
(ii) Landlord's Registration fee	10	13	12	15	9
(iii) Landlord's Process fee	5	7	3	13	2
(iv) Fee from searches of records & Non-Encumbrances	1	2	2	2	1
(v) Fee from certified copies	2	2	1	2	1
Sub-Total	130	174	188	226	158
Total	541	696	770	1033	566

Table 7.34 shows the districtwise collection of revenue from Stamp and Registration Fees till October, 2010 for the year 2010-11. It is seen that Patna district contributes the maximum revenue (about 19 percent of the total revenue) from this source, nearly four times the next highest collection from Muzaffarpur. The details for the years 2006-2010 are shown in Annexure-D.

⁹ The amounts booked under this head in the Finance accounts are respectively Rs 455 crore, Rs 654 crore and Rs 716 crore for the 3 years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. The differences have not yet been reconciled.

Table 7.34 : Districtwise Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, 2010-11 (till October 2010)

(Rs. crore)

District	No. of Document	Registration Fee (Rs. crore)	Stamp Fee (Rs. crore)	Total Receipt (Rs. crore)	Target (Rs. crore)	% receipt against target	Receipt per Document (Rs.)
Patna	43133	23.88	83.43	107.31	267.50	40.12%	24879
Nalanda	14181	3.37	10.25	13.61	38.30	35.54%	9599
Rohtas	12942	3.88	10.68	14.56	36.20	40.21%	11247
Kaimur	6773	1.96	5.52	7.48	16.70	44.78%	11041
Buxar	7497	2.58	7.27	9.85	22.40	43.95%	13133
Bhojpur	13196	3.77	10.67	14.43	32.50	44.41%	10938
Gaya	15989	5.16	15.57	20.73	63.30	32.75%	12967
Aurangabad	11032	3.08	8.66	11.74	29.90	39.26%	10640
Jehanabad	4394	1.15	3.43	4.58	13.60	33.70%	10432
Arwal	3183	0.72	1.85	2.58	5.65	45.59%	8093
Nawadah	8927	1.62	4.67	6.29	16.80	37.46%	7049
Saran	16999	3.91	12.09	16.00	37.25	42.96%	9414
Siwan	18499	4.83	13.19	18.02	44.10	40.87%	9742
Gopalganj	16074	4.04	10.73	14.77	35.60	41.49%	9189
Muzaffarpur	27544	8.09	20.89	28.98	68.10	42.55%	10520
Sitamarhi	22211	5.14	12.99	18.13	38.20	47.46%	8162
Sheohar	3520	0.70	1.93	2.63	6.80	38.62%	7460
W. Champaran	24387	4.96	13.89	18.84	44.50	42.35%	7727
E. Champaran	31639	6.99	19.10	26.09	63.40	41.15%	8247
Vaishali	15048	5.10	15.06	20.16	48.40	41.65%	13395
Darbhanga	18342	4.48	12.17	16.65	44.05	37.81%	9080
Samastipur	20517	3.89	10.30	14.18	45.30	31.31%	6913
Madhubani	23000	4.95	13.15	18.10	42.46	42.64%	7871
Saharsha	9233	1.75	5.22	6.96	17.50	39.79%	7542
Supaul	9517	1.75	5.07	6.83	18.50	36.91%	7175
Madhepura	9964	1.89	5.01	6.90	18.76	36.80%	6929
Purnea	21867	4.80	13.44	18.24	42.00	43.43%	8341
Araria	17889	2.73	7.43	10.16	21.80	46.59%	5677
Kishanganj	11280	2.06	5.89	7.95	18.60	42.72%	7044
Katihar	20777	3.37	9.07	12.44	31.20	39.87%	5987
Bhagalpur	15779	5.87	17.12	22.99	49.70	46.26%	14572
Banka	8156	2.09	5.72	7.81	17.60	44.36%	9574
Munger	4450	1.32	3.95	5.27	11.70	45.00%	11832
Lakhisarai	5105	1.17	3.34	4.51	10.60	42.52%	8829
Begusarai	12338	3.86	10.90	14.76	43.06	34.27%	11961
Jamui	7798	1.55	4.35	5.91	13.70	43.11%	7575
Khagaria	8333	1.90	5.07	6.97	16.60	41.98%	8364
Sheikhpura	3701	0.68	1.97	2.65	7.70	34.46%	7170
Total	545214	145.04	421.02	566.06	1400.03	40.43%	10382

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB

7.10 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 these, the other areas of spending are capital outlay and 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. It is to be noted that while the repayment 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. Tables 7.36 presents the structure of the expenditure of the state government in 2005-06 and the latest year of 2010-11. Next, Table 7.37 again presents the structure of expenditure for all the six years, 2005-06 to 2010-11. Finally, Table 7.38 depicts the growth rate of different expenditure items. These four tables together give us an insight into the expenditure patterns of the state government.

Table 7.35 : Expenditure from Consolidated Fund

(Rs. crore)

Expenditure Heads	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
General Services	8523	8643	9252	10530	12202	15448
Social Services	6862	7917	9868	12252	13186	17816
Economic Services	2367	4021	4438	5726	7088	7410
Grants in Aid	4	4	5	4	107	4
Capital Outlay	2084	5211	6104	6436	7332	10434
Discharge of Public Debt	981	1025	1632	1682	1983	1916
Loans and Advances by State	1748	315	273	551	897	731
Total Consolidated Fund	22568	27136	31571	37181	42796	53759

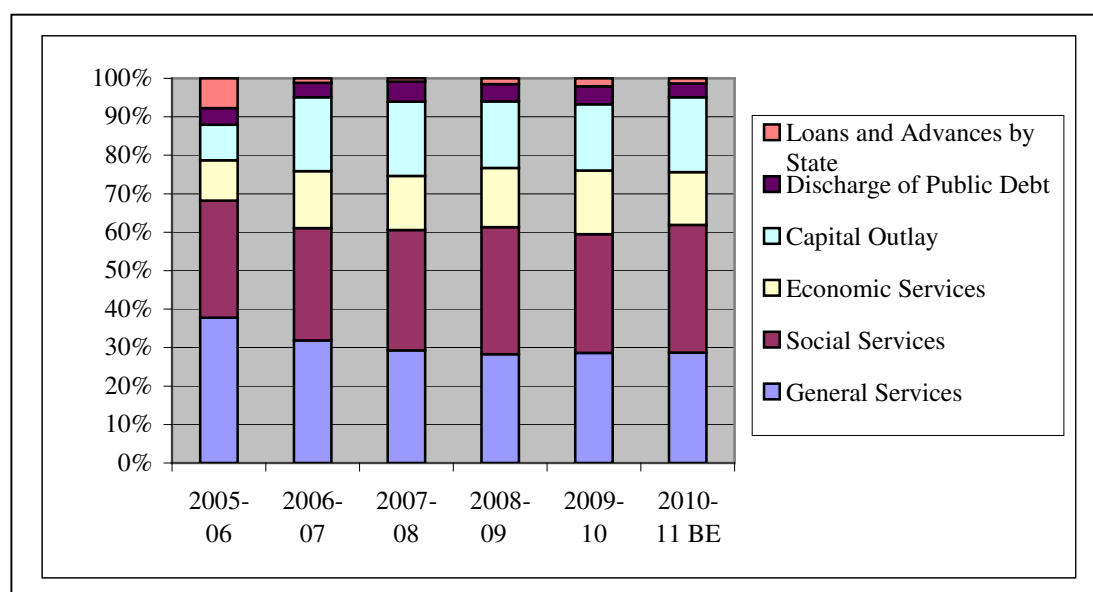
It is seen that remarkable structural changes have taken place between 2005-06 and 2010-11. Share of developmental expenditure has increased substantially over the years; while the share of unproductive non-developmental expenditure on General Services has been reduced substantially. Simultaneously, capital outlay has been increased significantly, transforming Bihar a laggard in development, to a state with one of the highest growth rates among all major states in India Table 7.36 shows this change. The most remarkable change is the increase in capital expenditure by 10

percent, which in absolute terms translates into an increase of Rs 8350 crore in five years, at an extremely high growth rate of 38 percent. It is also noted that the share of expenditure on both social and economic services have increased at the cost of unproductive general services.

Table 7.36 : Percentage Distribution of Government Expenditure : 2005-06 and 2010-11

Expenditure Heads	2005-06	2010-11 BE
General Services	39	29
Social Services	30	33
Economic Services	10	14
Capital Outlay	9	19
Discharge of Public Debt	4	4
Loans and Advances by State	8	1
Total	100	100

Economic Services have increased from 10 percent to 14 percent, the share of social services have increased from 30 percent to 33 percent, while the share of non-developmental expenditure on administration has declined from 39 percent to 29 percent between the period 2005-06 and 2010-11.



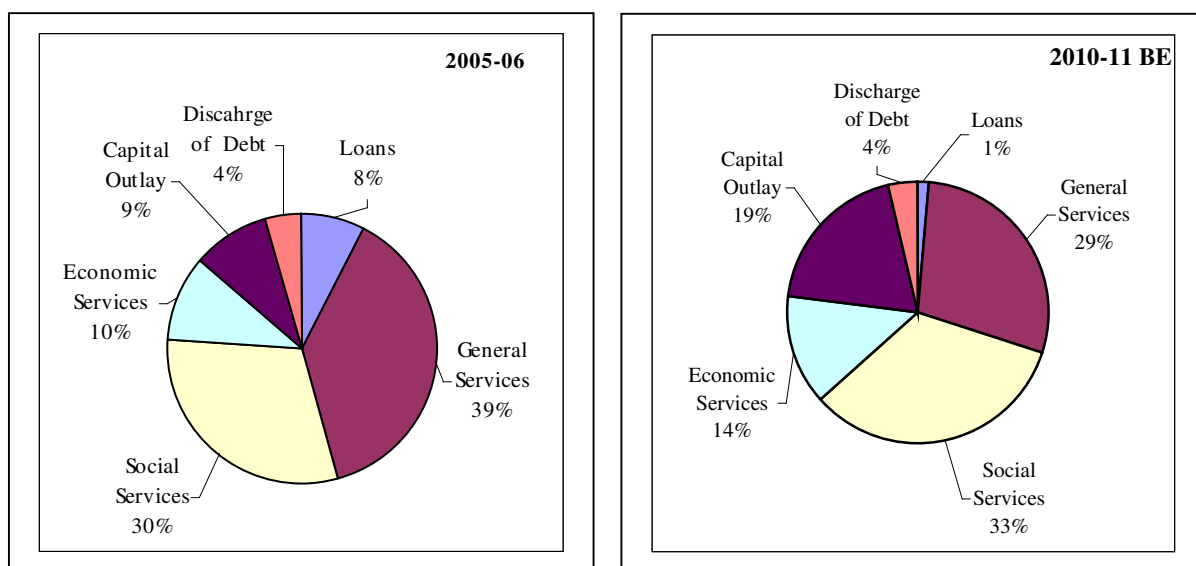


Table 7.37 indicates how this structural change has taken place over the years, starting with 2006-07. On one hand, the General Services, relating to the day to day administration of the state government, which used to account for about 40 percent of the expenditure of the state government, started getting lesser share of funds; on the other hand, Social Services and Economic Services, essential for the socio-economic development, started gaining in importance. Now these two services account for the bulk of expenditure, which reflects the state government's commitment to improve the social sectors, especially education and health. Capital outlay that has the potential of generating income and employment has also been accorded higher priority and now accounts for 19 percent of the total expenditure of the state government, compared to only 9 percent six years ago.

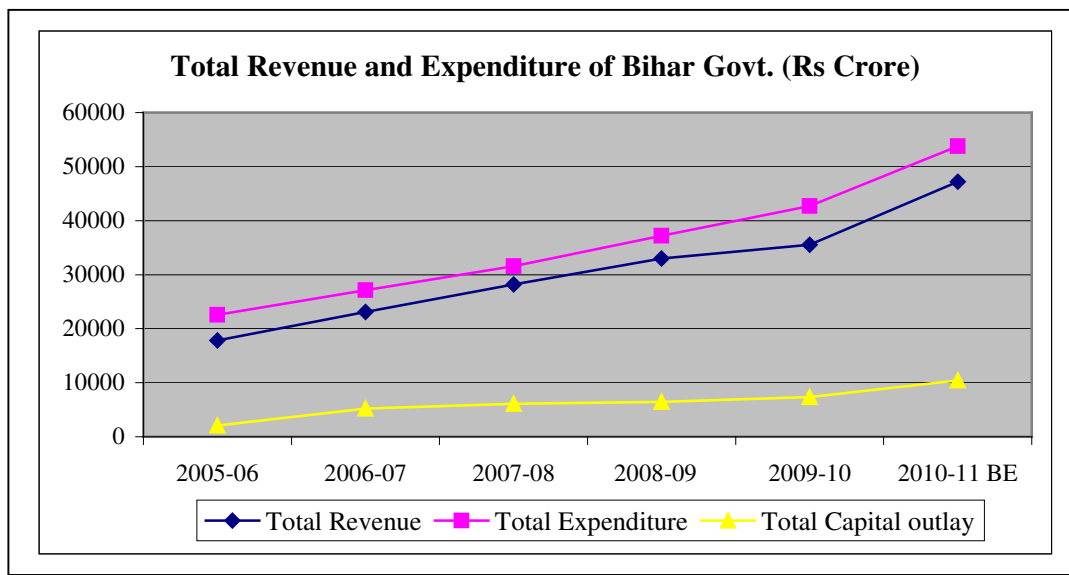
The state government has been able to manage its debt problem, thanks to its efficient management of the finances, especially by creating substantial surpluses in its revenue account consistently during the last six years. This has implied obtaining relief both on account of repayment of principal as well as payment of interest. Its outstanding debt to the Centre is small compared to its internal debt obligations and its debt problem is not as serious as it used to be six years ago. The servicing of debt now takes only 4 percent of the total expenditure. As regards developmental expenditure, it accounts for 47 percent of its total expenditure as against 40 percent six years ago. The state government is now much better placed to launch ambitious programmes aimed at creation of adequate infrastructure that can propel economic growth in the state. From Table 7.38, it is seen that the annual growth rate of capital outlay (39 percent) is much higher than that of social services (22 percent) or economic services (26 percent); on the whole, the total expenditure of the state government has been growing annually at 18 percent.

Table 7.37 : Percentage Distribution of Total Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Revenue A/c	79	76	75	77	76	76
Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	39	32	29	28	29	29
Developmental Revenue Expenditure	40	44	45	48	48	47
Social Services	30	29	31	33	31	33
Economic Services	10	15	14	15	17	14
Capital A/c	21	24	25	23	24	24
Non-Developmental Capital Expenditure	12	5	6	6	7	5
Discharge of Public Debt	4	4	5	5	5	4
Loans and Advances by State	8	1	1	1	2	1
Developmental Capital Expenditure	9	19	19	17	17	19
Capital Outlay	9	19	19	17	17	19
Total Non- Developmental Expenditure	51	37	35	34	36	34
Total Developmental Expenditure	49	63	65	66	64	66
Total Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.38 : Growth Rates of Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	Annual Growth Rates						Growth Rate (2004-11)
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE	
General Services	9	1	7	14	16	27	11
Social Services	43	15	25	24	8	35	22
Economic Services	16	70	10	29	24	5	26
Grants in Aid	0	0	25	-21	2614	-96	27
Capital A/c	-11	36	22	8	18	28	17
Capital Outlay	73	150	17	5	14	42	39
Discharge of Public Debt	-68	4	59	3	18	-3	2
Loans and Advances by State	55	-82	-14	102	63	-19	-7
Total Consolidated Fund	13	20	16	18	15	26	18



Within General Services, there are certain expenditure items for which there is no possibility of much control. These are mostly items of charged expenditure, like pension, interest payment, expenditure in respect of judiciary, jails, etc; 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 been growing steadily from Rs. 8.5 thousand crore in 2005-06 to about 15.5 thousand crore in 2010-11, implying an annual growth rate of 13 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. However in 2010-11, expenditure on all services except economic services and also in capital account have increased substantially by more than 25 percent. These increases were necessitated by the demands of creating and upgrading not only physical and social infrastructure, but also the efficiency of administration by modernisation of various departments.

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. As pointed out earlier, capital outlay which was stagnating prior to 2005-06, has now been accorded the priority that it deserves, and has been raised from the level of Rs. 2084 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 10,434 crore for 2010-11. Within Economic Services, expenditure on special area programmes, power, roads and bridges and industry have registered significant increases over the years.

7.11 Revenue Expenditure

Table 7.39 depicts the details of revenue expenditure of the state government. It will be readily seen that revenue expenditure constitutes the bulk of total expenditure, more than 76 percent of it in 2010-11. 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; as per 2010-11 budget estimates, it amounts to 51 percent of total expenditure. The share of the non-plan component has been progressively reduced from a high level of 67 percent in 2005-06. Consequently, the rate of growth of plan revenue expenditure has been more than the growth of non-plan revenue expenditure, except during 2009-10. The total revenue expenditure and the non-plan revenue expenditure respectively constitute 27 percent and 14 percent of the GSDP of Bihar as of 2010-11. From the buoyancy ratios, it is seen that during 2006-07 to 2009-10, the revenue expenditure has been increasing at a slower rate than the GSDP; however, in 2010-11, the growth rate of revenue expenditure has been higher.

Table 7.39 : Details of Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Expenditure Heads	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	17756	20585	23563	28512	32584	40678
Capital Expenditure (CE)	4812	6551	8008	8670	10212	13080
Total Expenditure (TE)	22568	27136	31571	37181	42796	53759
Non Plan Expenditure	17670	17740	20625	23367	26602	29683
Revenue A/c (NPRE)	15020	16520	18759	21231	24145	27480
Capital A/c	2650	1220	1867	2136	2456	2202
Plan Expenditure	4899	9397	10946	13815	16194	24076
Revenue A/c (PRE)	2736	4065	4804	7280	8439	13198
Capital A/c	2163	5332	6142	6533	7755	10878
Rate of growth of NPRE (%)	19	10	14	13	14	14
Rate of growth of PRE (%)	37	49	18	52	16	56
RE/TE(%)	79	76	75	77	76	76
NPRE/TE (%)	67	61	59	57	56	51
TE/GSDP(%)	28	27	27	26	25	27
NPRE/GSDP(%)	18	16	16	15	14	14
Revenue Receipt (RR)/TE (%)	79	85	89	89	83	88
NPRE/RR(%)	84	72	67	64	68	58
Buoyancy of RE w.r.t. GSDP	2.65	0.66	0.87	0.93	0.76	1.45
Buoyancy of RE w.r.t. RR	1.68	1.21	1.34	0.75	0.41	1.92

7.12 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

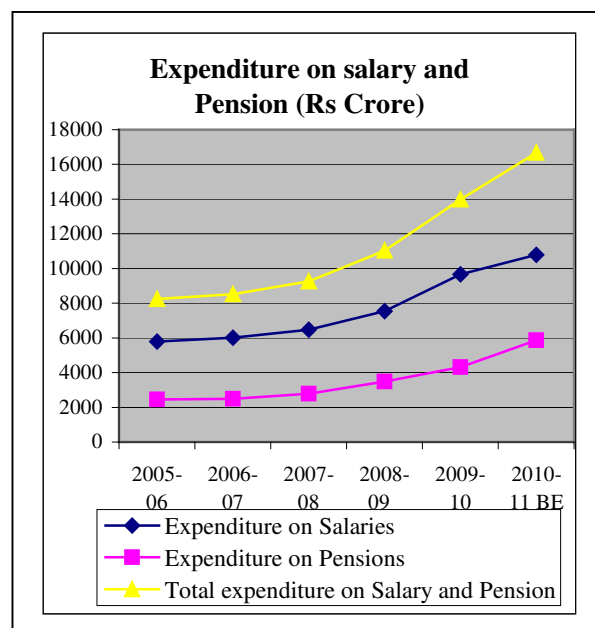
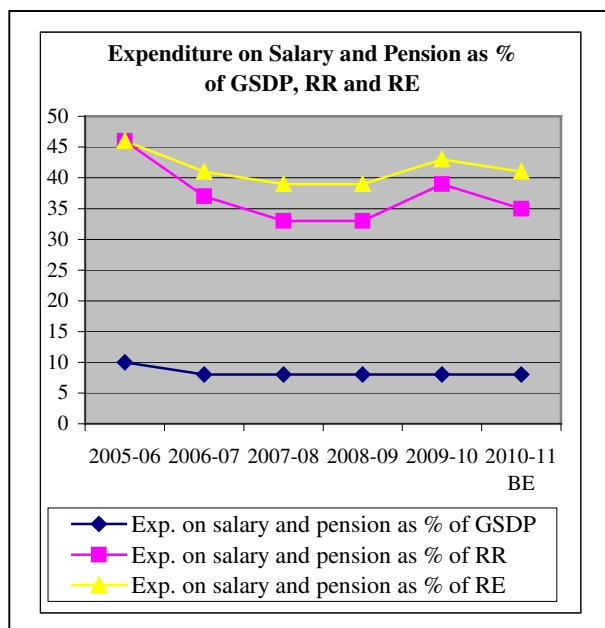
on pension are presented in Table 7.40. Salary of the state government employees alone accounted for more than one quarter of its revenue expenditure during the last 5 years. This proportion has come down from 32 percent of revenue expenditure that it constituted in 2005-06, mainly due to significant increases in revenue expenditure. Salary expenses as percent of GSDP was almost constant at 5 per cent during the entire 5 year period from 2005-06 to 2010-11. This was again because the GSDP expanded phenomenally during the period. Similarly, pension constituted 14 percent of revenue expenditure in 2010-11 or 3 percent of GSDP. During both 2009-10 and 2010-11, there has been a major increases by almost Rs. 3.0 thousand crore and Rs. 2.5 thousand crore respectively in the combined salary and pension expenditure due to implementation of higher pay, recommended by Sixth Pay Commission. It was effective from January, 2007, with arrears being disbursed in parts during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. But salary expenses are still within the norms of 35 percent of revenue expenditure, as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission.

Side by side, pension payments increased annually at 19 percent from Rs. 2456 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 5873 crore in 2010-11, while the salary expenditure increased at an annual growth rate of 13 percent. Pension and salary payments together constitute 8 percent GSDP of the state and as much as 41 percent of the state government revenue expenditure.

Table 7.40 : Expenditure on Salaries and Pensions

(Rs. crore)

Heads	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Expenditure on Salaries	5783	6016	6470	7546	9659	10795
Non-Plan Head	5153	5539	5915	6996	9001	10092
Plan Head	631	478	555	549	657	704
Salary as a percentage of GSDP	7	6	5	5	6	5
Salary as a percentage of RR	32	26	23	23	27	23
Salary as a percentage of RE	33	29	27	26	30	27
Expenditure on Pensions	2456	2497	2789	3479	4319	5873
Rate of Growth	6	2	12	25	24	36
Pension as per cent of GSDP	3	2	2	2	3	3
Pension as per cent of RR	14	11	10	11	12	12
Pension as per cent of RE	14	12	12	12	13	14
Total expenditure on Salary & Pension	8239	8513	9258	11025	13977	16669
Total as per cent of GSDP	10	8	8	8	8	8
Total as per cent of RR	46	37	33	33	39	35
Total as per cent of RE	46	41	39	39	43	41



7.13 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 the ratio of these components to total expenditure and GSDP, the better would be the quality of expenditure. Table 7.41 shows these ratios during the six year period from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

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 has increased from a meager 9 percent to nearly a fifth of total expenditure, while the share of revenue expenditure has 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. Salary component of developmental revenue expenditure has declined from 37 percent to only 29 percent during this period; while the share of plan expenditure in total expenditure has also increased from 22 percent to 45 percent. The ratio of plan to non-plan expenditure has also systematically increased from

only 28 percent to a substantial 81 percent. Capital outlay became nearly five folds during the period; from barely 3 percent to more than 5 percent of the GSDP. 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	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	2084	5211	6104	6436	7332	10434
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	17756	20585	23563	28512	32584	40678
Of which Social and Economic Services with	11241	11938	14306	17978	20274	25226
(i) Salary Component (Rs. crore)	4172	4110	4378	5194	6920	7330
Percentage of salary component (%)	37	34	31	29	34	29
(ii) Non salary component (Rs. crore)	7069	7828	9928	12784	13354	17895
Percentage of non-salary component (%)	63	66	69	71	66	71
Capital Outlay/ Total Expenditure (%)	9	19	19	17	17	19
Revenue Expenditure / Total Expenditure (%)	79	76	75	77	76	76
Revenue Expenditure /GSDP (%)	22	20	20	20	19	20
Capital Outlay /GSDP (%)	3	5	5	4	4	5
Plan Expenditure / Non-Plan Expenditure (%)	28	53	53	59	61	81
Plan Expenditure / Total Expenditure (%)	22	35	35	37	38	45

7.14 Sectoral Expenditure

7.14.1 Expenditure on Social Services

Income poverty is conventionally measured in terms of consumption expenditure, but human poverty goes beyond this. Human poverty includes life expectancy and literacy rate, besides per capita income. Thus providing better access to basic education, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation, housing etc. has now become more important to establish a strong 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 2005-06 to 2010-11.

The state government's concern for development of the social sector is amply reflected in the increased allocation for this sector from Rs. 7190 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 19,342 crore in 2010-11. The increase has been the most significant during 2010-11, by nearly Rs. 5000 crore. Capital outlay in social services sector has increased from 5 percent to 8 percent of the total expenditure, and is equivalent to 15 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, now stands at a high level of 71 percent, compared to only 51 percent six years ago. The total capital outlay on social services has increased by nearly five times from a paltry Rs. 328 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 1526 crore in 2010-11. Much of the increase is due to increases of about Rs. 400 crore in capital outlay in respect of Water Supply and Sanitation in 2010-11. In respect of revenue expenditure also, substantial increases have taken place in 2010-11 in respect of Education, Sports, Art and culture (Rs. 2000 crore), Health and Family Welfare (Rs. 600 crore) and Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development (Rs. 1400 crore). Total revenue expenditure on social services have jumped by Rs. 4700 crore in 2010-11.

