

## Bihar Factsheet

- With an estimated population of 103.8 million in 2011, Bihar is a densely populated region, with no less than 1102 persons living per sq. km. of its area. During the first 5 years after separation of Jharkhand in 2000, the economy had grown at an annual rate of 4.42 percent at constant prices €

### ***Economy***

- Bihar's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost grew at an annual rate of 11.36 percent during the period 2004-05 to 2010-11 (at constant 2004-05 prices). This growth process has been termed as 'revival of a stagnant economy' by the Economic Survey of Bihar 2011-12. The growth rate of GSDP at factor cost (at constant 2004-05 prices) in 2010-11 over 2009-10 was 14.8 percent €
- During the period 2004-05 to 2010-11, the sectors reporting a growth rate of more than 15 percent are—registered manufacturing (23.30 percent), construction (19.61 percent), communications (27.23 percent) and trade, hotels and restaurant (20.22 percent) €
- About a decade earlier, the average share of different sectors in total GSDP stood at 36.4 percent (primary), 10.5 percent (secondary) and 53.1 percent (tertiary). Thereafter, the share of the primary sector has been declining, and it came down to 22.1 percent for the triennium ending 2010-11 €
- Growth rate of agriculture and animal husbandry during the last 5 years (i.e. 2004-05 to 2010-11) has been 3.73 percent (at constant 2004-05 prices), compared to 2.40 percent (at constant 1999-2000 prices) in previous 5 years (i.e. 1999-00 to 2004-05) €
- If we compare the Per Capita Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) estimates of various districts of Bihar in 2007-08, we get that Patna (Rs. 47,293), Munger (Rs. 13,689) and Begusarai (Rs. 11,959) are the most prosperous districts of Bihar. On the other end of the ranking, the most economically backward districts are Sheohar (Rs. 5021), Sitamarhi (Rs. 5479) and East Champaran (Rs. 5575) €

### ***Rural Scenario***

- Bihar reported 83 no. of farmers' suicide in 2011 as compared to 3337 in Maharashtra, 2206 in Andhra Pradesh, 2100 in Karnataka and 1326 in Madhya Pradesh∞
- Nearly 61 percent of the cropped area in Bihar is irrigated as compared to the national average of 45 percent during 2008-09 △

- Between 2000-01 and 2008-09, the total irrigated area in Bihar has increased from 44.6 lakh hectares to 49.2 hectares. This is only a 10 percent increase in total irrigated area over a period of 8 long years €
- Wages for rural households under the MGNREGA have increased in Bihar from Rs. 68 to Rs. 100, in Maharashtra from Rs. 47 to Rs. 72 and in Uttar Pradesh from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100 during 2007-10. At the national level, the average wages paid under the MGNREGA have increased from Rs. 75 in 2007-08 to Rs. 93 in 2009-10 △
- Under NREGS in Bihar, a total of 130.44 lakh households were issued job cards till 2010-11, of which 46.8 lakh (36 percent) were provided employment. Utilisation of funds improved over the years, as 83 percent of funds have been utilized in 2010-11, compared to 76 percent in 2009-10 €

### **Poverty**

- Percentage of population below the poverty line (BPL) stood at 53.5 percent in Bihar in 2009-10 while in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India the head count ratio (HCR) turned out to be 36.7 percent, 48.7 percent, 37.0 percent, 39.1 percent, 37.7 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively \$
- Head count ratio (HCR)<sup>1</sup> in rural Bihar (55.3 percent) was higher than that in urban Bihar (39.4 percent) in 2009-10 \$
- HCR in Bihar reduced from 54.4 percent in 2004-05 to 53.5 percent in 2009-10. HCR at the all India level reduced from 37.2 percent in 2004-05 to 29.8 percent in 2009-10 \$
- Total number of BPL persons in Bihar has increased from 493.8 lakhs in 2004-05 to 543.5 lakhs in 2009-10 \$

### **Human Development Index (HDI)**

- Bihar ranked 21<sup>st</sup> among Indian states in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) in 2007-08 \$\$
- The bottom 5 states in terms of HDI during 2007-08 are: Chhattisgarh (0.358), Orissa (0.362), Bihar (0.367), Madhya Pradesh (0.375) and Jharkhand (0.376) \$\$

---

<sup>1</sup> 'Head count ratio' means the proportion of the population below the poverty line. Head count ratio (HCR) is obtained using urban and rural poverty lines, which are applied on the Monthly per capita Expenditure (MPCE) distribution of the states [see: Poverty and Inequality in India: A Re-Examination by Angus Deaton and Jean Dreze, Economic and Political Weekly, 7 September, 2002, [http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/pdfs/deaton\\_dreze\\_poverty\\_india.pdf](http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/pdfs/deaton_dreze_poverty_india.pdf)]