Table 7.42 : Expenditure on Social Services

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Education, Sports, Arts & Culture						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	4423	5359	5553	6882	7750	9703
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	4394	5253	5496	6706	7416	9497
(a) Salary component (%)	53	45	45	43	48	38
(b) Non-salary component (%)	47	55	55	57	52	62
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	29	106	57	177	334	205
Capital Outlay (%)	1	2	1	3	4	2
Health and Family Welfare						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1015	1153	1387	1291	1508	2105
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	877	985	1141	1193	1388	1911
(a) Salary component (%)	71	60	53	61	66	61
(b) Non-salary component (%)	29	40	47	39	34	39
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	138	168	246	97	121	193
Capital Outlay (%)	14	15	18	8	8	9
Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	532	766	1053	1600	1903	3709
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	407	514	713	1413	1438	2838
(a) Salary component (%)	20	18	16	10	11	7
(b) Non-salary component (%)	80	82	84	90	89	93
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	124	253	339	187	465	871
Capital Outlay (%)	23	33	32	12	24	23
Total (Social Services)						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	7190	8513	10667	12892	14309	19342
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	6862	7917	9868	12252	13186	17816
(a) Salary component (%)	49	40	35	32	38	29
(b) Non-salary component (%)	51	60	65	68	62	71
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	328	596	799	640	1123	1526
Capital Outlay (%)	5	7	7	5	8	8

7.14.2 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

Table 7.43 : Expenditure on Economic Services

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Agriculture and Allied Activities						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	503	596	759	1284	1505	1584
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	410	585	737	1273	1504	1580
(a) Salary component (%)	31	39	31	21	26	27
(b) Non-salary component (%)	69	61	69	80	74	73
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	93	11	22	11	1	4
Capital Outlay (%)	18	2	3	1	0	0
Irrigation and Flood Control						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1074	1067	1450	1845	2246	3588
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	483	435	562	704	897	1069
(a) Salary component (%)	55	68	63	58	69	73
(b) Non-salary component (%)	45	32	37	42	31	27
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	591	632	888	1141	1349	2518
Capital Outlay (%)	55	59	61	62	60	70
Energy and Power						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	303	1515	841	1123	1244	1728
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1	1081	726	723	868	1100
(a) Salary component (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Non-salary component (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	302	434	115	400	376	628
Capital Outlay (%)	100	29	14	36	30	36
Transport						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	560	2076	2707	2956	3748	4530
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	285	414	408	493	690	938
(a) Salary component (%)	38	25	29	28	23	21
(b) Non-salary component (%)	62	75	71	72	77	79
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	275	1662	2299	2463	3058	3592
Capital Outlay (%)	49	80	85	83	82	79
Industry and Minerals						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	41	497	398	503	534	615
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	36	86	233	226	265	333
(a) Salary component (%)	21	19	14	13	17	17
(b) Non-salary component (%)	79	81	86	87	83	83
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	5	411	165	277	269	282
Capital Outlay (%)	12	83	41	55	50	46
Total (Economic Services)						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	4051	8481	9520	11316	13023	15934
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	2367	4021	4438	5726	7088	7410
(a) Salary component (%)	34	23	22	22	25	28
(b) Non-salary component (%)	66	77	78	79	75	72
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	1684	4460	5082	5590	5935	8525
Capital Outlay (%)	42	53	53	49	46	53

flood control, energy and power, industry and minerals and transport account for more than 82 per cent of the total expenditure on economic services, revenue and capital combined (2010-11). More than 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 six years. It was the highest at 78 percent in 2008-09 and then declined to stand at 72 percent in the current fiscal. The salary component was high only in respect of irrigation and flood control, accounting for 73 percent of total expenditure on this account.

Capital outlay in respect of economic services has also increased substantially from Rs 1684 crore in 2005-06 to Rs 8525 crore in 2010-11. Such capital outlay has always accounted for more than 80 percent of the total capital outlay of the state government; in 2010-11, it accounted for 82 percent of the total capital outlay of Rs. 10,434 crore, social services accounting for 15 percent. General services account for only 3 percent of the state government's total capital outlay, and have remained so during the last 6 years.

For improving the quality of education and health services, the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) had recommended that the non-plan salary expenditure under this heads should increase by only 5-6 percent, while the non-plan non-salary expenditure should increase by at least 30 per cent per annum. The achievements in this regard against the TFC targets is shown in Table 7.44, from which it is seen that, except for roads and bridges in all the years and for education in 2007-08, all the targets have been achieved by the state government till 2008-09; but in 2009-10, there has been some slippages in respect of all sectors, because of the economic downturn affecting the entire national economy.

Table 7.44 : Achievements against TFC Projections in respect of Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

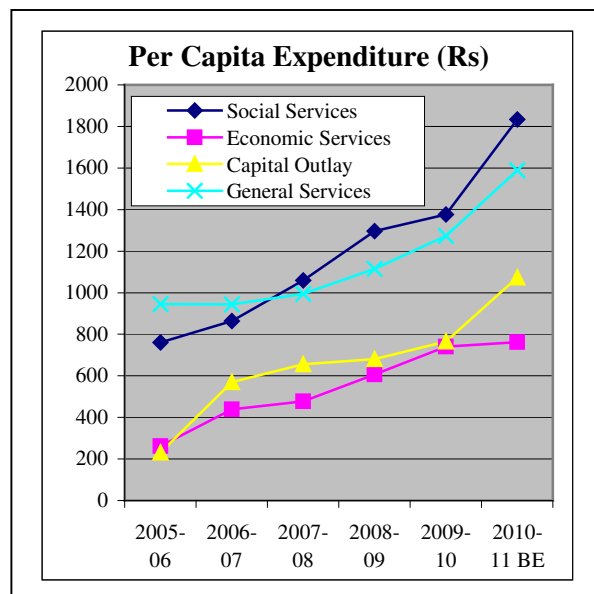
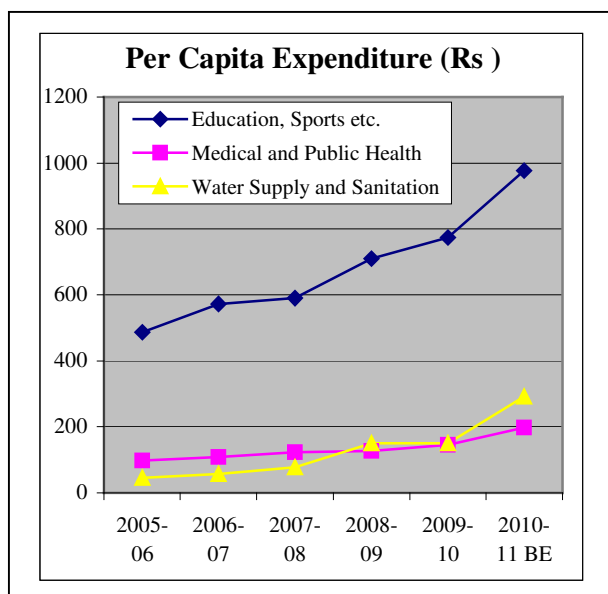
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Education	TFC	3821	4184	4581	5016	5493
	Actual	3777	4189	4742	5099	6592
Health	TFC	790	881	982	1095	1221
	Actual	758	850	1012	1039	1431
Building	TFC	121	217	223	185	237
	Actual	111	180	203	194	274
Road & Bridges	TFC	259	349	363	377	392
	Actual	282	411	403	491	1006

7.15 Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services

Table 7.45 shows the per capita expenditure on social and economic services, computed on the basis of estimated population of Bihar for the years 2005-06 to 2010-11. The per capita capital outlay has increased steadily over the years from a meagre Rs 231 in 2005-06 and now stands at Rs. 1073, but still lower than the national average. As mentioned earlier, the improvement has been most notable during the current year. The per capita expenditure in respect of education and water supply and sanitation has also increased significantly in the current year. In general, there have been substantial increases in the per capita expenditure across different sectors, especially in 2010-11. The figures for per capita expenditure on each of these sectors, however, conceal the vast inter-district disparity in state government expenditure which will be dealt with later.

Table 7.45 : Per Capita Expenditure on Social and economic Services

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE
Estimated Population (Crore)	9.02	9.16	9.31	9.45	9.58	9.72
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)						
Education, Sports etc.	4394	5253	5496	6706	7416	9497
Medical and Public Health	877	985	1141	1193	1388	1911
Water Supply and Sanitation	407	514	713	1413	1438	2838
Social Services	6862	7917	9868	12252	13186	17816
Economic Services	2367	4021	4438	5726	7088	7410
Capital Outlay	2084	5211	6104	6436	7332	10434
General Services	8523	8643	9252	10530	12202	15448
Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)						
Education, Sports etc.	487	573	590	710	774	977
Medical and Public Health	97	108	123	126	145	197
Water Supply and Sanitation	45	56	77	150	150	292
Social Services	761	864	1060	1297	1376	1833
Economic Services	262	439	477	606	740	762
Capital Outlay	231	569	656	681	765	1073
General Services	945	944	994	1114	1274	1589



7.16 State Budget and Revised Estimates for 2009-10

The budget for 2010-11 was an ambitious one, it attempted to add further momentum to the state's economy and facilitate accelerated development. In this section, budget of 2010-11 has been analysed and compared with the actual receipts and expenditure of the state government during 2009-10. It was also a balanced budget.

From the summary of the budget for 2010-11 presented in Table 7.46, it can be seen that the revenue receipts were estimated to go up by more than Rs 11,700 crore compared to the previous year and expenditure by about Rs 8000 crore in the revenue account, leaving an estimated surplus of Rs. 6557 crore in the revenue account in 2010-11, as against an actual revenue surplus of Rs 2943 crore during 2008-09.

In the capital account, the budget estimates for 2010-11 envisaged an increase in capital outlay by Rs 3100 crore compared to 2009-10, while capital receipts are estimated to increase by only Rs 367 crore from borrowings. The repayments of loans during 2010-11 is estimated to be lower by about Rs 200 crore compared to the previous year, the net increase in the capital expenditure will be only Rs 2800 crore compared to 2009-10. The capital account will thus have a deficit of Rs 6565 crore, enough to be offset by the surplus in the revenue account, and making the budget a balanced one. The Public Account left a net surplus of Rs 353 crore, and the net results of all accounts was a surplus of Rs 345 crore.

Table 7.46 : Summary of Budget, 2009-10 (Surplus (-), Deficit (+)

(Rs. crore)

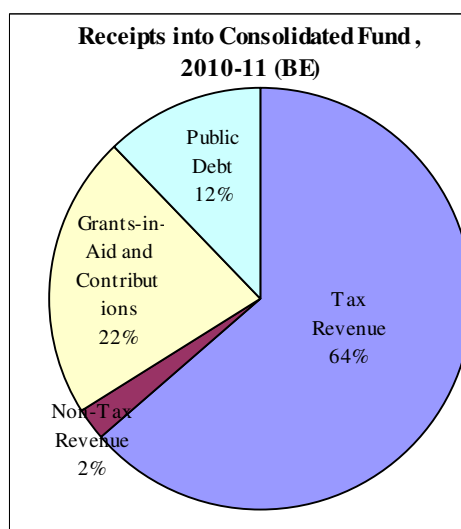
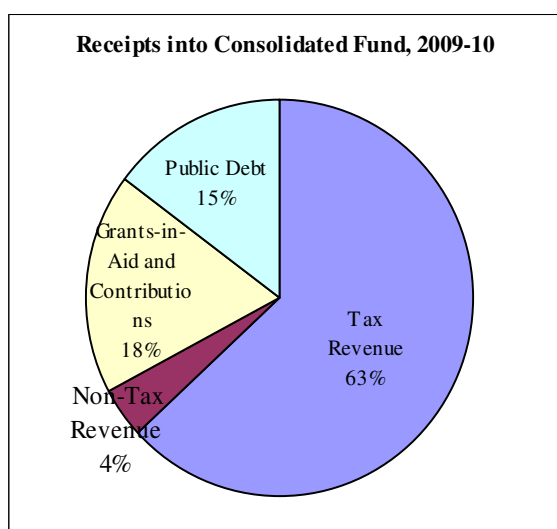
	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 BE	Capital Account	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 BE
Revenue Account					
Receipts			Receipts		
Tax revenues	26292	34244	Public Debt	6134	6501
Non-Tax Revenues	1670	1207	Recovery of Loans and Advances	13	14
Grants and Contributions	7564	11784			
Total Revenue Receipts	35527	47235	Total Capital Receipts	6148	6515
Expenditure			Expenditure		
General Services	12202	15448	Capital Outlay	7332	10434
Social Services	13186	17816	Public Debt	1983	1916
Economic Services	7088	7410	Loans & advances	897	731
Grants and Contributions	107	4			
Total Revenue Expenditure	32584	40678	Total Capital Expenditure	10212	13080
Deficit Revenue A/c	-2943	-6557	Deficit Capital Account	4064	6565
Consolidated Fund Receipts	41674	53750	Consolidated Fund Expenditure	42796	53759
Net Consolidated Fund (Receipt-Expenditure)	-1122	-8			
Contingency Fund					
Income			Expenditure		
Contingency Fund Total			Contingency Fund Total		
Public Account			Public Account		
Receipts			Disbursements		
Small Savings, PF etc.	707	1420	Small Savings, PF etc.	970	1094
Reserve Funds	566	327	Reserve Funds	607	327
Deposits and Advances	6311	3674	Deposits and Advances	6445	3647
Suspense and Misc.	175193	0	Suspense and Misc.	175484	0
Remittances	7423	0	Remittances	7368	0
Total Receipts Public Account	190200	5421	Total Disbursements Public Account	190874	5068
Net Results Public Account(Receipt-Expenditure)	-675	353			
Net Result (All Accounts) (Receipt-Expenditure)	-1796	345			

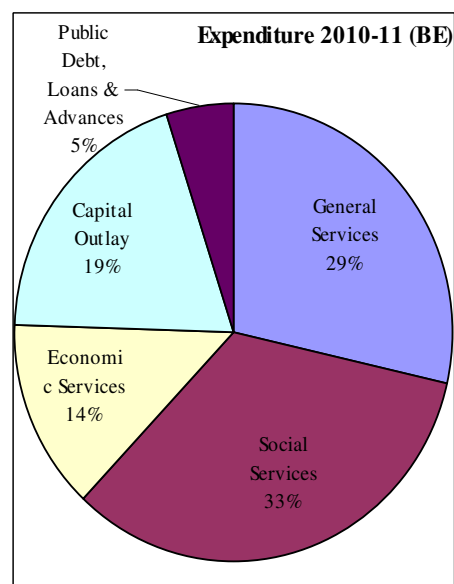
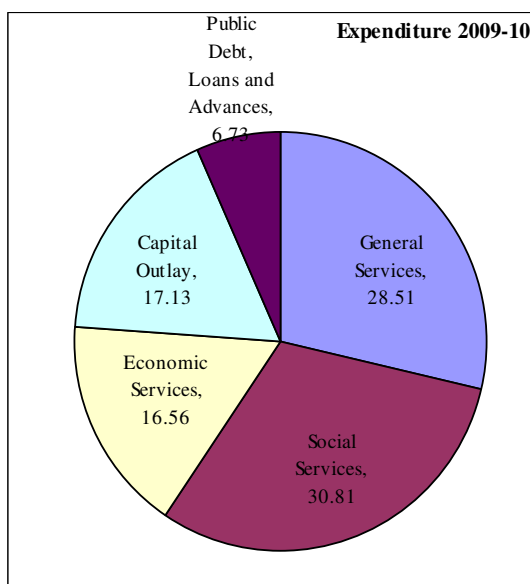
The structures of receipts and expenditure of the state government are presented in Table 7.47. From this table, it can be seen that except some marginal variations, there was no structural change either in the composition of receipts or expenditure. Tax revenue as a percentage of the receipts in the Consolidated Fund accounted for 64 percent of the total receipts of the Consolidated Fund, almost the same as the previous year. While the share of non-tax revenue and public debt declined by about 2 percent each, the share of Central grants went up by about 4 percent.

Structure of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund was also almost the same in two years. While the share of General Services remained almost the same at 29 percent as in the previous year, that of Social Services increased by 2 percent to claim 33 percent of total expenditure. Share of Economic Services in 2010-11 budget estimates declined by about 3 percent compared to the previous year, while that of Capital outlay increased by 2 percent to claim 19 percent of the total expenditure from the Consolidated Fund.

Table 7.47 : 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	63.09	63.71	General Services	28.51	28.74
Non-Tax Revenue	4.01	2.25	Social Services	30.81	33.14
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	18.15	21.92	Economic Services	16.56	13.78
Capital Account			Capital Account		
Public Debt	14.72	12.09	Discharge of Public Debt	4.63	3.56
Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.03	0.03	Loans and Advances	2.10	1.36
			Capital Outlay	17.13	19.41
Total	100	100	Total	100	100





7.17 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 7.48, the funds transferred to autonomous bodies from the central government in 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till October, 2010) 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.

- (a) Bihar Education Project (BEP) for Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA), National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)*;
- (b) State Health Society for all components of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- (c) 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 7.48 : Details of Central Funds Bypassing the State Budget 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. crore)

Item	GOI Share bypassing state budget			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
SSA	1326	1659	1217	1144
NPEGL	0	106	0	10
KGBV	51	166	0	44
Total (SSA+NPEGL+KGBV)	1377	1931	1217	1198
NRHM	253	645	411	218
NREGP	545	1369	1033	1416
SGSY	105	241	132	81
IAY (New+Up)	1054	2178	1881	1123
IAY (Credit Cum Subsidy)	0	0	0	0
IAY (5%)	0	0	0	0
IAY (Flood 2004 Affected)	0	0	0	0
IAY (KosiFlood 2008)	-	54	0	0
IAY (Kalazar 2006 Affected)	2	2	3	0
IAY (Kalazar 2008 Affected)	-	54	0	0
IAY (Aapki Sarkar Aapke Dwar)	0	0	0	0
IAY (NAXAL 2008)		138	112	26
Haryali (DPAP & IWDP)	1	7	6	0
DRDA (Admin)	10	14	21	14
Total (DRDA)	1717	4057	3189	2660
Total of GOI funds bypassing State Budget	3347	6633	4818	4075
As Percentage of Revenue Receipts	12	20	14	9
As Percentage of Total Expenditure	11	18	11	8

Source : Bihar Education Project Council; State Health Society; Department of Rural Development, GOB

From Table 7.48, it is to be noted that a total of Rs. 3347 crore was routed directly to autonomous societies in 2007-08. This accounted for 12 percent of the total revenue receipts of the state Government and 11 percent of its expenditure. Moreover, the plan grants of the state government for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for 2007-08 was Rs. 4327 crore; thus the amounts not routed through the state budget accounted for as much as 74 percent of the total Central Government grants of Rs. 5832 crore. Thus, the amount of funds transferred from the central government bypassing the state budget had by no means been negligible. The amount almost doubled in 2008-09, increasing to Rs. 6633 crore, or 20 percent of the state government receipts and 18 percent of its expenditure. This amount was in fact 83 percent of the total grants, plan and non-plan, amounting to Rs 7962 crore received by the state government from the central government during that year. Since then, the amount has decreased to Rs. 4818 crore in 2009-10 and till October, 2010, it stood at Rs 4075 crore for the current fiscal. In 2009-10, such transfers amounted to 14 percent of the state government's total receipts and 11

percent of its expenditure. 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. Thus its status as a monitoring authority is diminished.
- (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.

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.

7.18 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

7.18.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Table 7.49 shows the financial performance under SSA scheme in Bihar during the period 2001-02 through 2010-11. 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 institution for several years, providing a ready institutional infrastructure for the programme.

A componentwise break up shows that utilisation was as high as 98 percent of the released funds for the general component of the SSA in 2009-10, though released funds were only 50 percent of the approved funds. However, for the gender specific components of NPEGEL, the utilisation was rather poor at 56 percent, though it was a marked improvement over the previous year's utilisation of 14 percent. Data for the last year was not available in respect of *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya* in respect of the total funds released; only total expenditure figures were available, which amounted to 50 percent of the approved budget. However, the gender specific component is a small percent of the total planned allocation.

Table 7.49 : Financial Performance of SSA¹⁰ (Rs. Crore)

Year	Approved AWP & B	Fund Releases			Total Expenditure	Percentage Utilisation with respect to	
		GOI	GOB	Total		Fund released	Fund Approved
SSA							
2001-02	67	29	5	34	9	27	13
2002-03	351	79	29	108	13	12	4
2003-04	765	194	65	259	247	95	32
2004-05	836	302	80	382	377	99	45
2005-06	843	302	121	423	444	105	53
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 ¹¹	5122	1144	830	1974	1537	78	30
NPEGEL							
2004-05	49	18	0	18	13	69	26
2005-06	57	18	12	30	26	87	45
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	-	27	27	15	56	48
2010-11	29	10	0	10	2	16	5
KGBV							
2005-06	18	11	4	16	2	14	12
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	-	-	-	78	-	50
2010-11	133	44	-	44	37	84	28

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

¹⁰ Expenditure figures are provisional and subject to audit.

¹¹ Figure of 2010-11 for all schemes are upto 31st October, 2010.

7.18.2 District Rural Development Authority (DRDA)

The DRDAs are responsible for implementation of most of the flagship programmes for poverty alleviation like NREGA, SGSY and IAY (*Indira Awas Yojna*). From Table 7.50, one finds that 58 percent of funds released for NREGA were utilized by DRDAs in 2010-11 as compared to 76 percent in the previous year, but this only amounted to 29 percent of the financial targets for the year. For SGSY, 52 percent of the released funds were spent, amounting to as much as 89 percent of the financial targets. In respect of IAY, there were variations in funds utilization and achievement of targets under the different schemes, but generally the fund utilization position need some improvement. Overall, only 68 percent of the funds released and made available were spent. Thus, even though they were all administered by the same autonomous authority, capacity of fund utilisation varied among the programmes for various reasons concerning planning and implementation of the programmes. Further, most of these programmes are based on targeted identification of beneficiaries, which has proved to be cumbersome and prone to disputes. This has further slowed down the efficacy of the programmes.

Table 7.50 : Financial Performance of Schemes under DRDA

(Rs. crore)

Indicators	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ¹²	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)			Swarnajayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY)		
Financial Target	2412	3259	4417	337	345	398
Spill over from last year	638	1033	665	210	354	335
Share of GOI (Released)	1369	1033	1416	241	132	81
Share of GOB (Released)	144	262	79	35	94	30
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	1513	1295	1495	276	226	111
Other Funds	26	70	22	4	9	1
Total Available Fund	2178	2397	2182	490	589	447
Total Expenditure	1306	1818	1262	200	309	97
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	60	76	58	41	52	22
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	54	56	29	59	89	24

¹² For all Schemes, figures for 2010-11 are only upto October, 2010.

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	IAY (C & S)			IAY (5%)		
Financial Target	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spill over from last year	5	4	2	1	0	0
Share of GOI (Released)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share of GOB (Released)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Available Fund	5	4	2	1	1	0
Total Expenditure	2	0	0	1	0	0
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	34	6	1	42	2	51
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicators	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	IAY (New)			IAY (Flood Affected)		
Financial Target	1985	3843	3415	0	0	0
Spill over from last year	777	1732	1552	63	16	5
Share of GOI (Released)	2178	1881	1123	0	0	0
Share of GOB (Released)	526	632	573	0	0	0
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	2704	2513	1696	0	0	0
Other Funds	30	30	8	0	0	0
Total Available Fund	3511	4275	3255	63	16	5
Total Expenditure	2131	2969	1289	21	4	0
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	61	69	40	33	24	8
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	107	77	38	-	-	-
Indicators	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
	IAY (Kosi Flood-2008)			IAY (Naxal)		
Financial Target	144	0	0	369	0	0
Spill over from last year	0	72	54	0	138	158
Share of GOI (Released)	54	0	0	138	112	26
Share of GOB (Released)	18	0	0	0	82	9
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	72	0	0	138	194	34
Other Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Available Fund	72	72	54	138	332	192
Total Expenditure	0	27	8	0	173	89
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	-	38	14	0	52	46
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicators	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
	IAY (Kalazar Affected -2006)			Hariyali (DPAP & IWDP)		
Financial Target	0	0	0	-	-	-
Spill over from last year	5	3	4	24	24	24
Share of GOI (Released)	2	3	0	7	6	0
Share of GOB (Released)	1	0	1	1	1	0
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	2	3	1	8	6	0
Other Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Available Fund	7	6	5	32	30	24
Total Expenditure	5	2	0	8	7	3
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	65	40	3	26	23	14
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicators	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
	IAY (Kalazar Affected-2008)			DRDA (Admin)		
Financial Target	256	0	0	0	0	0
Spill over from last year	0	96	80	4	2	4
Share of GOI (Released)	96	11	0	14	21	14
Share of GOB (Released)	0	32	4	5	5	6
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	96	43	4	19	26	20
Other Funds	0	0	0	3	4	0
Total Available Fund	96	139	84	26	32	24
Total Expenditure	0	68	29	22	24	14
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	-	49	35	84	77	59
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicators	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
	IAY (Aapki Sarkar Aap Ke Dwar)			TOTAL		
Financial Target	99	0	0	5601	7447	8230
Spill over from last year	0	18	60	1727	3491	2941
Share of GOI (Released)	0	0	0	4099	3200	2660
Share of GOB (Released)	99	58	0	828	1165	701
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	99	58	0	4928	4365	3361
Other Funds	0	0	0	63	113	32
Total Available Fund	99	75	60	6717	7968	6333
Total Expenditure	65	13	16	3759	5416	2807
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	65	18	26	56	68	44
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	65	-	-	67	73	34

Source: Department of Rural Development, GOB

* For all Schemes, figures for 2010-11 are only upto October, 2010

7.19 Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure in Districts

Table 7.51 shows the expenditure incurred under Non-Plan (NP), State Plan (SP), Central Plan Schemes (CPS) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in the districts during 2009-10¹³. Table 7.52 shows the per capita plan and non-plan expenditure made in the various districts during 2009-10. It is seen that Patna district accounts for about 39 percent of the total expenditure, down from 44 percent in the last year. The average per capita annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 4206 in 2009-10 compared to Rs. 3821 in the year before, while the per capita non-plan expenditure was Rs. 2085 in 2009-10 compared to Rs. 2366 in 2008-09. The per capita Central Plan assistance for the state as well as Central plans was Rs 3939 compared to per capita Centrally Sponsored Plan funds of Rs210.