## **Malnutrition**

- Average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita in Bihar was 2036 Kcal in rural areas and 2213 in urban areas. At the all India level average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita was 2147 Kcal in rural areas and 2123 in urban areas \*
- In the rural sectors of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Jharkhand, more than 25% of households had calorie intake in the “<80” category ((less than 2160 Kcal per consumer unit per day in 2009-10), while in Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, the proportion of such households was 24-25% \*
- In some of the poorer States, protein intake per day per capita was markedly lower in the rural sector than in the urban; examples are Bihar (rural: 58g, urban: 62g), Jharkhand (rural: 54g, urban: 62g), Chhattisgarh (rural: 49g, urban: 55g) and Assam (rural: 55g, urban: 59g) \*
- The prevalence of child malnutrition (as measured by the proportion of underweight children) remains one of the highest in India, being assessed at 59% in Jharkhand as compared to 60% in Madhya Pradesh, 58% for Bihar, 52% in Chhattisgarh, 44% in Orissa, 40% in Assam, and much higher than the all-India average of 46% \*\*

## **Gender**

- Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in Bihar stood at 916 in 2011 while in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India level the sex ratio turned out to be 930, 991, 978, 947, 908 and 940, respectively @
- Child sex ratio (aged 0-6 years) in Bihar stood at 933 in 2011 while in MP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and all India level the child sex ratio turned out to be 912, 964, 934, 943, 899 and 914, respectively @@
- The state Government of Bihar has been publishing its gender budget since 2008-09. The share of outlays for women in GSDP was 2.76 percent in 2010-11€

## **Basic Amenities**

- During 2010-11 road length per lakh population in Bihar stood at 126.13 km whereas in India it stood at 322.77 km €
- Percentage of households having no latrine facility was 76.9 percent in Bihar, 78.0 percent in Jharkhand, 78.0 percent in Odisha, 75.4 percent in Chhattisgarh,

71.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 53.1 percent at the all India level during 2011 @\$

- Percentage of households having electricity facility as a source of lighting was 16.4 percent in Bihar, 45.8 percent in Jharkhand, 43.0 percent in Odisha, 75.3 percent in Chhattisgarh, 67.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 67.2 percent at the all India level during 2011 #
- Percentage of households having access to tap water as a source of drinking was 4.4 percent in Bihar, 12.9 percent in Jharkhand, 13.8 percent in Odisha, 20.7 percent in Chhattisgarh, 23.4 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 43.5 percent at the all India level during 2011 ##
- In 2011, 25.8 percent of households in Bihar had access to radio/ transistor, 14.5 percent had access to television and 55.5 percent had access to telephone. During the same time, 19.9 percent of households in India had access to radio/ transistor, 47.2 percent had access to television and 63.2 percent had access to telephone &
- In 2011, 48.7 percent of households in Bihar had access to bicycle, 8.1 percent had access to scooter/ motorcycle/ moped and 1.7 percent had access to car/ jeep/ van. During the same time, 44.8 percent of households in India had access to bicycle, 21.0 percent had access to scooter/ motorcycle/ moped and 4.7 percent had access to car/ jeep/ van &&
- The number of registered vehicles is on continuous increase in Bihar and the registration of new vehicles recorded a phenomenal increase of around five fold, from around 80 thousand in 2005-06 to 3.87 lakh in 2010-11 €

### **Education**

- In 2011, 3.0 percent of children (aged 6-14) are out of school in Bihar as compared to 2.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 3.3 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 59.7 percent children in Bihar in standard I-II could read letters, words or more as compared to 65.7 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 72.1 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 62.5 percent children in Bihar in standard I-II could recognize numbers (1-9) or more as compared to 63.9 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 73.8 percent at the all India level α

- In 2011, 52.1 percent children in Bihar in standard III-V could read level 1 (standard 1) text or more as compared to 44.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 57.5 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 48.4 percent children in Bihar in standard III-V could do subtraction or more as compared to 30.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 46.5 percent at the all India level α
- Literacy rate in Bihar improved from 47.0% at 2001 to 63.82% now. The male literacy has increased from 59.68% in 2001 to 73.39% in 2011. The female literacy has jumped up to 53.33% from 33.12% in 2001 ¥
- During 2002-03 to 2009-10, the enrolment of boys in primary schools grew at an annual rate of 6.4 percent, compared to a higher rate of 6.8 percent of girl students. For upper primary classes, the enrolment of boys grew at 17.9 percent, compared to a much higher rate of 23.7 percent for girl students €