From Table 7.52, it is seen that there was wide variation between the per capita expenditure in Patna and all the other districts in 2009-10. While the overall per capita expenditure in Patna was Rs. 29,009, practically the same as in the previous year, that in the other districts of the state varied from Rs. 1617 for Samastipur to Rs. 5724 for Supaul. The disparity in per capita expenditure in the districts has decreased marginally over the last year, but the existing disparity is still very large. The problem of disparity in expenditure has been analysed in details in the next section.

¹³ The figures are at variance with those reported in the Finance Accounts for the entire state due to the process of reconciliation not yet being completed. The plan and non-plan expenditure during 2009-10 as reported in the Finance Accounts are Rs 16194 crore and Rs 26601 crore respectively, adding to total expenditure of Rs 42795 crore compared to Rs 39966 crore as shown in table 7.51. As pointed out earlier, since a significant part of the plan expenditure bypasses the state budget, especially those relating to the Centrally sponsored schemes, these are not captured in the Finance Accounts from the primary treasury records as with every other expenditure made from the Consolidated Fund, which 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. The process of reconciliation between the figures is not yet being complete.

Table 7.51 : District-wise Expenditure (2009-10)

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	District	NP	CPS	CSS	SP	Sub-Total	Works /Forest	Total
1	Patna	5612.61	72.81	375.35	7257.53	13316.23	2355.27	15671.50
2	Nalanda	559.96	0.56	41.44	222.11	824.07	120.79	944.86
3	Rohtas	540.08	0.60	35.63	159.95	736.25	97.59	833.84
4	Kaimur	187.51	0.38	20.67	87.04	295.60	54.47	350.07
5	Buxar	334.28	0.47	33.45	89.11	457.31	66.99	524.31
6	Bhojpur	528.89	0.43	38.86	105.24	673.42	60.26	733.68
7	Gaya	643.37	0.72	63.48	215.58	923.14	118.12	1041.26
8	Aurangabad	359.50	0.45	34.79	121.17	515.91	46.64	562.55
9	Jehanabad	251.52	0.76	15.92	93.68	361.88	66.48	428.36
10	Arwal	78.87	0.07	7.07	28.03	114.05	0.94	114.98
11	Nawadah	296.74	0.53	27.58	87.20	412.05	36.50	448.55
12	Saran	581.37	0.07	54.54	146.61	782.59	84.40	866.99
13	Siwan	434.61	0.44	44.05	130.64	609.74	59.73	669.47
14	Gopalgunj	360.71	0.38	35.07	130.46	526.62	67.90	594.52
15	Muzaffarpur	853.23	0.54	78.87	246.22	1178.87	129.36	1308.22
16	Sitamarhi	508.60	0.66	103.65	215.11	828.03	165.47	993.50
17	Sheohar	61.21	0.00	6.12	35.52	102.86	0.91	103.77
18	W. Champaran	464.64	0.41	56.21	171.41	692.67	65.01	757.67
19	E. Champaran	583.95	0.71	64.51	282.16	931.33	145.40	1076.73
20	Vaishali	467.01	0.25	106.95	141.43	715.64	129.90	845.54
21	Darbhanga	623.77	0.45	64.87	201.57	890.66	119.05	1009.71
22	Samastipur	390.49	0.35	26.93	149.86	567.63	60.73	628.36
23	Madhubani	545.12	0.96	69.93	256.29	872.30	144.48	1016.78
24	Saharsa	316.47	0.24	24.13	136.85	477.68	51.62	529.30
25	Supaul	329.59	52.77	72.41	317.66	772.43	363.07	1135.50
26	Madhepura	299.50	0.29	22.47	131.04	453.29	77.40	530.69
27	Purnea	410.44	0.26	51.45	150.18	612.33	68.29	680.63
28	Araria	260.74	0.37	57.15	135.38	453.63	51.67	505.30
29	Kishanganj	161.26	0.22	47.64	84.33	293.45	17.56	311.01
30	Katihar	392.77	0.62	49.65	137.10	580.14	74.34	654.48
31	Bhagalpur	683.43	0.37	96.80	238.74	1019.34	192.65	1211.99
32	Banka	215.93	0.37	28.43	130.85	375.58	83.55	459.14
33	Munger	433.10	0.19	23.08	102.69	559.06	41.87	600.94
34	Lakhisarai	100.70	0.10	11.33	42.16	154.28	4.89	159.18
35	Begusarai	429.02	0.31	39.87	132.29	601.49	58.80	660.28
36	Jamui	195.48	0.16	26.11	142.30	364.04	87.14	451.19
37	Khagaria	230.79	0.19	26.38	86.36	343.73	50.13	393.86
38	Sheikhpura	86.93	0.00	10.34	43.38	140.65	16.85	157.50
	Total	19814.18	139.47	1993.17	12585.24	34529.98	5436.23	39966.21

Source : Accountant General (A&E), Bihar, Patna.

Table 7.52 : District-wise Per capita Expenditure (2009-10) (Rs)¹⁴

District	NP	CPS	CSS	SP	Sub-Total	Works /Forest	Total
Patna	10389	135	695	13434	24649	4360	29009
Nalanda	2063	2	153	818	3036	445	3481
Rohtas	1925	2	127	570	2624	348	2972
Kaimur	1270	3	140	590	2003	369	2372
Buxar	2082	3	208	555	2848	417	3265
Bhojpur	2059	2	151	410	2622	235	2857
Gaya	1618	2	160	542	2321	297	2618
Aurangabad	1560	2	151	526	2238	202	2441
Jehanabad	2263	7	143	843	3256	598	3855
Arwal	1267	1	114	450	1832	15	1847
Nawadah	1432	3	133	421	1989	176	2165
Saran	1563	0	147	394	2104	227	2331
Siwan	1398	1	142	420	1962	192	2154
Gopalgunj	1464	2	142	529	2137	275	2412
Muzaffarpur	1989	1	184	574	2748	302	3050
Sitamarhi	1656	2	337	700	2696	539	3235
Sheohar	1036	0	104	601	1741	15	1757
W. Champaran	1030	1	125	380	1536	144	1680
E. Champaran	1676	2	185	810	2673	417	3090
Vaishali	1500	1	344	454	2299	417	2717
Darbhanga	1653	1	172	534	2360	315	2676
Samastipur	1005	1	69	386	1460	156	1617
Madhubani	1332	2	171	626	2131	353	2484
Saharsa	1833	1	140	793	2766	299	3065
Supaul	1662	266	365	1601	3894	1830	5724
Madhepura	1714	2	129	750	2593	443	3036
Purnea	1409	1	177	516	2102	234	2337
Araria	1055	1	231	548	1835	209	2045
Kishanganj	1086	1	321	568	1977	118	2095
Katihar	1434	2	181	500	2118	271	2389
Bhagalpur	2463	1	349	861	3674	694	4369
Banka	1172	2	154	710	2039	454	2493
Munger	3325	1	177	788	4292	321	4613
Lakhisarai	1096	1	123	459	1680	53	1733
Begusarai	1595	1	148	492	2236	219	2455
Jamui	1221	1	163	889	2273	544	2817
Khagaria	1574	1	180	589	2345	342	2687
Sheikhpura	1445	0	172	721	2338	280	2618
Total	2085	15	210	1324	3634	572	4206

¹⁴ 2009 mid year population projection is used to calculate per capita expenditure

7.20 Inter-District Disparity in Government Expenditure on Health and Education and Other Social Sectors

The last two Economic Surveys had pointed out the glaring disparities that existed among the districts in respect of various indicators. Like last year, this year also the analysis has been done in respect of the following sectors: education including a detailed analysis of primary, secondary and higher education; medical; drinking water supply; sewerage and sanitation and welfare of SC, ST and OBC. A separate analysis has also been done with regards to the total expenditure as well as the per capita expenditure on irrigation and flood control. This assumes significance in view of the recurrent floods in several districts of north Bihar. Treasurywise data were analysed to ascertain the expenditure made by the state government in the districts on these sectors.

From Table 7.53, it is seen that, from 2005-06 to 2010-11, the major share of the expenditure in respect of education was devoted to primary education. Expenditure in primary education accounted for 68 percent of the total expenditure on education in 2007-08, followed by secondary education (16 percent) and higher education (15 percent). Since then, the emphasis has shifted partly towards higher education. In 2009-10, primary education accounted for a lesser share of 62 percent of the total expenditure on education. In absolute terms, Rs. 4831 crore was spent on primary education in 2009-10, compared to Rs. 4183 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 3696 crore in 2007-08. Share of secondary education increased to 21 percent in 2010-11 from 16 percent in 2007-08. Of course, compared to 2008-09, there was not much of a structural shift in expenditure in respect of education as can be seen from Table 7.53. The state government had made a total expenditure of Rs. 7349 crore on general education in 2009-10, and sought to increase it by 28 percent to Rs. 9397 crore in the budget estimates of 2010-11.

Table 7.53 : Percentage Distribution Government Expenditure on Education

	Percentage Share in Total Expenditure					
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Primary	64	63	68	61	63	62
Secondary	16	20	16	21	20	21
Higher Education	18	16	15	14	12	12
Others	2	1	1	4	4	4
General Education	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Accountant General (A&E), Bihar, Patna

Tables 7.54 shows the districtwise per capita expenditure on primary, secondary and higher education across all the districts of Bihar. The data have been arranged in Table 7.54 in

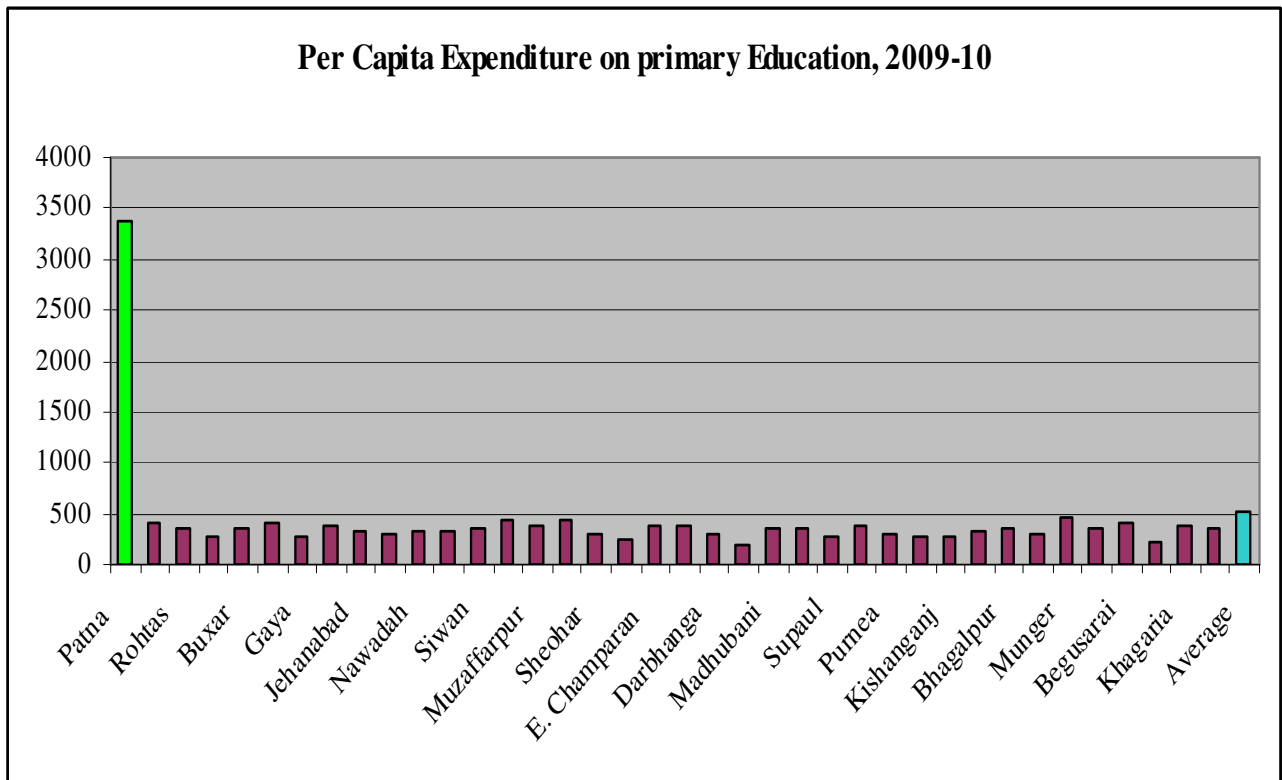
Table 7.54 : Per Capita Expenditure on Education (2009-10)

(Rupees)

District	Primary Education	District	Secondary Education	District	Higher Education
Patna	3381.07	Patna	542.71	Patna	1861.28
Munger	455.78	Munger	241.24	Munger	9.85
Gopalgunj	428.28	Buxar	197.55	Saharsa	7.95
Sitamarhi	425.90	Arwal	187.95	Bhagalpur	4.53
Nalanda	419.97	Jehanabad	186.23	Muzaffarpur	3.92
Begusarai	415.90	Bhojpur	172.96	Bhojpur	3.14
Bhojpur	398.59	Bhagalpur	170.00	Saran	3.07
E. Champaran	392.60	Nalanda	160.17	Darbhangha	2.86
Madhepura	376.14	Rohtas	154.33	Rohtas	2.19
Aurangabad	375.60	Sheikhpura	148.64	Nalanda	2.17
Vaishali	373.93	Saran	146.70	Jehanabad	2.15
Khagaria	369.01	Lakhisarai	144.09	Gaya	1.91
Muzaffarpur	367.47	Kaimur	143.28	Katihar	1.90
Lakhisarai	363.27	Gopalgunj	130.71	Purnea	1.72
Siwan	359.31	Aurangabad	124.84	Madhepura	1.60
Saharsa	355.90	Gaya	121.02	Kishanganj	1.36
Bhagalpur	355.04	Sitamarhi	120.10	Samastipur	1.36
Buxar	351.57	Nawadah	119.80	Khagaria	1.18
Sheikhpura	351.50	Siwan	118.93	Aurangabad	1.16
Madhubani	345.67	Vaishali	114.20	Vaishali	1.16
Rohtas	345.19	Muzaffarpur	111.43	Supaul	0.96
Jehanabad	330.83	Begusarai	108.36	E. Champaran	0.92
Saran	325.54	Khagaria	101.86	Gopalgunj	0.90
Nawadah	316.76	Banka	100.18	Buxar	0.87
Katihar	316.07	Madhubani	99.54	Siwan	0.81
Darbhangha	306.11	E. Champaran	98.05	Nawadah	0.76
Purnea	304.21	Saharsa	96.33	Jamui	0.71
Sheohar	294.30	Supaul	94.04	Begusarai	0.64
Arwal	288.25	Madhepura	84.94	Sitamarhi	0.62
Banka	286.55	Jamui	82.27	Madhubani	0.61
Araria	283.67	Darbhangha	80.12	Araria	0.59
Supaul	282.43	Katihar	72.87	W. Champaran	0.55
Gaya	269.82	Purnea	70.88	Banka	0.50
Kishanganj	264.04	Samastipur	70.03	Kaimur	0.00
Kaimur	263.21	Araria	66.02	Arwal	0.00
W. Champaran	251.85	Kishanganj	57.47	Sheohar	0.00
Jamui	225.98	Sheohar	56.06	Lakhisarai	0.00
Samastipur	201.90	W. Champaran	52.99	Sheikhpura	0.00
State Average	508.36	State Average	137.54	State Average	107.52

Source : Accountant General, (A&E), Bihar, Patna.

descending order and the maximum and minimum expenditure can be readily compared with the average expenditure that has been worked out for each sector. The extent of disparity between Patna and the remaining districts is found to be very large in all these areas, as in previous two years.



Note : Per Capita Expenditure is in Rs. in all diagrams in this section

There seems to be a lessening of the disparity in the current year in respect of primary education, but not in respect of secondary and higher education. Of course, as pointed out earlier, some expenditure under Centrally Sponsored Schemes is not included in above figures, but their impact will be minimum in respect of any of the expenditure heads considered in this analysis.

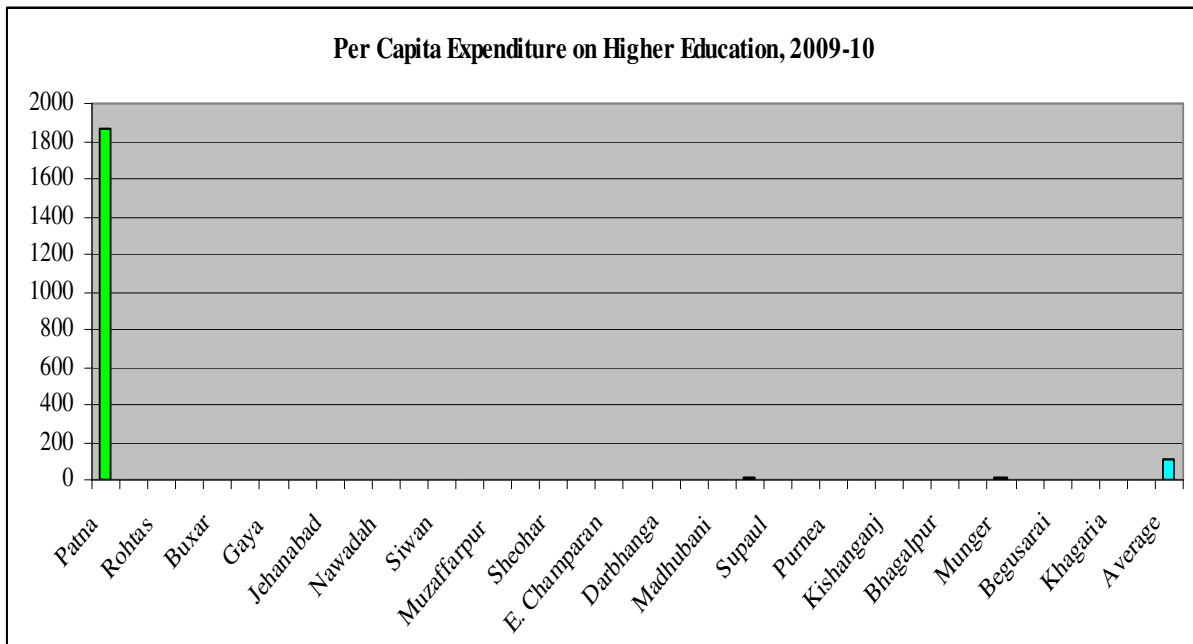
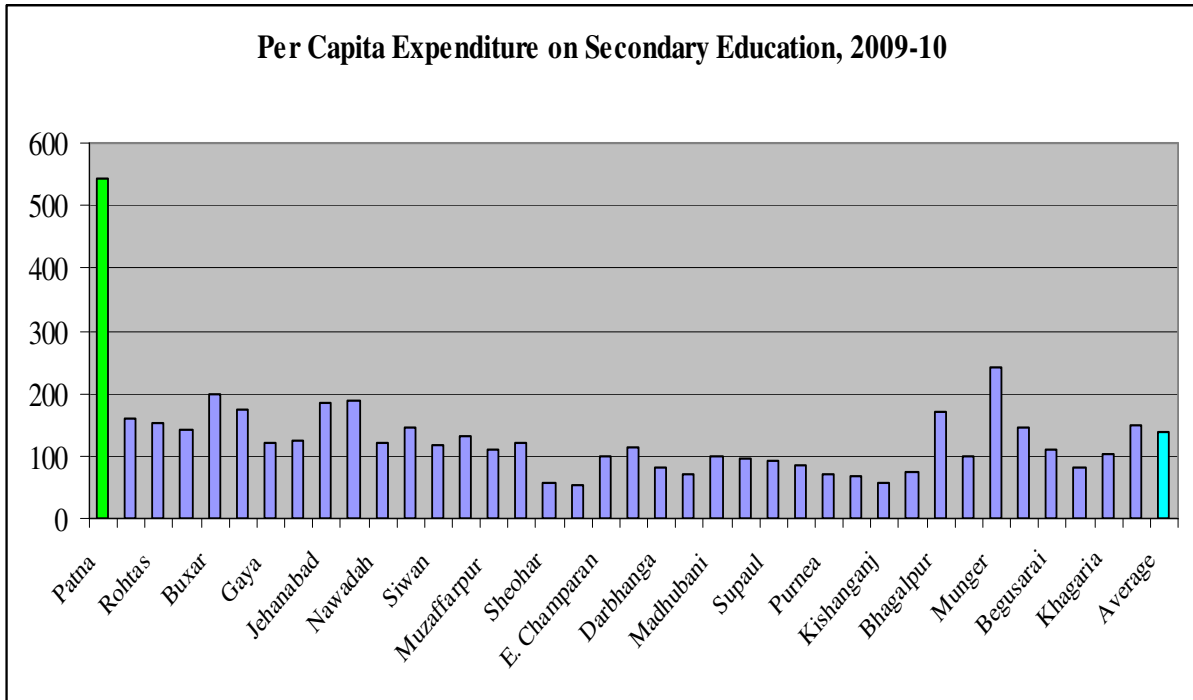


Table 7.55 shows the districtwise expenditure in respect of other heads, viz. medical, drinking water, sewerage and welfare of SC, ST, OBC and Table 7.56 shows the per capita amounts for the same for 2009-10. These tables also show that the extent of disparity remains equally conspicuous and worrying in respect of these heads as in the past. The allocation of resources under all these expenditure heads seems to be highly skewed in favour of the Patna district.

Table 7.55: District-wise Expenditure: Some Other Social Sectors (2009-2010)

(Rs crore)

District	Medical & Public Health	Drinking Water	Sewerage & Sanitation	SC ST Welfare
Patna	388	204	565	187
Nalanda	25	9	12	9
Rohtas	21	11	8	9
Kaimur	9	2	4	9
Buxar	10	3	5	5
Bhojpur	25	4	8	6
Gaya	57	16	15	21
Aurangabad	18	3	7	5
Jehanabad	14	3	4	3
Arwal	4	0	3	1
Nawadah	14	3	7	5
Saran	20	9	12	9
Siwan	19	2	10	5
Gopalgunj	16	2	9	5
Muzaffarpur	61	13	15	12
Sitamarhi	28	4	13	7
Sheohar	4	0	2	1
W. Champaran	26	3	9	11
E. Champaran	26	4	11	7
Vaishali	23	4	11	7
Darbhanga	76	16	12	8
Samastipur	21	3	11	4
Madhubani	25	4	18	8
Saharsa	14	4	5	4
Supaul	10	0	5	3
Madhepura	10	1	6	4
Purnea	21	6	9	8
Araria	12	1	7	3
Kishanganj	9	0	4	2
Katihar	21	2	4	7
Bhagalpur	48	34	7	9
Banka	16	3	5	4
Munger	17	7	6	4
Lakhisarai	8	1	3	2
Begusarai	22	3	9	4
Jamui	10	2	6	5
Khagaria	10	1	5	3
Sheikhpura	7	2	3	1
Bihar	1165	389	853	408

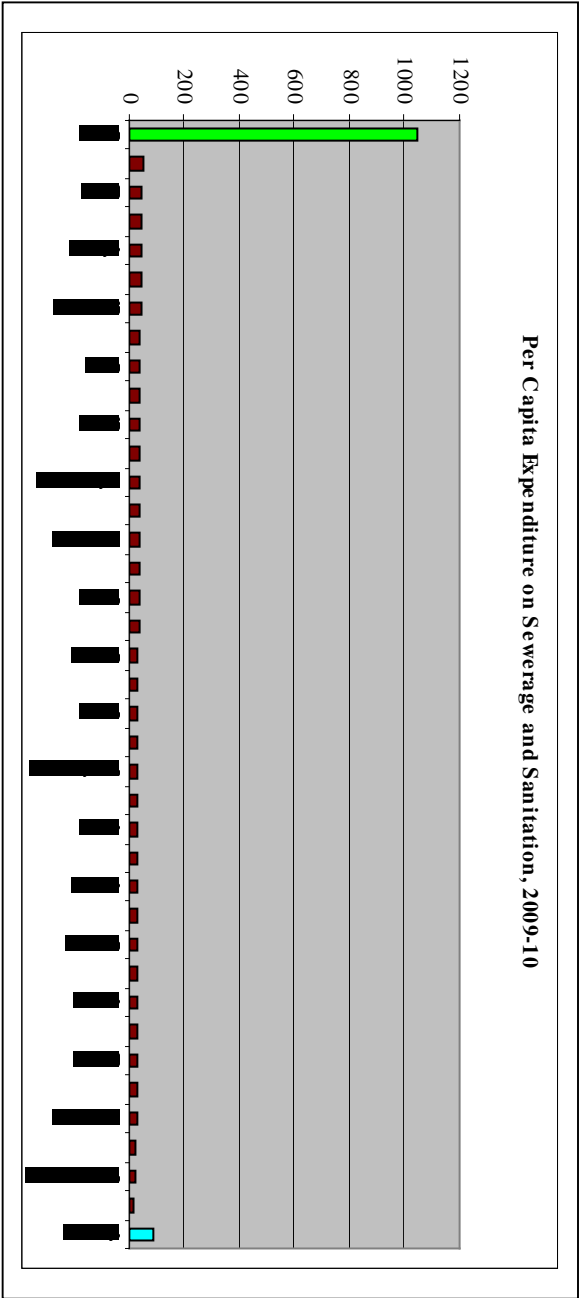
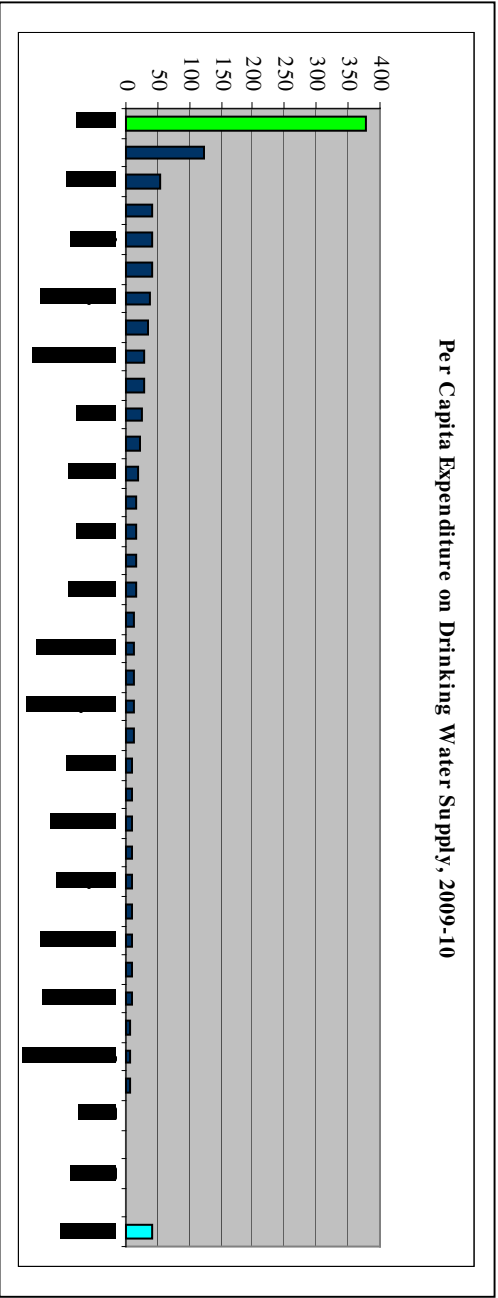
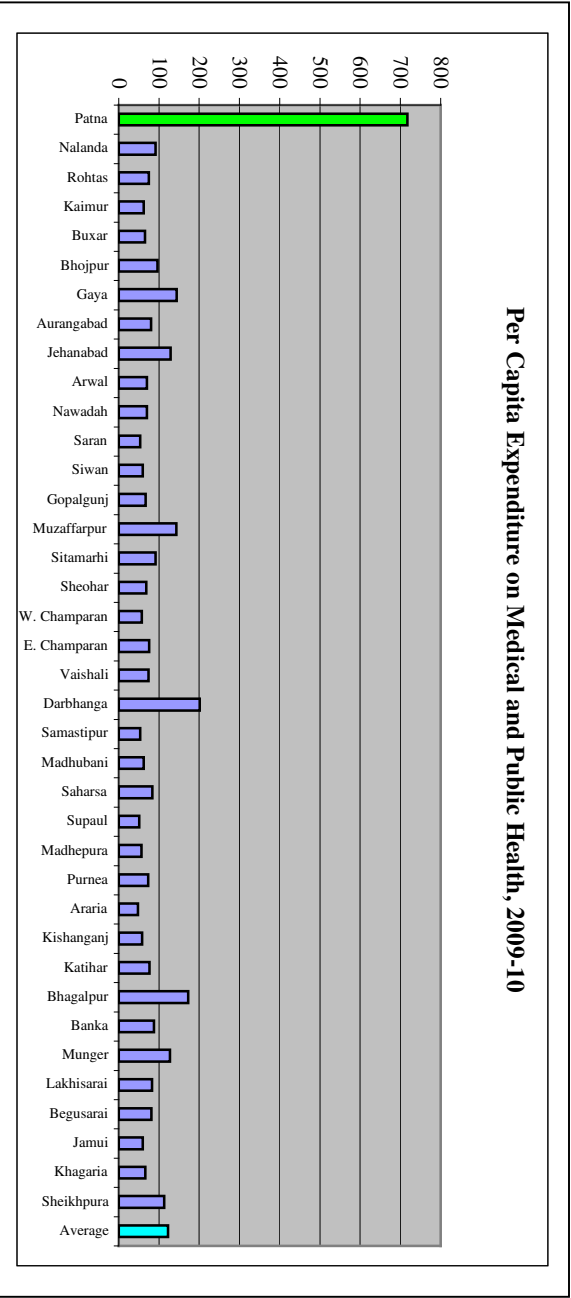
Source : Accountant General, (A&E), Bihar, Patna.

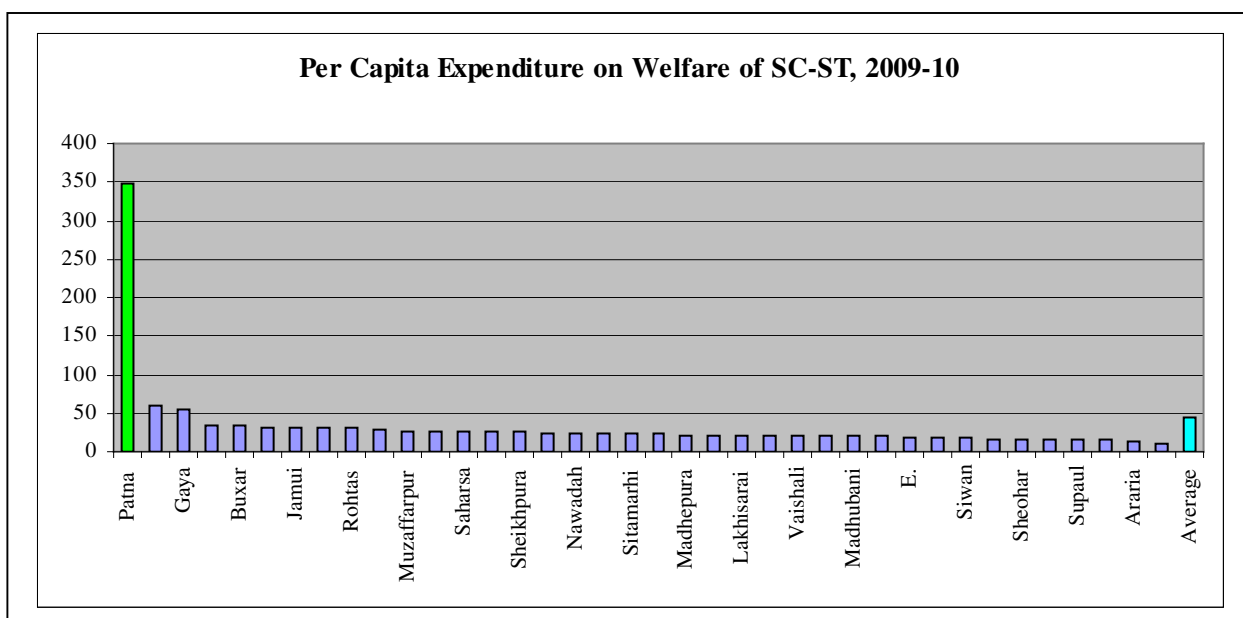
Table 7.56: Districtwise Per Capita Expenditure on Other Social Sectors (2009-2010)

(Rupees)

District	Medical & Public Health	District	Drinking Water	District	Sewerage & Sanitation	District	SC ST Welfare
Patna	718	Patna	378	Patna	1046	Patna	347
Darbhanga	201	Bhagalpur	123	Sheikhpura	52	Kaimur	60
Bhagalpur	172	Munger	55	Arwal	46	Gaya	54
Gaya	144	Darbhanga	42	Madhubani	44	Bhagalpur	34
Muzaffarpur	143	Rohtas	40	Munger	44	Buxar	33
Jehanabad	129	Gaya	40	Nalanda	42	Munger	32
Munger	127	Sheikhpura	39	Sitamarhi	42	Jamui	32
Sheikhpura	113	Nalanda	35	Jehanabad	39	Nalanda	32
Bhojpur	96	Muzaffarpur	29	Gaya	38	Rohtas	32
Sitamarhi	92	Jehanabad	27	Gopalgunj	36	Purnea	28
Nalanda	92	Saran	24	Jamui	36	Muzaffarpur	27
Banka	87	Saharsa	22	Nawadah	35	Jehanabad	25
Saharsa	84	Purnea	20	Muzaffarpur	35	Saharsa	25
Lakhisarai	83	Banka	17	Vaishali	34	W. Champaran	25
Begusarai	81	Buxar	16	Lakhisarai	34	Sheikhpura	25
Aurangabad	80	Bhojpur	16	Begusarai	34	Katihar	24
Katihar	76	Kaimur	15	Siwan	33	Nawadah	23
E. Champaran	76	Nawadah	13	Madhepura	33	Bhojpur	23
Rohtas	75	Aurangabad	13	Purnea	32	Sitamarhi	23
Vaishali	74	Jamui	13	Khagaria	32	Saran	23
Purnea	73	E. Champaran	12	Saran	32	Madhepura	22
Arwal	70	Sitamarhi	12	Aurangabad	31	Khagaria	22
Nawadah	70	Vaishali	11	E. Champaran	31	Lakhisarai	22
Sheohar	69	Lakhisarai	11	Darbhanga	31	Aurangabad	22
Gopalgunj	67	Begusarai	10	Buxar	30	Vaishali	21
Khagaria	66	Gopalgunj	9	Bhojpur	30	Darbhanga	21
Buxar	65	Khagaria	9	Kaimur	28	Madhubani	21
Madhubani	62	Madhubani	9	Samastipur	28	Banka	20
Kaimur	62	Samastipur	8	Saharsa	28	E. Champaran	19
Siwan	60	Katihar	8	Banka	28	Gopalgunj	18
Jamui	59	Madhepura	8	Rohtas	27	Siwan	17
Kishanganj	58	Siwan	7	Araria	27	Arwal	16
W. Champaran	58	W. Champaran	6	Supaul	27	Sheohar	16
Madhepura	56	Araria	5	Sheohar	27	Begusarai	16
Saran	54	Arwal	0	Bhagalpur	26	Supaul	16
Samastipur	53	Sheohar	0	Kishanganj	25	Kishanganj	15
Supaul	51	Supaul	0	W. Champaran	21	Araria	14
Araria	48	Kishanganj	0	Katihar	16	Samastipur	10
Bihar	123	Bihar	41	Bihar	90	Bihar	43

Source : Accountant General, (A&E), Bihar, Patna.





7.21 Extent of disparity in Per Capita Expenditure in Districts

Patna district accounted for the maximum expenditure under most of the expenditure heads, and the difference between the maximum and minimum expenditure was large enough to be a cause for serious concern, as shown below in Table 7.57 and 7.58¹⁵. While the disparity in respect of primary education and medical and public health has been reduced compared to the last year, that in respect of secondary education, higher education and welfare of SC, ST and OBC has increased over the last two years. Samastipur, West Champaran, Sheikhpura, Araraia and Kishanganj districts appear to be lying at the bottom of this disparity ladder. But the districts which were occupying the bottom positions in respect of government expenditure under various heads during 2008-09, viz. Kaimur, Arwal and Nawada, have moved up this year from the bottom. This is welcome and indicates that an equalising mechanism has been set to work.

¹⁵ The analysis in this section has not considered the expenditure incurred under the Centrally Sponsored social sector schemes like SSA, NRHM etc. in the various districts which might have the effect of reducing the level of disparity under the relevant heads. Further, the expenditure made on the Departmental headquarters which are mostly located at Patna has also not been allocated among the districts. This will also reduce the levels of disparity existing between the capital district and the others to some extent. But the effect of such reductions on per capita expenditure will not be material and the disparity will nevertheless continue to exist; besides, its pattern is also not likely to be altered significantly due to these factors.

Table 7.57 : Per Capita Minimum and Maximum District Expenditure (2008-09 and 2009-10)

(Rupees)						
Head of Account	District with maximum per capita expenditure (2008-09)	District with maximum per capita expenditure (2009-10)	District with minimum per capita expenditure (2008-09)	District with minimum per capita expenditure (2009-10)	Average expenditure for the State (2008-09)	Average expenditure for the State (2009-10)
Primary Education	Patna (3867)	Patna (3381)	Kaimur (84)	Samastipur (202)	425	508
Secondary Education	Patna (485)	Patna (543)	Kaimur (37)	W. Champaran (53)	151	138
Higher Education	Patna (1723)	Patna (1861)	Arwal (0)	Sheikhpura (0)	103	108
Medical	Patna (753)	Patna (718)	Kaimur (24)	Araria (48)	107	123
Drinking Water Supply	Sheikhpura (232)	Patna (378)	Nawada (0)	Kishanganj (0)	22	41
Welfare of SC, ST, OBC	Patna (87)	Patna (347)	Kaimur (6)	Samastipur (10)	23	43

Note : Figures in brackets represent the per capita expenditure for the districts.

Table 7.58: Extent of Disparity

Expenditure Heads	Ratio of Maximum to Average Expenditure (2008-09)	Ratio of Maximum to Average Expenditure (2009-10)	Ratio of Minimum to Average Expenditure (2008-09)	Ratio of Minimum to Average Expenditure (2009-10)
Primary Education	9.1	6.7	0.2	0.4
Secondary Education	3.2	3.9	0.2	0.4
Higher Education	16.7	17.2	0.0	0.0
Medical	7.0	5.8	0.2	0.4
Drinking Water Supply	10.5	9.2	0.0	0.0
Welfare of SC, ST, OBC	3.8	8.1	0.3	0.2

7.22 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 :

1. Account I: Current Account of transaction in commodities and services and transfers;
2. Account II: Capital Account of transaction in commodities and services and transfers;
3. Account III: Capital Account of transactions in financial asset;
4. Account IV: Capital Account of transactions in financial liabilities and
5. Account V: Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account

The analysis has been done with the actual figures of receipt and expenditure now available for the year 2009-10 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 functional classification and details of the allocations of expenditure among the various sectors are presented in Table 7.59. It is seen that the total expenditure, plan and non-plan together, on salaries and wages amounted to Rs 9660 crore in 2009-10, most of it belonging to the revenue account of the state government.

Table 7.59 : 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	351	11851	12202	41	2812	2853	310	9039	9350
Social Services	5140	8046	13186	330	4643	4972	4810	3403	8214
Economic Services	2947	4141	7088	200	1549	1749	2747	2592	5339
Grants and Contributions		107	107					107	107
Sub-Total	8439	24145	32584	571	9003	9574	7868	15142	23010
Capital Expenditure									
	Total Expenditure			Salary & Wages			Other Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
General Services	217	58	274	0	0	0	217	58	274
Social Services	1116	7	1123	0	0	0	1116	7	1123
Economic Services	5936	-1	5935	86	0	86	5850	-1	5849
Loans and Advances	897	1983	2880	0	0	0	897	1983	2880
Sub-Total	8165	2047	10212	86	0	86	8079	2047	10126
Total	16604	26192	42796	657	9003	9660	15947	17188	33136

After regrouping the figures, the five accounts are shown in Tables 7.60 A through 7.60 E as follows:

Table 7.60 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		21,372	5	Tax Receipts
1.1	Salary		9,659	5.1	Taxes on Income 11,664
1.2	Commodities and Services		11713	5.2	Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions 1,139
2	Transfer Payments		11,611	5.3	Taxes on Commodities and Services 13,489
2.1	Interest Payments		3,685		
2.2	Grants				Total 26292
	i. To Local Bodies	1,476			
	ii. To PSUs	193		6	Non-Tax Receipts 1,670
	iii. To Autonomous Bodies and Others	448	2,117		
3	Other Current Transfers				
3.1	Pension	4,318			
3.2	Subsidies	944			
3.3	Others	547	5,809		
	Total (1+2)		32,983		Total 27,963
7	Net Deficit on Current A/c (A/c I)		5,020		

Table 7.60 B : Economic Classification : Account II. Capital Account

(Rs. crore)

Account	Disbursements		Account	Receipts	
II	Transaction in Commodities and Services and Transfers : Capital A/c of Govt				
8	Gross Fixed Capital Formation		7246	10	Capital Transfers 7565
8.1	Capital Transfers				Grants from Central Govt. 7565
9.1	Grants for Capital Formation			10.1	Plan Grants
	i. To Local Bodies	495			i. Central Plan Schemes 138
	ii. To PSUs	0			ii. State Plan Schemes 3721
	iii. To Autonomous Bodies and Others	87	582		iii. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes 1449
9.2	Other Capital Transfers	0	0	10.2	Non-Plan Grants 2257
	Total		7,828	11	Gross Savings in Current A/c 5020
12	Net Deficit in Current and Capital A/c Combined		5,283		

Table 7.60 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	24	14
			Decrease in Financial Assets
			13
13.1	Investment in Shares of PSUs	24	14.1
			Proceeds of Disinvestment
			0
13.2	Loans & Advances to Rest of Economy	0	14.2
			Recovery of Loans
			13
15	Net Outlay of Financial Assets	11	

Table 7.60 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	17	Borrowings of the Govt.
	Internal Debt	1,169	17.1
			Internal Debt
			5,370
	Central Loans	814	17.2
		1,983	Central Loans
			764
			6,134
			17.3
			Add Recovery of Loans
			13
			18
			Net Borrowings of the Govt.
			6147
19	Net Increase in Financial Liabilities	4,151	

Table 7.60 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	1,796	
20.2	Net Receipts in Public Account	-675	
20.3	Net Sales of Treasury Bills	0	
	Net Decrease in Cash Balance (A/c V)	1,121	Net Deficit in Current and Capital A/c Combined (A/c I & II)
	Add Net Increase in Financial Liabilities (A/c IV)	4,151	Less Net Outlay of Financial Assets (A/c III)
	Gross Fiscal Deficit	5,272	Gross Fiscal Deficit
			5,283
			11
			5,272

In Table 7.60E, 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 present analysis. Finally, in Table 7.61, the end result of the analysis are presented.

Table 7.61 : Economic Classification of Government Expenditure

	Amount (Rs. crore)	Percent of total
1. Final Outlays	28,618	67
a. Government's Consumption Expenditure (From A/c I)	21,372	50
b. Gross Capital Formation (From A/c II)	7,246	17
2. Transfer Payments to the Rest of the Economy	12,193	28
a. Current Transfers (From A/c I)	11,611	27
b. Capital Transfers (From A/c II)	582	1
3. Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the Economy (From A/c IV)	1,983	5
Total Expenditure (1+2+3)	42,794	100

From Table 7.61, one can easily see that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 42,794 crore made by the state government during 2009-10, 50 percent has been its consumption expenditure, which includes expenditure on account of salary and wages of the state government employees as well as expenditure on commodities and services for running the administration. Next, 17 percent of the total expenditure were utilised for creation of productive capital assets. About 27 percent of the total expenditure was transferred to other sectors of the economy by way of grants, subsidies and payments for pension etc, and only 1 percent was transferred for capital formation. Only 5 percent of the expenditure have been used to make financial investments and giving loans and advances to the rest of the economy.

Since this analysis was attempted for the first time this year, no standard of comparison was available. But from the next year onwards, this will be a useful tool for assessing and comparing the impact of the state government's expenditure on the economy as a whole.

7.23 State Public Sector Undertakings and Corporations

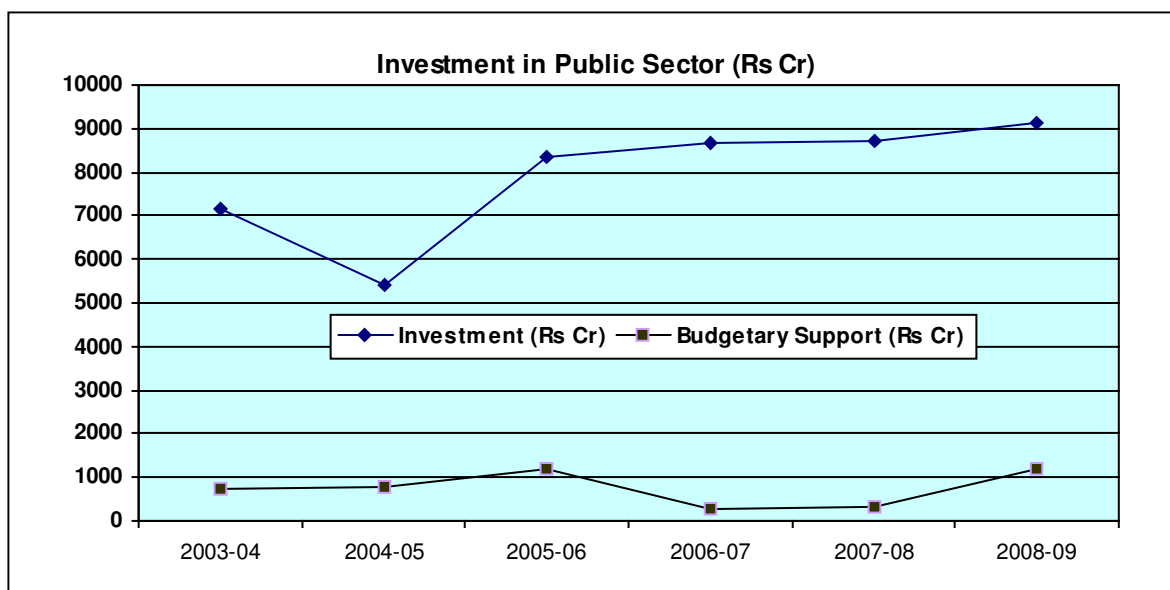
Government Investments in Public Sector

The public sector in Bihar comprises 59 government companies and 4 statutory corporations as of March 2009. Of the 59 government companies, 19 are working and the rest 40 are non-working. Total investment in public sector as of March 2009 is as shown in Table 7.62.

Table 7.62 : State Government Investment in Public Sector (upto 2008-09)

As on 31 st March	Total number of Working PSUs	Total number of Non-Working PSUs	Statutory Corporations	Total Public Sector Companies/ Corporations	Total Equity (Rs crore)	Total Loans (Rs crore)	Total Investment (Rs crore)
2009	19	40	4	63	526	8615	9141
2008	16	34	4	54	531	8149	8680

As on March, 2009, 92.3 percent of the total investment was on working PSUs and only the remaining 7.7 percent in non-working PSUs. The growth in investment and the budgetary support given by the state government in the forms of equity capital, loans, grants, subsidy, guarantee, waiver of loans etc. are shown in the chart below:



Investment is mainly focused on the power sector and, in this sector, the investment has increased to 81.78 percent of the total investment in 2008-09, from 78.91 percent in 2003-04, i.e by more than Rs 1800 crore. Other important sectors where investment has been made are finance (7.2 percent) and manufacturing (4.5 percent). Rest of the sectors account for 6.5 percent of the total investments at the end of 2008-09.

The sectorwise break-up of the public sector as at the end of March 2009 is presented in Table 7.63. Majority of the companies belong to the industry and agriculture sectors.

Table 7.63 : Sector wise Govt. Companies and Corporations

Sector	Number of Statutory Corporations	Number of Working Companies	Number of Non-Working Companies
Agriculture		3	12
Power	1	1	
Infrastructure		3	1
Manufacturing		4	12
Services	2	2	1
Financing		4	4
Others	1	2	10
Total	4	19	40

The summarised financial results of the public sector units for the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 are shown in Table 7.64¹⁶. It can be seen that the rate of return is negligible and that the accumulated losses of the all the companies have eroded their total equity base several times over. Their combined turnover has increased appreciably only during the last two years; but the Debt:Turnover ratio still remains very high, indicating high interest burden that eats into their profitability. Neither did they pay any dividend to the state government, nor did they receive any grants or subsidies from the state government. Ratio of their turnover to the GSDP shows that the contribution of PSUs to the state economy is hardly significant. Total number of workers employed by these PSUs is 21,250, as on March, 2009, out of these, as many as 2635 employees are on the payroll of the non-working PSUs of the state government. The 4 statutory corporations alone account for a total of 15,317 employees.

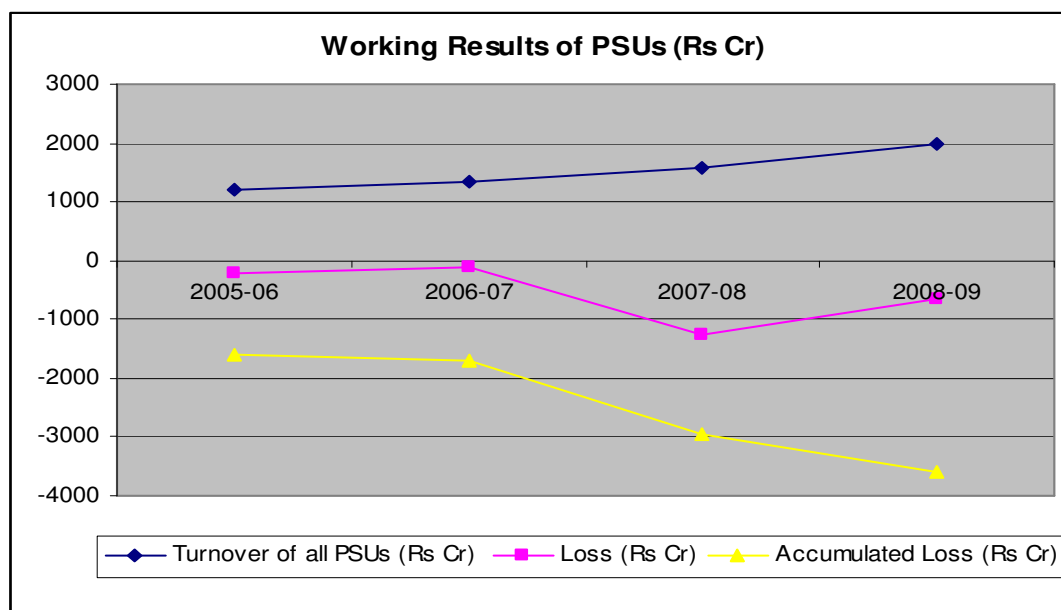
Table 7.64 : Summarised Financial Results of Public Sector (2005-06 to 2008-09)¹⁷

Performance Indicators	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Investment by Government in Share Capital (Rs crore)	515	515	531	526
PSUs Total Debt (Govt. Lending) (Rs crore)	7724	8012	8153	8615
Turnover of all PSUs (Rs crore)	1202	1337	1588	1997
Profit (Loss) (Rs crore)	(210)	(102)	(1253)	(653)
Accumulated profit (Loss) (Rs crore)	(1585)	(1687)	(2940)	(3593)
Return on capital employed (%)	16.94	17.68	Nil	7.44
Dividend paid during year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Debt: Turnover Ratio	6.42	5.99	5.13	4.33
Interest Payments (Rs crore)	302	613	924	919
Grant received during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Subsidy received during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
GSDP ((Rs crore)	80157	99767	114722	131873
Turnover: GSDP (%)	1.50	1.34	1.38	1.51

¹⁶ Turnover figures are only for the working PSUs. The rest of the figures pertain to all PSUs. These exclude the working results of the 4 State Govt. Corporations which have been dealt with separately.