### ***Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)***

- Bihar started with dry ration of 3 kg/per student/per month in 1995. It started providing cooked meal in 30 blocks of 10 districts in 2003-04 μ
- 18.5 percent of MDMS beneficiaries in Bihar are SCs, 0.5 percent are STs and 68.0 percent are OBCs μ
- A large proportion of children (in sample schools) in Bihar and Karnataka were of the opinion that food served under MDMS was of average and bad quality, respectively μ
- In states like Bihar, Jharkhand and Meghalaya, the PRIs/ ULBs have not shown any involvement in schools and therefore in cooked MDMS also μ
- In majority of the sample selected schools in states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, main source of water in the schools was hand pumps μ
- In Bihar, lack of proper planning and absence of proper coordination between Bihar State Food Corporation and district level officers has resulted in erratic supply of funds and foodgrain. Schools generally do not receive quota of foodgrain in a planned manner on a monthly basis, as a result of which a few schools were overstocked resulting in breeding of insects μ
- In some states like Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh about three fourths of the sample schools reported that they do not have adequate utensils for cooking. Availability of plates and tumblers is also low μ

- During 2010-11, the coverage of students (studying in class I-V) under the MDMS is 54.7 percent. During the same year, the coverage of students (studying in class VI-VIII) under the MDMS is 48.3 percent €

### ***Public Distribution System (PDS)***

- There are 41,912 PDS dealers in the state of Bihar. The share of backward and extremely backward castes among the PDS dealers is 33.3 percent and 6.4 percent respectively, that of SCs is 19.6 percent, and general castes 23.8 percent €
- In 2010-11, only 61.0 percent of wheat allocated for BPL households has been lifted. In the same year, only 60.5 percent of rice allocated for BPL households has been lifted €
- In 2010-11, 82.1 percent of wheat allocated for Antyodaya<sup>2</sup> households has been lifted. In the same year, 82.8 percent of rice allocated for Antyodaya households has been lifted €
- In 2010-11, only 61.3 percent of wheat allocated for Annapurna<sup>3</sup> households has been lifted. In the same year, only 62.4 percent of rice allocated for Annapurna households has been lifted €

### ***Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)<sup>4</sup>***

- The budget provision for ICDS steadily increased from Rs. 242.0 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 880.24 crore in 2010-11 €
- As on September 2011, 544 ICDS projects are operational in Bihar covering all development blocks in 38 districts €
- A total of 86,237 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 5540 mini-AWCs are functioning under those 544 projects €

### **Sources:**

---

<sup>2</sup> Under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas are targeted. They are issued special yellow ration cards.

<sup>3</sup> Under the Annapurna Yojana, those destitute who are above 65 years of age and not covered in state or central social security pension scheme are targeted. They are issued special green ration cards.

<sup>4</sup> Under the ICDS, pre-school children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women are targeted.

€ Economic Survey of Bihar 2011-12, <http://www.im4change.org/docs/bhar-Economic-Survey-2012-En.pdf>

∞ National Crime Records Bureau 2011, <http://ncrb.nic.in/CD-ADSI2011/table-2.11.pdf>

△ State of Indian Agriculture 2011-12, <http://agricoop.nic.in/SIA111213312.pdf>

\$ Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2009-10, Planning Commission March 2012, [http://planningcommission.gov.in/news/press\\_pov1903.pdf](http://planningcommission.gov.in/news/press_pov1903.pdf)

\$\$ India Human Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion, prepared by Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Gol, [http://www.im4change.org/docs/340IHDR\\_Summary.pdf](http://www.im4change.org/docs/340IHDR_Summary.pdf)

\* Nutrition Intake in India, NSS 66th round, July 2009-June 2010, [http://www.im4change.org/docs/692Nutrition%20nss\\_rep\\_540.pdf](http://www.im4change.org/docs/692Nutrition%20nss_rep_540.pdf)

\*\* A New State: Emergence, Features and Challenges, The World Bank <http://www.im4change.org/docs/753summary.pdf>

@ Census 2011, [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data\\_files/india/table\\_1.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/india/table_1.pdf)

@@ Census 2011, [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data\\_files/india/s13\\_sex\\_ratio.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/india/s13_sex_ratio.pdf)

@\$ Census 2011, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data%20sheet/Latrine.pdf>

# Census 2011, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data%20sheet/Source%20of%20Lighting.pdf>

## Census 2011, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data%20sheet/Drinking%20Water.pdf>

& Census 2011, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data%20sheet/Communication.pdf>

&& Census 2011, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data%20sheet/Transportation.pdf>

α Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2011, <http://pratham.org/images/Aser-2011-report.pdf>

¥ Census 2011,

[http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data\\_files/bihar/Provisional%20Population%20Totals%202011-Bihar.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/bihar/Provisional%20Population%20Totals%202011-Bihar.pdf)

μ Performance Evaluation of Cooked Mid Day Meal (2010), Planning Commission,

[http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/peoreport/peoevalu/peo\\_cmdm.pdf](http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/peoreport/peoevalu/peo_cmdm.pdf)