¹⁷ Figures are based on latest finalized accounts as reflected in the Audit Reports prepared by the Principal Accountant General (Audit), Bihar.

The working results of PSUs are shown in the chart below. Only 8 PSUs earned an aggregate profit of Rs 41 crore, but none has paid any dividend to the state government so far.



Non-Working Companies

The state government has invested a total amount of Rs 700 crore till March 2009 in the 40 non-working companies, 15 of which are currently under the process of liquidation. Of this amount, Rs. 152 crore is paid up capital and the remaining Rs. 548 crore is outstanding loan. Financial indicators of these companies cannot be analysed meaningfully as these are in various stages of liquidation, besides some of these companies have not prepared any accounts for as long as 20 years or even more. Five of these have not prepared any accounts ever since their inception. Even though these have not undertaken any commercial operations during 2008-09, 5 of these PSUs have incurred an expenditure of Rs 2.51 crore towards salary, wages and establishment expenditure etc. The accumulated losses of 32 non-working PSUs exceed Rs 171 crore, based on the availability of such figures in their latest accounts.

Statutory Corporations

The four statutory corporations of the state government are: Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Bihar State Road Transport Corporation (BSRTC), Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC) and Bihar State Warehousing Corporation (BSWC). All the four corporations are functional. The most

important among them in terms of operations is the BSEB. Table 7.65 presents the financial results of BSEB during the three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08¹⁸. It is seen that accumulated loss of BSEB has been increasing steeply and stands at more than Rs. 2100 crore at the end of 2007-08. However, its net loss has decreased by around Rs 300 crore in 2007-08 compared to the previous year. The state government has paid a subsidy of Rs 2200 crore during the 3 years from 2005-06 to 2007-08. The total state government loan due from the BSEB stood at more than Rs 5700 crore as of March 2008. The Board's turnover has been fluctuating – as of March 2008, it was Rs 1588 crore, compared to Rs 1854 crore two years ago.

Table 7.65 : Summarised Financial Results of BSEB

(Rs. crore)

BSEB	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Turnover	1854	1392	1588
Loss	429	855	585
Capital Employed ¹⁹	2226	3088	3196
Return on Capital Employed	8.86%	0	7.63%
Government Loan	5274	5578	5764
Interest Paid on Loan	637	822	849
Accumulated Loss	670	1525	2110
Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grant / Subsidy received	844	720	720

The problems which continue to seriously afflict the power generation by the Board are:

- Lower plant availability due to frequent breakdowns/ interruptions in various equipment and auxiliaries;
- High T&D Losses of more than 40 percent;
- Abnormally long shutdowns of generating units for capital maintenance;
- Low productivity of generating units due to design deficiency, poor quality of coal etc.
- Overdue renovation/ modernisation of the systems and substations/lines;
- Poor maintenance of units.

¹⁸ Figures are based on latest finalized accounts of BSEB for the respective years.

¹⁹ Capital Employed includes net fixed assets including capital work in progress plus working capital.

For increasing the efficiency, a viable option is to reorganise the Board as three separate companies for transmission, distribution and generation. The state government is considering all options for restructuring of the Board. The picture is no better in respect of the other statutory corporations as can be seen from the Tables 7.66 to 7.68.

Table 7.66 : Summarised Financial Results of BSRTC

(Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 ²⁰
Turnover	54	52	40
Loss	60	52	74
Capital Employed	-712	-764	-822
Return on Capital Employed	Negative	Negative	Negative
Equity Capital	101	101	101
Government Loan	81	81	100
Interest Paid on Loan	19	19	19
Accumulated Loss	1240	1292	1366
Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 7.67 : Summarised Financial Results of BSFC

(Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 ²¹
Turnover	47	29	32
Loss	11	0	-1
Capital Employed	381	439	391
Return on Capital Employed	19%	11%	5%
Equity Capital	78	78	78
Government Loan	311	311	311
Interest Paid on Loan	47	20	19
Accumulated Loss	412	412	411
Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil

²⁰ Provisional figures.

²¹ Provisional figures.

Table 7.68 : Summarised Financial Results of BSWHC

(Rs. in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 ²²
Turnover	7	8	8
Loss	2	1	5
Capital Employed	16	20	30
Return on Capital Employed	13%	6%	19%
Equity Capital	6	6	6
Government Loan	4	4	4
Accumulated Loss	-2	-4	1
Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil

Summarised Results of Public Sector

Table 7.69 gives the paid up capital and investments made by the state government on the Public Sector Corporations and Government Companies as per their latest accounts. The years in which they have prepared their last accounts are also shown in the table. It can be seen that none of them have prepared up-to-date accounts and most of them have been defaulting for years. This is an indication of their lack of accountability and proper management. Since the accounts are not up-to-date, return on the investments cannot be calculated. Board meetings of most of these companies are not held regularly. Only 5 out of 63 companies prepared their accounts which were not older than 5 years; 31 companies, including one corporation (BSRTC), had arrears in the preparation of accounts for more than 6 to 16 years years; 5 companies have not drawn up their accounts ever since their inception. As per provisions of the Companies Act, all companies are statutorily required to finalise their accounts within 6 months of the closure of the financial year. The audited accounts are also required to be laid before the legislature within 9 months of the closure of the financial year. Failure to observe these statutory provisions relating to timely finalisation of accounts would normally attract penal provisions under the Companies Act.

In view of poor turnover and continuous losses, the state government may either improve the performance of these companies or consider their closure/disinvestment. The state government had already decided to wind up 5 working and 12 non-working companies. Restoration of sugar mills under public-private cooperation is also under active consideration of the state government.

²² Provisional figures.

Table 7.69 : Summarised Results of Public Sector in Bihar as per Their Latest Accounts

Name of PSU	Year up to which accounts finalised	Paid up capital as per latest account	Investments in loans, equity, grants and subsidy during the years for which accounts are in arrears
A. Working Companies			
Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam Limited.	1996-97	3.71	8.02
Bihar State Text Book Publishing Corporation Limited	1997-98	0.48	182.00
Bihar State Backward Classes Finance & Development Corpn.	1997-98	3.62	7.49
Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	1995-96	2.95	0
Bihar State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd	1988-89	4.46	202.25
Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Ltd.	1997-98	3.50	0
Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation Ltd	1991-92	0.10	0
Bihar State Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	1995-96	89.26	111.2
Bihar Rajya Matsya Vikas Nigam Limited.	1992-93	1.75	5.63
Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	2.29	0
Bihar State Credit & Investment Corporation Ltd.	2002-03	1,5.00	57.49
Bihar State Film Development & Finance Corporation Ltd	1991-92	0.94	0.01
Bihar State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	5.65	0
Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd	2000-01	9.97	0
Bihar State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd.	2005-06	4.75	16.93
Bihar State Beverages Corporation Ltd.	2006-07	5.00	0
Bihar State Health Project Development Corporation.	NA	0.06	0
Bihar State Electricity Board	2007-08	-	
Bihar State Road Transport Corporation Ltd.	2002-03	101.27	1147.54
Bihar State Financial Corporation	2007-08	77.84	3.92
Bihar State Warehousing Corpn.	2007-08	5.31	30
Total (A)		322.91	1772.48
B. Non-Working Companies			
Bihar State Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	1990-91	7.18	4.12
Bihar State Pharmaceuticals & Chemical Dev. Corporation Ltd.	1985-86	3.62	6.3
Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	1987-88	14.04	38.47
Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corpn. Ltd.	1982-83	5.14	43.18
Bihar State Textile Corpn. Ltd.	1987-88	4.98	2.74
Bihar State Dairy Corpn. Ltd.	1994-95	6.72	0
Bihar State Construction Corporation Limited	1986-87	7.00	1.05
Bihar Hill Area Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd.	1982-83	5.60	18.78
Bihar State Sugar Corpn Ltd.	1984-85	9.97	365.32
Bihar Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation Limited	1984-85	1.44	0
Bihar State Water Dev. Corpn Ltd.	1978-79	5.00	154.33
Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	1989-90	7.57	24.66
Bihar Fruits & Vegetables Development Corpn. Ltd.	1992-93	2.01	3.86
Bihar State Export Corpn.Ltd.	1991-92	2.00	2.28
Bihar State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation Ltd.	1983-84	6.28	0.73
Total (B)		88.55	665.82
Grand Total (A+B)		411.46	2438.30

7.24 Planning in Bihar

Planning is not simply making a plan once in five years, it also requires a continuous monitoring of the current plans and readjustments of plan programmes. For all these, there has to be an institutional mechanism which is generally provided by the Planning Commission at the central level and Planning Department at the level of the states. In this section, the process of Planning in Bihar will be analysed for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12).

The Tenth Plan was for the period 2002-07 and the planners were very aware of the development gap created by the reform process started in the early nineties. Therefore, they rightly identified the focus of the plan to be 'Equity with social justice' and tried to give the planning process a new direction with added momentum. The economy grew faster as a result of the momentum given to it, but the problems of disparity and development gap could not be checked; in fact, over the years, they became even more accentuated. Poverty estimate was still around 27 percent and the incidence of poverty among the disadvantaged groups had not diminished at all. The absolute number of poor had also not decreased significantly; from 320 million in 1993-94, it had declined only to 302 million in 2004-05. In order to make the fruits of development reach them, an even more accelerated growth was needed. The Eleventh Plan for the period 2007-12, therefore, rightly shifted the focus 'Towards faster and more inclusive growth'.

Some figures will make the above observation clear. As seen from Table 7.70A, the Tenth Plan had projected the GDP growth as 8 percent. The actual growth rate achieved during the plan period was 7.6 percent. It was no small achievement, but as pointed out earlier, results of this growth did not percolate downwards to the rural areas or to all sections of people. The unemployment rate was planned to be reduced from 9.11 percent in 2002 to 5.11 percent by 2007 and poverty ratio to 19.2 percent by 2007. In reality, however, as indicated by the 61st NSS survey in 2004-05, the actual unemployment rate was still high at 8.3 percent, and the incidence of poverty was 27.5 percent. The growth of agriculture during the plan period was planned to be an impressive 4 percent; actually, it grew only at the rate of 1.7 percent. The literacy rate was envisaged to rise to 75 percent by 2007; in 2005-06, it rose only to only 67.6 percent. The country is still nowhere near achieving universal access to primary education. It is also unlikely that we shall achieve these targets anytime soon. The Eleventh Plan has also prescribed several impressive

targets which are shown in Table 7.70 B, along with the specific targets for Bihar. These targets of the Tenth and Eleventh Plans provide a context with reference of which the efficacy of the planning process in Bihar can be judged.

Table 7.70A : Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) : Targets and Achievements

Targets of Tenth Plan (2002-07)	Achievement
Income and Poverty	
• Average GDP growth 8%	7.6%
• Agricultural Growth 4%	1.7%
• Reduction in unemployment from 9.11% in 2002 to 5.11% by 2007	8.3% in 2004-05 (NSS 61 st Survey)
• Reduction of poverty by 5% by 2007 and 15% by 2012 (to 19.2% and 9.2% respectively)	27.5% in 2004-05 (NSS 61 st Survey)
Education	
• Literacy rate to 75% by 2007	67.6% in 2005-06
• Universal access to primary education by 2007	Not achieved
Health	
• IMR to be reduced to 45 per 1000 live births and to 28 by 2011-01-12	58 in 2005
• MMR to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and 1 by 2012	4 in 2005
• Reduction in decadal growth rate of population between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%	NA
• All villages to have potable drinking water by 2012	Not achieved
Environment	
• To increase forest cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012	19.4%
• Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007	Not achieved
Economic Parameters	
• ICOR : 3.58	4.2
• Domestic Savings Rate to increase from 26.84% to 29.51% by 2006-07	34.4%
• Investment to grow from 28.41% to 32.26% by 2006-07	35.5%
• Export Growth per annum: 12.38%	
• Import Growth per annum :17.13%.	

Bihar still remains a predominantly agrarian economy with a very small manufacturing base, and the share of agriculture in state income still remains very high. The share of industry has remained practically constant over the years, while the share of service sectors has gradually increased over the last decade to about 50 percent in 2003-04. Over the years, the economy has not shown much

structural change; in fact, after the bifurcation of state in 2000 that separated the industrial and mineral belt of Jharkhand, the contribution of the secondary sector to the economy was almost halved. The state has been plagued by backwardness as a legacy of history, for reasons like low per capita plan expenditure, low capital outlay, recurring natural calamities like floods and droughts, low CD ratio and past failures of the state government to build adequate social and physical infrastructure. The methods in agriculture are still primitive, heavily dependent on monsoon. Its per capita income is the lowest in the country, only one-fourth of the national average. But even in this challenging scenario, the state government has recently been able to generate some hope about its future. The earlier perception that it had become a failed state is now giving place to a new perception of resurgence. Its growth rate has picked up and it is at present one of the fastest growing states in the country. In this backdrop, the achievements and failures of the planning process in Bihar during the last ten years is analysed here.

Table 7.70 B : Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) : Targets for India and Bihar

Targets of Eleventh Plan (2007-12) : India	Targets of Eleventh Plan : Bihar
Income and Poverty	
• Average GDP growth rate : 9%	• 8.5%
• Agricultural growth rate: 4%	• 5% - 7%
• Additional employment generation: 58 million	• 5 million
• 20% increase in real wages	• 20%
• Reduction of poverty (headcount) by 10%	• By 13.1% (from 41.5% in 2004-05 to 28.4% in 2011-12)
Education	
• Reduction in drop out rate at elementary level from 52.2.% in 2003-04 to 20%	• From 78.3% in 2003-04 to 27.85% in 2011-12
• Increase in literacy rate from 64.59% in 2001 to 85% in 2011-12	• Increase from 46.96% in 2001 to 64.04% in 2011-12
• Reducing gender gap in literacy by 11.6% (from 21.6% in 2001 to 10% 2011-12)	• By 9.2 percentage points (from 26.6% in 2001 to 17.4% in 2011-12)
• Increasing percentage of students going for higher education from 10% to 15%	
Health	
• IMR to be reduced from 58 to 28 and MMR from 3.01 to 1 per 1000 live births by 2011-12	• IMR to be reduced from 61 to 29 and MMR to 1 per 1000 live births by 2011-12; MMR to be reduced from 3.71 to 1.23 per 1000 live births
• Total fertility to be reduced from 3.0 to 2.1	• From 4.3 to 3.0
• Providing clean drinking water to all by 2009	
• Malnutrition among children to be reduced by 50%, from 47% to 23.5%	• By 50%, from 54.4% to 27.2%

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in anaemia among women and girls by 50% (from 51.8% to 25.9%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 50% (from 63.4% to 31.7%)
Women and Children	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex ratio to increase to 935 by 2011-12 and 950 by 2016-17 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that at least 33% of all beneficiaries of all Govt programmes are women and girl children 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All children to enjoy a safe childhood without any compulsion to work 	
Infrastructure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009, reliable power by 2011-12 to all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2012, reliable power by 2016-17 to all
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All weather road connections to all habitations with population 1000+ by 2009 	By 2012 for all habitation with population 500+
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telephone and broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and housing to over all people by 2016-17 	
Environment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase forest cover by 5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 5 percentage points (from 10% to 15% by 2011-12).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attain WTO standards for pure air quality in all cities by 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clean all urban water waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase energy efficiency by 20%. 	
Economic Parameters	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICOR : 4.1 	ICOR : 2.78
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic Savings rate : 34.8% 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment :36.7% 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export Growth per annum: 12.38% 	

Plan Expenditure

Tables 7.71A and B show the plan expenditure in Bihar during the Tenth and Eleventh Plans and how these are financed. Table 7.71 C shows how the pattern of financing has undergone a structural change from the First to the Eleventh plan, in terms of shares of the central and the state government. From Table 7.71A, it is seen that the actual plan expenditure under various plan schemes during the Tenth Plan period amounted to Rs 18,792 crore, about 12 percent less than the revised outlay for the period. For the first three years of the Eleventh Plan period, it was Rs 34,120 crore, about 8 percent less than the revised outlay for the period. From Table 7.71B, it is seen that Centre had financed 48 percent of the total plan expenditure for the Tenth Plan, and the state government the remaining 52 percent. For the Eleventh Plan, the state government has to bear the

major part of the total plan expenditure, amounting to as much as 75 percent. From Table 7.71 C, it is observed that, beginning with the First Plan, the pattern of financing of the plans had changed over time, as the Centre's share of only 5 percent in the First Plan increased to as much as 61 percent in the Eighth Plan, after which it had marginally declined to 59 percent in the Eleventh Plan. For Bihar, as already noted, it is only 25 percent for the Eleventh Plan.

Table 7.71 A : Plan Expenditure in Bihar

(Rs. crore)

Year	Approved Plan	Revised Outlay	Expenditure Reported to GOI	Actual Expenditure
10th Plan				
2002-03	2964	2314	2207	2144
2003-04	3320	2642	2627	3071
2004-05	4000	3059	3196	5202
2005-06	5356	4735	4466	3476
2006-07	8250	8671	8457	4899
Total	23891	21422	20952	18792
11th Plan				
2007-08	10200	10475	9700	9397
2008-09	13000	12000	12514	10908
2009-10	16000	14405	14184	13815
Total	39200	36880	36398	34120

Table 7.71 B : Financing of Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan in Bihar

Source	Tenth Plan (Actuals) (Rs. crore)	Percentage Share	Eleventh Plan (Projections) (Rs. crore)	Percentage Share
State	12134	52	57660	75
Centre	11311	48	18822	25
Total	23446	100	76482	100

Source : Bihar Annual Plan 2008-09, Planning and Development Department, Government of Bihar and Bihar Approach to 11th Five Year Plan: Vision for Accelerated Inclusive Growth, Planning and Development Department, Government of Bihar and Department of Finance, GOB.

Table 7.71 C : Share of Centre and States in Plan Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Plan Period	Centre	% Share of Plan	States	% Share of Plan	Total
First Plan (1951-56)	706	5	12,145	95	12,851
Second Plan (1956-61)	2,534	55	2,115	45	4,649
Third Plan (1961-66)	4,212	50	4,227	50	8,439
Annual Plan (1966-69)	3,401	52	3,118	48	6,519
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	7,826	50	7,675	50	15,501
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	18,755	48	20,015	52	38,770
Annual Plan (1979-80)	5,695	48	6,291	52	11,986
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	57,825	54	49,458	46	1,07,283
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1,27,520	59	87,492	41	2,15,012
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	2,88,930	61	1,87,938	39	4,76,868
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	4,89,361	57	3,69,839	43	8,59,200
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	8,93,183	59	6,32,456	41	15,25,639
Eleventh Plan (2007-12) at 2006-07 Prices	21,56,571	59	14,88,147	41	36,44,718

Source : Indian Planning Experience : A Statistical Profile, Planning Commission, GOI

Plan Financing

Table 7.72 shows the details of the scheme of financing of annual plans of Bihar for the Tenth Plan period and also for the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. During the Tenth Plan, plan grants from the Centre provided 40 percent of the total requirements of plan funds, and 29 percent out of this 40 percent were only for the state plans. About 20 percent came from the net borrowings, 11 percent of the total resources needed were generated by the state from the revenue receipts and non-plan grants after meeting its non-plan revenue expenditure needs, 6 percent came from net accrual to small savings and provident funds, and 15 percent of the funds were borrowed from the public account and also by drawing down the cash balances during the entire Tenth Plan period.

In contrast, during the Eleventh Plan, one notices that there was a much lesser dependence of Central Plan grants which contributed only 20 percent of the total expenditure, instead of 40 percent for the Tenth Plan. The state government's own contribution was more than doubled, from 11 percent to 23 percent, due primarily to its better management of revenue account and debt. The revenue account is now generating a large surplus, reducing the state government's dependence on borrowings and in turn, containing its debt service payments. Thus, the state government was left with substantial resources to devote to plan expenditure. The net borrowings that provided 28 percent of plan funds during the Tenth Plan now contributes only 9 percent of the total expenditure. This is a very significant achievement of the state government.

Table 7.72 : Scheme of Financing of Annual Plan (Rs. crore)

	Tenth Plan						Percent share
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total	
BCR	-1040	-638	924	686	2999	2932	11
Plan Grants	1107	1466	2148	2132	3564	10416	40
Grants for State Plan Schemes	670	1169	1643	1556	2445	7483	29
Grants for Central Plan Schemes	437	46	10	90	144	728	3
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	----	251	495	486	974	2206	8
Net Capital Receipts	1932	-292	3426	1093	1025	7184	28
Net Small Savings and Provident Fund	195	118	404	365	395	1477	6
Net Drawal from the Public Account and Cash Balance of the Government	877	4547	-3425	624	1414	4036	15
Total Plan Expenditure	3071	5202	3476	4899	9397	26045	100

	Eleventh Plan					Percent Share 2007-10
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total 2007-10	2010-11 BE	
BCR	5124	6337	6368	17829	10521	23
Plan Grants	4327	5412	5412	15151	5412	20
Grants for State Plan Schemes	2914	3600	3600	10114	3600	13
Grants for Central Plan Schemes	53	135	135	323	135	0
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1360	1677	1677	4714	1677	6
Net Capital Receipts	-267	3706	3268	6707	3869	9
Net Small Savings and Provident Fund	268	144	-263	150	326	0
Net Drawal from the Public Account and Cash Balance of the Government	1455	-1785	1409	6529	3948	9
Total Plan Expenditure	10908	13815	16194	76358	24076	100

Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) of Bihar

The Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) is the ratio of investment to growth²³. The higher the ICOR, the lower is the productivity of capital. Based on data on capital formation in the state for the period 1999-00 to 2003-04 and data on GSDP with a lag of two years, the incremental capital-output ratios (ICOR) for major sectors were computed, as shown in Table 7.73A. As can be seen from the table, 7.73A, the overall ICOR for the state for the period 1999-2004 worked out to 2.78. In the Eleventh Plan, the ICOR was assumed to be higher at 3.0 as the state has been making much higher capital expenditures on developing infrastructure projects in roads, bridges, power, irrigation and flood control. Based on this estimated ICOR, the proposed outlays for the Eleventh Plan for the alternative rates of growth have been estimated, as presented in Table 7.73B. As the target growth rate for the Eleventh Plan was 8.5 percent, the total outlay needed over the five year period worked out to nearly Rs 1.67 lakh crore, out of which the government needs to spend about Rs. 58,000 crore.

Although private investment is currently 59 percent of total investment, with the recent encouraging spurt in private investment, a moderately higher proportion of 65 percent has been assumed for the Eleventh Plan. It may be recalled that the Planning Commission has assumed the share of the private sector in total investment in the country to be 70 percent. The outlay for the public sector for the Eleventh Plan was projected at Rs. 58,310 crore which would enable the state to grow at 8.5 percent. The loan component of this outlay has also been calculated and pegged in conformity with the physical correction path under the FRBM Act. While the Planning Commission projects a growth rate of 7.6 per cent, it is believed that 8.5 percent real growth rate is feasible.

²³ incremental capital output ratio = $\frac{\Delta K}{\Delta Y} = \frac{\frac{\Delta K}{Y}}{\frac{\Delta Y}{Y}} = \frac{I}{Y}$, where K is the capital stock, Y, the output (GDP) and I is the net investment. ICOR is computed as (capital employed - previous year capital employed) / (value of output - previous year value of output). That is, the ratio of incremental capital to incremental output. According to this formula, the incremental capital output ratio can be computed by dividing the investment share in GDP by the rate of growth of GDP.

Table 7.73 A : ICOR by Broad Sector (1999-2004)

	Sector	ICOR
1	Agriculture & allied activities	3.36
2	Industry	4.66
2.1	Mining, manufacturing and construction	4.54
2.2	Power, water supply and gas	5.04
3	Services	2.18
3.1	Transport and communications	5.99
3.2	Others, including social services	1.02
	All Sectors	2.78

Source : Bihar Annual Plan 2008-09, Planning and Development Department, Government of Bihar and Bihar Approach to 11th Five Year Plan: Vision for Accelerated Inclusive Growth, Planning and Development Department, GOB.

Table 7.73 B : Projected Eleventh Plan Outlays at Alternate Growth Rates

(Rs. crore)

Rate of growth (Percent)	Proposed Outlay		
	Public	Private	Total
7.0	46,600	86,551	1,33,151
8.5	58,310	1,08,283	1,66,593
9.0	62,355	1,15,804	1,78,159
10.0	70,680	1,31,257	2,01,937

Source: Bihar Annual Plan 2008-09, Planning and Development Department, Government of Bihar and Bihar Approach to 11th Five Year Plan: Vision for Accelerated Inclusive Growth, Planning and Development Department, GOB.

Recent initiatives in institutional and policy reforms have already started attracting private investment and the growth of the state economy will depend on their efficient use, especially in the agricultural sector. The scope for increasing efficiency of capital in power projects is also very high; besides, in power, roads and irrigation, a large stock of capital assets, already created out of public funds, have been lying idle for years and this needs to be rectified on a priority basis.

Sectoral Growth Rates for Eleventh Plan

The sectoral growth rates, consistent with an 8.5 percent growth rate of GSDP during the Eleventh Plan period, have been projected at 5 percent for Agriculture, 11 percent for Industry and 10 percent for Services. Agricultural growth is expected to be even higher than 5 percent, and given

the new rush of private investment in Bihar, 11 percent growth in industry is very much achievable.

Table 7.74 shows the actual expenditure patterns during the Tenth Plan and the first three years of the Eleventh Plan period for the country as a whole and Bihar. The table shows that 89 percent of the total plan expenditure, revenue and capital combined, have been spent on (1) agriculture, rural development, special area programmes, irrigation and flood control ; (2) social services; (3) energy and (4) transport, for both India and Bihar during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. But in agriculture and allied services and also in social services, Bihar had spent higher share of its total plan expenditure than the country as a whole. But it had also spent much lesser share of its total expenditure on energy than in the country as a whole. About 45 percent of its total expenditure on energy is for planned purposes, mainly for the various power projects in the state. Transport received 18 percent of its total plan expenditure during the Eleventh Plan, 5 percent more than in the Tenth Plan, and social services netted 41 percent of the total plan expenditure, 4 percent higher than in the Tenth Plan. But except for agriculture and allied activities (including rural development and flood control and irrigation) where the share of plan funds declined significantly from 40 percent in the Tenth Plan to 27 percent in Eleventh Plan, the structure of expenditure during both the plans remained nearly the same for Bihar, just as it remained so for the entire country. The above four areas claimed as much as 92 percent of the total plan funds for Bihar during the Tenth Plan, compared with 85 percent for the country.

Table 7.74 : Sectoral Composition of Total Plan Outlay : Tenth and Eleventh Plan

Sectors	10 th Plan		11 th Plan		Increase/Decrease for Bihar
	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	
Agriculture, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes, Irrigation and Flood Control	20%	40%	19%	27%	(-) 13%
Social Services	23%	33%	31%	41%	(+) 08%
Energy	27%	06%	23%	03%	(-) 03%
Transport	15%	13%	16%	18%	(+) 05%
Total	85%	92%	89%	89%	(-) 03%

Table 7.75A shows the actual outlays during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan period on different sectors for Bihar and the proposed outlay during 2010-11. During these four years, the state government will spend a total of nearly Rs. 64,000 crore on plan expenditure in the different sectors, and a slightly higher amount of about Rs. 65,000 crore on non-plan expenditure. One

notes from the table that the plan expenditure on social services has been increasing at a steady rate over the years, nearly trebled in four years. This is due to the massive expenditure made by the state government on education and health, because of very low state of public services earlier in these two areas. This was followed by transport, where the state government will spend more than Rs. 11,000 crore during the period, again because of the poor state of transport infrastructure in the state. Rural development claimed the next largest chunk of plan expenditure of the state government, nearly Rs. 11,000 crore during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. The social and economic services together claimed as much as 97 percent of the total plan expenditure during the Eleventh Plan, as expected. Total outlay for the Eleventh Plan at 2006-07 prices, was Rs. 1,66,593 crore, out of which the state government's share was Rs 58,310 crore (35 percent), the rest being the outlay earmarked for the private sector.

Table 7.75A : Plan Outlays on Different Sectors during Eleventh Plan

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 BE	Total	% Share
Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) (Figures in Rs Crore)						
Agriculture and Allied Activities	293	865	651	1020	2829	4
Rural Development	2579	2738	2825	2791	10933	17
Special Area Programme	65	32	73	90	260	0
Irrigation and Flood Control	413	705	1357	1338	3813	6
Energy	358	840	1007	894	1799	3
Industry and Minerals	408	510	509	668	2004	3
Transport	2305	2474	3265	3592	11420	18
Economic Services	7086	8700	9772	11722	35618	56
Social Services	3592	4976	6256	11082	25906	41
General Services	408	425	568	738	2139	3
Total²⁴	10908	13815	16194	24076	63663	100

²⁴ The total figures differ a little from the actual expenditure booked in the Finance Accounts under the various plan heads, but the difference is not material as shown below:

Total	11086	14101	16596	23542	63663
Actual Plan Expenditure as per Finance A/C	10908	13815	16194	24076	64993
Difference	-178	-286	-402	534	-332
Difference %	-1.63	-2.07	-2.48	2.22	-0.51

The difference exists because of non-reconciliation between plan and non-plan parts of expenditure under various services.

Table 7.75B shows the actual outlays on different sectors in Bihar during the Tenth Plan period. It will be seen that the distribution of plan expenditure among the different sectors even during the Tenth Plan period was not much different. Together, the four sectors named above still commanded more than 90 percent of total plan funds.

Table 7.75B : Plan Outlays on Different Sectors during Tenth Plan

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total	% Share
Tenth Plan (2002-2007) (Figures in Rs Crore)							
Agriculture and Allied Activities	86	85	235	353	323	890	4
Rural Development	956	760	843	922	2078	5559	25
Special Area Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation and Flood Control	364	557	631	761	106	2419	11
Energy	667	2794	1099	2038	560	1343	6
Industry and Minerals	27	20	26	102	544	580	3
Transport	114	64	147	277	2305	2882	13
Economic Services	2253	4298	3027	4498	5908	13779	62
Social Services	709	795	1071	1735	2971	7247	33
General Services	33	25	213	470	519	1260	6
Total	2995	5118	4311	6703	9398	22286	100

Summing up, one observes that the focus of plan expenditure has remained on social and economic services during both the plans; among economic services, the focus has been on the areas of agriculture, rural development, special area programmes, irrigation and flood control, energy and transport. Agriculture has been given less emphasis during the Eleventh Plan compared to the Tenth Plan and development of social as well as physical infrastructure has been given paramount importance during both the plans. The overall pattern of plan expenditure is in line with the national objectives of the plans. As regards finding the sources of finances for the plan expenditure, the state has been much more self-reliant during the Eleventh Plan period compared to the Tenth Plan.

7.25 Schemes of Planning and Development Department for the Year 2010-11

1. Size of State Plan Expenditure : For the financial year 2010-11, the State Plan outlay has been Rs. 20,000 crore. This size is bigger than the outlay of Rs. 14404.65 crore for the year 2009-10 by 38.84 percent.
2. Allocation of Sector wise Outlay : Of the original State Plan Outlay of Rs. 20,000 crore for 2010-11, the priority has been accorded by allocating 35.78 percent to Social Services, 22.61 percent to Transport System, 10.32 percent to Irrigation and Flood Control, 4.99 percent to Rural Development Services, and 8.41 percent to power sector.
3. Special Component Plan : During 2010-11, a total of Rs. 3597.61 crore has been earmarked for SC/ST population, which is 17.09 percent of the total outlay for the year.
4. Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (District) : Under RSVY, 21 backward districts of the State like Gaya, Jahanabad, Aurangabad, Nawada, Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Kaimur, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sheohar, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Madhubani, Supaul, Purnea, Katihar, Araria, Jamui and Lakhisarai have been included. A total of Rs. 945 crore @ Rs. 45 crore per district has been approved and against this, in all 11104 schemes have been sanctioned. For implementation of these schemes, a sum of Rs. 945 crore has been allocated to the districts, against which 10670 schemes have been sanctioned by them, of which 8536 schemes have been completed and remaining are in different stages of completion. The actual expenditure on these schemes is Rs. 784.23 crore.
5. Mukhyamantri District Development Scheme : Besides the 21 districts selected under RSVY, the Mukhyamantri District Development Scheme has been initiated on the pattern of RSVY in the remaining 17 districts of Arwal, Buxar, East Champaran, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Saharsa, Madhepura, Kishanganj, Bhagalpur, Banka, Khagaria, Begusarai, Munger and Sheikhpura. At the rate of Rs. 30 crore per district, 4473 schemes worth Rs. 510 crore have been sanctioned under this scheme. However, the state government allocated Rs. 480 crore to the districts. Administrative approval has been accorded to a total of 4132 schemes, of which 2961 have been completed and 1171 are at different stages of completion.
6. Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (Special Plan) : With hundred percent central assistance, the RSVY is being implemented at a total cost of Rs. 9234.86 crore. Under this scheme, the

renovation and modernisation of mainly Muzaffarpur and Barauni Thermal Power Stations, strengthening of sub-transmission system and development and strengthening of 2034.04 kms. of State Highways are included.

7. Border Area Development Programme : This programme is being implemented since 1999-2000 in 7 border districts of West Champaran, East Champaran, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Supaul, Araria and 31 border blocks of Kishanganj district. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 3715.00 lakh has been made for the year 2010-11, against which an allotment of Rs. 2876.66 lakh has been received as the first instalment. Various schemes have also been implemented to improve the life style of the people living on the Indo-Nepal international border.
8. Monitoring System of Planning Department : In order to assess the progress of schemes, besides strengthening the monitoring system, nodal officers have been named in each of the departments. The approval of schemes and assessment of monthly expenditure are taken up in the monthly meetings of these nodal officers. During the current financial year upto October 2010, a total of Rs. 8505.19 crore has been spent under plan head.
9. 'Apki Sarkar Apke Dwar' : The 'Apki Sarkar Apke Dwar' programme has been taken up in 25 blocks and in 65 Panchayats in 8 districts of the state and a guideline has been issued in this connection. A cell has also been created for its successful implementation. Assessment of this programme is done at the level of the Chief Secretary.
10. Present Status of Kosi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Schemes : A general guideline has been prepared and copies sent to the concerned District Collectors for construction of houses in the areas affected by Kosi disaster.
 - (i) The following amounts have been allotted in 2009-10 for reconstruction of 30 thousand houses in the first phase.

(Amount Rs. lakh)

District	Amount Allotted
Madhepura	3861.40
Supaul	6098.70
Saharsa	1130.00
Total	11090.10

- (ii) The technical support of Owner Driven Reconstruction Collaborative (ODRC) in construction of houses is being provided to the concerned districts.
- (iii) The World Bank has accorded approval for a loan of 220 million American dollar for reconstruction of damaged basic infrastructure during the devastating flood as a result of breach in Kusaha embankment. In keeping with the proposal of the World Bank, a Bihar Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Society has been formed. It is proposed to implement the schemes with the above mentioned loan amount from the World Bank through the Bihar Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Society in the sectors mentioned below :-

Sector	Amount	
	Million Dollar	Rs. crore
(a) House Construction	60	240
(b) Roads & Bridges	70	280
(c) Jeevika	30	120
(d) Flood Management	30	120
(e) Technical Assistance & Project Management	10	40

11. UID

- The Central Government has taken up the scheme to issue separate Identification Number to each Indian resident.
- With the issuance of special Identification Card, the shortcomings of government programmes run for the poor families will be removed and subsidy and benefits of other welfare schemes will reach the real beneficiaries.
- This will empower the poors and secluded persons and will help reach them to various government services.
- For implementation of this programme, the Central Government has formed Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).
- The State Government has formed a State Level Consultative Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for UID scheme.

- Planning and Development Department is the nodal department of the Consultative Committee.
- The Rural Development is proposed to be the Registrar for implementation of the scheme for both the rural and urban areas.

12. Voluntary Sector Policy – 2010

- (i) With a view to encouraging, empowering, and making the voluntary agency an independent authority, as well as more creative and effective, Voluntary Sector Policy 2010 has been drafted by the Planning and Development Department.
- (ii) Area of Voluntary Policy :
 - Voluntary Organisations are organisations dealing with people services.
 - Voluntary Organisations are not related to political parties.
 - There are organisations of formal and informal groups.
- (iii) Characteristics of Voluntary Institutions :
 - Voluntary Organisation is separate from the government and is altogether a private organisation.
 - It has no profiteering motive.
 - This a self governed organisation and may have government control.

Challenges

- Strengthening of statistical system
- Base Line Survey work under Border Area Development Programme
- Timely implementation of World Bank projects
- Filling the vacant posts
- Preparation of District Plan
- Collection of crop statistics
- Registration of births and deaths.

7.26 Recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC)²⁵

Devolution of Resources from the Central Pool of Divisible Taxes

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC 13) has submitted its report which has also been accepted by the union government. The major task before the Commission, like all the previous Finance Commissions, was to make recommendations in respect of vertical distribution of net proceeds of taxes among the union and the states and the horizontal allocation among the states of such proceeds under Article 280(3)(a) of the Constitution. It must be mentioned that the share of the states in the net proceeds of union taxes that form the divisible pool is the most important mechanism for devolution of resources from the centre to the states. In the total transfers recommended by FC12, this devolution alone had accounted for more than 80 percent of the total transfers; for the FC11, this figure was even higher (86.5 percent). The task before the FC13 in respect of tax devolution was two fold :

- (a) To decide upon the percentage of the divisible pool of taxes comprising income tax and union excise duty as well as additional duty and excise on certain commodities between the centre and the states.
- (b) To prescribe a formula for the distribution of the states' share among the individual states and union territories in consonance with the overall objective of removing imbalance and reducing the inter-state disparity while not compromising the need for maintaining financial discipline and enhanced performance on the part of the states.

The other tasks before it were to prescribe (i) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India and the sums to be paid to the states which are in need of assistance by way of grants-in-aid of their revenues under article 275 of the Constitution; (ii) the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a state to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the state. The Commission was to review the state of the finances of the union and the states, keeping in view the operation of the states' Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility for the period 2005-2010 introduced by the central government on the basis of the recommendations of the FC12. Finally, it had to suggest measures for maintaining a stable and sustainable fiscal environment consistent with equitable growth.

²⁵ This section is based on the Report of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. All data, facts and figures used in this section have been borrowed from it.

In making its recommendations, the Commission was to consider, *inter alia*, the demands on the resources of the central government, in particular, on account of the projected Gross Budgetary Support to the Central and State Plans, expenditure on civil administration, defence, internal and border security, debt-servicing and other committed expenditure and liabilities as well as the resources of the state governments. The FC13 was to consider the taxation efforts of the central and each state government and the potential for additional resource mobilisation to improve the Tax : GDP ratio in case of the Union and Tax : GSDP ratio in case of the states. More importantly, the FC13 was called upon to assess the impact of the proposed implementation of Goods and Services Tax with effect from 1st April, 2010, including its impact on the country's foreign trade. Other matters referred to before the FC13 were the need to improve the quality of public expenditure to obtain better outputs and outcomes; the need to manage ecology, environment and climate change consistent with sustainable development; the expenditure on the non-salary component of maintenance and upkeep of capital assets and lastly the need for ensuring the commercial viability of irrigation projects, power projects, departmental undertakings and public sector enterprises through various means, including levy of user charges and adoption of measures to promote efficiency.

The objective of the present analysis is to underline the major recommendations of the Commission and their likely impact upon the public finances of Bihar. In this, the analysis will be restricted to the three most important issues concerning devolution of taxes, grants-in-aid under article 275 of the Constitution and the recommendation dealing with debt management of the states and the centre.

After considering the representation of the states, the FC13 came to the conclusion that the vertical devolution should be guided by the revenue raising capacity of the centre and the states as well as the emerging pressure on the expenditure commitments of the states. It is a known fact that the buoyancy of the central taxes has always been higher than the buoyancy of the state taxes. During the period 2000-2008, the buoyancy figures for the central and state taxes were respectively 1.49 and 1.18. Besides, the centre has the advantage of resorting to levy of cess and surcharge to augment its revenues, but no such mechanism is available to the states. The share of cess and surcharge in the gross tax revenue of the centre had increased from 3.51 percent in 2001-02 to 13.63 percent in 2009-10. This has an adverse effect on the devolution mechanism, as cess and surcharge are not shareable with the states.

In fact, the central finances are on a more sound footing now than ever before. Its non-tax revenue has increased very significantly, by more than Rs 18,000 crore from the telecommunication sector alone between 2001 and 2008. As more services were being brought under the ambit of taxation, the yields from these were giving the centre an unprecedented leverage in managing its finances, while the states' committed liabilities have been increasing continuously without concomitant increases in their resources from additional taxation. The increasing number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, even though they are largely financed by the centre, entails significant expenditure commitment from the states in terms of cost sharing, provision of supporting infrastructure and other committed liabilities. Further, as emphasized in the Eleventh Five Year Plan document, states will have to spend a significant amount towards the protection of environment. Environment is a residual central subject and the responsibility for its proper maintenance rests equally on all levels of government. This imposes additional burden on the state's already scarce resources.

The FC12 had recommended the shares of states in the net central taxes at 30.5 percent. However, this share was to reduce to 29.5 percent in the event of termination of tax rental agreement in respect of textiles, tobacco and sugar; these commodities were otherwise treated as part of the divisible pool of taxes. Considering all relevant facts, the FC13 recommended that the share of states in the net proceeds of shareable central taxes be raised from 30.5 percent to 32.0 percent; the increase was unlikely to impose a burden on the centre in view of its improved financial position.

The position with respect to the levy by the centre of additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax has changed since submission of the report of the FC12. All the goods under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 have been exempted from the payment of duty under the Act from 1st March 2006. Following this exemption, the centre has also made suitable adjustments in the basic excise duty rates on cigarettes, beedis and sugar. The three goods covered under the tax rental agreement, viz. textiles, tobacco and sugar continue to remain in the list of declared goods under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, thus binding the states to tax these goods at prescribed rates in case they decide to levy VAT on these commodities. The Ministry of Finance has indicated that releases of states' share in net central tax revenue are in conformity with the states' share of 30.5 percent as recommended by FC12. The FC13 did not earmark any portion of the recommended 32 per cent of states' share in shareable net central tax revenue as being

attributable to additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax and did not recommend any reduction in the share of the states in the event of levy of VAT on these goods by them.

As per the recommendation of the FC13, Service Tax was to be treated as part of the divisible pool of taxes. FC13 reasoned that, in terms of the 88th Amendment of the Constitution, the power to levy service tax is vested with the centre and its distribution between the union and the states shall be in accordance with the principle to be determined by the Parliament. But in view of the proposed Goods and Service Tax (GST) to be introduced within foreseeable future, the Parliament is not likely to enact such a law. FC13, therefore, went by the recommendation of the FC12 that the revenue accruing to a state under the GST should not be less than the share that would accrue to it if the entire service tax proceeds were part of the shareable pool of taxes. The FC13, however, had rejected the demands of the states to include cess and surcharge in the divisible pool. Under Article 270 of the Constitution, surcharges on taxes and duties and cess levied for specific purposes were not to be treated as part of the divisible pool. FC13, however, recommended that the centre may review the current surcharges and cess with a view to reducing their share in the gross tax revenue and hoped that, with the introduction of GST, most of the cesses and surcharges will be subsumed under the basic rate of central GST.

As regards the principles guiding horizontal devolution, it had mentioned that recent Finance Commissions have used equity and efficiency as the two guiding principles while recommending inter se shares of states in the tax devolution. The principle of equity addresses the problem of differences in revenue raising capacity and cost disabilities across states, while the principle of efficiency seeks to motivate the states to exploit their resource base and manage their fiscal operations economically. A combination of these two principles has found wide acceptability and FC13 also applied these principles in its recommendations on horizontal sharing among the states. The issue, therefore, was how to select the appropriate criteria representing these principles.

As per the FC12, the weight of 25 percent was given to population, 50 percent to per capita income distances, 10 percent to the area and 7.5 percent each to tax effort and fiscal discipline in the formula for arriving of share of each state in tax devolution. There was no change in recommendations between the FC13 and the FC12 in respect of the two criteria, viz., population and area. However, as regards the per capita income - distance criterion used by the FC12, given

the fact that there is a 10:1 ratio between the per capita incomes of the highest and the lowest-income states of the country, based on average comparable per capita GSDP between 2004-2007, FC13 felt that there was an urgent need to enforce the equity component in determining the relative fiscal needs as recognized by every Finance Commission since the FC6. This was to ensure that all states have fiscal potential to provide comparable levels of public services to their residents at reasonable and comparable level of taxes and also to minimize fiscally induced migration between the states. But this equity component by itself guarantees neither uniformity in public services delivery across states nor uniformity in their tax efforts. The income distance criterion used by the FC12 is a proxy for the distance between states in tax capacity. It implies a single average tax to GSDP ratio to determine the fiscal capacity distance between the states. The FC13 instead recommended the use of separate averages for measuring the tax capacity - one for the general category states and another for the special category ones; according to it, the single average does not really capture the fiscal distance between these two diverse groups of states.

Fiscal discipline as a criterion for tax devolution was used by the previous two Commissions and both had assigned a weightage of 7.5 percent to this criterion. The FC13, however, retained this criterion and worked out the index of fiscal disciplines with 2005-06 to 2007-08 as reference years and 2001-02 and 2003-04 as base years. The own revenue receipts of a state include its own tax revenues and thus, the criterion of fiscal discipline also captures the tax effort of states; hence the FC13 had dropped the use of tax effort as a separate criterion. The combined weight to fiscal discipline and tax effort assigned by the FC12 was 15 percent. The FC13 wanted to incentivise the states with better fiscal prudence and hence assigned a higher weight of 17.5 percent to this criterion. The summary of its recommendation is shown in the Tables 7.76 and 7.77 as follows:

Table 7.76 : Criteria and Weights for Tax Devolution

Criteria	Weight
1. Population (1971)	25.0
2. Area	10.0
3. Fiscal Capacity Distance	47.5
4. Fiscal Discipline	17.5

Table 7.77 : Inter-se Shares of States

States	Share (%)	Share of Service Tax (%)	Average Devolution as % of GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	6.937	7.047	0.54
Assam	3.628	3.685	2.63
Bihar	10.917	11.089	5.87
Chhattisgarh	2.470	2.509	0.92
Gujarat	3.041	3.089	0.04
Haryana	1.048	1.064	0.17
Himachal Pradesh	0.781	0.793	1.74
Jharkhand	2.802	2.846	0.29
Karnataka	4.328	4.397	0.48
Kerala	2.341	2.378	0.19
Madhya Pradesh	7.120	7.232	3.01
Maharashtra	5.199	5.281	0.32
Manipur	0.451	0.458	5.68
Orissa	4.779	4.855	1.04
Punjab	1.389	1.411	0.70
Rajasthan	5.853	5.945	1.64
Tamil Nadu	4.969	5.047	0.51
Tripura	0.511	0.519	4.57
Uttar Pradesh	19.677	19.987	3.30
Uttarakhand	1.120	1.138	1.95
West Bengal	7.264	7.379	0.85

The point that needs to be noted here is that the distribution from the divisible pool of taxes among the states has to be done after taking into account the resources of individual states so as to reduce the existing disparities between them. Of the 28 states in India, the richest has a per capita income of Rs 70,112 (Goa) and the poorest only Rs 7875 (Bihar) in 2005-06 at current prices; the most

populous state has a population of 16.6 crore (UP) and the smallest only 5.4 lakh (Sikkim) as per 2001 census.

Article 275 of the Constitution is designed to help the states which are less developed and have less capacity to raise resources of their own. How far such transfers can enable states with low per capita income to improve their level of services and the stages by which that should be done are matters to be decided not merely on fiscal considerations, but with due regard also to the promotion of national unity. Keeping this in mind, the FC13 then considered the task of recommending the non-plan grants to different states.

Non-Plan Grants to States

The transfer of funds recommended by the Finance Commission can only partially fulfill the objective of equalization in view of the division of functions between the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission, as the Planning Commission looks after developmental needs and gives plan grants for this purpose. As per Article 275, there is nothing to exclude from the purview of the Finance Commission grants for meeting revenue expenditure on Plan schemes, nor is there any explicit bar against grants for capital purposes. But the previous Commissions had all preferred to take the stand that doing so would 'blur the entire division of functions between this Commission and the Planning Commission'. FC13 also did not make any radical departure from this stand.

Grants-in-aid have been very important component of all Finance Commission transfers. The size of the grants recommended by the FC12 amounted to 18.9 percent of total transfers. Grants also allowed the Finance Commission to make correction for cost disabilities faced by many states as a consequence of the devolution formulas irrespective of the criteria used in those formulas. The FC13 has recommended several categories of grants-in-aid totaling to an aggregate of Rs 3,18,581 crore, amounting to 18.03 percent of the total transfers recommended by it. These grants will be discussed one by one in the following paragraphs. The summarised position regarding these grants are shown in Table 7.78.

Table 7.78 : Summary of the Grants-in-Aid Recommended to States

(Rs.crore)

I	Local Bodies		87519
II	Disaster Relief(including for capacity building)		26373
III	Post-devolution Non-plan Revenue Deficit		51800
IV	Performance Incentive		1500
V	Elementary Education		24068
VI	Environment		15000
	<i>(a) Protection of Forests</i>	5000	
	<i>(b) Renewable Energy</i>	5000	
	<i>(c) Water Sector Management</i>	5000	
VII	Improving Outcome		14446
	<i>(a) Reduction in Infant Mortality Rates</i>	5000	
	<i>(b) Improvement in Supply of Justice</i>	5000	
	<i>(c) Incentive for Issuing UIDs</i>	2989	
	<i>(d) District Innovation Fund</i>	616	
	<i>(e) Improvement of Statistical Systems at States and District Level</i>	616	
	<i>(f) Employee and Pension Data base</i>	225	
VIII	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges		19930
IX	State-specific		27945
X	Implementation of model GST		50000
	Total		318581

The first of such grants is the post-devolution Non-Plan Revenue Deficit (NPRD) grant. NPRD grants have ranged from a maximum of 100 percent of total grants as recommended by FC4 to nearly 40 percent of total grants under FC12. The NPRD grants as recommended by the FC13 amounted to only 16.26 percent of the total grants, the lowest among all the Commissions. This has been possible due to the fiscal discipline adopted by the states as laid down in the respective FRBM legislations enacted by them. In case of Bihar, however, no grant was available on account of NPRD since Bihar has successfully eliminated any deficit in its revenue account. The FC13 had worked out the pre-devolution position for each state after assessing the revenue expenditure of each state and had recommended a share of the central pool of divisible taxes to each. Based on the pre-devolution position, non-plan revenue deficit and the share of each state in central taxes, the FC13 had projected the post devolution NPRD or surplus for each state for each year of its award period 2010-11 through 2014-15.

As the FC13 had observed, “The normatively assessed post devolution non-plan revenue deficit for a state signifies the existence of a vertical imbalance yet to be corrected and an assessed need still to be made”. It had assessed the revenue expenditure on a normative basis ensuring that the assessed deficit was not due to inadequate revenue effort or excessive expenditure made by any state. Grants-in-aid of revenues have been provided only to those states that have a post-devolution non-plan revenue deficit to meet this assessed deficit. Unfortunately, for Bihar, though there was non-plan revenue deficit for each of the years at the pre-devolution stage, after devolution of the central taxes, it had substantial surpluses in its non-plan revenue account during each of the years covered by the award. Tables 7.79 A and B show the position in respect of Bihar vis-à-vis the other major Indian states.

Table 7.79 A : Pre-Devolution Non-plan Revenue Deficit/Surplus (-)

(Rs.crore)

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	-8651	-11839	-6745	-11137	-16143
Assam	7149	7211	9248	9298	9225
Bihar	14890	15399	18940	19659	20277
Chhattisgarh	-2129	-2480	-439	-762	-1160
Gujarat	-8363	-12149	12638	-18245	-24837
Haryana	-13814	-16394	-17774	-21235	-25235
Himachal Pradesh	3825	3923	4086	3912	3471
Jharkhand	1013	683	2075	1615	1111
Karnataka	-11099	-14404	-14597	-19139	-24652
Kerala	4705	3967	4210	2826	1134
Madhya Pradesh	2645	2331	4755	4353	3728
Maharashtra	-14325	-19147	-19617	-26665	-34702
Orissa	4718	4617	6495	6364	6088
Punjab	1214	546	372	-739	-2065
Rajasthan	3990	1480	1796	334	-864
Tamil Nadu	-6528	-8452	-7275	-10135	-13479
Uttar Pradesh	14903	14126	19758	18343	16485
Uttarakhand	2129	2179	2940	2922	2703
West Bengal	14360	12687	13280	9908	5738
Gross Deficit	92864	87137	108771	101108	92071
Gross Surplus	-65446	-85630	-79847	-109140	-144593
Net Deficit	27417	1507	28924	-8032	-52522

Table 7.79B : Post-Devolution Non-plan Revenue Deficit/Surplus (-)

(Rs. crore)

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh	-22796	-28430	-26314	-34221	-43371
Assam	-248	-1466	-986	-2774	-5015
Bihar	-7370	-10710	-11857	-16668	-22572
Chhattisgarh	-7166	-8387	-7407	-8981	-10855
Gujarat	-14564	-19422	-21216	-28364	36773
Haryana	-15951	-18900	-20731	-24722	-29348
Himachal Pradesh	2232	2055	1883	1313	406
Jharkhand	-4700	-6015	-5830	-7709	-9886
Karnataka	-19924	-24755	-26806	-33540	-41640
Kerala	-69	-1632	-2394	4963	-8055
Madhya Pradesh	-11872	-14697	15330	-19339	-24218
Maharashtra	-24926	-31581	-34283	-43964	-55108
Orissa	-5026	-6812	-6986	-9538	-12670
Punjab	-1628	-2776	-3546	-5361	-7517
Rajasthan	-7945	-12518	-14715	-19142	-23837
Tamil Nadu	-16660	-20336	-21292	-26669	-32982
Uttar Pradesh	-25219	-32933	-35751	-47132	-60747
Uttarakhand	-155	-500	-220	-805	-1693
West Bengal	-452	-4685	-7212	-14263	-22773
Gross Deficit	11653	10808	11716	10074	7550
Gross Surplus	-187814	-248079	-264441	-350326	-451942
Net Deficit	-176161	-237271	-252726	-340252	-444392

The second part of the grant recommended by the FC13 was in pursuance of the goal of universalisation of elementary education as indicated in the RTE (Right To Education) Act. The grant was meant to help the states to overcome their revenue constraints in funding this sector, ensuring that all states receive a share of this grant.

The third and fourth sets of grants recommended by the FC13 were in fulfillment of its terms of reference concerning the management of ecology, environment and climate change for sustainable development. In doing so, the FC13 had designed some grants for promotion of renewable energy, better water sector management, reduction of infant mortality etc., linked to the attainment of specific goals. The fifth grant was for the maintenance of roads and bridges, with a focus upon the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana (PMGSY). Apart from this, the FC13 had also recommended grants for disaster relief, local bodies, grants to states for implementation of a model GST, grants incentivising the issue of Unique Identification numbers to citizens as well as some space specific

grants. The important point to be noted here is that most of these grants have certain conditionalities attached, the fulfillment of which will be a prerequisite for the states to receive those grants. The summary of recommendation in respect of to all grants to Bihar in given in Table 7.80.

State Specific Grants for Bihar

The states specific grants for Bihar are the following:

Construction of Panchayat Sarkar Bhawans : In order to enable gram panchayats, the state government had proposed building of panchayat offices to cater to multiple administrative needs. These Bhawans are also expected to be used as temporary shelters in the event of disasters. The FC13 recommended a grant of Rs. 1000 crore for construction of the Panchayat Sarkar Bhawans.

Police Training Academy : In their memorandum to the FC13, the state government had explained that, after bifurcation of the state, Bihar no longer had a police academy. It proposed to set up such an academy at Rajgir for which land had been procured. The state had requested funds to set up this academy to train police officials upto the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police. The FC13 recommended a grant of Rs. 206 crore for this purpose.

Police Housing : As per the request of the state government, a grant of Rs. 106 crore has been recommended for the construction of lower subordinate quarters, barrack accommodation for constables and model police stations.

Nalanda Heritage Development Plan : The state government proposed to create a Nalanda Heritage Zone, involving Buddhist institutions and establishing linkages with other prominent locations lying along the Buddhist trail in Bihar. The Nalanda Heritage Development Plan also includes improvement of infrastructural facilities for tourism. FC13 recommended a grant of Rs. 50 crore for this plan as requested by the state government.

Development and Conservation of Archaeological Sites : FC13 also recommended a grant of Rs. 50 crore for the development and conservation of 29 sites identified by the state government for this purpose.

Establishment of New ITIs : The state government had stressed upon the need to create as many as 105 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to foster skills amongst its youth and had requested

for a grant of Rs. 100 crore to create 10 new ITIs, including the recurring cost for the award period. This was recommended by the FC13.

Interlinking of Rivers for Prevention of Floods : The state government had requested funds for Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga link. This link envisaged diversion of 300 cusecs of flood water (i.e., partial quantity of flood discharge) of Burhi Gandak river to the Ganga through linking the None and the Baya rivers so that flood damages in the lower reaches of the Burhi Gandak basin area (falling under Samastipur, Begusarai and Khagaria districts) could be largely reduced. The FC13 recommended an amount of Rs. 333 crore for these works to be carried out after obtaining the necessary environmental and other clearances.

Table 7.80 : Summary of Grants-in-Aid to Bihar vis-à-vis All India

(Rs. crore)

Sl No.	Grants-in-Aid for	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	All India
I	Local Bodies						5682.10	87519.00
II	Disaster Relief						1411.20	26373.00
III	Post Devolution NPRD Grants						0.00	51800.00
IV	Special Performance Incentive to Three Special Category States						0.00	1500.00
V	Elementary Education	585	699	818	946	970	4018.00	24068.00
VI	Environment							
a)	Protection of Forests	4.80	4.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	38.40	5000.00
b)	Water Sector Management	0	76	76	76	76	304.00	5000.00
c)	Renewable Energy							5000.00
VII	Improving Outcomes							
a)	Reduction in Infant Mortality rates							5000.00
b)	Improvement in Delivery of Justice						384.97	5000.00
c)	Incentive grant for UID						369.20	2989.10
d)	District Innovation Fund						38.00	616.00
e)	Improvement of District and State Statistical Systems						38.00	616.00
f)	Employee and Pension Data Base						10.00	225.00
VIII	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	0	94	105	119	146	464.00	19930.00
IX	State Specific						1845.00	27945.00
X	Implementation of model GST							50000.00
	Total Grants in Aid²⁶						14602.87	318581.10

²⁶ In respect of three grants (i) GST Compensation grants (Rs. 50,000 crores) (ii) Grants for reduction in IMR (Rs. 5000 crores) and (iii) Renewable energy grant (Rs. 5000 crores), the TFC did not recommend any state-wise allocation of these grants as this will be dependent on their future performance.

Bihar Share in Finance Commission Transfers

As mentioned before, Bihar had got a total amount of Rs 1,58,341.20 crore as its share of central taxes during the award period of the FC13, apart from a grant upwards of Rs 14,602.87 crore, making up the total devolution of Rs 1,72,944.07 crore during the period 2011-2015. Bihar's share in the total tax devolution is 10.917 percent under its recommendations, lower than the 11.028 percent as recommended by the FC12. As pointed out earlier, the horizontal distribution formula adopted by the FC13 may be equalizing, but it does not do full justice to the principle of equity and reducing inter-state disparity as it goes against the poorer states. The grants-in-aid criteria adopted by it also goes against those states that have managed their finances rather well during the last few years. Further, by tying up the grants to various conditionalities, it dictates a restructuring of the adopted economic agenda of the poorer states like Bihar who are on their way to recovery.

Table 7.81 compares the total transfers, i.e, tax devolution plus grants, given to twelve major Indian states, including Bihar, under recommendations of the last six Finance Commissions. It can be seen readily that Bihar's share in the total transfers has come down from more than 13 percent at the time of FC11 to only 10.13 percent under recommendations of the FC13. In fact, this was the lowest share of central resources that the state had been given during the last 25 years. The state obviously deserved a little better.

Table 7.81 : State-wise Share in Total Transfers (Tax Devolution + Grants) as Recommended by Different FCs (percent)

State	Eighth	Ninth(1)	Ninth(2)	Tenth	Eleventh	Twelfth	Thirteenth
Andhra Pradesh	7.34	6.60	6.83	7.98	7.13	6.66	6.69
Bihar	10.70	10.65	10.54	10.88	13.04	13.14	10.13
Gujarat	3.77	3.19	3.50	3.92	2.76	3.39	3.15
Haryana	1.11	1.21	1.13	1.23	0.97	1.06	1.14
Himachal Pradesh	1.96	1.86	1.75	2.10	1.72	1.91	1.27
Karnataka	4.38	4.22	3.83	4.64	4.53	4.16	4.36
Maharashtra	6.68	6.71	5.85	6.05	4.46	4.79	5.37
Punjab	1.64	2.04	1.58	1.58	1.25	1.70	1.51
Rajasthan	4.25	4.77	6.15	5.03	5.42	5.17	5.73
Tamil Nadu	6.25	6.38	5.85	5.89	4.97	4.85	4.89
Uttar Pradesh	15.47	15.83	16.46	15.95	18.05	19.27	18.29
West Bengal	8.74	6.99	6.99	6.61	8.10	6.73	6.91

The terms of the reference of the FC13 required it to “review the roadmap for fiscal adjustment and suggest a suitably revised roadmap with a view to maintaining the gains of fiscal consolidation through 2010-15”. It also required the Commission to “review the State of Finance of the Union and the States keeping in view, in particular, the operation of the States’ Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) 2005-10”. DCRF was introduced by the Union Government on the recommendation of the FC12, and this indeed has contributed significantly towards changing the public debt scenario in the country in favour of the states.

Addressing this term of reference, FC13 considered the combined macro-fiscal position of both the union and the state governments with respect to two key indicators: (i) combined fiscal deficit and (ii) combined outstanding debt to GDP ratio of the centre and the states. It found improvements on both counts; while the combined liability of the centre and the states had fallen from 92 percent of GDP in 2004-05 to 82 percent by 2008-09, the combined fiscal deficit had improved from 7.3 percent to 5.0 percent of GDP during the same period. However, the debt to GDP ratio was still higher than the target of 75 percent as envisaged by the FC12, due largely to the adverse macroeconomic circumstances in 2008-09. The FC13 kept a target of 68 percent in this respect, to be attained by 2014-15.

The FRBM Act 2003 provided a target based framework for management of government finances with a view to “achieving equitable and long term macro economic stability consistent with attainment of medium term growth targets of Indian economy”. Out of 28 states in India, 26 of them have enacted fiscal responsibility legislations bringing in some semblance of fiscal discipline and correction. The excluded states were West Bengal and Sikkim. This correction has been achieved due to increased buoyancy, both for the states’ own taxes as well as for their share of central taxes. As explained earlier, Bihar had managed its finances pretty well on both these counts.

FC13 envisages that revenue deficits of the centre should be eliminated and replaced by revenue surplus by 2014-15. As on 31st March, 2010, the central debt amounted to 54 percent of GDP and it had a revenue deficit of 4.8 percent of GDP. FC13 prescribed a steady reduction in the debt stock of the centre to 45 percent of the GDP by 2014-15 and of all the states to less than 25

percent of their GSDPs by 2014-15 so as to achieve the combined target of 68 percent of the GDP by 2014-15. The roadmap as laid down by the FC13 is shown in Table 7.82.

Table 7.82 : Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path of Centre and States

(Percent of GDP)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Fiscal Deficit – States	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Fiscal Deficit – Centre	6.8	5.7	4.8	4.2	3.0	3.0
Net Central Loans to States	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiscal Deficit – Consolidated	9.5	8.3	7.3	6.7	5.4	5.4
Debt Stock – States	27.1	26.6	26.1	25.5	24.8	24.3
Debt Stock – Centre	54.2	53.9	52.5	50.5	47.5	44.8
Outstanding Central Loans to States	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
Consolidated Debt	78.8	78.3	76.6	74.3	70.8	67.8

The FC13 has also emphasized the implementation of fiscal responsibility legislations to make it work more effectively. It could be done by making the FRBM process more transparent and comprehensive, and by ensuring that the changes in the values of parameters “exogenous to government action” are taken into consideration. To make it more transparent, several additional disclosures in the central budget have been suggested by FC13; for example, the total break up of grants to states under plan and non-plan categories, fiscal impact of major policy changes, public private partnership (PPP) liabilities etc. For the centre, it also suggested that the disinvestment receipts should not be transferred to Public Account of India, but should be maintained in the Consolidated Fund of India and that an independent review mechanism should be set up by the centre to evaluate the fiscal reform process.

Due to the global economic meltdown, especially in 2009-10 and 2010-11, the process of fiscal consolidation of the states suffered a huge set back across many states in India. The FC13 expected that the states should be able to re-embark upon their fiscal correction path by 2011-12 and that all states would be able to eliminate their revenue deficits and generate revenue surpluses by 2014-15. It recommended that all states should strive to attain zero revenue deficit by 2011-12. It may be mentioned that, since 2004-05, Bihar has been generating substantial surpluses in the revenues account that enabled the state to make substantial productive investments in the economy. Only three general category states, viz. Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal are still incurring a revenue deficit. FC13 recommended that the General Category states that have already attained a zero revenue deficit or a revenue surplus in 2007-08 should contain their fiscal deficits

within 3 percent of their GSDP by 2011-12 and maintain it at this level thereafter. It may be mentioned that Bihar has already achieved these targets. Other general category states need to achieve the limit of 3 percent fiscal deficit by 2013-14. As regards the special category states, FC13 recommended those states who had their fiscal deficits within 3 percent of GSDP to maintain it at that level and others (Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Uttarakhand) to achieve it by 2013-14 and some others (Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram) by 2014-15. The states should also amend/enact FRBM Acts to clearly lay down their fiscal reform paths, and the state-specific grants recommended by the FC13 would be released only after complying with the conditions stipulated in the respective FRBM Acts. FC13 was very particular about the enactment / amendment of FRBM acts to built in the required fiscal reform path; side by side, it suggested that an independent review/ monitoring mechanism should be set up by all states and centre to help enforce the fiscal correction by the states as enacted in their respective FRBM Acts. The roadmap for reduction of Debt:GSDP ratio is shown in Table 7.83 for all major Indian states.

Table 7.83 : Outstanding Debt : Base Year and Future Projections

(As percent of GSDP)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.09	30.3	29.6	28.9	28.2	27.6
2	Assam	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.5
3	Bihar	49.4	48.2	46.4	44.6	43.0	41.6
4	Chhattisgarh	21.3	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5	23.9
5	Gujarat	30.1	29.4	28.8	28.1	27.6	27.1
6	Haryana	22.0	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
7	Himachal Pradesh	52.1	49.7	47.0	44.4	42.1	40.1
8	Jharkhand	29.0	29.0	28.5	27.8	27.3	26.9
9	Karnataka	25.9	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.2
10	Kerala	33.2	32.8	32.3	31.7	30.7	29.8
11	Madhya Pradesh	38.8	38.4	37.6	36.8	36.0	35.3
12	Maharashtra	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.3
13	Orissa	31.5	31.0	30.06	30.2	29.8	29.5
14	Punjab	43.0	42.5	41.8	41.0	39.8	38.7
15	Rajasthan	41.5	40.4	39.3	38.3	37.3	36.5
16	Tamil Nadu	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.2
17	Tripura	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.6	44.2	43.8
18	Uttar Pradesh	49.9	48.7	46.9	45.1	43.4	41.9
19	Uttarakhand	43.3	42.2	41.1	40.0	38.5	37.2
20	West Bengal	42.0	40.6	39.1	37.7	35.9	34.3
Total General Category		33.1	32.6	31.9	31.2	30.5	29.8
Total Special Category		43.5	42.7	41.7	40.7	39.5	38.3
Grand Total		33.7	33.2	32.5	31.7	31.0	30.3
As per cent of GDP		27.1	26.7	26.1	25.5	24.9	24.3

It may be mentioned that such monitoring may not work to the best advantage of the states, especially the poorer ones who should be given adequate liberty to set up and follow their own fiscal correction mechanisms

Debt Relief for States

The FC12 had taken the view that debt relief measures were a pre-requisite for achievement of revenue balance by the states. It provided for qualitative and quantitative measures to restrict the unbridled growth of debt stock of the states beyond sustainable levels, apart from providing them with specific debt relief. The measures had indeed made a difference to the almost unmanageable debt burdens of the states till 2005. The debt waiver scheme, conditional upon enactment of the FRBMA and containment of fiscal deficit within 3 percent of the state GSDP, had benefited Bihar in particular.

The scope of FC12 recommendations had excluded two categories of loans: Loans given to the states from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) and Central Loans given to the State Governments for Centrally Sponsored Schemes or Central Plan scheme through Central Ministries/ Departments other than the Ministry of Finance.

Loans given to the states from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF)

All deposits under small savings schemes are credited to NSSF and all withdrawals by the depositors are made out of accumulations in the Fund. The balance is invested in special securities issued by Central and State/UT Governments as per their respective shares. These securities are issued for a period of 25 years, including a moratorium of five years on the principal amount. The special securities carry a rate of interest, as fixed by the central government from time to time. The current rate of interest is 9.5 per cent per annum; it used to be 13.5 percent till 2001-02, which was reduced to 10.5 percent in 2007-08. The state government could borrow against the net small savings collection in the state up to 80 percent which may even go up to 100 percent.

The NSSF loan were excluded from the scope of debt relief by the FC12 on the grounds that it was being maintained in the public account of the central government and was created with the objective of delinking small savings transaction from the Consolidated Fund of India. The FC13 recommended that loans to states from the NSSF contracted till 2006-07 and outstanding at the

end of 2009-10 to be reset at 9 percent as against the stipulated 10.5 percent or 9.5 percent rate of interest subject to prescribed conditions. The repayment schedule will, however, remain unchanged. The total benefit estimated on the basis of outstanding loans at the end of 2009-10 would be Rs.13,517 crore during the award period of the FC13. Of this amount, as much as 52 percent are owed by only four states, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and UP. FC13 further recommended that the National Small Savings Scheme be reformed into a mark aligned scheme. As on 31st March, 2010, Bihar had an outstanding NSSF loan of Rs 13,269.46 crore. Interest relief on this account available in Bihar is given in the Table 7.84. The total interest relief available to Bihar during the award period amounts to Rs 497.53 crore.

Table 7.84 : Interest relief on NSSF Loan for Bihar

(Rs. crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2010-15
Interest Due	1194.25	1136.58	1069.39	1002.20	935.02	5337.44
Interest Relief	112.50	106.32	99.61	92.90	86.19	497.53

Central Loans given to the States for Centrally Sponsored/ Central Plan Schemes

As regards the central loans for plan scheme other than from the Ministry of Finance, Bihar has an outstanding balance of Rs.107 crore as on 31.03.2008. The outstanding dues on this account of all the states was Rs 4,506 crore on that date. The FC13 recommended that these loans, as outstanding at the end of 2009-10, be written off. It further recommended that lending by the centre to states on account of Centrally Sponsored Scheme should be completely stopped. However, for financially weak states that are unable to raise loans from the market, a window for borrowing from the centre should be kept open, as recommended by the FC12.

The relief measures recommended by the FC13 are incumbent upon the compliance of the condition that the states will have to enact the FRBM Acts. and lay down a roadmap for their fiscal correction. The relief will accrue over time and will not help ease the debt burden of the states in the short term. The FC13 also recommended that the debt waiver should be booked in the finance accounts not as a non-tax revenues, as it had the effect of artificially inflating the non-tax revenue of a state. It instead suggested that it should be “accounted in a manner such that it does not artificially affect the revenue or fiscal deficit of the states”.

Conclusion

The FC13 has increased the net proceeds of sharable taxes to 32 percent from 30.5 percent every year, besides substantially increasing the total grants-in-aid to the states. Compared to the FC12, the vertical devolution recommended by the FC13 is higher by 36 percent. But when it comes to the horizontal devolution, it is seen that the FC13 has not been able to do justice to the principle of equity. In its obsession with financial and fiscal discipline, it has overlooked the fact that the poorer states, especially those that have sincerely been trying to return to the path of fiscal prudence and correction, need more assistance from the centre. Bihar's share got reduced from 14.6 percent for FC11 to 11.0 percent for FC12 to 10.9 percent for FC13; it means a loss of about Rs 2400 crore over the award period. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand also stand to lose Rs 3000 and Rs 10000 crore respectively over the award period, while richer states will get higher shares. This certainly will not address the issue of removing inter-state disparities that has always been a guiding principle behind all Finance Commission recommendations. Bihar's share in total grants-in-aid has remained practically the same (5.647 percent by the FC13 against 5.559 percent for FC12).

While the formula for inter-se distribution is debatable, its obsession with fiscal discipline and FRBM Act overlooks the fact that even the centre during the last two years had to increase the FRBMA targets by legislation on account of the difficult fiscal situation. The poorer states need more space for adjustment of their fledgling finances and the future Finance Commissions need to remember this. Lastly, the FC13 totally ignored the very serious issue of intra-state disparities that might be partly responsible for much of the social unrest that is increasingly becoming visible. It must be mentioned that the existing level of disparities, whether between or within the states, are the results of factors mostly beyond the control of the states, and are mostly inherited. It will be unfair to make the states solely responsible for addressing them without providing them with adequate support on this account.

Appendix I : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle/ division	VAT		C.S.T		ENT. Tax		E.D.	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
Patna Special	123664.92	151225.41	5598.77	3350.22	0.00	0.00	6061.44	6149.33
Patliputra	28953.35	37628.80	342.50	140.41	0.00	4.03	0.00	0.00
Central Divn.	152618.27	188854.21	5941.27	3490.63	0.00	4.03	6061.44	6149.33
Patna West	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Patna Central	4735.87	6929.07	110.61	91.53	63.54	138.65	0.00	0.00
Gandhi Maidan	3085.34	3904.04	117.42	110.00	174.26	147.01	0.00	0.00
Patna South Kadamkua	3134.29	4096.37	59.19	69.46	36.45	36.15	0.00	0.00
Patna City East	1789.00	1891.68	144.83	64.76	0.68	1.52	0.22	0.00
Patna city West	1386.39	1935.80	33.58	48.72	18.62	17.08	0.00	0.01
Danapur	1407.51	2446.17	76.55	85.93	8.04	7.50	0.00	0.00
Barh	6628.96	5830.71	83.08	39.63	8.47	8.37	0.75	0.70
Shahabad	734.23	1231.77	2.90	3.38	17.97	25.29	0.00	10.68
Buxar	549.18	760.34	3.07	12.33	11.52	10.44	0.00	0.00
Biharshariff	575.20	1001.50	13.42	5.28	17.69	20.18	0.00	0.00
Patna Div.	24025.94	30027.45	644.65	531.02	357.24	412.19	0.97	11.39
Sasaram	995.44	1242.33	32.43	46.18	23.00	20.74	3.50	2.04
Bhabhua	330.85	376.90	4.86	2.68	10.13	6.58	0.00	0.08
Gaya	1418.80	1747.36	58.59	190.45	45.17	45.53	0.00	0.00
Juhanabad	196.89	356.74	1.86	0.31	0.69	0.71	0.00	0.00
Nawada	441.81	523.51	1.36	0.32	6.99	7.21	0.00	0.01
Aurangabad	402.36	720.86	22.84	27.87	6.87	11.97	0.00	0.00
Gaya Div.	3786.15	4967.70	121.94	267.81	92.85	92.74	3.50	2.13
Saran	655.11	890.06	1.42	0.10	24.96	25.59	0.00	0.00
Siwan	725.64	987.66	1.87	0.59	11.97	11.87	0.01	0.00
Gopalganj	594.60	687.58	70.88	48.94	14.16	11.76	8.75	12.63
Muzaffarpur East	3835.97	4990.14	110.89	101.85	22.17	24.73	1.96	1.45
Hajipur	725.90	1191.37	23.50	15.78	30.53	36.91	0.00	0.13
Sitamarhi	840.59	1197.53	23.20	21.83	37.02	30.19	1.12	3.80

Appendix I : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle/ division	VAT		C.S.T		ENT.Tax		E.D.	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
Motihari	753.32	958.92	9.16	7.88	32.24	29.85	0	0
Raxaul	222.3	218.45	14.9	19.1	8	7.78	0	0
Bettiah	767.05	1007.43	22.18	25.65	21.6	22.73	7.76	9.19
Bagaha	146.93	347.31	57.4	32.29	6.44	5.98	4.05	3.89
Tirhut Div	9267.41	12476.45	340.4	274.01	209.09	207.39	23.65	31.09
Saharsa	438.34	741.4	1.28	1.13	15.95	15.78	0	0
Madhepura	191.19	462.47	0.07	0	4.29	3.3	0	0
Purnea	730.18	1183.53	106.22	103.68	19.26	41.34	0.06	0.07
Katihar	1086.82	2003.71	84.91	115.15	18.86	20.31	4.49	6.14
Forbesganj	393.98	603.54	18.08	15.72	5.05	5.74	0.01	0
Kishanganj	418.42	564.96	28.39	23.06	5.39	5.61	0.72	0.2
Khagaria	317.97	470.88	1.81	1.83	9.81	8.09	0	0.1
Purnea Div	3576.9	6030.49	240.76	260.57	78.61	100.17	5.28	6.51
Lakhisarai	324.77	428.5	2.49	13.4	5.34	4.59	0	0
Munger	464.78	857.75	16	18.01	4.4	3.67	21.95	34.21
Jamui	338.64	456.91	1.61	1.53	5.5	5.9	0	0
Bhagalpur	1705.98	2535.44	10.8	5.23	42.38	40.34	0	0
Bhagalpur Divn	2834.17	4278.6	30.9	38.17	57.62	54.5	21.95	34.21
Darbhanga	1316.29	1852.26	5.71	8.25	62.9	52.1	0	0
Samastipur	1177.44	1454.86	102.15	57.16	22.27	15.53	7.02	20.44
Dalsing Sarai	104.08	90.94	0.83	5.64	3.25	3.28	0	0
Madhubani	585.28	856.22	6.43	9.38	15.65	15.14	0.01	0.01
Janjharpur	244.96	241.76	0.92	0.94	1.57	2.02	0.01	0
Begusarai	662.65	983.48	154.02	208.05	24.15	22.93	121.71	120.82
Teghara	172.52	179.4	425.23	251.05	6.46	5.88	2.7	4.19
Dharbhanga Div.	4263.22	5658.92	695.29	540.47	136.25	116.88	131.45	145.46
Total	200372.06	252293.82	8015.21	5402.68	931.66	987.9	6248.24	6380.12

Appendix I : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle/ division	AVD Tax		LUX TAX		ENTRY TAX		Total	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
Patna Special	0	0	0	0	25905.12	30309.13	161230.25	191034.09
Patliputra	0	0	0	0	21208.68	25976.76	50504.53	63750
Central Divn.	0	0	0	0	47113.8	56285.89	211734.78	254784.09
Patna West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna Central	0.15	0.27	82.47	129.55	1203.19	1518.07	6195.83	8807.14
Patna North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandhi Maidan	0.31	0.35	68.76	104.6	486.1	790.77	3932.19	5056.77
Patna South	0.03	0.02	6.03	6.47	1041.78	1558.67	4277.77	5767.14
Kadamkua								
Patna City East	0	0	0	0	625.51	798.93	2560.24	2756.89
Patna city West	0	0	0	0	858.38	381.19	2296.94	2382.8
Danapur	0	0	0	0	323.63	474.01	1815.73	3013.61
Barh	0	0	0.2	0.12	366.1	3195.31	7087.56	9074.84
Shahabad	0	0	1.17	0.45	139.93	300.3	896.2	1571.87
Buxar	0	0	0.42	0.51	11.24	10.18	575.43	793.8
Biharshariff	0	0	5.48	11.25	114.92	132.15	726.71	1170.36
Patna Div.	0.49	0.64	164.53	252.95	5170.78	9159.58	30364.6	40395.22
Sasaram	0	0	0.6	0.89	762.87	972.57	1817.84	2284.75
Bhabhua	0	0	1.01	1.29	147.17	173.43	494.02	560.96
Gaya	0	0	41.97	58.85	810.69	1044.11	2375.22	3086.3
Juhanabad	0	0	0.03	0.02	1.48	5.67	200.95	363.45
Nawada	0	0	0.21	0.08	184.49	235.96	634.86	767.09
Aurangabad	0	0	0.11	0.01	56	113.96	488.18	874.67
Gaya Div.	0	0	43.93	61.14	1962.7	2545.7	6011.07	7937.22
Saran	0	0	0.37	0.13	183.55	201.78	865.41	1117.66
Siwan	0	0	1.85	0.34	440.38	466.39	1181.72	1466.85
Gopalganj	0	0	1.09	0.29	79.26	113.47	768.74	874.67
Muzaffarpur West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur East	0	0	5.76	4.92	1115.14	1344.99	5091.89	6468.08
Hajipur	0	0	0	0	465.85	501.66	1250.78	1745.85
Sitamarhi	0	0	0.16	0.06	110.27	188.46	1012.36	1441.87

Appendix I : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2006-07 and 2007-08 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle/ division	AVD Tax		LUX TAX		ENTRY TAX		Total	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
Motihari	0	0	1.34	0.41	99.69	152.22	895.75	1149.28
Raxaul	0	0	0.29	0.15	14.33	25.64	259.82	271.12
Bettiah	0	0	0.89	0.59	183.84	276.38	1003.32	1341.97
Bagaha	0	0	0.06	0.04	42.15	0.14	257.03	389.65
Tirhut Div	0	0	11.81	6.93	2734.46	3271.13	12586.82	16267
Saharsa	0	0	2.43	1.34	84.61	104.27	542.61	863.92
Madhepura	0	0	0.61	0.19	0.32	1.26	196.48	467.22
Purnea	0	0	4.27	1.78	338.1	368.76	1198.09	1699.16
Katihar	0	0.07	4.58	1.32	348.36	557.14	1548.02	2703.84
Forbesganj	0	0	0.87	0.43	16.2	67.5	434.19	692.93
Kishanganj	0	0	0.47	0.1	55.27	49.66	508.66	643.59
Khagaria	0	0	0.71	0.14	9.51	14.98	339.81	496.02
Purnea Div	0	0.07	13.94	5.3	852.37	1163.57	4767.86	7566.68
Lakhisarai	0	0	0	0	117.41	147.14	450.01	593.63
Munger	0	0	1.54	1.21	992.31	1394.5	1500.98	2309.35
Jamui	0	0	0.12	0.05	89.74	116.44	435.61	580.83
Bhagalpur	0	0	6.41	5.57	5332.27	7014.99	7097.84	9601.57
Bhagalpur Divn	0	0	8.07	6.83	6531.73	8673.07	9484.44	13085.38
Darbhanga	0	0	5.27	1.87	291.13	336.97	1681.3	2251.45
Samastipur	0	0	0.55	0.51	146.76	256	1456.19	1804.5
Dalsing Sarai	0	0	0.03	0.01	0.9	1.4	109.09	101.27
Madhubani	0	0	0.94	0.27	56.34	68.22	664.65	949.24
Janjharpur	0	0	0.03	0.02	2.18	2.85	249.67	247.59
Begusarai	0	0	0.53	0.39	14246.72	16072.57	15209.78	17408.24
Teghara	0	0	0.22	0.17	86.94	90.95	694.07	531.64
Dharbhanga Div.	0	0	7.57	3.24	14830.97	16828.96	20064.75	23293.93
Total	0.49	0.71	249.85	336.39	79196.81	97927.9	295014.32	363329.52

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

Appendix II : Act wise / Circle wise Collection 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle/ division	VAT		C.S.T		ENT. Tax		E.D.	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Patna Special	178212.72	209979.90	3054.41	1570.25	0.00	0.00	5275.05	6184.00
Patliputra	46895.82	57808.59	249.79	320.73	48.44	204.09	0.00	0.00
Central Divn.	225108.54	267788.49	3304.20	1890.98	48.44	204.09	5275.05	6184.00
Patna West	4729.67	6759.64	33.14	35.67	142.28	241.18	0.00	0.00
Patna Central	4665.23	5808.43	74.80	72.23	2.28	1.91	0.00	0.00
Patna North	4569.46	6570.44	32.08	38.70	141.13	153.38	0.00	0.00
Gandhi Maidan	1331.49	1947.22	60.21	66.77	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.07
Patna South	3620.23	5234.65	28.34	30.51	2.56	2.47	0.00	0.00
Kadamkua	1551.85	1902.64	25.14	42.65	28.11	11.42	0.00	0.00
Patna City East	2553.34	3427.29	40.54	45.27	1.14	0.85	2.09	2.24
Patna city West	2808.28	4122.79	63.51	54.28	15.39	15.03	0.01	0.00
Danapur	3625.67	7405.10	17.21	61.70	8.46	11.30	0.00	0.00
Barh	6689.03	7798.03	43.10	56.02	8.28	9.88	0.92	2.20
Shahabad	1286.51	1524.14	7.60	4.70	25.36	20.69	1.25	1.97
Buxar	711.88	1059.50	25.78	8.47	10.59	15.32	0.00	0.00
Biharshariff	1328.94	1967.47	11.68	21.96	20.83	23.79	0.00	0.00
Patna Div.	39471.58	55527.34	463.13	538.93	406.41	507.22	4.45	6.48
Sasaram	1593.94	2676.04	74.16	37.93	22.43	19.21	76.06	0.51
Bhabhua	509.56	814.05	2.96	33.90	5.62	3.33	0.03	0.03
Gaya	2467.28	3271.88	127.10	177.21	51.05	53.62	12.93	0.07
Juhanabad	567.48	753.94	0.37	0.66	0.78	0.85	0.00	0.00
Nawada	665.61	891.65	0.87	0.39	8.14	9.38	0.19	0.01
Aurangabad	823.35	1394.16	53.97	10.10	8.04	7.03	0.00	0.11
Gaya Div.	6627.22	9801.72	259.43	260.19	96.06	93.42	89.21	0.73
Saran	1066.37	1806.90	0.14	0.04	21.25	22.72	0.19	0.56
Siwan	1270.24	1797.77	2.92	3.74	8.75	10.15	0.00	0.03
Gopalganj	918.74	1293.48	6.36	2.49	14.27	11.72	52.82	6.20
Muzaffarpur West	4473.29	5411.47	37.37	67.63	17.53	24.54	1.54	4.75
Muzaffarpur East	1354.21	1901.51	48.91	52.16	15.30	25.38	2.22	4.88
Hajipur	1754.34	3369.56	35.52	96.93	42.10	45.31	0.09	0.41
Sitamarhi	1441.70	1848.51	16.45	14.30	34.72	47.79	50.64	0.16

Appendix II : Act wise / Circle wise Collection 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle/ division	VAT		C.S.T		ENT.Tax		E.D.	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Motihari	1270.12	1791.49	3.32	8.26	32	32.97	0.01	0.01
Raxaul	223.11	258.36	11.57	11.20	8.91	9.77	0	0.00
Bettiah	1550.1	2187.64	6.45	5.50	21.08	21.49	10.25	18.98
Bagaha	515.29	558.59	2.47	10.20	5.68	6.83	140.04	1.31
Tirhut Div	15837.5	22225.28	171.48	272.45	221.59	258.67	257.8	37.29
Saharsa	969.89	1666.27	1.24	0.99	16.15	18.96	0	0.00
Madhepura	408.03	681.44	0	0.00	2.22	3.20	0	0.00
Purnea	1558.91	2395.85	131.61	127.65	34.57	32.01	42.48	0.03
Katihar	2214.52	2726.49	22.69	14.34	26.07	32.83	1.49	1.28
Forbesganj	607.61	721.38	37.66	26.87	10.46	6.19	0	0.00
Kishanganj	644.05	695.84	25.09	23.88	6.42	3.95	0.15	0.05
Khagaria	598.71	757.37	1.25	3.89	8.55	8.59	0.13	0.65
Purnea Div	7001.72	9644.64	219.54	197.62	104.44	105.73	44.25	2.01
Lakhisarai	539.63	709.08	10.06	5.95	4	2.72	0	0.00
Munger	972.37	1237.26	15.31	18.29	6.68	4.85	30.44	32.39
Jamui	636.64	917.65	0.53	0.91	3.97	5.15	0	0.00
Bhagalpur	2624.06	3133.64	10.91	8.08	41.45	48.94	0.02	0.15
Bhagalpur Divn	4772.7	5997.63	36.81	33.23	56.1	61.66	30.46	32.54
Darbhanga	2622.99	3350.54	10.12	5.87	43.38	46.88	0.02	0.21
Samastipur								
Dalsing Sarai	1575.51	2037.56	61.79	68.53	22.63	24.17	12.95	6.56
Madhubani	969.35	1299.55	8.44	5.82	14.39	16.18	0.01	0.00
Janjharpur	319.68	478.81	0.83	0.78	2.16	1.35	0.4	0.65
Begusarai	1247.76	2082.21	60.33	509.23	24.56	35.50	1113.77	117.62
Teghara	169.44	268.52	19.7	54.05	6.13	5.62	0.17	0.37
Dharbhanga Div.	6904.73	9517.19	161.21	644.28	113.25	129.70	1127.32	125.41
Total	305724	380502.29	4615.8	3837.68	1046.29	1360.49	6828.54	6388.46

Appendix II : Act wise / Circle wise Collection 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle/ division	AVD Tax		LUX TAX		ENTRY TAX		Total	
	2008- 09	2009-10	2008- 09	2009-10	2008- 09	2009-10	2008- 09	2009-10
Patna Special	0	0.00	0	0.00	42133.05	59515.07	228675.2	277249.2
Patliputra	0	0.00	0	0.00	31454.87	42109.72	78648.92	100443.1
Central Divn.	0	0.00	0	0.00	73587.92	101624.79	307324.2	377692.4
Patna West	0.87	2.47	131.11	156.40	1089.1	1367.42	6126.17	8562.78
Patna Central	6.94	7.39	4.89	5.59	1097.66	1624.94	5851.8	7520.49
Patna North	6.14	27.14	28.99	29.91	646.18	1178.04	5423.98	7997.61
Gandhi Maidan	4.43	3.84	80.26	94.31	407.32	638.78	1883.89	2750.99
Patna South	0.07	0.05	0.49	0.48	1398.83	2010.32	5050.52	7278.48
Kadamkua	0	0.00	6.59	7.01	442.62	448.09	2054.31	2411.81
Patna City East	0	0.00	0	0.00	1218.41	1385.03	3815.52	4860.68
Patna city West	0	0.00	0	0.00	602.2	867.67	3489.39	5059.77
Danapur	0	0.00	0	0.00	743.15	1347.28	4394.49	8825.38
Barh	0	0.00	0	0.00	6448.59	3827.50	13189.92	11693.63
Shahabad	0	0.00	0.81	0.90	373.64	464.60	1695.17	2017
Buxar	0	0.00	0.3	0.26	37.35	87.22	785.9	1170.77
Biharshariff	0	0.00	12.69	15.89	188.56	301.28	1562.7	2330.39
Patna Div.	18.45	40.89	266.13	310.75	14693.61	15548.17	55323.76	72479.78
Sasaram	0	0.00	0.61	0.61	917.92	656.22	2685.12	3390.52
Bhabhua	0	0.00	0.88	1.19	189.35	273.62	708.4	1126.12
Gaya	0	0.00	42.45	60.79	1189.39	1470.22	3890.2	5033.79
Juhanabad	0	0.00	0	0.00	9.73	12.74	578.36	768.19
Nawada	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	177.89	59.81	852.71	961.24
Aurangabad	0	0.03	0.02	0.02	277.41	263.20	1162.79	1674.65
Gaya Div.	0	0.03	43.97	62.61	2761.69	2735.81	9877.58	12954.51
Saran	0	0.00	0.16	0.34	215.74	230.81	1303.85	2061.37
Siwan	0	0.00	0.68	0.44	425.61	382.49	1708.2	2194.62
Gopalganj	0	0.00	0.49	0.35	79.71	56.09	1072.39	1370.33
Muzaffarpur West	0	0.00	3.31	3.15	1357.96	2296.98	5891	7808.52
Muzaffarpur East	0	0.00	0.01	0.00	635.31	744.28	2055.96	2728.21
Hajipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	743.65	829.57	2575.7	4341.78
Sitamarhi	0	0.00	0.04	0.41	204.3	241.07	1747.85	2152.24

Appendix II : Act wise / Circle wise Collection 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Contd).

(Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle/ division	AVD Tax		LUX TAX		ENTRY TAX		Total	
	2008- 09	2009-10	2008- 09	2009-10	2008- 09	2009-10	2008- 09	2009-10
Motihari	0	0	0.2	0.37	357.23	558.52	1662.88	2391.62
Raxaul	0	0	0	0	31.17	49.9	274.76	329.23
Bettiah	0	0	0.68	0.84	397.5	420.75	1986.06	2655.2
Bagaha	0	0	0	0	77.5	48.11	740.98	625.04
Tirhut Div	0	0	5.57	5.9	4525.68	5858.57	21019.63	28658.16
Saharsa	0	0	1.29	1.58	77.47	73.68	1066.04	1761.48
Madhepura	0	0	0.05	0.1	1.65	3.78	411.95	688.52
Purnea	0	0	2.13	1.91	677.26	996.75	2446.96	3554.2
Katihar	0.08	0	1	1.99	789.7	927.92	3055.55	3704.85
Forbesganj	0	0	0.25	0.35	109.38	293.37	765.36	1048.16
Kishanganj	0	0	0.07	0.04	167.21	212.43	842.99	936.19
Khagaria	0	0	0.16	0.12	44.34	127.39	653.14	898.01
Purnea Div	0.08	0	4.95	6.09	1867.01	2635.32	9241.99	12591.41
Lakhisarai	0	0	0	0	191.71	117.73	745.4	835.48
Munger	0	0	1.8	0.89	1528.94	2829.87	2555.54	4123.55
Jamui	0	0	0	0.1	142.53	161.86	783.67	1085.67
Bhagalpur	0.01	0.03	5.6	5.03	8068.15	9852.36	10750.2	13048.23
Bhagalpur Divn	0.01	0.03	7.4	6.02	9931.33	12961.82	14834.81	19092.93
Darbhanga	0	0	2.58	2.57	430.29	513.67	3109.38	3919.74
Samastipur								
Dalsing Sarai	0	0	1.01	0.54	339.44	1051.98	2013.33	3189.34
Madhubani	0	0	0.38	0.44	107.57	265.85	1100.14	1587.84
Janjharpur	0	0	0	0	8.8	10.1	331.87	491.69
Begusarai	0	0	0.08	0.45	19993.63	17413.51	22440.13	20158.52
Teghara	0	0	0.4	1.35	156.76	151.01	352.6	480.92
Dharbhanga Div.	0	0	4.45	5.35	21036.49	19406.12	29347.45	29828.05
Total	18.54	40.95	332.47	396.72	128403.7	160770.6	446969.4	553297.2

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

Appendix III : Act wise / Circle wise Collection 2010-11 (Upto Oct, 2010) (Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle	VAT	C.S.T.	ENT. Tax	E.D.	AVD Tax.	LUX TAX	ENTRY TAX	Total
Patna Special	112117.43	1585.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37589.36	151291.95
Patliputra	34633.93	235.76	136.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	16254.87	51260.93
Central Div.	146751.36	1820.92	136.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	53844.23	202552.88
Patna West	3840.97	13.49	152.49	0.00	10.37	102.27	793.51	4913.10
Patna Central	3673.89	42.32	1.82	0.00	2.88	6.59	1215.02	4942.52
Patna North	3888.96	26.68	48.59	0.00	9.01	33.66	764.26	4771.16
Gandhi Maidan	1252.33	27.52	0.00	0.06	5.92	56.65	364.21	1706.69
Patna South	3698.34	20.98	1.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	1476.33	5196.73
Kadamkua	1203.28	8.58	0.50	0.00	0.00	3.84	258.37	1474.57
Patna City East	1681.19	37.28	0.53	0.34	0.00	0.00	846.49	2565.83
Patna City West	2933.29	31.33	8.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	546.21	3519.76
Danapur	5386.57	8.64	5.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	660.09	6061.09
Barh	4640.09	77.33	6.77	0.71	0.00	0.07	1891.54	6616.51
Shahabad	689.84	2.90	11.64	0.00	0.00	0.71	217.24	922.33
Buxar	629.84	5.13	11.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	47.48	694.20
Biharshariff	1069.22	1.34	17.56	0.00	0.00	5.18	178.09	1271.39
Patna Div.	34587.81	303.52	267.29	1.11	28.19	209.12	9258.84	44655.88
Sasaram	1677.56	30.36	11.91	0.00	0.00	0.50	248.33	1968.66
Bhabhua	413.79	11.69	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.63	90.63	522.04
Gaya	1923.38	94.71	31.80	0.00	0.00	20.83	932.54	3003.26
Jehanabad	341.63	0.89	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	345.58
Nawada	511.27	0.24	6.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.76	550.74
Aurangabad	699.67	1.44	2.16	0.02	0.00	0.03	123.33	826.65
Gaya Div.	5567.30	139.33	58.17	0.02	0.00	21.99	1430.12	7216.93
Saran	932.14	0.32	12.82	0.53	0.00	0.32	104.78	1050.91
Siwan	954.01	2.23	6.11	0.05	0.00	0.01	231.62	1194.03
Gopalganj	546.53	2.17	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	14.92	568.89
Muzaffarpur West	3040.61	79.31	14.44	1.14	0.00	2.50	1370.29	4508.29
Muzaffarpur East	1036.70	23.41	16.29	1.18	0.00	0.00	278.36	1355.94
Hajipur	2572.01	60.68	32.49	0.01	0.00	0.00	487.45	3152.64
Sitamarhi	941.80	6.61	28.23	0.00	0.00	0.15	127.23	1104.02
Motihari	944.70	1.51	19.71	0.00	0.00	0.23	382.21	1348.36
Raxaul	151.83	5.10	6.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.22	191.70
Bettiah	1299.06	4.03	14.21	1.45	0.00	0.52	285.10	1604.37
Bagaha	317.08	3.15	4.62	0.16	0.00	0.00	26.36	351.37
Tirhut Div.	12736.47	188.52	160.69	4.52	0.00	3.78	3336.54	16430.52
Saharsa	993.62	0.07	14.81	0.00	0.00	1.17	69.61	1079.28
Madhepura	289.68	0.00	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.16	35.52	327.45
Purnea	1394.33	49.54	17.02	0.03	0.00	1.73	934.54	2397.19
Katihar	1539.19	7.68	21.42	1.00	0.00	1.99	448.73	2020.01
Forbesganj	751.81	6.27	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.45	97.94	860.52
Kishanganj	426.81	51.53	3.07	0.07	0.00	0.06	145.21	626.75
Khagaria	414.63	0.61	5.47	0.07	0.00	0.14	76.15	497.07
Purnea Division	5810.07	115.70	67.93	1.17	0.00	5.70	1807.70	7808.27
Lakhisarai	283.46	1.63	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.03	356.25
Munger	702.86	8.58	0.95	17.89	0.00	0.29	1573.84	2304.41
Jamui	389.98	0.07	3.77	0.00	0.00	0.11	42.33	436.26
Bhagalpur	1788.52	8.52	35.47	0.00	0.00	3.61	5496.46	7332.58
Bhagalpur Div.	3164.82	18.80	42.32	17.89	0.00	4.01	7181.66	10429.50
Darbhanga	1779.60	3.27	33.22	0.00	0.00	0.99	292.23	2109.31
Samastipur	1186.69	108.34	15.58	2.93	0.00	0.28	230.00	1543.82
Madhubani	770.29	2.60	11.99	0.01	0.00	0.35	228.90	1014.14
Janjharpur	211.57	0.22	0.34	0.25	0.00	0.00	2.78	215.16
Begusarai	1054.96	33.48	15.80	73.36	0.00	0.11	10549.11	11726.82
Teghara	126.90	23.40	3.25	0.38	0.00	0.50	88.48	242.91
Darbhanga Div.	5130.01	171.31	80.18	76.93	0.00	2.23	11391.50	16852.16
State	213747.84	2758.10	812.95	101.64	28.19	246.83	88250.59	305946.14

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

**Appendix IV : Districtwise No. of Document and Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees 2010-11
(upto Oct, 2010)**

District	No. of Document	Registration Fee (Rs. Crore)	Stamp Duty (Rs. Crore)	Total Receipt (Rs. Crore)	Target (Rs. Crore)	% receipt against target	Receipt per Document (Rs.)
Patna	43133	23.88	83.43	107.31	267.50	40.12%	24879
Nalanda	14181	3.37	10.25	13.61	38.30	35.54%	9599
Rohtas	12942	3.88	10.68	14.56	36.20	40.21%	11247
Kaimur	6773	1.96	5.52	7.48	16.70	44.78%	11041
Buxar	7497	2.58	7.27	9.85	22.40	43.95%	13133
Bhojpur	13196	3.77	10.67	14.43	32.50	44.41%	10938
Gaya	15989	5.16	15.57	20.73	63.30	32.75%	12967
Aurangabad	11032	3.08	8.66	11.74	29.90	39.26%	10640
Jehanabad	4394	1.15	3.43	4.58	13.60	33.70%	10432
Arwal	3183	0.72	1.85	2.58	5.65	45.59%	8093
Nawadah	8927	1.62	4.67	6.29	16.80	37.46%	7049
Saran	16999	3.91	12.09	16.00	37.25	42.96%	9414
Siwan	18499	4.83	13.19	18.02	44.10	40.87%	9742
Gopalganj	16074	4.04	10.73	14.77	35.60	41.49%	9189
Muzaffarpur	27544	8.09	20.89	28.98	68.10	42.55%	10520
Sitamarhi	22211	5.14	12.99	18.13	38.20	47.46%	8162
Sheohar	3520	0.70	1.93	2.63	6.80	38.62%	7460
W. Champaran	24387	4.96	13.89	18.84	44.50	42.35%	7727
E. Champaran	31639	6.99	19.10	26.09	63.40	41.15%	8247
Vaishali	15048	5.10	15.06	20.16	48.40	41.65%	13395
Darbhanga	18342	4.48	12.17	16.65	44.05	37.81%	9080
Samastipur	20517	3.89	10.30	14.18	45.30	31.31%	6913
Madhubani	23000	4.95	13.15	18.10	42.46	42.64%	7871
Saharsha	9233	1.75	5.22	6.96	17.50	39.79%	7542
Supaul	9517	1.75	5.07	6.83	18.50	36.91%	7175
Madhepura	9964	1.89	5.01	6.90	18.76	36.80%	6929
Purnea	21867	4.80	13.44	18.24	42.00	43.43%	8341
Araria	17889	2.73	7.43	10.16	21.80	46.59%	5677
Kishanganj	11280	2.06	5.89	7.95	18.60	42.72%	7044
Katihar	20777	3.37	9.07	12.44	31.20	39.87%	5987
Bhagalpur	15779	5.87	17.12	22.99	49.70	46.26%	14572
Banka	8156	2.09	5.72	7.81	17.60	44.36%	9574
Munger	4450	1.32	3.95	5.27	11.70	45.00%	11832
Lakhisarai	5105	1.17	3.34	4.51	10.60	42.52%	8829
Begusarai	12338	3.86	10.90	14.76	43.06	34.27%	11961
Jamui	7798	1.55	4.35	5.91	13.70	43.11%	7575
Khagaria	8333	1.90	5.07	6.97	16.60	41.98%	8364
Sheikhpura	3701	0.68	1.97	2.65	7.70	34.46%	7170
Total	545214	145.04	421.02	566.06	1400.03	40.43%	10382

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB