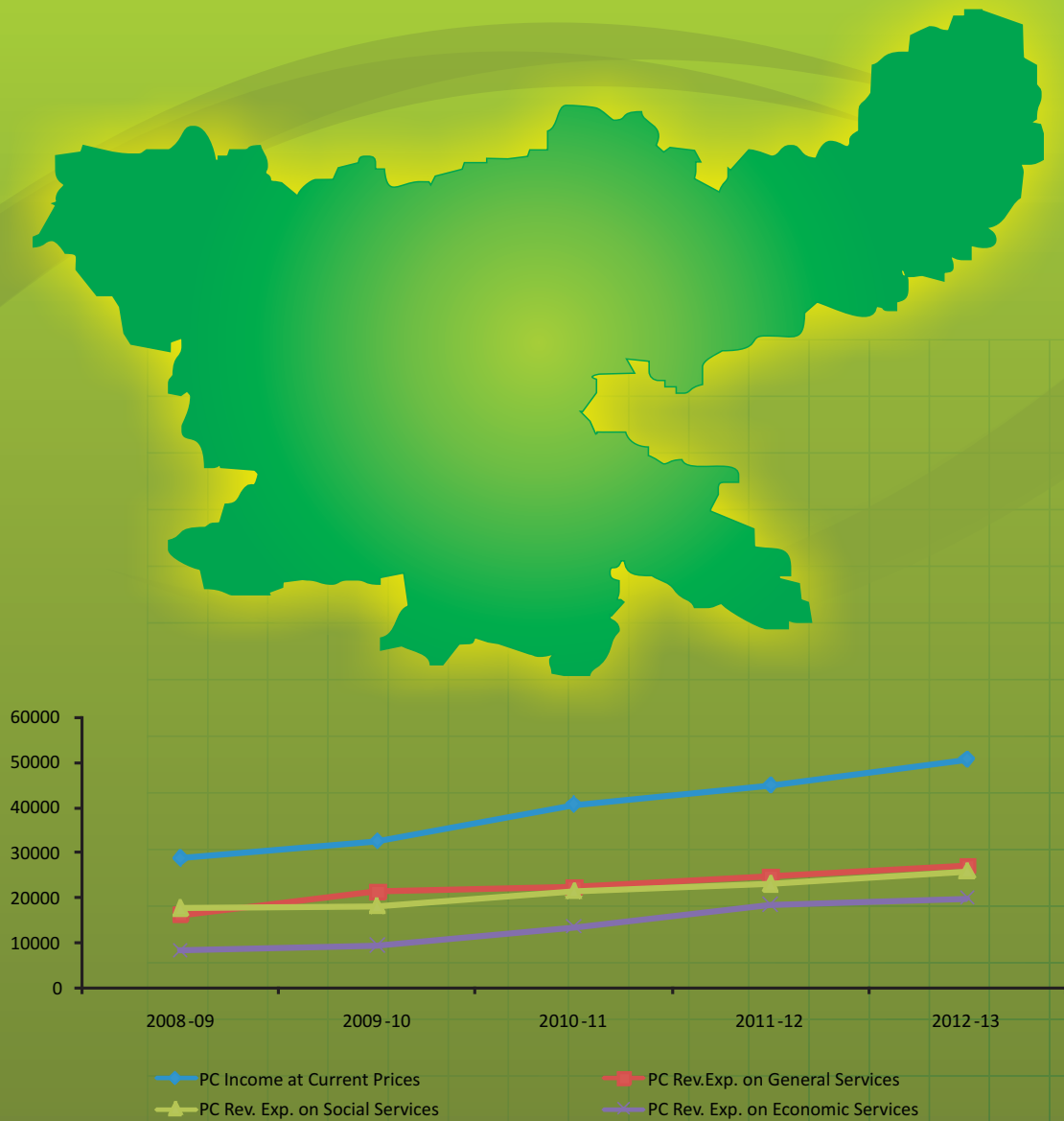




JHARKHAND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2013-14



Department of Finance
Government of Jharkhand
February 2014

Economic Survey

2013-14

Jharkhand

Department of Finance
Government of Jharkhand
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADSL	Allied Digital Services Limited
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AGAY	Adarsh Gramin Awas Yojna
AGY	Adarsh Gram Yojna
AIADA	Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority
ANR	Aided Natural Regeneration
APL	Above Poverty Line
AR	Artificial Regeneration
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASIDE	Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
AUWSP	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
BAIF	Bharat Agro Industries Foundation
BAU	Birsa Agriculture University
BE	Budget Estimate
BGREI	Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India
BIADA	Bokaro Industrial Area Development Authority
BIT	Birla Institute of Technology
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRGF	Backward Regions Grant Fund
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BSUP	Basic Services to Urban Poor
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
CDR	Credit Deposit Ratio
CMPDI	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
CSC	Common Service Centers
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CSO	Centre Statistical Organization
CST	Central Sales Tax
DAP	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DCCB	District Central Cooperative Bank
DIT	Department of Information Technology
DLCC	District level Lead Bank Consultative Committee
DoLR	Department of Land Resources
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
EDI	Entrepreneur Development Institute
FC	Finance Commission

FIF	Financial Inclusion Fund
FITF	Financial Inclusion Technology Fund
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
G2C	Government to Citizen
GAMA	Gram Awas Maramati Anudan
GCC	General Credit Card
GDI	Gender Development Index
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GNP	Gross National Product
GoI	Government of India
GoJ	Government of Jharkhand
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
IAP	Integrated Action Plan
IAY	Indira Awas Yojna
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IITF	India International Trade Fair
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IRCON	Ircon International Limited
IRDPA	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IREDA	India and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency
IT	Information Technology
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
JAPIT	Jharkhand Agency for Promotion of Information Technology
JARDP	Jharkhand Accelerated Road Development Programme
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JHARNET	Jharkhand State Information & Communication Network
JIDCO	Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
JINFRA	Jharkhand Infrastructure Development Corporation LTD.
JLG	Joint Liability Group
JNNURM	Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
JOHAR	Jharkhand Opportunity for Household Agriculture & Allied Resurgence
JREDA	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency
JSCB	Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank
JSDI	Jharkhand Sericulture Development Institute
JSEB	Jharkhand State Electricity Board
JSTDI	Jharkhand Silk Technology Development Institute
JSWM	Jharkhand State Watershed Mission

JUPMI	Jharkhand Urban Planning Management Institute
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
kwh	Kilowatt per hour
LBS	Lead Bank Scheme
LCV	Light Commercial Vehicle
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LNCP	National Lake Conservation Programme
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
MCIT	Ministry of Communication & Information Technology
MDR	Major District Roads
MESO	Microeconomic Social Organization
MFP	Minor Forest Products
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MILKFED	Milk Producer's Co-operative Federation
MKSP	Mahila Kissan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana
MMGSY	Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojna
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MNRES	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources
MOP	Muriate of Potash
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Mixed Plantation
MSME	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises
MW	Mega Watt
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NBFC	Non-Bank Financial Companies
NGO	Non government Organization
NH	National Highway
NHPC	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
NIFFT	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NMPS	National Mission for Protein Supplement
NPA	Non Performing Assets
NPI	National Portal of India
NPRE	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure
NRCP	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSA	Net Sown Area
NSDG	National Service Delivery Gateway
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSSF	National Small Saving Fund
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NSU	National Sports University

NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NUIS	National Urban Information Systems
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OSP	Others Sub Plan
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Society
PCARDB	Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
PCLDB	Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks
PFC	Power Finance Corporation
PHC	Public Health Center
PIM	Primary Irrigation Management
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PMEGP	Prime Minister's Employment generation Programme
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna
PMRY	Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna
PO	Post Office
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSSK	Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras
PSSY	Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
PTPS	Patratu Thermal Power Station
PWD	Public Work Department
PYKKA	Panchayat Yuva Khel Kood Abhiyan
RAPDRP	Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
RCD	Road Construction Department
RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojna
RGSY	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna
RIADA	Ranchi Industrial Area Development Authority
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RSMA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikhsha Abhiyan
RTI	Right to Information
RWD	Rural Works Department
SAF	South Asia Foundation
SAIL	Steel Authority of India Limited
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCB	State Cooperative Bank
SCLDB	State Cooperative Land Development Bank
SDC	State Data Center
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna

SH	State Highway
SH	State Highway
SHG	Self Help Group
SHPS	Subernrekha Hydel Power Station
SICDP	Small Industries Cluster Development Programme
SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SLB	Service Level Benchmarking
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency
SPIADA	Santhal Pargana Industrial Area Development Authority
SSDC	State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway
SSDG	State Service Delivery Gateway
SSI	Small Scale Industries
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TAFUCB	Task Force on Urban Co-operative Banks
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIN	Taxpayer Identification Number
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
TVNL	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited
UCB	Urban Cooperative Bank
UID	Unique Identification
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
UIG	Urban Infrastructure and Governance
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UMRD	Union Ministry of Rural Development
UPS	Usual Principal Status
UPSS	Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status
UT	Union Territory
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDF	Vehicle Damage Factor
VPT	Village Public Telephone
WCDC	Watershed Cell cum Development Center
WPR	Work Force Participation Rate
XLRI	Xavier Labour Relation Institute

1

The State of Jharkhand: An Overview

The state of Jharkhand was formed in the year 2000 and is the 28th state of India. Jharkhand is spread over a total area of 79714 square kilo-meters (7.79 million hectares), which constitutes 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the country. As per the 2011 census, about 2.72 percent of the population of the country lives in this state.

The Land and the People

Jharkhand is divided into five administrative divisions, 24 districts, 36 sub-divisions, 260 blocks, 4423 panchayats, 32615 villages, 228 towns, 3 corporations and 37 Nagar Parishads/Nagar Panchayats¹. The divisions include; South Chhotanagpur (comprising 5 districts, including the state capital Ranchi), West Singhbhum (3 districts), North Chhotanagpur (7 districts), Palamau (3 districts), and Santhal Pargana (6 districts).

with rich fauna and flora.

The state is mostly landscape plateau, undulating, hilly and sloping with mountains, forests, river basins and valleys. The state comes under Agro - Climatic Zone VII i.e. Eastern Plateau and Hills Region. This region is further subdivided into three zones namely, Central and North Eastern Plateau Zone, Western Plateau Zone and South Eastern Plateau Zone. In general, the plateau region of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas is characterized by humid and sub humid tropical monsoon in sub zone IV; sub humid to subtropical in sub zone V and humid to sub-tropical in sub zone VI, undulating plateau, hills and mountains, non existence of perennial rivers, initially high forest cover².

The annual rainfall in the plateau and sub-plateau region is 1400 mm on an average, of which 82.1



Total Geographical Area	: 79,714 Sq. Km.
No. of Divisions	: 05
No. of Districts	: 24
No. of Sub Divisions	: 36
No. of Blocks	: 260
No. of Gram Panchayats	: 4423
No. of Villages (Total)	: 32615
No. of Towns	: 228
No. of Municipality Corporation	: 03
No. of Municipalities	: 39
No. of Cantonment Board	: 01

Source:- 1. Census 2011, 2. Department of Planning and Development, Govt. of Jharkhand, 3. Department of Urban Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

Jharkhand largely comprises the forest tracts of Chhotanagpur plateau and Santhal Pargana. The state is richly endowed with natural resources- especially forests and mineral resources. It has one of the richest deposits of coal and iron ore in the country. Other mineral resources like; graphite, magnetite, gold, silver, bauxite, uranium, mica, fireclay and copper are also found in the state. The state accounts for almost 40 percent of the nation's mineral reserves. Forests account for about 28 percent of its geographical area. It is also blessed

percent is received during the period of June to September and the rest 17.9 percent in the remaining months. There are a number of perennial rivers and streams flowing through the state. The important rivers are Damodar, Subarnarekha, Koel Karo, Barakar and Sankh³.

The Demography and Social Structure

The total population of the state, as per 2011

census, is 3,29,76,238 out of which 1,69,31,688 are males and 1,60,34,550 females. The average household size is 5.3 persons. The children in the age group of '0 to 6' years constitute 15.89 percent of the total population of the state. The sex ratio of the state is 947 females per thousand males. It has improved by 0.64 percent in the last one decade. In 2001, the sex ratio of the state was 941. Although the sex ratio of the state is better than that of the country, the sex ratio of its children of 0 to 6 years is not only less than that of its overall sex ratio but also less than that of the country's children of the same age group. The child sex ratio of the state is 943 while that of the country is 944. The sex ratio at birth in the state, however, is better than the national average. The sex ratio at birth (2008-10) in the state is 919 while the all-India level is only 905, as per Data-book for DCH (22nd April, 2013), indicating the relative safety in prenatal sex determined abortion and better adherence to Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 in the state.

Table 1.1: Population and Its characteristics

Total population	Males	Females	Average household size	Decadal Growth 2001-11	Sex Ratio	Density (persons per sq km)	Child population 0-6 years	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
32966238	16931688	16034550	5.3	22.34	947	414	5237582	943

Source: Census 2011

The population of the state has recorded a high growth in the last one decade. While the decadal growth rate of the population of the country between 2001 and 2011 is 17.64 percent; the population in this state has grown by 22.34 percent in the last one decade (2001-2011). Among the 28 states of the country, only five of the states namely; Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya have a decadal growth in population more than that of Jharkhand. The higher decadal

growth rate of Jharkhand is not only because of the higher Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) than the national rates but also because of its achievement in keeping the Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) less than the national rates. High population growth in the last one decade is not only because of a high natural growth rate but also seems to be caused by the state's success in reducing net out-migration from the state.

Table 1.2: Demographic Features of Jharkhand and India in 2011

	Jharkhand	India
Population	32,966,238	1,210,193,422
Decadal Growth (2001-2011)	22.34	17.64
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	25.0	21.8
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	6.9	7.1
Natural Growth Rate (CBR-CDR)	18.1	14.7
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	39	44
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)-2010	3.0	2.5
Sex Ratio	947	940
Sex ratio at birth (2008-10)	919	905

Source: Databook for DCH; 22nd April, 2013

The state is moderately urbanised; 24 percent of its population lives in urban areas. Five of its districts namely; Ranchi, Ramgarh, Bokaro, Purbi Singhbhum and Dhanbad are highly urbanised with more than 40 percent of their population living in urban areas. Most other districts of the state are very less urbanised. In eleven of the 24 districts of the state, less than 10 percent of the population lives in urban areas. Godda district is the least urbanised; only 4.9 percent of its population lives in urban areas.

Table 1.3: Percentage of Urban Population

Percentage	Name of the District
Less than 5	Godda
5 to 8	Garhwa, Chatra, Gumla, Dumka, Latehar, Simdega, Pakur
8 to 10	Khunti, Giridih, Jamtara
10 to 15	Palamu, Lohardaga, Sahibganj, Pashchimi Singhbhum

Percentage	Name of the District
15 to 20	Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Kodarma
20 to 25	Saraikela-Kharsawan
40 to 50	Ranchi, Ramgarh, Bokaro
50 Above	Purbi Singhbhum, Dhanbad

Source: Census 2011

The density of population of the state is 414 persons per square kilometre which is much higher than the national level of 382. Only 7 states of the country have density of population higher than that of Jharkhand. Density of population is not uniform throughout the state. It is as low as 160 in Simdega and as high as 1284 persons per square kilometre in Dhanbad. Usually the districts which are commercially, industrially more developed and are more urbanised have a higher density of population.

Table 1.4: Density of Population

Persons per sq km	Name of the District
Less than 200	Simdega, Gumla
200 to 300	Latehar, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Khunti, Chatra
300 to 400	Dumka, Lohardaga, Garhwa, Palamu, Saraikela-Kharsawan
400 to 500	Hazaribagh, Kodarma, Jamtara, Giridih, Pakur
500 to 600	Ranchi
600 to 700	Deoghar, Godda, Purbi Singhbhum, Ramgarh
700 Above	Bokaro, Sahibganj, Dhanbad

Source: Census 2011

The state has a sizable tribal population. As per 2011 census, the tribals constitute 26.2 percent of the population of the state. Among all the States and the UTs, Jharkhand holds the 6th rank in terms of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population. A little less than half of its blocks (111 blocks spread across 15 of its districts) fall under the Fifth Schedule Areas (As per Article 244 (2) of the Constitution)⁴. Tribals constitute more than two thirds of the population of four of its districts namely; Khunti, Simdega, Gumla and Paschimi Singhbhum. They constitute

4 Tribal Development Plan prepared by IPE Global Pvt. Ltd., in March 2013 for Water Supply and Sanitation Department Government of Jharkhand,

a very small percentage of the population of the districts in the north of the state, adjoining Bihar or located in the urban industrial mining zones. They constitute less than 10 percent of the population in six of its districts, namely; Giridih, Palamu, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Chatra and Koderma.

Table 1.5: Percentage of Schedule Tribe Population

Percentage	Name of the District
Less than 5	Kodarma, Chatra
5 to 10	Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Palamu, Giridih
10 to 15	Deoghar, Bokaro
15 to 25	Garhwa, Ramgarh, Godda
25 to 30	Sahibganj, Purbi Singhbhum
30 to 36	Jamtara, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Ranchi
40 to 45	Pakur, Dumka
45 to 60	Latehar, Lohardaga
60 to 70	Pashchimi Singhbhum, Gumla
70 Above	Simdega, Khunti

Source: Census 2011

The state has around 32 tribal groups. They mostly live in relatively isolated and inaccessible areas and are highly deprived and marginalised. Eight of the tribal groups of the state namely; Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Savar, Pahariya (Baiga), Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya are the particularly vulnerable tribal Groups (PTGs). They live in small, dispersed and inaccessible habitations. Malnutrition, malaria and dysentery are rampant among the PTGs.

Among the tribes in Jharkhand, Santhal is the most numerous, constituting about with one third of its tribal population; distantly followed by Oraon (19.66 percent), Munda (14.86 percent) and Ho (10.63 percent) each with more than 10 percent of the tribal population of the state. Kharwar, Lohra, Bhumij and Kharia have a share of 2 to 3 percent each. Rest of them have a share of less than 2 percent of the total tribal population. The eight major tribes⁵ constitute about 90 percent of the tribal population of the state (census-2001)⁶.

5 Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Ho, Kharwar, Lohra, Bhumij and Kharia.

6 Data highlights: The Scheduled Tribes, Census 2001, http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_st_jharkhand.pdf

The tribals of the state mostly live in rural areas. While they constitute only 9.8 percent of the population of the urban areas of the state, they comprise 31.4 percent of the population of its villages.

Besides the STs, the state has a sizable population of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), another equally deprived community. The SCs constitute 12.1 percent of the population of the state. They constitute a high percentage of the population of the districts located in north-west of the state. They constitute about 32 percent of the population of Chatra and more than 20 percent of the population of Palamau, Garhwa and Latehar.

Table 1.6: Percentage of Schedule Caste Population

Percentage	Name of the District
Less than 4	Pakur, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pashchimi Singhbhum
4 to 6	Khunti, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Saraikela-Kharsawan
6 to 8	Dumka, Sahibganj, Simdega
8 to 10	Godda, Jamtara
10 to 14	Ramgarh, Deoghar, Giridih
14 to 18	Bokaro, Kodarma, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh
18 to 25	Latehar, Garhwa
25 Above	Palamu, Chatra

Source: Census 2011

One of the reasons for a better sex ratio in the state is its having a sizable tribal population. The sex ratio among the tribals of the state is 1003, much better than that of the state on the whole. The sex ratio among the SCs, though not as high as that of the STs, is also better than that of the state. It is 950 females per thousand males.

The Economy and Well Being

The GSDP of the state is expected to be Rs. 188,225 crores at current prices and Rs. 113,127 crores at constant prices this year (2013-14). The GSDP of the state at constant prices has grown at an impressive rate of about 10 percent and is expected to keep growing at the same pace this year. The per capita income of the state (per capita NSDP at factor cost at industry of origin) at current prices and constant (2004-05) prices are expected to be Rs. 46,524 and

Rs. 27,772, respectively, this year (2013-14). The per capita NSDP at current prices has grown by 14.39 percent and at constant prices at 7.58 percent per annum since 2009-10. If the annual growth rate continues at this pace the per capita real income of the state will double in less than a decade. Poverty in Jharkhand, though, high has also declined by about 8 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2011-12.

The literacy rate in the state, though less than the all India average, has also improved over a period of time. In the state, 67.63 percent of the population is literate; 78.45 percent of its males and 56.21 percent of its females are literate. The literacy rate has improved by about 14 percentage points; among males by about 11 percentage points and among females by 18 percentage points in the last one decade.

The health indicators of the state have also improved over the years. The infant mortality rate in the state has declined from 48 per thousand live births in 2007 to 38 in 2012 – well below the national average of 42 per thousand live births. Similarly, the state also performed well in reducing maternal mortality ratio at 219 per lakh live births in 2010-12, from 261 per lakh live births in 2007-09. In the last five years the state has also been successful in reducing fertility rates; the total fertility rate has declined from 3.2 children per women in 2007 to 2.8 in 2012. This suggests the success of family planning programmes in the state. Over half of the eligible women in the state deliver births in safe conditions – either in a health institution or in presence of trained health providers. The state has also performed well in immunization coverage among children aged 12-23 months. About 70 per cent of eligible children in the state receive full doses of all recommended immunization and the prospect of achieving universal immunization is high.

2

State of the Economy

A Macro Economic Perspective

The economy of Jharkhand has shown an impressive growth especially after the global slowdown of 2008-09. The main driver of this growth has been the tertiary sector, especially banking and insurance, communication, storage and public administration. The secondary sector, though, has also shown recovery but at a slow and unsteady pace. The state has one of the highest levels of poverty, and although it has declined, it is still much higher than the national average.

GSDP and Other Macro Aggregates

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at factor cost was Rs. 59,758 crore in the year 2004-05; it grew to become Rs. 162,557 crore at current prices and Rs. 103,426 crore at constant (2004-05) prices in the year 2012-13. The value of GSDP is expected to reach Rs. 188,225 crore at current prices and Rs. 113,127 crore at constant prices this year (2013-14) and Rs. 218,251 crore and Rs. 123,885 crore, respectively, in the coming year (2014-15). The real GSDP (GSDP at constant prices) of the state, thus, grew at a compound average annual rate (CAGR) of 7.1 percent during

the period 2004-05 to 2012-13. Like the rest of the country, the economy of the state was also affected by the global slowdown in the year 2008-09. The real GSDP of the state declined by 1.75 percent in that year, but it recovered from the next year; in 2009-10 it grew by 10.14 percent and in 2010-11 by 15.86 percent. For the last three years, that is, between 2009-10 and 2012-13, the real GSDP of the state has grown at an impressive rate of about 10 percent and is expected to keep up growing at the same pace this year and the coming year. During the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), the state experienced an average annual growth (CAGR) of 7.67 percent.

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)¹, which by definition is less than the GSDP but follows almost the same trend, of Jharkhand at constant (2004-05) prices was 53,056 crore rupees in 2004-05. It has grown at a CAGR of 6.55 percent to Rs. 88,107 crore by the year 2012-13. Between 2004-05 and 2008-09, it made a very slow progress at 3.32 percent per annum but, then, between 2009-10 and 2012-13, the rate of growth picked up to 9.85 percent per annum. The slow progress in the first period was mainly because of the year 2008-09, which was a year of economic slowdown. During

Table 2.1: Gross and Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost at current and constant (2004-05) prices

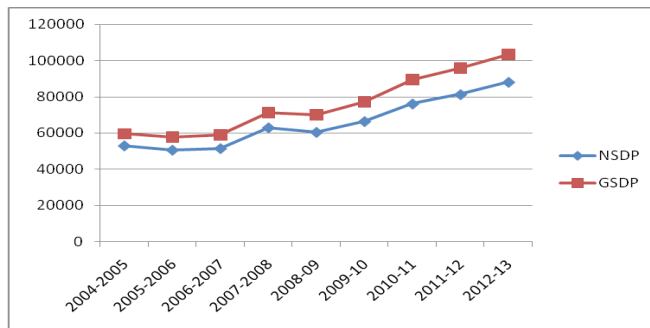
Year	GSDP in Rs. Crore		NSDP in Rs. Crore		Per capita GSDP in Rs.		Per capita NSDP in Rs.	
	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices
2004-05	5975772	5975772	5305570	5305570	20626	20626	18313	18313
2005-06	5784841	6090054	5067819	5335817	19567	20600	17142	18048
2006-07	5922572	6693475	5152744	5851157	19632	22187	17080	19395
2007-08	7137711	8394959	6300496	7438801	23186	27270	20466	24164
2008-09	7012946	8779393	6047152	7623375	22324	27947	19250	24267
2009-10	7724004	10062068	6646519	8711161	24095	31389	20734	27175
2010-11	8949114	12728105	7613444	10865162	27358	38911	23275	33215
2011-12 (P)	9591205	14216454	8132744	12138138	28734	42590	24364	36364
2012-13 (Q)	10342646	16255714	8810711	13951961	30364	47724	25867	40961
2013-14 (Pr)	11312694	18822544	9653027	16170851	32547	54153	27772	46524
2014-15 (Pr)	12388523	21825120	10589587	18771733	34928	61534	29856	52925

Source: Directorate of Statistics, GoJ. (P-Provisional, Q-Quick estimates, Pr-Projected)

¹ NSDP is calculated after deducting depreciation or consumption of fixed capital from GSDP. The difference between the two, therefore, depends on the composition of and changes in investment and the output.

2008-09 the NSDP at constant prices declined by 4.02 percent from its previous year. The NSDP is expected to grow at the same impressive pace this year and the coming year and reach the levels of Rs. 96,530 crore in 2013-14 and Rs. 105,896 crore in the coming year (2014-15).

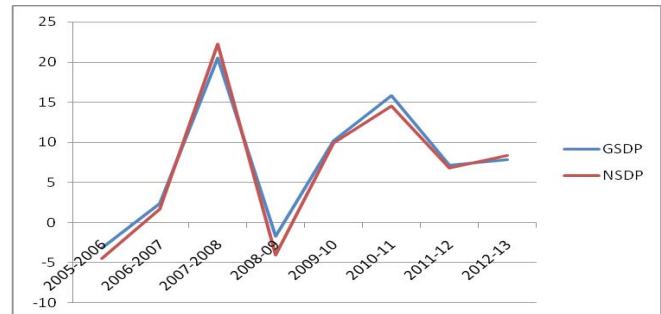
Fig 2.1: GSDP and NSDP of Jharkhand at Constant (2004-05) Prices



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (www.mospi.nic.in)

The growth rate of Jharkhand has not been stable. Between 2004-05 and 2012-13, the coefficient of variation² in the GSDP at constant prices of Jharkhand was 0.22 and in NSDP at constant prices it was 0.21. Fluctuations in the growth rate of GSDP and NSDP of the Jharkhand economy are also evident from the graph below (Fig. 2.2). The economic slowdown in 2008-09, triggered by the global financial crisis and the frequent droughts in the state have been the two main contributors to the volatility of its growth rate. The economy of Jharkhand has, however, shown its resilience by bouncing back to normalcy after every crisis. For the last two years, the growth rate of the state has remained almost stable at about 7 percent per annum.

Fig 2.2: Growth rate of GSDP and NSDP of Jharkhand at Constant (2004-05) Prices

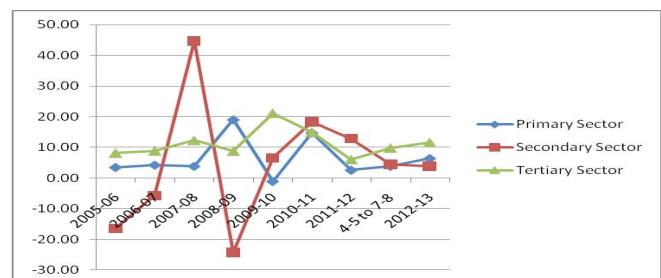


Source: Calculated from the data of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Aspects of Growth

The main driver of the growth in GSDP has been the services or the tertiary sector which grew at a CAGR of 11.37 percent in real terms between 2004-05 and 2012-13. This sector grew at a much higher rate of 12.55 percent during 2007-08 and 2011-12 (i.e., the 11th Five Year Plan period). It recorded an impressive growth of 11.57 last year (2012-13) also. The secondary sector, on the other hand, grew at a much slower pace at 3.07 percent per annum during 2004-05 and 2012-13 and during the 11th Plan period, its CAGR was much lower at 1.86 percent. The secondary sector, however, has recovered after recording a negative growth during global slowdown of 2008-09. By 2011-12 the output of the secondary sector exceeded the level achieved in the year 2007-08, and continued growing at positive, though, at an unsteady rate. Agriculture grew at 5.54 percent per annum and mining and quarrying at 7.62 percent per annum between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

Fig: 2.3 Growth rate of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors at Constant (2004-05) Prices



Source: Calculated from the data of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

² The Coefficient of Variation or CV is a measure of variability, higher the CV higher is the variation in data. It is measured by dividing the standard deviation by mean.

Growth in the tertiary sector has benefited from all its components but banking and insurance, communication, storage and public administration, in particular, achieved notable growth in this period – by more than 14 percent per annum (CAGR) in the period 2004-05 to 2012-13. The overall progress of the economy, the communication revolution and the hike in salary of the employees post the 6th Pay Commission played a pivotal role towards achieving this high growth in the tertiary sector.

The poor performance of the secondary sector was caused by very low growth in manufacturing, especially in registered manufacturing and a negative growth in electricity, gas and water supply. Registered manufacturing sector grew at a mere 0.44 percent per annum while the value of the output of electricity, gas and water supply at constant prices declined by an annual rate of 7.79 percent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

Table 2.2: Value of output and Growth Rate of Tertiary Sector at its components at 2004-05 prices

(In Crore Rupees)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Av. Annual growth rate
Value of Output	19679	21279	23165	26009	28291	34245	39356	41739	46569	
Growth Rate		8.13	8.86	12.28	8.78	21.05	14.93	6.06	11.57	11.46

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Jharkhand

Table 2.3: Growth Rates of Services and its components in Jharkhand's NSDP

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1 Transport Storage and Communication	8.47	16.16	13.37	13.96	19.84	-7.07	4.29	9.82
1.1 Railways	5.62	21.16	8.00	13.81	8.90	0.32	-0.39	7.98
1.2 Transport by other means	8.33	12.44	17.41	3.40	22.55	-9.10	8.68	8.68
1.3 storage	1.52	11.73	15.15	11.79	29.12	20.51	12.29	14.32
1.4 Communication	18.67	12.13	18.94	44.81	39.32	-17.10	5.64	15.82
2. Trade Hotels and Restaurants	9.34	7.86	16.42	-1.12	16.49	17.14	8.55	10.50
3. Banking and Insurance	14.68	23.50	17.68	6.80	20.48	22.57	11.56	16.61
4. Real Estate	7.92	9.29	3.55	-5.25	28.18	57.20	0.59	12.95
5. Public Administration	-4.99	-0.59	5.45	27.81	18.84	62.97	2.05	14.09
6. Other Services	11.37	3.54	10.58	18.46	26.56	-8.98	7.93	9.42

Source: CSO (www.mospi.nic.in)

Table 2.4: Value of output and Growth Rate of Secondary Sector at 2004-05 prices

(In Crore Rupees)

	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Av annual Growth rate
Output	24638	20594	19411	28083	21260	22648	26790	30231	31385	
Growth Rate		-16.4	-5.7	44.7	-24.3	6.5	18.3	12.8	3.8	4.96

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, (www.mospi.nic.in)

Table 2.5: Growth Rates of the components of Secondary Sector in Jharkhand's (%)

Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Av. annual rate
2. Manufacturing	-22.52	-12.46	61.03	-31.78	5.17	22.30	14.57	1.52	4.73
2.1 Registered manufacturing	-27.21	-17.74	76.48	-37.83	2.71	30.21	17.32	0.44	5.55
2.2 Unregistered manufacturing	6.53	9.85	12.07	-1.61	12.91	-0.40	4.25	6.09	6.21
3. Construction	14.97	14.13	4.02	10.37	9.74	16.73	9.29	11.25	11.31
4. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-6.01	20.68	14.72	-30.10	10.23	-42.11	-3.64	-7.97	-5.53

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, (www.mospi.nic.in)

Within the primary sector, both agriculture and allied sub sector and mining and quarrying have achieved satisfactory growth. Fishing in this state, despite absence of perennial sources of water and recurrent drought, has made rapid progress; it has grown at a CAGR of 17.21 percent. Growth in this sector, because of the geographical limitations, has remained highly volatile; recording as high an annual growth of 54.65 percent in 2006-07 and as low a rate as minus 7.05 in 2009-10 and 1.96 in the year 2010-11.

Sectoral Composition of GSDP

As a result of the variation in the growth rate of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, the sectoral contribution to the GSDP has also changed over a period of time. The share of the secondary sector, which was once one of the major contributors to

the GSDP, has been declining. Its share in GSDP declined from 41.2 percent in 2004-05 to 30.3 percent in 2012-13 as can be seen in fig 2.4. The share of the tertiary sector, on the other hand, has increased considerably from 32.9 percent in 2004-05 to about 45.0 percent in 2012-13. The share of the primary sector which includes agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, which contributed about 25.8 percent of GSDP in 2004-05, declined marginally and was 24.6 per cent in 2012-13. The contribution of the secondary sector, even at 31.5 percent, is much higher in Jharkhand than the corresponding all-India share of 25.4 percent, and this, along with a high contribution of mining and quarrying (11.35 percent in the year 2012-13), reflects the key strength of the State in terms of industrialization.

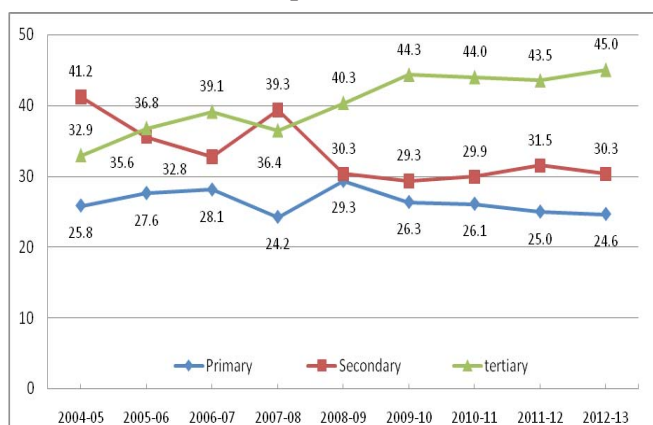
Table 2.6: Production and growth rate of Agriculture and Allied sector (2004-05 prices)

(In Crore Rupees)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Agriculture	6795	7023	7995	8642	10198	9251	9722	10108	10698
Growth rate		3.36	13.84	8.09	18.01	-9.29	5.09	3.97	5.84
Forestry & logging	2011	2076	2189	2248	2301	2474	2533	2548	2636
Growth rate		3.21	5.46	2.72	2.33	7.51	2.42	0.59	3.44
Fishing	111	143	221	278	311	289	294	375	396
Growth rate		28.92	54.65	25.54	11.73	-7.05	1.96	27.53	5.37
Agri. & Allied Sectors	8917	9242	10405	10988	12809	12013	12550	13032	13730
Growth rate		3.65	12.58	5.61	16.57	-6.21	4.46	3.84	5.36

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, (www.mospi.nic.in)

Fig 2.4: Sectoral Composition of GSDP at constant 2004-05 prices (%)



Source: Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

The main reason for decline in the share of the secondary sector in the GSDP of the state has been a substantial decline in the contribution of the registered manufacturing sector. Its share in the GSDP declined from 29 percent in 2004-05 to 17.35

percent in 2012-13. The registered manufacturing sector was severely hit by the slowdown of 2008-09 when the value of its output at constant prices declined by 37.83 percent from the previous year and recovered by only 2.71 percent in the following year. Its contribution to the GSDP of the state, therefore, declined by about 9 percentage points, from 25.66 percent to 16.24 percent in 2008-09 and further to 15.14 percent in 2009-10. Since then it has recovered but again in 2012-13 recorded a very low growth, so, there has been about 1.4 percentage points decline in its share in the GSDP of the state. Unregistered manufacturing sector, on the whole, has maintained its share in the GSDP. It contributed 4.68 percent to the GSDP of the state, with some year to year fluctuations, its share in 2012-13 remained at 4.34 percent. Construction sector, as discussed above, has made an impressive growth in the state; as a result, its contribution to the GSDP of the state has increased from 6.06 percent in 2004-05 to 8.21 percent in 2012-13. With the improvement

Table 2.7: Share of Secondary Sector in the GSDP at Constant Prices

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Manufacturing	33.68	26.96	23.05	30.80	21.39	20.42	21.55	23.04	21.69
Manufacturing-Registered	29.00	21.81	17.52	25.66	16.24	15.14	17.02	18.63	17.35
Manufacturing-Unregistered	4.68	5.16	5.53	5.14	5.15	5.28	4.54	4.42	4.34
Construction	6.06	7.19	8.02	6.92	7.77	7.75	7.80	7.96	8.21
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	1.49	1.45	1.70	1.62	1.15	1.15	0.58	0.52	0.44
Overall Secondary	41.23	35.60	32.77	39.34	30.32	29.32	29.94	31.52	30.35

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Table 2.8: Share of Primary Sector in the GSDP at Constant Prices

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Agriculture	11.37	12.14	13.50	11.86	14.54	11.98	10.86	10.54	10.34
Forestry & logging	3.37	3.59	3.70	3.15	3.28	3.20	2.83	2.66	2.55
Fishing	0.19	0.25	0.37	0.39	0.44	0.37	0.33	0.39	0.38
Agriculture & Allied	14.92	15.98	17.57	15.39	18.27	15.55	14.02	13.59	13.28
Mining & quarrying	10.92	11.64	10.54	8.82	11.08	10.79	12.06	11.37	11.35
Overall Primary	25.84	27.61	28.11	24.22	29.34	26.34	26.09	24.96	24.63

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

in global and national economic environment and the recovery of the manufacturing sector from the slowdown and improvement in infrastructure of the state which are expected in the near future, this sector is going to make a significant contribution to the GSDP of the state and will boost its growth rate.

The reason for an almost stagnant share of the primary sector in the GSDP of the state is a very small decline in the share of agriculture and mining and quarrying and a small rise in the share of mining and quarrying. Within the primary sector the share of forestry and logging, in the GSDP of the state, has declined over the years. Share of agriculture, after reaching a peak of 14.54 percent in 2008-09 declined continuously thereafter to reach 10.34 percent in 2012-13. Fishing has made an impressive growth in the state- at a compound annual growth (CAGR) of 17.21 percent, but despite it, this sector still makes an insignificant contribution to GSDP of the state; only 0.38 percent in 2012-13.

Within the tertiary sector, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance and public administration have made substantial improvement in their contribution to the GSDP of the state;

each of them have improved their share by more than 2 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2012-13. Some of the other sub sectors within the tertiary/service sector have also recorded an impressive growth and increased their share but because of their low base could not contribute much in increasing the overall share of this sector. The communication sector, for example, grew at a CAGR of 15.82 percent and storage at the rate of 14.32 percent between 2004-05 and 2012-13, but because their shares in the GSDP of the state in 2004-05 were as low as 0.80 and 0.02 percent, respectively, their contribution in the GSDP of the state could increase by only about 0.7 percentage points in case of communication and by only about 0.01 percentage points in case of storage by 2012-13.

Per Capita Real Income and Per Capita Consumption

The per capita income of the state (per capita NSDP) was 18313 rupees per annum in 2004-05. It has grown at a compound annual rate (CAGR) of 11.23 percent at current prices and 5.02 percent at constant (2004-05) prices to become 40961 and

Table 2.9: Share of Tertiary Sector in the GSDP at Constant Prices

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Transport, storage & communication	6.02	6.75	7.66	7.21	8.36	9.09	7.29	7.10	7.23
Railways	2.67	2.92	3.45	3.09	3.58	3.54	3.07	2.85	2.86
Transport by other means	2.53	2.84	3.12	3.03	3.19	3.55	2.79	2.83	2.85
Storage	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Communication	0.80	0.98	1.07	1.06	1.56	1.97	1.41	1.39	1.49
Trade, hotels and restaurants	10.12	11.43	12.05	11.64	11.71	12.39	12.52	12.68	13.00
Banking & Insurance	2.30	2.73	3.29	3.21	3.49	3.82	4.04	4.20	4.55
Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	3.54	3.95	4.21	3.62	3.49	4.06	5.51	5.17	5.42
Public administration	3.92	3.84	3.73	3.27	4.25	4.58	6.45	6.14	6.49
Other services	7.03	8.09	8.18	7.50	9.05	10.40	8.17	8.22	8.35
Services	32.93	36.78	39.11	36.44	40.34	44.34	43.98	43.52	45.03

Table 2.10: Average Per Capita Consumption Expenditure and Poverty line in the Year 2011-12

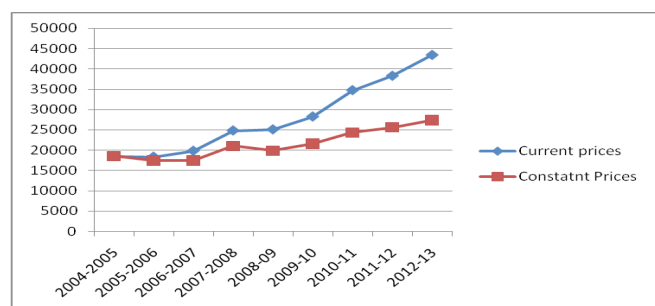
(As per mixed reference period)

	Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (AMPCCE)		Poverty Line		AMPCCE higher than poverty line in percentage	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Jharkhand	919.6	1894.4	748	974	22.9	94.5

Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, Planning Commission, Government of India, July 2013

25,867, respectively, in 2012-13. The per capita real income of the state would have been higher had it not declined between 2004-05 and 2005-06 and again in 2008-09 and 2009-10 and grown at a very slow rate between 2005-06 and 2006-07³. But even if this annual growth rate continues, the per capita real income of the state will double, from what it was in 2004-05, in about another 6 years, by 2018-19.

Fig 2.5: Per Capita Income at Current and Constant Prices from 2004-05 to 2012-13



Source: Calculated from the data of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

The average per capita consumption expenditure in the state, especially in its rural areas, is very low, not much higher than poverty line consumption expenditure, that is, the minimum consumption

expenditure required to keep one above the poverty line. In rural areas, it is only about 23 percent higher than the poverty line expenditure. In the urban areas, the average per capita consumption expenditure is about 95 percent higher than the poverty line expenditure.

Poverty

Jharkhand has one of the highest levels of poverty in India. As per Tendulkar Methodology, 36.96 percent of its population were below poverty line (BPL) in 2011-12 as compared to 21.92 percent for India as a whole. There is, however, a sharp contrast between rural and urban poverty. The incidence of poverty in rural areas of this state was 40.84 percent, about 15 percentage points higher than the national average of 25.7 percent. Rural poverty in Jharkhand is one of the highest in the country, next only to Chhattisgarh (44.61 percent) and Dadar and Nagar Haveli (62.59). Urban poverty in Jharkhand is 24.83 percent, almost 11 percentage points higher than the national average (13.7). Only Bihar (39.4) and Manipur (38.80) have higher urban poverty ratios than Jharkhand⁴.

Table 2.11: Percentage of Population below poverty line 2004-05 and 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

States	Poverty Ratio 2004-05			Poverty Ratio 2011-12		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Jharkhand	51.6	23.8	45.3	40.84	24.83	36.96
All India	41.8	25.7	37.2	25.7	13.7	21.92

Source 1: Planning Commission (July 2013), Press Note on Poverty estimates, 2011-12

³ Between 2004-05 and 2005-06 the per capita real income of the state declined by 5.96 percent and by 5.38 percent between 2008-09 and 2009-10. It grew by only 0.12 percent between 2005-06 and 2006-07.

⁴ Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Planning Commission, Government of India, July 2013

Not only is the incidence of poverty high in Jharkhand; it has also declined at a very slow rate. Between 2004-05 and 2011-12, while the poverty in Jharkhand declined by 8.3 percentage points; poverty in India declined by 15.3 percentage points.

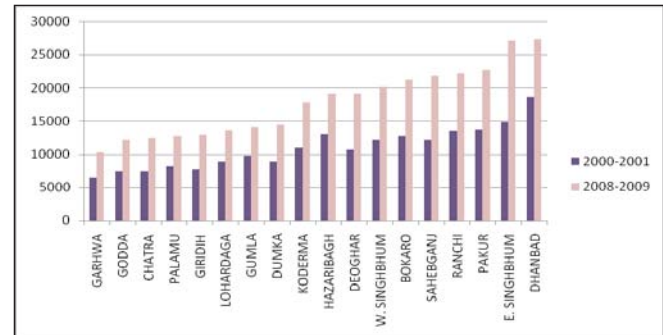
Regional Variation in Income

The data on Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is not available till 2008-09. These statistics show wide inter-district variations in income in Jharkhand (Fig. 2.6). The per capita income of Garhwa, the poorest district of the State, is less than half of that of the richest districts like East Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Bokaro, and Ranchi. The per capita GDDP of Garhwa at 1999-2000 (constant) prices in the year 2008-09 is only about ten thousand rupees while that of East Singhbhum and Dhanbad is more than twenty-seven thousand rupees. This is only expected as the districts having industrial, urban and mining zones are likely to be more prosperous than the districts which are mainly dependent on agriculture and allied activities like Gumla, Chatra and Palamu. Mining and quarrying contributes more than one fourth to the GDDP of Dhanbad, and more than one tenth to the GDDP of Hazaribag, Pakur and Bokaro. It also makes significant contribution to the gross product of Sahebgunj and Koderma (2008-09 at constant prices). The secondary sector makes a significant contribution to the domestic product of Deoghar, Pakur, Sahebgunj and East Singhbhum. It contributes more than two fifths to the GDDP of these districts. About half of the income of Ranchi and Koderma comes from the tertiary sector. Gumla and Simdega, on the other hand, are highly dependent on the agriculture and allied sector. This sector contributes more than one third to the income of these two districts.

Similarly, the districts with high per capita gross domestic product such as Dhanbad, Bokaro, East Singhbhum and Ranchi have a sizable urban population. More than one third of the population of these districts lives in urban areas. In the low income districts like Garhwa and Godda less than 5 percent of the population lives in urban areas. In almost half of the districts of the state (eight of the eighteen districts existing during 2001 census),

less than 10 percent of the population lives in urban areas.

Fig.2.6: Gross District Domestic Product of 2000-01 and 2008-09 at 1999-2000 prices



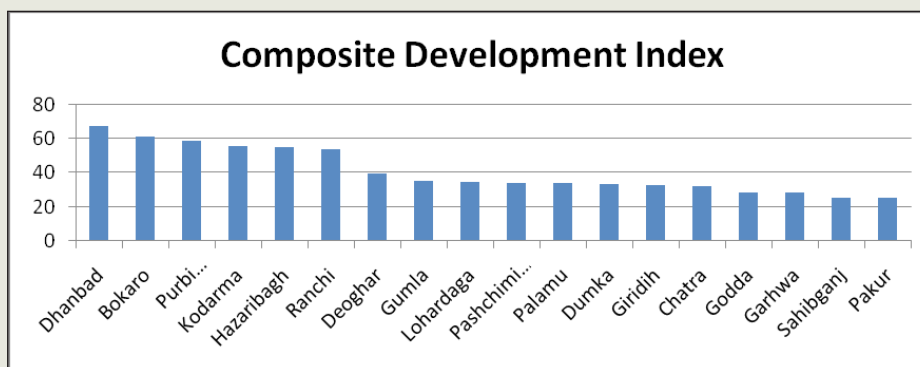
Source: Department of Planning, Government of Jharkhand

The per capita GSDP (at constant prices) of all the districts has grown almost uniformly during 2000-01 till 2008-09, as a result of which the inter-district variation persists. However, the per-capita GDDP may not fully capture the well being of the people at the district level, which to a large extent depends on the prevalent income-distribution in the district and availability and access of people to public goods and services. Thus, while the per capita GDDP of Pakur, Sahebgunj and Deoghar is relatively high, these districts lag behind other districts in terms of other socio-economic indicators.

Box No. : 2.1 Ranking of the Districts of Jharkhand on Composite Index of Development

A composite index has been constructed with the following variables indicating development: workers in non-primary sectors, house type, safe drinking water, literacy rate and availability of educational facilities, health status (expressed in terms of child mortality rate and malnourishment among children), banking facilities, electricity connection, agricultural land to total geographical land, total irrigated area, postal and telegraph facility, access to transport and communication, availability of assets, access to newspaper & magazines and availability of recreational & cultural facilities. This composite index shows that Pakur and Sahebgunj, despite a high per capita GDDP, lie at the bottom of the development ladder.

Some of the high income districts like Dhanbad, Bokaro and East Singhbhum are, however, at the top of this list. Similarly, some of the low income districts like Garhwa, Godda, Chatra, Giridih and Palamu are the bottom of the list of composite development index.



Source: Ashok Mathur (2008), “An overview of Jharkhand Economy and Perspectives for Human Development”, paper presented at National Seminar on ‘Growth and Human Development in Jharkhand: Perspectives and Policies’ organised by Institute for Human Development, Eastern Regional Centre on 4th and 5th July 2008 at Ranchi.

3

Public Finance

The state of Jharkhand has defied the recent trend of slowdown at the national level and has posted relatively high rates of growth for its GDP during the last three years. Following a dream run of growth in the beginning of the 21st century, GDP growth rates in India plummeted to 6.7% in 2008-09 as a fall-out of the world-wide recession. Despite a turnaround in the following two years (8.6% in 2009-10 and 8.9% in 2010-11), it appears that at the national level, the slowdown may last longer than expected. After less than 5% GDP growth last year, the advance estimates by CSO for 2013-14 also is not expected to cross the 5% mark.

However, The Jharkhand economy grew at 15.86%, 7.18% and 7.83% for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively, according to recently released CSO estimates. Despite the shadow of sluggish growth at the national level, and the adverse factors of weakening rupee and persistent inflation, the financial position of the state of Jharkhand has slowly improved in the last seven years. Apart from contribution from economic growth, this turnaround has also been an outcome of good fiscal management on the part of the state, which was successful in substantially boosting its revenue, both tax and non-tax and also due to considerable assistance from the central government.

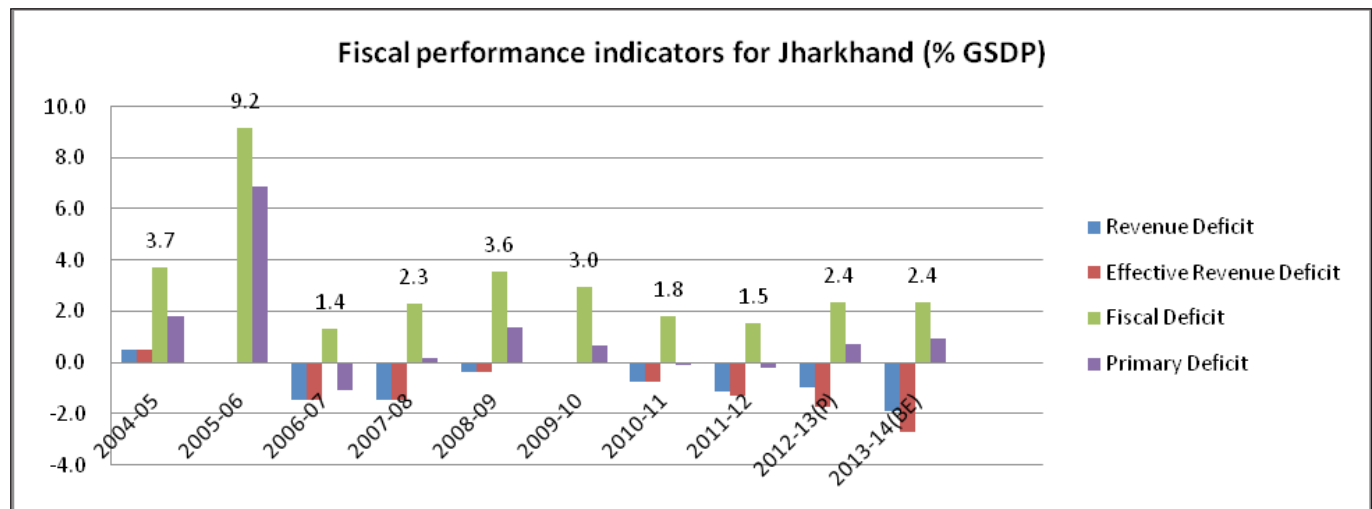
Broad trend of Deficits

The GSDP of the state grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 6.99 % in real terms during the period

2004-05 to 2011-12. The main driver of this growth has been the services sector, while the secondary sector has been declining in importance. In the early years after 2000, Jharkhand faced considerable challenges as huge capital expenditures were required for the fledgling state. As a result, by the year 2005-06, the fiscal deficit escalated and reached an unacceptable level of 9.2% of GSDP and outstanding debt stood at 29% of GSDP in 2006-07. The extent of turnaround subsequently is evident from the fiscal deficit of only 1.53% in 2011-12 although it is slated to rise to 2.4% according to the 2012-13 provisional estimates and 2013-14 budget estimates. The revenue deficit, too, has been wiped out and turned into a surplus. This enabled the state to gain access to resources for development related expenditure in the social sectors.

The Fiscal Deficit/Surplus is an important barometer for the health of the government's finances since it is essentially the excess of expenditure over revenues and to that extent, reflecting the need for borrowing by the government. Given the backwardness in the state in terms of poverty, health parameters and low educational indicators, among others, it needs substantial public expenditure to get the economy on track. In 2005-06, the substantially higher expenditure both on non-plan and on plan accounts, resulted in the Fiscal Deficit shooting up. Other important parameters which reflect the fiscal health of a state are Primary Deficit/Surplus, Revenue Deficit/Surplus, and Effective Revenue Deficit/Surplus. Primary Deficit is Fiscal Deficit

Fig 3.1: Fiscal performance indicators for Jharkhand (% GSDP)



less interest payments, the latter being outgo of a fixed nature. The last estimates the Revenue Deficit after deducting the expenditure on account of grants for creation of capital assets. Fig. 3.1 shows the trend of some the important indicators for the period 2004-05 till 2013-14 (BE). All the indicators are expressed as a percentage of GSDP.

The state has largely maintained a Revenue surplus in the period considered, releasing crucial resources for spending for social and economic services, and to increase Plan Expenditure, especially on Capital account and bring down the level of debt liabilities as percentage of GSDP. Fiscal deficit, too, has been contained and had been steadily declining after 2008-09 level of 3.6% to reach a mere 1.5% in 2011-12. Recent provisional estimates for 2012-13 suggest a higher figure of 2.4%, to be maintained in the budgeted estimates for 2013-14. Primary Deficit had risen to a high of 6.9% in 2005-06, but in subsequent years has been contained to below 2% of GSDP. In fact, in two years, namely 2006-07 and 2011-12, it had turned into a surplus.

Overview of Financial Position

A consolidated account for the Jharkhand state in terms revenues and expenditures, as well as their composition and the absolute values of deficits, along with the percentage measures are presented in Table 3.1 for the years 2004-05 till 2013-14 (BE). The statistics for outstanding liabilities of the government are also presented. Analysis of the overall financial position is carried out below.

Receipts

Considering only the revenue and expenditure figures actually incurred, i.e. till the year 2011-12, it is seen that the total revenues of the state grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18.9 % since 2004-05. The trend of Total receipts along with that of Revenue receipts, which form the bulk of the Total Receipts, as well as Capital receipts, are presented below (Fig. 3.2).

Revenue Receipts

A state gets its revenues from own sources (tax and non-tax) as well as from transfers from the Government of India, as shown in Table 3.1 The latter comprises the state's share in shareable taxes and plan and non-plan grants from the Centre. The 2012-13 provisional estimates in Table 3.1 show total revenue receipts pegged at Rs 24769.56 Rs crore, which will increase to 33598.90 Rs crore in the following year (2013-14 (BE)). A large part of this nearly 9000 Rs cr increment is slated to come from increased Grants-in-aid from the central government. In fact, the grants component in the central transfers to the state has increased over the period under consideration. A break-up of the components of the Revenue receipts shows that the share of Grants-in-aid increased from 12.9% in 2004-05 to 23.5% in 2011-12 (Fig. 3.3). It will increase to nearly 30% if the budgeted receipts for 2013-14 come through.

Fig. 3.2: Receipts for the Jharkhand Economy (Rs crore)

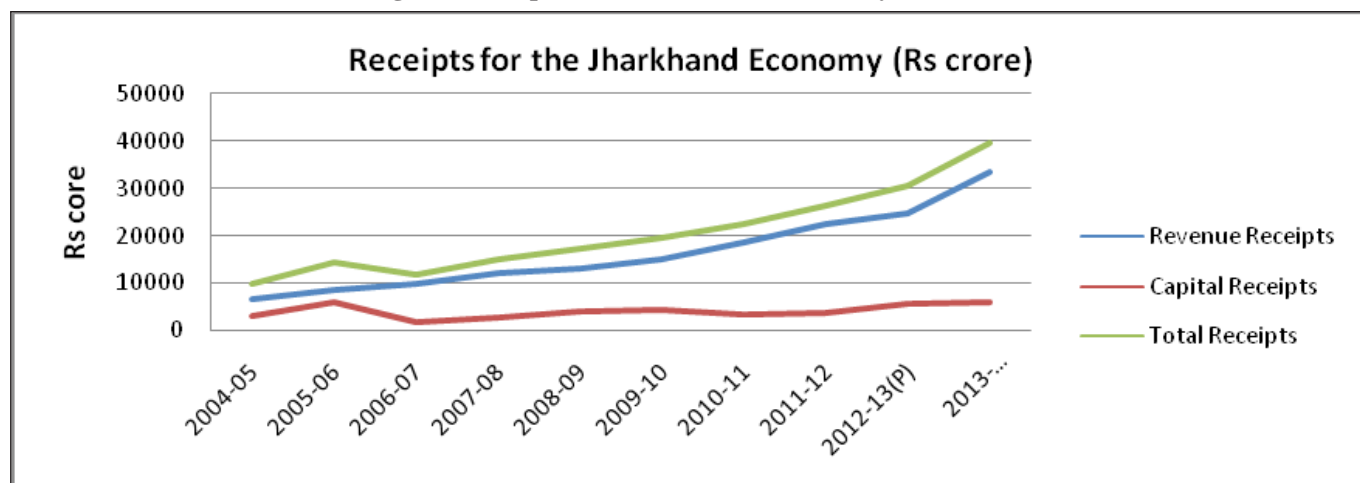
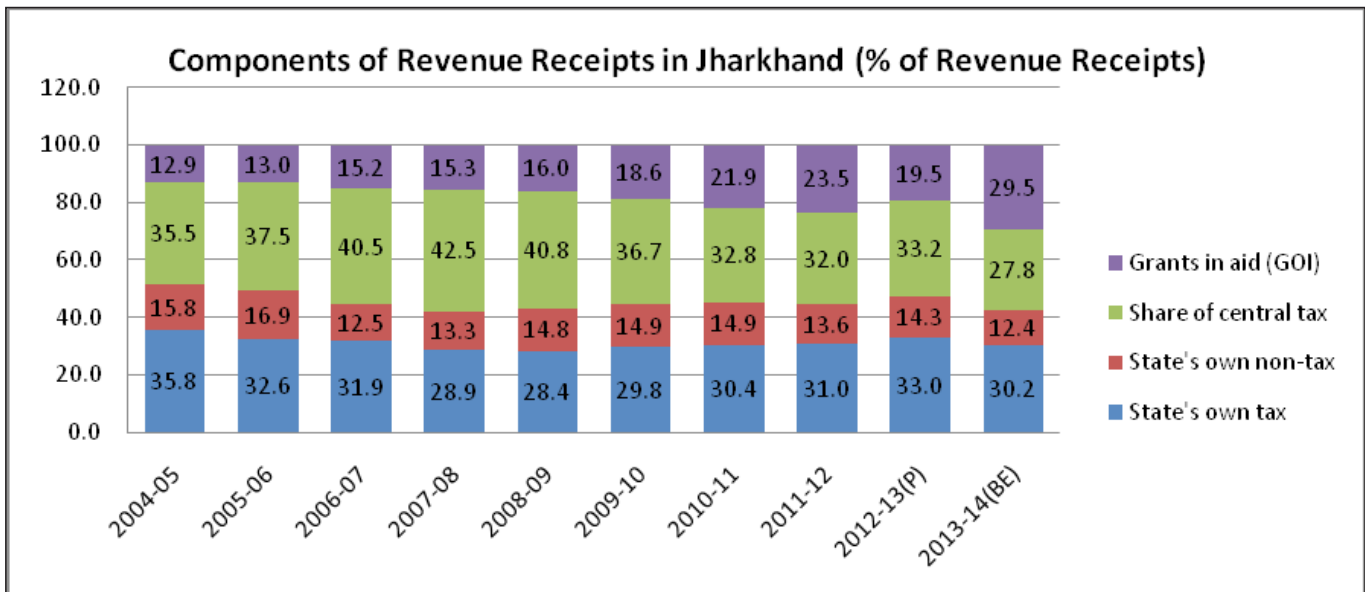


Table 3.1: Overall Fiscal Trend during 2004-05 to 2013-14

Sources	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual (P)	Budget Estimates
1. Revenue Receipts	6660.50	8463.88	10009.82	12026.35	13205.88	15118.46	18781.12	22419.45	24769.56	33598.90
2. Tax Revenue	4749.18	5933.93	7239.40	8583.18	9138.30	10047.69	11870.98	14123.82	16411.72	19504.92
(a) State's share of Central Taxes	2366.40	3175.89	4050.90	5109.83	5392.11	5547.57	6154.35	7169.93	8231.53	9352.52
(b) State's Own Taxes	2382.78	2758.04	3188.50	3473.35	3746.19	4500.12	5716.63	6953.89	8180.19	10152.40
3. Non-Tax Revenue	1911.32	2529.95	2770.42	3443.17	4067.58	5070.77	6910.14	8295.63	8357.84	14093.98
(a) State's Own Non-Taxes	1052.45	1426.52	1250.40	1601.40	1951.80	2254.14	2802.89	3038.22	3535.63	4167.13
(b) Grants-in-Aid from GOI	858.87	1103.42	1520.02	1841.77	2115.78	2816.63	4107.25	5257.41	4822.20	9926.85
4. Capital Receipts	3027.52	5893.90	1762.36	2734.20	4003.88	4223.01	3434.91	3663.02	5732.61	5950.00
(a) Recoveries of Loans	7.58	9.81	15.75	44.22	18.90	21.79	24.12	23.42	43.11	50.00
(b) Other Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Borrowing and Other Liabilities ^	3019.94	5884.09	1746.61	2689.98	3984.98	4201.23	3410.79	3639.60	5689.50	5900.00
5. Total Receipts (1+4)	9688.02	14357.77	11772.19	14760.55	17209.76	19341.47	22216.03	26082.47	30502.17	39548.90
6. Non-Plan Expenditure	6082.64	9295.10	7760.26	8806.77	10126.75	12608.90	13420.52	15138.81	18064.16	20397.00
7. On Revenue Account of Which	4995.73	6352.39	6632.25	7852.09	9063.70	11369.76	11940.92	13345.30	15656.61	18508.67
(a) Interest Payments	1141.32	1419.55	1613.38	1758.03	1886.88	2307.45	2227.54	2267.08	2391.25	2474.64
(b) Salary	2116.54	2325.87	2517.68	2984.58	3800.67	5125.38	5434.06	6150.05	6446.02	8143.59
(c) Pension	620.09	657.16	678.97	818.32	988.40	1680.83	2081.10	2296.69	2931.19	3061.26
On Capital Account of Which	1086.91	2942.71	1128.01	954.68	1063.05	1239.14	1479.60	1793.51	2407.55	1888.32
(a) Internal Debt of the State	801.88	129.89	674.05	572.43	724.69	1067.61	1063.17	1484.31	2044.54	1669.77
(b) Loans and Adv. from GOI	151.19	151.19	162.04	174.94	138.71	122.60	236.25	154.71	138.52	139.25
(c) Capital Expenditure	0.00	2.15	0.02	25.61	35.82	21.00	43.33	47.88	67.38	24.44
(d) Loans and Advances	285.03	2659.48	291.90	181.70	163.83	27.93	136.84	106.61	157.11	54.87

Sources	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual (P)	Budget Estimates
9. Plan Expenditure	3605.38	5062.68	4011.92	5953.78	7083.01	6732.57	8795.51	10943.67	12438.01	19151.90
(a) On Revenue Account	1980.18	2138.43	2431.69	2979.88	3813.20	3758.48	6003.81	7646.29	7743.26	11926.40
(b) of which, Grants for creation of Capital Assets								244.77	1174.38	1436.55
(c) On Capital Account	1625.20	2924.25	1580.24	2973.90	3269.81	2974.09	2791.70	3297.38	4694.74	7225.50
10. Total Expenditure (6+9)	9688.02	14357.77	11772.19	14760.55	17209.76	19341.47	22216.03	26082.47	30502.17	39548.90
(a) Revenue Expenditure (7+9a)	6975.91	8490.82	9063.94	10831.97	12876.90	15128.24	17944.73	20991.58	23399.87	30435.08
(b) Capital Expenditure (8+9b)	2712.11	5866.96	2708.25	3928.58	4332.86	4213.23	4271.30	5090.89	7102.30	9113.82
11. Revenue Deficit (10a-1)	315.41	26.94	-945.88	-1194.38	-328.98	9.78	-836.39	-1427.87	-1369.68	-3163.82
% of GSDP	0.53	0.04	-1.41	-1.42	-0.37	0.01	-0.72	-1.09	-0.93	-1.85
12. Effective Revenue Deficit (11-9b) @	315.41	26.94	-945.88	-1194.38	-328.98	9.78	-836.39	-1672.64	-2544.06	-4600.37
% of GSDP	0.53	0.04	-1.41	-1.42	-0.37	0.01	-0.72	-1.28	-1.72	-2.69
13. Fiscal Deficit {10-(1+4a+4b+8a+8b)}	2218.06	5603.00	910.52	1942.61	3121.58	3011.01	2111.36	2000.58	3506.44	4090.98
% of GSDP	3.71	9.20	1.36	2.31	3.56	2.99	1.83	1.53	2.37	2.39
13. Primary Deficit (13-7a)	1076.73	4183.46	-702.86	184.58	1234.70	703.56	-116.18	-266.50	1115.19	1616.34
% of GSDP	1.80	6.87	-1.05	0.22	1.41	0.70	-0.10	-0.20	0.75	0.94
GSDP	59757.72	60900.54	66934.75	83949.59	87793.93	100620.68	115535.14	130505.32	147840.95	171095.00
% of Non-Plan Expenditure	62.79	64.74	65.92	59.66	58.84	65.19	60.41	58.04	59.22	51.57
% of Salary of Non-Plan	34.80	25.02	32.44	33.89	37.53	40.65	40.49	40.62	35.68	39.93
% of Interest Payment of Non-Plan	11.78	9.89	13.70	11.91	10.96	11.93	10.03	8.69	7.84	6.26
% of Pension of Non-Plan	6.40	4.58	5.77	5.54	5.74	8.69	9.37	8.81	9.61	7.74
@ It does not include grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets										

Fig. 3.3: Components of Revenue Receipts in Jharkhand (% of Revenue Receipts)



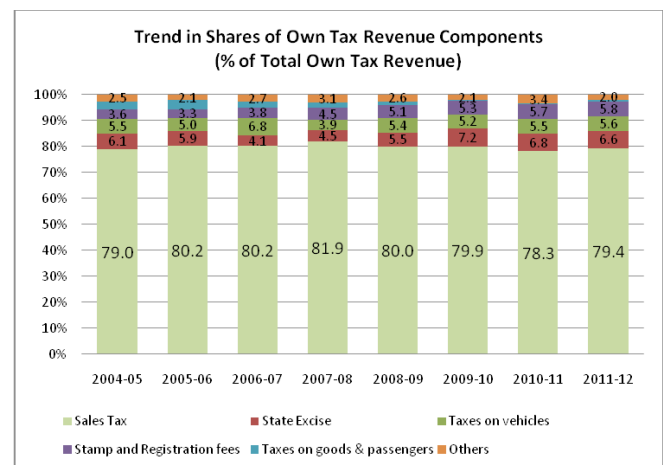
If we consider only the actually incurred revenue figures (not the provisional or budgeted figures), then we find that total revenues grew at a CAGR of 18.9 % during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12 with own revenues growing at 16.5 % while central transfers grew much faster with a CAGR of 21.3 %. The share of own revenues of Jharkhand state in its total revenue receipts in 2011-12 is around 44.6 %, while the share of Central transfers was about 55.4 %. Over the period considered, the share of own revenue receipts declined from about 52.6 % in 2004-05 to 42.2 % in 2007-08, recovered subsequently, but is budgeted to decline to 42.6 % in 2013-14 (BE). The share of central transfers in the total revenue receipts, on the other hand, has been rising mainly on account of an increase in grants-in-aid, peaking in 2007-08 at 57.8%. There is thus a need to boost own revenues, since the amount transferred from central government is beyond the state's active control.

Tax Revenues

Own tax revenue is the major source of own revenues of the state accounting for about 69.6 % of own revenue receipts in 2011-12. The buoyancy of own taxes during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12 has been 1.25. Sales tax and state excise has a buoyancy of 1.24 and 1.60, respectively, for this period. All other state taxes have a buoyancy of less than 1 with the exception of stamps and registration

fees and taxes on vehicles which had a buoyancy of 2.06 and 1.27 respectively. The relative shares of various taxes in total Own Tax Revenue is shown in Fig. 3.4 below.

Fig. 3.4: Trend in Shares of Own Tax Revenue Components (% of Total Own Tax Revenue)



The relative shares of the various taxes in total own tax revenue are remarkably stable. The major contribution is made by sales tax, which has maintained approximately a 78-82% share of own tax revenues of the state. Only the share of stamps and registration fees has increased slightly over the time period considered, from 3.6% in 2004-05 to 5.8% in 2011-12, at the cost of taxes on goods and passengers, which started with 3% in 2004-05, but became negligible by 2011-12.

The improved tax situation in the state implies that the fiscal strategies followed by the Government of Jharkhand since 2006-07 have been effective. The strategies included reforms in the areas of commercial taxes, introduction of the Value Added Tax (VAT), focus on resource mobilization in the form of non-tax revenues, etc. The buoyancy in revenue growth in sales/commercial tax collection was also partly due to other factors such as the recovery in economic growth after the recession of 2008-09, the revision of tax rate in diesel from 14.5 % to 20 % with effect from February 2010, enhancement of the rate of tax on foreign liquor from 35 % to 50 % effective September 2010. This buoyancy would have been more had the state received full compensation for VAT/CST from the Government of India during 2007-08 and 2011-12, instead of about 50 percent of what it had claimed.

Jharkhand suffers from a low taxable capacity since per capita income in the state is very low. Therefore improvement in revenue mobilization depends on improvement in tax administration and compliance. The reform initiatives undertaken by the state government included strengthening of the tax administration, such as a special drive for new registration of dealers. More than 10,000 new

dealers were registered in the year 2012-13 and about 8000 new dealers have been registered up to November 2013.

The use of information technology is another strategy which has been used to streamline operations in the area of tax administration. The introduction of e-governance measures for better tax compliance such as- e-registration, e-payment of taxes, e-filing of returns, e-return processing, Input Tax Credit Verification, e-issuance of central forms (Form _C') and Road Permits (Inter State/ Intra State), transactions verification of Inter State Purchase and Sale, etc. have contributed to achieving a more effective system.

Non-tax Revenues

The main source of non-tax revenue in the state is receipts under metallurgical industries, the major component of which is Royalty receipts which accounted for more than 62 % of the own non-tax revenues of the state in 2011-12. During 2004-05 and 2011-12, the own non tax revenues increased at a CAGR of 16.35 % and had a buoyancy of 1.31. Table 3.2 shows the trend in own non-tax revenues of the state government for the period 2004-05 to

Table 3.2 Trend in Own Non-tax Revenues of Jharkhand state (Rs crore)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Own Non Tax Revenue	1052.45	1426.52	1250.40	1601.40	1951.80	2254.14	2802.89	3038.22
Interest receipts	19.63	71.49	38.09	87.14	109.53	153.20	98.74	44.16
General services	16.84	33.96	46.55	28.83	131.58	163.23	309.67	53.55
Social Services	30.09	209.34	51.17	58.09	53.93	68.37	126.89	125.05
Education, sports & culture	3.32	167.80	13.40	11.08	20.83	8.97	14.24	28.18
Medical and public health	5.27	4.25	8.85	14.24	10.82	18.76	19.17	35.11
Water supply & sanitation	4.47	5.27	6.30	6.07	7.84	6.21	8.74	11.59
Social Security & Welfare	8.48	17.94	11.66	12.57	4.25	13.49	23.85	15.42
Other Social services	6.22	11.62	8.13	11.53	6.86	3.51	40.76	5.85
Labour and Employment	1.33	1.52	1.65	1.75	2.34	16.08	19.27	27.96
Economic Services	985.89	1111.73	1114.59	1427.30	1656.76	1869.34	2267.59	2815.46
Mines	937.41	1013.15	1022.12	1177.77	1477.94	1733.15	2055.90	2662.79

Source: Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission

2011-12. All through this period the mines have been the major source of own Non-tax revenue for the state.

The state of Jharkhand has some State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) that consist of State Government Companies and Statutory Corporations. As on 31st March 2012, there were 12 Government Companies and Statutory Corporations (all working) and none of them were listed in any of the stock exchanges. These PSUs registered a turnover of Rs. 2139.72 crore in 2011-12 as per their latest finalized accounts as of September 2012. The State PSUs incurred a loss of Rs. 5.17 crore in the aggregate for 2011-12 as per their latest accounts finalised during 2011-12.

As on 31st March 2012, the investment comprising capital and long term loans in the 13 PSUs (including one statutory corporation) was Rs. 6192.40 crore, implying that, of the total Investment in State PSUs, only 2.75 % was towards capital and the remaining 97.25 % towards long term loans. The thrust of investment in the PSUs was mainly in the Power Sector. During 2011-12 out of 13 PSUs, 5 PSUs earned aggregate profit of Rs. 22.94 crore while 4 PSUs including Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) incurred an aggregate loss of Rs. 809.62 crore. The accounts of the 13 working PSUs were in arrears ranging from 1 to 16 years. The accumulated losses of 13 working PSUs work out to Rs. 6385.11 crore in 2011-12. As per the latest finalised accounts, the 5 PSUs which earned an aggregate profit of Rs. 22.94 crore did not declare any dividend. As far as reforms of the Public Sector Enterprises is concerned the state Government is in the process of restructuring the Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB). It has unbundled JSEB into generation, transmission and distribution companies. It is evident that restructuring the PSUs is a major concern for the state government, so that the burden of losses is minimized.

Expenditure

The total expenditure of state governments comprises revenue expenditure - plan and non-plan revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, the latter including expenditure on loans and advances of the state government. As observed

from Table 3.1, the Total Expenditure of the state grew at a CAGR of 15.5 % between 2004-05 and 2011-12, not considering the provisional and budgetary estimates. The major component of Total Expenditure for Jharkhand is Revenue Expenditure in general and Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) in particular, while Non Plan Expenditure on Capital account, accounts for the least. The trend of the major components of the Total Expenditure is presented in Fig.3.5.

The NPRE and both the Plan Expenditure items have exhibited a rising trend, but the Non Plan expenditure on capital account has shown a much lower increment over the period considered, and, in fact, is expected to decline as per the provisional estimates for 2012-13 and the budgetary estimates of 2013-14. Among the items of expenditure, the Revenue expenditure is not associated with asset creation. It is the Plan expenditure on capital account that is related to creation of capital assets, which is expected to aid the development of the state in the future. It is encouraging for the state development goals that the Plan expenditure on capital account has increased steadily since the year 2010-11, as it points at enhancement of the productive capacity of the state economy. Earlier on, in 2005-06, many of the expenditure items spiked, which had resulted in high Fiscal Deficit in the same year, as discussed earlier. Plan expenditure on Revenue account and Non Plan expenditure on capital accounts have displayed spurts in the recent years.

Fig.3.5: Trend of plan and Non Plan Expenditure in Jharkhand (Rs crore)

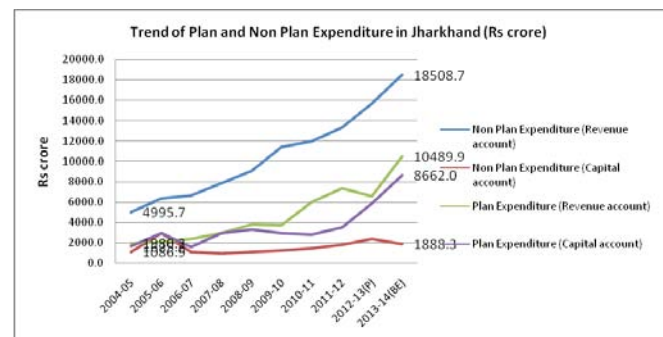
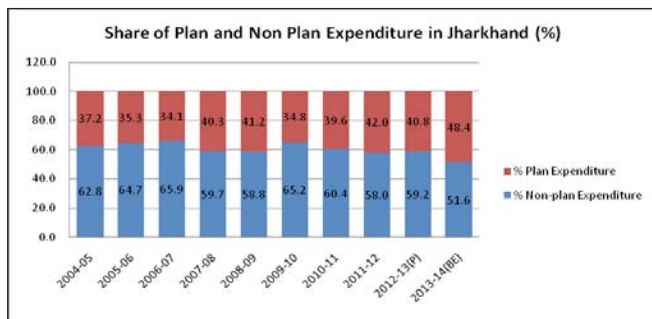


Fig. 3.6 depicts the trend of shares of Plan and Non Plan Expenditure in the Total Expenditure in the state and it is seen that Non Plan expenditure had a 62.8% share in the total in, 2004-05, which climbed to 65.9% in 2006-07. In the subsequent years, with

the exception of 2009-10, when recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission were implemented, the Non Plan expenses have been contained below 60%. Plan expenditure, which relates to development related expenditure has been gaining in share.

Fig. 3.6 Share of Plan and Non Plan Expenditure in Jharkhand (%)



Sectoral Allocation of Expenditure

The expenditure on account of general services occupies the dominant position in Total Revenue Expenditure followed by expenditure on social services and economic services, the latter two categories usually referring to expenditure for development purposes as shown in Table 3.3. The table also presents year-on-year growth rates for the components of the various services.

The growth rates indicate that while expenditure on general services, especially pension, has maintained a fairly steady growth rate in the last four years, the growth in expenditure has tapered for the economic services, especially for agriculture and irrigation. Expenditure in the Energy sector has,

Table 3.3: Composition of Revenue Expenditure (Rs crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Revenue expenditure	15128.04	17944.57	20991.59	23399.86
General Services of which,	6605.36	6990.80	7845.56	8696.49
Interest Payments	2307.45	2227.26	2267.08	2391.25
Pensions	1680.83	2081.10	2296.69	2931.19
Social Services of which,	5610.30	6707.30	7287.03	8308.58
Education, Sports, Art and Culture	3178.85	3663.18	3980.57	4289.41
Health and Family Welfare	534.01	599.92	756.57	728.11
Economic Services of which,	2912.38	4246.47	5859.00	6394.79
Agriculture and Allied Services	632.29	820.99	980.60	992.45
Rural Development	744.90	1678.28	1688.61	1768.17
Irrigation and Flood Control	262.60	264.10	282.08	281.40
Transport	335.32	202.29	829.98	725.86
Energy	199.93	535.17	859.83	1560.20
Rates of year-on-year growth (%)				
General Services of which,		5.84	12.23	10.85
Interest Payments		-3.48	1.79	5.48
Pensions		23.81	10.36	27.63
Social Services of which,		19.55	8.64	14.02
Education, Sports, Art and Culture		19.87	6.67	8.76
Health and Family Welfare		12.33	22.51	-2.05
Economic Services of which,		45.81	37.97	9.14
Agriculture and Allied Services		29.84	19.44	1.21
Rural Development		125.30	0.62	4.71
Irrigation and Flood Control		0.57	6.81	-0.24
Transport		-39.67	310.29	-12.54
Energy		167.68	60.66	81.45

Table 3.4 Percentage Shares in Total Revenue Expenditure

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
General Services of which	43.7	39.0	37.4	37.2
Interest Payment	15.3	12.4	10.8	10.2
Pension	11.1	11.6	10.9	12.5
Social Services of which	37.1	37.4	34.7	35.5
Education, Sports, Arts & Culture	21.0	21.2	19.3	18.9
Health and Family Welfare	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5
Economic Services of which	19.3	23.7	27.9	27.3
Agriculture and allied services	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.2
Rural Development	4.9	9.4	8.0	7.6
Irrigation and flood control	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
Transport	2.2	1.1	4.0	3.1
Energy	1.3	3.0	4.1	6.7

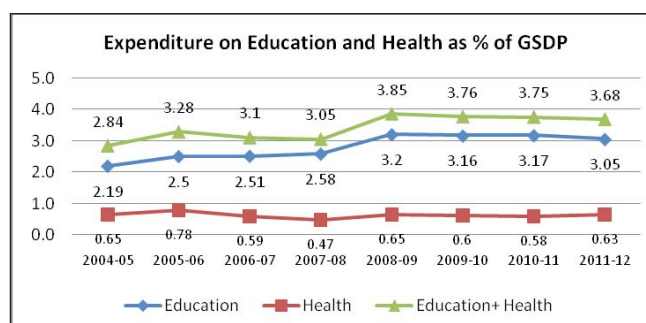
however, maintained the momentum and as seen in Table 3.4, the share of Economic Services in Total Revenue Expenditure has increased primarily due to this component. The other developmental sector, the Social Services, has also seen some tapering of growth in expenditure, especially in the health sector. Table 3.4 indicates that although General Services still accounts for the largest share of Revenue Expenditure, it has steadily lost ground to Economic Services. Within the economic services, rural development has been a gainer, but the primary gain in expenditure has been for the energy sector. The share of Social Services has declined very slightly especially health has a very low share of expenditure.

Expenditure in Social Sectors

Considering a slightly longer time-frame, we see that the state government has focused on improving the quality of life of the people by providing access to basic facilities such as health, education etc. as a part of its Eleventh Five Year Plan priorities. Expenditure on education and public health (health and family welfare), which are a part of social services, account for more than 60 % of the total expenditure by the state on social services. During the period 2004-05 to 2011-12, the expenditure under these two categories grew at a CAGR of 17.20 % and 11.36 % respectively. Their share in total social sector expenditure has registered a sharp decline from 67.35 % in 2004-05 to about 59.10 % in 2007-08, mainly due to fall in the share of public

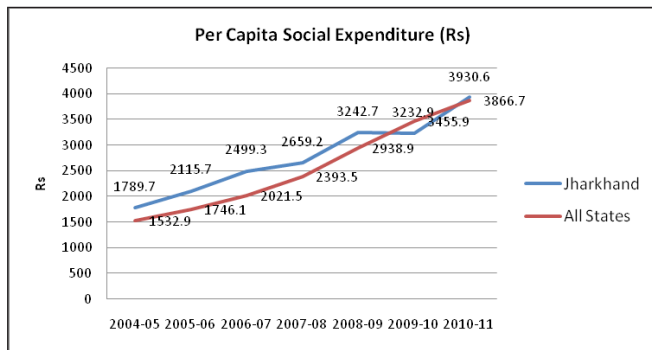
health expenditure in social services. Since 2007-08, the share of education had risen considerably, in synchronization with the expenditure priorities of Jharkhand government during the Eleventh five year plan (Fig. 3.7). But the momentum had tapered off slightly by 2011-12. What is more important is that the push to social sector expenditure has come primarily from the education sector. It is evident from Fig. 3.7 that expenditure on health needs a boost.

Fig. 3.7 Expenditure on Education and Health as % of GSDP



A comparison of per capita social sector expenditure in Jharkhand and all states taken together is presented in Fig. 3.8. It may be observed that, in spite of its poverty and backwardness, the state of Jharkhand spends more than all states' average on the social sector. As discussed, this reflects the expenditure policy of the Government of Jharkhand which emphasizes on improving the quality of life of the people, by providing access to various basic facilities, although considerably more resources are needed for the state's development agenda.

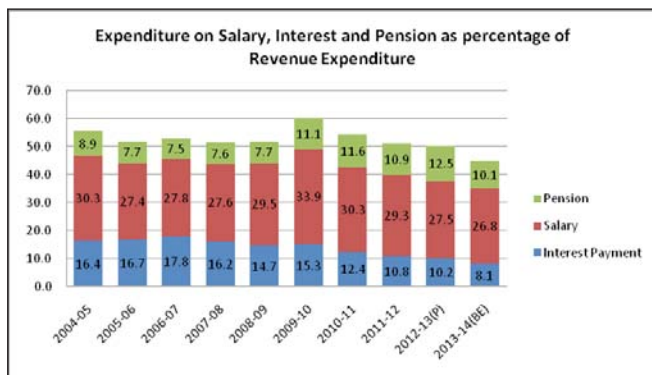
Fig. 3.8 per Capita Social Expenditure (Rs)



Non Plan Revenue Expenditure

As mentioned, NPRE is the major item in the Total Expenditure and this comprises expenditure on salaries, pensions and interest payments together (Fig. 3.9). There are no allocation decisions involved for expenditure under this category, these are in the nature of fixed payments.

Fig. 3.9 Expenditure on Salary, Interest and Pension as percentage of Revenue Expenditure



Jharkhand Government's expenditure management strategy aims to rationalise revenue expenditure, by containing this component of NPRE. Some of the other initiatives by the state government included the following:

- (i) Attempting to undertake some of the essential functions of Government, wherever there is necessity, on short-term contract employment and consolidated remuneration basis, in order to reduce salary expenditure,
- (ii) Introduction of the Defined Contributory Pension Scheme for all the employees joining from December 2004,
- (iii) Gradual rationalization in subsidies, and

- (iv) Reduction of debt servicing liabilities by swapping and buying back of the high cost loans, and recourse to accessing the low cost market based borrowing options.

The expenditure on account of interest payment, salary and pension was 55.6% of the Revenue Expenditure in 2004-05 and recently, accounted for about 51.0 % of the total revenue expenditure of the state in the year 2011-12. Due to the efforts of the state government the share of expenditure on salaries and wages in total revenue expenditure of the state declined from 30.3 % in 2004-05 to about 27.6 % in 2007-08. However, subsequently the share of expenditure on salaries increased to 29.5 % in 2008-09 and further to 33.9 % in 2009-10, largely due to the implementation of the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission. 2011-12 has witnessed a modest decline in the share of salaries, and it is expected to decline further in the following two years. Interest payment has been successfully contained after the year 2009-10 and is projected to come down to as low as 8.1% of the Revenue Expenditure in 2013-14 (BE), around half the value for 2004-05. The share of pension has declined slightly after 2009-10.

Outstanding Liabilities

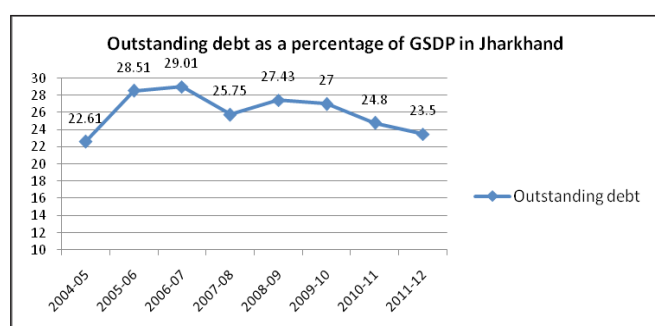
When a state spends more than it can finance from its receipts, then typically it borrows money to finance the resultant fiscal deficit. Thus the government becomes burdened with debt that has to be repaid over the years. The outstanding liabilities of the Government of Jharkhand comprises internal debt of the state, loans and advances from the Government of India, small savings & provident fund excluding National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loans, and other obligations. Internal debt of the state comprises market borrowings of the state government, and borrowing from other financial institutions and NSSF loans. The outstanding liabilities of the Government of Jharkhand for the period 2004-5 to 2011-12 are presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Outstanding Liabilities of the Government of Jharkhand (Rs crore)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Outstanding Debt	13511.69	17360.07	19417.37	21614.58	24083.98	27165.02	28655.06	30663.77
(as % of GSDP)	22.61	28.51	29.01	25.75	27.43	27.00	24.80	23.50
1. Internal Debt	9652.83	13017.79	14422.62	15858.86	17568.15	19880.00	21131.39	22285.78
a. Market loans & loans from other FIs	4250.28	5981.43	6172.09	7482.98	9138.36	10780.00	11074.89	12302.05
b. NSSF loans	5402.55	7036.36	8250.53	8375.88	8429.79	9100.00	10056.50	9983.73
2. Loans & advances from Government of India	2991.82	2846.40	2701.21	2540.26	2404.14	2271.51	2167.21	2024.41
3. Small Savings, & PF.	278.04	490.49	791.51	881.40	1081.02	1353.41	1458.06	1527.70
4. Other liabilities	589.00	1005.39	1502.03	2334.06	3030.67	3660.10	3898.40	4825.88

The outstanding liabilities of the Government that had reached its peak of 29.0 % of GSDP in 2006–07 steadily decreased since then, reaching 24.8 % in 2010–11 and 23.5 % in 2011-12. The trend of outstanding liabilities as a percentage of GSDP is shown in Fig. 3.10. The decrease in the outstanding liabilities of the government after 2006-07 was due to decrease in the loans from Government of India mainly on account of debt consolidation and debt write-off facility provided by the 12th Finance Commission.

Fig. 3.10 Outstanding debt as a percentage of GSDP in Jharkhand

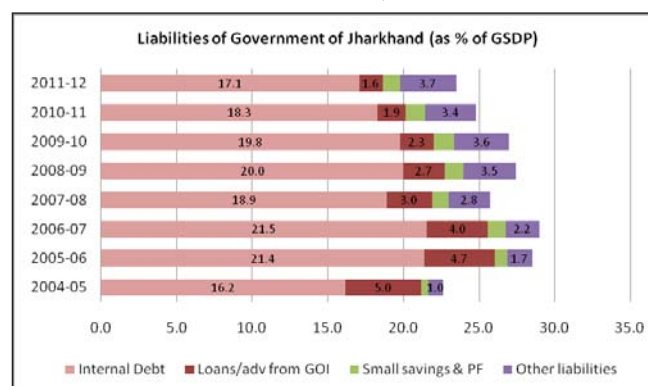


As a result of this loan write-off and consolidation of all government of India debts and conversion of all these debt into low interest bearing debts the share of interest payments in the total liabilities of the Jharkhand government has declined. The share of loans from Government of India loans in outstanding liabilities of the state decreased from 22.1 % in 2004-05 to 6.6 % in 2011-12. As result of

debt write-off and debt consolidation, the effective rate of interest for Jharkhand has also declined during this period. It was 10.80 % in 2004-05, which declined to 7.91 % in 2011-12.

The individual shares (as a percentage of GSDP) of the components of the liabilities of the Jharkhand state government is shown below (Fig. 3.11). Internal debt has been in the range of 16% to a little more than 21%, with no clear trend over time. But the loans and advances component has exhibited a declining share, while other liabilities have shown a rising share over the period considered.

Fig.3.11: Liabilities of Government of Jharkhand (as % of GSDP)



Despite decline in the share of loans and the interest outgo, Jharkhand Government’s debt management policy takes cognizance of possible future increases in payments obligations emerging

out of the explicit government guarantees and implicit financial commitments, typically known as contingent liabilities. The State Government aims at maintaining the debt portfolio to provide reasonable cost stability over time, by choosing appropriate composition of borrowing sources as well as maturity.

The Jharkhand Government has taken steps to reduce the burden of debt servicing on account of interest payment. It continues to focus on maintaining the level of debt within a sustainable level at the macro level, as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, and simultaneously attempts to create a larger fiscal space by way of higher revenue receipts and ensuring efficiency of expenditure use, particularly dovetailing borrowing for capital outlays.

The State's FRBM commitments are in line with the Thirteenth Finance Commission targets, which

will be maintained such that the State avails in full the grants and debt relief facilities as recommended by the Commission. The State has already achieved the targets set in the FRBM Act by eliminating the Revenue deficit in 2006-07. The State Government has adhered to the fiscal consolidation path suggested by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The FD-GSDP ratio has been (-) 2.37 % in 2012-13 (provisional) and it is budgeted to be (-) 2.39 percent in 2013-14 (BE). The preceding analysis of the receipts and expenditures of the state government showed that not only has there been growth in receipts over time, but also the major components of expenditure have all shown healthy rates of growth. Therefore the improvement in the fiscal scenario of Jharkhand and the fact that it could meet the FRBM targets can be attributed primarily to the State Government's efforts to raise revenues and not to contraction of expenditure.

4

Institutional Finance

Development experience across various economies of the world suggests that endowment of natural resources or capital may be a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for economic growth. Rather, it has been found that various institutional and environmental factors that influence resource allocation for productive activities, *inter alia* play a crucial role in fostering economic growth. This brings to fore the importance of financial system, especially banking system in ensuring resource mobilization and thereby optimum allocation of funds among competing sectors for growth and development of an economy.

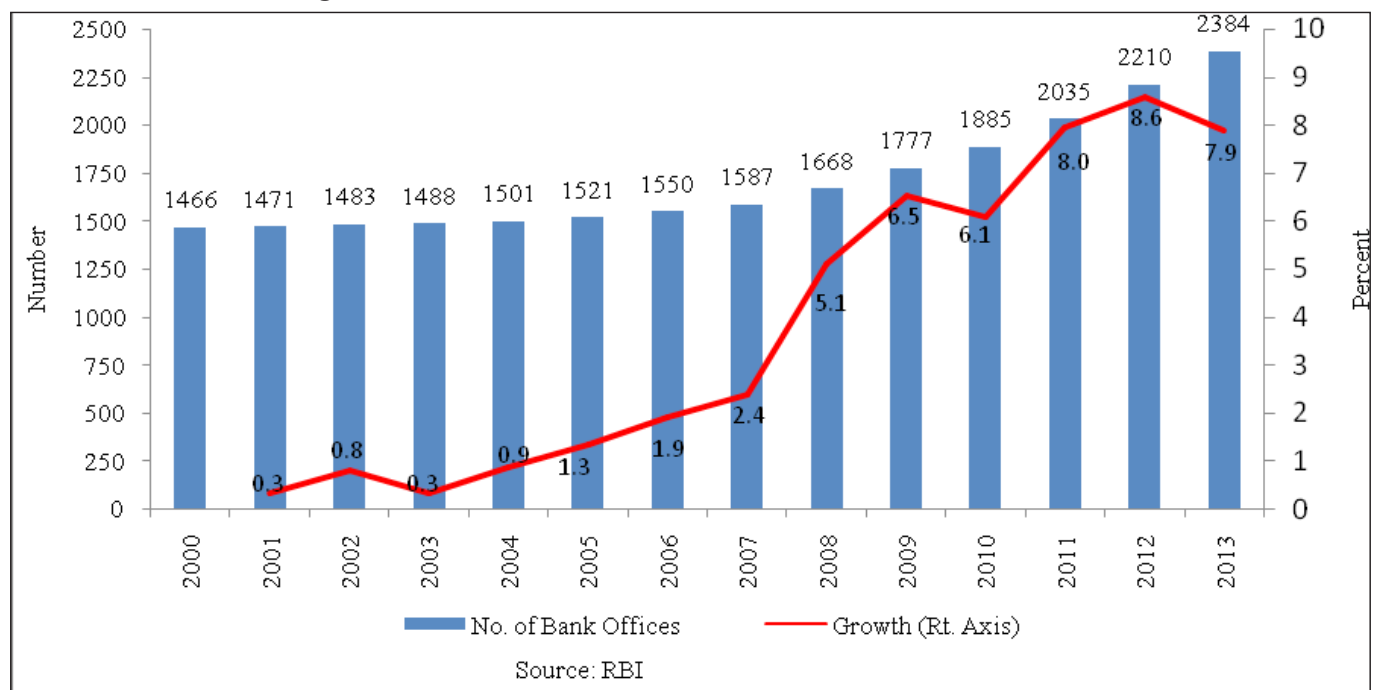
As the economy begins to grow rapidly, the demand for various financial services gathers momentum, which, in turn, causes the rate of financial intermediation to increase further. Banks play a very crucial role in the economy by mobilizing funds from the savings sector and thereby allocating them to productive sectors. Banks, thus, act as a lubricant to the process of economic growth and enable an economy achieve its potential output. As opposed to the informal sector, a well-developed banking sector enables economic agents an affordable access to credit and other financial services at a reasonable and competitive cost and thereby ensure inclusive and equitable economic growth across a vast section of

the society. This is well established in development literature that availability of finance has a positive bearing on economic growth. *Ipsa facto*, Indian economy is a bank-dominated financial system and hence the importance of institutional finance in a country like ours can hardly be emphasized. For a state like Jharkhand, developments in the financial sector are conditioned, by and large, by the banking system.

Banking Services in Jharkhand

Operation of banks in Jharkhand dates back to the 1940s as some commercial banks had been operating in few districts such as Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Hazaribag, Dumka and Giridih. Banking network, however, has been expanded faster in the last couple of years following the RBI’s financial inclusion initiatives across the country. The number of commercial bank branches operating in the State has increased significantly in the last couple of years (Figure 4.1). Branch expansion of the commercial banks in the State has occurred across the rural, semi-urban, and urban areas. As at end-June 2013, 23 public sector banks, 13 private sector banks, 2 regional rural banks (RRBs), one State Cooperative Bank, 8 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), and 2 Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs)

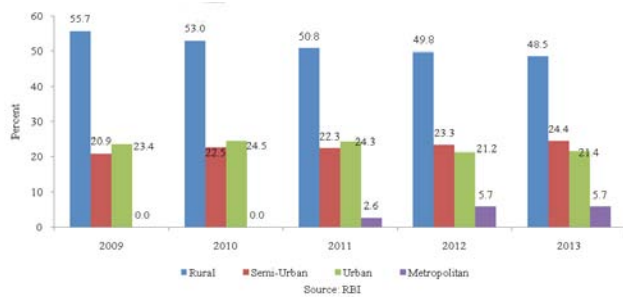
Fig 4.1: Trend in Number of Bank Offices in Jharkhand – End March



are operating in Jharkhand. As at end-March 2013, there were 2384 branches of scheduled commercial banks.

A majority of bank branches across the State are located in rural areas, which nearly account for about half of the total branch network (Figure 4.2). This is, broadly, in line with the trend prevailing across other states of the Eastern region, where more than half of the branches of the scheduled commercial banks were located in rural areas. As at end-March 2013, semi-urban areas of Jharkhand accounted for nearly one-fourth of total branches. Urban and metropolitan areas accounted for 21.4 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively of the total bank branches across the state.

Fig 4.2 Distribution of Bank Branches by Location in Jharkhand

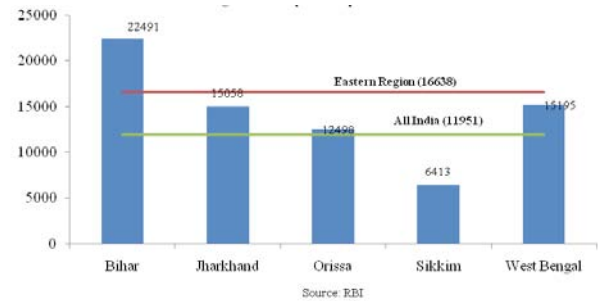


In the last couple of years, though the number of new branches of commercial banks has increased, the number of new branches of scheduled commercial banks opened in Jharkhand was relatively less as compared to other major States of the Eastern region (Table 4.1). During 2012-13, Jharkhand accounted for 17.6% of new branches opened in the Eastern region of the country, which

is relatively less as compared to Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

Population per bank branch as at end-March 2013 for Jharkhand stood at 15058, which is much higher than the all-India figure of 11951 suggesting a relatively higher population pressure on bank branches in the State (Figure 4.3). Population served per bank branch in Jharkhand is, however, less than the Eastern region as a whole.

Fig 4.3: Population per Bank Branch as at end-March 2013



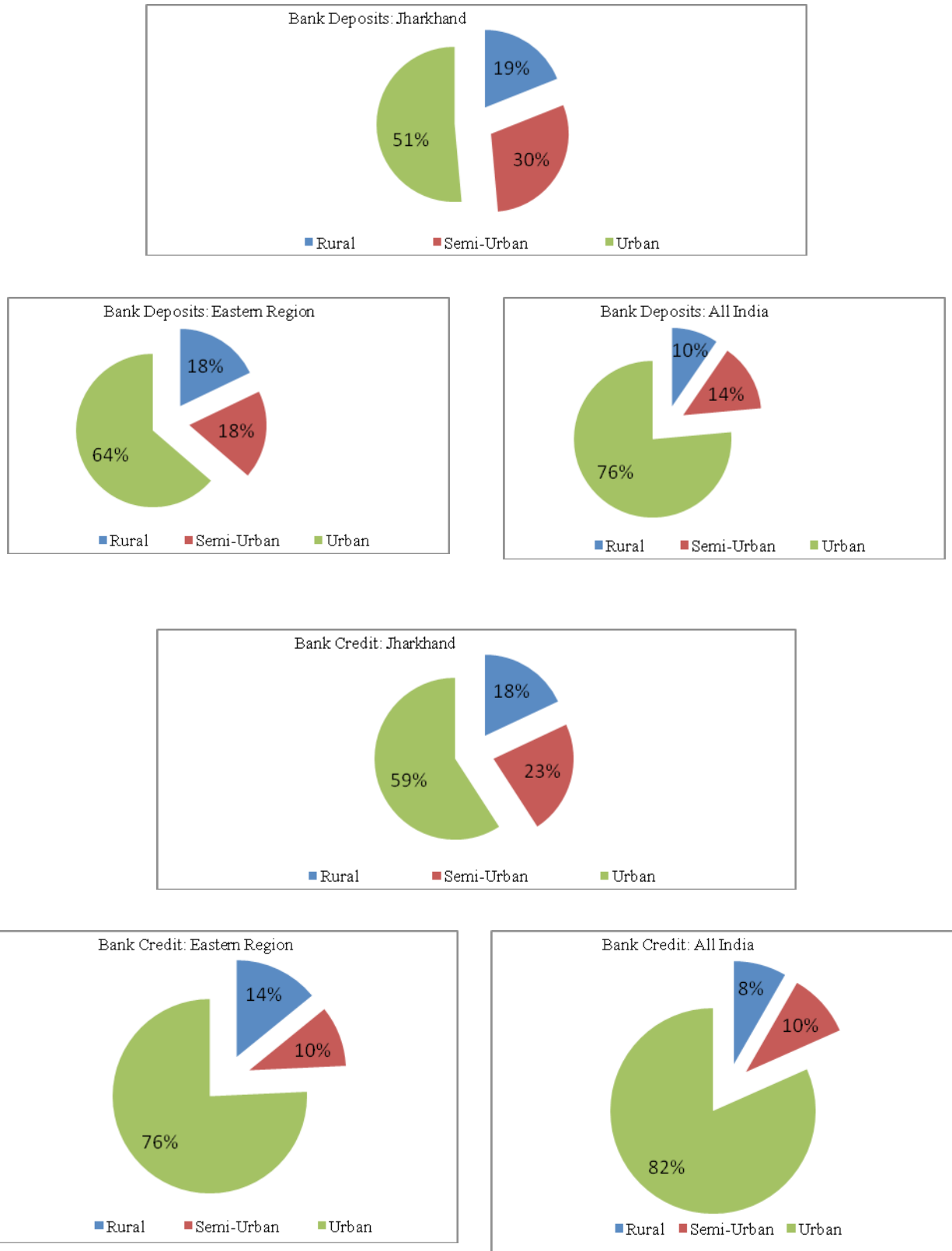
As per the banking business, in line with the trend prevailing at all India and Eastern region level, bank branches located in urban/ metropolitan areas of Jharkhand accounted for more than half of the bank deposit mobilization as also extension of bank advances (Figure 4.4). As compared to deposits, extension of credit was found to be highly skewed towards urban/ metropolitan areas in Jharkhand as also in Eastern region and at all India level.

Table 4.1: Trend in the Opening of New Commercial Bank Branches across the Eastern Region States

States/ UTs	Number of New Branches Opened			% Share of New Branches Opened		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bihar	178	279	307	26.3	27.4	31.0
Jharkhand	116	155	174	17.2	15.2	17.6
Orissa	160	219	223	23.7	21.5	22.5
Sikkim	6	6	7	0.9	0.6	0.7
West Bengal	214	355	274	31.7	34.9	27.6
Eastern Region Total (including Andaman & Nicobar)	676	1018	991	100	100	100

Source: RBI.

Fig 4.4: Distribution of Bank Deposits and Advances across Jharkhand, Eastern Region and All India as at end-June 2013:Share (Percent)



State of Cooperative Banks

In India, cooperative banking system operates both in rural and urban areas. Cooperative system operating in the urban areas has a single-tier framework and consists of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs). Although UCBs have a relatively narrow spatial coverage compared to the rural cooperative credit institutions, they account for a larger chunk of the total business of the cooperative credit system in the country.

Rural cooperative banking structure has historically operated through two parallel structures - one for extension of short term (ST) credit to the farmers, and the other for dispensing long term (LT) credit, initially for debt redemption and subsequently for investment in agriculture and rural development. The short term structure operating in the States broadly follows a federal pattern comprising a three-tier framework with Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) functioning at the village level, District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) at district level and the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) at the apex level. Smaller states and union territories have a two-tier ST structure, the credit requirements of PACs in these cases being met by the SCBs directly.

The long term (LT) cooperative structure consists of two tiers, one operating at the state level, *viz.*, the State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (SCARDB), formerly known as State Cooperative Land Development Bank (SCLDB), and the other at the taluka/tehsil level, *viz.*, Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural

Development Banks (PCARDBs); formerly known as Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks (PCLDBs). Some states have a unitary structure with the state level institution functioning through its own branches.

Jharkhand has a three-tier rural cooperative credit structure. At the apex level is Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank, followed by 8 District Central Cooperative banks and 498 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) as at end-March 2012. The long term rural cooperative credit structure is practically non-functional in the state.

After the creation of a separate state, erstwhile Bihar State Co-operative Bank (BSCB) was operating in Jharkhand with its five branches located in Bokaro, Golmuri, Bistupur, Hatia and Ranchi. With effect from September 1, 2012, Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank (JSCB) was established by taking over the five branches of the BSCB. The JSCB has applied for banking license, which is under consideration of the NABARD and the RBI.

Rural cooperative banking in Jharkhand is mired with problems relating to poor asset quality, which takes a toll on their financial health. As at end-March 2012, financial health of all the eight DCCBs operating in Jharkhand improved significantly as two DCCBs, which posted losses (as at end-March 2011) turned around and posted profits (Table 4.2). As per profitability position of DCCBs (end-March 2012), Jharkhand was placed in a better position as compared to Eastern region as also at all India level. Non-performing asset (NPA) position of these DCCBs also improved significantly as their

Table 4.2: Select Indicators of Financial Health of DCCBs (As at end-March)

(Amount in Rs Million)

	Jharkhand		Eastern India		All India	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
No. of Reporting DCCBs	8	8	64	64	370	370
No. of Profit Making DCCBs	6	8	49	50	322	318
No. of Loss Making DCCBs	2	-	15	14	48	52
Amount of Profit of DCCBs	85	100	704	803	14299	17135
Amount of Loss of DCCBs	17	-	1662	873	4530	3194
NPA to Loan ratio (%)	47.9	21.2	11.7	10.1	11.2	9.7
Recovery to Demand (As at end-June) (%)	31.6	32.3	74.1	72.4	79.1	81.9

Source: RBI.

NPA level more than halved from 47.9% (end-March 2011) to 21.2 % (end-March 2012). As per the recovery position in respect of the DCCBs, Jharkhand had a very poor recovery ratio - even less than half of the recovery ratio for eastern region as also all India level.

The position of PACSs remains pathetic in Jharkhand as more than three-fourth of the PACSs is loss making (Table 4.3). This is even worse than the position of PACSs in eastern region as also at all India level. In line with the trend in Eastern region as also at all India level, losses of the PACS in Jharkhand more than outweighed their profitability.

Table 4.3: Select Indicators of PACSs for end-March 2012

(Amount in Rs Million)

	Jharkhand	Eastern Region	All India
No. of PACS	498	19421	92432
No. of Profit Making PACS	118	6514	45433
No. of Loss Making PACS	380	9553	36375
No. of Viable PACS	352	14616	66813
No. of Potentially Viable PACS	143	3142	19975
No. of Dormant PACS	3	603	2634
No. of Defunct PACS	-	463	1507
Others	-	597	1503
Deposits	774	32882	502522
Working Capital	4878	97563	1605080
Outstanding Loans & Advances	2866	44441	821003
Agriculture	2866	43776	472382
Non-Agriculture	-	665	348621
Amount of Profit of PACs	15	618	14049
Amount of Loss of PACS	293	4018	34268

Source: RBI.

Urban Cooperative Bank

There are only two urban cooperative banks (UCBs) operating in Jharkhand. Jamshedpur Urban Cooperative Bank Limited is located in

Jamshedpur and Koylanchal Urban Cooperative Bank is based in Dhanbad. Jamshedpur UCB is under the Jharkhand Self Supporting Co-operative Societies Act, 1996 and Koylanchal UCB is under the Jharkhand Co-operative Societies Act, 1935. Both of them are tier I UCBs with deposits below Rs1 billion, operating in one district, respectively. The two UCBs in the State are not very actively participating in the financial intermediation process as they are mired with problems relating to their asset quality and capital base.

In line with various other states, which have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for revitalization of the UCBs in the States, the Government of Jharkhand on July 15, 2009 signed a MoU with the RBI with regard to Urban Co-operative Banks in the State. Accordingly, a State level Task Force on Urban Co-operative Banks (TAFUCB) was constituted for Jharkhand with a purpose of identifying the potentially viable UCBs and draw up a time-bound action plan for their revival. TAFUCB has become functional in the State, which is expected to improve the functioning of the UCBs.

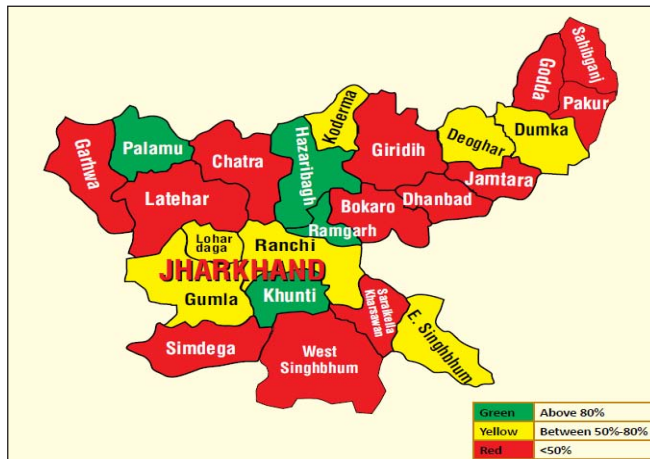
Microfinance in Jharkhand

Institutions operating in the microfinance arena play a significant role in facilitating financial inclusion as they reach out to the marginalized sections of the society. Microfinance services in India are rendered by a myriad of agencies, viz. banks, non-bank financial companies (NBFCs), MFIs, NGOs, SHGs, trusts, etc. Presently, two main models of microfinance delivery in India are: (i) SHG-bank linkage model, and (ii) MFI model. The self-help group (SHG)-bank linkage programme was initiated by NABARD in 1992 and has emerged as a force behind the microfinance movement in India. SHG-bank linkage model is considered to the largest microfinance programme in the world in terms of its coverage.

SHG coverage in Jharkhand is very low. Based on the data reported by District Level Consultative Committee/ State Level Banker's Committee, NABARD reported that 20 out of 24 districts of Jharkhand have low coverage of SHGs (Figure 4.5).

As per NABARD data, average savings per SHG for Jharkhand stood at Rs 9012, which remained lower than the corresponding all India figure of Rs 11230. Further, average credit disbursed per SHG in the State was found to be very low at Rs 84923, which was about half the corresponding all India figure of Rs 168757.

Fig 4.5: SHG Coverage in Jharkhand



Note: The Mapping is based on coverage of savings linked SHGs vs potential SHGs using data as reported by SLBC/ DLCC.

Source: NABARD.

The number of SHGs operating in the State is very few and the quantum of loans disbursed to them remains very low in Jharkhand as compared to other States of the Eastern region (Table 4.4). Bank loans disbursed to the SHGs in Jharkhand constituted even less than 1 per cent of loans disbursed at all India level. There remains a considerable scope for

the expansion of SHG network in the State, which calls for promotional intervention. There also remains an urgent need for promotion of women-SHGs, especially in the extremist-affected regions.

Both the number of joint liability groups (JLGs) and loans disbursed to them has gone up in Jharkhand in the last couple of years (Table 4.5). Nevertheless, the number of JLGs in the State is very less. The number of JLGs in Jharkhand as a percent of total number of JLGs in Eastern region is even less than 1 per cent. Similarly, the quantum of loans disbursed to them as a per cent of loans disbursed to JLGs in the entire Eastern region also constituted less than 1 per cent.

Development experience of various regions suggests that microfinance remains one of the potent tools for poverty alleviation. Given poor banking outreach and higher incidence of poverty in Jharkhand, there is an imperative need for policy intervention to promote the growth of microfinance in the State, especially through the intensification of the SHG-bank linkage programme.

Implementation of Kisan Credit Card Scheme

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was launched by the Reserve Bank of India in 1998–99 as an innovation in the agricultural credit space in order to augment the flow of agricultural credit. This scheme aims at providing the farming community with revolving credit facility, so that the farmers receive timely and adequate monetary support to

Table 4.4: Progress Under Microfinance (As on March 31, 2013)

(Amount in Rs Lakh)

	Savings of SHGs with Banks		Bank loans Disbursed to SHGs during 2012-13		Bank Loan Outstanding against SHGs	
	No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount
Jharkhand	85344	7689.9	8874	7536.1	61728	37747.8
Eastern Region	1471099	139326.0	182823	129018.9	1020656	553813.5
All India	7317551	821725.5	1219821	2058536.4	4451434	3937529.7
Jharkhand's Share in Eastern Region (%)	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.8	6.0	6.8
Jharkhand's Share in All India (%)	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.0

Source: NABARD.

Table 4.5: Progress on Financing Joint Liability Groups (As at end-March)

(Amount in Rs Lakh)

	2012		2013		Cumulative (including both 2012 & 2013)	
	No. of JLGs Promoted	Loans Disbursed to them	No. of JLGs Promoted	Loans Disbursed to them	No. of JLGs Promoted	Loans Disbursed to them
Jharkhand	175	61.3	222	249.0	397	310.4
Eastern Region	123132	48773.7	58648	33475.1	181780	82248.8
All India	332707	284568.5	196539	183764.3	529246	468332.8
Jharkhand as a % of Eastern Region	0.14	0.13	0.38	0.74	0.22	0.38
Jharkhand as a % of All India	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.14	0.08	0.07

Source: NABARD.

meet their financial requirements in connection with the conduct of day-to-day agricultural operations, in a flexible and cost-effective manner. This scheme is being implemented in all the States and Union Territories by all commercial banks, RRBs, state co-operative banks, central co-operative banks, and PACSs. KCC is issued in the form of a credit limit valid usually for a period of three years, subject to an annual review. The limit sanctioned under a KCC may be continued, enhanced or withdrawn, depending on the performance of the borrower in course of the review year and based on his estimated requirement during the following year.

In line with the trend at all India as also at eastern

region level, commercial banks were the major players in issuing loans under KCC to farmers in the State (Table 4.6 and Figure 4.6). Progress on the front of KCC in Jharkhand is far from satisfactory. Not only are the number of cards issued to farmers very few, amount sanctioned per kisan credit card is very little as compared to Eastern region as also at all India level. Smaller sanctioned amount per KCC in Jharkhand may be attributable, *inter alia*, to the smaller size of land- holding, higher incidence of mono-cropping across the State, and poor land records. Efforts need to be made to scale up the amount sanctioned under KCC per borrower.

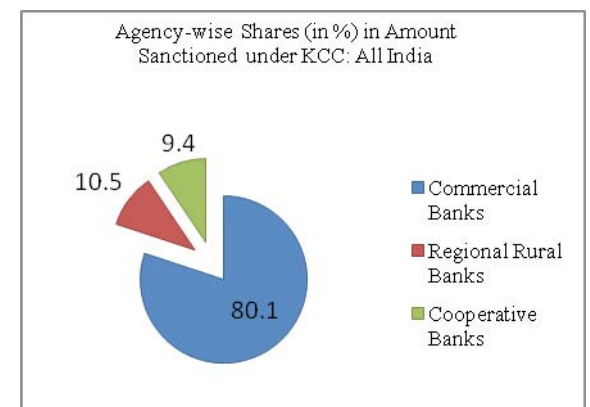
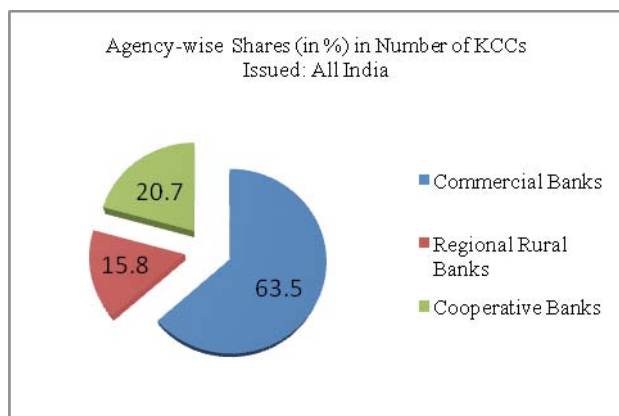
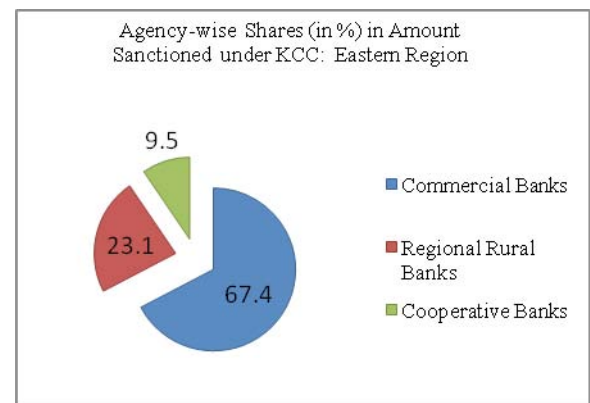
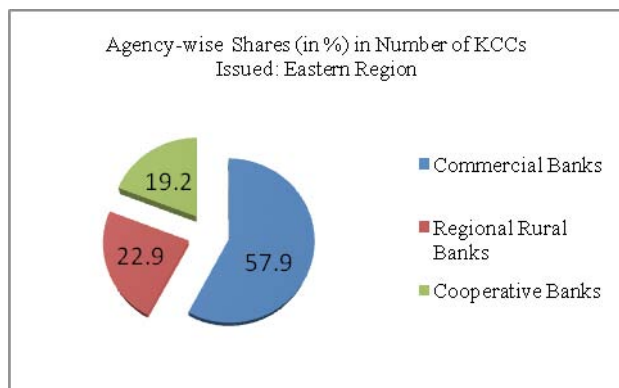
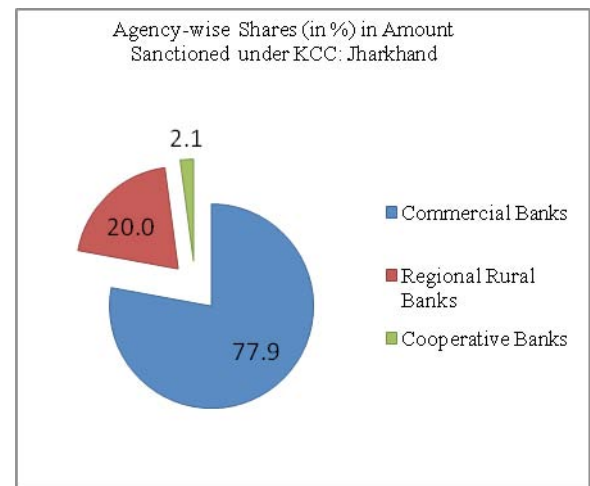
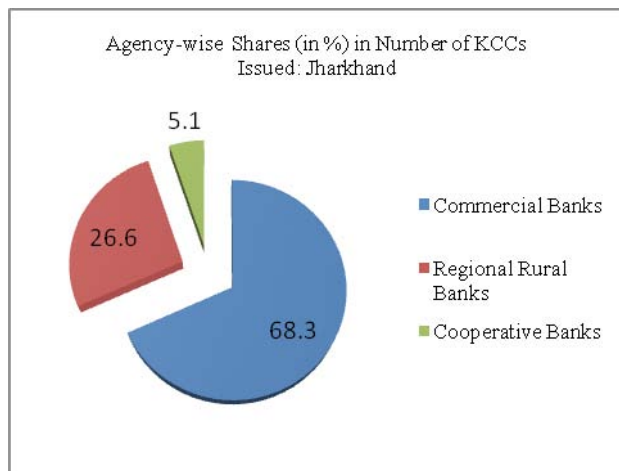
Table 4.6: Progress in Kisan Credit Card Scheme in Jharkhand: Position as at end-March 2013

(Number of Cards in thousands)

Agency	Jharkhand			Eastern Region			All India		
	Number of Cards Issued	Amount Sanctioned (Rs billion)	Amount Sanctioned per Card (Rs)	Number of Cards Issued	Amount Sanctioned (Rs billion)	Amount Sanctioned per Card (Rs)	Number of Cards Issued	Amount Sanctioned (Rs billion)	Amount Sanctioned per Card (Rs)
Commercial Banks	226	7.4	32743.4	1246	72.2	57945.4	8243	1010.9	122637.4
Regional Rural Banks	88	1.9	21590.9	494	24.8	50202.4	2048	132.6	64746.1
Cooperative Banks	17	0.2	11764.7	413	10.2	24697.3	2691	119.2	44295.8
Total	331	9.5	-	2153	107.2	-	12982	1262.7	-

Source: RBI.

Fig 4.6: Bank Category-wise Share in Number of KCCs Issued and Amount Sanctioned in Jharkhand, Eastern Region and All India: (As at end-March 2013)



Investment of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The rural infrastructure development fund (RIDF) was set up by the Government of India in 1995-96 for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects. The fund is maintained by NABARD. It was created to compensate for the shortfall in commercial banks' lending in the priority sector. 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 strengthen rural infrastructure and to provide loans to state governments for projects relating to irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management, drinking water supply, cold storage chains, and other rural infrastructure projects.

The scope of RIDF has been widened over the years

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.* Some of activities, *inter alia*, include rural market yards, rural health centres and primary schools, mini hydel plants, 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.

Table 4.7: Sanctions and Disbursements under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund for Jharkhand

(Rs Crore)

	Jharkhand			All-India		
	Sanctions	Disbursements	%age Utilisation	Sanctions	Disbursements	%age Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RIDF I	-	-	-	1906.0	1761.0	92.4
RIDF II	-	-	-	2636.0	2398.0	91.0
RIDF III	-	-	-	2733.0	2454.0	89.8
RIDF IV	118.5	81.7	69.0	2903.0	2482.0	85.5
RIDF V	91.4	81.7	89.4	3435.0	3055.0	88.9
RIDF VI	-	-	-	4489.0	4071.0	90.7
RIDF VII	-	-	-	4582.0	4053.0	88.5
RIDF VIII	-	-	-	5950.0	5149.0	86.5
RIDF IX	49.1	39	79.4	5638.0	4916.0	87.2
RIDF X	174.2	113.4	65.1	7650.5	6568.7	85.9
RIDF XI	107.4	88.9	82.8	8262.5	7375.7	89.3
RIDF XII	331.0	240.9	72.8	10027.9	8614.4	85.9
RIDF XIII	406.9	308.6	75.8	12557.5	10528.2	83.8
RIDF XIV	630.8	557.0	88.3	14641.4	11843.5	80.9
RIDFXV	566.8	458.1	80.8	15573.8	10893.5	69.9
RIDF XVI	623.1	499.6	80.2	18212.8	11041.5	60.6
RIDF XVII	801.2	443.1	55.3	18803.1	7979.3	42.4
RIDF XVIII	447.6	209.7	46.9	18446.9	4902.3	26.6
Total	4347.9	3121.7	71.8	158448.4	110086.08	69.5

Source: NABARD.

Every year the allocation to RIDF is being met through announcement in the Union Budget, after which a list of bank-wise allocations based on the priority sector shortfall by each bank is prepared. Trends in sanctions and disbursements of RIDF in Jharkhand with a comparative all India position is given below (Table 4.7). Cumulatively, utilisation rate of the sanctioned funds of the RIDF for Jharkhand compares slightly better than all India position. Furthermore, per capita investment of RIDF in Jharkhand, both in terms of sanctions and disbursements, remained higher than at all India level (Figure 4.7). Besides, the average amount of investment of RIDF per square kilometer of area (both in terms of sanctions and disbursements) remained higher for Jharkhand than at all India level (Figure 4.8).

Fig: 4.7: Per Capita Investment of RIDF: Cumulative till RIDF XVIII

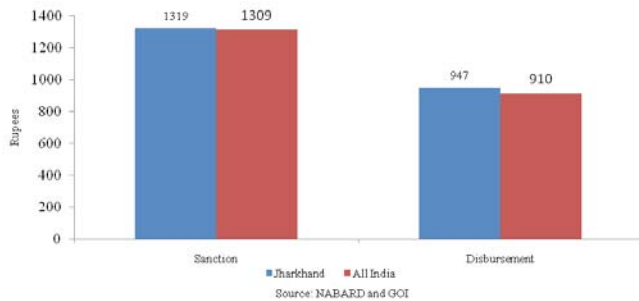
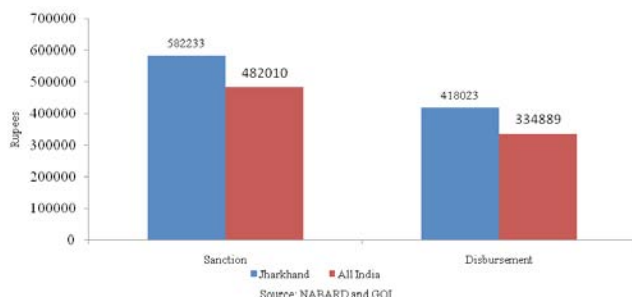


Fig 4.8: Per Sq. Km Investment of RIDF: Cumulative till RIDF XVIII



Lead Bank Scheme

Lead bank scheme (LBS) was launched in 1969 to enable banks to assume their lead role in an effective manner for meeting the credit needs of rural economy. Under the scheme, all the non-metropolitan districts have been placed under the lead responsibility of one or the other commercial bank. Under the scheme, a lead bank acts as a consortium leader and co-coordinates the efforts

of other banks in each of the allotted districts for expansion of branch banking facilities and for meeting the credit needs of the rural economy.

In view of several changes in the business of banking and the economic structure, the RBI had constituted a High Level Committee to Review Lead Bank Scheme in 2010. The Committee recommended that the LBS was useful and needed to be continued. For improving the efficacy of the LBS, the Committee advised that various fora under the LBS need to be strengthened and more time of the SLBC or the District Consultative Committee (DCC) machinery might be utilized to discuss specific issues inhibiting and enabling financial inclusion.

In Jharkhand, three public sector banks, *viz.*, Allahabad Bank, Bank of India and State Bank of India, have been designated as lead banks for serving all the 24 districts of the State. Allahabad Bank is the lead bank for 2 districts, while Bank of India and State Bank of India are lead banks for 15 districts and 7 districts, respectively (Table 4.8). Earlier Allahabad Bank was entrusted with the responsibility of State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) Convenor bank for Jharkhand. With effect from April 1, 2013, the responsibility of State Level Bankers' Committee

(SLBC) Convenor bank for the Jharkhand was changed from Allahabad Bank to Bank of India.

Table 4.8: District-wise Allocation of Lead Bank Responsibility in Jharkhand

S.I.	Name of Lead Bank	Names of Districts allotted under Lead responsibility
1.	Allahabad Bank (2)	Dumka, and Godda
2.	Bank of India (15)	Bokaro, Giridih, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Gumla, Hazaribag, Koderma, Lohardaga, Ranchi, West Singhbhum, Sareikala-Kharsawan, Simdega, Ramgarh, and Khunti.
3.	State Bank of India (7)	Deoghar, Garhwa, Pakur, Palamu, Sahebganj, Latehar, and Jamtara.

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the number of districts allotted to the respective banks under lead responsibility.

Source: SLBC, Jharkhand.

Performance of Banking Business

In Jharkhand, as per the banking business, there has been a sharper expansion in deposit mobilisation as also advances akin to the expansion of bank branches (Table 4.9). The number of bank ATMs has also increased sharply in the State in the last

couple of years. Priority sector advances constitute a major chunk of bank credit in the State and exceeds the minimum requirements of 40 per cent. However, within the priority sector lending, banks in the State fell short of meeting the minimum stipulation of 18 percent in respect of agricultural advances. It is imperative that agricultural advances

Table 4.9: Key Indicators of Banking in Jharkhand (as at end-March)

(Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Items	2011	2012	2013	End-June 2013	Bench Mark
1.	Deposit	79897	84958	100210	101795.6	
2.	Credit	40985	44128	52234	53424.4	
3.	Credit as per place of utilization & RIDF	6027	6914	7361	7119.7	
4.	Total Credit	47012	51042	59596	60544.1	
5.	CD Ratio (%)	58.8	60.1	59.5	59.5	60
6.	Priority Sector Advances (PSA)	21438	23828	32916	36504.3	
7.	Share of PSA to Total Advances (%)	52	54	63	68.3	40
8.	Agricultural Advances	4450.87	5732.38	6963.43	8769.6	
9.	Share of Agricultural Advances to Total Advances (%)	10.86	12.99	13.33	16.4	18
10.	Micro & Small Enterprises Advances	11533.12	12089.03	18126.6	19315.9	
11.	Share of Micro & Small Enterprises to Total Advances (%)	28.14	27.4	34.7	36.2	
12.	Advances to Weaker Sections	4690.17	7988.85	7230.49	8941.2	
13.	Share of Weaker Section Advances to Total Advances (%)	11.44	18.1	13.84	16.7	10
14.	DRI Advances	317.07	270.92	92.62	106.4	
15.	Share of DRI Advances to Total Advances of last March (%)	0.77	0.82	0.18	0.2	1
16.	Advances to Women	2193.34	2821.59	6830.47	7837.4	
17.	Share of advances to women in Total advances (ANBC) (%)	5.35	6.39	13.08	14.7	5
18.	Advances to Minorities (Amount)	1797.69	1783.75	3040	3408	
19.	Share of Advances to Minorities under PSC (%)	8.39	7.48	9.23	9.3	15
20.	ATM installed in Jharkhand	1167	1230	1751	1832	

Source: SLBC, Jharkhand

are scaled up in the State especially owing to the fact that there have been droughts in the State in the last couple, which calls for adoption of drought-proof method of cultivation technologies for boosting productivity, which, in turn, may be capital-intensive. Furthermore, as the State has also been chosen as one of the States for implementation of Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India¹ (BGREI) scheme, it is important that banks provide necessary funding to the farmers so that they could acquire modern farming techniques for cultivation.

Table 4.10: Bank Category-wise trend in share of Priority Sector Advances as a % of Total Advances (%)

S. No.	Banks	End-March 2012	End-March 2013	End-June 2013
1.	Commercial Banks	53.9	62.7	69.0
1.1	Of which, Private Sector Banks	24.8	37.6	45.9
3	RRBs	73.7	81.8	94.6
4.	Cooperative Banks	-	11.8	16.2

Source: SLBC Jharkhand.

Bank category-wise, private sector banks (as a whole) and cooperative banks (as a whole) fell short of meeting the minimum stipulation of extending 40% of their total advances as priority sector advances as at end-March 2012 and 2013, respectively (Table 4.10). However, as at end-June 2013, private sector banks (on the whole) were able to meet the minimum target of 40% in respect of priority sector loans.

Recovery Position

Overall, the recovery position of bank advances in the State remains dismal. It is found to be poor, both in respect of priority sector advances as also for Government sponsored schemes (Tables 4.11 and 4.12). Recovery position of bank advances is found to be abysmally low in case of Government sponsored schemes as compared to priority sector advances. Measures need to be devised to improve the recovery position of bank advances in the State.

Table 4.11: Recovery Position of Bank Advances in case of Priority Sector Advances (End-March)

(Rs Crore)

	2011			2012			2013		
	Demand	Recovery	Recovery as a % of Demand	Demand	Recovery	Recovery as a % of Demand	Demand	Recovery	Recovery as a % of Demand
Agriculture	698.49	378.99	54.3	1044.8	502.91	48.1	1666.75	1032.19	61.9
MSE	1278.02	863.03	67.5	2106.25	1227.57	58.3	2764.99	1643.75	59.4
Other Priority	1445.82	1106.38	76.5	609.1	324.01	53.2	802.29	478.64	59.7
Total Priority Sector	3422.33	2348.4	68.6	3760.15	2054.49	54.6	5234.03	3154.58	60.3

Source: SLBC Jharkhand.

¹ Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) is a sub-scheme of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) launched in 2010-11 in seven States of Eastern India namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. It aims at efficient management of water, power and other inputs as well as subsidy to enhance the productivity per unit area and the income of the farmers on a sustainable basis. The programme gained momentum during 2011-12 with a focus on rice and wheat.

Table 4.12: Recovery Position of Bank Advances Under Government Sponsored schemes

(Rs Crore)

	2011			2012			2013		
	Demand	Recovery	Recovery as a % of Demand	Demand	Recovery	Recovery as a % of Demand	Demand	Recovery	Recovery as a % of Demand
SGSY	89.13	30.24	33.9	207.81	82.9	39.9	124.58	59.27	47.6
PMRY/ PMEGP	55.94	26.77	47.9	95.62	38.06	39.8	259.66	90.53	34.9
Total	145.07	57.01	39.3	303.43	120.96	39.9	384.24	149.8	39.0

Source: SLBC Jharkhand.

Poor recovery of bank advances in the State has culminated in piling up stressed assets for the banking sector. The non-performing asset (NPA) position of banking sector in the State is not encouraging. In the last couple of years, the level of gross NPAs of the banks has gone up substantially (Table 4.13). Gross NPA as a percent of gross credit of the banks has increased sharply from 4 percent as at end-March 2011 to 5.3 percent as at end-March 2013. If the written-off advances of the banks are also considered, the NPA level for the banking sector in the State is found to have reached an alarming position.

Table 4.13: Position of NPAs and Written-off Debts of Banks in Jharkhand: End-March

(Rs Crore)

	2011	2012	2013
Gross Credit	33161.4	44127.8	52234.3
Gross NPA	1328.4	1954.7	2766.9
Written-off Advances	416.1	451.6	439.5
Total (Gross NPA+ written-off)	1744.5	2406.3	3206.4
Gross NPA as a % of Gross Credit (%)	4.0	4.4	5.3
Written-off Advances as a % of Gross Credit (%)	1.3	1.0	0.8
Total (Gross NPA + Written-off Advances) as a % of Gross Credit (%)	5.3	5.5	6.1

Source : SLBC, Jharkhand.

Credit-Deposit Ratio

Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR) for a region is a ratio of quantum of outstanding credit to deposits mobilised at a point of time. CDR is used as an indicator to monitor the support provided by the banking system in the development process of a region. A high CDR in a region at a point of time implies that the banking sector has deployed a larger sum of its mobilised deposits in extending bank credit, which contributes in the development process of the region (Table 4.14). The magnitude of CD ratio in a region at a point of time is determined by various factors that influence the deployment of credit and the deposit mobilisation by the banking sector. Some of the various factors that could influence the magnitude of CD ratio in a region, *inter alia*, include the extent of availability of banking facilities, income level of the region, remittances, level of Government deposits, position of recovery of bank loans, credit absorption capacity of the region, investment prospects of the region, *etc.* As per the guidelines of the Government of India and the RBI, CD ratio of banks should be monitored at the state level by respective SLBCs, considering indicators, *viz.*, credit as per place of utilisation and RIDF. Accordingly, CD ratio as released by SLBC Jharkhand has been considered for present analysis. CD ratio for Jharkhand remains far less than the national figure. Efforts should be made for improving the CD ratio in the State.

Table 4.14: Trend in CD Ratio in Jharkhand (As at end-March)

Year	Credit (Rs. Cr.)	Deposit (Rs. Cr.)	C.D. Ratio (%)
2005	8632.77	26903.47	32.09
2006	12036.35	32017.8	37.59
2007	15387.06	37687.8	40.83
2008	19702.55	43476.44	45.32
2009	22443.87	51385.07	43.68
2010	30029.94	68264.7	43.99
2011	35152.86	72367.21	48.58
2012	51042.22	84957.89	60.08
2013	59595.59	100210.31	59.47

Note: From 2011 onwards, credit data is as per place of sanction and includes RIDF.

Source: SLBC, Jharkhand.

In tune with expansion of economic activities, both deposit mobilisation and credit deployments of banks have increased across rural, semi-urban and urban areas (Table 4.15). CD ratio of banks in Jharkhand remained high in urban areas as

Table 4.15: Population Group-Wise Distribution of Deposit, Credit and CD ratio in Jharkhand – As per place of Sanction & excluding RIDF (Position as at end-March)

(Rs Crore)

Area	Particulars	2011	2012	2013
Rural	Deposit	14806.47	21002.24	20622.85
	Advance	5416.71	8062.12	8500.24
	CD Ratio (%)	36.58	38.39	41.22
Semi-Urban	Deposit	21324.97	25211.94	32362.56
	Advance	7431.3	9976.66	12616.8
	CD Ratio (%)	34.85	39.57	38.99
Urban	Deposit	36235.76	38743.7	47224.88
	Advance	20313.35	26089.30	31117.26
	CD Ratio (%)	56.06	67.34	65.89
Total	Deposit	72367.2	84957.88	100210.29
	Advance	33161.36	44128.08	52234.3
	CD Ratio (%)	45.82	51.94	52.12

Source: SLBC Jharkhand.

compared to rural and semi-urban areas. As at end-March 2013, while the CD ratio in rural areas of Jharkhand improved (from 38.39 % to 41.22%), a slight decline was observed in case of semi-urban and urban areas.

An analysis of bank category-wise trend in CD ratio suggests that comparatively CD ratio of private sector banks (in aggregate) remained high (Table 4.16). As at end-March 2013, while the CD ratio of commercial banks and RRBs improved, CD ratio of cooperative banks declined substantially from 51.9 % (end-March 2012) to 24.4 %.

Table 4.16: Bank Category-wise trend in CD ratio in Jharkhand (%)

S.l.	Banks	End-March 2012	End-March 2013	End-June 2013
1.	Commercial Banks	52.7	53.0	49.8
1.1	Of which, Private Sector Banks	61.8	67.6	76.7
2.	RRBs	35.1	37.0	38.5
3.	Cooperative Banks	51.9	24.4	36.9

Source: SLBC Jharkhand.

Financial Inclusion

Financial Inclusion efforts are aimed at delivering banking services at an affordable cost to a vast section of disadvantaged and low-income groups who tend to remain excluded from the formal banking channel. The RBI's approach to financial inclusion seeks to connect people with the banking system not just through credit dispensation but also through a host of other services such as savings, access to payment systems, money transfer, insurance, etc. In the last couple of years, the RBI has instituted a number of measures for financial inclusion, which, *inter alia* include introduction of 'no-frills' accounts, General Credit Card (GCC) scheme, launching of 100% financial inclusion drives, setting up financial literacy-cum-counseling centres, and extensively use Information and Communication Technology (ICT) solutions for extending the outreach of financial services to the marginalized sections of the society.

As per the RBI guidelines, roadmap for covering all unbanked villages of Jharkhand with a population less than 2000 (2001 census) has been prepared and the villages have been allocated to respective banks for financial inclusion. The roadmap was reviewed and targets for commercial banks for covering the unbanked villages allotted to them was scaled up, such that about 5% of the unbanked villages identified in the state are covered through branch mode. Accordingly, all the uncovered village population below 2000 has been allotted to various banks for coverage.

Government of India rolled out Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme from 01st January, 2013. It is a nationwide technology-backed initiative that seeks to change the way the Government delivers entitlement to citizens with a view to cut down delays and diversions and ensure that benefits go to individuals' bank accounts electronically. The new system would bring more transparency, and eliminate leakages and delays. The Government will transfer cash benefits like scholarships, pensions, MGNREGA wages, *etc.* directly to the bank accounts of identified beneficiaries under the DBT programme in a time bound phased manner. So far, DBT has been rolled out only in 7 districts of Jharkhand. In the first phase, in Jharkhand, it was rolled out in four districts, *viz.*, Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribag and Saraikela- Kharsawan. In the second phase, it was rolled out in three more districts, *viz.*, Khunti, Lohardaga and Bokaro. In view of the roll-out of DBT, the coverage in terms of population would no longer be relevant and entire area of districts/states, as per roll out plan, would need to be covered with banking facilities.

With a view at inculcating saving habits and to extend banking facilities to the migrant labours and street vendors/ hawkers in urban areas, the Government of India had requested all banks to undertake account opening drives within 500 meters of all their metro and urban branches. Towards this, SLBC Jharkhand has started a call centre with a toll free number for the migrant labours and street vendors/hawkers, which was also advertised in various daily newspapers.

During the year 2012-13, NABARD extended financial support from Financial Inclusion Fund

(FIF) and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) for 100% financial inclusion. FIF supports 'developmental and promotional activities' with a view at securing greater financial inclusion, particularly among weaker section, low income groups and in backward regions/ hitherto unbanked areas. FITF aims to enhance investment in Information Communication Technology (ICT) aimed at promoting financial inclusion, stimulate the transfer of research and technology in financial inclusion, increase the technological absorption capacity of financial service providers/ users and encourage an environment of innovation and cooperation among stakeholders. However, utilization of FIF and FITF remains poor in the State. Given higher incidence of poverty and low literacy in Jharkhand, it is important that appropriate steps are taken so as to make a better utilization of the FIF and FITF.

Challenges and Outlook

In the last couple of years, various financial inclusion initiatives such as opening of more brick and mortar branches, 'no frills account', ATMs, Ultra small Branches, appointment of Business Correspondents, *etc.* have been undertaken, which have improved banking penetration across the country, including Jharkhand. Nevertheless, poor infrastructure as also deteriorated law and order condition owing to left wing extremism (LWE) problem have, among other factors, undermined the outreach of formal banking sector in remote parts of the State. Amongst all the States, Jharkhand has the maximum number of districts affected by LWE. 18 out of 24 districts in the State are declared as LWE affected districts. Expanding the outreach of formal banking sector in remote villages affected by LWE remains a formidable challenge. Furthermore, owing to unavailability of banking facilities, ignorant, poor and gullible people often fall prey to the flourishing chit fund companies, which misappropriate the funds of poor depositors. Efforts need to be undertaken for improving financial literacy, especially among the tribal populace in remote villages. Given the poor coverage of SHGs in the State, promotional intervention for expanding the network of SHGs needs to be made as it has immense potential for

addressing some of the socio-economic problems of the state, especially in respect of poverty and employment.

The share of agricultural advances as a proportion of total bank advances in Jharkhand remains lower than the benchmark. There is a need to prop up agricultural advances as it remains one of the seven eastern states covered under BGREI for enhancement of agricultural productivity, which might involve financing huge capital investment. Besides, there is also an imperative need to update land records and consider necessary amendment in Tenancy Act to enable the farmers and entrepreneurs to offer land as collateral security for raising credit from banks.

Banking sector in the State is mired with problems relating to prevalence of high level of stressed assets of the banking sector. Besides, the recovery rate for bank advances in case of Government sponsored schemes as also priority sector is very low. Thus, it is imperative that NPA position of banks be addressed as also recovery performance of bank loans improved by making people aware of the benefits of a better credit history.

Position of PACSs in Jharkhand remains feeble as more than three-fourth of them is running in losses. This is even worse as compared to the position of PACS in Eastern region as also at all India level. For improving credit delivery in rural areas, it is important that PACSs of the State remain functional and financially viable.

There is also a need for further scaling-up the

CD ratio in the State. In this effort, banks need to support the growth of productive sector without making a dent on their asset quality. On the whole, banks in the state need to make improvements, both in their efficiency of operations as also on the front of financial inclusion.

Despite formidable challenges, which are constraining its desired development, outlook for further development of institutional financial sector in Jharkhand remains favorable. Under the RBI's directives on financial inclusion, commercial banks are endeavouring to expand their outreach in under-banked/ unbanked areas, through both branch and non-branch means. While banking outlets have already been provided in all the villages with a population of more than 2000, the RBI has further directed banks to identify all the un-banked villages with a population below 2000 and cover them with banking outlets. Furthermore, Central Government has rolled out Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme with effect from January 1, 2013. DBT seeks to facilitate payment of social security benefit schemes, MGNREGA wages, proposed cash transfer with respect to subsidies directly in beneficiary's account. Seven districts of Jharkhand have already been included in the DBT scheme. Banks have also been asked to frontload their plan for opening bank branches in unbanked areas. This is expected to facilitate speedier expansion of banking facilities in unbanked rural centres, which, in turn, is incumbent on improved law and order condition in LWE affected areas of the State.

5

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Agriculture and allied activities continue to be a key sector of the economy of Jharkhand. About 75 percent of the population of Jharkhand lives in rural areas; a large section of the population living in villages depends on agriculture and associated activities for their food and livelihood and employment and incomes; for them agriculture is a way of life. About 59 percent of the workforce is dependent on agriculture. The agriculture sector contributes about 15 percent to the GSDP of the state. Though the proportion of contribution is small and is marginally declining in recent years; the agriculture sector remains critical for the rural economy. Agriculture growth and diversification is necessary for ensuring food security, enhancing incomes of farmers and generating vibrancy in the rural economy of the state.

This chapter, through different sections, discusses features of agriculture and allied sectors in Jharkhand. The initial sections present an overview of agro-climatic conditions in the state and land utilisation pattern. Performance in agriculture sector has been discussed in terms of area, production and yield of major crops followed by an analysis of recent growth in key inputs like seeds, fertilisers and irrigation. Achievement under allied sector like fisheries, animal husbandry and dairy has been presented under separate sections.

Agro-climatic conditions

Landscape of the state is mostly plateau, undulating, hilly and sloping with mountains, forests, river basins and valleys. The state comes under Agro - Climatic Zone VII i.e. Eastern Plateau and Hills Region. This region is further subdivided into three zones namely, Central and North Eastern Plateau Zone, Western Plateau Zone and South Eastern Plateau Zone (Table 5.1). In general, the plateau region of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas is characterized by humid and sub humid tropical monsoon in sub zone IV; sub humid to subtropical in sub zone V and humid to sub-tropical in sub zone VI, undulating plateau, hills and mountains, non existence of perennial rivers, initially high forest cover¹.

Table 5.1: Agro-Climatic Zones of Jharkhand

Sub-Zone	Sub-Region	Total Geographical Area (thousand Ha)	Forest (%)	Net Area Sown (000'Ha)*
IV	Central North Eastern Plateau	4100	13	618
V	Western Plateau	2500	33	270
VI	South-eastern Plateau	1300	24	360
Total	Jharkhand	7900	29	1248

Source: www.sameti.org

The annual rainfall in the plateau and sub-plateau region is 1400 mm on an average, of which 82.1 percent is received during the period of June to September and the rest 17.9 percent in the remaining months. There are a number of perennial rivers and streams flowing through the state. The important rivers are Damodar, Subarnarekha, Koel Karo, Barakar and Sankh².

Land Use Pattern

Because of wide forest coverage and other geographical compulsions, only a small part of the total geographical area of the state is available for cultivation. The Net Sown Area (NSA) in the state is only about 19 percent of its total geographical area (Fig-5.1). It is far below than most of the major states of the country. For instance; in Bihar 60.49 percent, in West Bengal 60.96 percent, in Orissa 35.99 percent, in Chhattisgarh 34.16 percent and in Madhya Pradesh; 48.58 percent of their total geographical areas are their net sown areas.

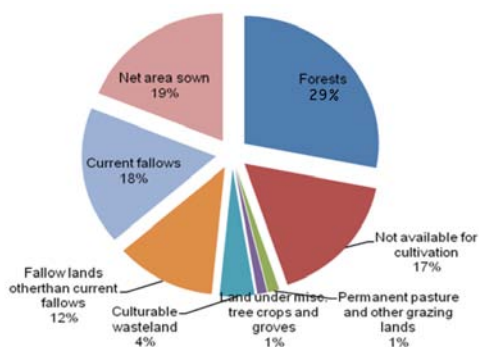
The cropping intensity (the total cropped area divided by the net sown area) of Jharkhand, as compared to other states, is also pathetically low. In Jharkhand, the cropping intensity is just 125, against a national average of 137. In many states the cropping intensity is higher compared to Jharkhand: in Bihar(141), Odisha (163), West Bengal(181) and Madhya Pradesh (143). The state, however, has made appreciable progress in this sector in recent years and has grown sufficient food at least

1 Sameti.org

2 Sameti.org

in reasonable monsoon years. Its efforts have been recognized by the Government of India as well. The state received the Krishi Karman Award with a cash prize of Rs. 100 lakhs in 2011-12 for progress made in production and productivity of Pulses.

Fig. 5.1 Land Use in Jharkhand



Land Holding Patterns

The average size of land holding in the State is 1.17 hectares as against all India average of 1.16 hectares. Marginal category of farm households constitute 68.21 per cent of total households but own only about 24.13 per cent of land in the state. Their average size of land holdings is as low as 0.41 hectare. About 5.5 per cent of total farm holdings belong to medium and large categories of farm households but they own 22.14 per cent of cultivable land in the state (Table 5.3). Like other parts of the country, average size of land holding has also showed declining trend in Jharkhand. However, there is a slight variation in the land holding pattern from one agro-climatic zone to another. The central and north-eastern Plateau

regions have smaller land holdings than western Plateau region. The latter region also has more number of large land holdings.

Scheduled tribes land holdings constitute 35.70 per cent of total land holdings but own 45.21 per cent of total cultivable area in the state. In Jharkhand, there are about 20 thousand large land holders (10 ha. And above) but 60 per cent of land holders belong to scheduled tribes (Appendix I).

The State agriculture economy is characterized by the existence of a large number of small and marginal farmers (84%) Land distribution in the State is highly skewed, about 5.5 per cent of medium and large farmers own 22 per cent of cultivable land. The average size of land holdings is small and declining due increase in population. Per capita cultivable land is only 0.096 hectare.

Development in Agriculture and Allied Sector

The agricultural sector in Jharkhand is characterized by small net sown area, large arable waste, low irrigation coverage and small size land holding resulting in high dependence on monsoon, low diversification, low cropping intensity and low production and productivity. The cropping intensity, however, has improved in recent years and has reached to 125 percent in 2012-13 as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Nearly 80 per cent of the total land holdings in

Table 5.2: Land by Type of Use

(000 Hectares)

State	Geographical Area	Forest	Land not available for cultivation	Pasture & land under misc trees	Culturable waste land	Fallow	Net Area Sown
Jharkhand	7972	2239	1332	203	336	2356	1504
Bihar	9416	622	2085	257	46	688	5662
Madhya Pradesh	30825	8696	3401	1356	1160	1203	14941
Odisha	15571	5813	2138	836	375	805	5574
West Bengal	8875	1174	1814	62	32	309	5294
Chhattisgarh	13519	6349	1004	856	347	523	4710

Source: India State of Forest Report 2011, data.gov.in/ /category/keywords/land-use-pattern

Table 5.3 Number ('000) and Area of Operational holdings ('000 ha) by size Group in Jharkhand.

Farm categories	Number	Per cent	Area	Per cent	Average size of land holding
Marginal (1 ha.)	1848	68.21	764	24.13	0.41
Small (1 to 2ha.)	429	15.84	591	18.66	1.38
Semi-medium (2 to 4ha.)	283	10.45	775	24.47	2.74
Medium (4 to 10)	129	4.76	725	22.91	5.62
Large (10 & above)	20	0.74	311	9.83	16.52
All Holdings	2709	100.00	3165	100.00	1.17

Source: Agricultural Census of India,2010-11

Jharkhand is below 2 hectares in size and there are only 1.1 per cent holdings whose size is greater than 10 hectares. The average size of the land holding is only 1.58 hectares³. The small size of land holdings has proved to be a hindrance in adoption of new and improved technology in the farms, thus, keeping the productivity and growth in production and productivity low in the state.

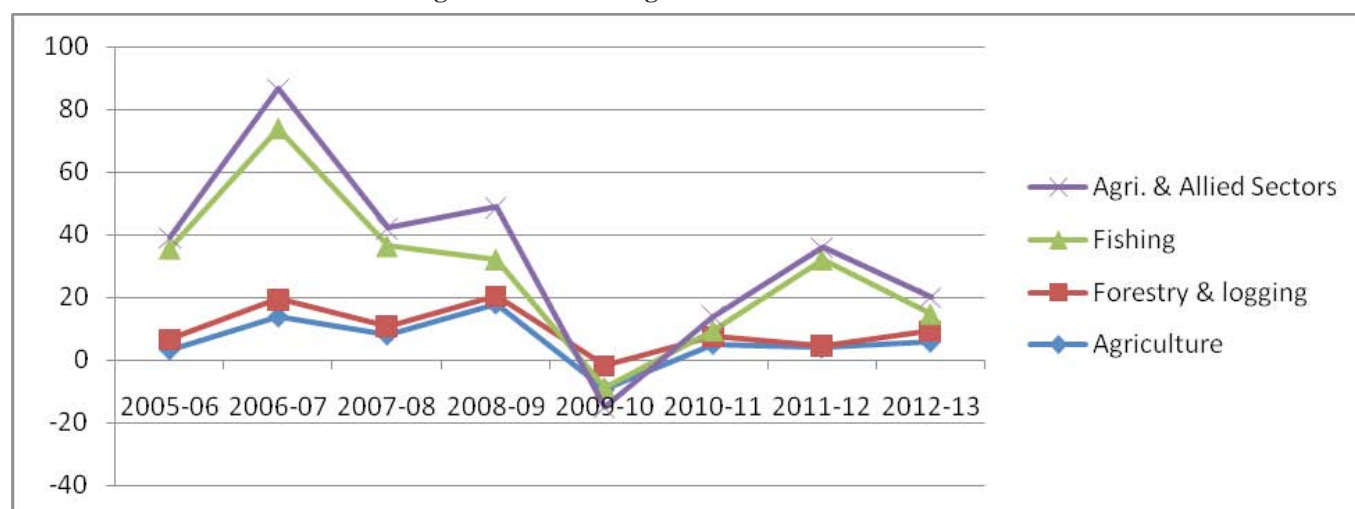
Output and Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector

The Agriculture and Allied Sector of Jharkhand, in comparison to its geographical area and population, makes an insignificant contribution to the value of the output of this sector of the country. It contributes only 1.8 per cent to the value of the output of Agriculture and Allied sector of the country⁴.

This sector in Jharkhand, however, has made an impressive growth since 2004-05; by an average annual rate of 5.7 percent per annum. Except for 2009-10, when the value of its output at constant prices declined by 6.2 percent, it has made positive growth every year. The double digit growth in 2006-07 and 2008-09 has made a significant contribution in keeping its average growth impressive (Fig 5.2 & Table 5.4). Agriculture, the dominant sector within this sector as it contributes more than three-fourths to the value of its total output and showed increasing trend during 2004-05 to 2012-13, mainly due to slow growth in forestry sector than growth achieved in this sector (6.1%).

Growth of forestry sector has been sluggish in Jharkhand during last 9 years. It achieved less than one per cent growth in 2011-12 and grew at comparatively low rare than agriculture sector

Fig 5.2: Growth in Agriculture and Allied Sectors



3 Working Group on Improvement of banking services in Jharkhand, Reserve Bank of India 2007.

4 The output of this sector in India at 2004-05 prices was 660987, 713477 and 739495 in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively (CSO)

throughout during the period except in 2009-10 when state received the minimum rainfall of the

Table 5.4: Production and growth rate of Agriculture and Allied sector (2004-05 prices)

(In Crore Rupees)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Agriculture	6795	7023	7995	8642	10198	9251	9722	10108	10698
Growth rate		3.36	13.84	8.09	18.01	-9.29	5.09	3.97	5.84
Forestry & logging	2011	2076	2189	2248	2301	2474	2533	2548	2636
Growth rate		3.21	5.46	2.72	2.33	7.51	2.42	0.59	3.44
Fishing	111	143	221	278	311	289	294	375	396
Growth rate		28.92	54.65	25.54	11.73	-7.05	1.96	27.53	5.37
Agri. & Allied Sectors	8917	9242	10405	10988	12809	12013	12550	13032	13730
Growth rate		3.65	12.58	5.61	16.57	-6.21	4.46	3.84	5.36

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, (www.mospi.nic.in)

decade.

Fishery has shown an outstanding growth in this period, growing at an average annual rate of 18.6 percent. In most of the years it has recorded a double digit growth. But since Jharkhand does not have perennial water sources, its contribution to Agriculture and Allied sector or to GSDP of the state is very small. Despite this growth, the value of its output was only 2.9 percent of the value of output of Agriculture and Allied sector and 0.39 percent of the GSDP of the state in 2011-12 and 2012-13.

In Jharkhand, about 95 per cent of the cultivated area is used for food-grain cultivation and the rest, only 5 percent, for growing cash crops. But food grains accounts for only about 1.8 percent of all-India food-grain production (agricoop.nic.in). The total food grain production has shown a very slow growth with very high year to year fluctuations). There was not much growth in kharif food grain crops but rabi food grain crops increased by six times during last six years in Jharkhand ,mainly

due to increase in their coverage and productivity(Table 5.5 & Fig 5.3)

The yield rate of total food grain production has always remained less than the national yield rate. In 2010-11 it was about 35 percent less than the national yield rate. The difference is more pronounced in Rabi Crops where the yield rate of the state has remained more than 40 percent less than the national rate between 2007-08 and 2011-12. The overall food-grain yield has shown wide year to year fluctuations and has also grown at a very slow pace.

Rice is the most important crop and area under this crop increased from 9.77 lakh hectares in 2009-10 to 14.14 lakh hectares in 2012-13 and production of rice increased by about three fold during last four years. It was mainly due to increase in paddy productivity from 1505 kilograms to 2833 kilograms during the period (Table 5.6). But there is a wide spatial variation in paddy productivity in Jharkhand. Per hectare paddy productivity was about 59 quintals in Chatra district whereas West

Table 5.5: Yield of Major Crops in Jharkhand and India

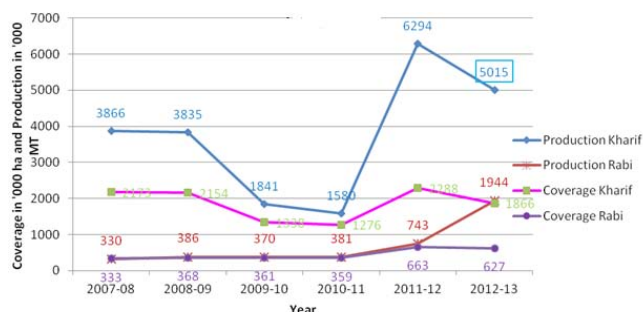
(Kg/hectare)

Crop	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Production Kharif	3866	3835	1841	1580	6294	5015
Production Rabi	330	386	370	381	743	1944
Coverage Kharif	2173	2154	1338	1276	2288	1866
Coverage Rabi	333	368	361	359	663	627

Source: Department of Agriculture and Sugar Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

Singhbhum district could produce only 14.70 quintal of paddy (Appendix II). Out of 24 districts, three districts (Chatra, Godda and Lohardaga) had paddy productivity more than 40 quintals. Wheat and maize are not important crops in the state but area under these crops increased by one lakh hectares during last four years. Productivities of wheat and maize increased during last four years but still much below the national averages.

Fig. 5.3: Year Wise Crop Production and Crop Coverage (Kharif & Rabi) during 11th Five Year Plan



Source: Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

Pulses are non traditional crops but are fast

emerging as important crops. Area under pulses increased from 3 lakh hectares in 2009-10 to about 6 lakh hectares in 2012-13. Pulses productivity also showed increasing trend. However, there have been significant fluctuations during last four years. Area under oilseeds also increased from 1.40 lakh hectares in 2009-10 to 2.51 hectares in 2012-13. Per hectare productivity of oilseeds also increased from 475 kilograms to 790 kilograms during the period.

Seed Replacement Rate

Seed is the critical determinant of rice production on which the performance and efficacy of other inputs depends. Sustained increase in rice production and productivity necessarily requires continuous development of new and improved rice varieties and efficient system of production and supply of seeds to farmers.

In Jharkhand, there has been slow increase in seed replacement of principal crops during last three the years. There was a marginal increase in seed

Table 5.6 Area, production and Productivity of Principal Crops in Jharkhand during last 5 years (area in '000 ha, production in '000 tonnes and productivity in kg/ha.)

Name of Crops		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Paddy	Area	977.376	717.366	1469.034	1414.462	166.910
	Production	1470.25	1176.938	4695.873	3991.222	350.511
	Productivity	1505	1557	3197	2833	2100
Wheat	Area	99.660	101.065	158.572	164.304	166.910
	Production	154.473	151.39	302.615	319.454	350.511
	Productivity	1550.0	1500.0	1908	1944	2100
Maize	Area	163.240	216.318	215.518	249.335	240.154
	Production	217.458	263.191	321.543	451.693	458.138
	Productivity	1332	1216	1446	1812	1908
Pulses	Area	300.436	406.992	591.532	586.965	555.007
	Production	220.186	267.093	494.674	686.219	507.609
	Productivity	733	656	921	1169	915
Oil seeds	Area	140.574	186.428	228.867	250.586	257.688
	Production	67.125	88.51	155.523	197.235	203.512
	Productivity	475	475	679	783	790

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

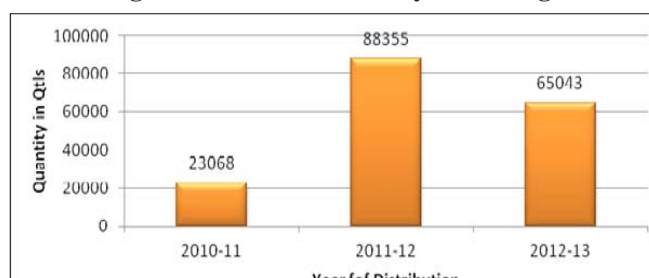
replacement rate in case of paddy from 25.14 per cent 2010-11 to 28.6 per cent in 2012-13 (Table 5.7). Seed replacement rate of pigeon pea increased but there was decline in seed replacement rate of all the principal crops. However, seed production increased in 2011-12 (fig 5.4).

Table 5.7: Seed replacement rate of principal crops in Jharkhand

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Paddy C	25.14	17.12	28.6
Maize H	N.A.	N.A.	100
Maize C	14.28	7.27	14.27
Pigeon Pea	11.66	23.58	13.88
Other Pulses	35.17	8.87	18.62
Rape seed	72.06	20.5	34.38

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

Fig. 5.4: Seed Production by seed village



Source: Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

Horticultural Crops

Production of horticultural crops is one of the important activities in Jharkhand. Presently horticultural crops cover about 28 per cent net sown area. Among horticultural crops, vegetable crops are the most important, cultivated on more than three-fourth area covered under horticultural crops in the state (Table 5.8). Fruits are the second most important group of horticultural crops grown on about one-fifth of the area covered by horticultural crops in the state. Area under spices showed a declining trend from 14 thousand hectares in 2001-02 to 7.61 thousand hectares in 2012-13. Flowers cover an insignificant area in Jharkhand although the climate is quite suitable for growing various flowers and there is a good market for flowers in the state.

Table 5.8: Area under horticultural crops in Jharkhand during 2001- 13

(Figures in '000hectares)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Spices	Flowers	Total
2000-01	29.9	149.8	N.A.	N.A.	179.7
2001-02	31.5	158.5	14.7	0.07	204.77
2002-03	32.7	118.2	15.34	0.09	166.33
2003-04	31.8	110.6	16.82	0.09	159.31
2004-05	33.2	223.6	16.97	0.1	273.87
2005-06	33.3	224.2	17.09	0.13	274.72
2006-07	32.9	223.6	18.19	0.21	274.9
2007-08	37.6	238.9	18.19	0.11	294.8
2008-09	43.25	226.29	18.19	0.11	287.84
2009-10	43.95	229.63	18.19	0.11	291.88
2010-11	68.87	243.14	N.A.	N.A.	312.01
2011-12	84.56 (22.44)	287.53 (76.32)	4.66 (1.24)	N.A.	376.748 (100.00)
2012-13	93.82 (22.19)	321.46 (76.02)	7.61 (1.80)	N.A.	422.89 (100.00)

Sources: Directorate of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi

Area under vegetables increased by more than two fold from 150 thousand hectares in 2000-01 to 321.46 thousand hectares in 2012-13. However, 32 per cent increase was observed during last three years. Productivity of vegetables has been hovering around 15 quintals per hectare during the last seven years whereas a spectacular increase in vegetables productivity was observed in 2004-5 (15.18/ha) when per hectare productivity increased by 400 kilograms over productivity of 2003-04 (10.82 qts/ per ha 93.82 hectares in 2012-13) (Appendix III)

Area under fruits also increased by about three fold during the last 13 years from 29.90 hectares in 2000-01 to 93.82 hectares in 2012-13. However, the area under fruits increased by more than two fold during

last four years from 43.95 thousand hectares in 2009-10 to 93.82 hectares in 2012-13. Per hectare productivity of fruits increased from 8.87 quintals in 2000-01 to 8.87 quintals in 2004-05 but declined to 9.48 quintals in 2012-13 (Appendix IV)

Fertilizer Consumption

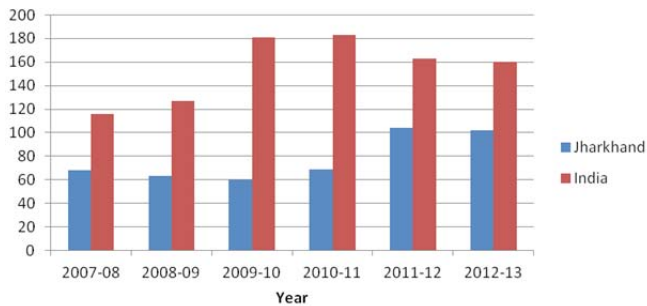
Fertilizer is one of the critical inputs for increasing agricultural production. In Jharkhand, per hectare consumption of fertilizer was almost half of the corresponding national level up to mid of last decade. Per hectare consumption of fertilizer consumption increased from 68 kilograms in 2007-08 to about 100 kilograms in 2012-13(Fig 5.4)

Table 5.9: Season wise use of fertilizers in Jharkhand during the last 6 years

Unit- tonne

Year	Kharif			Rabi			
	Product	Requirement	Supply	Consumption	Requirement	Supply	Consumption
2006-07	UREA	124000	107208	106012	60000	54674	56425
	DAP	70000	53162	48224	45000	16471	19508
	MOP	6000	307	328	1000	371	376
	COMPLEX	15000	16413	18491	22500	20195	17666
2007-08	UREA	142000	108654	106268	65000	52765	47323
	DAP	50000	50360	51000	28500	20903	23245
	MOP	2500	6183	4494	5000	2469	4157
	COMPLEX	20000	21933	21156	18000	10990	16954
2008-09	UREA	145000	104969	105065	70000	36052	43707
	DAP	60000	59889	57964	35000	19747	22377
	MOP	8000	11787	11789	5000	4545	1961
	COMPLEX	20000	20847	23605	20000	16684	16685
2009-10	UREA	135000	95503	90422	70000	52216	59933
	DAP	75000	47190	46516	40000	34910	35517
	MOP	10000	3783	6367	5000	10898	10898
	COMPLEX	30000	28537	26367	25000	40531	42155
2010-11	UREA	140000	85443	85419	70000	55315.35	50284.15
	DAP	70000	52002	44618	40000	13538.65	20242.7
	MOP	11000	52002	4117	5000	3427.25	1597.55
	COMPLEX	40000	22335	21871	45000	13505	13674.4
2011-12	UREA	160000	124464	128088	100000	65206.4	64176.6
	DAP	80000	44559	40974	45000	16600	12295.76
	MOP	20000	-	1830	14000	0	0
	COMPLEX	38000	28144.5	25852.45	70000	16230.0	12084.64

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

Fig. 5.5: Per hectare Fertilizer Consumption in Jharkhand vs India


Source: Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

The fertilizer consumption is not only low, but the use is quite unbalanced in proportion of 10.40 :3.70 :01 against recommendation of 4:2:1. The main fertilizers used are Urea, Dia-ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MP) and Complex fertilizer. Urea is the main fertilizer used in Jharkhand. It constitutes about more than 50 per cent of fertilizers used in kharif season and three times more than DAP whereas Urea is more important in rabi season because its use is more than five times to DAP (Table 5.9)

Use of urea increased from 1.06 lakh tonnes in kharif 2006-07m to 1.28 lakh tonnes in 2011-12 whereas increase in rabi season was only 0.14 lakh tonnes during the period, mainly due to low cropped area in rabi season in the state. Use of DAP fertilizer showed almost declining trend during last 6 years, probably due to high price and less subsidy to this fertilizer.

Irrigation in Jharkhand

Water is a scarce natural resource, fundamental to life, livelihood, food security and sustainable development. Water demand is increasing rapidly due to population growth, urbanization and changing lifestyle. Owing to increasing demand of water for domestic, industrial and energy uses, there is a severe constraint in the availability of water for agriculture. Climate change might complicate further the existing temporal and spatial variation in availability of water. Extreme events, particularly droughts is recurring more frequently and affecting livelihood and food security. Low water use efficiency, poor maintenance of irrigation

systems and poor recovery of water charges are some of the major problems associated with the management of water resources in Jharkhand.

Jharkhand has extremely low irrigation coverage. Only a little more than one tenth of the net sown area is irrigated. The net irrigated area of the state was only 8.9 percent of the net sown area in the agricultural year 2004-05 (GOJ: Memorandum to 13th Finance Commission). It, however, has increased over a period of time; in 2010-11, the net irrigated area became 11.54 percent (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Jharkhand)⁵. Even this small area of irrigation is concentrated in a few pockets of the state. The extent of irrigation in the North-western parts of the state is much higher than its Central or South-western parts (Food Security Atlas of Rural Jharkhand, 2008). The seasonal distribution of irrigation is also very uneven. Assured irrigation is available to 8 to 11 per cent of the area during Kharif, 6 per cent during Rabi and 1-2 per cent during summer. As a result of low irrigation coverage, the cropping intensity in the state is as low as 125.00 percent.

The total irrigation capacity created in the state is about 32 per cent of the cropped area, but about 50 per cent of this potential has been eroded and requires massive resources and time to restore (State Annual Plan 2007-08). This is largely due to the lack of maintenance, and repair and restoration of the potential created over the years. In the pre-Jharkhand period, practically no funds were allocated for this purpose. The state has, thus, been left with the burden of massive investment for bridging the gap between potential and net coverage.

Thus, agriculture in Jharkhand is, by and large, rain-fed. Though the average rainfall (more than 140 cm) is above the national average (110 cm), the rainfall has generally been quite erratic and unevenly distributed leading to crop failures and frequent famine or famine-like situations. As a result, growth of food grain production has also been uneven. Jharkhand is next only to Rajasthan in terms of instability in agricultural production. The

⁵ The different departments claim differently but with help of MGNREGA (1 lakh irrigation wells), water shed and other initiatives have brought about another 5.5 hectares under irrigation

coefficient of variation of agricultural production in Jharkhand between 1999-00 and 2006-07 was as high as 302.7 in comparison to 234.7 for India on the whole (Ashok Mathur, 2008)⁶.

The ultimate irrigation potential in Jharkhand is estimated at about 24.25 lakh hectares. Of this, about 58.5 million hectare is from major and medium irrigation sources, and 81.5 million hectares is from minor irrigation sources (about 16% from groundwater irrigation and 84% from surface). The wide gap between irrigation potential created and that being utilized is also a matter of concern. This gap needs to be narrowed within the shortest possible time.

Achievements during 2012-13

- During 2012-13, in Subernrekha Multipurpose Project, the water has been supplied upto 85.21 Km. in Chandil Left Main Canal from Chandil Dam and kharif irrigation is being provided in 22,000 ha. area of the land.
- From Galudih Barrage, water has also been supplied by Galudih Right Main Canal in Odisha State & irrigation is being provided in 3,000 ha. area of the land in Odisha State & 2,000 ha. in Jharkhand.
- Ajay Barrage has been inaugurated & irrigation is being provided in 15,000 ha. area of the land by this project.
- Work of Souna, Surangi, Nakti & Ramrekha Reservoir Scheme. is almost completed and irrigation facility will be provided by these schemes very soon.
- Additional 10,335 ha Irrigation Potential has been created by completing 172 nos. Check Dams Schemes.
- Irrigation schemes/Check Dam schemes/ Lift Irrigation Schemes and Old Water Additional 400 ha. Irrigation potential is proposed to be created by completing 13 nos. Micro lifts

Schemes/Lift Irrigation Schemes.

- 2 Nos. of Minor Irrigation schemes are proposed to be completed creating additional Irrigation potential of 450 ha.
- By completing 82 Nos.(different-dia) dug wells an additional irrigation potential of 328 ha. created.
- By renovating 32 Nos. Minor Bodies 1,280 ha lost irrigation potential are restored.

Medium Irrigation Project

Creation of Irrigation Potential during 11th Five Year Plan

Majority of the population in Jharkhand is dependent on agriculture and existing irrigation coverage being 22% of the available arable land as against national coverage of 40%, irrigation, therefore, is a critical factor for increasing agricultural production and productivity.

The following strategies will be adopted in this sector:-

- The main focus would be on increasing irrigation coverage by taking minor irrigation scheme.
- Major Irrigation projects to be completed in a time bound manner;
- Making existing irrigation network more efficient;
- Move towards effective Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM);
- Increase in irrigational coverage through a mix of major, medium, minor and ground water schemes;
- Through proper management of water the irrigated area will be increased further by another 10-15% of cultivable area.

Livestock Sector

The animal production system in Jharkhand is

⁶ Paper presented at a National Seminar on "Growth and Human Development in Jharkhand: Perspective and Policies" Organised jointly by Institute for Human Development, Eastern Regional Centre and Prabhat Khabar in Ranchi on 4th and 5th July, 2008.

Table 5.10: Species-wise Livestock Population in Jharkhand

(In lakh)

Species	1982	1992	2003	2007	% (+ Increase/ - decrease)		
					1982-1992	1992-2003	2003-2007
Cattle	70.0	73.9	76.6	87.8	5.57	3.65	14.62
Buffaloes	10.7	10.8	13.4	15.0	0.93	24.07	11.94
Sheep	11.6	13.0	6.8	4.8	12.07	-47.69	-29.41
Goat	44.5	56.9	50.3	65.9	27.87	-11.60	31.01
Pig	7.8	8.5	11.1	7.3	8.97	30.59	-34.23
Poultry	97.1	135.9	144.3	116.8	39.96	6.18	-19.06

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Govt. of Jharkhand

predominantly part of a mixed crop-livestock farming system vital for livelihood security of the farmers. In such systems, the livestock sector supplements income of the farmers, provides employment, draught power and manure etc. The livestock production system assumes special significance in the present context of sustained economic growth, rising income, increasing urbanization, changes in taste and preference, that have led to dietary changes reflecting the growing demand for milk, meat and egg. The development of livestock sector is more inclusive and can result in a sustainable agriculture system in Jharkhand

Milk is one of the most important livestock products in the state. It contributed about 19 per cent to State Agril. Gross Domestic Product at current prices in 2011-12. The number of milk producing animals (bovine)-cows and buffaloes, increased during the last 25 years, but the increase was comparatively high for both cows (14.62%) and buffaloes (11.94%) during 2003-07. However,

buffaloes recorded higher growth during the earlier period 1992-2003 (Table 5.10). Jharkhand is known for poultry and pig production but population of these two species declined during 2003-07. Goat population showed an increasing trend from 44.5 lakh in 1982 to 66 lakh in 2007 but experienced some decline in 2003.

Among bovines, the proportion of breedable cows and buffaloes are only 28.08% and 30.27%, respectively due to various reasons (Appendix V). Milk production in the state increased by about two fold during last 12 years (Table 5.11) but per capita availability of milk is only 171 gms per day per capita which is about 45 per cent less than requirement recommended by ICMR. The state has to produce at least 14 lakh tonnes more milk to meet requirement in the state (Appendix VI). The comparison of Jharkhand in livestock production to national performance indicates that the performance of the state has to be improved to match the respective national performance (Table

Table 5.12: Live stock production in Jharkhand and India

Items	Unit	Production			Availability	
		National	Jharkhand	Best producing state	National	Jharkhand
Egg	lakh no.	63024	4153	201277 (Andhra Pradesh)	53 Egg/capita/an.	13 Egg/capita/an.
Meat	'000 tns	4366	44	847 (Uttar Pradesh)	21.9 kg per capita	5.48 Kg/capita/an.
Milk	'000 tns	114305	1555	21031 (Uttar Pradesh)	281 gm./day	136 gm./day
Wool	'000 kg.	35562	149	12277 (Rajsthan)		

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Govt. of Jharkhand

5.12). The per capita availability of milk is less than half, meat availability is one-fifth and egg is about one –fourth of national availability of respective livestock product.

Table: 5.11 Milk production in Jharkhand during last 12 years

Year	Milk Production (in lakh tones)
2002-03	9.51
2003-04	9.54
2004-05	13.30
2005-06	13.35
2006-07	14.01
2007-08	14.42
2008-09	14.66
2009-10	14.63
2010-11	15.56
2011-12	16.13
2012-13	17.90

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Govt. of Jharkhand

Status Infrastructure for Livestock Production

The status of infrastructure for livestock population in Jharkhand is as given below:

1.	Class - I veterinary hospital	424
2.	Mobile veterinary hospital	04
3.	Provincial veterinary hospital	23
4.	Cattle breeding farms	03
5.	Bull mother farm	01
6.	Gokul Gram Vikas Kendra	182
7.	A.I. Centres (managed by Department)	433
8.	Dairy Cattle Development Centre (managed by BAIF) (Establishment of 250 new DCDC is under process)	760
9.	Milk Processing Plant	09
10.	District Milk Union	12
11.	State Milk Producer's Co-operative Federation (MILKFED)	01

Ongoing schemes

- Milch Cattle Induction Programme under RKVY (2, 5, 10, 20, 50 & 100 Milch Cattle)

- Breed Improvement & Productivity Enhancement Programme
- Heifer Rearing Programme
- Special Programme for Dairy Development under NMPS (RKVY)
- Milk Procurement, Processing and Marketing
- Centrally Sponsored Feed & Fodder Development Scheme
 - ❖ Procurement & Distribution of Fodder Seed
 - ❖ Establishment of Silage making unit
 - ❖ Azolla Cultivation and Demonstration
 - ❖ Distribution of Power/Hand Driven Chaff Cutter
 - ❖ Grassland Development Including Grass Reserves
- Centrally Sponsored Intensive Dairy Development Programme
- Technical Input Programme
- Training and Extension
- Gokul Gram Vikas Yojana
- Establishment of Multipurpose Sale Centers & milk vending units

Subsidy linked schemes

- 1) Cattle Induction Programme
 - a) 2 cattle schemes - 50% Subsidy
 - b) 5 cattle Schemes - 50% Subsidy
 - c) 10 cattle schemes - 40% Subsidy
 - d) 20 cattle Mini Dairy - 25% Subsidy
 - e) 50 cattle Modern Dairy - 20% Subsidy
 - f) 500 cattle Modern Dairy - 15% Subsidy
- 2) Subsidy on balance cattle feed - Rs. 4.00/ kg
- 3) Training to farmers - 100% Subsidy
- 4) Corpus grant to MILKFED - 100% subsidy
- 5) Incentive for Heifer Rearing Programmes - 100% subsidy

- 6) Feed & Fodder Programme
- 6.1) Sillage Making Unit - 100% subsidy
- 6.2) Azola Production & Demonstration - 100% subsidy
- 6.3) Fodder seed procurement & distribution - 100% subsidy
- 6.4) Chaff Cutter Distribution (Power/Hand Driven) - 75% subsidy
- 7) National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS) - 25%/50% Subsidy

Fisheries Sector

Fisheries are an important economic activity in the state for additional employment and income generation. About 60-65% of the people in the state consume fish and shell fish products. Against the estimated annual demand of 1.15 lakh tonnes of fish, the state is producing about 96,000 metric tonnes of fish annually (Fig-5.5). The rest of the demand is met with fishes from Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Fisheries also generates additional employment opportunities to a large number of people engaged in harvesting, net and boat making, seed production, transportation and marketing of fish in whole sale and retail markets.

Aquaculture Resources:

The aquaculture resources for the Jharkhand state are as follows:

1.	Govt. Tanks	15496 Nos. (14973 ha)
2.	Private Tanks	85849 Nos. (40561 ha)
3.	Large & medium Reservoirs	104 Nos. (94000 ha)
4.	Small Reservoirs	148 Nos. (21000 ha)
5.	Check dams & Aahars	1184 Nos. (4570 ha)
6.	Coal Pits and Mines	741 Nos. (2090 ha)
7.	Rivers	1800 Kms

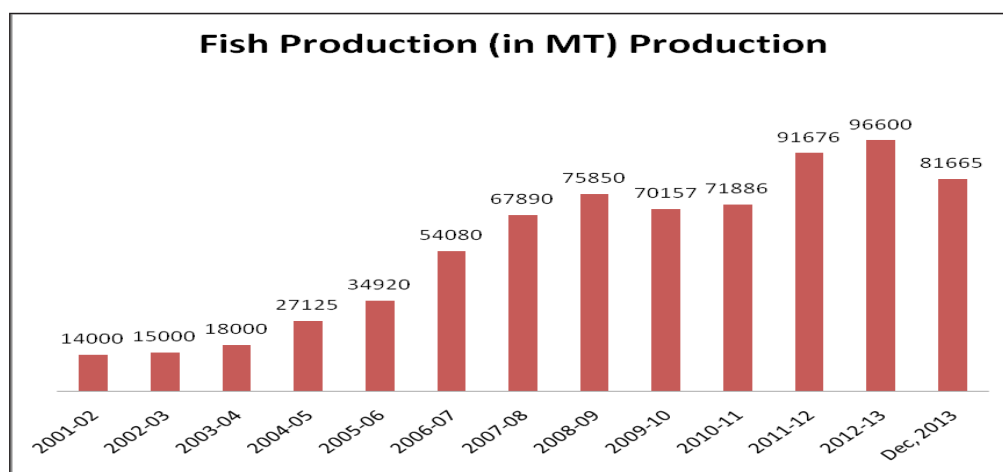
8.	Govt. Fish Farms	80
9.	Govt. Hatcheries	12
10.	Private Hatcheries	104
11.	State Level Training Centres	2
12.	Aqua park	1
13.	State Level Research Centre	1
14.	Fishermen Cooperative Societies	392
15.	State Level Federation	1

Fisheries development aims at making the state self sufficient in fish production. Quality fish seeds are the most important ingredients of pisci-culture. Jharkhand needs around 112 crore fish seeds for covering the entire water area available in the state in different forms. For this the estimated requirement of spawn would be around 450 crore. Healthy and matured brooders along with viable and running fish seed hatcheries are other important requirements to achieve this noble goal. Fish culture and maintenance of healthy brood stock seems to be similar but are slightly different scientifically. The estimated quantity of healthy brood stock is around 80-100 tones of matured fish. On an average 500 leading fish farmers would be needed and to be identified as brood stockers.

The Department is also making efforts for round the year availability of fish seeds at village level and it is heading towards it. The second most important aim of the fisheries development programmes to make a direct link between fish producers and the consumers. Fish producers will then get the real benefit of their toil and their produce. Availability of hygienic and cheap fresh fish would be ensured through establishment of Jharkhand Fresh Fish Stalls.

Fish production showed an increasing trend during last 13 years (Fig. 5.6). Reservoir fisheries is more important but productivity is very low due to poor management.

Fig. 5.6: Fish production in Jharkhand during 2001 till 2013



Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Govt. of Jharkhand

Appendix I: Number of land holdings and area by social groups in Jharkhand

Farm Categories	Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes		
	Number	Area	Av. Size of holdings	Number	Area	Av. Size of holdings
Margina (< 1 ha)	588	262	0.45	294	124	0.42
	60.8	18.31		78.4	38.51	
Small (1 to 2 ha.)	172	239	1.39	46	63	1.34
	17.79	16.7		12.26	19.57	
Semi-medium (2 to 4ha.)	128	354	2.79	24	66	2.75
	13.24	24.74		6.4	20.5	
Medium (4 to 10)	67	386	5.75	10	52	5.2
	6.93	26.97		2.67	16.15	
Large (10 & above)	12	190	15.83	1	17	17
	1.24	13.28		0.27	5.28	
All Holdings	967	1431	1.48	375	322	0.86

Source: Agricultural census 2010-11. Government of India, New Delhi

Appendix II: District wise Area, Production and Yield of Paddy in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		
		Area in ha.	Production in 000 MT'	Yield in kg/ha.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ranchi	114.338	286.593	2507
2	Khunti	54.749	216.000	3943
3	Simdega	90.898	318.143	3500
4	Lohardaga	30.283	148.387	4900
5	E.Singhbhum	120.758	349.186	2892
6	W.Singhbhum	143.473	210.905	1470
7	Seraikella	78.644	224.686	2857
8	Palamau	43.334	145.212	3351
9	Koderma	12.113	38.374	3168
10	Giridih	57.00	175.047	3071
11	Dhanbad	37.835	96.668	2555
12	Dumka	69.608	210.773	3028
13	Deoghar	33.123	92.744	2800
14	Godda	22.816	96.53	4231
15	Sahibganj	39.732	79.265	1995
16	Pakur	39.675	108.936	2746
17	Gumla	158.038	348.948	2208
18	Garhwa	46.45	164.433	3540
19	Latehar	24.7	83.98	3400
20	Hazaribagh	66.380	132.49	1996
21	Ramgarh	27.858	73.210	2628
22	Chatra	31.906	188.33	5903
23	Bokaro	28.631	84.232	2942
24	Jamtara	42.120	118.146	2805
	Total	1414.462	3991.222	2833

Sources: Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi

Appendix III: Year wise Area, Production and Yield Rate of Total Vegetables Crops in Jharkhand

Year	Area ('000 ha.;	Production (M.T.)	Yield Rate(Ton/ha.)
2000-01	149.80	2109.50	14.08
2001-02	158.50	1736.30	10.95
2002-03	118.20	1300.10	11.00
2003-04	110.60	1197.20	10.82
2004-05	223.60	3394.90	15.18
2005-06	224.20	3401.30	15.17
2006-07	223.60	3394.90	15.18
2007-08	238.90	3639.70	15.24
2008-09	226.30	3531.33	15.60

Year	Area ('000 ha.;	Production (M.T.)	Yield Rate(Ton/ha.)
2009-10	229.63	3727.01	16.23
2010-11	243.14	3843.12	15.81
2011-12	287.53	4257.07	14.81
2012-13	321.46	4325.38	13.46

Sources: Directorate of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi

Appendix IV: Year wise Area, Production and Yield Rate of Total Fruit Crops in Jharkhand

Year	Area ('000 ha)	Production (M.T.)	Yield Rate (Ton/ha.)
2000-01	29.9	265.1	8.87
2001-02	31.5	321.1	10.19
2002-03	32.7	321.2	9.82
2003-04	31.8	296.3	9.31
2004-05	33.2	403.4	12.15
2005-06	33.3	388.6	11.67
2006-07	32.9	382	11.61
2007-08	37.6	382.6	10.17
2008-09	43.25	512.8	11.97
2009-10	43.95	519.81	11.82
2010-11	68.87	733.26	10.65
2011-12	84.56	854.11	10.1
2012-13	93.82	889.74	9.48

Sources: Directorate of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi

Appendix- V: Number of breedable Cattle and Buffaloes and their proportion to respective Population in Jharkhand in 2007

Species	Total	Breedable
Cattle	87.81 lakh	24.66 lakh
Buffalo	15.06 lakh	4.56 lakh

Appendix VI: Milk availability and deficit in Jharkhand

Production	Availability per capita	Requirement as per ICMR	Deficit	% deficit
16.43 Lakh MT	171 gm/day	30.02 Lakh MT	13.59 Lakh MT	45.17

6

Forest Sector

Forests are vital for maintaining ecological stability in a region. Jharkhand accounts for 3.32 percent of the total forest cover of the country and ranks 11th among all the states in this aspect. These forests are very rich in Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and medicinal plants. The people living in and around these forests live off these produces which gives them succour in times when no other livelihood opportunities and food are available to them.

Forest Coverage:

Jharkhand is rich in forest cover. The forest cover in the state, based on interpretation of the satellite data of November 2008- January 2009, is 22,977 sq. kms which is about 29 percent of the state's geographical area. In terms of classification according to the density of forest canopy, the state has 2,590 sq. kms of area under very dense forest, 9,917 sq. kms under moderately dense forest and 10,470 sq. kms under open forest. The forest cover of the state is shown in the table below. District wise Forest Cover is presented in the Appendix.

Table 6.1: Forest Cover in Jharkhand

Recorded Forest Area in Jharkhand (Area in Sq. Km)						
Geog. Area (GA)	Total Forest Area as in ISFR 2009	Recorded Forest Area			Total Forest Areas	% of Geog. Area
		Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests		
79714	23,605	4,387	19,185	33	23,605	29.61

Forest Types and Tree Cover:

The Forest Survey of India has carried out forest type mapping using satellite data with reference to Champion & Seth Classification method. As per this assessment, the state has five forest types which broadly belong to two forest type groups, viz. Tropical Moist Deciduous and Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests. Percentage-wise distribution of forest cover in different forest type groups found in the state has been represented in the diagram below.

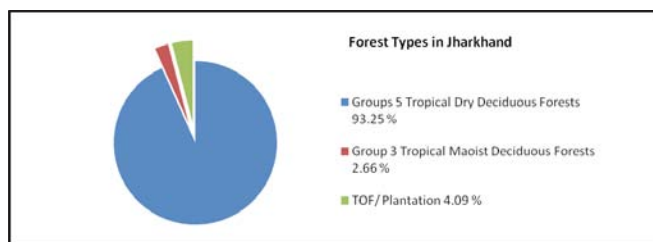
Box No. 6.1: India State of Forest Survey 2011- Increase in Forest Cover in Jharkhand

India State of Forest Survey 2011¹ has reported an increase in the forest cover in Jharkhand as compared to that reported in the Forest Survey Report of 2009. The change matrix reveals that there has been an increase of 18 sq. kms in the moderately dense forest cover and 65 sq. kms in the open forest cover, whereas, there is no change reported in the very dense category. Changes reported in the current assessment which have been validated through ground truthing of selected sample points in the field are mainly due to plantation activities and regeneration of forests owing to the protection measures taken by the State Forest Department (SFD) (ISFR, 2011, p.150). Thus, the Forest Survey of India has acknowledged the impact of forest development and protection works carried out by the Department of Forest and Environment, Jharkhand.

Table 6.2: Increase in the Forest Cover

Forest Cover Change Matrix		(Area in km ²)				
2009 Assessment	2011 Assessment					Total
	VDF	MDF	OF	Scrub	NF	2009
Very Dense Forest	2590	0	0	0		2590
Moderately Dense Forest	0	9899	0	0	0	9899
Open Forest	0	2	10398	0	5	10405
Scrub	0	0	2	680	1	683
Non-Forest	0	16	70	3	56048	56137
Total 2011	2590	9917	10470	683	56054	79714
Net Change	0	18	65	0	-83	

Source: India State of Forest Survey 2011, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun

Fig 6.1: Forest Types in Jharkhand


Tree cover of the state has been estimated using TOF inventory data collected over a period of six years, i.e. 2004-10. The estimated tree cover in the state is 2,914 sq. kms which is 3.66 percent of its geographical area. Six districts of the state (Deoghar, Dhanbad, Giridih, Gumla, Koderma and Ranchi) have been inventoried.

Table 6.3: Tree Cover in the State

Tree Cover in Jharkhand		
Category	Area	% of Geographical Area
Tree Cover	2914	3.66
Forest Cover	22977	28.82
Forest & Tree Cover	25891	32.48

Source: India State of Forest Survey, 2011

Forest Resources: Production and Revenue

Forests of Jharkhand are known for their biodiversity; these forests not only provide timber but also a variety of Non Timber Forest Products. Different NTFPs are the sources of revenue as well as livelihood to the local people. The survival of the majority of rural and tribal people depends on the forests. Dependence on NTFPs increases particularly in the lean agriculture season. Forests in Jharkhand abound in minor forest produce, viz; kendu leaves, sal and mahua seeds; sal and mahuan leaves; amla; harra and bahea nuts; katha (kutch); Chiraunji; lac; Kusumi and rangini; resins (gond); sabai grass; mahua and palash flowers; seeds of karanj; neem and kusum; silk; honey etc.

Tendu leaves:

Presently, the Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation (JSFDC) is engaged in collection and marketing of Tendu leaves. The JSFDC has been nominated as the sole agency for trade in Tendu leaves in the state. It has earned net revenue of Rs. 41.244 crores during the fiscal year 2012-13 and generated employment to the tune of 37 lakh man days.

Table 6.4: Details of Tendu Leaves Collection and Net Amount Received (2002-2013)

Season of Tendu leaf collection	Payable collection price to primary collector per Standard Sack	Quantity of collected Tendu leaves (Standard Sack in lakh)	Amount paid to primary collector (In Rs. Crore)	Net Amount received by Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation Limited (In Rs. Crore)	Total received amount (In Rs. Crore)
2002	401	5.09	20.413	7.680	28.093
2003	426	3.87	16.491	6.484	22.975
2004	431	4.74	20.423	6.416	26.839
2005	451	3.48	15.692	5.619	21.311
2006	456	3.06	13.978	7.538	21.516
2007	471	7.5	35.311	15.298	50.609
2008	501	5.65	28.326	14.862	43.188
2009	551	5.68	31.299	16.463	47.762
2010	601	5.68	34.164	20.757	54.921
2011	651	4.19	27.307	28.256	55.563
2012	701	7.69	53.906	41.244	95.15
2013	901	5.29 (On the basis of sale)	47.680 (Estimated)	23.105 (On the basis of sale)	70.785 (Estimated)

Source: Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi

Table 6.5: Details of Plantation in Financial Year 2012-13

Name of Scheme	Type of Plantation	Area of Plantation (ha.)	Linear Plantation	Number of Plants
Plantation and Soil Conservation Scheme	kalami Mango Plantation	53.36		21344
	Sisal(Agave sisalana) Plantation in forest land	43.64		268386
Roadside plantation cum Urban Forestry Scheme	Greening of Hills	1283		2140810
	Bamboo gaibian			40000
Altitude Scheme of Small forest substance	Lac/Tasar Plantation	5061		12652500
Grant Scheme of 13th Finance Commission	Plantation in Non-forest land	509.57		848943
	kalami Mango Plantation on raiyati land	25		25000
	Plantation on roadside		359	143600
	Total			

Source: Department of Forest and Environment, Jharkhand

In terms of collection of Tendu leaves, the forest area of Jharkhand is divided into 686 units; their combined production capacity is 795875 Standard Sacks. Tendu leaves are collected during 15th April to 15th June. The Government pays collection prices to the rural people (primary collectors) at fixed rates every year through the JSFDC. Rural people engaged in collection of Tendu leaves get Rs. 900 per Standard Sack. Thus, in this way, the JSFDC facilitates generation of income in remote areas. During 2012, the Forest Corporation collected 769000 Standard Sacks of Tendu leaves. Sale of Tendu leaves generated Rs 41.24 crores while primary collectors were paid Rs 53.906 crore. The JSFDC also implements welfare schemes for primary collectors; for example, the Primary Collectors Financial Security Scheme under which the family members get Rs 35000 in case of death of head of the household of the primary collector.

Timber - Since 2007-2008, the JSFDC has been entrusted with utilization and marketing of timber (for example Sal, Asan, Sagwan, Bija, Gamhar) in the State. Currently, the JSFDC disposes trees felled due to various development programmes in the state. The latest report provided by the JSFDC on storage of timber, sale and revenue is presented in the appendix.

Forest Development:

The National Forest Policy, 1988 mandates that 33 percent of the geographical area should be under forest cover. The State is committed to increase its forest cover to 33 percent from 29.61 percent and bring available non forest areas under appropriate green cover. Besides afforestation, large scale rehabilitation is being carried out. The objective of the forestry sector is to promote sustainable forest management in the State with the larger goal of supporting rural livelihoods. The plan supports development of forest resources with a focus on conserving, protecting and developing forests. With emphasis on the forest – forest dweller relationship, greater focus would be given on effective and efficient decentralized management of forest resources which offer sustainable employment and livelihood alternatives to the forest dwellers.

Afforestation: In 2013-14, 11478874 samplings were planted on 6954 hectares (under forest and non- forest area). Besides this, the saplings planted on 5876 hectares in the previous year are also being maintained. In the current year, afforestation has been carried out on 6942.50 hectares under CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority) plan. Forest plantation

Table 6.6: Plantation Works Carried out by Forest Development Agencies (FDAs)

Plantation works carried out by Forest Development Agencies (FDAs)					
Year	Scheme	Work	Physical Target (In ha.)	Physical Achievement (In ha.)	
2011-12	ANR	Advance work	2575	1575	
		Maintenance work	-	-	
		Completion	-	-	
	BP	Advance work	-	-	
		Maintenance work	-	-	
		Completion	3000	3000	
	MP	Advance work	500	500	
		Maintenance work	-	-	
		Completion	5415	5415	
2012-13	ANR	Advance work	-	-	
		Maintenance work	1575	1575	
		Completion	10429	10429	
	AR	Advance work	-	-	
		Maintenance work	3000	3000	
		Completion	5560	5360	
	BP	Completion	1850	1850	
		MP	Advance work	-	-
			Maintenance work	500	500
Completion	3095		3095		
2013-14	ANR	Advance work	2450	-	
		Maintenance work	-	-	
		Completion	7425	-	
	AR	Advance work	1525	-	
		Maintenance work	-	-	
		Completion	4800	-	
	BP	Advance work	175	-	
		Maintenance work	-	-	
		Completion	900	-	
		Advance work	1350	-	
		Maintenance work	-	-	
		Completion	2450	-	

Source: Department of Forest and Environment, Jharkhand

and forest development works of Rs 113.00 crore are being carried out in the financial year 2013-14 through the state plan budget. Schemes of Forest Development Agency are being implemented with the help of Joint Forest Management Committees.

Projects of land and water conservation are being carried out under CAMPA plan along with forest plantation and compensatory plantation works.

These efforts have led to a continuous increase in the forest cover. Details of plantation carried out in 2012-13 are presented in the table below. Achievement under different schemes of plantation during 2009-2013 is given in the appendix.

Forest Development Agency: The Forest Development Agency was started in 2002-03; however, the State Forest Development Agency

Table 6.7: Physical and Financial Achievements of Jharkhand CAMPA

Name of Approved Scheme	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement (In Rs. Crore)	Physical Target	Financial Target (In Rs. Crore)	Amount Spent up to Oct.2013 (In Rs. Crore)
Compensatory /Penal compensatory Plantation					
Compensatory/Penal compensatory Plantation	Advance Work-5969.815 ha.		4665.49		
	Completion and Maintenance work-16576.78 ha.				
Compensatory Linear Plantation	Advance and Completion work-49.00 km		34.287 km +13000 Gaibian		
	Maintenance work-49.00 km				
NPV Scheme					
Establishment of Natural Forests	Advance Work-27642.00 ha.				
	Completion and Maintenance work-54984.00 ha.		27642.00 ha.		
Greening of hills	Advance work-11089.35 ha.	283.805	7185.00 ha.		
	Completion and Maintenance work-9456.35		11089.350 ha.	158.219	26.896
Framework construction for Water Accumulation	1210 (in no.)		284		
Maintenance of permanent plants farm	101.69 ha.		108.55 ha.		
Bio-diversity preservation park, Construction of water accumulation structure in Garhkhtanga	55 (in no.)			
Development of Jharkhand MIS	1 (in no.)			
Maintenance of paths in the forest	4412.17 km		2455.58 km		
Enrichment of Forests			732.00 ha.		
Digitization of Forests Maps			7134 gram		

Source: Jharkhand Compensatory Plantation Fund Management and Planning Authority (Jharkhand -CAMPA)

was established in 2011-12. Earlier, different Forest Development Agencies used to receive funds directly from the Government of India. Since 2011-12, funds are made available through the State Forest Development Agency. A total of Rs 2412.80 crores have been received since 2011-12; during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, amounts of Rs. 1042 lakhs, Rs. 469 lakhs and Rs. 901.57 lakhs were received, respectively. In the year 2013-14, Rs. 785.28 lakhs (out of total allocated money by Government of India) have been distributed to different Forest Development Agencies.

The Forest Development Agency has been engaged in four types of plantation: (i) Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR) – saplings of Karanj, Kahwa, Sagwan, Kathal and other plants are planted under this scheme ; (ii) Artificial Regeneration (AR); (iii) Mixed Plantation (MR) – Under AR and MR schemes, saplings of Chakundi, Kathal, Karanj, Sagwan, Neem and others are planted; (iv) Bamboo Plantation (BP). Year wise details of physical achievements are presented in the table below.

Compensatory Afforestation: The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates raising of compensatory afforestation in lieu of forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes. For such diversion, prior approval of the Government of India is mandatory. An authority, known as the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority or CAMPA, was constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India vide order S.O. 525 (E) dated 23.04.2004 for the purpose of management of

money towards compensatory afforestation, Net Present Value and any other money recoverable in compliance to the conditions stipulated by the Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The money received from user agencies is deposited in the account of CAMPA as CAMPA is the custodian of such funds. The money is subsequently released by CAMPA to the concerned state in installments. Guidelines were issued vide the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests letter no 5-1/2009-FC dated 21.7.2009 to establish State CAMPA as an instrument to accelerate activities for preservation of natural forests, management of wildlife, infrastructure development in the sector and other allied works.

The Forest and Environment Department, Government of Jharkhand constituted an Authority known as the Jharkhand Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority or Jharkhand CAMPA vide notification no 3/Vanbhumi 21/2009 Va.Pa. 3363 dated 23.10.2009. CAMPA activities were undertaken for the first time in the year 2010-11 in Jharkhand. The physical and financial achievements till 2013 have been presented in the following table.

Joint Forest Management (JFM): The National Forest Policy, 1988 strongly emphasized the need of involving people actively in management of forests. To implement this vision, the Government of Jharkhand (GOJ) issued a comprehensive Joint Forest Management (JFM) resolution in September 2001 to ensure people's participation in protection,

Table 6.8: Village Forest Management and Preservation Committee/ Updated status related to ECO Development Committee

Sl. No.	Name of Area	Number of Committees Constituted	Preserved Area by Committees (In Sq. km)
1	Hazaribagh	3320	5578.78
2	Ranchi	2025	3196.14
3	Palamu	1610	6947.06
4	Dumka	288	2323.85
5	Singhbhum	1025	2481.83
6	Wild life	237	1333.00
	Total	10903	21860.66

Source: Department of Forest and Environment, Jharkhand

conservation and development of forests. Following the guidelines of the central government under the National Afforestation Programme, Forest Development Agencies in all the 28 Territorial and Wildlife divisions have been constituted and registered under the Societies Registration act, 1860.

Five year plan schemes submitted by 25 agencies have been approved. Up to the current year, 53 crore rupees have been received. The amount is being spent with the help of Joint Forest Management Committees on rehabilitation of 36050 hectares of forest area. Entry - point activities have been made an integral part of all the plantation schemes to ensure people's co - operation in forestry activities (15 percent of estimated costs are earmarked for this purpose). After consultation with local rural people and assessment of their needs, the amount is used for building check dams, ponds, micro lift irrigation structures, handpumps and others. The Jharkhand Cooperative Forest Management Scheme is being strengthened to further promote Joint Forest Management.

Rural employment oriented schemes are also being implemented through Joint Forest Management Committees. To increase incomes of rural people, Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) are being promoted. Plantation of trees for supporting Lah and Tasar cultivation are being carried out through Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Joint Forest Management Committees. Necessary skills are also being imparted to the members along with economic support for income generation. The scheme has benefitted about 30 thousand families. 5714931 trees that support Lah and Tasar cultivation were planted on 3430 hectares of forest land in the year 2013-14.

Policy Thrust to Ensure Inclusive Growth in Forestry Sector in the State

- The state is committed to increase its forest cover to 33 per cent from 29.61 per cent and bring available non forest areas under appropriate green cover.
- Rehabilitation of waste lands at priority and increased pace.

- Thrust on greening through linear plantations.
- Strengthening linkages of livelihood enhancement of forest dependent households through forest based activities.
- Encouragement to Minor Forest Produce sector through better procurement, production and processing.
- Enhanced Geospatial and ICT based forest management.
- Capacity building and skill development of government officials and members of Joint Forest Management Committees.
- Promoting protected area management through people's involvement and use of high end technologies.
- Adopting convergence mechanisms for forestry and area development through watershed development, NRLM, NRHM and schemes of industry welfare.
- Adoption of Climate Change adaptive strategies.

Wildlife Conservation –

The state of Jharkhand is a part of biodiversity rich regions of India because of its diverse physiographic and climatic conditions. The status of wildlife in a region is an accurate index of the state of its ecological resources and, thus, of the natural resource base for human well being. The Government is striving hard to conserve wildlife resources. Jharkhand has one National Park and eleven Wildlife Sanctuaries. In addition, there is one Biological Park at Chakla (Ormanjhi), one Deer Park at Kalamati and one Crocodile Breeding Centre at Muta (all in Ranchi District). These centers are devoted to ex- situ conservation of wildlife as well as for sensitizing people towards conservation of wildlife resources of the state and of the country at large. Diverse works on development of habitat for wildlife, maintenance and upkeep, protection of forest from fire, construction of structures for drinking water for animals are going on. In the National Park, camera traps have been installed to watch the movements of tigers.

Box No. 6.2: Initiatives in Jharkhand to meet Climate Change Concerns

Jharkhand has prepared Jharkhand an Action plan on Climate Change. The Department of Forest and Environment, Government of Jharkhand has drafted a State Climate Change Action Plan, building upon the inputs from the various departments of the State. The document was submitted in February 2013. The document covers possible impact of climate change on diverse sectors of Jharkhand namely; agriculture, forest, water, health, industry, mining, power sector and urban development; the Action Plan also delineates adaptive strategies and mitigation measures.

National Mission for a Green India is one of the eight missions prepared under India's National Plan on Climate change. Green India Mission was started in 2011-12. Its focus is on improvement in the quality of forests, conservation of biodiversity, ecology and habitat diversity. The Mission emphasizes on participation of people and expanding the role of forest committees. It aims to undertake comprehensive afforestation and forest management works to mitigate the impact of climate change. Additionally, projects for promotion of agro-forestry and development of wetlands will be implemented to support community livelihoods. The activities under Green India Mission have been started in five forest divisions of Jharkhand namely; Saraikela, Deogarh, Lohardagga, Chatra and Garhwa.

Table 6.9: Green India Mission and State Forest Development Agency

Green India Mission and State Forest Development Agency						
Sl. No.	Name of Forest Division	No. of Villages	Landscape survey work (In Lakh)	Micro Planting (4.50)	JAMC 2.50	SHCSEPA 85.00
1	Saraikela	18	6	3.35	0.5	17
2	Deogarh	18	6	3.35	0.5	17
3	Lohardagga	16	6	2.97	0.5	17
4	Chatra Uttari	21	6	3.9	0.5	17
5	Garhwa Dakshini	5	6	0.93	0.5	17

Source: Department of Forest and Environment, Jharkhand

A Climate Change Cell has been set up in Ranchi. The Cell will prepare knowledge products on climate change and work in coordination with organizations working on issues related to climate change in the region. It will support capacity development of the Government for mainstreaming climate change concerns.

Schemes worth Rs. 500 Lakhs are being implemented in Wildlife Sanctuaries for conservation of wildlife; about Rs 371 lakhs were allocated till September 2013. Under the framework of man and wildlife management, community participation is being ensured to protect loss of life and property by wild elephants.

The Department of Forest and Environment is developing parks for recreation and increasing sensitization towards environment; for example, Biodiversity Park, Dumka; Ambedkar Park, Silli and Dindayal park in Ranchi.

The state is committed to conserve its biodiversity. The Jharkhand Biodiversity Board has been established by the State Government in 2007 in accordance with section 22 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The Jharkhand Biodiversity Board advises the State Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources.

Appendix 6.1 District-wise Forest Cover Area in Jharkhand

(Area in km²)

District	Geographical Area	2011 Assessment				Percent of GA	Change	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
Bokaro	1929	64	244	252	560	29.03	0	48
Chatra	3732	251	863	663	1777	47.62	-5	15
Deoghar(T)	2479	0	84	85	169	6.82	0	5
Dhanbad	2996	0	50	155	205	6.84	0	17
Dumka	6212	0	314	323	637	10.25	0	58
Garhwa	4092	124	406	835	1365	33.36	0	55
Giridih	4963	98	422	344	864	17.41	10	8
Godda	2110	15	268	116	399	18.91	0	25
Gumla(T)	9077	324	919	1414	2657	29.27	0	33
Hazaribagh	5998	272	626	1164	2062	34.38	9	44
Koderma	1435	68	321	207	596	41.53	-4	0
Lohardaga(T)	1491	174	219	110	503	33.74	0	10
Pakur(T)	1571	3	172	108	283	18.01	0	19
Palamu(T)	8657	529	1809	1189	3527	40.74	0	88
Paschimi Singhbhum(T)	9907	453	1559	1829	3841	38.77	6	81
Purbi Singhbhum(T)	3533	53	621	404	1078	30.51	67	38
Ranchi(T)	7698	141	684	1079	1904	24.73	0	67
Sahebganj	1834	21	336	193	550	29.99	0	72
Grand Total	79714	2590	9917	10470	22977	28.82	83	683

Source: Department of Forest and Environment, Jharkhand

**Appendix 6.2
Details of Plantation (Plan Scheme) in Jharkhand – 2009 to 2013**

Sl. No.	Plantation Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
i	ii	iii	iv	v	
1	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests (incl. part of xiii FC Grants)				
	Area in ha		3653.9	1181.47	534.75
	No. of Plants		3653900	1181470	873943
2	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests (incl. part of xiii FC Grants)(Gabion)				
	Gabions (No.)				143600
3	Plantation of Quick Growing Species				
	Area in ha		1023		
	No. of Plants		2557500		

Sl. No.	Plantation Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
4	Soil Conservation and Afforestation				
	Area in ha				97
	No. of Plants				289730
5	Development of MFP				
	Area in ha	3452.28	6281.75	150	5061
	No. of Plants	7932950	15881875	922500	12652500
6	Lac Development				
	Area in ha	222.58	447		
	No. of Plants	556450	1117500		
7	Intensive Forest Development Programme				
	Area in ha				
	No. of Plants				
8	Road side plantations (Greening of hills)				
	Area in ha	4380.56	890(47*)	2513	1283
	No. of Plants	7298013	1482740(58750*)	4186658	21408.1
9	Road side plantations (Linear)				
	Length of Km)	34			
	No. of Plants	68000			
10	Road side/Institutional premises Plantations (Gabion)				
	Gabions (No.)	61121	571(1000*)	94500	40000
11	Plantations raised by the Research wing of the Department				
	Area in ha				
	No. of Plants				
12	Mango Grafts Plants on raiyats 'land(under Intensive Forest Development Programme)				
	Area in ha	457.22			
	No. of Plants	228610			
Total No. of Plants		16145144	24753836	6385128	14021181.1

Source: Department of Forest and Environment, Jharkhand

Appendix 6.3
Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi - Report on Timber

Sl. No.	Year	Details of timber stored in forest depot				Details of Sold Timber				Amount of sale price (In Rs.)	Amount provided by Forest Corporation, Ranchi
		Timber (cubic meter)	Balli, Pole, etc. (Number)	T L/Cogin (Number)	Firewood (cubic meter)	Timber (cubic meter)	Balli, Pole, Rola (Number)	TL/Cogin (Number)	Firewood (cubic meter)		
1	2007-08	10757	121969	78078	2998.58	2248.15	83486	10037	2494.98	8291465	0
2	2008-09	11621.7	64323	91917	6708.95	7286.86	48282	43668	5741.98	27913842	1021938
3	2009-10	4668.83	19517	48275	1966	2771.86	11193	2608	1550.79	12136432	1174751
4	2010-11	6536.28	15828	28582	10929.15	5422.57	12130	17822	10135.96	34160399	2352242
5	2011-12	7957.36	14360	10632	15910.99	7404.23	13936	9840	15494.69	66198028	7544197
6	2012-13	7382.24	2600	792	22708.14	5869.34	2457	-	22510.13	63339321	6539396

7

Industry and Mining

Introduction

The State of Jharkhand has immense potential for industrialization with its large deposits of minerals, amounting to 40% of total minerals of the country. The State is the sole producer of coking coal, uranium and pyrite. It ranks first in the production of coal, mica, kynite and copper in India. About one-third of the State's area is under forest cover, which provides raw material for several economic activities in the rural area through minor forest produce, aromatic and medicinal plants, dry fruit and Tasar. It has a wide network of rivers, with power plants and industrial bases. One-third of the population of Jharkhand is urban. It has several central and state government institutes, such as IIM, XLRI, CCL, Birsa Agriculture University, CMPDI, Mecon, NIFFT, NIT, BIT Mesra, which provide qualified professionals. In addition, there is a large pool of skilled workers. There is adequate power, both currently generated and potential, for rapid industrialization of the State.

However, growth of the state cannot be inclusive if 70% of its rural mass is ignored. Since new power, mining and large industrial projects will inevitably displace some households and livelihoods, it is necessary that the State has a rehabilitation policy that recreates livelihoods for the displaced households. Mineral-based industrial growth alone cannot cope with the employment needs of the rural population. Thus, In addition to mineral-based industrialization, there is need to have rural enterprises, which will suit the rural population in terms of access to markets, know-how, funds and project implementation.

Jharkhand ranks first in the production of Tasar Silk in the country. It is necessary to maintain the State's leading edge in Tasar Silk and rejuvenate other rural industries, including sericulture, handloom, handicraft, khadi, textile etc.

The State Government is committed to maximizing capital investment in the State in order to accelerate its economic development and generate adequate employment opportunities to meet the growing aspirations of its population, particularly youth. For this the state Government is determined to create a favourable destination for investment, based on the

State's mineral and human resources. Development of infrastructure and power generation is the first priority in creating a favourable environment for investment.

In order to attract investment the State Government will create a simplified clearance system for investment, including large investments. The State Government will also create an institutional set-up that will facilitate resolution of disputes over land acquisition, assuring a fair deal and the required rehabilitation of livelihoods of displaced households, including women and youth. All investors will be encouraged to provide skills training and then employment to persons, women and men, from households displaced by projects, particularly mega projects.

Mineral-based industrialization is at the heart of any development plan for Jharkhand State. A well-implemented and mineral-based industrialization strategy can make Jharkhand the Ruhr of India, resulting not only in a high contribution of industry to the GSDP, but also adequate and good quality jobs. In view of the above, the Jharkhand Industrial Policy, 2012, has been formulated and its implementation initiated in the State in order to facilitate industrialization of the State, generate employment and add to its overall growth in the 12th Five Year Plan period.

Objective of the 2012 Industrial Policy

The Industrial Policy, 2012, aims to make Jharkhand one of the preferred destinations for investment, from both inside and outside the country. For attaining this objective, the pre-conditions are development of infrastructure and power generation. The State Industrial Policy with a view to increasing employment opportunities and increasing productivity, has placed an emphasis on balanced development of the State, combining mega and large-scale projects with facilities for the development of small, tiny and cottage enterprises across the State.

Strategy

In order to meet the above-mentioned objectives, the State's strategy is broadly as follows:

- Simplify rules, regulations and procedures to remove bottlenecks in securing clearances for investment
- Establish a Single Window system for clearance of investment
- Provide adequate and good quality infrastructure
- Support entrepreneurship development through establishment of Entrepreneur Development Institute (EDI) and other specialized institutes
- Improve the quality of services to small entrepreneurs with a focus on SC/ST, women and handicapped persons
- Identify the traditional skills that can be the base for entrepreneurship and provide training, design support, technological backup and marketing support
- Encourage the setting up of fruit, vegetable and spice processing so as to move up the value chain
- Support Tassar/ Mulberry, Biotech, Food Processing industries by provision of adequate power, water, communication, transport and other common facilities
- Develop an Industrial Park to encourage investment in provision of knowledge-based services, namely IT and IT Enabled Services
- In addition to large power plants, promote small power generating units and develop non-conventional energy sources with private investment
- Promote projects in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode
- Introduce the latest scientific data collection and analysis systems

Industrialization

In Jharkhand State besides the usual large, medium, and small industries there are also mega units. These mega units are important not only for the direct employment and income they provide, but also for their spill-over and agglomeration or

cluster effects. Around Tataganar, Bokaro, Ranchi, etc. many large, medium and small enterprises have developed. There are also research and training institutes providing a steady flow of professionals and skilled workers.

These clusters are knowledge centres for the absorption and adaptation of technology. For instance, Tata Steel in Jharkhand has developed as one of the lowest cost steel producers in the world. This was achieved through developing new processes to efficiently utilize the very variable quality (ash content) supplied by Indian coal mines. Once this new coking coal process has been developed it can then be replicated in other steel plants around India to enable the Indian steel industry to be one of the lowest cost steel producers in the world.

India imports many special steels. At the same time, there are specialized CSIR Institutes that can work on reverse engineering these special steels. One such special steel is utilized in the manufacture of generators. At present, this is entirely imported. But the National Physical Laboratory, a CSIR Institute, is now working with Tata Steel to develop production of this special steel domestically.

Similarly the TELCO plant at Tatanagar is a key centre for the production of commercial vehicles. The Tata Acer is a light commercial vehicle (LCV) that has reduced the cost of goods transport in rural India and is now being exported to Africa and South-east Asia.

What the above examples show is that bringing together industry and research, driven by the need to compete on domestic and world markets, can lead to advances, even if they are incremental advances, in the development of both process (e.g. improved processes for using coal of variable ash content) and products (special steels or the Tata Acer). Thus, Jharkhand is a centre not just for investment for mineral-based industrialization, but is also contributing to the development of new technology and knowledge in the field of metallurgy and vehicle design.

The benefits of such advances in process and product technology are also of benefit to workers and the quality of employment. Quality production

Table 7.1 Industrial Investment

Sl No	Items	No of Units		Investment (in Rs cr)		Employment	
		2000-01 to March 2012	2012-13 to Dec 2013	2000-01 to March 2012	2012-13 to Dec 2013	2000-01 to March 2012	2012-13 to Dec 2013
1	Mega Industries	33	5	30133.4	891.64	4500	890
2	Large and Medium Industries	115	8	8356.06	327	8887	1207
3	Micro and Small Industries	38068	5449	1222.63	238.01	146349	22391

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand.

requires skilled workers empowered to identify and solve production problems on the shop floor. This involvement of workers in improving productivity and quality is associated with better quality employment for workers.

The importance of mega industrial units thus extends beyond their immediate income and employment effects. They are emerging as key industrial knowledge hubs of importance to the country and not just Jharkhand State. This statement is made in order to emphasize the importance of quick clearance of mega projects, whether of industry or mining. Adequate safeguards are needed for both environment and the people on whose land the projects will be implemented. The involvement of gram sabhas is important in this process of securing informed consent. Keeping this in mind, institutional structures need to clear these projects, with adequate safeguards. Delays affect not only income and employment of Jharkhand State, but also the country as a whole. Delays in mining coal have led to huge imports of coal. Thus, the Government of Jharkhand wishes to place stress on the speedy clearance of mega projects, with adequate safeguards for both the environment and the people of the area.

For the 12th Five Year Plan, MOUs for Rs.21,565 crore have been signed, of which, the units in production are just Rs.891.64 crore (Table 7.2). More than Rs. 20,000 crore is yet to be invested. This poor record of implementation of MOUs shows the effect of delays of various kinds, particularly that of Environmental, including Forest clearance from

the Central Government. The Mega units being established during the 12th Plan are in steel, power and automobile sectors (Table 7.2)

Table 7.2: Mega Industries

Sector	No of Units	Investment (in Rs Cr)	Capacity
Steel	3	586.43	0.23MT
Cement	–	–	–
Power	1	220	20 MV
Auto	1	85.21	
Others (Beverages)	–	–	–
Others (aluminium)	–	–	–
Total Investment	5	891.64	–

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand.

With major steel units in Tatanagar and Bokaro, Jharkhand is an important centre for steel production in the country. There are related consultancy and ancilliary units in these centres and Ranchi. Together they constitute a major steel producing, consultancy and research network.

While mega units have been stalled by delays in securing clearances, medium and small units have been affected by the ongoing slowdown of the Indian economy. A number of units have reduced capacity utilization and have laid-off workers. The lay-offs have mainly been of contract and casual workers. At the same time, investments in new MSME units have been carried out in from 2012 onwards. They amount to Rs. 272 crore (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: MSME Units Established since 2012

No of Units	Investment In Rs. lakhs	Employment
5855	27239.27	25370

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand.

There are four Industrial Areas in the State – at Ranchi, Bokaro, Jamshedpur and Dumka. The most vibrant of the four Industrial Areas is that in Jamshedpur. This is the oldest Industrial Area in the State and with 1135 working units, which is more than the number of working units in the other Industrial Areas put together.

Table 7.4: Status of Industrial Areas

Name of the Industrial Area	No of Industrial Areas Functioning		Land Available in Acres	No of working Units	Financial Status- 2012-13(Net Profit) Rs in Lakh
	Number	Total Area in Acre			
RIADA, Ranchi	17	1392.57	47.67	398	–
BIADA, Bokaro	4	1470.59	78.46	517	–
AIADA, Jamshedpur	1	2955.76	40.00	1135	811.92
SPIADA, Dumka	6	1044.15	450.17	35	–

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand.

Despite the slowdown, new MSME units are being established. Some 93 MSME units with an investment of Rs. 170 crores and an expected employment of 5508 workers are in the four Industrial Areas in the State (Table 7.5). But it is likely that the pace of implementation of investment is slow, as entrepreneurs are waiting for an upturn in the economy's growth rate to occur.

Table 7.5 : Industrial Units Established in Industrial Area

No of Units	Investment In Rs. lakhs	Employment
93	17000.46	5508

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand.

Jharkhand's major production of steel, cement and alumina are all inputs into other sectors of the economy. The overall slowing down of growth has affected the output of both steel from integrated plants and sponge iron / pellet.

Table 7.6: Production of Some Major Products

Product	Economic Survey, 2012-13	Economic Survey, 2013-14
Steel from integrated plants	130 Lakh tons	120 Lakh tons
Cement	14 Lakh tons	11 Lakh tons
Aluminium	4.5 Lakh tons	4.5 Lakh tons
Sponge/ Pellet	35 Lakh tons	35 Lakh tons

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand

Overall Status of Industry

Utilizing Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) data it is possible to see some broad features of the industrial scenario in Jharkhand. Both the number of factories and number of employees has been

growing but fluctuating from year to year. But after high growth in 2010-11 (23.2% in terms of number of factories and 33% in terms of number of persons employed) there was a sharp fall in the growth rates in 2011-12– just 2.1% in number of factories and 4.6% in persons employed. The large

Table 7.7 Industry in Jharkhand - % Growth in number of Factories and Persons Employed

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Factories	-4.7	-0.9	2.1	11.1	-1.1	0.5	1.1	14.3	10.1	23.2	2.1
Persons Employed	-9.8	0.1	-7.6	5.5	-2.8	-1	4	7.2	-13.6	33	4.6

Source: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2000-01 to 2011-12

annual fluctuations in growth rates of both number of factories and number of persons employed needs to be analysed.

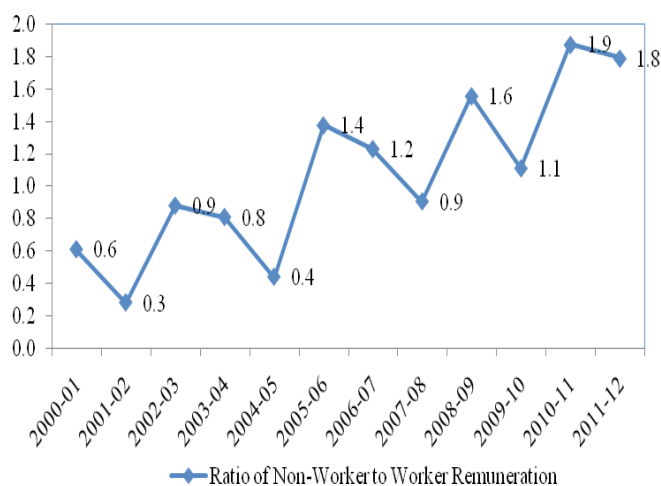
The emoluments (wages plus all other benefits) of employees have been growing from Rs.1.16 lakh per employee in 2000-01 to Rs. 2.62 lakhs per employee in 2011-12. But profits per employee have grown even faster, from Rs.0.08 lakhs per employee in 2000-01 to Rs.6.37 lakhs in 2010-11 and then down to Rs. 3.79 lakhs in 2011-12 (Table 7.8). The annual fluctuations observed in profits per employee may be related to fluctuations in capacity utilization.

Industry in Jharkhand being largely of the mineral-based complex is highly capital intensive. This capital intensity has been growing over the years. As Table 7.8 again shows fixed capital per employee has gone up from Rs.9.19 lakhs per employee in 2000-01 to Rs. 34.26 lakhs per employee in 2011-12 (Table 7.8).

Table 7.8 indicates a rise in remuneration per employee over the reference period. But employees include both workers and non-workers, such as Supervisor, Engineers and Managers. The remuneration of the latter group of non-workers

has grown in relation to the earnings of workers, as can be seen in Figure 7.1

Fig 7.1: Ratio of Non-workers' to Workers' Remuneration



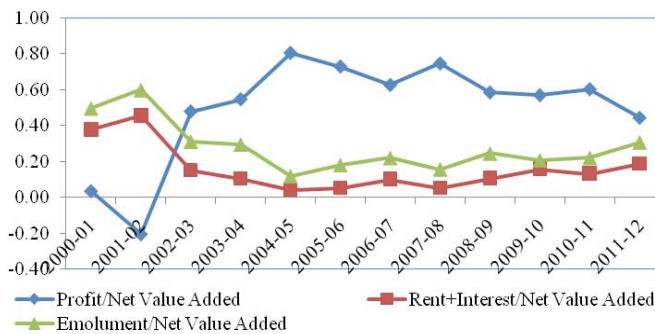
Source: Own calculations from ASI data

Besides the increase in the ratio of non-worker to worker earnings, there is also an increase in the share of profits. The ratio of profit to net value added increased sharply in 2001-02 to 2004-05, and has since fluctuated, with a slight decline, up to 2010-11 and 2011-12, as seen in Figure 7.2. Profits as a proportion of net value added now range from 40% to 60%.

Table 7.8: Profit, Emolument and Fixed Capital per Employee

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Profit per Employee	0.08	-0.43	2.12	3.09	8.87	6.17	4.6	10.1	5.12	6.09	6.27	3.79
Emolument per Employee	1.16	1.25	1.38	1.67	1.29	1.52	1.61	2.11	2.14	2.22	2.29	2.62
Fixed Capital per Employee	9.19	10.21	10.08	11.26	10.62	12.68	14.06	14.7	18.68	24.5	33.84	34.26

Source: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) data, 2000-01 to 2011-12

Fig 7.2: Profit, Rent + Interest and Emolument Ratio to Net Value Added


Source: Own calculations from ASI data

Therefore the nature of industry earnings is such that there has been a rise in the ratio of earnings of non-workers to that of workers and the ratio of profits to net value added. These are part of the scenario of rising inequality in Jharkhand.

Sericulture

Sericulture, including production of Tassar Silk, is an important agro-based industry in Jharkhand. The State is the largest producer of Tassar Silk in the country. The summary situation of the production of sericulture is given below. A major push is being given for the development of sericulture, which is expected to benefit thousands of rural households.

Table 7.9: Sericulture in Jharkhand

Tassar Production (Raw Silk)	-	1209 MT
DFLs (Nucleus)	-	10.0 Lakh
DFLs (Basic)	-	15.62 lakh
DFLs (Commercial)	-	152.07 lakh
No. of Rearers	-	1.00 lakh
No. of Cocoons Produced	-	1 0 3 2 . 3 5 Lakh
Training of Rears(Nos)	-	16421
Infrastructure		
a. Cocoon Bank (50.00 lakh to 1.00 crore capacity) – 08		
b. Grainage house -14		
c. Plantation – 1138.00 (Tasar) and 300.0 (Mulberry)		

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand.

Handloom

Handloom weaving of cloth is not as important in Jharkhand as in some other states in India. Training is being given for the development of handloom production in order to improve the skills of the weavers.

Table 7.10: Handloom Programmes

Advanced training	-	1536
Basic Training	-	288
Beneficiaries under HIS	-	15000

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand.

Handicraft

Training in handicraft production has been given to 4560 persons in the State.

Skill Development

Training for skill development has been given to 48,563 persons in the state. But with the ongoing slow-down there is likely to have been little increase in employment. It is expected that when economic growth speeds up, and the stalled mega projects are cleared, there will be an increase in the employment of these trained workers. Tool Rooms have been set up in Ranchi and Dumka for skill development. There is a proposal to increase training equipment and provide accommodation for staff. The Government is exploring the possibility of setting up other Tool Rooms in the State.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Under the PMEGP, in the current year the numbers of beneficiaries has increased to 3029 and this is above the annual target of 6792. The financial achievement of Rs. 6,225.86 lakhs, however, is a bit lower than the annual target of Rs.6792.73 lakhs. In the year 2012-13 the amount disbursed was about 30% higher than the annual target. With the slowdown, entrepreneurs are reducing the amounts invested.

Table 7.11: Achievement under PMEGP

PMEGP	No. of Beneficiaries	Disbursed Amount (Rs In lakh)
2012-13	550	8832.00
2013-14	3029	6225.86

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Jharkhand.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

This centrally Sponsored Scheme for handloom weavers consists of Handloom Cluster development / Group approach / Marketing support/ Strengthening of Handloom organization/ Supervision, Monitoring Inspection support etc. Infrastructure support for skill up gradation, work shed ,establishment support etc. are provided for Handloom weavers & weavers organization under this scheme .

Weavers provident fund scheme

This scheme is implemented through agencies,societies who are engaged in providing employment to weavers. In this scheme a sum of 8%, out of which 4% Central Assistance and 4% State Assistance is given from Government.

Small Industries Cluster Development Programme (SICDP) (New)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme under the control of the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI); GOI . Under this scheme the cluster approach is a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of small enterprises including small scale industries and small service and business entities. 7.38 The contribution of the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI), GOI is upto 80% of the total project cost subject to ceiling of Rs. 10 Cr. During Annual plan 2009-10 establishment of three Small Industries Cluster centres have been planned in the State.

State Plan Scheme

Village & Small Industries

Handicrafts

It constitutes important sector in rural industrialization due to its popularity inside and outside the country. The state Government is keen to focus on the development of handicrafts as it helps in upliftment of socio-economic conditions of the rural artisans. To promote and develop artisan base of rural handicrafts eight Handicraft resource development centres are being strengthened Government is also working on associating these Handicraft centers with NGOs.

Handloom

Handloom sector plays an important role in providing part time as well as full time gainful employment to weavers in the State. The main objective of Annual Plan is to provide working facilities to weavers and to impart training. Besides , steps are bring taken for modernization of looms, updating of technology by running modern design centre, marketing assistance establishment of Processing House, Textile Park, WSC, Health insurance of weavers, etc. JHARCRAFT, established for marketing & design development of diversified Handloom product for which share capital & managerial grant in aid has to be provided to JHARCRAFT.

Sericulture Development

Sericulture is an agro-based, export oriented industries with immense potentialities of employment. It has direct relevance to the welfare and well-being of the weaker sections of the society, particularly the women folk. The field formation of Sericulture has been reorganized into 28 PPC's to focus upon all round development of the sector, which includes all precocoon and post cocoon activities. These PPCs are proposed to be fully equipped to boost the production of Tasar, Mulberry, Eri in their respective command areas. In addition 12 more PPC's are proposed to be established during 11th five year plan. Large scale

plantation of Tasar food plants is proposed to be taken up involving the rural farmers. Jharkhand Sericulture Development Institute (JSDI) and Jharkhand Silk Technical Development Institute (JSTDI) are being strengthened to give an impetus to this sector. Construction of building of the Shaheed Nirmal Mahto Silk training Institute has been proposed with assistance of NID, Ahmadabad. Residential accommodation is being proposed to be provided at each PPC which is located in remote areas. Through these schemes, necessary assistance is being provided for the benefits of people engaged in sericulture sector.

Khadi Gramodyog Board

The State Government has established State Khadi and Gramodyog Board to promote the use of Khadi, for boosting the Khadi and Village Industries.

Design Development and Training Centre

It has been proposed to establish on ATCD in Dumka district with its satellite centres in Deoghar and Giridih and strengthen of Orient Craft Fashion Institute of Technology in Chandil. Establishment of Handicraft & Handloom production Centre/CFC is also proposed in the area.

There is a proposal for establishing training cum production centre for weaving, reeling & spinning common facility centres with a provision to convert the training centre to production unit after training. Besides, under handicraft activities training and production of Leather items, Tribal Jewellery, Bamboo craft, tailoring, katha stitch, Teracota, Dhokra, Lahchuri etc. are proposed to be taken up in groups. Under a special component sericulture training cum production centres are also proposed to be established on Bamboo craft item in common facility centre.

Establishment of CFC for silk reeling spinning units, weaving units, training cum production units in leather work, tribal jewellery work, etc. are proposed. It is expected to cover more than two thousand artisans in schemes proposed under design development and training centre. For Design Development & Research, grant is proposed to be given to BITMesra Ranchi.

District Industries Centre

DIC scheme has been established to promote industrialization of the state and to implement different programmes of the State and Central Government related to the growth of industries.

Industries (Other than Village and Small Industries)

Industrial Area Development Authority

This is a continuing scheme. There are four Industrial Area Development Authorities in Jharkhand State located at Ranchi, Bokaro, Dumka and Adityapur. These authorities are assigned the job of development in selected areas by providing developed plots, sheds and infrastructure facilities to industrial units. These authorities are responsible for locating the potential areas for development of large, medium and small industries. Besides identification of resources and demand based industries special emphasis is laid on identification of ancillary and auxiliary and SSI Units. These authorities also help the units in obtaining financial assistance as a term loan or working capital from financial Institutions or commercial banks.

Industrial Campaign

Industrial campaign is designed to attract capital Investment proposals from outside the State and abroad. In addition, Buyers-Sellers meet etc. are proposed to be organized to promote marketing of industrial products. In addition, the scheme envisages collection of information regarding infrastructural facilities, new technology etc. by organizing seminars workshop, advertisement for investment opportunities in the State through documentary film, publishing informative books etc.

Training & Study tours

The staff and officers related with the development of Industries are to be equipped with latest management skills so that the speed of Industrialisation is to be accelerated. In national perspective and vision, orientation of staff and

officers is essential towards better working culture with professional, expert and result oriented courses. For achieving such objectives the staff and officers are required to visit different States like Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to impart latest management tools, techniques and develop the skill, the workshops and orientation program need to be organized by the leading management institutions of the country.

India International Trade fair/ Udyog Mela

India International Trade fair is organized by India Trade Promotion Organization every year from 14th to 27th of November. The main objective of the fair is to highlight the State wise country's achievements in various fields like industry, trade, research and development etc. through display, demonstration and also interaction at different levels. A similar Annual Udyog Mela is also proposed to be organized at Ranchi.

Capital Investment Incentive Scheme

The Capital Investment Incentive shall be admissible to small and medium scale industries of the following categories –

Category	Maximum Incentive (%)	Financial limit (Lakh)	Special Benefits
A	15	15	Additional 5% incentive over and above, with a cap of Rs. 5.00 lakh in thrust areas, 100% export oriented Unit SC/ ST Entrepreneurs, Women Entrepreneurs, Handicapped person and Ex-service, Shall be admissible.
B	20	20	
C	25	25	

Mega Projects with investment of more than Rs. 50.00 crore is allowed special package as per Mega Investment Incentive Scheme which envisages 3.00 to 15.00crore incentive for mega project after commercial date of production. To meet the claim made by the small, medium and large size industrial units, which come into commercial production

during the period the Jharkhand Industrial Policy 2001 remains effective.

Captive Power Generating Subsidy

To meet the claim under Captive Power Generating Subsidy under Jharkhand Industrial Policy-2001.

Interest Subsidy

The objective of providing this subsidy is to bring down interest cost of industry for the period an industry is most hard pressed. This subsidy is aimed to encourage industry to continuous growth rather than stagnate and contribute its share of prosperity to the state.

The interest subsidy to new industries shall be admissible in the following manner on the interest actually paid to financial institution/banks on loans by such new industry for following category of industries:

Category	Maximum Incentive (%)	Financial limit (Lakh)
A	25	The subsidy shall be limited to a sum of Rs.100 lakhs per annum provided the total interest subsidy shall not exceed 2% of the total sales amount made in the State of Jharkhand and / or in course of inter-state sales as supported by the certificate / document issued by the competent commercial tax authority. This subsidy shall be admissible for a period of 5 years for all categories of industries from the date of commercial production.
B	50	
C	60	

To meet the claim under this scheme under Jharkhand Industrial Policy-2001.

Feasibility Study Cum project reimbursement Subsidy

Under this scheme project report shall have to be prepared by a recognized consultant approved by the Industries Department .The project report subsidy @ 50% the cost incurred to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- shall be paid.

Pollution Control Equipment Subsidy

Under this scheme, subsidy of 20% of the cost of the pollution control and monitoring equipment subject to a ceiling of Rs.20 lakh shall be provided to a new and existing industrial units for installation of pollution control and monitoring equipment. To meet the claim under Pollution Control Equipment Subsidy under Jharkhand Industrial Policy-2001.

Outstanding Performance Awards

On the basis of the objective Evaluation Criteria, suitable awards will be given by the State Government for Outstanding achievements in exports, social services, industrial management ,pollution control , energy conversion. To meet the claim under Award for Outstanding Performance under Jharkhand Industrial Policy-2001.

Soft Loan for Sick and Closed Industrial units

Sickness /closure of an industrial unit has an adverse impact on all sectors of production activities Under the scheme the State Government grants “Soft Loan” for revival of industrial units. A concerted effort for revival of sick industries for overall industrial growth of the state is needed, especially in view of chronic problems of sickness in small, medium and large industries in the State which is among the topmost priorities of the State Government. It need not be emphasized that sickness in industries not only affects the revenue of the State but also results in unemployment and non-productive investment. Interest rate of such loans will not be less than bank rate and repayment period will not be more than 8 years.

In the light of Jharkhand Industrial Policy-2001, the State Government has notified Jharkhand Industries Rehabilitation Scheme-2003, which envisages soft loan from the Government for revival of any viable sick, closed and weak units of the State. State Government upon being satisfied in respect of viability of the revival effort may grant by way of extending loans on suitable soft loan/ or equity participation that will depend on merits in individual case to bridge the gap in means of finance.

Stamp Duty & Registration Fee Exemption

An eligible industrial units irrespective of its location will be entitled to exemption from payment of 50% of Stamp Duty & Registration Fee paid for registration of documents within the state relating to purchase /acquisition of land and building for setting up of a new unit. To meet the claim under Exemption on Stamp Duty & Registration Fee under Jharkhand Industrial Policy-2001.

Growth Centre/ Industrial Park

Mega Growth Centre at Barhi, Hazaribag has been taken up for providing modern infrastructure facilities for rapid industrialization. This growth centre envisages an investment of Rs.30 to 40 crores and shall provide quality infrastructure inputs like land, water, power, communication, etc. This will be developed under PPP mode. JINFRA has been assigned to assist in developing this growth Centre. Industry specific Mini Growth Centers are being contemplated to be set up by the Government at different locations in the State where specific industrial activity needs to be boosted. The location of these growth centers will be selected keeping in mind the inherent locational advantages with respect to availability of raw material, manpower, connectivity and market.

These Growth centers would shift the focus of growth of industries into rural areas, yet ensuring that these growth centers are located near main highway and the district head quarters. This would help in generating employment for the local population, and the nearest town would provide residential/schooling facilities for the families.

To give boost to village based industries, the Government intends to set up Micro Industrial Areas/Parks at each block level which shall provide basic infrastructure facilities to the rural entrepreneurs, artisans and craftsmen. This will give a fillip to employment and rural growth.

Export Oriented Knowledge Parks

The State Government has formulated an ambitious plan to set up Export Oriented Knowledge Parks at Khunti for fast industrial growth of the State.

ASIDE Scheme

The Govt. of India has the scheme for extending Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE). The objective of the scheme is to involve the states in the export effort by providing assistance to the state Govt.'s for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of the export. States are expected to earmark at least 15 to 25% of their ASIDE Funds annual allocation on a AEZs. SLEC of respective states must give priority for prospects covering facilities like laboratories /CETP etc on PPP basis. At present a toll bridge on river kharkai has been taken up under the scheme.

Project and Feasibility Report and Consultancy Work

The Industries Department performs a major role in promoting, facilitating and coordinating the accelerated growth of Industry in the state. For formulation of projects and for consultancy work related to industrial development, allocation of fund is necessary. Also for formulation of revival schemes of sick industries under JIRS-2003 and financial vetting of the proposals, provision has to be made. Consultancy work is also needed for ensuring proper securitization of the Govt's financial exposure involved in such revival.

Publicity and Publication of the Departmental Schemes

For making wide publicity of different departmental programmes, policies and activities with regard to the large, medium and small sector, entrepreneurs and to attract entrepreneurs of State and outside the State to set up industries in Jharkhand, it is to strengthen this scheme requires to be strengthen.

Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (JIIDCO)

Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation has been established to create, develop and maintain infrastructure facilities for systematic growth of industrial units in the State of Jharkhand. They may also appoint consultants, contractors for

the purpose of carrying on business of the company and render assistance to enterprise in obtaining managerial, technical and administrative services.

Jharkhand Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (JINFRA)

Jharkhand Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd has been constituted in Joint sector for the development of infrastructure of the state. JINFRA will work as a special purpose company (SPC) to develop infrastructure under Public Private Partnership mode. IL&FS and Govt. of Jharkhand through Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (JIIDCO) has formed this SPC in 50:50 equity partnership to select , develop, prepare and implement infrastructure projects in the State as well as other part of the company and abroad The capital infrastructure of the company has been as under:-

	(JIIDCO)	IL&FS	Total
Authorized Capital (Rs in crore)	5.00	5.00	10.00
Paid up Capital (Rs in crore)	1.00	1.00	2.00

JIIDCO and IL&FS a Project Development Fund to develop projects. With the identification of the projects the capital base of the company would be suitably enhanced on a need basis.

New Schemes: Village & Small Industries

Handloom (Weavers Housing Scheme)

Handloom sector plays an important role in providing part time as well as full time gainful employment to weavers in the State. The main objective of this scheme is to provide Housing facilities to weavers.

Jharkhand Yojana Alekh 2013-14

The Government of Jharkhand formulated an Industrial Policy for the Twelfth Plan. Its main features are given below.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.1 To convert Jharkhand into a favoured destination for investors and to promote sustainable Industrial growth of the State.
- 1.2 To establish linkages between large industries and MSME/ ancillary industries.
- 1.3 To give a boost to manufacturing activity and develop downstream processing industries for consumer durables, engineering goods etc in major industrial pockets.
- 1.4 To facilitate optimal utilization of states mineral and other natural resources.
- 1.5 To accelerate the growth of sericulture, handicraft, handloom, khadi and village industries etc. in rural areas for achieving the objectives of employment generation, utilization of local resources and exploiting the export potential of finished products. Efforts would be made to take steps to protect and promote rural handicrafts so as to conserve and enrich cultural heritage, traditions and customs of the region.
- 1.6 To promote skill-based, environmental pollution free industries like IT, Biotechnology, Tourism etc.
- 1.7 To utilize the advantage of the state in horticulture, floriculture and food processing industries.
- 1.8 To ensure participation of scheduled tribes, schedule caste and other underprivileged sections of the society in the industrial development.
- 1.9 To set up clear and creditable specific measures to improve the investment climate.
- 1.10 To promote innovation and technological upgradation of industrial units for improved production, product and productivity.
- 1.11 To revive viable sick units.
- 1.12 To ensure Balanced Regional Development so as to prevent socio-economic distortions due to backwardness of any region.
- 1.13 To develop industrial parks / clusters / industrial areas in PPP mode.
- 1.14 To simplify the procedures and to ensure administrative and legal reforms so as to provide hassle free sensitive administration and time bound effective disposal of matters in a transparent manner.
- 1.15 To promote private investment in engineering colleges / medical colleges / nursing Institute / management institutes under Human Resource Development programmes and other skill development programmes.

STRATEG:

- 1.1 Creating and enabling environment for development of industrial and related social infrastructure.
- 1.2 Development and operationalisation of Industrial Facilitation Mechanism (Single Window System) for “time-bound clearance”.
- 1.3 Rationalisation of fiscal concession and benefits.
- 1.4 Striving to put in place appropriate arrangements for ensuring timely and adequate flow of credit to industries, specially the MSE sector.
- 1.5 Assist Industrial Sector in their marketing efforts by providing adequate support services backed by appropriate enabling provisions in the legislations / rules.
- 1.6 Thrust to entrepreneurship development programme.
- 1.7 Emphasis on small power generating units and developing non-conventional sources of energy using clean technology through private participation.
- 1.8 Development of ancillary units by major industries.
- 1.9 Institutionalisation of Monitoring, Evaluation and Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- 1.10 Implementing the concept of Public-Private-

Partnership (PPP) in industrialization especially in Infrastructure Development / Industrial Area Development / Industrial Park / Human Resource Development / Service Sector etc.

- 1.11 To develop Human Resources with appropriate scientific, technical and managerial skill to suit the requirement of local industries and gain maximum employment. Adoption of existing technical institutes under Government by Mega Investors under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme will be encouraged to achieve the objective.
- 1.12 Setting up new Industrial infrastructure dedicated to steel, automobile, food and agro-processing, electronics, information and communication technology etc. including through new organizational forms such as Knowledge Cities, Centres of Excellence, Incubation Centres, SEZ etc.
- 1.13 Marketing assistance to be provided to small, tiny, cottage industries, handloom, sericulture and handicraft.
- 1.14 Identification and revival of sick units, including prevention of sickness by developing a district level monitoring system.
- 1.15 Promoting cluster based development of MSMEs either on their own or with mother industries for bringing about more production efficiencies, branding and bringing about economies of scale.
- 1.16 Thrust on development of MSME Sector through attractive package of Incentives and Concessions including implementation of MSME Act 2006.
- 1.17 Modification of Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (R&R Policy), 2008.
- 1.18 To develop quality infrastructure including road, water, land, power etc and provide it at the doorstep of industries for encouraging industrial growth.
- 1.19 Special incentives are proposed for women, SC/ST entrepreneurs.
- 1.20 To make industries technically competitive, special incentives are proposed for adoption of latest technologies, getting quality certification like BIS, ISO 9000 / 14000 or other national or international certification.
- 1.21 Awareness programmes on export marketing and other related issues will be organized in association with MSME Development Institutes / EAN India and local chamber of commerce and association to sensitize and encourage exporters for export promotion.
- 1.22 Government proposes to facilitate setting up of effluent treatment plants and hazardous waste management plants in various industrial estates and clusters with private sector participation. Efforts will also be made for value addition to some industrial wastes including minerals lying as wastes at pit-head / mines site.

8

Poverty and Employment

Poverty

The 2011-12 poverty estimates by the Planning Commission shows that population below the poverty line in Jharkhand (37 per cent) was second highest in the country after Chhattisgarh (39.93 per cent) and significantly more than the national average (21.9 per cent). The poverty line, estimated by the Planning Commission on the basis of monthly per capita consumption expenditure data collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), has been revised continuously by expert groups and the latest was headed by Prof. Tendulkar, which computed the poverty lines at all India and states level for rural and urban areas separately for 2004-5 which was further updated by the Planning Commission for the year, 2009-10 and 2011-12 (see annexure 1).¹

In absolute numbers, 269.3 million people were below the poverty line in all India and 12.4 million in Jharkhand in 2011-12 (Table 1.1). The percentage of people living below the poverty line in the country has declined more (from 37.2 per cent in 2004-5 to 21.9 per cent in 2011-12) than that of Jharkhand (45.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 37 per cent in 2011-12) between the years 2004-5 and 2011-12. In absolute terms, the number of poor people has fallen by 137.8 million in India and 0.8 million in Jharkhand. The number of poor has declined on an average little higher than four times in all India (4.8 per cent per year) compared to Jharkhand (0.9 per cent per year). Jharkhand's neighbouring states, Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh also fall in the top five poorer states in the country and they are far behind from the economically better performing states such as Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (see annexure 2).

There has been significant difference in rural-urban HCR, which was twice in urban areas of all India and 1.6 times in Jharkhand than their rural areas in 2011-12. However, the decline in population below the poverty line in rural and urban areas showed a contradictory picture in case of Jharkhand and all India. The poverty has declined both in rural and

urban areas at the national level but in Jharkhand, it increased marginally in urban areas. This may be due to huge migration from rural to urban areas and subsequent increase in urban population over the years. In absolute terms, the number of poor people decreased by 1.2 million in rural areas but increased by 0.4 million in urban areas of the state.

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line in India and Jharkhand (% and No.), 2004-05 and 2011-12

	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
All India						
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2	326.3	80.8	407.1
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9	216.5	52.8	269.3
Change (%)	16.1	12.0	15.3	109.8	28.0	137.8
Jharkhand						
2004-05	51.6	23.8	45.3	11.6	1.6	13.2
2011-12	40.8	24.8	37.0	10.4	2.0	12.4
Change	10.8	-1.0	8.3	1.2	-0.4	0.8

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India, 2012

Poverty by Social Groups

The population below poverty line by social groups is given in table 8.2 for 2011-12 for Jharkhand and India. Overall, Schedule Tribes (ST) exhibit the highest population below the poverty line followed by Schedule Caste (SC), Other Backward Caste (OBC) and Others (Upper Caste). This pattern of poverty ratio was very much similar for both Jharkhand and all India. Furthermore, the poverty gap across social groups showed that more people fall under the poverty line in rural areas compared to urban areas except SC in Jharkhand. However, the poverty gap across social groups was relatively higher in all India than Jharkhand.

¹ On the basis of poverty line a head-count ratio (HCR) or population below the poverty line is calculated for 2004-5 and 2011-12 is given in annexure 2. Head count Ratio is the proportion of the poor in the aggregate population.

Table 8.2: Poverty in India and Jharkhand by Social Groups in 2011-12

Social Group	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	India			Jharkhand		
Scheduled Tribe	42.7	23.3	40.6	51.6	28.7	49.7
Scheduled Caste	32.3	21.6	29.9	40.4	40.6	40.4
Other Backward Caste	24.0	16.2	21.9	36.2	28.2	34.6
Others	15.0	7.4	11.9	31.3	12.5	23.1
Total	25.7	13.7	21.9	40.8	24.8	37.0

Source: Calculated by IHD from unit level data of NSS 68th round.

Poverty by Household Type

NSS provides disaggregated information of the surveyed households according to their economic groups using the terminology 'Household type'. Household types are distinguished according to major source of livelihood of a household during the last year preceding the date of survey. For rural areas, households are classified into five categories namely self-employed in agriculture, self-employed in non-agriculture, rural agricultural labour, other (than agricultural) rural labour and (residual) others. For the urban areas households are categories into four types, namely, self employed households, wage and salaried income households, casual labour households and (residual) others.

For occupational categories in rural areas, agricultural labour households exhibit the highest poverty ratio both in Jharkhand (54.8 per cent) and all India (38.3 per cent) for 2011-12 as given in table 8.3a. These categories were closely followed by non-agricultural labour (46.2 per cent in Jharkhand and 33.5 per cent in India), self employed in agriculture (45.3 per cent in Jharkhand and 22.9 per cent in India) and self employment in non-agriculture households (32.9 per cent in Jharkhand and 20.3 per cent in all India). As expected, those households, who were in regular wage/salaried jobs had the lowest proportion of poor (10.1 per cent in Jharkhand and 20.3 per cent in all India) both in all India and Jharkhand.

A similar picture emerges for urban counterparts of Jharkhand and all India, where casual labour households showed the highest poverty ratio (53.3 per cent in Jharkhand and 32.2 per cent in all India) followed by self employed (23.4 per cent in Jharkhand and 15.4 per cent in all India) for 2011-12 as presented in table 8.3b. Households involved

in regular or salaried jobs had the lowest poverty ratio both in Jharkhand and all India.

Table 8.3a: Poverty in Rural India and Jharkhand by Household type in 2011-12

Occupational Categories	India	Jharkhand
Self Employed in Agriculture	22.9	45.3
Self Employed in Non-Agriculture	20.3	32.9
Regular/Salary Earning	10.1	20.3
Casual Labour in Agriculture	38.3	54.8
Casual Labour in Non-agriculture	33.5	46.2
Others	21.0	21.6

Source: Calculated by IHD from unit level data of NSS 68th round.

Table 8.3b: Poverty in Urban India and Jharkhand by Household Type in 2011-12

Occupational Categories	India	Jharkhand
Self Employed	15.3	23.4
Regular/Salary Earning	6.5	17.1
Casual Labour	32.2	53.3
Others	8.8	9.2

Source: Calculated by IHD from unit level data of NSS 68th round.

Consumption Expenditure

The standard of living of people can be gauged from the levels and patterns of consumer expenditures. As households get richer, their expenditures increase, and, furthermore, the share of food expenditure in total expenditure declines, and within the food category, the share of expenditure on cereals or staple foods like rice and wheat falls and that of processed foods, meat and other items increases. There are two concepts based on the consumption expenditure that are often used to show the standard of living. The

Table 8.4: Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE), 2004-05 and 2011-12 (in Rs.)

	Current Prices		Constant Prices (2004-5)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Urban-Rural difference %
India					
2004-5	579	1105	579	1105	90
2011-12	1287	2477	855	1668	100
% Change			47.5	51.0	
Jharkhand					
2004-5	439	1017	439	1017	130
2011-12	920	1894	604	1211	100
% Change			37.5	19.0	

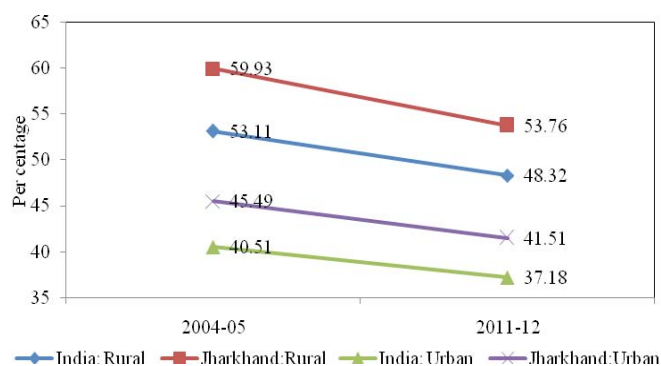
Source: Calculated by IHD from unit level data of NSS 68th round.

first concept is that of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and the second involves Engel's ratio². This ratio is widely used to indicate the standard of living and the extent of poverty.

The average MPCE at household level indicating the standard of living of each household is presented for 2004-05 and 2011-12 in table 8.4. The average MPCE of Jharkhand at current price was less than that of all India in both rural and urban areas. The difference of average MPCE was more evident in case of urban areas, which was Rs 88 and Rs 583 greater for all India than Jharkhand in 2011-12. It increased in real terms in rural areas of Jharkhand and all India by 47 per cent and 37.5 per cent respectively, while it grew by 51.0 per cent and 19 per cent in urban areas of the same. However, Jharkhand has shown a shrinking rural-urban gap over the years, indicating that the disparities are being bridged, while rural-urban disparities have increased for all India.

Figure 8.1 shows that the Engel's ratio is more than 50 percent for the rural areas in both 2004-05 and 2011-12 for Jharkhand but at the national level, it fell below that level in 2011-12 (i.e. 48.32 per cent). The ratio is less than 50 per cent in urban areas for both Jharkhand and all India. The relatively higher Engle ratio in Jharkhand is indicative of the poorer standard of living and extent of poverty in the state compared to the national average.

Figure 8.1: Engel Ratio in Jharkhand and all India, 2004-05 and 2011-12



Within the food basket, consumption of cereal (i.e., rice and wheat) in both rural and urban areas of Jharkhand declined substantially between 2004-05 and 2011-12 from 26.3 per cent to 19.1 per cent and 13.0 per cent to 11.2 per cent respectively. At the all-India level, the consumption of cereal also declined in rural and urban areas from 17.4 per cent to 11.9 per cent and 9.6 per cent to 7.0 per cent, which is slightly less than that of Jharkhand between the same years. However, there is a difference in pattern of consumption in urban and rural areas with cereal consumption going down more in rural areas compared to urban with marginal increase in high value food products (like milk & milk product, beverages & refreshment and fruits etc. in both Jharkhand and all India (see annexure 3).

Employment

The status of employment in a state provides an

2 The share of food expenditure in total expenditure

important window to the life of its people. It is widely felt that the recent growth story in India has been one of jobless growth and not enough decent jobs are being created. While Jharkhand is a relatively poor and backward state and thus very much in need of creation of employment opportunities, it also is a mineral-rich state and thus has the potential to create a number of jobs. It is therefore disturbing that participation in work force and participation in labor force in the state have declined over the last seven years and the reasons thereof need closer investigation, as will be discussed in the following sections. For this purpose, the data provided by NSSO for state and all India level information on employment characteristics and the data for district level from the census of India are used. For employment, usual principal and subsidiary status (UPSS) for NSSO and total workers (main and marginal) for census have been used for the analysis.

Labour Force

The Labour force participation rate (LFPR), which reflects the number of persons who express their willingness to work is presented for Jharkhand and all-India level in table 8.5. About 39 percent of population constitutes the labour force in India, with 39.9 percent of them in rural areas and 35.5 percent in urban areas. The LFPR of Jharkhand was marginally less than all India in both 2004-05 and 2011-12 with higher gap in urban areas. It declined for both all India and Jharkhand between 2004-05 and 2011-12. This decline in LFPR is possibly on account of greater number of persons opting for education/skill development.

Table 8.5: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in India and Jharkhand, 2004-05 and 2011-12

	2004/05	2011/12
Rural		
India	43.9	39.9
Jharkhand	42.7	37.0
Urban		
India	36.5	35.5
Jharkhand	31.1	28.4
Total		
India	42.0	38.6
Jharkhand	40.7	35.1

Source: National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Work Force

The work participation rate (WPR) indicates the percentage of economically active people in the population, and the related data are presented in table 8.6. In Jharkhand and India, 35.1 per cent and 38.6 per cent people respectively were economically active in the population in 2011-12. There was significant difference in rural-urban WPR with higher proportion of people in rural areas involved in economic activities compared to urban areas. The WPR, like the LFPR, has declined both in Jharkhand and all-India. The decline was greater in rural areas compared to urban areas between 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Table 8.6: Work Participation Rate (WPR) in India and Jharkhand, 2004-05 and 2011-12

	2004/05	2011/12
Rural		
India	43.9	39.9
Jharkhand	42.7	37.0
Urban		
India	36.5	35.5
Jharkhand	31.1	28.4
Total		
India	42.0	38.6
Jharkhand	40.7	35.1

Source: National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

The WPR across social groups indicate higher WPR among STs, SCs, OBCs than Other social group in Jharkhand in 2011-12 (table 8.7). This pattern is also true in case of rural areas, where the STs and SCs constitute more in the total population than urban areas. Paradoxically, the higher employment of STs, SCs and OBCs in rural areas and overall only reflects more vulnerability than well being among these groups.

Table 8.7: Work Participation Rate (WPR) by Social Group in Jharkhand in 2011-12

	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
Rural	41.0	35.4	36.4	31.5	37.0
Urban	29.9	31.8	26.1	29.5	28.4
Total	40.1	34.6	34.3	30.7	35.1

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

In absolute terms, the employment in all India and Jharkhand was 473 million and 11.8 million respectively in 2011-12 as shown in table 8.8. Overall employment has increased marginally on account of high growth rate in urban areas during 2004-05 and 2011-12. The employment has declined in rural areas during the same period. One of the main reasons cited for the decline is significant number of people have opted not to work and continue education. In addition, overall household income in rural poor has also increased due to several government welfare schemes. The government scheme like MGNREGS provide employment to the rural households but they are not counted as employed according to NSS definition due to mostly less than 30 numbers of average days worked under the scheme.

Table 8.8: Absolute Number of Employment (in Millions) and Annual Compound Growth Rate (2004-05 to 2011-12)

	2004/05	2011/12	Growth
Rural			
India	341.2	336.4	-0.22
Jharkhand	9.6	9.5	-0.12

Source: National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Unemployment

The unemployment rate, according to UPSS criteria in all India and Jharkhand was 2.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively in 2011-12 as given in table 8.9. In contrast to the all-India pattern where unemployment rate has declined, it has increased for Jharkhand between 2004-5 and 2011-12. In particular, unemployment rate in Jharkhand has increased in rural areas from 1.4 per cent to 2.1 per cent during the same period. However in case of urban Jharkhand unemployment rate has declined from 6.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 5.1 per cent in 2011-12. Overall this indicates that in rural areas of the state a relatively larger proportion of persons who were willing to work, were actually not able to get employment. The employment rate has rather decreased in both Jharkhand and all India as discussed earlier.

Table 8.9: Unemployment Rate (WPR) in India and Jharkhand, 2004-05 to 2011-12

	2004/05	2011/12
Rural		
India	1.7	1.7
Jharkhand	1.4	2.1
Urban		
India	4.5	3.4
Jharkhand	6.5	5.1
Total		
India	2.3	2.2
Jharkhand	2.1	2.6

Source: National Sample Survey, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Status of Employment

The status of employment reflects the quality of employment among workers as regular or salaried employment is considered to be the best and casual labour is considered to be the worst form of work status. Around 64 per cent of workers in the state were self-employed and 25.6 per cent were in the casual labour category. Only 10.2 per cent were in salaried employment (table 8.10). In rural areas, self employed and casual labour proportion in total workers were relatively higher than urban areas, while salaried or regular workers proportion in total workers were nine times higher in urban areas than rural in the state in 2011-12. This shows a wide disparity in the employment status level of the workforce across rural and urban areas.

Table 8.10: Status of Employment in Jharkhand, 2011-12

	Rural	Urban	Total
Self-Employed	68.6	43.8	64.2
Regular/Salaried	4.2	38.0	10.2
Casual Labour	27.2	18.2	25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

Industrial Distribution

In Jharkhand, around half of the total workers were involved in agriculture and allied activities in 2011-12 as shown in Table 8.11. The second highest industry of employment was construction followed by trade, hotel & restaurant and manufacturing,

other social services and mining & quarrying. A similar pattern of employment across industries was also observed in case of rural areas. However, in urban areas, trade, hotel & restaurants employed the maximum workers followed by public admin, health & education, construction, transport, storage and communication and manufacturing.

Table 8.11: Industrial Distribution of Employment in Jharkhand, 2011-12

	Rural	Urban	Total
Agriculture and Allied activities	60.6	3.7	50.4
Mining & Quarrying	1.2	7.4	2.3
Manufacturing	7.0	10.7	7.7
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	18.2	14.3	17.5
Trade, Hotel & restaurants	7.2	29.9	11.3
Transport, Storage & Communication	2.2	10.1	3.6
Finance, Business, Real Estate, etc	0.4	8.2	1.8
Public Admin, Health, education, etc.	2.6	15.3	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Sample Survey, 2011-12

Employment in the Organized Sector

The organized sector establishment and employment classified as public and private sector have been presented in table 8.12. The total number of establishment and the employment in these sectors have increased over the period from 2005 to 2011. However, the share of public sector has been declining and private sector is increasing, but still private sector absorbs only less than 1/5th of organized employment in the state. The public sector establishment share has declined by 3 percentage point, while employment share of the same reduced by 5 percentage point from 2005 to 2011. This means private sector establishment has increased but has not been able to create enough employment opportunities for unemployed people in the state.

Table 8.12: Number of Establishments and Employment in Organized Sector in Jharkhand (Employment in 000)

	2005	2011	Change
Establishment			
Public Sector	22	49	27
Private Sector	17	40	24
Total	39	90	51
% Public	58	55	3
Employment			
Public Sector	892	1269	377
Private Sector	150	301	151
Total	1042	1569	527
% Public	86	81	5

Source: Ministry of Labour, Government of India, 2012

District Level Analysis based on Census data

District Wise Work Population Ratio

The district wise employment or worker population ratio of Jharkhand state is presented in table 8.13. The result shows that the top five districts on the basis of worker population ratio were Kunti, Simdega, Lohardaga, Gumla and Dumka in 2011. On the other hand, some districts, namely, Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Bokaro, Kodarma and Purbi Singhbhumii showed the lowest worker population ratio in the same year. In the rural areas, worker population ratio was very much similar to the average across the districts in the state. However, if we look at the urban area, the pattern is different with. In urban areas, Pakur showed the highest worker population ratio followed by Paschim Singhbhumii, Simdega, Ranchi and Kunti. The pattern of worker population ratio or employment across district is somewhat reflective of the socio-economic profile of the same.

Table 8.13: District Wise Worker Population Ratio in 2011

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Khunti	50.5	31.1	48.9
Simdega	49.4	31.2	48.1
Lohardaga	50.5	29.7	47.9
Gumla	48.9	27.4	47.6
Dumka	48.5	30.4	47.3
Pashchim Singhbhumii	48.8	31.4	46.3
Pakur	45.7	35.3	44.9

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Garhwa	43.9	30.1	43.2
Latehar	44.1	30.2	43.1
Sahibganj	44.5	30.6	42.6
Giridih	43.6	28.7	42.4
Godda	42.8	27.5	42.0
Jamtara	42.4	30.7	41.3
Saraikela-Kharsawan	43.6	30.4	40.4
Ranchi	45.3	31.2	39.2
Chatra	38.8	28.0	38.1
Hazaribagh	39.7	27.6	37.7
Deoghar	38.8	28.4	37.0
Palamu	37.9	28.5	36.8
Purbi Singhbhum	43.8	30.6	36.5
Kodarma	38.0	27.7	35.9
Bokaro	38.3	27.7	33.2
Ramgarh	37.0	27.7	32.9
Dhanbad	36.6	27.8	31.5
Jharkhand	43.0	29.3	39.7

Source: Census of India, 2011

District Wise Occupation of Worker

The district wise occupational pattern of workers is shown in table 8.14. Overall, almost one-third of the total workers in the state were involved in agriculture labour and closely followed by casual labourer in 2011. The percentage of casual labourers varies from 65.9 per cent in Gumla and 64 per cent in Khunti to 11.5 per cent in Dhanbad; similarly, for agriculture labourer, the range is from 57.5 per cent in Garhwa and 55.7 per cent in Godda to 12.3 per cent in Dhanbad. However, this pattern of occupational distribution varies across rural and urban areas of the state with very small proportion of casual labourer in urban compared to rural areas (annexure 4 and 5), reflecting the higher poverty in the rural areas.

Table 8.14: District Wise Occupation Distribution (Total) of Workers, 2011

Name	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	19.9	57.5	2.5	20.1	100.0
Chatra	30.0	47.4	3.6	19.0	100.0
Kodarma	32.3	25.0	3.1	39.7	100.0
Giridih	35.7	35.0	3.1	26.2	100.0

Name	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Deoghar	23.3	38.0	7.1	31.5	100.0
Godda	26.2	55.7	3.4	14.7	100.0
Sahibganj	22.4	42.2	8.8	26.5	100.0
Pakur	26.0	37.1	4.8	32.1	100.0
Dhanbad	11.5	12.3	3.1	73.2	100.0
Bokaro	20.1	18.4	3.2	58.3	100.0
Lohardaga	45.1	36.5	2.0	16.4	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	13.4	25.1	2.6	59.0	100.0
Palamu	18.7	53.4	2.8	25.1	100.0
Latehar	33.1	45.5	2.9	18.4	100.0
Hazaribagh	37.0	26.3	2.5	34.2	100.0
Ramgarh	29.1	15.0	2.7	53.2	100.0
Dumka	31.0	48.5	3.7	16.8	100.0
Jamtara	32.5	41.5	3.5	22.5	100.0
Ranchi	27.8	23.4	3.4	45.5	100.0
Khunti	64.0	19.0	3.6	13.5	100.0
Gumla	65.9	20.1	2.6	11.4	100.0
Simdega	54.7	31.3	2.8	11.2	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	35.1	38.5	3.6	22.8	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	27.1	33.2	2.4	37.2	100.0
Jharkhand	29.1	33.9	3.5	33.5	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note: CL: Casual Labour; AL: Agriculture Labour; HHW: Household Worker; OTH: Other Workers

Conclusion

In summary, employment has increased marginally and poverty has also reduced over the years in Jharkhand. But both the indicators of the state are still lower than all India averages. In particular, in urban areas, casual labourer and self employed household's poverty is significantly higher than all India. Overall employment has increased marginally over the years but the employment in rural areas has declined significantly. Both labour force participation rate and work force participation rate have declined between 2004-05 and 2011-12, and WPR has declined more in rural areas compared to the urban counterpart. There has been an associated rise in unemployment rate in rural areas of the state. The government has

made many efforts by implementing several skill development schemes, employment generation and welfare programmes, which also found reflection in reduction of poverty. However, the government still needs to undertake considerable efforts to improve employment and skills level of the people in the state to catch up with the national averages.

Annexure 1
Poverty Lines in Major States: 2004-05 and 2011-12

State	2004-05		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	433	563	860	1009
Assam	478	600	828	1008
Bihar	433	526	778	923
Chhattisgarh	399	514	738	849
Delhi	541	642	1145	1134
Gujarat	502	659	932	1152
Haryana	529	626	1015	1169
Himachal Pradesh	520	606	913	1064
Jammu & Kashmir	522	603	891	988
Jharkhand	405	531	748	974
Karnataka	418	588	902	1089
Kerala	537	585	1018	987
Madhya Pradesh	408	532	771	897
Maharashtra	485	632	967	1126
Odisha	408	497	695	861
Punjab	544	643	1054	1155
Rajasthan	478	568	905	1002
Tamil Nadu	442	560	880	937
Uttar Pradesh	435	532	880	1082
Uttarakhand	486	602	768	941
West Bengal	445	573	783	981
All India	447	579	816	1000

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India

Annexure 2
Percentage of Persons below Poverty Lines in Major States: 2011-12

State	Percentage of Persons below Poverty Line		
	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	5.8	9.2
Assam	33.9	20.5	32.0
Bihar	34.1	31.2	33.7
Chhattisgarh	44.6	24.8	39.9
Delhi	12.9	9.8	9.9
Gujarat	21.5	10.1	16.6
Haryana	11.6	10.3	11.2
Himachal Pradesh	8.5	4.3	8.1
Jammu & Kashmir	11.5	7.2	10.4
Jharkhand	40.8	24.8	37.0
Karnataka	24.5	15.3	20.9
Kerala	9.1	5.0	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	35.7	21.0	31.7
Maharashtra	24.2	9.1	17.4
Odisha	35.7	17.3	32.6
Punjab	7.7	9.2	8.3
Rajasthan	16.1	10.7	14.7
Tamil Nadu	15.8	6.5	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.1	29.4
Uttarakhand	11.6	10.5	11.3
West Bengal	22.5	14.7	20.0
All India	25.7	13.7	21.92

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India

Annexure 3
Consumption Pattern of People in Jharkhand and India, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Item	India				Jharkhand			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	2004-05		2011-12		2004-05		2011-12	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
Cereal	17.4	9.6	11.9	7.0	26.3	13.0	19.1	11.2
Pulses & pulse products	3.0	2.0	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.1
Milk & milk products	8.2	7.5	9.0	7.5	4.4	6.6	5.5	6.6
Egg, fish & meat	3.2	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.7	2.8
Vegetables & Fruits	5.9	4.2	6.7	5.5	8.6	6.4	7.4	6.4
Beverage, Refreshments etc	4.4	5.9	5.8	6.9	3.8	5.7	6.2	6.2
Others	11.1	8.6	8.2	5.5	10.4	8.8	8.8	6.2
<i>Food</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>41.5</i>
Fuel and light	9.8	9.5	9.2	7.4	11.1	8.1	10.5	7.2
Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	7.8	6.6	7.9	6.9	7.8	7.6	9.1	8.5
Education	3.1	6.7	3.9	7.8	2.1	7.4	2.8	7.5
Medical	6.3	5.2	7.4	6.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	5.7
Entertainment	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.8
Conveyance	3.6	6.2	4.7	7.3	2.1	6.0	3.3	5.2
Rent	0.5	5.4	0.5	6.7	0.2	6.3	0.5	6.8
Others	15.2	18.1	17.0	18.8	12.6	13.2	15.2	15.9
<i>Non-Food</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Various Reports of Consumption Expenditure Surveys, National Sample Survey Organisations, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Annexure 4 District Wise Occupation Distribution (Rural) of Workers, 2011

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	20.4	58.7	2.5	18.4	100.0
Chatra	31.2	49.4	3.5	15.9	100.0
Kodarma	37.3	28.4	2.9	31.5	100.0
Giridih	37.6	36.8	3.1	22.6	100.0
Deoghar	26.5	43.2	7.5	22.9	100.0
Godda	26.8	57.2	3.4	12.6	100.0
Sahibganj	24.4	45.6	9.0	21.1	100.0
Pakur	27.6	39.1	4.5	28.8	100.0
Dhanbad	21.9	22.8	3.3	52.0	100.0
Bokaro	31.0	28.5	3.3	37.2	100.0
Lohardaga	48.4	39.1	1.9	10.6	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	24.6	45.5	3.0	26.9	100.0
Palamu	20.3	57.3	2.7	19.8	100.0
Latehar	34.6	47.2	2.9	15.3	100.0
Hazaribagh	41.5	29.4	2.5	26.7	100.0
Ramgarh	43.4	21.6	2.8	32.1	100.0

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Dumka	32.2	50.3	3.6	13.8	100.0
Jamtara	34.7	44.3	3.6	17.5	100.0
Ranchi	41.1	33.5	3.2	22.2	100.0
Khunti	66.8	19.8	3.5	9.9	100.0
Gumla	68.1	20.6	2.4	8.8	100.0
Simdega	56.7	32.0	2.8	8.5	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	38.8	42.1	3.6	15.5	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	33.0	40.2	2.4	24.4	100.0
Jharkhand	34.8	40.3	3.5	21.4	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

Annexure 5
District Wise Occupation Distribution (urban) of Workers, 2011

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	5.5	26.4	3.1	65.0	100.0
Chatra	3.9	4.7	5.6	85.9	100.0
Kodarma	4.4	6.0	4.3	85.4	100.0
Giridih	4.8	5.6	4.3	85.3	100.0
Deoghar	2.9	4.5	5.0	87.5	100.0
Godda	8.6	10.6	4.0	76.8	100.0
Sahibganj	5.1	11.9	7.4	75.6	100.0
Pakur	1.7	4.5	9.5	84.3	100.0
Dhanbad	1.7	2.2	2.8	93.3	100.0
Bokaro	3.6	3.2	3.0	90.3	100.0
Lohardaga	5.2	6.1	3.4	85.2	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	0.5	1.6	2.1	95.7	100.0
Palamu	3.2	14.8	4.1	77.9	100.0
Latehar	4.9	13.3	3.9	77.9	100.0
Hazaribagh	3.4	3.2	2.6	90.8	100.0
Ramgarh	4.9	3.8	2.4	89.0	100.0
Dumka	4.5	8.5	4.9	82.2	100.0
Jamtara	3.3	5.8	2.9	87.9	100.0
Ranchi	2.3	4.0	3.7	90.1	100.0
Khunti	14.5	5.4	4.8	75.3	100.0
Gumla	6.9	6.0	7.1	80.0	100.0
Simdega	13.9	15.6	2.6	67.9	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	1.9	5.1	3.3	89.7	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	1.2	2.2	2.1	94.5	100.0
Jharkhand	2.7	4.2	3.3	89.9	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

9

Human Development and Gender

Introduction

Human development deals essentially with enlarging people's choices and capabilities which will in turn allow them to participate effectively in the development process. Focusing on human development implies the shifting of the focus of development from a narrow approach based on economic prosperity to a broader one that is centred around people and their well-being. The concept of human development encompasses three key choices, viz., to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Recently the ambit of human development has expanded to include many other issues such as gender equity, access to a basic standard of living including access to water and sanitation facilities and some other amenities.

Measuring Human Development

Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure of human development to gauge progress (or the lack of it) in human development. It goes beyond income measures and captures other non-income dimensions of well-being. It has three main components: longevity, knowledge and income, measured respectively by life expectancy at birth; adult literacy and mean years of schooling; and GNP per capita.

Jharkhand has made progress in human development indicators; from 1996 to 2006, the HDI for the state increased from 0.434 to 0.574, (table 9.1), but it continues to lag behind the rest of the country.

Table 9.1: HDI of India and Jharkhand over 1996-2006

India				
Year	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI
2006	0.577	0.506	0.73	0.605
1996	0.49	0.429	0.671	0.53
Jharkhand				
Year	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI
2006	0.594	0.447	0.683	0.574
1996	0.491	0.317	0.494	0.434

Source: Gendering Human Development Indices: Recasting the GDI and GEM for India Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, 2009

Table 9.2 presents a comparative picture of how Jharkhand fared vis-a-vis other states in the country. In 1996, it was placed in Category IV, i.e. the worst category, along with the states which had an HDI of less than 0.5. By 2006, it had moved up to Category III, with states having HDI between 0.5 and 0.6, but this was still the lowest rung in 2006.

Table 9.2: Categorizing States/UTs on the Basis of HDI Scores, 2006 and 1996

Category	2006	1996
Category I 0.701 and above	Chandigarh, Goa, Kerala, NCT Delhi, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Manipur	Kerala, Chandigarh, Goa
Category II 0.601 to 0.700	Nagaland, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Karnataka	NCT Delhi, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Punjab, Mizoram, Manipur
Category III 0.501 to 0.600	Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar	Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Tripura, Gujarat, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh
Category IV below 0.500		Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar

Source: Gendering Human Development Indices: Recasting the GDI and GEM for India

Table 9.3 Literacy rates (%) for selected districts in Jharkhand 2011

	Top 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts
Female	Ranchi (68.2), Purbi Singhbhum (67.33) Dhanbad (64.7), Ramgarh (63.49) Bokaro (61.46)	Pakur (41.23), Sahibganj (44.31), Godda (44.9), Paschimi Singhbhum (47.01), Garhwa (49.43)
Male	Dhanbad (85.68), Ranchi (85.63), Purbi Singhbhum (84.51), Bokaro (84.50), Ramgarh (83.51)	Pakur (59.02), Sahibganj (62.65), Godda (69.56), Chatra (71.85), Paschimi Singhbhum (72.18)
Combined	Ranchi (77.13), Purbi Singhbhum (76.13), Dhanbad (75.71), Ramgarh (73.92), Bokaro (73.48)	Pakur (50.17), Sahibganj (53.73), Godda (57.68), Paschimi Singhbhum (59.54), Latehar (61.23)

Source: 2011 Census

It is pertinent to note that the shares of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslims in the state's population at 19 per cent, 21 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, are significantly higher than the all-India level. A higher proportion of SCs and STs live in the rural areas (more than 90 per cent, as opposed to 75 per cent of the population of the state as a whole). The high proportion of social disadvantaged groups with poor health and educational outcomes has ramifications on the aggregate development indicators of the state.

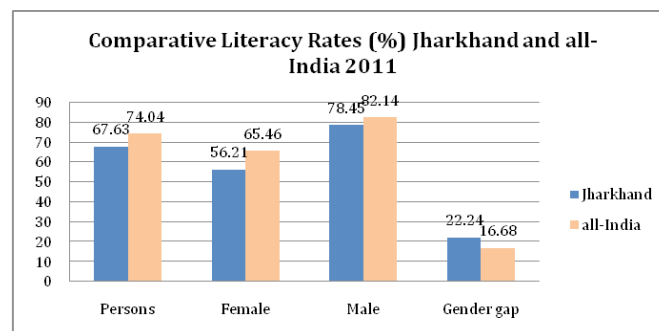
Education

Education is universally acknowledged to be a pillar of human development. Not only does it have an intrinsic value, but it also helps to shape the human capital in a country or a state. For a population which has a large share of youth, education supplemented by vocational training and skill development can be a fundamental ingredient for enhancing the employability of the youth in the modern-day market.

Literacy

Jharkhand, a young state born in 2000, ranked very low among all the states in India in terms of literacy in 2011, with only three other states placed below it. As Fig. 9.1 indicates, both male and female literacy rates in the state were lower than the national average and there was nearly a 7 % point difference between the literacy rates for All-India level (74.07%) and Jharkhand (67.63%). The gap was sharper for female literacy at 9%, also reflected in

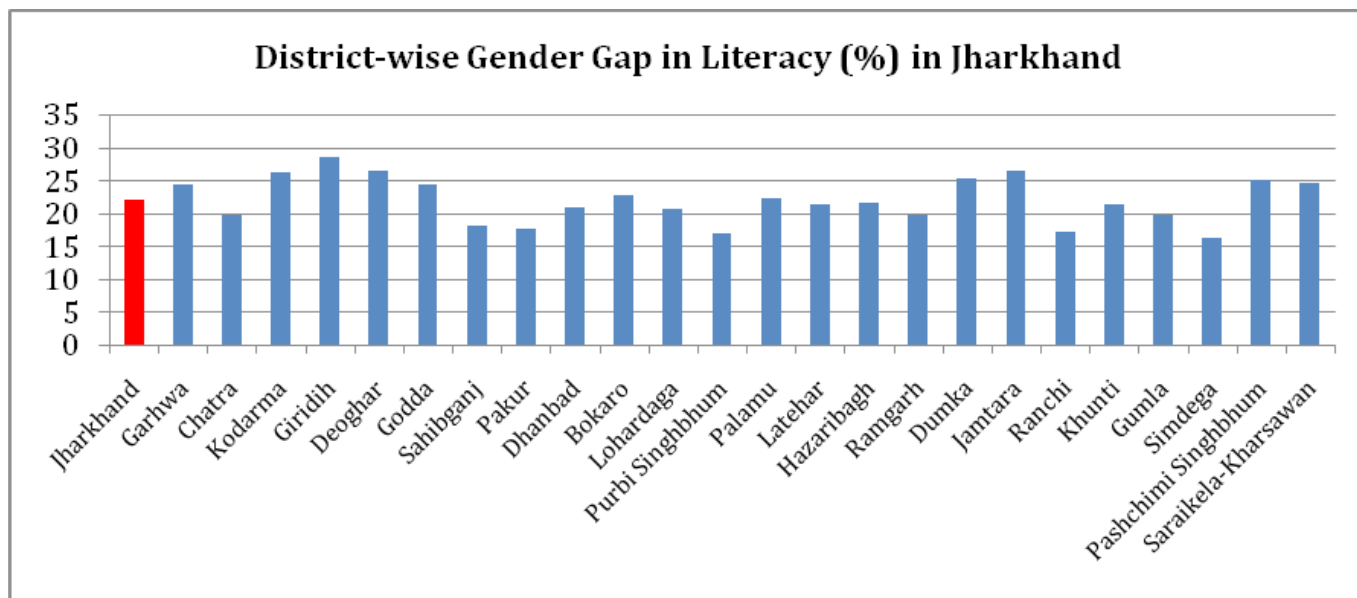
higher gender gap (male literacy less female literacy rates) for Jharkhand.

Fig. 9.1: Comparative Literacy Rates (%) Jharkhand and all-India 2011


The aggregate literacy of 67.63% in Jharkhand masks considerable difference across districts. Some districts such as Ranchi, Dhanbad, Purbi Singhbhum, etc. perform well in terms of both male as well as female literacy, while some districts such as Pakur and Sahibganj fare poorly on both counts (Table 9.3). Female literacy in 2011 was as low as 41.23% in Pakur and 44.31% in Sahibganj. The districts of Godda and Paschimi Singhbhum, also among the bottom five in terms of female literacy, had relatively higher levels of male literacy, but male literacy in Pakur was below 60%. In contrast, the top performing districts had male literacy rates of around 84 and 85%.

It is interesting that when considering gender gap across districts, it is not the worst performing districts identified in Table 9.1 which have the highest levels of gender gap (Fig. 9.2). It is seen that the districts of Giridih (28.75%), Kodarma, Deoghar and Jamtara (around 26%) show the largest differences between

Fig. 9.2: District-wise Gender Gap in Literacy (%) in Jharkhand



male and female literacy rates.

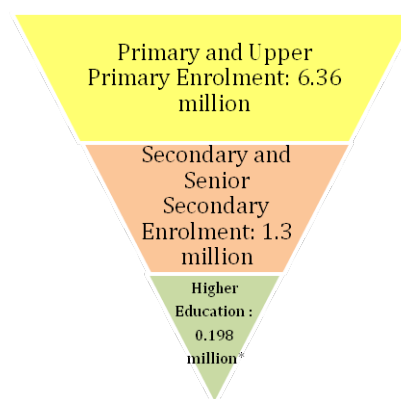
Elementary Education

The Millenium Development Goal of providing universal primary education by 2015 and the mission of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in India to achieve universal elementary education has impacted the fledgling state of Jharkhand. The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 has also provided the necessary mandate for education to be treated as a right rather than a public provisioning based on incentives. In this backdrop of continued thrust provided to the basic education in the country, Jharkhand has dedicated concerted efforts to expand the base of school education, especially elementary education (see Fig 9.3).

Enrolment

Schooling till class 8 is expected to provide an invaluable foundation to the children in the state. There are 6.64 million children in the age category 6-14 years in Jharkhand, at present, out of whom 6.36 million children are enrolled (in all classes). Only 2.8 lakhs children remain out of school. Table 9.4 shows the growth in enrolment at different levels of education between the years 2004-05 and 2010-11. The enrolment in upper primary level has doubled during this period.

Fig. 9.3: Enrolment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education



* Note: excluding enrolment in open universities; source for higher education enrolment: www.nsdindia.org, District level skill gap study for Jharkhand. Source for other data: Dept of HRD, submission to 14th Finance Commission. (VER, UDISE).

Table 9.4: Enrolment at selected levels of education (lakhs)

Year	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII
2004-05	34.5	9.2
2010-11	50.2	18.2

Source: School Education Statistics, MHRD, relevant years

There has also been considerable expansion in schooling facilities in the state. At present, Jharkhand has a total of 40,177 government

schools, 841 government aided schools and 1443 private aided schools. Early childhood education has been recognized to impart crucial inputs into a child's overall development and cognitive abilities, in particular, and towards this end, the state has 95 schools at the pre-primary level at present. The comparative statistics for schools at the elementary stage are provided in Table 9.5 for the period 2004-05 to 2010-11. The facilities at the upper primary level in particular, have expanded enormously, by more than three times.

Table 9.5: Number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Jharkhand

Year	Primary	Upper Primary
2004-05	16572	4933
2010-11	26731	14863

Source: School Education Statistics, MHRD, relevant years

Note: At pre-primary level, there were 95 schools in 2010-11.

Over-age enrolment used to be a persistent problem in the state, but the problem has been tackled to a great extent in recent years as can be seen from the Gross Enrolment Ratio figures in Table 9.6. For earlier years both the primary and the overall elementary levels show GER values much higher than 100, indicating considerable over-age enrolment. But in the latest estimate the GER is 99.61. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) indicates age-appropriate enrolment. At present, with 6.17 million age-specific enrolment in classes I-VIII, out of a child population 6.64 million, the NER stands at 92.89.

Class completion has been a problem in Jharkhand. The retention rate at the elementary cycle stands at 47.33% at present, implying a drop-out rate of 52.67% over the elementary cycle, or an annual average drop-out rate of 6.58%. According to DISE 2012-13 data, the rate of transition from the primary to upper primary level now stands at 78.79%.

Education of disadvantaged socio-economic categories and CWSN

The Scheduled Tribes (ST) and the Scheduled Castes (SC) have been historically disadvantaged,

but efforts towards inclusive education are slowly bringing them into the fold of mainstream education. With regard to schooling, the tribals have an added disadvantage that often the language used at home differs from the medium of instruction at schools, impeding their learning process.

Table 9.6: GER in Elementary Education in Jharkhand 2010-11 and 2013-14

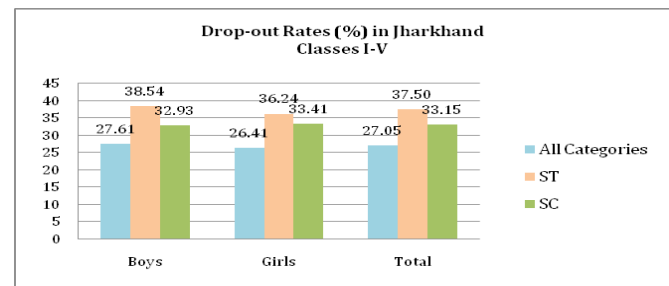
	Boys	Girls	Total
2010-11			
Class I-V (6-10 years)	145.9	148.5	147.1
Class VI-VIII (11-13 years)	81.7	81.0	81.3
Class I-VIII (6-13 years)	120.6	121.5	121.0
2013-14*			
Class I-VIII (6-13 years)			99.61

Source: School Education Statistics, MHRD, relevant years

*source: Dept of HRD, submission to 14th Finance Commission, estimate by VER, UDISE

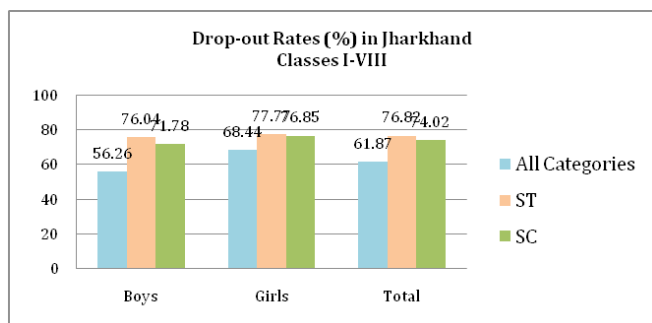
In the state of Jharkhand, the STs comprise 26.3% and SCs around 11.8 % of the population, according to the 2001 census, and the enrolment figures of these children broadly reflects the population share. Of the total enrolled children of 7.7 million in classes I-XII in 2010-11, 2.19 million children belonged to the ST community. At the elementary level, too, there are 2 million ST children out of a total enrolment of 6.8 million. But the drop-out figures indicate that their school retention and completion needs much improvement (Figs 9.4 and 9.5). The SC children, too, exhibit drop-out rates higher than the general categories, even while drop-out rates at the elementary level are high for children across all socio-economic categories.

Fig. 9.4: Drop-out Rates (%) in Jharkhand class I-V



Source: School Education Statistics, MHRD, relevant years

Fig. 9.5: Drop-out Rates (%) in Jharkhand Class 1-VIII



Source: School Education Statistics, MHRD, relevant years

The Children with Special Needs (CWSN) have received increasing attention in the educational discourse and planning with the focus on inclusive education. Jharkhand state has spared no efforts in identifying and mainstreaming the CWSN and in fact, the estimates of the number of CWSN by the state government, done with the help of household surveys, falls slightly short of the estimates provided by the 2001 census. The census had identified 99,324 CWSN in the state, comprising 1.71% of the general population. But as Table 9.7 below indicates, the current government estimates are still short of this figure.

Table 9.7: Number of Children with Special Needs in Jharkhand

Year	Number of CWSN
2009-10	47312
2010-11	80210
2011-12	79869
2012-13	84864
2013-14	90627

Source: www.jepc.nic.in

Not only are CWSN being identified, they are also being provided with aids and appliances according to their needs. Several camps were held during which ALIMCO provided locomotor aids to 12658 special-needs children, Starkey India Laboratories provided 4506 such children with hearing aids and the District Blind Control Society provided spectacles to 2956 visually afflicted CWSN, according to information provided by Jharkhand Educational Project Council. To ensure school attendance, escorts were provided to 2946 children as on 15th February 2013. In addition, training was

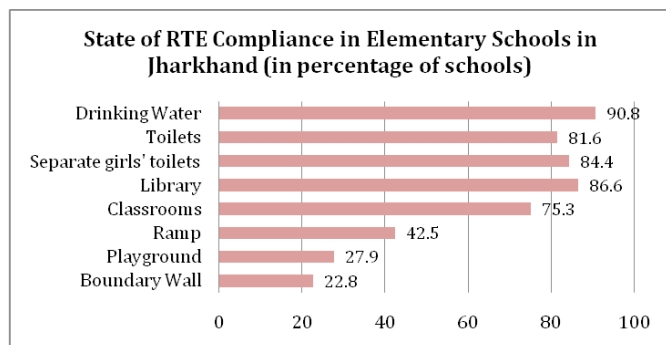
provided for care-givers and to Resource Teachers for handling multiple disabilities, among other initiatives.

Compliance with RTE benchmarks

The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE Act) ushered in an era of hope for all the out of school children in the country, be it never enrolled children or those who have dropped out of school. With the child-centric and rights-based approach, there is now a right to free and compulsory education till the elementary level for all 6-14 years olds implying rights of admission, attendance and completion of elementary education for all such children. No child can be denied admission to schools. There is a policy of no detention/expulsion till elementary education is completed. The students cannot be punished physically or harassed mentally. The focus of education would be all-round development of the child such that the child can realize his or her potential. Learning through activity, discovery and exploration is to be encouraged. RTE has given clear guidelines regarding what facilities and infrastructure a school should have. It has also provided norms for school access at the elementary level, and has specified teacher adequacy norms. There are also guidelines for number of working days for schools and working hours for teachers. Thus with RTE, there is an attempt to bring a well-structured, quality schooling system within reach of all 6-14 year olds in the country.

The Government of Jharkhand has been taking steps towards meeting the RTE requirements and at present performs fairly well in terms of basic infrastructure facilities, such as drinking water, toilets, etc. but falls short on some counts such as boundary wall, playground and ramp (Fig. 9.6). There is also teacher shortage which needs to be met. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the elementary level is at present 41, which is below the SSA norms of 30 for primary level and 35 for upper primary level. According to latest official estimates, there are 29,624 vacancies for government teachers in elementary schools. The vacancy for para-teachers is even higher at 41,516.

Fig. 9.6: State of RTE Compliance in Elementary Schools in Jharkhand



Source: Dept of HRD, submission to 14th Finance Commission

The main flagship schemes operating in elementary education at present are Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) for Universalizing Elementary Education, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) for bringing older out of school girls belonging to disadvantaged socio-economic groups and from educationally backward blocks into the fold of mainstream education, Saraswati Vahini or the Mid Day Meal scheme, etc. apart from various state initiatives such as free distribution of text-books, uniforms, awarding merit scholarships, etc.

Quality of education

School completion has been flagged as a matter of

concern. Moreover, the quality of learning in schools has also increasingly come under scrutiny in many states in India, and Jharkhand is no exception. The performance of students' abilities in various areas such as reading (both vernacular and English) as well as mathematics has been captured in a survey by the NGO Pratham in the ASER report, excerpts from which are presented below (Table 9.8).

Keeping in mind that the ASER report has a rural base, and that Jharkhand has a largely deprived rural belt, it is nevertheless disconcerting to find that children perform very poorly be it in simple reading, reading English text or in doing Arithmetic. There is a persistent gap in the reading level, since only 37.7% children in Std. III can read at least the text for Std I. The competency levels are poorer for English, since only 21.7% of children in Std. III can read words or more, although this percentage improves to 40.6 for Std. IV students. After four years in school, just 56% of Std. IV children can do subtraction or more. Although the results for all-India are also discouraging, it is evident that Jharkhand lags behind even those low figures.

Secondary and Senior Secondary Education

Jharkhand has a total of 2879 schools at the Secondary level catering to a 1.5 million youth population in 14-16 years age category and 376

Table 9.8: Performance of students in ASER study 2009 (Standards I-V)

	% Children who can Read				
	Letters or more	Words or more	Std. I level text or more	Std. I level text or more	Std. II level text or more
	Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	Standard IV	Standard V
Jharkhand	66.5	46.9	37.7	62.7	47.8
All-India	68.8	55.2	46.6	67.4	52.8
	% Children who can Read English				
	Capital letters or more	Capital letters or more	Words or more	Words or more	Sentence
	Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	Standard IV	Standard V
Jharkhand	41.8	70.1	21.7	40.6	18.1
All-India	43.8	66.2	28.6	44.1	25.7
	% Children who can do Arithmetic				
	Recognize numbers 1 to 9 or more	Recognize numbers 1 to 9 or more	Subtract or do more	Subtract or do more	Do division
	Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	Standard IV	Standard V
Jharkhand	65.9	48.4	32.1	56.0	31.8
All-India	69.3	54.6	39.0	58.8	38.0

Source: ASER Report for 2009: <http://asercentre.org>

schools at the Senior Secondary level, catering to another 1.18 million youth in the 16-18 years age group. The details for these educational facilities are given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9: Status of Secondary and Senior Secondary by Management Type

	Number of Schools
Secondary Schools	
Government High Schools	2246
Government Aided Minority High Schools	135
Government Aided Madarsas	186
Government Aided Sanskrit High Schools	12
Recognized Secondary Schoos	300
Total	2879
Senior Secondary Schools	
Government +2 Schools	230
Recognized Private +2 Colleges	146
Total	376

Source: Dept of HRD, submission to 14th Finance Commission

There is evidently a need to boost educational access at these higher levels of education. Enrolment has been increasing over time, as can be seen from Table 9.10, but still GER levels are quite low at 62.41 for the Secondary level and only 32.89 at the Senior Secondary level.

Table 9.10: Enrolment at selected levels of education (lakhs)

Year	Classes IX-X	Classes XI-XII
2004-05	3.5	0.3
2010-11	6.7	1.9
2013-14*	9.4	3.9

Source: School Education Statistics, MHRD, relevant years

*source: Dept of HRD, submission to 14th Finance Commission, estimate by VER, UDISE

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, providing Computer literacy and computer aided learning, establishment of model schools, etc. are operating in Jharkhand. A very important state initiative is the Skill Development Mission and provision of vocational education in the +2 schools. There are also state schemes to provide free cycles and to provide free dress, text books and solar lamps to

girl students.

Higher education and Technical education

Higher education and technical education are areas that need improvement in access. The Gross Enrolment Ratio for Higher Education in Jharkhand is just 13.7%, lower than even the low average of 19.7% for India. The status of higher education in the state is presented in Table 9.11 below. The five universities in Jharkhand include Ranchi University, Vinoba Bhave University in hazaribagh, S.K. University in Dumka, Nilambar Pitambar University in Palamau and Kolhan University in Chaibasa.

Table 9.11: Status of Higher education in Jharkhand

Category	Number
Universities	05
Constituent Colleges	65
Minority and Aided Colleges	08
Permanently Affiliated Colleges	55
Private Universities	04
IIM	01
Central University	01
National Law University	01
Government B.Ed. Colleges	04
Private B.Ed. Colleges	102

Source: Dept of HRD, submission to 14th Finance Commission.

Technical education in the state received a fillip during 11th Five Year Plan when a drive was launched to bring about a substantive improvement in the access to technical education in Jharkhand and to bring about an enhancement in the quality and standards of the technical education imparted. According to official estimates by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt of Jharkhand, nearly 14 thousand students were receiving technical education in various disciplines of engineering, management, computers, hotel management, pharmacy, etc. in the year 2011-12 (Table 9.12). There has been a steady growth in the intake of students over the 11th Plan period.

Health

Health is an important human development indicator and viewed as very significant for the overall development of the State. Provision of good

Table 9.12: Growth in intake for Technical Education during Eleventh Five Year Plan

Year	Polytechnics		Engineering Colleges			Management	Total
	Government	Private	State Govt.	Private	CFI	(Private)	
2007-08	2080	1190	900	1960	1464	570	8164
2008-09	2080	1370	900	3220	1464	570	9604
2009-10	2110	1460	900	3520	1464	645	10099
2010-11	2890	1970	900	4000	1464	1005	12229
2011-12	2890	2000	900	6640	1464	1005	13959
Total	12050	7990	4500	12840	7320	3855	48555

Source: Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of Jharkhand

health care to the people is an essential component of the health strategy adopted by the State. The Government of Jharkhand has given considerable importance to the health sector, including health care use, system delivery and strengthening health care infrastructure. These efforts could be visible in key demographic and health indicators that have been improving over last few years. This section presents the snapshot of current situation and recent trends in key demography and health indicators.

Key demographic and health indicators

One of the most important indicators for assessing the health performance of any state is the number of maternal and child deaths. The state's performance has been encouraging in this respect as in the last one decade infant mortality rate has declined from 48 per thousand live births in 2007 to 38 per thousand live births in 2012 – well below than the national average (42 per thousand live births). Similarly, the state also performed well in reducing maternal mortality ratio at 219 per 100000 live births in 2010-12, from 261 per 100000 live births in 2007-09. In last five years the state has also been successful in reducing fertility rates. For instance, the total fertility rate has declined from 3.2 children per women in 2007 to 2.8 in 2012. About 60 per cent currently married women used any form of contraception and nearly 60 per cent women with two children said they did not want more children. This suggests that family planning programmes influence people's attitudes towards small family.

Over half of the eligible women in the state delivered births in safe condition – either in health institution or in presence of trained health providers. The state

is ahead in full immunization coverage among children aged 12-23 months as compared with other few North Indian states. About 70 per cent of eligible children in the state receive full doses of all recommended immunization and the prospect of achieving universal immunization is high.

Performance in key healthcare services

Trends in key health care including delivery care, immunization and family planning services are presented in Table 9.14. To improve the institutional deliveries, the Mukhya Mantri Janani Shishu Swasthya Abhiyan (MMJSSA) scheme was introduced in 2006. In last few years institutional delivery has increased from 22 per cent in 2008 to 38 per cent in 2012. Despite this improvement, about three in five eligible women in the state did not utilize any health facility for delivery. The child full immunization coverage has also increased from 62 per cent in 2008 to 73 per cent in 2012. Nevertheless further efforts are needed at policy level to expedite the coverage to achieve the universal immunization in the state. The state is lacking process in family planning services. The trend over last few years suggests modest progress in IUD users.

Health infrastructure

Jharkhand is also in the process of development of public health infrastructure as per the Indian Public Health Service (IPHS) norms. In Ranchi there is an up-gradation of the 100 beds to 500 beds. At the divisional level in Dumka, Hazaribag, Palamu and Chaibasa, there is an up-gradation from 100 bed hospitals to 300 beds. Table 15 gives us the status

Table 9.13: Key health Indicators of Jharkhand

Indicators	Jharkhand	Source
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	38	SRS Bulletin, 2012
Under five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	50	SRS Statistical Report 2012
Peri-natal Mortality	23	SRS Statistical Report 2012
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)	219	(Special Bulletin on MMR-2010-12,SRS)
Crude Death rate	6.8	SRS Bulletin, 2012
Death in hospitals (in %)	22.9	SRS Statistical Report 2012
Crude Birth rate	24.7	SRS Bulletin, 2012
Total Fertility Rate	2.8	SRS Statistical Report 2012
Full Immunization	69.1	Annual Health Survey, 2011-12
At least three Antenatal care visits	59.0	Annual Health Survey, 2011-12
Safe Delivery (in %)	51.8	Annual Health Survey, 2011-12
Female Literacy Rate (in %)	55.4	Census PCA 2011
Households with tap drinking water supply (in %)	12.9	Census PCA 2011
Households by source of lighting with electricity (in %)	45.8	Census PCA 2011

Table 9.14: Performance of various services (in%) during 2008-12

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	April-July 2012
Achievement Institutional Delivery under MMJSSA	22	31	47	38
Achievement of Full Immunization under Routine Immunization	62	78	71	73
Achievement under Family Planning in NSV	28	35	36	20
Achievement under Family Planning in Tubectomy	68	30	32	13
Achievement under Family Planning in IUD insertion	29	30	33	55

Source: Department of Health, Government of Jharkhand.

of the requirement and existing health facilities. At present the state has 3958 sub centres, 330 PHCs and 188 community health centres. However, the state still requires considerable number of health infrastructure. For instance, there is a shortfall of over 65 per cent in PHCs, 35 per cent sub-centre and 22 per cent CHCs.

In the area of human resources in the medical sector, it is only in the category of female health worker and medical doctors at PHCs that there is no shortfall. The most alarming shortfall is in the

area of specialist medical officers and staff. Over 80 per cent and 90 per cent shortfall is noted among Obstetricians & Gynaecologists and Paediatricians at CHCs respectively. In order to address this shortfall it is promising to see that more than 2200 appointments have been done at various clinical and management levels in the financial year 2009–10 under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) scheme. Despite these efforts the state is experiencing a shortfall of about 70 per cent Radiographers, and 42 per cent Pharmacists at health centres.

Table 9.15: Requirement and Existing Health Facilities

Particulars	Required	In position	% Shortfall
Sub-centre	6043	3958	-34.5
Primary Health Centre	964	330	-65.8
Community Health Centre	241	188	-22.0

Particulars	Required	In position	% Shortfall
Health worker (Female)/ANM at Sub Centres & PHCs	4288	6574	53.3
Health Worker (Male) at Sub Centres	3958	957	-75.8
Health Assistant (Female)/LHV at PHCs	330	70	-78.8
Health Assistant (Male) at PHCs	330	30	-90.9
Doctor at PHCs	330	407	23.3
Obstetricians & Gynecologists at CHCs	188	30	-84.0
Pediatricians at CHCs	188	16	-91.5
Total specialists at CHCs	752	86	-88.6
Radiographers at CHCs	188	58	-69.1
Pharmacist at PHCs & CHCs	518	298	-42.5
Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs	518	371	-28.4

Source: RHS Bulletin, March 2012, M/O Health & F.W., GOI

Training programmes

The Government of Jharkhand actively engages in strengthening skilled human resources for health. Table 9.16 presents the detailed description of different training programmes under different health care domains that have been targeted for 2013-14 as well as achievement by November 2013. In many training programmes, the proposed target has already been achieved, and additional manpower has also

been trained. For instance, the state has already trained 1200 ANM for Integrated Management of Neonatal Childhood Illness (IMNCI). Similarly, under the Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK), the target of providing training to 864 staff nurse and ANMs has already been achieved and about 200 additional staff nurse and ANMs have been trained by November 2013. However, there is a need to accelerate the training programme under maternal health care domain and family planning.

Table 9.16: Training Programmes for the year 2013-14

Training Programme	Category	Target for 2013-14	Achievement till November 2013	% already trained
Maternal Health				
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) Health Worker Training	ANM/LHV	606	339	55.9
Re Orientation of Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	SBA Trained ANM	176	60	34.1
Emergency Obstetric Care Training (EmOC)	Medical Officer	8	7	87.5
Life Saving Anesthetic Skill Re orientation (LSAS)	Medical Officer	24	15	62.5
Basic Emergency Obstetric Care Training (BEmOC)	Medical Officer	32	20	62.5
Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Training	Medical Officer	30	18	60.0
Child Health				
Integrated Management of Neonatal Childhood Illness (IMNCI) Block Level Training	ANM	1200	1385	115.4
Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK) Training	Staff Nurse & ANM	864	1061	122.8
Family Planning				

Training Programme	Category	Target for 2013-14	Achievement till November 2013	% already trained
Post Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD) State Level Training	Medical Officer & Staff Nurse	60	114	190.0
Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD)	Staff Nurse	600	223	37.2
Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH)				
ARSH Refresher Training	Medical officer	96	84	87.5
ARSH orientation of State Level officers & Programme Officers of National Social Scheme (NSS)	State Level Officers & Programme officers of NSS	25	44	176.0

Source: Department of Health, Government of Jharkhand

Community mobilization

The state introduced several programmes such as Sahiyya Sammelan, Sas Bahu Pati Sammelan, Sahiyya Health Desk etc. to focus on community mobilization towards engaging community in health care. Table 9.17 presents the detailed description of the community mobilization programme – target and achievements during 2013-14. In many programmes such as number of

Sahiyya selected, number of VHSNC formed and Sahiyya help desk, full target has been achieved by state. In other programmes like, Sas Bahu Pati Sammelan, Home Based Newborn Care and the role of Sahiyya during pregnancy, the performance is excellent. Nevertheless, the state requires to dedicate extra effort to accomplish the stipulated target in other programmes including community based monitoring at district level, organising Sahiyya Sammelan, and training for Reproductive Health of Pregnant Women & Communicable Disease.

Table 9.17: Programmes related to community mobilization 2013–14

Activity	Target	Achievement 2013-14 (April to November)	% target achieved	
No. of Sahiyya Selected	40964	40964	100.0	
No. of VHSNC formed	30012	30012	100.0	
6A Module Training (Roll of Sahiyya during Delivery)	40964	36717	89.6	
6B Module Training (Home Based Newborn Care)	40964	37246	90.9	
7A Module Training (Reproductive Health of Pregnant Women & Communicable Disease)	40964	22659	55.3	
PRI Training	60000	41032	68.4	
Sas Bahu Pati Sammelan	2184	2175	99.6	
Sahiyya Sammelan	24	11	45.8	
Sahiyya Help Desk	98	98	100.0	
Community Base Monitoring	At Block level	96	80	83.4
	At District level	24	1	4.2

Best Practices and Innovations in Public Healthcare System

Mamata Vahan- Reducing the Delay of Reach

- ✓ To reduce the delay in referral during childbirth and the treatment of sick newborns, Government of Jharkhand initiated the novel idea of free referral services to the health facilities for the beneficiaries called 'Mamta Vahans' in July, 2011.
- ✓ The referral network aims to increase safe delivery practices, through increase in – institutional deliveries.
- ✓ Call centers have been established at the district level in the District Hospitals. The call centers are operational round the clock.
- ✓ Vehicles have been arranged for at the panchayat level.
- ✓ Sahiyas in the villages facilitate the telephone call to the call centre and then accompany the pregnant woman to the Institution for delivery. Drop back facility is also made available to the beneficiaries.
- ✓ Till date referral services rendered to around 1, 91,449 pregnant women and drop back services to 1, 34,544 women with more than half the referral services having been availed by the marginalized population groups.
- ✓ The initiative has gone a long way in improving the rates of institutional deliveries in the State.

Routine Immunization and Essential New Born Care: An Innovative Approach

- ✓ To improve and enable system strengthening and facilitate capacity building of health workers, the government has established Model Demonstration Centers for Routine Immunization (RI) and Essential New Born Care (ENC).

- ✓ The key objectives are to strengthen immunization and new born care related practices and processes at selected health facilities in an integrated manner, develop these facilities as cross learning centers for program managers and health staff and facilitate capacity building of staff through interactive discussion, demonstrations, and participatory learning.
- ✓ Three demonstration centers for RI and four demonstration centers for ENC have been established as a pilot initiative in Deoghar and Jamtara districts.

Impact: Immunization Safety



Injection Safety Corner: Before and After Intervention

- ✓ RI Demonstration centers have been established for four thematic areas of RI: Cold Chain and Vaccine & Logistics Management, Recording & Reporting (MIS), Program Management (Planning & Review) and Immunization Waste Disposal.
- ✓ At ENC centers New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) were operationalized and, delivery room and recording and reporting practices improved.
- ✓ With the introduction of the delivery and newborn register- the State has started reporting data on neonatal deaths and asphyxiated new borns.
- ✓ Skill stations have been established at these centers which have instituted the practice of mentoring and Supportive Supervision (SS) for up-gradation and maintenance of skills and practices.
- ✓ The impact is reflected in improved attitude and health practices of the workers at the centers.



Information Education Communication (IEC) Strategies

Sahiyya Sandesh

- ✓ The Sahiyya Sandesh published by Jharkhand Rural Health Mission Society (JRHMS) is a monthly news letter started in 2011.
- ✓ The news letter has sections on recent activities undertaken at the State and district levels, and various schemes on health and nutrition related topics.
- ✓ In addition the news letter also has case studies on good performing Sahiyas and VHSNC committees.
- ✓ The newsletter has been a huge success and has resulted in generating awareness and commitment amongst the Sahiyas and VHSNCs for effective service delivery at the village level.

Saas Bahu Pati Sammelan

- ✓ Realizing the role of the mother in law and the husband in care of the mother and child, this programme entails to bring together

the entire family to discuss and know about health and nutrition related issues.

- ✓ Organized at the cluster level with Sahiyya Sathis (ASHA supervisor) and Sahiyas as coordinators this conglomeration is held every six months.
- ✓ The meeting includes an experience sharing session by the mother in law during the antenatal and postnatal period of pregnancy of the daughter in law.

Others

- ✓ A one page appeal to Sahiyya and PRI from the senior most officials of the health department including the Principal Secretary and Mission Director, NRHM has been introduced to establish direct communication from the Health department and results in a feeling of oneness of the mobilizers and the PRI members with the Government.
- ✓ The newsletter namely 'Hamar Swasthya' is published every three months by JHRMS and entails information and updates on health programs and issues to inculcate awareness and knowledge amongst the masses.

Gender Development

The broadening of the spectrum of the concept of human development has been discussed at the outset of the chapter. The issue of gender equity is an extremely important aspect of the human development arena, especially in the context of India and its constituent states, son-preference, female foeticide, crimes against women are challenges that women have to face.

Measuring Gender Equity

To assess the gender equity, a **Gender-related Development Index (GDI)** is often used to measure achievements in the same dimensions and variables as the HDI, but which takes into account inequality in achievements between women and men. The greater the gender disparity in human development, the lower is a country's GDI compared to its HDI.

The Jharkhand GDI has rapidly improved from 0.404 in 1996 to 0.558 in 2006 (table 9.18). While the rate of increase in the state's GDI has been higher than that of the increase in all-India GDI in this time period, it still needs to catch up with the all-India GDI. At the same time, the gap between Jharkhand and all-India has declined.

Table 9.18: GDI for India and Jharkhand: 2006 and 1996

	1996	2006
Jharkhand	0.404	0.558
India	0.514	0.590

Source: Gendering Human Development Indices: Recasting the GDI and GEM for India

The Gender Empowerment Index (GEM) captures another aspect of gender equity. GEM measures whether women are able to actively participate in economic and political life. It focuses on participation, measuring gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation and decision making.

Table 9.19 presents Jharkhand's performance vis-à-vis all-India in terms of GEM. It fares poorer than India in all the components of GEM for both 1996 and 2006. However, it saw a rapid increase in the indices of PI (political participation and decision-making power) and PoERI (power over economic resources).

Table 9.19: GEM Scores for India and Jharkhand, 2006 and 1996

INDIA				
Year	PI	EI	PoERI	GEM
2006	0.625	0.546	0.319	0.497
1996	0.573	0.443	0.231	0.416
JHARKHAND				
2006	0.614	0.415	0.277	0.435
1996	0.399	0.303	0.133	0.278

(Note: PI = Index of 'Political Participation & Decision-Making Power'; EI = Index of 'Economic Participation and Decision-making Power'; PoERI = Index of 'Power over Economic Resources')

Source: Gendering Human Development Indices: Recasting the GDI and GEM for India

Some Aggregate Development Indicators can also reveal different aspects of gender equity. Table 9.20 presents select development indicators for Jharkhand and all-India. It can be seen that the state fares worse than the country on almost all development indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate, immunisation, literacy and gender gaps in literacy. The population of the state continues to grow at a rapid pace, having a significant impact on the state's development indicators. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is one of the highest in the country (3) and even higher in the rural areas. The gender gap in literacy is higher for Jharkhand compared to the national average. However, the sex ratios present a positive picture since the sex ration in the state (947 females per 1000 males) is marginally better than the all-India sex ratio (940 females per 1000 males), possibly as a result of the high proportion of tribal population in the state. The ST community is usually characterised by sex ratios very favourable to women. The child sex ratio at 943 females per 1000 males is substantially higher than all-India (914 females per 1000 males) (Census of India, 2011).

The key challenge for the state remains to improve the living condition of the vast majority of the state's population, improve its human development indicators and bridge the Jharkhand-all India divide.

Jharkhand state has several schemes related to women's welfare, and table 9.21 presents outlays

and expenditure for the same for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto December 2013).

Table 9.20: A comparison of Jharkhand and all-India Development Indicators

Indicator	Jharkhand	India
IMR (per 100) (Yr 2010-11)	41	47
MMR (per 1 lakh) (2007-09)	261	212
TFR (SRS 2010)	3	2.5
Full immunization (AHS 2010)	64	44%
Sex ratio	947	940
Sex ratio (0-6 yrs)	943	914
Total literacy	67.60%	74.04%
Gender gap literacy	22.24	16.68
Drop out rate in elementary stage	39.08	

A very important scheme is additional honorarium to Anganwadi assistants. In 2012-13, the outlay for the scheme was 6630 lakhs, and 5862 lakhs were spent. In 2013-14, the outlay is 5000 lakhs, and upto December 2013, 2686 lakhs were spent.

Another important scheme is Mukhya Mantri

Kanyadan Yojana. As per this scheme, poor households receive a financial assistance of 15,000 rupees at the time of a girl's marriage. The total outlay of this scheme was 1500 lakhs in 2012-13 and 1268 lakhs were spent. In 2013-14, the total outlay is the same at 1500 lakhs, and by December 2013, 761 lakhs were spent.

Other schemes include construction of hostel for working women and supply of furniture. In 2012-13, 160.8 lakh rupees were spent of the 220 lakh rupees allocated. The utilization of the allocated funds needs improvement as seen from the fact that in 2013-14 upto December 2013, no money was spent of the 200 lakhs allocated for this scheme. Similarly, for the scheme on aftercare house for helpless and abandoned women, in 2012-13, only 10 lakhs of the 40 lakhs allocated was spent, and until December 2013, no money was spent of the 200 lakhs allocated in 2013-14. For the Helpline Scheme, too, only 14 lakhs of the allocation of 80 lakhs in 2012-13 was spent. By the end of December 2013, no money of the 100 lakhs allocated in 2013-14 was spent.

Table 9.21: Outlay and expenditure of women welfare schemes 2012-13 & 2013 -14 (upto December 2013) (Rs lakhs)

Women welfare schemes	Year	Outlay	Expenditure
Free Standing House Scheme	2012-13	10	0
	2013-14	20	0
Construction of Hostel for Working Women and Supply of Furniture	2012-13	220	160.8
	2013-14	200	0
Help Line Scheme	2012-13	80	14
	2013-14	100	0
After care house for helpless and abandoned women; short stay inn	2012-13	40	10
	2013-14	50	0
Mukhya Mantri Kanyadaan Yojana	2012-13	1500	1268
	2013-14	1500	761
Alleviation of witch tradition	2012-13	30	30
	2013-14	20	0
Establishment of rehabilitation centres to protect teenage girls and maids from trafficking	2012-13	30	30
	2013-14	50	0
Additional honorarium to aanganwadi assistants	2012-13	6630	5862
	2013-14	5000	2685
Widow welfare programme	2012-13		
	2013-14	6	0
Skill development programme for women and teenage girls	2012-13		
	2013-14	300	0

Another scheme was the establishment of rehabilitation centres to protect teenage girls and maids from trafficking. In 2012-13, the total allocated amount of 30 lakhs was spent. In 2013-14, by December 2013, no money of the 50 lakh allocated was spent. Similarly, the scheme on the alleviation of witch tradition spent the total allocated money 30 lakhs in 2012-13, and by December 2013, no money was spent of the 20 lakh allocated in 2013-14.

The Free Standing House Scheme had spent none of the 10 lakhs allocated to it in 2012-13, and by December 2013, its expenditure was 0 of the 20 lakhs allocated.

Two new schemes, widow welfare programme and skill development programme for women and teenage girls were introduced in 2013-14 with an allocated amount of 6 lakhs and 300 lakhs respectively. As of December 2013, no money had been spent on these schemes.

In addition, 90 lakhs have been allocated to set up a state women's commission.

Targets of the the State Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan (2012-13) in the Human Development Area

The State Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan (2012-13) have set some ambitious targets in the human development arena.

Health

In the health sector, institutional deliveries, currently at about 45 per cent are sought to be raised to at least 75 per cent. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is targeted to be brought down from 41 to 30; Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is to be brought down from 261 to 150. The state plans to complete 3388 health subcentre buildings, 445 PHCs, 128 CHCs, 10 Sub-Divisional and 14 District Hospitals and 21 Mother and Child Health Centres are to be constructed or completed. In addition, 500 bedded hospitals at Dumka and Kharsawan and a 50 bedded Cancer Hospital and Research Centre at Ranchi is to come

up. The state also plans to have a medical insurance coverage of above BPL families having an annual income upto 72000 rupees. A total investment of Rs. 3688.08 crores was proposed.

Education

In education, the proposed investment was Rs 26170.28 crore for elementary, secondary and higher education together. The targets include the following: for elementary education, the literacy rate is to be increased from 67 per cent to 88 per cent; the gender gap to be reduced from 22 per cent to 2 per cent; drop out rate to be reduced from 39 per cent to 30 per cent; the number of schools are proposed to increase from 42000 to 50000; 20000 regular trained teachers are to be appointed; schools are to be made RTE-compliant in terms of infrastructure and there is to be one primary school for every 2 kilometre distance. As far as secondary education is concerned, the state has set the target to universalise secondary education through the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA); strengthen infrastructure in existing schools with 5000 ACRs and 10000 teachers; and, the establishment of 259 model schools. As far as higher education is concerned, the state plans to establish model colleges in 12 educationally backward districts; increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from 7.5 per cent to 18 per cent; and, set up new campuses in 3 new universities.

1 http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/Presentations12_13/jharkhand12_13.pdf

Appendix 1
Selected Health Indicators in the Districts of Jharkhand

Name of the District/State	Census 2011					Annual Health Survey 2011-12										Dept. of Health & Family Welfare, GoJ						
	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio (0-6)	Population Density	% Decadal Growth Rate 2001-11	Literacy (%)	Female Lit.(%)	Girls Marrying below 18 (%)	% of Births of order >3	CPR	Full Antenatal Check-up (%)	% of Safe Delv.	Fully Immunization (%)	IMR	CBR	TFR	Abortion %	Inst.Delivery (Public Facility)	% Mother registration in MCTS against 1st ANC registration in HMIS	% Child registered in MCTS Against Live Birth registration in HMIS	% of Expenditure to total unite fund	% of Expenditure to Annual Maintenance grants	Mamta Vahans Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bokaro	922	923	715	16	72	61	5	31	64	20	62	83	28	23	3	4	6303	51	46	89	17	117
Chatra	953	967	280	32	60	50	12	34	48	8	38	62	46	24	3	2	4890	27	37	69	73	84
Deochar	925	950	602	28	65	52	28	40	50	8	48	49	34	22	3	4	11741	32	28	42	100	122
Dhanbad	909	916	1316	12	75	64	13	33	66	17	62	67	26	24	3	8	3777	51	59	86	73	130
Dumka	977	966	351	-25	61	49	23	38	55	12	37	69	44	25	3	5	8103	35	30	89	33	124
Garhwa	935	960	323	28	60	48	15	37	64	5	48	65	36	23	3	4	7645	70	66	43	72	392
Giridih	944	942	493	28	63	49	22	36	48	11	42	43	32	22	3	3	13244	66	51	70	50	230
Godda	938	960	580	25	56	44	21	43	46	8	42	54	58	23	3	2	13016	58	45	90	50	175
Gumla	993	963	191	-24	66	56	9	47	39	10	43	78	45	26	4	4	7185	52	50	50	86	161
Hazaribagh	947	933	488	-24	70	59	11	32	70	10	58	74	31	20	2	5	9250	66	52	62	79	270
Jamtara	954	954	437	na	65	52	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5213	43	27	48	20	100
Khunti	997	964	210	na	64	54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3131	95	79	61	75	89

Name of the District/State	Census 2011					Annual Health Survey 2011-12										Dept. of Health & Family Welfare, GoJ						
	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio (0-6)	Population Density	% Decadal Growth Rate 2001-11	Literacy (%)	Female Lit.(%)	Girls Marrying below 18 (%)	% of Births of order >3	CPR	Full Antenatal Check-up (%)	% of Safe Delv.	Fully Immunization (%)	IMR	CBR	TFR	Abortion %	Inst.Delivery (Public Facility)	% Mother registration in MCTS against 1st ANC registration in HMIS	% Child registered in MCTS Against Live Birth registration in HMIS	% of Expenditure to total unite fund	% of Expenditure to Annual Maintenance grants	Mamta Vahans Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kodarma	950	949	282	43	67	53	17	38	54	13	65	65	30	23	3	3	4244	53	31	25	43	98
Latehar	967	968	169	na	60	49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4393	35	40	44	63	86
Lohardaga	985	970	307	27	68	58	6	45	49	12	52	87	54	28	4	7	4296	84	71	94	88	71
Pakur	989	975	497	28	49	41	24	45	50	8	31	55	54	30	4	2	4718	48	35	45	33	132
Palamu	928	945	442	-8	64	52	11	38	58	8	43	65	44	22	3	5	8746	46	53	63	68	195
Pashchimi Singhbhum	1005	983	208	-28	59	46	9	43	52	17	43	77	53	26	3	6	10514	41	50	42.3	81.0	169
Purbi Singhbhum	949	923	644	16	75	67	7	28	60	32	72	84	25	20	2	5	8888	53	42	48	63	106
Ramgarh	921	927	708	na	73	63	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3640	62	33	27	75	192
Ranchi	949	938	572	5	76	67	5	36	57	18	65	80	32	23	3	7	13299	51	34	70	61	151
Sahibganj	952	960	558	24	52	43	14	44	46	5	35	61	56	24	3	2	11835	68	32	38	25	91
Saraikela-Kharsawan	956	943	401	na	68	56	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3963	77	54	60	88	178
Simdega	997	969	159	na	68	60	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2945	55	58	89	80	303
Jharkhand	948	948	414	22	66	55	13	37	57	14	52	69	38	23	3	5	174979	53	45	56	63	3766

10

Tribal Welfare

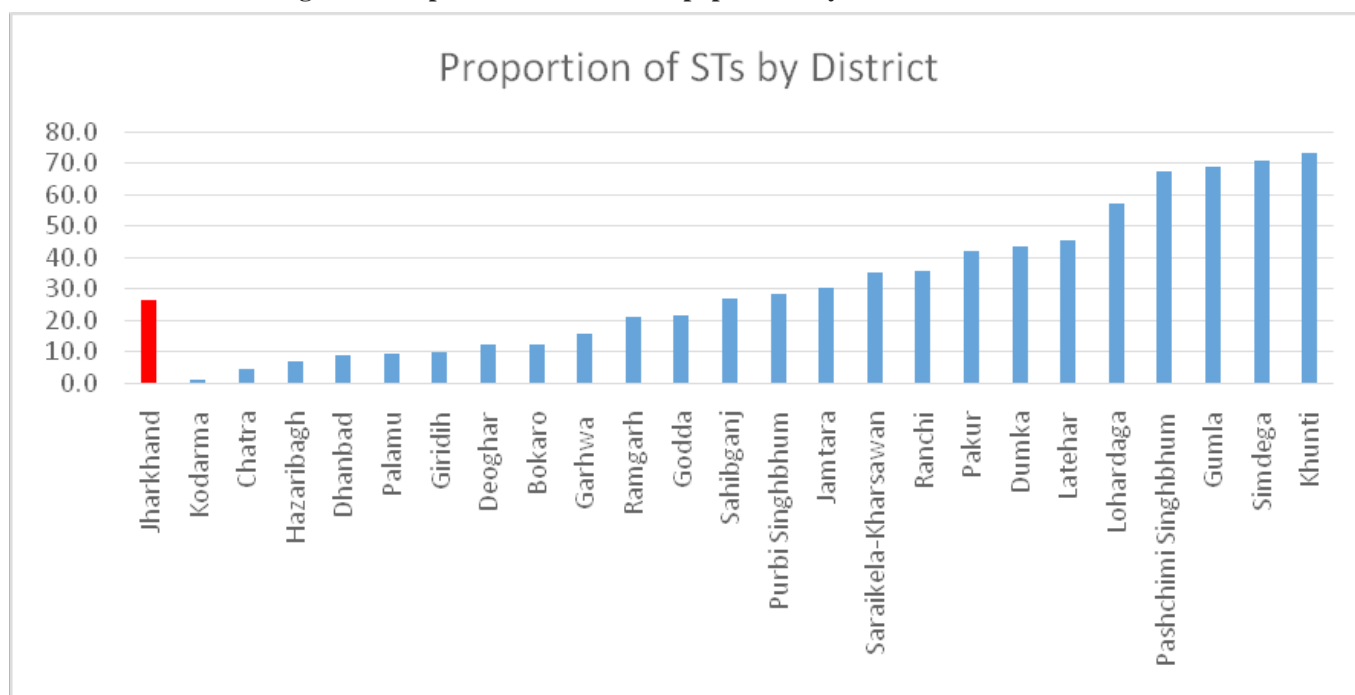
Jharkhand is home to a large tribal population, 26 per cent of its total population belong to Scheduled Tribe category (compared to an all India average of 8.6 per cent); a majority of the tribals live in rural and forest areas. Given the disadvantage faced by Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Jharkhand, considerable steps have been undertaken by the Government for their social and economic advancement. To this end, the Welfare Department in Jharkhand has a particular mandate towards the planning and implementation of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, including minorities, in Jharkhand.

Demographic Profile

The total Scheduled Tribe population of Jharkhand is 8,645,042 with 7,868,150 in rural areas and 776,892 residing in urban areas. The decadal growth (2001-2011) of STs in urban areas has been recorded to be 32.1 million while it is 21 million in rural areas.

There is considerable variation in the proportion of tribals by district in Jharkhand (Figure 10.1), and the highest proportion of STs is found in Khunti (73.3 per cent) and the lowest in Kodarma (1 per cent).

Fig. 10.1: Proportion of STs to total population by districts in Jharkhand



Source: Census of India 2011

Table 10.1: Tribal Profile of Jharkhand and India

	Jharkhand			India		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Population (Tribal)	8,645,042	776,892	7,868,150	104,281,034	10,461,872	93,819,162
Decadal Change (2001-2011)	22	32.1	21	23.7	21.3	49.7
Sex Ratio	948	910	961	990	980	991
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population	26	9.8	31.4	8.6	2.8	11.3

Tribal Groups

There are 32 recognized tribes in Jharkhand and, out of these; nine have been classified as particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PTGs). The tribes in Jharkhand are Asur;Agaria, Baiga, Banjara, Bathudi, Bedia, Bhumji, Binjhia, Birhor, Birjia, Chero, Chick-Baraick, Gond, Gorait, Ho, Kawar, Karmali, Kharwar, Kharia;DhelkiKharia;DudhKharia;HillKharia, Khond, Kisan;Nagesia,Kol, Kora; Mudi-Kora, Korwa, Lohra, Malhi, Mal-Paharia;KumarbhagPaharia, Munda;Patar, Oraon; Dhangar (Oraon), Parhaiya, Santal, Sauria-Paharia and Savar. Out of these, Asurs, Birhor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Korwas, Mal Paharia, Parhaiyas, SauriaPaharia and Savar are listed as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), earlier called Primitive Tribals Groups.

The PTGs are characterized by a) forest based livelihoods, b) pre-agricultural level of existence, c) a stagnant or declining population, d) extremely low literacy and e) subsistence economy. Compared to the PTGs, other tribal groups have a relatively mainstream way of life. Keeping this in mind, the Central and the State governments have special schemes for the PTGs by way of earmarked funds and schemes.

Work Force Participation

The Work Force Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population in Jharkhand is 46.9 per cent and is different for males (52.3 per cent) and females (41.6 per cent). The WPR for all of Jharkhand is 37.52 per cent, and it is 47.96 per cent for males and 26.41 per cent for females. A large proportion of the tribal population of Jharkhand works as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in other low productivity occupations.

Literacy and Education

The overall literacy rate among the STs has been increasing over the years. It was 27.5 percent in 1991, 40.7 per cent in 2001 and has now increased to 57.1 per cent (2011 census). This indicates that the education schemes for tribals have had some success over the years. However, despite this improvement, the literacy rate amongst the STs in

Jharkhand is much below the literacy rate for STs at the national level (63.1 per cent). ST male and female literacy in Jharkhand is 68.2 per cent and 46.2 per cent respectively, which is considerably lower than the all India ST male and female literacy rate of 81.1 per cent and 64 per cent respectively.

Given that the STs in Jharkhand are lagging behind other groups in different development outcomes, there have been various schemes introduced in the areas of housing, education, livelihood, health etc. with the objectives to

- 1) provide educational facilities to ST and other groups with a view to increase the literacy rate among STs, especially ST girls;
- 2) provide health support to ST population;
- 3) provide employment/income generation activities to ST and other groups with a view to enhancing their economic status and
- 4) to create infrastructural facilities in tribal areas with a view to bring them at par with the state average of these facilities.

Some of the major schemes for Tribal Welfare are listed below:

- **Birsa Munda Awas Yojana for Primitive Tribe:** The Tribal communities form a hefty chunk of the total population of Jharkhand state. Out of these some tribal communities have been categorized as primitive tribal groups on the basis of their extremely backward socioeconomic status and other sociological traits. The Primitive Tribes Group includes 1-Asur 2. BirhorBirajia 4. Korba 5. Hill Kharia 6 Mal Pahariya 7. SauriyaPaharia 8. Parahriya and 9. Sabar. These Primitive Tribe Groups are found in all the 22 districts of the state and their total number, as per the last survey is 193,827. Their concentration is highest in the districts of Sahebjanj (35129) and Dumka (31550) and it is the lowest in the districts of Dhanbad (137) and Giridih (258). Some of the Primitive Tribes Group like Asur, Birhor and Birajia lead a nomadic life. Keeping in view the extremely low life standards of these communities the state of Jharkhand has started Birsa Munda Awas Yojna to provide homes to the families of Primitive Tribes. **Eligibility:**

Any family of Primitive Tribe Group can avail this scheme. **Procedure:** Depending upon the availability of fund, beneficiaries are selected by MESO Project Officer/District Welfare Officer of the District. All families of Primitive Tribe Group are to be given houses phase wise under this scheme. **Unit Cost:** The Unit Cost of a Birsa Munda Awas is Rs 70,500y. The house is constructed by the beneficiary himself under the supervision of Officers of Welfare Department. The Estimate of Unit Cost is being revised to Rs 1,34,000.

This scheme was initiated in year 2001-02 and Rs. 7.16 crore was distributed for this scheme till December, 2011.

- **Commercial Pilot Training Scheme:** The purpose of this scheme is to provide free professional pilot training to the girls and scheduled tribe category to help them to be recruited as commercial pilot. For this training students are selected on the basis of a written/physical test. The government advertises the training program, invites application from eligible boys and girls. Selected candidates are sent for training institutes. There is a condition attached for the beneficiaries of this plan under which, after attaining the training and getting a job he will have to sponsor an unemployed educated youth for pilot training.
- **Construction of Hostels and their maintenance for SC, ST, OBC and Minorities Students:** The objective of this scheme is to provide free residential facility to the students of SC, ST, OBC and Minority Communities. Students of these categories have to apply through their Principals to the concerned District Welfare Officers. The Welfare Department has framed Rules for admission in these hostels, for the management of these hostels and discipline of the inmates. Students admitted in these hostels are given free beds, blankets, furniture and utensils etc. Such hostels have accommodation for hundred or fifty students depending upon the number of Rules. The Government has so far sanctioned 235 such hostels. The Government has recently sanctioned 4 hostels for ST students.
- **Supply of uniform to girl students of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe:** The objective of this scheme is to supply free uniform to girl students of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category studying in government schools.
- **Bicycle Distribution Scheme:** This scheme has been started by Jharkhand Government to encourage girl students belonging to SC, ST, Minorities, and BPL families to go to schools and continue their studies. This plan was started by the state government for the following reasons:- (i) The distance between the school and their houses being too much, the family members have difficulties in sending their girls to school. (ii) After passing the middle level school, many girl students of the villages discontinue their studies due to lack of transportation facilities.
- **Vocational training scheme for Paharia Primitive Tribe:** Keeping in view the extremely low life standards of Paharia Primitive Tribe the government of Jharkhand has started vocational training program for them. The department of Welfare in collaboration with semi government organizations and voluntary organizations is carrying out job oriented training programs to promote employment/self-employment. Under this program they are trained freely in different streams such as computer, manufacturing of Lac based articles, T.V and electrical repairing, motor pump mechanic etc.
- **Mid day Meal Scheme for students of Paharia:** Paharia Primitive Tribes have a very low literacy rate. Their life standard is also extremely low. Keeping this in view the Welfare Department of Jharkhand has started the Midday Meal Scheme in all its Paharia Day Schools. Under this scheme students are given midday meal freely on which Rs.10.90 is spent per day per meal. The Midday Meal is allowed for 300 days in a year. The Scheme is attracting Paharia Tribals to send their ward to these schools.
- **Ashram/Eklavya schools for Scheduled Tribe students:** Ashram/ Eklavya schools have been started for Scheduled Tribe students

where teachers and students live together in the school campus itself. In these schools besides free educations students are also provided food, lodging, and uniform freely.

- **Residential Schools of Welfare Department:** Under this scheme students belonging to SC, ST, and OBC categories are admitted in residential schools where besides free education they get free food, lodging, books, school uniform, soaps, blankets, towels etc. Admission in the schools is through written/oral examination.
- **Lac Development Scheme for Schedule Tribe:** This scheme has been introduced to provide additional income to poor tribal families. The related activities have been taken through farmers' participatory approach. For the implementation of this scheme the department of Welfare, Indian Institute of Lac Research and some NGOs are working together. The programme is taken in those MESO areas where Lac host plants are available. The facilitating agency identifies the beneficiary families and also the extension cadre. Extension cadre is first trained and then they help and trained the farmers. MESO Project Officer of the concerned area distributes assets and pesticides to the farmers. The harvesting of Lac is done in the month of May-June. Marketing support is also provided wherever required.
- **Ayurvedic Health Centre Scheme for Schedule Tribes:** The objective of this scheme is to provide free ayurvedic medical facility to the members of Scheduled Tribes. The government is running 35 ayurvedic medical centres in the rural areas. Through these centers members of scheduled tribes are given free medicines and medical advice. Every ayurvedic centers has one ayurvedic Medical Officer and one Assistant to the run the center.
- **Chief Minister's Special Food Security Scheme for Primitive Tribe Groups:** Keeping in view the extremely low life standards of Primitive Tribes the Government of Jharkhand has started Chief Minister's Special Food Security Scheme for these Tribes. Under this scheme food grains (rice and wheat) are being made available free of cost to all families of Primitive Tribes. Under this scheme each family of Primitive Tribe will get 35 kg of food grains rice per month.
- **Health Centres for Pahariya Primitive Tribes:** Pahariya is a Primitive Tribe living in parts of Jharkhand. They are very poor and have ill health. For their health care Government of Jharkhand has started health centres in those areas where members of this Tribe are living. Free medical checkup and free medicine is provided to the needy persons.
- **Meso Hospitals:** In the scheduled areas, the Department of Welfare has established 14 Meso Hospitals, out of which 9 are currently operational through NGOs. Rest 5 Meso Hospitals will become operational in the coming financial year. These Meso Hospitals are in remote areas to make health services available to tribals.
- **Irrigation:** Many check-dams/ponds have been constructed under Article 275(1) of the constitution in the tribal dominated areas to provide them with irrigation facilities. Under the SCA to TSP and SCA to SCSP, lift irrigation and micro-lift irrigation project have been taken up in SC and ST dominated villages.
- There are various other schemes for Tribals and PTGs in Jharkhand with the overall objective of alleviating their disadvantaged socio-economic status. However, there are still various challenges to meeting this objective and the Government of Jharkhand will need to consolidate its efforts if major changes are to be brought in the socio-economic conditions of these groups.

11

Infrastructure

Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor determining the location of economic activity and the kinds of activities or sectors that can develop in a particular economy. Well-developed infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, integrates the national market and connects it at a low cost to markets in other countries and regions. In addition, the quality and extensiveness of infrastructure networks significantly impact economic growth and affect income inequalities and poverty in a variety of ways. A well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the access of disadvantaged communities to core economic activities and services. Considering the catalytic role played by infrastructure in accelerating economic growth, the Government of Jharkhand is committed in its efforts to improve and expand infrastructure in the state through numerous projects and programmes in a bid to bring it at par with national standards.

Power

The role of electricity in an economy hardly needs to be emphasized. It has become an essential ingredient in people's daily life in a modern economy. In particular, it forms the lifeline of business and

factories so that they can work unimpeded. Jharkhand inherited a very poor electricity infrastructure base. The plant load factor (PLF) was very low and Transmission and Distribution (T&D) and Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses were very high at the time of its formation in November 2000. The 2001 Census, which was conducted only a few months after the formation of Jharkhand state, found electricity connection in only around 24 percent of its households. In rural areas only 10 percent of the households had electricity connections (Census 2001). The power sector was also characterized by high inter-district disparity in electricity connections. As might be expected, in industrialised and urbanised districts, such as Dhanbad, Bokaro, East Singhbhum and Ranchi a larger number of households both in rural and urban areas had electricity connections as compared to the rest of the districts¹.

Much improvement has taken place over the years. The production and coverage has increased and T&D and AT&C losses have declined. Now about 40 percent of the households and 26.03 percent of the rural households of the state have access to electricity and the consumption per capita is 552 kwh (kilowatt per hour). Though they are still less than the national levels, which are 67.90 percent, 44 percent and 720 kwh, respectively, for all the households, rural households and consumption per

Table 11.1: Plant wise Installed Capacity (MW)

Ownership	Plant	Fuel	Capacity (MW)	As a % of total installed capacity
State	Patratu TPS	Coal	770	25.25
	Tenughat TPS	Coal	420	13.77
	Subernrekha HPS.	Hydro	130	4.26
	Renewable		4	0.13
Private	Maithon RB TPP	Coal	1050	34.43
	Jojobera TPS	Coal	360	11.80
	Renewable		16	0.52
Central	NTPC (Allocation)	Mix (Coal + Hydro)	299	9.80
Total			3050	100.00

Source: http://www.jharkhand.gov.in/New_Depts/energ/pdf/Detailed%20Power%20Sector%20Analysis%20of%20Jharkhand.pdf

¹ While in Dhanbad 84 percent of the Urban and around 47 percent of the rural households had electricity connections in Gumla only 53 percent of the urban and around 3 percent of the rural households had electricity connection at the time of 2001 census.

capita, but mark a significant improvement from the past. (source://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/presentations12_13/jharkhand12_13.pdf).

The Installed Capacity

The state has a total installed capacity of 3,050 MWs (State's generating Capacity and allocation from Central Generating Stations as well as Private). A large portion (about 93%) the installed capacity is coal based. The capacity from central plants forms about 10 percent of the total installed capacity for the State and the Capacity from private plants forms about 47 percent of the total installed capacity.

The Patratu Thermal Power Station (PTPS) has a total installed capacity of 840 MW. However, the capacity is de-rated to 770 MW owing to operational disabilities. It has 10 units, most of which have outlived their age. At present only plants 4, 6 and 10 are operational. From available Unit No. 4, 6 and 10, the total average generation is 150-160 MW. Unit No. 10 at PTPS, which was restored in June 2012, has improved generation of power in the state. Restoration of Unit No. 9 at PTPS is targeted for completion by July 2014. A scheme has been prepared for restoration of unit No. 7 at PTPS for generation of additional 80 MW of electricity.

Action has also been initiated for installation of 2x660 MW plant at Patratu and for installation of 2x660 MW plant at Bhawnathpur. Action has been

initiated for development of Banhardih coal block allocated to JSEB. This coal block is linked with proposed power plant at Patratu.

Subernrekha Hydel Power Station (SHPS), Sikidiri has an installed capacity of 130 MW. The plant is designed for continuous operation at reservoir level of 1925 feet. However, the water level at the reservoir is above 1925 feet only 3-4 months in a year. It continuously produces 120 MW of Hydro generations during monsoon but produces during only peak times for 02 to 04 hours after monsoon. There is no generation during summer due to non availability of water in Getal Sud reservoir.

The Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA), which was incorporated as a society act in year 2001 under the administrative control of the Department of Energy, Government of Jharkhand, is promoting use of renewable sources of energy in the state. Being a nodal agency, JREDA is working for implementation of fiscal and financial incentives made available by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources (MNRES), Government of India and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

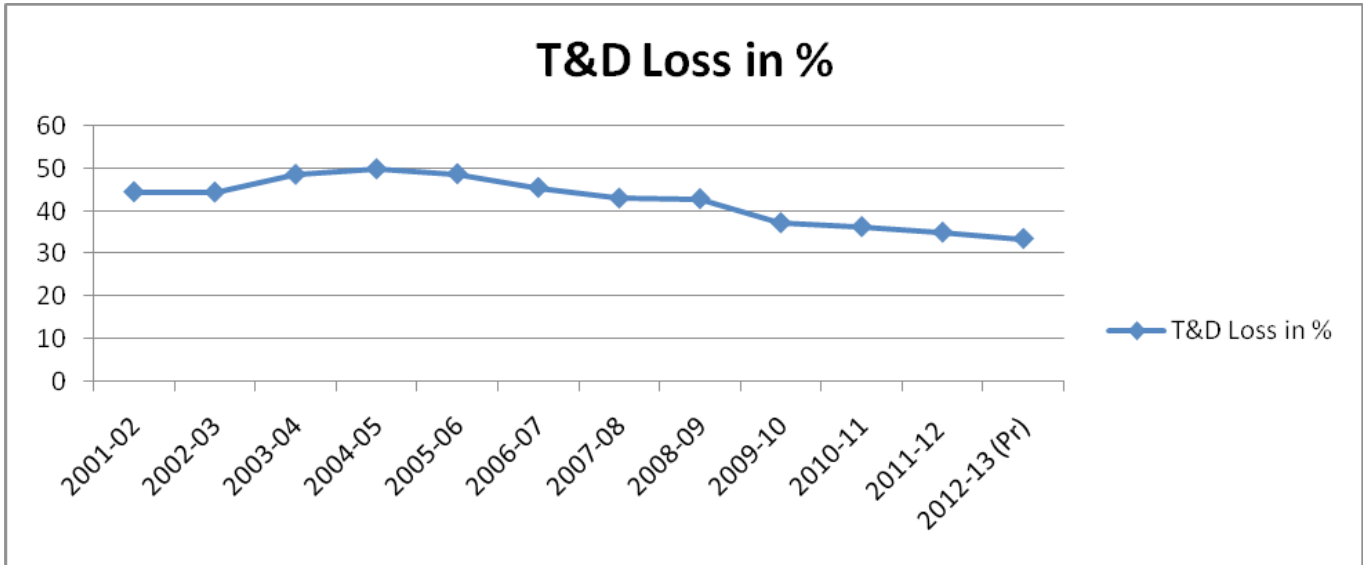
The Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB), constituted in 2001, meets the electricity requirement of the state by generating its power plant and bulk purchase of power from DVC, NTPC, TVNL and NHPC. JSEB is the Transmission Utility and a

Table 11.2: T & D Losses

Year	Energy Received in MU	Energy Sold in MU	T & D Loss	T&D Loss in %
2001-02	4780.54	2656.10	2122.44	44.40
2002-03	4756.72	2647.24	2109.46	44.35
2003-04	5501.60	2833.60	2668.00	48.49
2004-05	5859.82	2942.96	2916.86	49.78
2005-06	6583.81	3381.46	3202.35	48.64
2006-07	6991.04	3815.84	3175.20	45.42
2007-08	7432.90	4242.07	3190.83	42.93
2008-09	8162.91	4669.85	3493.06	42.79
2009-10	8637.29	5427.97	3209.33	37.16
2010-11	9343.91	6023.22	3320.69	36.22
2011-12	9988.20	6498.19	3490.01	34.94
2012-13 (Pr)	10911.60	7260.14	3651.46	33.46

Source: JSEB

Fig. 11.1 Transmission and Distribution Loss over the Years



Distribution Licensee in its area of supply. The other distribution licensees in the state are Tata Steel for Jamshedpur, JUSCO for revenue district of Saraikela- Kharaswan area, SAIL/Bokaro Steel Plant in Bokaro Steel Plant Township of Bokaro Steel City.

Transmission and Distribution Losses and Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses:

The Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Losses and Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses in Jharkhand were very high at the time of formation of the state. About 44 percent of power was lost in transmission and distribution in 2001-02. The losses have started showing a declining trend since 2008-09. It was 42.79 percent in 2008-09 and declined to 33.46 percent in 2012-13.

AT&C loss, which represents the share of total electricity consumed in the state on which no revenue was realized², was more than 60 percent at the time of the formation of the state. It has declined to 42.5 percent by 2012-13.

Rural Electrification

At the time of formation of the state only 3,859

villages were electrified. Since then, especially, after the initiation of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY) a large number of villages have been electrified. In 10th (2002-07) and 11th (2007-12) Five Year Plans 17,713 villages were electrified. Up to 31st July 2013 the number of electrified villages has reached 18,107. About 13 lakh BPL households were provided electricity connection during 10th and 11th Plan; their number has increased by 1256 by 31st July 2013.

Table 11.3: Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses of Electricity

Sl.	Year	Assessment in Rs. Lakh	Collection in Rs. Lakh	AT&C Losses (%)
1	2011-2012	245669.10	210357.58	44.29
2	2012-2013	287576.00	248425.26	42.522

Source: JSEB

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY)

RGGVY aims at electrifying all the villages and all the households of the country. The state of Jharkhand is making efforts to electrify all un-electrified villages and all households, especially the BPL households. This is to be achieved through system improvement and capacity addition by commissioning new power substations, grid stations and commissioning of transmission line

² Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses consist of three components: cost of energy lost in transmission and distribution system due to technical reasons plus cost of energy lost due to pilferage and theft plus amount of revenue billed but could not be realised due to non-payment.

Table 11.4: Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna: Comparative achievement by Implementing Agencies
(as on 31st January 2014)

Implementing Agency	Plan	Total Target as per DPR	Village electrification								BPL H/Hs				
			Total Target as per survey	Ach.	% Ach.	Energised	% Energised w.r.t. Ach.	Balance tgt.	BPL target	Ach.	%	Energised	Balance tgt.		
JSEB	10th	4724	4650	3788	81.50%	3764	99.40%	862	554768	336805	60.7%	315619	217963		
	10th	1904	1764	1754	99.40%	1646	93.80%	10	206322	190549	92.40%	174981	15773		
DVC	11th	3801	3475	3273	94.20%	2564	78.3%	202	282058	226513	80.30%	195963	55545		
	Total	5705	5239	5027	96.00%	4210	83.70%	212	488380	417062	85.40%	370944	71318		
NTPC	10th	2099	2087	2087	100.00%	2087	100.00%	0	69873	69873	100.00%	69873			
	11th	7209	6821	6811	99.90%	6604	97.00%	10	483827	481827	99.60%	381995	2000		
	Total	9308	8908	8898	99.90%	8691	97.70%	10	553700	551700	99.60%	451868	2000		
Grand Total		19737	18797	17713	94.20%	16665	94.10%	1084	1596848	1305567	81.80%	1138431	291281		

Source: JSEB

and distribution network (http://www.jseb.biz/rggvy_glance.html). The state has made impressive achievement in RGGVY. Till the end of January 2014, about 94 percent of the targets for electrification of villages and 81 percent for providing electricity connection to the BPL households have been achieved. The performance of NTPC in this regard has been remarkable. It has achieved almost the entire target both in electrification of villages and in providing electricity connection to the BPL households (99.90 percent in electrification of target villages and 99.60 percent in providing electricity connection to the BPL households).

State Initiatives in Power Sector

JSEB has worked for system improvement and capacity addition by commissioning new power stations, grid stations, transmission lines and distribution networks. Government of India has allotted two prestigious Coal Blocks, Banhardi (Latehar District) and Urma Pahari (Dumka District), to the state, especially for JSEB. This will help in expansion of thermal power capacity of the state.

Efforts are being made to set up new thermal and hydel power plants at different locations of the state. JREDA complements energy supply by producing energy from non-conventional sources. It is trying to supply non-conventional energy to remote places, which are difficult to be connected to the area grid.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been launched to provide access to electricity to all rural households in a fixed time framework. In 10th Five Year Plan, 13 projects in 13 districts of Jharkhand were sanctioned and in 11th Plan, nine more projects in nine districts were sanctioned under this scheme. It altogether aims to cover about 29 lakh unelectrified rural households.

Government of India has initiated Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in July, 2008 for distribution sector reforms. It aims at reducing AT&C losses, outage and interruptions, increase consumer satisfaction and attain commercial viability in the power sector. The state has made

satisfactory progress in this regard. The Jharkhand State Electricity Board is equipped with centralized Telemetry at Head Quarters monitoring around 1700 HT and LTIS consumers round the clock and a dedicated Anti-Power Theft team is ready to book the consumers indulging in theft/pilferage of energy. These measures have resulted in a sharp decline of T&D losses (<http://www.jseb.in/news/view/3>).

On 31st December 2013, the Government approved the unbundling of Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB). The JSEB has now been made a holding company with four subsidiaries Jharkhand Vidyut Vikas Nigam Ltd, Jharkhand Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd, Jharkhand Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd and Jharkhand Vidyut Sancharan Nigam Ltd.

New projects

- 1000 MW \pm 20% thermal power plant at Patratu linked with Banhardih coal block (400 MT) allocated to JSEB. Order was placed on Geology Department, GOJ for exploration of coal block. Although work started on 04.04.08, the workers were forcibly stopped by the local Gram Sabha on 10.04.08 and in spite of persuasion by Chief Engineer (Banhardih coal block) work could not be resumed.
- 1000 MW \pm 20% thermal power plant in Santhal Pargana region linked with Urma Paharitola coal block (437 MT) (district- Dumka and Pakur) allotted to JSEB. Five sites selected by CEA and CMPDI has been inspected in which two sites i.e. Priority (i) Rajaphokhar, Rajavita, Devipur district- Godda and priority (ii) Hathibathan, district Pakur were found suitable for which feasibility study is to be made and then suitable site shall be finalized. As per report of Director, Mines, Bihar the coal block area is a disturbed area.
- 1000 MW \pm 20% thermal power plant linked with Maurya coal block (210 MT) to be allocated to Jharkhand/JSEB under tariff based competitive bidding. PFC (Power Finance Corporation) has been appointed as a consultant to decide the developer. PFC has been asked to make feasibility study of five sites.

(<http://www.jseb.in/info/patratu-thermal-power-station>)

Railways

Effective and efficient modes of transport, including quality roads, railroads, ports, and air transport are a critical component of economic development. Railways constitute a significant part of the transport network and provide connections on multiple fronts: industrial production centers get connected with markets as well as with sources of raw materials for facilitating industrial development, agricultural production centers are connected with distant markets. Railways link places, enabling large-scale, rapid and low-cost movement of people across the length and breadth of the country. In a growing economy like Jharkhand, railways undoubtedly has an important role to play in promoting development of the backward areas and it is with this view that the state government has accorded high priority to expanding the rail network in the state.

New Railway Projects

On 19th February 2002, the State Government of Jharkhand entered into an MOU with the Ministry of Railways for taking up six new railway projects in the state namely - Ranchi-Barkakana-Hazaribagh-Koderma, Ranchi - Lohardaga (extended up to Tori), Koderma - Tilaiya, Koderma-Giridih, Deoghar - Dumka, Dumka -Rampurhat. The projects aimed at strengthening the rail connectivity in the industrial corridor of the state, which passes through Maoist-hit

areas. With better connectivity, this corridor would get several coal mines from coal blocks allotted to companies other than thermal power stations like National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and a mega thermal power project with a capacity of 1350 MW power plant in Patratu by the Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB).

The six projects taken together will cover a distance of 545 kms. The initial estimated cost for these projects was Rs. 1997.00 Crore. The cost of the projects had to be shared between Government of Jharkhand and the Ministry of Railways on a cost sharing basis - 66.66 percent: 33.33 percent. The details of the estimated cost of these projects have been presented in the table below:

Table 11.5: Estimated Cost of Six New Railway Projects

Sl. No	Name of Projects	Length in KM	Estimated Cost in Rs. Crore
1	Ranchi-Barkakana-Hazaribagh-Koderma	189	1002.00
2	Ranchi-Lohardaga (Extended upto Tori)	113	216.00
3	Koderma - Tilaiya	14	74.00
4	Koderma - Giridih	105	351.00
5	Deoghar - Dumka	60	200.00
6	Dumka - Rampurhat	64	154.00
	Total	545 KM	1997.00

As per the MOU, these six railway projects had to be completed within the stipulated timeframe of 5 years i.e. from 19.02.2002 to 18.02.2007. In the

Table 11.6: Revised Cost of the Six New Railway Projects with 61% gross escalation in project costs

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Cost of Rail Projects as per original MOU of 2002	Cost of Rail Projects as per proposed MOU from 2007	Cost of Rail Projects as per revised MOU from 2012
1	Ranchi-Barkakana-Hazaribagh-Koderma	1002.00	1645.00	1800.00
2	Ranchi - Lohardaga (Extension Tori)	216.00	426.00	456.00
3	Koderma - Tilaiya	74.00	110.00	133.00
4	Koderma - Giridih	351.00	525.00	603.00
5	Deoghar - Dumka	200.00	290.00	358.00
6	Dumka - Rampurhat	154.00	296.00	421.00
	Total	1997.00	3292.00	3771.00

11th Five Year Plan, only the Deoghar - Dumka Rail line had been completed and trains had started plying on this rail route. The Ranchi - Lohardaga (Extension Tori) was almost on the verge of completion. Thus, out of a total of 545 kms of rail lines to be completed in these six projects, only two aforesaid projects have been completed covering a total length of 146 kms.

The remaining four projects are expected to be completed in the 12th Five Year Plan. The MOU has been extended for a further period, from Feb 2007 to Feb 2013, wherein, according to the railway norms, the burden of the increased construction cost will be borne by the state and Centre in equal measure. The new estimated cost for completion of these ongoing railway projects is Rs 3771.00 crore.

The 50:50 cost sharing pattern will be applicable for Rs 1774.00 crore (Rs 3771.00 crores – Rs 1997.00 crores) and, hence, the state's share, that is, half of this amount will be Rs 887.00 crore. The original liability as per the earlier MOU was Rs 1332.00 crore. Hence, the total liability of the State Government of Jharkhand is now Rs 2219.00 crores (Rs 1332.00 crore + Rs 887.00 crores). But since, the State Government of Jharkhand has already released Rs. 1491.16 crore to the Ministry of Railways, the total liability becomes Rs 727.84 crore. Out of Rs 727.84 crore, a sum of Rs. 430.25 crore has already been released in the financial year 2011-12. For the financial year 2012-13, a plan outlay of Rs. 302.92 crore was proposed to complete the six ongoing railway projects, with the likely date of completion as Feb 2013.

Table 11.7: Requirement of Funds for the ongoing Six Railway Projects

MOU Date	19-02-02	19.02.2007
Total Cost	1997.00	crores
GOJ Cost (66.66%)	1332.00	crores
GOI Cost (33.33%)	665.00	crores
MOU Date	14.02.2012	14.02.2013
Total Cost	3771.00	crores
Difference Amount of 1997.00 crores	1774.00	crores
GOJ Cost (50%)	887.00	crores
GOI Cost (50%)	887.00	crores

Fund given till 2011-12 (by GOJ)	1921.41	crores
Balance fund to be given by state as per old MOU	297.59	crores
According to New MOU dated 14.02.12		
Total Cost (Revised estimate)	3771.00	crores
Previous estimate	1997.00	crores
Additional Liabilities	1774.00	crores
(a) State share as per old estimate	1332.00	crores
(b) State share (Additional)	887.00	crores
Total state liabilities (a+b)	2219.00	crores
Amount released till 2011-2012	1921.41	crores
Balance Amount required till 2012-2013	297.59	crores
Utilization released till date	1219.48	crores

New Schemes

Godda - Hansdiha Rail Link

In the financial year 2011-12, a new Rail line project (Godda-Hansdiha New line) has been undertaken.

Box No. 11.1: Railways: A Boon for People

According to the East Central Railway officials, the work between Barkakana and Ranchi has slowed down due to the difficult topography and delay in getting environment and forest clearances to lay tracks on forested hills. Three tunnels are under construction at present, including the 600m long ones in Masmohana and Khapia, and the third at Durgi village that is 300m long.

However, despite the delay, the positives of this development cannot be denied. One, the most scenic stretch of this 189km journey will be between Barkakana and Ranchi, with the train running at an altitude of 200-400 ft above sea level, crossing three tunnels and several big and 113 small bridges besides 28 road over bridges. Two, the train journey will be affordable. One has to pay Rs 10 per ticket for passenger trains, Rs 24 for mail trains and Rs 33 for express trains. Three, the Barkakana-Ranchi link will boost the local economy by widening access for vegetable farmers. Barkakana is the vegetable basket of the district. If the rail link starts from 2014, farmers of villages such as Pali, Sanki, Jamra, Khapia, Baridih, Daridag, Kodi, Kadru and Armadag will stand to gain the most.

An MOU has been signed on 14.02.2012 between the Government of Jharkhand and the Government of India through the Ministry of Railways on an estimated cost of Rs. 267.09 crore, on a 50:50 cost sharing pattern. This project is scheduled to be completed in a period of four years by March 2016. In the financial year 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 20.00 crore has been released to the Railways. For the financial year 2012-13, a plan outlay of Rs. 100.00 crore has been approved by the State Planning Department and budget allocation has been made by the Finance Department, Jharkhand.



Roads

Roads are an integral part of the transport system. A state's road network should be efficient in order to maximize economic and social benefits. It is acknowledged that roads enhance mobility, taking people out of isolation and greater communication leads to larger opportunities, thereby helping to combat poverty. Jharkhand, known for its rich mineral wealth with over 40 percent of the country's reserve, also has the dubious distinction of having a crumbling infrastructure. It is no secret that investors have shied away from setting up business in the state owing to poor connectivity, bad roads, Maoist presence, among other factors. Things, however, are set to change with the state government initiating developmental works in several districts, including West Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Ramgarh and Hazaribagh. The national and state highways in these districts have been developed into four-lane expressway to enable smooth movement of heavy industrial equipment, raw materials and finished products. The Haatgamharia-Baraiburu state highway, which served as a lifeline for iron

ore mines operated by Tata Steel, SAIL and other companies, has been developed into one of the best roads here.

The Road Infrastructure

The state has 12 National Highways (NH) running through the state; NH-2, NH-6, NH-23, NH-

31, NH-32, NH-33, NH-75, NH-78, NH-80, NH-98, NH-99 and NH-100, spanning a total distance of 2391 kms.

The total length of State Highways (including urban roads and MDR) is around 6,877 km. The

State's industrial activity is primarily concentrated in an area Southwest of NH-2, which connects Kolkata with Delhi via Jharkhand³.

Table 11.8: The present status of road lengths under various categories

Category of roads	Approx length (kms)
National Highways	2391
State Highways(SH), Major District Roads (MDR) & other PWD Roads	6877
Rural roads including classified rural roads & Minor District Roads	24300 (Approx)

Note: Road length under RCD decreased from 7050 Km to 6877 Kms as 558 Km of SH & MDR (SH:525 Km, MDR:33 Km) converted to NH in 2012-13. 385.2 Km taken over by RCD in 2012-13 from Rural Roads.

Table 11.9: RCD Roads⁴ in the State

Category of roads	Approx length (Kms)
State Highways	1361.40
Major District roads	4954.40
other District Roads	560.90

Road Density

Road density is measured as the length of road per 1000 sq. kms. The present road density of roads (excluding NHs and Rural Roads) in the state is

³ www.ibef.org

⁴ The state highways, major district roads and other PWD roads are together known as RCD Roads are the property of the Department of Road Construction, Government of Jharkhand.

Box No. 11. 2: 132 new roads and bridge projects across 2012 – 2013

Road and bridge construction is the key to infrastructural growth as it improves connectivity and boosts the economy of the regions concerned. With this aim in mind, the Jharkhand government announced the construction of 132 new roads and bridge projects in the state for 2012-13. For, this the Jharkhand Cabinet has sanctioned Rs 433 crores. This move to build 132 new roads and bridge projects definitely speaks volume in terms of the state government’s commitment to develop the state as a whole. As a result, the projects have been distributed throughout the state rather than focusing on specific areas. This has been done to ensure that the whole of Jharkhand gets the benefit of the infrastructural developments without any regional imbalances. The main aim of the project is to improve the transport system of the state and to provide the people of Jharkhand, especially those living in deprived rural areas, with better connectivity options.

With these new projects, it can be expected that the surface transportation system of the state will see a major transformation. The plan is to build around five hundred kilometres of new stretches of roads throughout the state. With these new road and bridge constructions, major parts of the state’s districts will get connectivity options. The state highways will also witness major connectivity upheaval. Special focus is being laid on the National Highways that connect Hazaribagh with Ranchi and Ranchi with Jamshedhpur. Also, a separate allotment of Rs 1216 crores has been made by the state for the successful completion of 306 ongoing road and bridge construction projects.

Source: India Transport Portal

86.26 kms which is almost half the national figure of 182.4 kms, which amounts to a gap of 96.14 kms. In order to fill this gap around 7660 kms of roads would have to be included in Road Construction Department (RCD) and would be required to be brought to the level of State Highways (SH)/ Major District Roads (MDR) Category. This would require around Rs. 19150 crore (@ Rs 2.5 Crore per Km), if it is phased to 5 years, around 1530 kms of roads have to be upgraded each year requiring an additional budget support of Rs. 3825 crores each

year.

State of Roads in Jharkhand vis-a-vis the Country

In terms of length of roads, Jharkhand with a road length of 26,277 kms fares quite poorly in comparison to such states with the largest road networks as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka and Assam which together

Fig 11.2: Total Length of Roads (in kms) in India as on 31st March, 2012

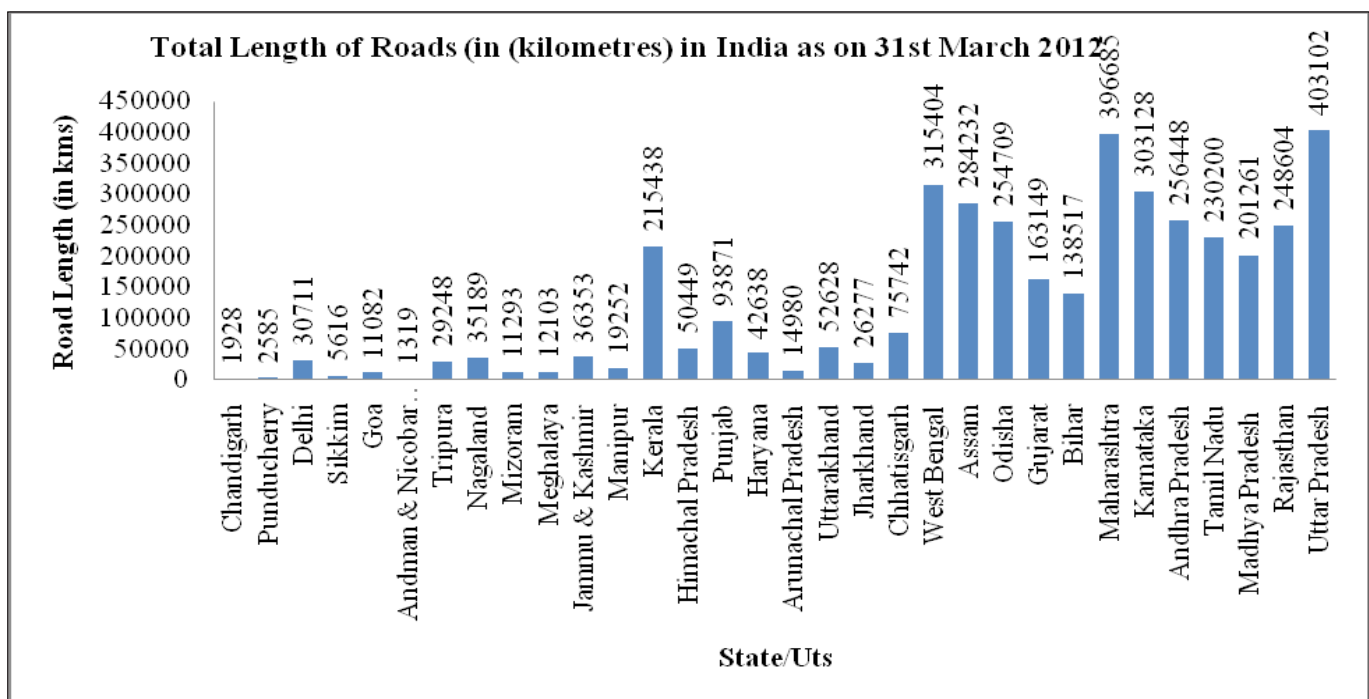


Fig 11.3: State/UTs-wise Length of National Highways (in kms) as on 31st March, 2012

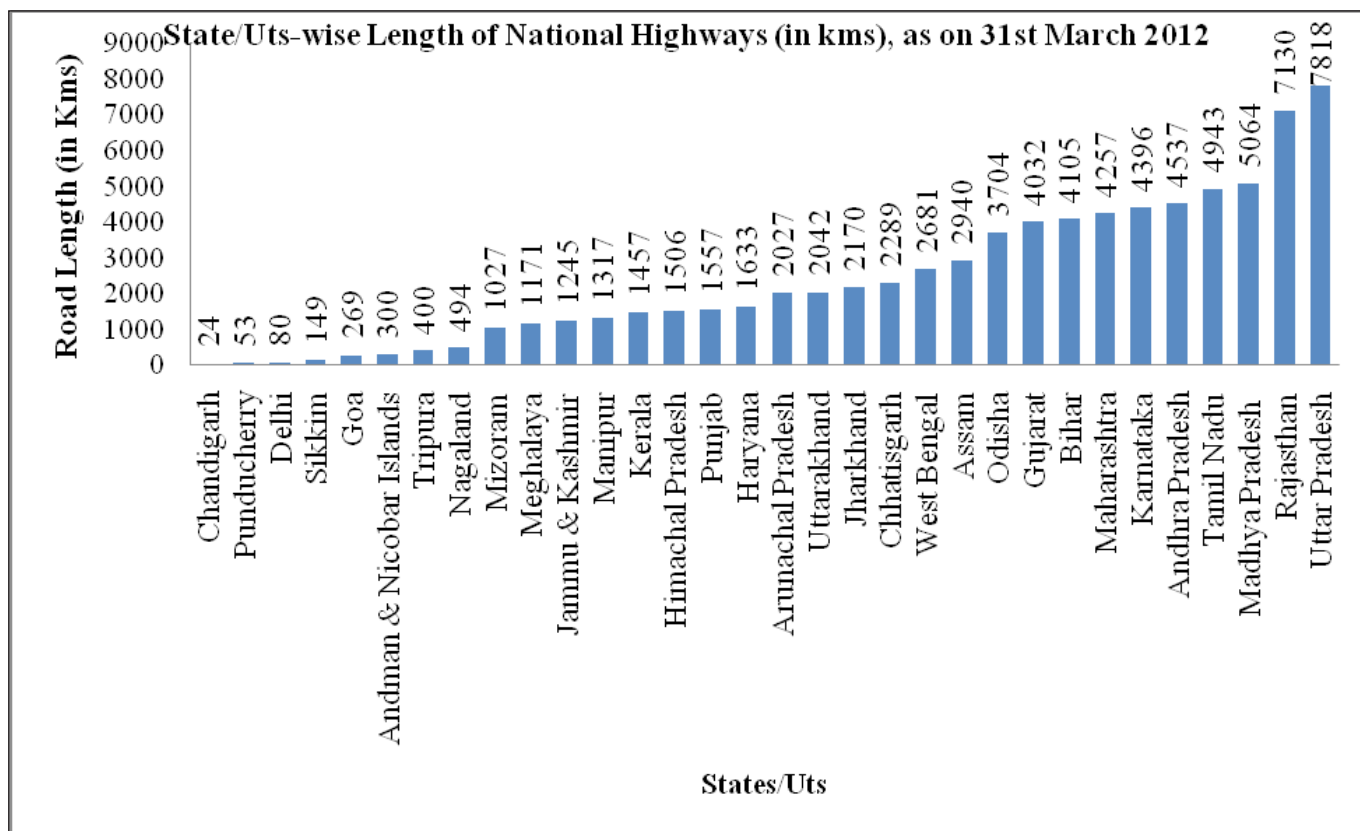


Fig 11.4: State/UTs-wise Length of State Highways (in kms) as on 31st March, 2012

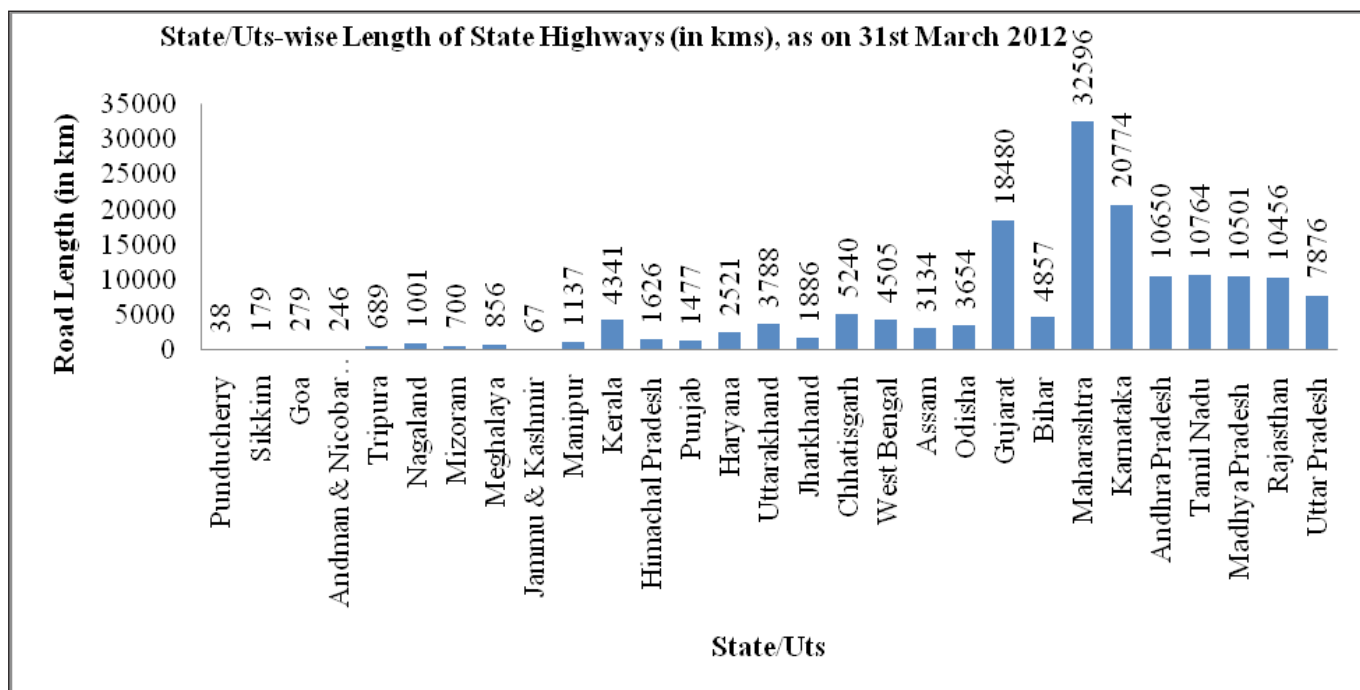


Fig 11.5: State wise length of Rural Roads (in Kms), as on 31st March 2012

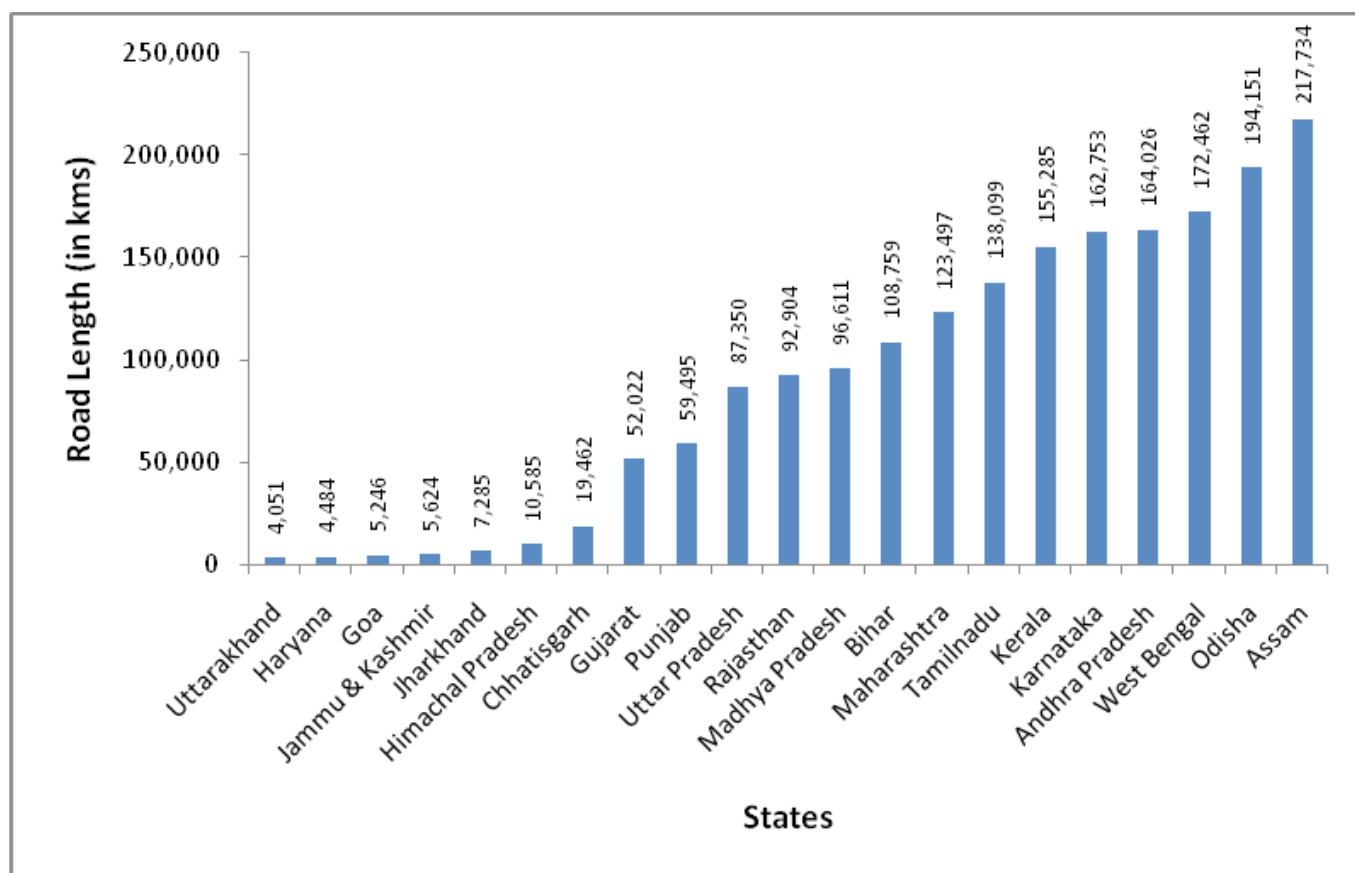


Table 11.10: Total and Surfaced Length of Roads in India as on 31st March 2012 (state-wise)

(in kms)

States	Total	Surfaced
Andhra Pradesh	2,56,448	1,72,272
Assam	2,84,232	53,525
Bihar	1,38,517	65,356
Chhatisgarh	75,742	57,493
Goa	11,082	7,827
Gujarat	1,63,149	1,46,575
Haryana	42,638	38,679
Himachal Pradesh	50,449	35,529
Jammu & Kashmir	36,353	21,980
Jharkhand	26,277	18,836
Karnataka	3,03,128	1,98,777
Kerala	2,15,438	1,23,869
Madhya Pradesh	2,01,261	1,27,948
Maharashtra	3,96,685	3,35,389
Odisha	19,252	60,846
Punjab	93,871	83,717

States	Total	Surfaced
Rajasthan	2,48,604	2,02,584
Tamilnadu	2,30,200	1,88,087
Uttarakhand	52,628	29,247
Uttar Pradesh	4,03,102	3,10,398
West Bengal	3,15,404	1,31,904
All India (all states & Uts)	39,65,394	25,15,388

account for about 43 percent of the total road length of the country. Figure 11.2 depicts that Jharkhand accounted for just 2.8 percent of the total length of National Highways (NHs) as on 31st March 2012. In respect of length of State Highways as well, Jharkhand fares poorly in respect of such best performing states as Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat. As on 31st March 2012, amongst the states/UTs, Jharkhand lies in the lower rungs with respect to length of rural roads (Figure 11.3).

Tables 11.10 and 11.11 throw light on the length of surfaced roads and the surfaced length of state highways in Jharkhand with respect to the other

states/UTs. Of the total length of roads in the state is 27,277 kms, about 72 percent (18,836 kms) has been surfaced. It is heartening to note that the entire length of state highways in the state- 1886 kms was surfaced as on 31st March, 2012.

Table 11.11: Total and Surfaced Length of State Highways in India as on 31st March 2012 (State-wise)

(in kms)		
State	Total	Surfaced
Andhra Pradesh	10,650	10,650
Assam	3,134	2,814
Bihar	4,857	4,857
Chhatisgarh	5,240	5,011
Goa	279	279
Gujarat	18,480	18,255
Haryana	2,521	2,521
Himachal Pradesh	1,626	1,626
Jammu & Kashmir	67	18
Jharkhand	1,886	1,886
Karnataka	20,774	20,713
Kerala	4,341	4,341
Madhya Pradesh	10,501	10,501
Maharashtra	32,596	32,376
Odisha	3,654	3,595
Punjab	1,477	1,477
Rajasthan	10,456	10,414
Tamil Nadu	10,764	10,764
Uttarakhand	3,788	3,758
Uttar Pradesh	7,876	7,876
West Bengal	4,505	4,505
All India (all states & UTs)	1,64,360	1,62,950

New Initiatives

Jharkhand Accelerated Road Development Programme (JARDP)

The Government of Jharkhand has embarked upon a programme to develop 1500 lane kilometre of roads in the state under Jharkhand Accelerated Road Development Programme (JARDP). The JARDP is being implemented through a Public Private Partnership frame work, on BOT (annuity) basis. Selected roads have been identified for implementation under this programme, keeping in

view the ease of traffic movement and future growth of the State. For implementation of Jharkhand Accelerated Road Development Programme, Government of Jharkhand has set up an SPV under the name and style of Jharkhand Accelerated Road Development Company Limited. This company has been set up as a 26:74 Joint Venture between Government of Jharkhand and IL&FS. This Project road mainly connects the industrial area of Adityapur to Chaibasa-Kandra Road (SH-5). The length of the road is 15.10 km with a 4 lane divided carriageway. The Government of Jharkhand will pay a semi-annual annuity of Rs. 22.91 crores for the O&M period of 15 years. This road would act as safe corridor for movement of fast commercial vehicles. Service road will be provided on both sides of the main carriageway which in turn will provide safe and easy movement to local and heavy traffic. This road will lead to improved mobility by reduction in travel time and vehicle operating cost. This would boost the planned industrial and socio-economic development of the state.

Challenges in the Road Sector:

The Road Construction Department (RCD) requires huge finances and highly skilled and expert human resources to meet numerous challenges this sector poses. Jharkhand being a mineral rich state faces a unique challenge as around 23 percent roads of RCD are in mining and industrial areas out of which around 17 percent of the road length of RCD is seriously affected by mining activities. Similarly, around 53 percent roads of RCD are in 14 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). The road network of RCD is a part of road network of haul roads for mining activities. Lack of imposition of regulations makes the roads more vulnerable to damage. VDF (Vehicle Damage Factor) is quite high in mining areas. This makes the road cost intensive as cost of construction and maintenance in these areas is quite high. Similarly, the risk factor in working in the naxal affected area affects the pace and progress of work.

Post and Telecommunication

There three primary modes of communication are Postal, Telecommunication and Internet. The Postal

Box No. 11. 3

Tripartite Pact to Implement PMGSY in 5 Maoist Affected Districts in Jharkhand

For the first time in the country, the Centre, the State and a PSU have inked a pact vide UMRD letter No. No.P-17024/37/2007-RC (Part) dated 20th Feb, 2013 to execute a development project. In the instant case, the executioner is IRCON International Ltd. The Centre and the State are Union Ministry of Rural Development (UMRD) and Rural Works Department (RWD) of the Jharkhand Government, respectively. The development project is- Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojna (PMGSY). The agreement has been signed to execute the PMGSY works-roads and bridges- in Jharkhand's five Maoist infested districts- Garhwa, Gumla, Ranchi, Lohardaga and Simdega. The estimated work load proposed to be handled by IRCON in these districts is Rs. 850 crore.

The agreement has the following main features:

1. IRCON shall be the executing agency.
2. IRCON has agreed to execute works and maintain the same for five years under the project on behalf of Jharkhand government, subject to the construction funds and maintenance funds being released to it by UMRD and RWD, respectively.
3. RWD to provide separate funds in time to IRCON for maintenance of the constructed roads for five years post construction period as per PMGSY guidelines.
4. List of roads for implementation to be identified, selected and communicated from time to time by RWD.
5. A coordination committee will monitor the implementation of the programme on quarterly basis. A similar coordination committee comprising Deputy Commissioner, SP and Superintendent Engineer of the state government will be set up at the district level as well as the IRCON's office.
6. IRCON shall ensure that the provision of the "Quality Control Handbook" is applied to PMGSY funded works.
7. Payment shall not be made to the contractor unless the test results have been found to be satisfactory. There shall be an Independent Quality Coordinator of a senior rank at the main project office of IRCON.
8. Before awarding contract works, IRCON will intimate to RWD's Jharkhand Rural Road Development Agency and UMRD's National Rural Road Development Agency.
9. If at any time, UMRD comes to the conclusion based on a request of RWD or otherwise that IRCON is unable to perform its role as executing agency, UMRD may appoint another agency, to take one of the tasks and functions, being performed by IRCON in any or all the districts allotted, or may assume the role of executing agency itself and terminate the agreement with IRCON.

Source: Jharkhand State News

department provides postal services all over country. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), a public sector operator and several other private operators are providing telecommunication and internet services. Since there is no Government department for communications, the State Government has a very limited role in the development of communication infrastructure in Jharkhand. Notwithstanding this, the state government has taken several information technology based initiatives for facilitating its services over the years.

Postal Communication

The function wise distribution of post offices in

Jharkhand is given in Table 11.12. There are 3,095 post offices in Jharkhand, out of which 96.5 per cent are delivery post offices and 14.6 per cent provide full range of services. Out of total post offices in the state, the majority- 91.4 per cent are situated in rural and 8.6 per cent in urban areas. Only two night post offices exist in the state. There are three speed-post sorting hubs situated in the cities of Dhanbad, Jamshedpur and Ranchi.

There is a significant difference in population covered by post offices between rural and urban areas of the state as given in table 11.13. In rural areas, in 2011-12 a post office covered 3095 persons, whereas in urban areas, the figure is more

than 3.4 times, i.e. 29,697 persons.

Table 11.12: Function Wise Distribution of Post Offices in Jharkhand

	Number	%
Combined P& T Offices	0	0.0
Night Post Office	2	0.1
Post Office with full range of services	452	14.6
Post Office without delivery	107	3.5
Delivery Post Office	2988	96.5
Rural Post Office	2828	91.4
Urban Post Office	267	8.6
Total Post office	3095	100.0

Source: Books of Information, Department of Post, Government of India, 2011-12

Table 11.13: Population Served by Post Offices (PO) in Jharkhand

	Rural	Urban	Total
Population (lakh)	250.37	79.29	329.66
Total number of Post Office	2828	267	3095
Population Served by a Post Office	8853	29697	10651

Source: Books of Information, Department of Post, Government of India, 2011-12

Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana (PSSY)

The objective of the PSSY is to provide basic postal and telecommunication facilities to the gram panchayat villages which are still without post offices. In this scheme, the panchayats are the nodal point for retailing some of the basic services like sale of stamps and postal stationery, collection and delivery of letters, booking of registered articles etc. Out of 4271 Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras (PSSK) of the country, only 214 are in Jharkhand. Among the PSSKs of Jharkhand, more than half (56 per cent) are in tribal areas.

Telecommunication

Telecommunication (henceforth referred to as telecom) plays an important role in spreading and gathering information, which is crucial in determining the pace of development. The three modes of telecom- namely, telephones, mobile

phone and internet today are connecting the people to any part of the world. This sector is contributing to the economy, to the foreign direct investment and creating both direct and indirect job opportunities for the people. In particular, the growing adoption of mobile phones by masses is not only facilitating in information dissemination but also contributing to the socio-economic development of the society.

The Indian telecom market is the fastest growing and the second largest sector in the world in terms of subscribers (around 900 million, after China) with 73 per cent tele-density by 2013. There are more than 10 private and 2 public operators providing telecom services across the country. However, the rural-urban divide on telecom access across states is still a major issue with only 41 per cent of the rural people covered by mobile phones. The Jharkhand telecom data is not separately collected by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). It collects data circle wise, and Jharkhand falls in the Bihar circle. The available latest data of total number of telecom subscribers and tele-density (telephone connections per hundred of population) for the state are given in table 11.14. As on 31st March, 2013 there were 60.7 million telecom subscribers in the circle, which include 60.3 million mobile phone subscribers and only 0.4 million fixed line connections.

The tele-density of the state was far below than the national average with only 45.7 per cent compared to 73.3 per cent at national level. The rural-urban divide is significantly higher in the circle compared to all India. The tele-density was only 27.5 per cent in rural Jharkhand compared to 41 per cent in case of all India. This shows that rural areas are still far behind in telecom penetration and those in the state in particular lag behind the national average.

Table 11.14: Telecom Subscribers and Tele-Density in Jharkhand and Bihar Circle, 2013

	Total Subscribers (in Millions)	Tele-Density (Subscriber per 100 population)		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Jharkhand*				
Land Line	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3
Mobile	60.3	27.4	158.8	45.4
Total	60.7	27.5	160.3	45.7

	Total Subscribers (in Millions)	Tele-Density (Subscriber per 100 population)		
		Rural	Urban	Total
India				
Land Line	30.2	0.8	6.3	2.5
Mobile	867.8	40.2	140.7	70.9
Total	898.0	41.0	147.0	73.3

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, 2014

*Note: Data is given circle-wise, Jharkhand included in Bihar circle.

The government initiated village public telephone (VPTs) services to cover the rural villages and the latest available data show that around 98.1 villages were covered by the scheme till 2012-13. The percentage coverage of the state is marginally higher than the all India average.

Table 11.15: No. of Village with Direct Access to Telecom Facilities, 2012-13

	Villages	Covered VPTs	%
Jharkhand	29354	28807	98.1
India	593601	575663	97.11

Source: BSNL Annual Reports

In addition, BSNL also provides internet and broadband connections in the state which was just around 127 thousand till 2013 with 32 thousand dial up internet connections and 95 thousand ADSL broadband connections. The internet-broad density defined as the number of connections per hundred of population is very low. The internet-broadband connection is just around 1 per cent of all India in the state.

Table 11.16: BSNL Broadband Connections in Jharkhand

	Dial Up Internet	ADSL Broad band	Total
India	3,193,707	9,240,066	12,433,773
Jharkhand	32,108	94,652	126,760

Source: BSNL Annual Reports

Information Technology Based Infrastructure

The scope and the functions of the Department of Information Technology, Government of Jharkhand, are primarily focused on e-Governance activities and providing support for the same. The Department of Information Technology is also mandated to carry out computerization of the activities of various departments. In addition, the IT department takes up training and capacity building activities to promote growth of IT skilled personnel. Most of the e-governance efforts are put in two areas—the creation of infrastructure and the e-governance initiatives in various departments of the Government of Jharkhand. On the infrastructure front, initiatives were taken for increasing connectivity and in building data storage capacity. Connectivity includes projects like JHARNET, SWAN, etc., and storage includes various data centre initiatives like Pragya Kendras (Common Service Centres under the National e-Governance Plan). The Government of Jharkhand is committed to provide simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent (SMART) governance to its citizens.

State Wide Area Network–JHARNET

Jharkhand State Information & Communication Network (JHARNET) is the communication network built exclusively for the use of the Government of Jharkhand and its various departments. It is aimed at providing easier, faster and transparent governance as well as improving Government–citizen and Government–business interaction by providing easier accessibility of various departmental services to citizens and business. JHARNET seeks to; modernize the communication set up of the Government, improve the administrative effectiveness and efficiency, improve the quality of public service being provided to the citizens and quicken the overall development of the State through improvement of intra-Government and Government–citizen interfaces.

Till now, all districts and sub-divisions are connected to the state through JHARNET- 203 blocks are already connected and, 48 blocks and

3 sub-division offices are proposed to be connected for the next year.

Pragya Kendras or Common Service Centres

The Common Service Center (CSC) is being implemented by the Government of Jharkhand as per the guidelines of the Ministry of IT, Government of India under NeGP on a PPP model. The Common Service Centers in Jharkhand have been branded as Pragya Kendras. A Common Service Center (Pragya Kendra) is a one-stop ICT facility for a number of government services such as caste certificates, non-encumbrance certificates, residence proof, land records etc. Along with these services, citizens can also avail of facilities like railway ticket reservation, School Board Exam results, Agricultural consultation, buying of insurance products, health services, digital photography etc.

A total of 4423 Panchayat Pragya Kendras have been established under the National e-Governance Plan. Up till now, 3858 Pragya Kendras have been connected to the monitoring tool.

State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)

This is a mission model project facilitating service through CSCs by enabling implementation of state portal, SSDG and electronic form, an initiative of the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Ministry of Communication & Information Technology (MCIT), and Government of India. The project aims at providing support to enable content development of Government to Citizen (G2C) services, which would optimally leverage and utilize the three infrastructure pillars, the State Wide Area Net-work (SWAN) for connectivity, State Data Center (SDC) for secure and feel safe data storage, and Common Service Centers (CSCs) as the primary front-ends for service delivery to deliver fast and effective services to the citizens at their doorstep. The SSDG project involves integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services by the district administration through automation of workflow, back end digitization, integration and process redesigning across participating departments for providing services in a most efficient manner to the

citizens.

This project seeks to provide:

- easy access to government services anywhere and anytime (both information and transactional);
- reduce citizens visits to a government office/department for availing the services;
- reduce administrative burden and service fulfillment time and costs for the government, citizens and businesses;
- reduce direct interaction of citizens with the government and encourage e-interaction and efficient communication through the portal;
- enhance the perception and image of the government and its constituent departments;
- promote the uniform web interface across the government departments and build synergies with the National Portal of India (NPI), using the National Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG);
- deliver services through Common Service Centralizers (CSCs) by leveraging the common infrastructure (SWAN, SDC and so on) and develop the applications and infrastructure required for deployment of the state portal and State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) and publish the static data and all information of the state departments in line with the guidelines for necessary integration with NPI. This scheme has been implemented by the Jharkhand Agency for Information Technology in the State.

e- District

e-District is a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan which aims at providing support to the basic administrative unit i.e. “District Administration” to enable content development of G2C services, undertake backend computerization to e-enable the delivery of these services to the citizen at the citizen’s doorstep through CSCs by leveraging the three infrastructure pillars, (SDC, SWAN & CSC). Jharkhand was selected as one of the pilot states for the implementation of the pilot e-District project. Its vision is e-enabling of the highly visible services offered by the District Administration to the

citizens, demographically covering citizens in both urban and rural areas, thereby, creating a citizen-friendly government administration at the District level. The services being provided by e-District are Birth registration, Death registration, Income certificate, Caste Certificates (BC1/BC2 certificate, SC/ST certificate, OBC Creamy Layer), Domicile Certificate, Pension (Old age, Widow and Disabled Pension), and RTI etc. In the first phase it was started in Ranchi and further extended in other districts of the state.

State Data Center

This centre provides shared, reliable and secure infrastructure services for hosting and managing the e-Governance applications of the State and its constituent departments funded by the Government of India. It has created a shared secure resource for consolidation of Data, Services, Applications & Infrastructure at the State/UT level to enable electronic delivery of G2G, G2C & G2B services and ensures better Operations, Standardization of Systems & Management control. Aggregation of IT Infrastructure (Hardware, Storage, Networking and Software) and Management Resources leads to reduced costs of creating common infrastructure and faster deployment and optimal utilization by sharing of IT infrastructure resources. The building of the centre has been constructed and work is in progress to host all e-governance schemes from the centre.

Computerization of Treasuries and Commercial Tax

All the major treasuries and sub-treasuries are computerized and connected to JHARNET. All the banks which conduct the business of the treasuries are also linked with the State Data Centre and the concerned treasuries with high speed leased lines. Web version software is loaded in Data Centre on web server. Live data streams in the Data Centre directly from treasuries and sub-treasuries. Biometric devices have been provided in all treasuries. This has not only ensured an extremely efficient system of financial management in the Government but also eliminated the possibility of forged withdrawals. As a result, there has been

a significant improvement in fiscal resource. The details of every bill, which is passed in any of the treasuries, are made available to the State headquarters and the banks immediately.

These measures have eliminated the long process of bill processing and realization. The Provident Fund data is a part of the macro-database. The system does not just record withdrawals but also generates revenue based data. The system can send alarms on over-draws and has been a great tool in bringing about fiscal discipline.

In addition, major divisions and circles are already computerized for commercial tax. Computers and peripherals are installed in all the divisions and circles. Software module for TIN (Taxpayer Identification Number) generation, return filing and payment of VAT (Value Added Tax) has been completed. All offices are connected to the JHARNET.

Networking of the Transport Department

The transport department was facing some problems like that of corruption amongst agents, etc. So the Government has implemented a very ambitious plan of fully automating and networking all the offices of the department in the State. Now the details of any vehicle can be obtained online, including its ownership and accident details and duplicate copies of all documents, including permits can also be obtained online. Registration and permit applications have also become computerized and web-based.

e-Kalyan

The website of the Department of Welfare, Government of Jharkhand, has been developed. Lodging of grievances and application for information under RTI (Right to Information) Act can be done online.

e-Procurement

The e-procurement scheme has been started in 10 departments. In this process, any eligible tenderer can file tenders from any corner of the country or the world. This can be done through the digital signatures.

File Tracker

With the arrangement of File Tracker in the secretariat, the disposal of files has become faster.

UID

In the state, the works related to UID is in progress. Approximately, 1.3 crore citizens have been enrolled in urban areas and 25 lakhs in rural areas of the State. Aadhaar Enabled Direct Cash Transfer scheme has also started in 4 pilot Districts – Ranchi, Ramgarh, Saraikela Kharsawan and Hazaribagh for all kind of scholarships and Janani Suraksha Scheme.

The following are the main targets proposed by the Information Technology department for the year 2014-15

- Common Service Centre – 2 Mbps connectivity will be provided to the Common Service Centre either through Fibre Cable, Wire, Wireless, V-SAT. All CSCs will be housed in the Panchayat Bhawans. Under NOFN programme, Fibre Connection will be also provided to Panchayats. The electronic benefit transfers will become possible through all CSCs. CSCs will also become permanent enrolment centers for UID. CSC will assist Gram Panchayats in implementing PRIASoft and NREGASoft suites. They will also be enabled to have VC desktop based VC solutions so that eMulakat, large scale reach out to GP and field functionaries becomes possible.
- New State Data Centre – All the e-governance applications of the state government will be hosted in state of the art State Data Centre (SDC)
- SSDG – 36 services of 10 departments of the state government will be provided through SSDG.
- e-District – Rolled out in the entire state.
- All the revenue records will be digitized and many of the revenue department processes will be in electronic mode.
- e-Kalyan application will be rolled out in the entire state.
- Total population of Jharkhand as per census, 2011 is 3.29 Crore. As on 03.01.2014, total Aadhaar generated for Jharkhand is 24,836,688.
- Rs. 100 per BPL Citizen will be provided for UID enrollment. As per 13th FC and sanction of the GOI, Rs. 8148 lakhs has been proposed for the budget to give incentives to BPL families.
- UID number will be issued to all citizens of Jharkhand. Aadhaar Enabled Payment System will be started in Social Security Schemes. Direct cash transfer will also be started in the State.
- Government departments i.e. e-Court, Other departments, Netarhat residential school, ICT in CMO & CS Office will be computerized and there will be also provision of Laptop for Gazetted Officers in the state of Jharkhand.
- All tenders and procurement in the state will be done by the e-procurement application.
- IT Park will be established for the growth of IT industry.
- Paperless offices will be introduced in IT department. and JAPIT
- The IT Department would take up training and capacity building activities and promote growth of IT skilled personnel by setting up IIT. It will also work towards formulating a training policy for all Government employees and implementing the same, providing quality IT facilities to Government employees at State, Division, District and Block Levels.

12

Urban Development in Jharkhand

Introduction

According to the 2011 census, 24.05 per cent of people in Jharkhand live in urban areas. Though the state has lesser urbanization than the national average (31 percent), Jharkhand has witnessed rapid growth in its urban population in the last decade (32.3 per cent).

Urban development is seen as an important and positive indicator of economic development. In fact urban areas are significant in their contribution to GDP. About 60 per cent of India's GDP comes from the urban sector. The importance of the urban sector has been recognized by the central government of India as well as the State Government of Jharkhand. Both the governments have invested in infrastructure development along with basic services for its inhabitants. Infrastructure and services related initiatives have included increased housing stock, water delivery, sanitation, development of roads etc. While urbanization is strongly associated with economic development, it is also often accompanied by poverty, slums, and inadequate services. In Jharkhand almost 3,73,000 people live in slums.

Urbanisation in Jharkhand

Jharkhand has intra state variations in levels of urbanization. About 24 per cent of Jharkhand's population lives in urban areas. Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Purbi Singhbhum and Ramgarh districts have a much higher percentage of urban population compared to Jharkhand as a whole. The districts of Garhwa, Chatra, Godda, Gumla, Simdega have among the lowest proportions of urban population within Jharkhand. Including census towns, Jharkhand has 228 towns/ cities.

During the period 2001 to 2011, the distribution of population by town-size in Jharkhand has changed considerably, especially in case of cities which have more than 10,00,000 population. In 2001, almost 15 per cent of urban population was living in towns having less than 20,000 population; in 2011, 18 per cent live in such towns. In 2001 almost 31 per cent of the urban population was living in towns with a population of 3 lakhs and 10 lakhs and there were

Table 12.1: District Wise Urban Population of Jharkhand (2011 census)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Population	Total Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population
1	Garhwa	1322387	69678	5.27
2	Chatra	1042304	62898	6.03
3	Koderma	717169	141386	19.71
4	Giridih	2445203	207903	8.5
5	Deoghar	1491879	258227	17.31
6	Godda	1311382	64384	4.91
7	Sahibganj	1150038	159446	13.86
8	Pakur	899200	67482	7.5
9	Dhanbad	2682662	1559416	58.13
10	Bokaro	2061918	983333	47.69
11	Lohardaga	461738	57397	12.43
12	Purbi Singhbhum	2291032	1272680	55.55
13	Palamu	1936319	225693	11.66
14	Latehar	725673	51170	7.05
15	Hazaribagh	1734005	275324	15.88
16	Ramgarh	949159	418875	44.13
17	Dumka	1321096	90120	6.82
18	Jamtara	790207	76015	9.62
19	Ranchi	2912022	1257340	43.18
20	Khunti	530299	45104	8.51
21	Gumla	1025656	65980	6.43
22	Simdega	599813	42933	7.16
23	Pashchimi Singhbhum	1501619	218177	14.53
24	Saraikella-Kharsawan	1063458	258331	24.29
Jharkhand		32966238	7929292	24.05

Source: Census of India 2011.

no million plus cities. In 2011, about 28 per cent of Jharkhand's urban population was living in million plus cities since both Dhanbad and Ranchi have become million plus cities during this period.

Table 12.2: Distribution of Urban Population by Town-Size

Population	2001	2011
Population uptill 20,000 persons	15.30	18.20
20001 to 50000 persons	20.50	16.20
50,001 to 100000 persons	23.10	11.10
100001 to 300000 persons	10.20	12.60
300001 to 1000000 persons	30.95	13.80
More than 1000000 persons	0.00	28.20
Total	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India 2011

The five most populous urban areas have remained unchanged in the 10 years between 2001 and 2011. However, Dhanbad has replaced Ranchi as the most populous city. The population increase in Dhanbad has been particularly striking at 483.4 per cent during 2001 - 2011, the annual exponential growth rate has been 17.63 per cent. Ranchi's urban population growth has also been higher than the average urban population growth rate of Jharkhand at 26.7 per cent.

Slums in Jharkhand

The total slum population of Jharkhand is 3, 72,999 and total slum households are 72554. Jharkhand's slum population accounts for 0.57 per cent of India's

slum population.

Table 12.4: Slums households and Slum Population in Jharkhand

No. of slum households	72554
Total slum population	372999
Total male population living in slums	192908
Total female population living in slums	180091

Source: Slum Census of India 2011

Urban Local Bodies in Jharkhand

Jharkhand has three municipal corporations, namely, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Deoghar. It has 14 Nagar Parishads and 1 municipality. It has 19 Nagar Panchayats and 2 Notified Area Councils. The population in each of these ULBs has increased since 2001. Three urban areas (Chakradharpur, Jhumritelaiya and Chas) that were municipalities in 2001 are now Nagar Parishads. The number of Nagar Panchayats has also increased.

Table 12.5: ULBs in Jharkhand

Type of ULB	Name of the city/Town	Total Population
Municipal Corporation	Ranchi Municipal Corporations	1073427
	Dhanbad Municipal Corporations	1162472
	Deoghar Municipal Corporations	203123
Nagar Parishad	Dumka Nagar Parshad	47584
	SahebganjNagar Parshad	88214
	Lohardaga Nagar Parshad	57411

Table 12.3: Five most populous urban areas of Jharkhand

	Total Population (2001)	Percentage Urban Population (2001)	Total Population (2011)	Percentage Urban Population (2011)	Percentage Population Increase (2001-2011)
Dhanbad	199258	3.30	1162472	14.70	483.40
Ranchi	847093	14.10	1073427	13.50	26.70
Jamshedpur	612534	10.20	677350	8.50	10.60
Bokaro	393805	6.60	414820	5.20	5.30
Mango	166125	2.80	223805	2.80	34.70

Source: Census of India 2011

Type of ULB	Name of the city/Town	Total Population
Nagar Parishad	Chaibasa Nagar Parishad	69565
	Adityapur Nagar Parishad	174355
	Medininagar Nagar Parishad	78396
	Giridih Nagar Parishad	114533
	Chatra Nagar Parishad	49985
	Hazaribag Nagar Parishad	142489
	Madhupur Nagar Parishad	55238
	Phusro Nagar Parishad	89178
	Chakradharpur Municipality	56531
	Jhumritelaiya Municipality	87867
	Chas Municipality	141640
Municipality	Jugsalai Municipality	49660
Nagar Panchayat	Basukinath Nagar Panchayat	17123
	Bishrampur Nagar Panchayat	42925
	Bundu Nagar Panchayat	21054
	Chakuliya Nagar Panchayat	16306
	Chirkunda Nagar Panchayat	45508
	Garwa Nagar Panchayat	46059
	Godda Nagar Panchayat	48480
	Gumla Nagar Panchayat	51264
	Husainabad Nagar Panchayat	29241
	Jamtara Nagar Panchayat	29415
	Khunti Nagar Panchayat	36390
	1. Kodarma Nagar Panchayat	24633
	Latehar Nagar Panchayat	26981
	Majhion Nagar Panchayat	18349
	Mihizam Nagar Panchayat	40463
Pakur Nagar Panchayat	45840	

Type of ULB	Name of the city/Town	Total Population
Nagar Panchayat	Rajmahal Nagar Panchayat	22514
	Saraikeia Nagar Panchayat	14252
	Simdega Nagar Panchayat	42944
Notified Area Council (NAC)	Jamshedpur NAC	677350
	Mango NAC	223805

Source: Census of India 2011

Urban Area Development and Reforms

Since the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, ULBs have been central to urban development. They have been made responsible for various town planning aspects such as water, sanitation, up-gradation of slums, and maintenance of other infrastructure. The Central Government has also initiated various urban schemes and reforms, including the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The schemes are funded by both the Central and the State Governments, along with the ULBs as well as beneficiaries (where applicable). These schemes focus on infrastructure development, shifting of industrial and commercial units to suitable areas and providing services and amenities to slums. Under JNNURM, 63 mission cities were selected from all over India; three of these cities are from Jharkhand. They are Dhanbad, Ranchi and Jamshedpur.

Currently, four separate schemes/ missions are underway in Jharkhand. These are:

1. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG): Being implemented in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur.
2. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP): Being implemented in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur.
3. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): Being implemented in five ULBs (Chas, Deoghar,

Hazaribagh, Lohargada and Chaibasa).

4. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP): Being implemented in 10 ULBs (Gumla, Hazaribagh, Chaibasa, Medininagar, Lohargada, Phusro, Giridh, Chatra, Saraikela and Mihijim).

Details of Sanctioned Projects under UIG, BSUP, UIDSSMT and IHSDP

The following tables (Table 12.6, Table 12.7, Table 12.8 and Table 12.9) show the financial progress and the physical progress made by the above mentioned schemes.

Work related to water supply and solid waste management is being undertaken in Ranchi under the UIG scheme. In Dhanbad, UIG is also supporting work on e-governance. In Jamshedpur, solid waste management initiative is being supported by UIG.

Table 12.6: Amount Released and Expenditure made on UIG scheme (Rs. In crore)

	Total Released to ULB	Expenditure
Ranchi	224.08	151.05
Dhanbad	290.72	228.11
Jamshedpur	8.34	0
Total	523.14	379.16

Source: Department of Urban Development, Government of Jharkhand

UIDSSMT is supporting work related to water supply and solid waste management in the 5 ULBs.

Apart from other infrastructural development, BSUP and JNNURM are supporting the development of

Table 12.7: Amount Released and Expenditure on UIDSSMT schemes (Rs. in crores)

	Name of Scheme and ULB	Total Release to ULB	Expenditure
1	Water Supply Scheme – Chas (Bokaro)	50.26	32.17
2	Water Supply Scheme – Deoghar	48.07	35.07
3	Solid Waste Management – Chas (Bokaro)	3.21	1.76
4	Solid Waste Management – Hazaribagh	3.22	2.05
5	Solid Waste Management – Lohargada	2.53	1.54
6	Water Supply Scheme - Chaibasa	16.7	4
	Total	123.98	76.6

Source: Department of Urban Development, Government of Jharkhand

dwelling units. In total 16722 dwelling units have been sanctioned under BSUP and another 11544 under the IHSDP scheme. In case of BSUP 2700 dwelling units are under progress or have been completed. Under IHSDP 4182 dwelling units have been completed or are in progress.

Table 12.8: Physical Progress of BSUP scheme

	Sanctioned Dwelling Units	Completed	In Progress
Ranchi	8928	20	2648
Dhanbad	3618	0	32
Jamshedpur	4176	0	0
Total	16722	20	2680

Source: Department of Urban Development, Government of Jharkhand

Table 12.9: Physical Progress of IHSDP scheme

Total Sanctioned Dwelling Units	Work in Progress	Completed	Total Taken Up	Non Starter	Percentage Achievement in Housing
11544	3001	1181	4182	7362	38.30

Source: Department of Urban Development, Government of Jharkhand

Other Projects

In addition to the projects mentioned above various other schemes are being implemented in the urban areas of Jharkhand. Some of these are:

Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY): This project is funded by both the state and the central

government in the ratio of 25:75. SJSRY is geared towards creating self employment opportunities, certification, wage employment in urban areas.

National River Conservation Programme (NRCP): Seventy per cent of the cost of this project is being borne by the Central Government. The scheme covers three projects: Damodar Development Scheme, Swarnarekha Development Scheme and Ganga Development Scheme.

National Lake Conservation Programme (LNCP): Similar to the NRCP, 70 per cent of the budget for LNCP comes from the Central Government.

National Urban Information Systems (NUIS): This scheme is in the first phase of its implementation. NUIS is supporting the creation of digitised maps of urban areas in Jharkhand. The urban areas of Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Mango, Ranchi and Dhanbad are at present covered under the scheme.

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP): This programme has been running since 1993 with an aim for providing water supply to all towns with population less than 20,000. Half of AUWSP finance is from the Central Government and the other half from the State Government.

Urban Transport including development of Bus Stands: The Urban Development Department gives loans and also grants to ULBS for the development of roads, bus stands, flyovers, by-passes in urban areas. Various roads and related infrastructure has been sanctioned including ring roads at Deoghar and Hazaribagh, and by pass roads of Gumla and Pakur.

Urban Water Supply: Under this scheme, the mandate is to provide safe and adequate water to urban areas. It is being implemented in the areas of Dumka, Jhumritelaiya, Mango, Katras, Chatra, Jugsalai, Mihijam and Deoghar. In order to deal with emergencies, the scheme is also planning installation of hand pumps in various areas of Jharkhand.

Sewerage/Drainage: Sewerage and drainage are issues in all urban areas. Various programmes to deal with these issues are being planned in areas

such as Deoghar, Dumka, Medininagar.

Solid Waste Management: Most ULBs in Jharkhand are preparing proposals for the scientific disposal of solid waste, which has also been directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Civic Amenities (Park/Market Complex/Lighting/ Night Shelter/ EIUS/ Beautification of Marriage Hall/Hostel for Working Women, etc):

Civic amenities such as street-lighting, parks, night-shelters, market places, orphanages, old age homes, parking areas etc are essential for urban living. Various such amenities are planned under the PPP mode in Jamshedpur, Basukinath, Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Daltonganj, Dumka and Ranchi.

Land Acquisition: Growing urban population requires growing facilities and infrastructure which in turn requires greater resources including land. Some infrastructure such as bus stands, transport corridors/ roads, areas for solid waste management etc require considerable land. Land for development of bypass roads in Gumla and Hazaribag/ring road in Ranchi and Deoghar/ROB in Dhanbad (on railway land) are also proposed to be acquired/leased.

Consultancy/Master Plan: Detailed Project Reports are being prepared to plan aspects of water supply, solid waste management, river front development etc with support of consultants. ULBs of Dhanbad, Deoghar, Chaibasa, Jamshedpur, Giridh and Medininagar are preparing project plans.

Capacity Building of Corporations, Authorities and ULBs: Growing population in urban areas requires restructuring of ULBs. Therefore, the Dhanbad municipality was converted into a Municipal Corporation by including adjoining Notified Area Committees. ULBs need overhauling in both training and infrastructure to meet demands of the growing population they cater to and also implement large programmes such as those under schemes like JNNURM.

Jharkhand Urban Planning Management Institute (JUPMI): The Government of Jharkhand is

planning to set up an urban planning management institute to facilitate the capacity building of ULBs and their staff. The Government of Jharkhand has been investing in training of officials through visits to other states, setting up of a chair of JUPMI at Sri Krishna Institute of Public Administration in Ranchi.

Urban Livelihood Training Programme: The Urban Development Department had proposed a scheme to train young people (in the age group of 13-28 years) belonging to BPL households who had to drop-out of education.

Benchmarking of Urban Services

The ministry of Urban Development also developed a Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) Data book to improve the service outcomes in 2009. This was compiled for a sample of 28 cities from 14 states and 1 union territory in India. Two cities, namely, Chas and Bokaro, are from Jharkhand.

Issues Facing Urban Development in Jharkhand

Though a number of schemes have started in Jharkhand under the JNNURM mission, but some of the problems that the Government of Jharkhand faces are as follows:

- Growing population in Jharkhand
- Lack of fiscal autonomy
- Small tax base
- Poor maintenance of infrastructure that exists
- Lack of modernisation at the local level
- Lack of institutional arrangements for greater private sector involvement
- Lack of civil society and NGO participation
- Hurdles in mobilisation of institutional finance

Future Directions

Jharkhand should strive for more balanced urban development. At present urban population is largely concentrated in few cities such as Ranchi, Dhanbad,

Bokaro and Jamshedpur. Urbanisation is a great challenge in the regions such as Dumka, Godda, Garhwa etc.

The Urban Development Department proposes to take the following steps to effectively achieve the objectives of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act:

- Wings of town planning, health, personnel etc. to be set up in ULBs based on need.
- Consolidating lower level urban agglomerations into cities as has been in the case in Dhanbad.
- Declaration of new urban centres as Nagar Panchayats and Nagar Parishads based on population and other specifications.
- Preparing a detailed master plan for all towns and urban areas.
- ULBs are being encouraged to acquire land for planning and delivering services to growing urban centres.
- E-governance and other reforms are being encouraged at the ULB level for better governance, tax collection, use of resources etc.
- Various projects for water supply, sanitation, solid waste, roads, bus-stands and other amenities like parks, parking, etc have been undertaken already, including some under the public-private partnership mode.
- In order to achieve all this, the State government has requested for Central assistance of 10,530 crore from the 13th Finance Commission. In many cases, beneficiaries themselves are also contributing to the development works.

13

Rural Development and Panchyati Raj in Jharkhand

Introduction

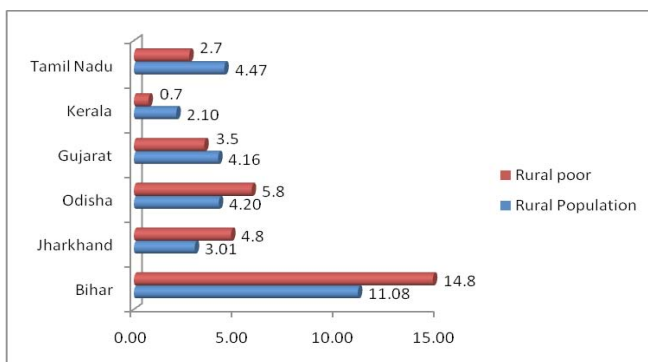
The Jharkhand economy has witnessed an impressive growth in recent years, which led to considerable poverty reduction and human resource development in the state. The rural sector in the state has also recorded all round development, which to a large extent has been caused by the interventions made by the state and central governments.

An Account of Rural Economy in Jharkhand and Changes Therein

The share of Jharkhand's rural population to All-India rural population is 3 percent whereas It accounts for about 5 percent of the rural poor of the country (fig 13.1) and 2.5 percent of the rural literates (Appendix 1).

The rural economy of the state, however, has performed very well in many of the development indicators. The agricultural sector has grown at an average annual rate of about 4 percent since 2004-05; higher than 2.2 percent for all India. There has been impressive improvement in access to primary education, especially in the 6-14 year age-group, for both gender categories and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. There has been increase in enrolment accompanied by greater gender and social equity. The share of enrolment of SCs and STs in the state is almost close to their shares in the respective age-group population. Equally impressive progress has been made in some key health indicators, especially in the area of child vaccination and prevention of major diseases.

Fig 13.1: Rural Population and Rural Poor in Jharkhand as a percentage of All-India Levels, 2011-12



Source: Census of India, 2011 and Planning commission 2011-12

Expanding Rural Opportunities

Government is striving to expand rural opportunities in the state. Rural infrastructure such as irrigation, roads, power, and access to credit has been expanded in order to expand these opportunities. Besides, social infrastructure in the rural areas such as education and health which has close relationship in enhancing rural incomes has also been expanded. Focus on the non-farm sector besides expanding physical and social infrastructure will further lead to expanding the rural opportunities and the government is striving towards that. Tribal inclusion through a broad-based social sector investments as well as civic and community empowerment has been focused. Promoting social inclusiveness will be important for achieving sustainable development as well. Different central and state development schemes are implemented by the state and are discussed in details in sections 3 and 4.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA, a central flagship scheme, was implemented in the year 2005. The scheme is a path breaking legislation which provides a rights-based 100 days employment in a year to any rural household to strengthen subsistence livelihood support, additional purchasing power and the basic capacity to alleviate hunger or poverty. This scheme mainly provides employment to unskilled manual workers and it also serves in generating productive assets, protecting environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity. This scheme has resulted in benefits for the entire community in terms of providing employment; raising agricultural productivity and increasing natural resource base, particularly water. The process envisaged to attain the objectives would lead to strengthening the grassroots processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance. The major objectives of the scheme are given below.

Objectives of MGNREGA

(a) Enhancing capacity of Growth

MGNREGA is an important component for a drive to create massive employment opportunities in rural areas of this state and such a strategy can lead to economic growth that is inclusive in terms of employment. This is extremely important in view of the fact that the rural economy of Jharkhand suffers from low productivity leading to subsistence status, low incomes and low levels of living, inadequate avenues for productive employment etc. The employment spread effect of the scheme is fit to generate positive ripples in the overall growth cycle. MGNREGA may result in-

- Economic infrastructure to promote economic growth,
- Infrastructure for agriculture (Watershed Development, irrigation, etc)
- Natural capital building (related to land development, water augmentation, forestry) for raising productivity of workers in allied activities
- Assets such as provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to eligible households.

(b) Enhancing skills and faster generation of employment

The objective of enhancing skills and faster generation of employment would be achieved more effectively by bringing in convergence of other programmes with MGNREGS.

(c) Managing the environment

MGNREGS provides an opportunity to create useful assets and to regenerate degraded ecological resources to enhance livelihood security. One of the best ways to obtain high returns from manual labour is to invest such efforts to increase the land productivity and improve ecological services, which in the long-term would enhance the livelihood and food security situation. Enhancing the natural resources is the critical element for promoting

sustainable livelihoods.

(d) Organizing Workers of MGNREGA by providing them a platform to come together (Labour Market Voice and efficiency)

The guidelines is under process of being formulated for forming of committee of MGNREGA workers so that they can come together and raise their demands/genuine grievances etc for their early redressal.

(e) Decentralization, Empowerment and information-

Decentralization in planning, implementation and monitoring is the hallmark of MGNREGA. PRIs are the principal Authorities for planning and implementation of the Schemes under the Act (NREGA, Section 13(1)).

(i) Role of Gram Sabha-

- Assist in identification of beneficiaries.
- Recommend developmental works.
- Social audit of all projects within the Gram Panchayat jurisdiction.
- a forum for sharing information about the Scheme

(ii) Role of PRIs

- The GP, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the scheme
- The Panchayats at all levels can be the Implementing Agencies under the Act.
- At least 50% of the works in terms of cost will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for implementation.
- The GP is responsible for identification of the projects to be taken up in its area as per the recommendations of the Gram/ward Sabha and the same shall be forwarded to Programme Officer for scrutiny and preliminary approval.
- The Gram Panchayat shall prepare a development plan and maintain shelf of possible works to be taken up under the scheme as and when demand

for work arises.

- The Panchayat Samiti shall approve the Block level plan and forward the same to the Zila Parishad for approval.
- The Zila Parishad shall finalise and approve Block-wise shelf of projects to be taken up for implementation under the Scheme.
- The plan approved by Zila Parishad will assign implementation responsibilities to various agencies permitted under the Act/Guidelines.

(e) Technology and Innovation

- MIS- A comprehensive MIS of MGNREGA operations, designed by MoRD, GoI is already in place and its full operationalization is among the priorities in the state.
- Panchayat Bank- Timely and hassle-free wage payment to MGNREGS workers is the key area of concern as the capacity and spread of Banking/Post Office institutions is limited and constrained. Hence, decision has been taken to operationalise “Panchayat Banks” in every G.P. HQ by opening Business Correspondent based banking outlets. All the 259 blocks in the state have been allocated to different banks to start such outlets. The construction of Panchayat Bhawan/BNRGSK for all G.P.s and providing assured internet connectivity there are areas of priority for the state.
- UID compatible Biometric based attendance tracking system- The introduction of UID enabled bio-metric database for attendance and the use of ICT for improving the over-all delivery system and to enhance transparency, reduce leakages and expedite wage payments.

(f) Rural Transformation and sustained Growth of Agriculture-

To bring in rural transformation MGNREGA will be implemented in such a way as to achieve the following-

- Generation of productive employment (decent work) for labour force in the economy

- Employment generation in all sectors, regions and for all socio-economic groups
- Employment for poorer sections of population, backward regions, lagging sectors, ST / SC / OBC / women etc
- Controlling inequalities and disparities

Better implementation of the scheme will result in reduced drudgery, improved quality of life, improvement in public provisioning / infrastructure, improved productivity in income generating activities, etc. It would also release women and poor for productive activities, promote capital formation, improve labour absorbing capacity of the mainstream economy.

Convergence of MGNREGA with programmes/ schemes of Ministry of Agriculture will facilitate growth of agriculture by horticulture sector, enhancement of horticulture production, promotion, developing and dissemination of technologies, increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner, improvement of degraded grassland and also the vegetation cover of problematic soils like saline, acidic & heavy soil and grass/fodder cultivation.

Status of Implementation and Coverage of the Scheme

A total number of 24 districts are covered under MGNREGA in the state. In the first phase 21 districts were been covered, and in the second and third phases one district each were covered. Since inception, till the 11th of February, 2014, 39.46 lakh households including 5.21 lakh SC and 14.97 lakh ST households have been issued job cards. During 2013-14, about 10.58 lakh households demanded wage employment and 9.62 lakh households were provided employment worth 336.14 lakh person days. The district wise number of person-day generated was highest in Deoghar district (39.9 lakhs) and lowest in Ramgarh district (4.1 lakhs) (Annexure 2). The share of SC and ST labourers in total person-days was 43.07 lakhs and 124.69 lakh person days respectively. About

4.3 percent (0.41 lakhs) of total households who provided employment got 100 days and more employment. The Fig 13.2 shows the percentage of household getting MGNREGA employment by days employed. Of the total households which got employment from MGNREGA, about 35 percent of households got employment of duration within 40 days of employment annually, whereas about 12.6 percent of household got employment of more than 100 days.

The district wise comparison shows of total 24 district, in about 11 districts the proportion of household got employment below 30 days whereas in about 17 districts less than 5 percent of households got employment more than 100 days (Appendix 3).

About 105.88 lakhs of women persondays was generated form MGNREGA scheme till January 2014. The proportion of women employment generated to total mandays in Jharkhand is 31.5 percent. The district having highest percentage of women persondays is Saraikela Kharsuan (46.5 %) and lowest in Deoghar (16.4 %) during 2013-14.

The number of works and distribution of the same across sectors is provided in Table 13.1, along with the related expenditure. Of the about two lakhs of works in Jharkhand, 23% of work has been completed whereas 60% is in progress or has been suspended. The rest of the work are either approved and not in progress or proposed and not yet approved.

Fig 13.2: Percentage of Households provided Employment under MGNREGA by Number of Days, upto 2013-14

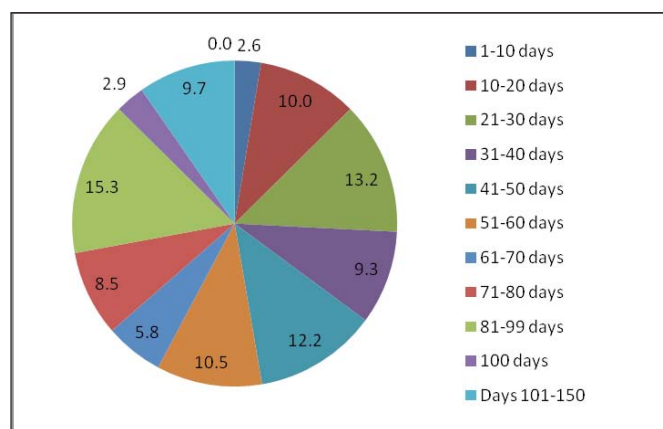


Fig 13.3: District-wise Percentage of Women Person days Generated, 2013-14

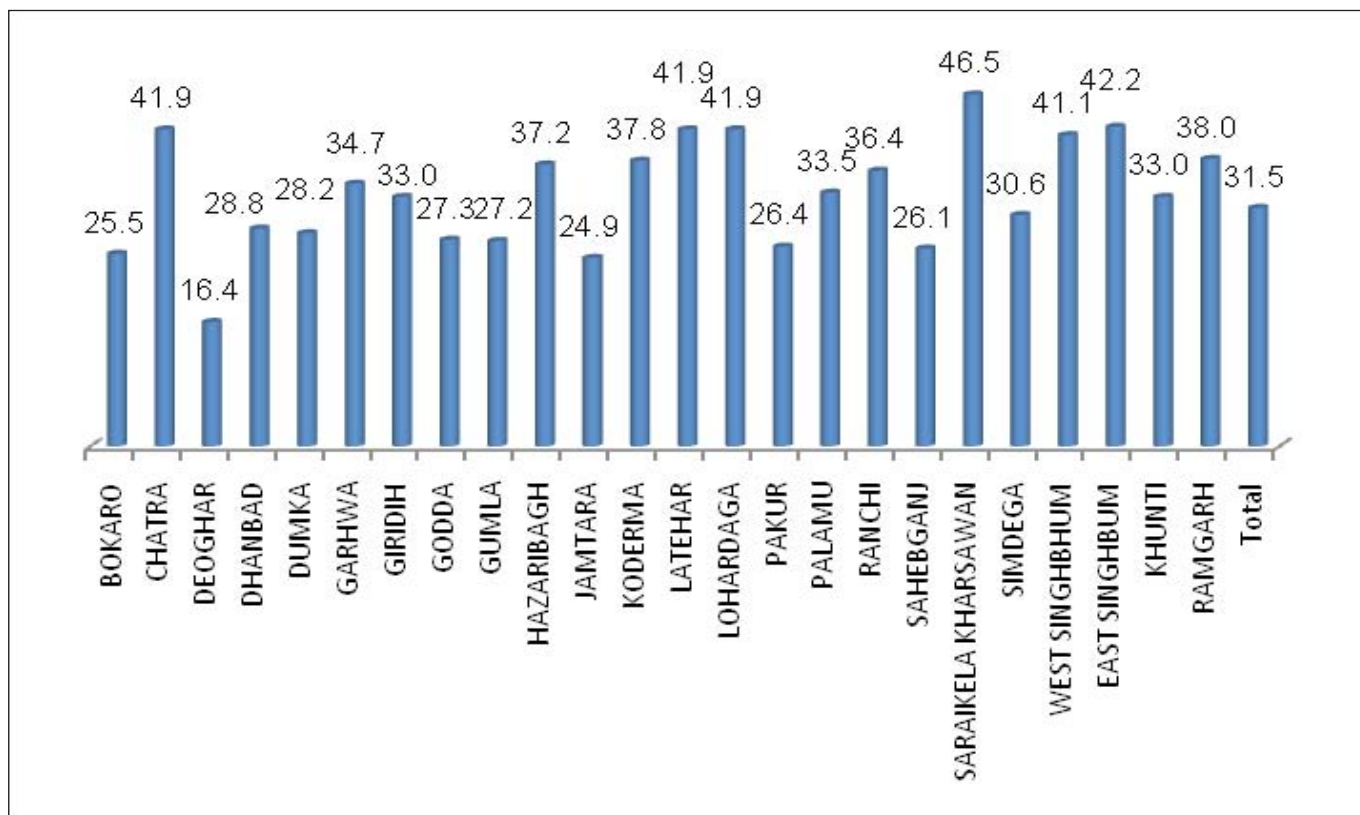


Table 13.1: Number of Works and Expenditure under MGNREGA in Jharkhand during 2013-2014

Work Type	No of works			Expenditure(In millions)		
	Completed	Ongoing /Suspended	Approved not in progress	completed	Ongoing/ Suspended	Approved not in progress
Rural Connectivity	7290	24624	3521	356.0	1604.7	0.0
Flood Control	81	199	53	7.1	10.9	0.0
Water Conservation And Water Harvesting	22928	44358	6699	480.8	1444.9	0.0
Drought Proofing	239	2932	468	1.3	61.3	0.0
Micro Irrigation	430	1524	348	16.0	67.7	0.0
Provision of Irrigation facility to Land development	9343	28389	2487	396.6	1537.7	0.0
Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	1068	3279	1712	41.0	159.3	0.0
Land development	4608	8059	1918	79.4	196.9	0.0
Any Other Activity Approved by MRD	867	3631	574	13.0	104.8	0.0
Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	107	1381	72	5.9	78.8	0.0
Coastal Areas	0	21	5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rural Drinking Water	0	14	1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Fisheries	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Sanitation	867	5879	1620	4.4	25.0	0.0
Aanganbadi	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Play Ground	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	47828	124291	19478	1401.5	5292.4	0.0

Of 47828 completed works about 48 percent is related to water conservation and water harvesting, about 20 percent is related to Irrigation Facilities to SC/ST/IAY/LR, and another 15 percent of work relates to Rural Connectivity. A total of Rs 1401.5 million was spent by the Government in all the completed works on MGNREGA. The largest amount was spent on the three activities of Water Conservation and Water Harvesting, provision of Irrigation facility to Land development, and Rural Connectivity which account about 88 percent of total expenditure on completed works (Fig 13.4). The amount spent on completed work during 2013-14 ongoing or suspended works is 5292.1 million rupees.

The MGNREGA work is executed by mainly three layers of the governance structure, namely Gram Panchyat, Panchyat Samities and Zilla Parisad.

Of the total 47828 works, 45069 works are being executed by Gram Panchyats whereas the Panchyat Samiti and Zilla Parisad executed 2314 and 445 number of works respectively during 2013-14 (Table 13.2).

Fig 13.4. Percentage Distribution of Completed Work by Work Types during 2013-14

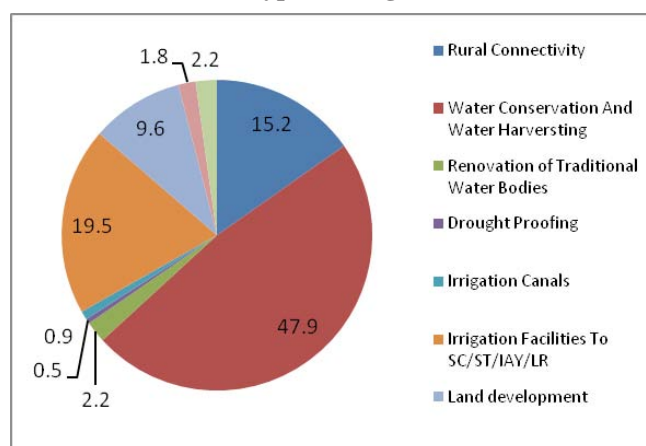


Table 13.2: Number of Works by Execution Level during 2013-14

Work type	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Zilla Panchayat	Total
Flood Control	53	28	0	81
Rural Connectivity	6055	1150	85	7290
Water Conservation And Water Harversting	22217	591	120	22928
Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	845	203	20	1068
Drought Proofing	165	5	69	239
Irrigation Canals	408	21	1	430
Irrigation Facilities To SC/ST/IAY/LR	9187	153	3	9343
Land development	4526	69	13	4608
Other works	652	81	134	867
Bharat Nirman Rajeev Gandhi Sewa Kendra	105	2	0	107
Coastal Areas	0	0	0	0
Rural Drinking Water	0	0	0	0
Fisheries	0	0	0	0
Rural Sanitation	856	11	0	867
Total	45069	2314	445	47828

Table 13.3 and 13.4 given below summarized the status of MGNREGA scheme in the 11th Five Year Plan period and also first two years of the 12th Five Year Plan.

Table 13.3: Achievement during the 11th Five Year Plan

S. N.	Particular	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	No. of households issued Jobcard	3029606	3376404	3697477	3921134	4035196
2	No. of households demanded work	1721220	1586296	1703243	1989045	1582170
3	% of households demanded work against jobcard holders	56.81	46.98	46.07	50.73	39.21
4	No. of households provided work	1721101	1585170	1702599	1987322	1574657
5	% of households provided work against demand	99.99	99.93	99.96	99.91	99.53
6	Average days of employment provided to HH provided employment	43.84	47.64	49.48	41.80	38.72
7	No. of households provided 100 days of employment	50085	95786	133296	131077	58080
8	Persondays Generated (in Lakh)	754.47	755.25	842.47	830.78	609.71
9	Persondays Generated among Women (in Lakh)	189.48	214.99	288.53	278.06	191.27
	% of mandays for women	25.11	28.47	34.25	33.47	31.37
10	Financial Progress (Rs. in Lakh)					
	Total Available Fund	126527.78	234800.44	191628.63	163353.33	175530.95
	Expenditure on Material Component	43070.56	62985.65	51182.90	36774.27	37307.24
	% of Expenditure on Material Component	40.94	48.14	38.34	30.02	33.71

S. N.	Particular	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Expenditure on Unskilled Wages	62121.59	67843.60	82304.01	85711.15	73370.41
	Total Expenditure	107444.70	134171.70	137970.16	128346.03	117093.94
	% of Expenditure against total available fund	84.92	57.14	72.00	78.57	66.64
11	Physical Progress					
	Total No. of Schemes Taken	163656	160011	160813	253715	250415
	Completed	51647	64614	75767	43316	49976
	Ongoing	112270	95397	85046	210399	200439
	% of completion	31.56	40.38	47.11	17.07	19.96
12	Total cost of Labour Budget (Rs. in Lakh)		261045.70	310309.70	227700.00	179821.50

Table 13.4: Present Status of MGNREGA at a lance

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 14.02.2014)
1	No. of households issued Job-card	4006716	3949660
2	No. of households demanded work	1434297	1089004
3	% of households demanded work against job-card holders	35.80	27.57
4	No. of households provided work	1418470	993589
5	% of households provided work against demand	98.9	91.24
6	Average days of employment provided to HH provided employment	39.9	35.49
7	No. of households provided 100 days of employment	86634	44744
8	Person-days Generated (in Lakh)	566.4	352.6
9	Person-days Generated among Women (in Lakh)	185.3	111.56
	% of mandays for women	32.71	31.63
10	Financial Progress (Rs. in Lakh)		
	Total Available Fund	151286.47	103468.68
	Total Available Fund (Excluding Revolving Fund)	151286.47	103468.68
	Expenditure on Material Component	37076.99	21009.11
	% of Expenditure on Material Component	24.5	20.3
	Expenditure on Unskilled Wages	68852.58	47555.45
	Total Expenditure		
	% of Expenditure against total available fund	115235.33	73881.75
11	Physical Progress		
	Total No. of Schemes Taken	265716	165307
	Completed	92865	49737
	Ongoing	149583	125575
	% of completion	34.9	23.2

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Background of Scheme

Community development plans are effective only when the community itself is involved in planning and implementation of plans. SGSY scheme is such an initiative undertaken by the Government in the year 1999 by merging five programmes (including IRDP, MWS, TRYSEM and DWCRA) to bring the rural poor above Poverty Line (APL). SGSY is a centrally sponsored scheme which is funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. Under this programme, a subsidy of Rs.10, 000/- (Rs. 7500/-) or Rs. Rs.1.25 lacs (whichever is less) is provided to individual swarogaris or SHG comprising 10-20 people respectively. 50% assistance is given to SC/ST communities, 40% to women, 15% to minorities and 3% to the disabled.

Major Objective of the Scheme

The basic goal of this scheme is socio-economic empowerment of the rural poor and improvement in their collective bargaining power by bringing poor families via assistance to a level above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is to be achieved by, inter alia, organizing the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building, infrastructure development leading to income generating on sustained basis. The SHG approach helps the poor people to build their self-confidence through community action. Interactive group meetings and collective decision making enables them in identification and prioritization of their needs and resources. This process would ultimately lead to the strengthening and socio-economic empowerment of the rural people as well as improve their collective bargaining. This scheme also envisages promotion of market enterprises considering the potential of rural poor. It also covers the aspect of self employment. Market beneficiaries, known as swarozgaries, may be individual families organized into Self-Help Groups (SHGs).

Implementation strategy:

- Formation of Self Help Groups (SHG's).
- Social mobilization.
- Training and capacity building
- Provision of Income generation
- Marketing of products and services.

The physical and financial progress made under SGSY during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is shown in Table below.

Table 13.5: Physical and Financial Progress of SGSY Scheme in Jharkhand

Year	Total availability of fund including Opening Balance (in Lakh) (Centre+ State)	Financial Achievement (in Lakh)	% Expenditure
2008-09	13159.621	10327.089	78.47
2009-10	17860.143	13254.822	74.25
2010-11	17994.865	12498.877	69.46
2011-12	20895.60	15725.95	75.26

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarogjar Yojna is being restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). There is provision to constitute a state level structure for implementation of the programme.

The Government of India has started Mahila Kissan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in the state for which the proposal of different PIAs is to be sent. The State Government has been asked to reserved 25% State Share for implementing MKSP.

Indira Awas Yojana

IAY is a flagship rural housing scheme which is being implemented by the Government of India with the aim of providing shelter to the rural people living below the poverty line. During 2010-2011 the Govt. of India decided that 100% of the funds would be targeted specially for new houses to the shelterless rural BPL households. The dwelling units under IAY are sanctioned to the poorest among the BPL first as per the wait list. Central and State Govt. support to this programme is in the ratio of 75:25. In the financial year 2010-2011 the per unit assistance under this scheme has been enhanced from Rs

35000 to Rs 45000 in plain area and Rs. 48500 for Naxal-affected area. Of the total assistance, 60% is provided to SC/ST communities, 15% to minorities and 3% to the disabled. Based on Central and State allocation, 67153 houses are proposed to be newly constructed under IAY during 2013-14.

The total number of houses sanctioned till date in 2013-14 is 29547 (Table 13.6). Of the total sanctioned houses, the share of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and minority groups are 64, 20 and 6 percent respectively. Of the total sanctioned houses 47 and 44 percent of houses are in the names of males and females respectively. About 4 percent of total houses sanctioned were in the name of handicapped persons. Of the 4902 houses completed in 2012-13, the ST, SC and minority

shares are 21, 28 and 30 percent respectively. During 2012-13, the proportion of completed houses to sanctioned houses for ST category was highest (41percent) followed by that for the SC category (25 percent).

Table 13.7 shows the financial progress of IAY schemes in Jharkhand. The opening balance during 2013-14 is 30239.17 lakhs and the total allocation by centre and state is 51327.28 lakhs rupees. Of the total sanctioned money 46 percent has already been released in 2013-14. Of total central allocation during 2013-14, 64 % has already been released and the equal matching share has been released by state government. Of the total fund released 7938.76 lakhs rupees has utilized which is 14.7 % of total fund released..

Table 13.6: Physical Progress of IAY houses during 2010 to 2014

		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Annual Target		89177	63477	69503	67153
House Sanctioned during the year for	STs	5571	6278	46124	18938
	SCs	7953	5660	23585	5918
	Minority	3122	2287	13623	1687
	OTH	6826	5251	31126	3004
	Total	23472	19476	114458	29547
Out of Houses Sanctioned during the year, houses allotted in the name of	Men	4726	7339	49555	13918
	Women	14140	9859	56600	12875
	Husband and wife jointly	4606	2278	8300	2754
	Total	23472	19476	114455	29547
	Physically Handicapped	73	774	3976	1263
House Under construction	Sanctioned during last or current year	16979	30818	123395	139081
	Sanctioned prior to last year	152920	139081	46504	30818
	Total	169899	169899	169899	169899
Houses Completed	STs	977	1189	1022	7
	SCs	2515	1926	1366	7
	Minority	961	783	643	2
	OTH	2040	1739	1871	6
	Total	6493	5637	4902	22

Table 13.7: Financial progress of IAY during 2011-12 to 2013-14 (in Lakh)

S No.		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1. Opening Balance		99.469	37161.31	30239.17
2. Allocation	(a) Central	0	24726.46	38495.46
	(b) State	0	8242.154	12831.82
	(c) Total	0	32968.61	51327.28
3. Releases Of Fund	(a) Central	17155.24	13518.06	23758.76
	(b) State Matching Share Due	5718.417	4506.022	7919.587
	(c) State Share Released By State	0	8770.68	0
	(d) Total	17155.24	22288.74	23758.76
4. Funds Release Previous Year and Received Current Year	(a) Centre	0	2049.738	0
	(b) State	0	340.024	0
	(c) Total	0	2389.762	0
5. Misc Receipt		0	5.097	0
6. Total Availability		17254.71	61844.91	53997.93
7. Utilization of Funds	(a) SC	1195.507	5485.586	1848.283
	(b) ST	1326.049	9297.191	3514.638
	(c) Minority	503.416	3193.641	805.214
	(d) Others	1125.553	7378.365	1770.62
	(e) Total	4150.525	25354.78	7938.755
8. Percentage Utilisation		24.05	41.0	14.7

Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Background

The Government of Jharkhand under the Rural Development Department has registered a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) as Jharkhand State Watershed Mission (JSWM) on 17/07/2009 under Society Registration Act 21, 1860 for implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) under Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, Govt. of India, 2008. A dedicated team of 12 level Technical Experts and supporting staffs are working at State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). A Watershed Cell cum Data Centre (WCDC) has been established in 24 districts and the SLNA has appointed 16 Project Manager-cum- Technical Experts and 11 Accountants for monitoring and evaluation of IWMP projects.

Present Status and Achievement of IWMP

Till date, 117 projects comprising 927 no. of micro watershed covering 6.20 Lakh Hectare area in all

24 districts has been taken up under IWMP in years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and 2013-14. The physical and financial progress made during 2011-12 & 2012-13 is shown in Table 13.8

Table 13.8: Progress of IWMP Scheme in Jharkhand

Year	Total Availability of fund including Opening Balance (Centre+State) (in Lakhs)	Financial Achievement (in Lakhs)	Physical Achievement (Houses newly constructed and upgraded)
2011-12	5000.948	1287.321	Watershed works- 1000 ha. Livelihood-50 No.
2012-13	8948.888	1321.137	Watershed works-2041.233 ha. Livelihood-138 No.

IWMP 2009-10 projects

Under IWMP 2009-10, total 20% of the project

cost i.e. 2827.78 lakhs have been received by SLNA Jharkhand and released to all PIAs for EPA, DPR, Adm. cost and capacity building , livelihood activities, production system and micro-enterprises, monitoring, evaluation and watershed works. A total amount of Rs.1015.28 lakhs has been utilized till date.

Rapport building, awareness campaign, training programme and exposure visits on Watershed Development projects has been conducted to Watershed Stakeholders/ WC/WDT/PIA/ WCDC/SLNA members on different level. The Entry Point activities i.e. well repairing, vermin compost, veterinary camp, health camp, micro/ drip irrigation, nursery, plantation, poly net house, sock pits, distribution of sprayers, pond renovation, seed demonstration etc. have been undertaken. All 189 DPRs, its Executive Summary, Abstract and Annual Action Plan (AAP) have been prepared and uploaded in Website of Jharkhand.nic.in. Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Govt. of India is going to release 25% of the budget as a part of second installment as a central share. State matching share will be released accordingly within 15 days after the receipt from DoLR.

IWMP 2010-11 Projects

Under IWMP 2010-11, 6% of the project cost i.e. Rs 698.68 lakh have been received by SLNA, Jharkhand and released to all PIAs for EPA, DPR, Adm. cost and capacity building. Rs. 61.54 lakh have been utilized till date. Rapport building, awareness campaign, training programme and exposure visits on Watershed Development Projects is going on. Action plan of Entry Point Activities has been approved at SLNA level. Training programme for preparation of DPR on WCDC/PIA/WDT level has been completed and all the formats related to DPR have been circulated to all PIAs. DPR preparation is in progress. Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Govt. of India is going to release 14% of the budget as a part of first installment as a central share. State's matching share will be released accordingly within 15 days after the receipt from DoLR.

IWMP 2011-12 projects

Under IWMP 2011-12 (First Phase), 6% of the project cost i.e. Rs 648 lakh has been released by DoLR as a central share, and SLNA, Jharkhand has received Rs. 72.04 Lakh as state's matching share. Around Rs. 10.00 lakh has been utilized till date. Rapport building, awareness campaign, training programme and exposure visits on Watershed Development Projects is going on.

State Plan Schemes

Legislature Scheme (Lok Jal Samridhi Yojana and Work for General)

The objective of the scheme is to enable MLAs to recommend works of developmental nature, and build community assets based on the locally felt needs to be taken up in the their constituency. An amount of Rs. 200.00 Lakh) per MLA is allotted in each financial year in order to recommend works of General (Rs. 150.00 lakh) and Jal Samridhi (Rs. 50.00 lakhs) in nature.

Table 13.9: Physical and Financial Progress of Legislative Scheme

Year	Financial Achievement (in Rs Lakhs)	Physical Achievement
2011-12	10740.00	7331 Schemes completed
2012-13	8451.00	4213 Schemes completed

Mukhyamantri Vikas Yojana (MMVY)

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided to each MLA in order to recommend works of local felt needs. Under this scheme durable assets are created for community use.

Table 13.10: Physical and Financial Progress of Legislative Scheme

Year	Financial Achievement (in Rs Lakhs)	Physical Achievement
2011-12	4664.00	2161 Schemes completed
2012-13	4160.00	4034 Schemes completed

Block Building Minor Construction & Renovation

Most of the old blocks offices and residential Buildings are in dilapidated condition, Renovation of which will required additional fund. Boundary walls around block premises necessary for security reasons and other minor works will also necessitate allocation of additional fund. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 1250 lakh and Rs 711.17 lakh respectively, and in both the years, several block buildings were renovated and boundary walls constructed.

Block Jeep

A number of old blocks have jeeps in depleted conditions, a problem which is sought to be addressed by this scheme. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 95.94 lakh and Rs 100 lakh respectively, and in both the years, 14 new motor vehicles were procured.

SIRD Establishment

Keeping in view the training needs of functionaries of Rural Development Department at different levels which has to be taken up on large scale, this scheme was introduced. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 230.79 lakh and Rs 189.5 lakh respectively, and in both the years, expenditure was incurred for establishment and administrative purposes.

Consultancy fee

This scheme was introduced for DPR, technical consultancy, and other such relevant expenditure for various schemes under Rural Development Department. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 367.42 lakh and Rs 116.97 lakh respectively, and in the successive years, 156 and 166 DPRs were prepared.

Special Division Establishment

The funds under Special Division Establishment scheme are meant to be spent on Special Division

Establishment at different level offices. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 5004.67 lakh and Rs 5319.57 lakh respectively, and in both the years, the funds were spent for establishment and administration related expenses.

Adarsh Gram Yojna (Model Village Scheme)

This scheme is meant for Village Level infrastructure strengthening, Sanitation and other such works. In financial Year 2011-12 198 schemes under 99 villages were completed at the cost of Rs. 5997.00 lakhs.

Gram Awaz Marammati Anudan

This scheme is proposed for renovation of rural houses made by Government under different schemes. In financial Year 2011-12, 422 households benefited from this scheme at the cost of Rs. 42.20 Lakhs.

Strengthening of DRDA

In the light of the enormity of tasks bestowed upon DRDAs, provisions for facilitating them with more competent manpower, software and hardware is the requirement that is met by this scheme. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 100 lakh and Rs 151.5 lakh respectively, and in both the years, the funds were used for DRDA administrative expenditure.

Block Administration

Under this head salary and related payments are made to employees under DRDA s for which additional allocation is necessary. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 1151 lakh and Rs 694.74 lakh respectively, and in both the years, the funds were used for establishment and administrative expenditure.

MGNREGA Establishment

Under this head salary and related payments are made to employees under MGNREGA Cell for which additional allocation is necessary. The financial

achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 177.23 lakh and Rs 74.42 lakh respectively, and in both the years, the funds were used for establishment and administrative expenditure.

MGNREGA (Ex- gratia Assistance)

This scheme has been introduced in order to meet the financial requirement for payment of ex-gratia amount for special circumstances such as death, accident etc. under MGNREGA. In the year 2012-13 financial Assistance to the tune of Rs. 12 Lakh was distributed among 50% beneficiaries.

Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojana (MMGSY)

Under the Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojna, bridges are constructed over rural roads, especially roads built by the Rural Works Department. Under this scheme bridges of over 30 meters of length are built. Presently construction of 251 bridges is going on under this scheme, 41 bridges are under Tendering process and DPR's of 240 bridges are under progress. The target of construction of 185 bridges has been set for 2013-14, for which Rs. 400 Crore expenditure is expected. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 28698.078 lakh and Rs 15256.096 lakh respectively, and in the successive years, 113 and 41 bridges were completed.

SLNA-JSWM (Watershed Mission Establishment)

The State Level Nodal Agency-Jharkhand State Watershed Mission (SLNA-JSWM) has been constituted vide notification number 4673, dated 20th June 2009 under Rural Development Department, Government of Jharkhand for the implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in accordance with the common guidelines 2008 of Land Resource Department, Government of India. JSWM has been registered under society registration Act 21, 1860 (Registration No. 103, dated 26th September 2009). The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 26.31 lakh and Rs 95.15 lakh

respectively, and in both years, the funds were used for establishment and administrative expenditure.

Indira Awas Yojana

The new interventions for promotion of the IAY programme in Jharkhand are:-

- Creation of a State level cell.
- Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Workshops, R & D including State Level data centre MIS.
- Evaluation Studies on:-
 - ❖ Money shortage in state and how to ensure provide rural housing to all time to time.
 - ❖ Performance of IAY in state-a sample study in 5 districts.
 - ❖ Need for homestead land in the state.
 - ❖ Workshop on rural housing.
 - ❖ Planning for rural housing in the state and action points to achieve goal.

The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 23.46 lakh and Rs 15 lakh respectively, and in both years, the funds were used for administrative expenditure.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY):

The funds are for Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Workshop, R & D including data cell and maintenance of infrastructure including Equipments (Computer, Printer, Fax, Photo copier, Scanner, etc) Furniture and Fixture. The financial achievement under this scheme during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were Rs 26.1 lakh and Rs 37.38 lakh respectively, and in both years, the funds were used for administrative expenditure.

Seed Money for Women SHG:

Capacity building of Women SHG

- (i) Rural Development Department, Government of Jharkhand has prepared a project for empowerment of women SHG members in

the state. The objectives of the project are to organize the poor women in the fold of SHG and to empower them to establish different suitable livelihood models as per their need and available opportunities which have the potential for replication across state.

- (ii) In the financial year 2012-2013 the project was to be initially piloted in 15 selected blocks, under the aegis of the Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society, a Society under the ambit of Rural Development Department. Government of Jharkhand will be the nodal agency for imparting trainings on SHG management and other livelihood issues. The financial and physical progress of the scheme is shown in Table 13.11.

Table 13.11: Physical and Financial Progress Capacity building of Women SHG

Year	Financial Achievement (in Laks)	Physical Achievement
2011-12	995.40	9954 Women SHG benefited
2012-13	459.80	4598 Women SHG benefited

Project Sanjivni

The project has plans to cover all the women SHG members through Jan Shree Bima Yojna under the social security scheme of Government of India. In 2012-13, 50.73 lakhs rupees spent and under this scheme 14800 SHGs have so far been covered.

13th Finance Commission

Block Building Construction

The State's supplementary memorandum has pointed out the gap in infrastructure in 260 blocks where there is shortage of proper office buildings and staff quarters, following which the 13th Finance Commission recommended a grant of Rs.67.50 crore since 2011-12 year i. e, 270.00 crore for construction of these buildings. 80 new block building works are under stages of construction based on model estimate. To complete these works balance amount is required during remaining years.

Accordingly, new building in other blocks will also be constructed on the model estimate. The financial and physical progress of the scheme is shown in Table 13.12.

Table 13.12: Physical and Financial Progress on Block Building Construction

Year	Financial Achievement (in Laks)	Physical Achievement
2011-12	6750.00	50 No. Block Building
2012-13	6750.00	80 No. Block Building

Panchyati Raj

The government of Jharkhand has taken up various schemes under the umbrella of Panchyati Raj during 11th five year Plan, 2007-12. The major schemes that taken up included construction and maintenance of panchyat bhawan, grant to Zilla Parisads for construction of Bus Stands/ Dak bungalows/Office buildings and staff quarters, Grants to District Board for construction of Panchayat Bhawan and creation of income generating assets, Special Grant to the Districts which are not covered under IAP/ BRGF Schemes of government of India from State Plan. The Centrally sponsored schemes such as Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF) & Integrated Action Plan (IAP), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna (RGSY) etc. are being executed by this department. These schemes need to be continued in the next 12th five year plan period 2012-17 also.

Backward Region Grant Fund

To reduce the regional imbalances in terms of providing local infrastructure and other development requirements the BRGF plays a very important role in Jharkhand. Under this scheme 100 percent grant is being provided by the central Government. The major objectives of this schemes include bridging critical gap in infrastructure, strengthening panchayat and municipalities, providing professional support to local bodies. Improving the performance and delivery of panchayats and municipalities are also major objectives of the scheme.

Integrated Action Plan

The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) is for 17 selected Tribal and Backward Districts of the State. A Committee headed by District Collector/District Magistrate and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer is responsible for implementation of this scheme. The district-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to the need and can include public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centre, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric Lights in public places such as PHCs and Schools etc.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna (RGSY)

This scheme is meant for providing training and capacity building of elected representatives of Panchyati Raj institutions. The training and capacity building helps the representative to effectively implement different schemes. This programme also helps them to become aware about the schemes.

State Plan Schemes

Special fund for Non BRGF District & Non IAP District

The Government of Jharkhand is providing Rs 15 Crore annually to the only non BRGF district East Singhbhum and Rs 10 Crore per district to seven non-IAP districts (Dhanbad, Dumka, Deoghar,

Table 13.13: Proposed Outlay of Panchyati Raj Department 2013-14

Name of scheme	Annual Plan 2013-14 (Rs in Lakh)			
	Proposed Outlay	Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP
(A) Earmarked Schemes				
(i) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)	42540.00	19500.00	8500.00	14540.00
(ii) Integrated Action Plan GAP)	51000.00	23000.00	8000.00	20000.00
(B) State Share to CSS				
(i) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
(c) State Plan Scheme Continuing Schemes				
(i) Special Fund for Non-BRGF District & Non-IAP Districts	8500.00	4500.00	2000.00	2000.00
(ii) Grants to District Board for Construction of Panchayat Bhawan & Geation of Income Generating Assets	2500.00	1000.00	500.00	1000.00
(iii) Construction/ Repair/ Alteration/Furnishing etc. of Panchayat Bhawan & additional demand under special component	250.00	100.00	50.00	100.00
(iv) Grant to Zila Parishad for the Construction of Bus Stands/Dak Bungalow/ Offices & Staff Quarters	32.00	16.00	0.00	16.00
(D) Capacity Building				
(i) Strengthening Training Institutions	500.00	200.00	100.00	200.00
(ii) Training for PRIs & Officials	100.00	40.00	20.00	40.00
(iii) Special Grants and Prizes for PRIs	2400.00	1300.00	300.00	800.00
(E) Strengthening of offices				
(i) Strengthening of Headquarter offices	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Strengthening of Divisional and District offices	98.00	48.00	20.00	30.00
(iii) Consultation Fees	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	108000.00	49784.00	19490.00	38726.00

Godda, Pakur, Jamtara & Sahebganj) to maintain parity in socio-economic development.

Grants to District Board for construction of Panchayat Bhawan and Creation of income generating assets

In this scheme Grant is to be provided to District Boards for creation of income generating assets like Shops, Market Complex etc., so that they can be made self-dependent and bear their establishment responsibilities.

Tribal Sub Plan

A sum of Rs. 49784.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan out of a total proposed outlay of Rs. 108000.00 lakhs during Annual Plan 2013-14.

Special Component Sub Plan

A sum of Rs. 19490.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Special Component Sub Plan out of total proposed

outlay of Rs. 108000.00 lakhs during Annual Plan 2013-14.

The following table presents the outlay proposed for various schemes under Panchyati Raj.

Appendix1
Share of Jharkhand to total in Different Indicators

States	Rural Population, 2011	Literate, 2011	Rural SC/ST, 2011	Rural Worker, 2011	Rural worker in Agri 2011	Urban population, 2011	GSDP total, 2011-12	Rural poor, 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	11.1	8.7	6.7	9.0	9.9	3.1	4.7	14.8
Odisha	4.2	4.6	6.1	4.3	4.2	1.9	4.1	5.8
Jharkhand	3.0	2.5	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.7	4.8
Gujarat	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.7	6.8	10.1	3.5
Kerala	2.1	3.7	0.9	1.8	0.7	4.2	6.0	0.7
Tamil Nadu	4.5	5.4	4.1	5.4	4.9	9.3	12.7	2.7
India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Column 2 to 7, Census of India 2011, Column 8- CSO and Col 9-Planning commission

Annexure 2 Number of Household Issued Job Cards, 2014 (in Lakh)

District	SCs	STs	Others	Total
Bokaro	1.8	2.6	7.2	11.6
Chatra	7.0	1.2	6.4	14.6
Deoghar	4.6	6.5	28.8	39.9
Dhanbad	1.8	3.6	9.1	14.5
Dumka	1.1	10.3	8.7	20.1
Garhwa	3.0	2.6	5.7	11.3
Girdih	3.3	4.2	20.1	27.6
Godda	1.3	4.7	12.6	18.6
Gumla	0.3	7.1	1.7	9.1
Hazaribagh	2.8	1.1	8.2	12.1
Jamtara	1.9	7.7	7.4	17.0
Koderma	0.9	0.1	5.7	6.7
Latehar	3.7	6.5	8.1	18.3
Loahrdaga	0.3	5.4	2.3	8.1
Pakur	0.4	7.8	3.6	11.8
Plaamu	4.4	1.4	6.1	12.0
Ranchi	0.8	8.3	3.6	12.7
Sahibganj	0.9	7.8	6.8	15.5
Saraikela Kharsawan	0.4	3.6	3.4	7.4
Simdega	0.7	3.8	1.0	5.5
West Singhbhum	0.3	12.1	3.2	15.7
East Singhbhum	0.6	9.5	4.6	14.7
Khunti	0.3	5.2	1.5	7.1
Ramgarh	0.4	1.5	2.3	4.1
Total	43.1	124.7	168.4	336.1

Annexure 3
Percentage Persondays Generated by Number of Days, 2013-14

District	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-99	=100	101-150	>150	Total	Total Persondays generated (Lakh)
BOKARO	1.8	7.6	9.9	8.3	12.3	12.9	8.1	9.4	15.7	2.8	11.2	0.0	100	11.6
CHATRA	1.1	5.4	9.6	8.4	12.4	9.9	6.3	10.5	19.9	5.9	10.6	0.0	100	14.6
DEOGHAR	1.1	3.6	5.7	5.9	7.5	9.4	8.9	9.7	22.5	6.3	19.3	0.0	100	39.9
DHANBAD	3.0	9.3	12.1	7.9	11.8	11.5	5.4	9.9	17.7	2.5	8.9	0.0	100	14.5
DUMKA	2.3	10.4	13.4	9.4	14.4	12.3	4.3	9.4	13.4	1.1	9.5	0.0	100	20.1
EAST SINGHBUM	4.4	12.3	14.6	11.0	11.5	9.5	6.6	6.8	12.2	3.0	8.1	0.0	100	14.7
GARHWA	2.2	11.9	19.9	11.0	15.7	8.8	2.7	9.3	14.9	0.2	3.6	0.0	100	11.3
GIRIDIH	2.2	6.8	9.0	8.5	10.6	10.9	8.7	9.1	20.4	4.4	9.4	0.0	100	27.6
GODDA	2.2	9.1	12.2	9.0	11.9	10.5	4.8	8.4	16.3	1.4	14.1	0.0	100	18.6
GUMLA	5.8	19.9	21.2	12.0	13.2	9.8	4.0	5.3	4.8	0.8	3.2	0.0	100	9.1
HAZARIBAGH	2.5	9.9	12.9	10.9	13.1	12.0	6.6	7.8	12.9	2.4	9.1	0.0	100	12.1
JAMTARA	1.5	6.6	9.6	7.1	11.1	10.7	6.3	9.1	15.4	5.1	17.4	0.0	100	17.0
KHUNTI	5.1	15.9	17.1	11.7	12.6	9.6	4.2	7.4	9.9	1.0	5.7	0.0	100	7.1
KODERMA	1.4	5.3	7.8	7.3	10.0	9.4	6.7	9.2	20.6	7.2	15.2	0.0	100	6.7
LATEHAR	1.5	7.8	12.3	8.4	12.3	10.7	3.3	10.7	22.1	1.2	9.7	0.0	100	18.3
LOHARDAGA	2.3	8.7	11.7	9.4	14.2	12.5	7.7	9.0	13.1	2.3	9.3	0.0	100	8.1
PAKUR	2.1	10.2	15.9	11.0	14.6	10.4	5.8	8.2	12.8	2.0	6.9	0.0	100	11.8
PALAMU	2.2	15.1	21.8	12.6	14.3	8.9	3.9	7.1	8.2	2.1	3.9	0.0	100	12.0
RAMGARH	4.1	13.5	14.1	9.4	13.7	10.6	4.6	7.0	13.0	2.8	7.2	0.0	100	4.1
RANCHI	5.0	15.9	17.0	10.0	14.2	11.1	4.2	7.1	9.2	1.7	4.6	0.0	100	12.7
SAHEBGANJ	2.6	14.5	20.6	12.1	13.6	9.7	2.9	7.5	12.6	0.8	3.1	0.0	100	15.5
SARAIKELA														
KHARSAWAN	5.1	18.4	19.7	11.2	14.0	10.6	4.0	6.2	7.8	1.6	1.5	0.0	100	7.4
SIMDEGA	5.5	16.7	18.3	13.9	11.9	9.4	5.3	5.3	7.2	0.8	5.7	0.0	100	5.5
WEST SINGHBHUM	5.0	16.4	18.9	11.1	13.8	10.7	4.9	6.2	8.5	0.9	3.5	0.0	100	15.7
Jharkhand	2.6	10.0	13.2	9.3	12.2	10.5	5.8	8.5	15.3	2.9	9.7	0.0	100	336.1

Appendix 4
The Outlay proposed for various schemes are given as under Rural Development Dept. for 2012-17
12 th Five year Plan 2012- 2017

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme Proposed Outlay	12 th Five year Plan (2012-17)			
		Proposed Outlay	Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP
B.	State Share (CSS/CS)				
1	SGSY (75 : 25) + NRLM	45177.74	16263.99	6776.66	22137.09
2	MGNREGA (90:10)	73261.20	26374.03	10989.18	35897.99
3	IAY (75 : 25)	91576.50	32967.54	13736.48	44872.49
4	Integrated Watershed Management Program (IWMP) (90:10)	7326.12	2637.40	1098.92	3589.80
5	DRDA Administration (75:25)	13431.22	4835.24	2014.68	6581.30
6	MGNAREGA (Contractual payment for IAP district) (90:10)	9707.11	4368.20		5338.91
	TOTAL	240479.89	87446.40	34615.92	118417.57
C.	State Plan Schemes				
	Continuing Schemes				
1	SGSY Administration	305.26	305.26		
2	MGNAREGA (Establishment)	1025.66	1025.66		
3	IAY Administration	305.26	305.26		
4	SLNA-JSWM (Watershed Mission Establishment)	915.77	915.77		
5	Seed Money for Women SHG	6105.10	2197.84	915.77	2991.50
6	SIRD Establishment	1526.28	1526.28		
7	Block Buildings Renovation (Minor Work)	15262.75	8394.51		6868.24
8	Block Jeeps	610.51	335.78		274.73
9	Strengthening of DRDA	1831.53	1007.34		824.19
10	Block Administration	7326.12	4029.37		3296.75
11	Special Division Establishment	36630.60	25641.42		10989.18
12	Mukhaya Mantri Gram Setu Yojna (MMGSY)	114116.53	41081.95	17117.48	55917.10
13	Consultancy fees	3052.55	1098.92	457.88	1495.75
14	Gram Awas Maramati Anudan (GAMA)	12210.20	4395.67	1831.53	5983.00
15	Adarsh Gram Yojna (AGY)	24420.40	8791.34	3663.06	11966.00
16	MGNAREGA (General Assistance Grant)	610.51	219.78	91.58	299.15
17	Legislature Scheme (Lok Jal Smridhi Yojna)	20500.00	11880.00	2460.00	6160.00
18	Legislature Scheme (Scheme on Recommendation)	61500.00	35640.00	7380.00	18480.00
19	Mukhaya Mantri Vikas Yojna (MMVY)	41000.00	23760.00	4920.00	12320.00
	TOTAL	349255.01	172552.13	38837.29	137865.58
D	New Schemes				
1	Adarsh Gramin Awas Yojna (AGAY)	12210.20	4395.67	1831.53	5983.00
2	Sanjeevni	6105.10	2197.84	915.77	2991.50
3	Jharkhand Opportunity for Household Agriculture & Allied Resurgence (JOHAR)	25641.42	9230.91	3846.21	12564.30

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme Proposed Outlay	12 th Five year Plan (2012-17)			
		Proposed Outlay	Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP
	TOTAL	43956.72	15824.42	6593.51	21538.79
E.	13th Finance Commission				
1	Construction of Block Building & Quarters (Major Work)	20250.00	11137.50		9112.50
	TOTAL	20250.00	11137.50	0.00	9112.50
	Grand Total	653941.62	286960.45	80046.72	286934.45

The details of proposed outlay is given in.

Appendix 5

Summary on Outlay proposed for various schemes are given as under Rural Development Dept. for 2012-17

(Rs in Lakh)

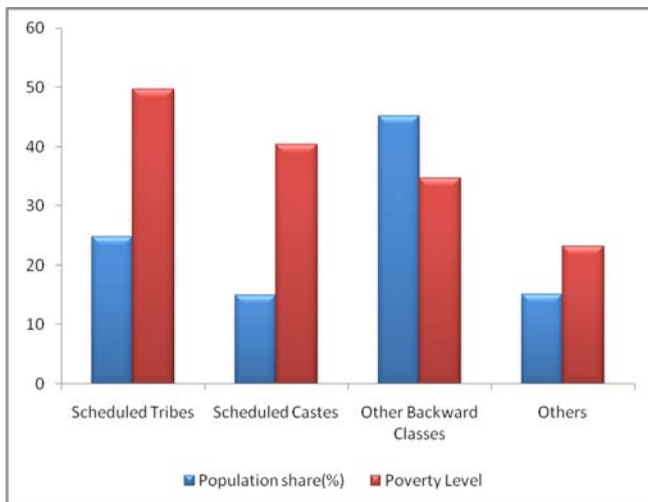
Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	12th Five year Plan (2012-17)			
		Proposed Outlay	Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP
A.	Earmarked				
B.	State Share (CSS/CS)	240479.89	87446.40	34615.92	118417.57
C.	State Plan Schemes				
	(i) Continuing Schemes	349255.01	172552.13	38837.29	137865.58
	(ii) New Schemes	43956.72	15824.42	6593.51	21538.79
D.	EAP (if any)				
E.	Other (13th FC)	20250.00	11137.50		9112.50
	Grand Total	653941.62	286960.45	80046.72	286934.45

14

Government Interventions for Underprivileged Sections

The Government of Jharkhand is committed to welfare of the underprivileged sections of society and their integration into the major development stream. Multiple programmes are being implemented for the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and the minorities for their upliftment in terms of educational, economic, social, cultural and health status. The Department of Welfare, Jharkhand is working with a vision that human sensitivities should also be nurtured along with implementation of constitutional responsibilities so that benefits of development programmes are delivered to the last person of the society.

Fig 14.1: Social Groups in Jharkhand: Population Share and Poverty (2011-12)



Source – Calculated by IHD from the unit level data of NSS 68th round

The total population of Jharkhand is 3, 29, 88,134 (2011 census). The state has a sizable tribal population; the STs constitute 26.2 percent of its total population. Besides the STs, the state has a large population of the SCs. They constitute 12.1 percent of the population. A comparison of population share and poverty levels reveals a higher incidence of poverty among specific social groups. Among all social groups, STs have the highest incidence of poverty (49.7%). SCs constitute another deprived group with a high level of poverty (40.4%). Poverty level among Other Backward Classes is slightly lower (34.6%) but they have a larger share in the population (45.1%). The STs, the SCs, the OBCs and minorities lag behind on

various parameters of development like education, health, skill development, income generation and others.

To bridge the development gaps and to meet specific needs of the disadvantaged groups, various target oriented schemes are being implemented by the Department of Welfare.

1. Improving Education status- Literacy level among the underprivileged sections is low due to economic, social and physical barriers. To improve access to education, various development programmes are being implemented in the state.

1.1 Scholarships – This scheme aims to provide economic support to students of STs, SCs, OBCs’ families living below poverty line and other poor students (boys and girls) so that they can complete their education. Under this scheme, students of primary, secondary, high schools receive scholarships; children from families engaged in unclean occupations also receive benefits.

To ensure timely availability of scholarships to the students belonging to eligible social groups, a scheme for on- line application for post -matric scholarship and e- payment has been implemented.

1.2 Bicycle Distribution Scheme: This scheme has been started by the Jharkhand Government to encourage attendance of girl students belonging to disadvantaged groups in schools and continue their studies. This plan was started by the state government for the following two reasons:- (i) if schools are located at a great distance from homes, the family members have difficulties in sending their girls to the school. (ii) After passing the middle level school, many girl students of the villages discontinue their studies due to lack of transportation facilities. From 2009-10 onwards, boys (from eligible social groups) studying in 8th class are also being benefited from the Bicycle Distribution Scheme. Currently, the Department of Welfare provides

bicycles to SC, ST, BC & Minority boys and girls students of Class VIII belonging to BPL families.

1.3 Hostel facilities- Under this scheme, students of SC, ST, OBC and Minorities families are provided with hostel facility so that students who live in remote areas also get access to quality institutions. The Department of Welfare runs 400 hostels for the SC, ST, OBC & Minority students studying in schools and colleges.

1.4 Residential Schools: The Department of Welfare runs 132 Residential Schools for the SC, ST & OBC students; more than twenty thousand boys girls are receiving education in such schools. Free residential facility, food, dress, study material and other items are provided in such schools. Under a separate scheme, students of residential schools get free sweater, socks and school bags. In six residential schools, education for +2 has been started.

1.5 Reimbursement of examination fee- This scheme aims to provide students belonging to SC and ST families the facility of writing secondary and inter examination (conducted by the Jharkhand Examination Board) without any fee. The Scheme helps poor students who cannot appear for examinations due to lack of capacity to pay the examination fee.

2. Social Protection – The Jharkhand government is implementing various schemes for social protection of the underprivileged sections of society:

(i) Strengthening of administrative structure for implementation of civil rights protection- To protect the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes from untouchability, the Civil Rights Protection Act, 1955 is active in the entire state. There is provision of relief for individuals who have suffered due to inter-caste marriages. These provisions help in removal of discrimination in the society.

(ii) Scheme for Relief of SCs and STs from atrocities- To protect members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes groups from atrocities, the SC/ST Atrocities Act, 1989 is active in the entire state. For different categories of atrocities, there is provision of relief of amounts varying from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 2 lakhs.

(iii) Legal Aid – The Department of Welfare provides legal aid free of cost to the members of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes.

3. Training Programmes for Skill Generation and Employment: The Department of Welfare has started various training programmes for the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes, the Backward classes and the Minorities. The training is provided by national level institutions.

(i) C. M.D Mining and Turner training- This two year professional training programme is conducted by Indo Danish Tool Room and other reputed institutions.

(ii) Diploma in Tool Dye Making- This four year training programme is conducted by C.T. T Kolkota and other organizations.

(iii) Security Guard training: Under this training programme, young men with matriculation degree receive training of Security Guard; similarly persons with graduation degree receive training of Security Inspector. Training programmes are conducted by the reputed institution ‘Security and Intelligence Services (SIS)’.

(iv) Hotel and Catering Training: Under this programme, the Institute of Science and Management, Ranchi provides training for various job oriented courses like – craft, catering, beverage and hospitality.

(v) BIT (Mesra) is providing vocational training in electronic and electrical trades, hospital management, food processing

and quality control, accommodation operation and others.

- (vi) The department also ties up with different institutes for imparting vocational training to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Backward Classes and the minorities' students in the areas of Hotel Management, ANM & Nursing Training, Machine Tool Training, Air-Hostess Training, etc. One of such important vocational training programmes is the Commercial Pilot License (CPL) training, wherein one batch of 25 students has successfully completed the training, while the second batch of 17 candidates is undergoing this training. Such vocational training programmes are creating a pool of skilled/trained manpower to address the shortage of skilled human resources in different sectors.
4. Stipends: Stipend is provided to the SC, the ST, the OBC & the minority students at Pre-matric and Post-matric levels and also for technical education and higher education degrees.
 5. Loan Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes: Loans are provided to members of the SCs, the STs and minorities communities for income generating activities through Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cooperative Development Limited.
 6. Livelihood: To address to the livelihood issues of the STs & the SCs, the Department of Welfare runs various income generating schemes through NGOs under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme and SCA-SCSP.
 7. Welfare programmes for Minorities: The Department of Welfare is implementing various programmes for welfare of the minority communities in the state.
 - 7.1. Bicycle Distribution- Under this scheme, girls studying in 8th class of government schools and Madrasas are provided free bicycles.
 - 7.2. Minority Hostels – Hostels with capacities of 30 beds and 50 beds are being constructed for students belonging to the minority communities. To enhance facilities in existing hostels for the minority communities, funds are provided for maintenance and renovations.
 - 7.3 Training Programmes – Students belonging to the minority communities receive training for various employment oriented courses for example – hotel management, tailoring, embroidery, motor binding, typing, computer training and others.
 - 7.4 Capital Finance Corporation for Minority Development: The agency helps in providing loans to members of the minority communities.
 - 7.5 15 Point Programme – Under the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for welfare of minorities, state and district level committees have been constituted.
 - 7.6 Concrete boundary walls for graveyards – The Scheme for construction of concrete boundaries for graveyards was continued in the last fiscal year.
 - 7.7 Jharkhand Waqf Board- The Jharkhand State Sunni Waqf Board was constituted in 2008. Fourteen district level committees have been established to manage the assets of Waqf.
 - 7.8 Multi-sectoral Development Programme: The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was conceived as a special initiative of the follow up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) approved by the Government in the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan and launched in the year 2008-09 in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). It is an area development initiative to address the development deficits of minority concentration areas by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities.

Table 14.1: District-wise list of blocks and towns to be covered for implementation of MSDP during 12th Five Year Plan

District-wise list of blocks and towns to be covered for implementation of MSDP during 12 th Five Year Plan			
	Districts	Name of the blocks/towns with substantial minority population as proposed under MSDP	
		Blocks	Towns
	Palamu	Mahuadanr, Dhanwar, Gande	Giridih (M)
	Deoghar	Palojori, Madhupur, Karon	
	Godda	Pathargama ,Mahagama	
	Sahibganj	Barhait ,Sahibganj, Mandro ,Rajmahal ,Udhwa ,Pathna, Barharwa	
	Pakaur	Litipara, Hiranpur, Pakaur, Maheshpur	
	Dumka	Shikaripara, Narayanpur	
	Ranchi	Kanke, Chanho, Bero, Mandar, Torpa,Rania ,Murhu	
	Lohardaga	Kuru	
	Gumla	Kamdara ,Basia ,Chainpur ,Dumri ,Raidih Simdega ,Kurdeg ,Bolba, Thethaitangar Kolebira ,Jaldega ,Bano	
11	Garhwa	Garhwa	
12	Hazaribag	Katkamsandi	
13	Dhanbad	Gobindpur	Bhuli (CT) , Jharia (NA) , Jorapokhar (CT)
Numbers	13	44	4

Source-The Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI

The programme aims at improving the socio-economic conditions of minorities and providing basic amenities to them for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the identified minority concentration areas during the 12th Five Year Plan period. The projects to be taken up under MSDP would be related to the provision of better infrastructure for education, skill development, health, sanitation, pucca housing, roads, drinking water, besides schemes for creating income generating opportunities. This initiative will be a joint effort of the Centre and the States/UTs for inclusive growth to accelerate the development process and to improve the quality of life of the people. The unit of planning for implementation of MsDP would be block instead of district as at present. This would sharpen the focus of the programme on the minority concentration areas as districts become

a big unit for this purpose.

Minorities: Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

In the 11th Five Year Plan period and in 2012-13, six districts namely; Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Simdega, Sahibganj, Pakur were covered under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India. The restructured MSDP to be implemented during the 12th Five Year Plan will be focused on 44 selected blocks, 4 towns and one cluster village in 13 districts that have over 25 percent minority population. The funds will be disbursed as per the project/schemes prepared by concerned districts and will be in addition to the existing schemes being implemented by different

departments.

Appendix 1

Annual Plan for 2013-14 Department of Welfare: Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Backward classes and Minorities

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Annual Plan - 2013-14				Remarks
		Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP	Total Out-lay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	Earmarked Schemes (2225)					
1	Article 275(1) of Constitution (4225)	11500.00			11500.00	
2	SCA to TSP	12714.00			12714.00	
3	SCA to SCSP		1500.00		1500.00	
	Total ES-	24214.00	1500.00	0.00	25714.00	
B.	State Share to CSS 50%					
4	Protection of Civil Right Act		20.00		20.00	
5	SC, ST Atrocity Act- 1989		40.00		40.00	
6	Jharkhand Tribal Research Institute (JTRI)	100.00			100.00	
7	Hostel for SC Boys & Girls Major Work		300.00		300.00	
8	Hostel for ST Boys & Girls Major Work	350.00		150.00	500.00	
9	Hostel for OBC Boys & Girls Major Work	100.00		100.00	200.00	
10	Opening and Maintenance of Ashram/Eklabya School	1.00			1.00	
11	Pre Matric Scholarship OBC	40.00		60.00	100.00	
12	Pre Matric Scholarship (State Share-25%) Minority (including 2% administrative expenses)	600.00			400.00	
13	State Share for Multi Sector Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Caste	700.00			700.00	
	Total - CSS	1691.00	360.00	310.00	2361.00	
	Total - ES+CSS	25905.00	1860.00	310.00	28075.00	
	STATE PLAN :-					
	Welfare of SCs					
1	Direction and Administration		180.00		180.00	
2	Strengthening of Laboratory in Residential School		15.00		15.00	
3	Exhibition, Seminar, Conference etc.		5.00		5.00	
4	Maintenance of Hostel for Boys/Girls Student-Utensil and Equipment & T.V.		30.00		30.00	
5	Cycle Scheme for Boys & Girls		920.00		920.00	
6	Establishment of Thunder Arrest and Computer & T.V. in Residential School		15.00		15.00	
7	Education-Vocational Training/ Skill Development		200.00		200.00	

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Annual Plan - 2013-14				Remarks
		Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP	Total Out-lay	
8	Grants of Non-Government Institutions		60.00		60.00	
9	Education Establishment Grants & Grants-in-aid to Scheduled Castes Co-operative		210.00		210.00	
10	Teacher's Training		10.00		10.00	
11	Primary School Scholarship		1000.00		1000.00	
12	Middle School Scholarship		600.00		600.00	
13	High School Scholarship		500.00		500.00	
14	Post Matric Entrance Scholarship (including 2% administrative expenses)		1000.00		1000.00	
15	Sports Scholarship/Incentive		20.00		20.00	
16	Technical Scholarship to the Children of Persons Engaged in Unclean Occupation		20.00		20.00	
17	Education - Legal Aid		1.00		1.00	
18	Re-imburement of Examination Fees		200.00		200.00	
19	Education-Medical Aid		30.00		30.00	
20	School Bag for Residential School		21.00		21.00	
21	Upgradation in +2 Residential High School		100.00		100.00	
22	Renovation of Hostel		200.00		200.00	
23	Renovation and Construction of Residential School		200.00		200.00	
24	Pre-Examination Training Center (Prak) for SCs		10.00		10.00	
25	Coaching & Allied for SCs		15.00		15.00	
26	Special Component Plan to support Income Generating Assets (SC)		5.00		5.00	
27	E-Kalyan Project		100.00		100.00	
28	Training (National Training Policy)		25.00		25.00	
29	Maintenance of New Hostels		115.00		115.00	
	Total - SCs	0.00	5807.00	0.00	5807.00	
	Welfare of OBCs					
1	Maintenance of Residential School	93.00		87.00	180.00	
2	Cycle Scheme for Boys & Girls	1100.00		1500.00	2600.00	
3	Education-Establishment of Computer and TV in Residential School	1.00		1.00	2.00	
4	Post Martic-Entrance Scholarship (including 2% administrative expenses)	2534.20		1500.80	4035.00	
5	High School Scholarship	650.00		850.00	1500.00	
6	Education-Maintenance of Hostels, Utensil, Equipment and T.V.	5.00		15.00	20.00	

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Annual Plan - 2013-14				Remarks
		Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP	Total Out-lay	
7	Education-Medical Aid	10.00		20.00	30.00	
8	Middle/Primary School Scholarship	900.00		1400.00	2300.00	
9	Sports Scholarship	10.00		10.00	20.00	
10	Backward Class Vocational Training	100.00		200.00	300.00	
11	Residential School Bag, Shoes, Shocks	3.00		3.00	6.00	
12	Backward Class Development Corporation Assistance Grants	20.00			20.00	
13	Re-imbursement of Examination Fees	400.00		200.00	600.00	
14	Subsidy to Support Income Generating Assets	5.00			5.00	
15	Renovation of Hostel	5.00		10.00	15.00	
16	Renovation and Construction of Residential School	25.00		25.00	50.00	
17	Maintenance of New Hostels	40.00		20.00	60.00	
	Total - OBCs	5901.20	0.00	5841.80	11743.00	
	Welfare of Minorities					
1	Minority Welfare Development Department-Construction of Hostel for Minority Girls and Boys Student					
	i. Repairing, Maintenance and Furnishing	50.00		50.00	100.00	
	ii. Major Works	200.00		300.00	500.00	
2	Cycle Scheme for Minority Boys & Girls	500.00		581.00	1081.00	
3	Concrete Boundary for Graveyard	500.00		500.00	1000.00	
4	Vocational Training for Minority Boys and Girls	100.00		100.00	200.00	
5	Kiyosk Construction	40.00		40.00	80.00	
6	Hostel-Utensil, Furniture and T.V.	40.00		40.00	80.00	
7	Opening and Maintenance of Residential School for Minorities	200.00		200.00	400.00	
8	Share Capital Finance Corporation Minority Development	25.00			25.00	
9	Grant-in-Aid to Working Planning by Finance Nigam and Minority Development	50.00			50.00	
10	Construction of Haj House	300.00			175.00	
11	Subsidy to Support Income Generating Assets	5.00			5.00	
12	Maintenance of New Hostels	32.00		20.00	52.00	
	Total - Minorities	1917.00	0.00	1831.00	3748.00	

Appendix 2

Annual Plan for 2013-14 Department of Welfare: Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Backward classes and Minorities

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Centrally Sponsored (100%) - 2013-14				
		Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP	Total Outlay	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Welfare of SCs					
1	Post-Entrance Technical Scholarships		1400.00		1400.00	
2	Technical Scholarship to the Children of Persons Engaged in Unclean Occupation		80.00		80.00	
3	Merit Promotion Scheme		11.70		11.70	
4	Construction Scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Girls Hostel		505.00		505.00	
	Total SCs -	0.00	1996.70	0.00	1996.70	
	Welfare of OBCs					
1	Post-Entrance Technical Scholarships for OBCs	1100.00		900.00	2000.00	
2	Pre-Martic Scholarship for OBCs	90.00		60.00	150.00	
	Total -	1190.00	0.00	960.00	2150.00	
	Welfare of Minority					
1	Merit-cum-Means	600.00			600.00	
2	MSDP	10000.00			9497.00	
3	Post Martic Scholarship	1400.00			1400.00	
		11497.00	0.00	0.00	11497.00	

Appendix 3

Annual Plan for 2013-14 Department of Welfare: Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Backward classes and Minorities

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Centrally Sponsored Scheme(50:50) - 2013-14				
		Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP	Total Outlay	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Central Share to CSS 50%					
1	Protection of Civil Right Act		20.00		20.00	
2	SC, ST Atrocity Act- 1989		40.00		40.00	
3	Jharkhand Tribal Research Institute (JTRI)	100.00			100.00	
4	Hostel for SC Boys & Girls Major Work		300.00		300.00	
5	Hostel for ST Boys & Girls Major Work	350.00		150.00	500.00	
6	Hostel for OBC Boys & Girls Major Work	100.00		100.00	200.00	

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Centrally Sponsored Scheme(50:50) - 2013-14				
		Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP	Total Outlay	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Opening and Maintenance of Ashram/Eklabya School	1.00			1.00	
8	Coaching & Allied				0.00	
	for SCs		0.00		0.00	
	for STs	0.00			0.00	
9	Pre Matric Scholarship OBC	40.00		60.00	100.00	
10	Pre Matric Scholarship (State Share-25%) Minority	1200.00			1200.00	
11	State Share for Multi Sector Development Programme (MsDP) for Minority Caste	0.00			0.00	
	Total -	1791.00	360.00	310.00	2461.00	

Appendix 4 Welfare Departmental: Progress of Schemes in financial Year 2013-14

Central Planned Scheme (100 %)

Updated upto-12-02-2014

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Budget 2012-13 (In Rs. Lakh)			Spent Amount
		TSP	OSP	SCP/Total	
1	2	3	4	5	16
Scheduled Caste Welfare (Education)					
1	Post-entrance Technical Scholarship			1400	
2	Technical Scholarship for the children of persons engaged in unclean occupation			80	
3	Merit Upgradation Scheme			11.7	
4	Babu Jagjivan Hostel Scheme			505	
5	High School Scholarship (9 th & 10 th)	0	0	1202	
	Total			1996.7	0
Backward Caste Welfare					
6	Post- entrance Technical Scholarship (Scholarship /Stipend)	1100	900	2000	1977.49
7	Pre-Matric Scholarship	90	60	150	
	Total	1190	960	2150	1977.49
Minority Welfare					
8	Pre-Matric Scholarship(75 % Central Share)	0	0	0	0
9	Merit-cum-Means	600	0	600	
10	Post-entrance Scholarship	1400	0	1400	0
11	Multi-sectoral Development Programme	9497	0	9497	741.05
	Total	11497	0	11497	741.05

Appendix 5
Welfare Departmental: Progress of Schemes in the financial Year 2013-14

Updated upto-12-02-2014

Centre Sponsored Scheme (50:50)					
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities (CSS)					
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Budget 2012-13 (In Rs. Lakh)			Spent Amount
		TSP	OSP	SCP/Total	
1	2	4	5	6	17
Welfare of Scheduled Castes					
1	Strengthening of Administrative System for implementation of Civil Protection Act			20	
2	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Atrocities Act 1989			40	8.59
	Total			60	8.59
Welfare of Backward Classes					
3	Pre-Matric Scholarship	40	60	100	32.52
	Total	40	60	100	32.52
Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes CSS (50:50)					
Welfare of Scheduled Caste					
4	Hostel for Boys and Girls—Main Construction Work			300	
	Total			300	0
Welfare of Other Backward Classes					
5	Hostel for Boys & Girls—Main Construction Work	100	100	200	
	Total	100	100	200	
Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes (25:75)					
Welfare of Minority					
6	Pre-Matric Scholarship (25 % State Share)	1200	0	1200	
	Total	1200	0	1200	0

15

Tourism

The State of Jharkhand is endowed with immense bio-diversity and moderate climate. It also has a rich cultural and historical heritage, renowned religious places of worship and ethnic points of interest to make the State the ultimate destination for tourists. Growth of tourism ensures showcasing of the rich traditional heritage of the State; it also has a cascading effect in development of other sectors. Tourism sector in the state generates immense employment opportunities – directly or indirectly – and contributes in accelerated economic development. Rightfully the State Government has accorded tourism the status of industry in Jharkhand.

Tourism Statistics:

Arrival of domestic and international tourists has increased tremendously in recent years in Jharkhand. Year wise growth in the number of tourists is presented in the table below.

Table 15.1: Growth of Tourists in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Tourists/Visitors	
		Domestic	Foreign
1	2010	240 Lakhs	17,000
2	2011	269 Lakhs	19,285
3	2012	305 Lakhs	22,123

Source: Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

Jharkhand received 1.97 percent share of domestic tourist visits and 0.15 percent of foreign tourist of the country in 2012; among all states & UTs, Jharkhand ranked 12th in terms of domestic tourists' visits and 22 in foreign tourists visits.¹ Although currently the share of Jharkhand is small, there is huge potential of growth in tourism.

Growth of Tourism in Jharkhand after creation of the state:

At the time of creation of Jharkhand State in 2000, there were only nine tourist complexes in the state. After 2000, tourism infrastructure has improved in a big way. Twelve new tourist complexes and one

ropeway have been added in the past ten years.

Table 15.2: The number of Tourists visiting the State

Sl. No.	Period	National	International
1	November 2000 to December 2000	23,991	172
2	January 2001 to December 2001	4,50,447	3,111
3	January 2002 to December 2002	3,46,830	2,322
4	January 2003 to December 2003	3,86,506	3,141
5	January 2004 to December 2004	4,77,507	4,620
6	January 2005 to December 2005	21,64,483	5,766
7	January 2006 to December 2006	21,38,685	3,180
8	January 2007 to December 2007	49,06,394	4,004
9	January 2008 to December 2008	60,30,028	5,803
10	January 2009 to December 2009	76,06,160	8,303
11	January 2010 to December 2010	64,30,083	8,244

Source: Department of Tourism, Jharkhand

Jharkhand Government Initiatives to promote tourism:

The State government has undertaken multiple efforts to boost tourism in the state through creation of infrastructure and provision of state-of-the-art services. Transport and accommodation facilities have been constructed. Ceremony buildings, tourism information centres have been set up. Some facilities have been handed over to the private sector to operate – a 6-lane road facility, 3 tourism information centres, 8 tourist complexes, 1 hotel and the Mount Trikut ropeway in Deogarh.

Details of major infrastructure facilities created in recent years are presented below:

- I. **Creation of wayside amenities** at (i) Madhupur, Deogarh; (ii) Chas More, Bokaro; (iii) Aaram Tamar, Ranchi; (iv) Kandra, West Singhbhum; (v) Bagodar, Giridih; (vi) Hata

¹ Source: "India Tourism Statistics 2012, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

E.Singhbhum (Jamshedpur); (vii) Chandawa , Latehar ; (viii) Tatijharia, Hazaribagh; (ix) Trikut More, Deoghar ; (x) Maheshpur, Pakur and (xi) Manjha Toli , Gumla, Gumla.

II. Establishment of Tourist Information Centers at (i) Hazaribagh, Hazaribagh; (ii) Jamshedpur East Singhbhum; (iii) Madhuban, Giridih; (iv) Mclusikiganj, Ranchi; (v) Daltonganj, Plamu; (vi) Deoghar, Deoghar; (vii) Bokaro, Bokaro and (viii) Rajmahal, Sahebganj.

III. Establishement of Tourist Complexes at (i) Hesadih, West Singhbhum; (ii) Palamu, Palamu; (iii) Sackchi Vihar, Jamshedpur East Singhbhum; (iv) Masanjor, Dumka and (v) Rajrappa, Ramgarh.

IV. Creation of other infrastructures such as - (i) Tourist Plaza, Betla Latehar; (ii) Jungle Huts, Betla, Latehar; (iii) Sanskar Bhawan, Barhet Sahebganj; (iv) Ganga Bhawan, Rajmahal Sahebganj; (v) Sanskar Bhawan, Amereshwer Dham Khunti and (vi) Banquet hall, Urwan Koderma.

Various policy initiatives have been undertaken in recent years by government of Jharkhand to modernise and strengthen the tourism sector. The State has decided to incorporate private sector in operations and management of tourism infrastructure and services. Private Sector Partners (company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956) have been invited for up-gradation, operation, maintenance and management of the various tourism properties across the State of Jharkhand like hotels, tourist complexes and wayside amenities. Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged to operate these facilities in a professional manner on lease license basis. Operation and maintenance of some existing units have been out sourced to private agencies through a transparent bidding process.

Central Government Initiatives:

Government of India aims at positioning tourism as a major engine of economic growth in Jharkhand and harnessing its direct and multiplier effects

for employment and poverty eradication in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Tourism essentially relate to the following:

- (i) Tourism Product/Infrastructure Development
- (ii) Human Resource Development
- (iii) Promotion and Marketing
- (iv) Market Research including 20 years' Perspective Plan and
- (v) Computerization and Information Technology

Since most of the infrastructure components and delivery systems are within the purview of the State Governments or private sector, the infrastructure for tourism is mainly being developed by providing financial assistance to States/UTs Governments, and by providing various incentives to private entrepreneurs. The number of tourism projects and the amount sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to Jharkhand during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period as well as the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 of Twelfth Five Year Plan are presented below.

Table 15.3: State-wise Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism during the Eleventh Plan period 2012-13 & 2013-14 of Twelfth Five Year Plan (Amount in Rs Crore)

State	11th Five Year Plan		12th Five Year Plan			
	(2007-08 to 2011-12)		2012-13		2013-14 (Till 30th September, 2013)	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Jharkhand	21	67.27	2	48.86	1	5
All India	1226	4090.31	136	929.84	158	864.61

Source: India Tourism Statistics 2012

Road Map for Tourism Development in Jharkhand –

The Tourism department has created a Road Map for development of tourism sector in the state. The Road Map includes strategies for various pillars of tourism management. The key aspects of the Road Map are presented below-

1. Infrastructure:

Emphasis on creation of quality infrastructure will continue. Tourism department will focus on key tourist destinations of the state and will promote tourism at spiritual, religious and heritage sites. More Way Side Amenities will be created at national highways and state highways (at every fifty kilometers). Public amenities on highways & tourist spots will be developed. Infrastructure for lodging will be developed in the form of tourist complexes, Yatrika and Yatri Niwas facilities.

There is lot of opportunity to develop rural tourism in clusters and also in Eco-Tourism. The state has rich tribal cultural legacy. There are immense tourism possibilities in the centres of Jharkhand's tribal history. The Department is developing a centre in the birthplace of Siddho-Kanhu, the leaders of the mid-19th century Santhal Hul. Tribal tourism will be promoted in Jamshedpur-Saraikela and Bishunpur-Netarhat- Betla region. Similarly centers for Village Haat and Urban Haat will be developed. Rural tourism is also being developed at Aamadubi Village in West Singhbhum district.

2. Information and Communication

Information and Communication plays a crucial role in tourism. Tourism will be promoted through website, promotional films, signage, mobile museums and engagement of print & electronic media. Fair, festivals, road shows and tours will be organized on regular basis. Workshops/seminars with travel & tour operators and other stakeholders will help in supporting services for growth of tourism.

3. Private Public Partnership-

More projects will be covered under the PPP mode for development of tourism destinations such as resorts, hotels, motels, heritage hotels, home stay, ropeways, amusement parks, theme parks, adventure tourism (camps and other facilities). Partnership with private sector will be sought for tourist transport facilities.

4. Spiritual & Religious Destinations –

The Tourism department has decided to develop spiritual and religious destinations in the state. There are schemes to develop facilities in likely tourist centres - Tapovan of Deogarh district, Mahrinath Dham in Sidbock in Pouraiyahat block of Godda district, Pahari Shiv Mandir Dham in Thakurgaganti block, Kharhati Devidham in Pahaari, Singhvahani Temple in Jamni Pahaarpur, construction of outlet of Shivganga in Basukinath in Dumka District, Rajrappa temple in Ramgarh, construction of shops in the premises of Bhadrakali temple in Eetkhori in Chatra district, and construction of a Tourist Convenience Complex in Chirua Shareef in Sariya Block of Giridih district.

Infrastructure creation on some sites have already started for example - strengthening of the foot-over bridge for prayers in the premises of Baidyanath temple in Deogarh, construction of a lane facility in Tatijharia in Hazaribagh district, tourist development of Dhori Mata Mariyam pilgrimage spot near Jarogdih village in Bermo block in Bokaro district.

For infrastructure development at such potential sites exercise of mapping of destinations, feasibility studies and creation of Master Plan will be carried out. Management plan will charted in a manner such that the project is self sustaining. Information dissemination for promotion of such destination will require modification in the Website from tourist perspectives and special films. Similarly tour operators and their linkages will be utilized.

5. Heritage Tourism –

For promotion of heritage tourism, mapping of natural, built and intangible heritage will be carried out. Multiple efforts will be needed in the form of documentation including stories, folk dances etc. and showcasing (through booklets, films, video clips, live through troupes etc.). The Tourism Department aims to prepare a Master Plan of tourism infrastructure around heritage sites of Jharkhand.

6. Adventure Tourism:

Jharkhand has a number of big water bodies,

challenging undulating terrain, hills, dense forests, which are the pre-conditions for promoting adventure tourism activities. Comprehensive adventure tourism promotion plans for the State would be prepared to lay down the regulatory framework for enforcement of safety standards.

The Jharkhand Adventure Tourism Institute (JATI) has already been set up under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. This institute would not only provide services for adventure tourism to the visiting tourists but also would impart training to the local youths, who in turn would provide such adventure tourism activity services to the visitors. Financial assistance as grants-in-aid, would be provided to this institute.

7. Safe, honorable and Environmentally Sustainable Tourism –

Jharkhand government aims to develop safe, honorable and environmentally sustainable tourism in the state. For safety and information purposes, a toll-free number for tourists has been established.

8. Skill Development:

Besides physical infrastructure, there is need for trained staff to operate facilities and provide services. Human Resources Development is a vital aspect of tourism. The tourists depend on tour operators, travel agents, guides and other tourism functionaries. Trained manpower is a prime need for tourism industry. Professional training creates better employment opportunities. Special skill development initiatives have been taken in this regard. Training is being provided to young women and men from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So far 700 youth have been trained. Tourism related skills are being imparted under *Hunar Se Rojgar* project. A Hotel Management Institute is being set up in Ranchi. With support from the Government of India, construction work for this Institute has started. Similarly establishment of a Food Craft Institute is proposed at Deoghar.

The State Government will encourage and support

Proposed Agencies for Promotion of Tourism in Jharkhand:

1. JHARKHAND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT BOARD:

The State Government would set up a Jharkhand Tourism Development Board to facilitate inter departmental co-operation and coordination to promote tourism in the State. This Board would be set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Jharkhand with the Tourism Minister as Vice-chairman and Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of other relevant departments as members. The Board would also have representatives of the Hotel Association, Travel Agents Association, Adventure Sports Operators Association, NGO's and other non-official members having outstanding contribution or expertise in the field of development and promotion of tourism industries. Financial assistance such as grants-in-aid, etc would be provided.

The Board would advise the Government to lay down the policy guidelines for the development and promotion of tourism industry in the State, to promote public-private partnership and would undertake all steps to develop and promote tourism in the State.

2. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:

To ensure a focused, systematic, professional and time-bound tourism development of a place or tourism zone, the Government would set up Tourism Development Authority(s) for such zones/ specific various places, where the concerned Deputy Commissioner shall be the Chief Executive Officer. Such Authority (s) would have representatives of hotel associations and travel agents associations having outstanding contribution or expertise in the field of development and promotion of tourism industry. Financial assistance such as grants-in-aid, etc would be provided to all such authorities set up in this regard.

Such tourism development authorities would systematically execute and ensure execution of various tourism development projects within their jurisdiction and would also maintain all tourism related activities in such areas and undertake all such initiatives and actions to promote tourism.

creation of standard training facilities in the non-government sector, in addition to those available through institutions in the public sector. Tourism hospitality and hotel management courses, courses

on mass communication and advertising, courses for guides, travel agents, tour operators, caterers, taxi operators, porters and other functionaries will also be introduced in Universities and colleges.

With continuing development in many states in the rest of the country, Jharkhand can hope to get attract more tourist arrivals. Whether this occurs, however, depends on a combination of good facilities and well-trained service providers. Increased rail, air and road transport link with the rest of India also hold the key to increasing tourist arrivals in Jharkhand.

Table 15.4: Achievements of Schemes for Promotion of Tourism in Jharkhand (Financial Year 2012-13)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Budget Outlay	Allotted Amount	Total Expenditure
1	State share to schemes under Central Financial Assistance	2500000		
2	Tourism Publicity	61500000	45850000	26620356
3	Training & Skill Development	5000000	5000000	
4	Computerization & Modernization	500000	500000	
5	Strengthening of Tourism Information Centre	5000000		
6	Grants-in-Aid to Institute of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institute, Jharkhand Adventure Tourism Institute and Tourism Development Authority etc.	5000000	10000000	10000000
7	Management Subsidy, Incentive, grants-in-aid, expenses etc.	5000000	5000000	4200000
8	Financial Assistance to Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation for Tourism Transport	20000000	20000000	
9	Integrated Development of Various Tourist circuits and destinations etc/Development of religious Tourism/DVP. Of heritage tourism/DVP. Of Rural Tourism/DVP. Of Mining Tourism/Outsourcing as a tool for providing tourist services/ up gradation of Hotels, Tourist Complex, Tourist Information Centres and Tourist Spots etc./land Acquisition etc, purchase, transfer/TIC/JATI/way side amenities (Old)	70000000	63474989	62674989
10	Integrated Development of Various Tourist circuits and destinations etc/Development of religious Tourism/DVP. Of heritage tourism/DVP. Of Rural Tourism/DVP. Of Mining Tourism/Outsourcing as a tool for providing tourist services/ up gradation of Hotels, Tourist Complex, Tourist Information Centres and Tourist Spots etc./land Acquisition etc, purchase, transfer/TIC/JATI/way side amenities (New)	55000000	54844292	54312642
11	Consultancy, Security and Other services	10000000	10000000	7699220
12	Share Capital to JTDC	5000000	5000000	5000000
13	Incentives under State Policy	500000		
	Total	250000000	219669281	170507207

16

**Art, Culture, Sports
and Youth Affairs**

Art and culture strengthens communities by bringing people together and removing social barriers. Jharkhand is characterized by its rich cultural ethos and artistic traditions which can be attributed to the cross cultural influence of many castes and communities having taken up residence in the state apart from the tribals. The Department of Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs has been the organ and the agency of the Government of Jharkhand not only in its pursuit of the preservation and promotion of the diverse cultural heritage of the state but also in harnessing the boundless sporting abilities of the youth of the state in order to produce top quality athletes.

Art and Culture

Through several schemes, the state government endeavours to preserve, promote and perpetuate the traditional cultural forms and practices as well as artistic manifestations including folklore, literature, indigenous crafts and allied cultural expressions of the state. The rock art, the 'Tribal Village Mural Paintings', 'Paitkar Paintings (the tribal traditional paintings), Dokra Craft (ancient metal craft of the tribals made with brass scrap), clay works including clay masks, Folk Music like Akhariya Domkach, Donah Domkach, Janani Jhumar, Mardana Jhumar, Faguwa, Udasi, Pawas, Daidhara, Pahilsanjha, Adhraliya, Vamsariya, Praikali, Jhumta and Folk Dances like Paika, Chaw, Jadur, Karma, Nachm, Imatua, Agni, Choukara, Santhal, Jamda, Ghatwari, Matha, Sohrai, Lurisayro needs to be preserved and promoted among the masses at large.

There are several cultural centers in the state capital and at the district headquarters for imparting training programmes to the youth. Also, the state government provides grants to conduct cultural programmes at the state and district levels. Establishing of linguistic centers and strengthening of the existing cultural centers in the state is in the pipeline. Akhara and Dhumkurias are also being planned to be developed in a phased manner in the state.

Continuing Schemes of the State for the Promotion of Art and Culture

The section below enumerates upon the schemes of the state government in order to preserve and promote the art and culture of the state.

Grant to Government Cultural Organizations

Cultural organizations need to be strengthened and for this, they require grants. At present, there are three educational and research centers in the state viz. Jharkhand Kala Mandir (Ranchi/Dumka), Saraikela Chhau Nritya Kendra and Rajkiya Manbhum Chhau Nritya Kala Kendra, Silli, wherein training in different segments of arts are being imparted regularly. From this year the activities of these organizations are proposed to be stepped up. As a first step towards this, a 5 year syllabus of Jharkhand Kala Mandir has already been started. Besides this, such aspects as music and musical instruments have been incorporated in the syllabus. Hence, allotment for these organizations needs to be stepped up.

Cultural Welfare Schemes

There are numerous art forms in Jharkhand which, though, recognized at national and international levels, are neglected in the state. To provide proper protection, help and inspiration to the artists and youth of the society to continue with this rich tradition of art and culture of the state, certain welfare schemes have been taken up e.g. Welfare fund / Cultural honor, providing traditional instruments and costumes to cultural organization/ Gram Sanskrit Dal etc, establishment of statues of great personalities in the state among others. The objective of these schemes is to revive the dying art forms and give a new lease of life to the neglected artists.

Organizing Cultural Programmes

Culture is the beliefs, customs, practices, values and social behaviours of a society and organizing cultural programmes gives the opportunity to experience firsthand the diverse offerings of culture and artistic expression found in a community. The Department organizes several cultural programmes every year throughout the

country including several places within the State. Programmes like Janjatiya and Kshetriya Mahotsav, Interstate Cultural Exchange Programmes, Sangeet Karyakram. Sahitya Protsahan, Cultural Research and Documentary film making etc; are organized by the department.

It is proposed that a cultural programme will be organized on such important occasions as Independence Day, Republic Day, statehood day, state day in IITF, Sawan mela and other important occasions. Cash prizes and honours will be given to the outstanding performers to encourage them to preserve and promote their traditional art forms. State level cultural programmes will also be organized in which renowned performers/ celebrities will be invited. In order to conduct these programmes in a smooth manner, it has been proposed to hire services of event management companies.

Cultural Grants-in-Aid

Several NGOs are working in different areas of the state in a bid to explore the culture of that particular region and disseminate the findings to a larger audience. Many of these areas are remotely located making them hard to reach. There is also the fear of naxal attack. In order to encourage these NGOs to sustain their activities and encourage other NGOs to take up such activities, the Government has decided to give financial grants to them.

Construction of Cultural Building

In order to promote culture in the state, there is the requirement of infrastructure and trained personnel which is sadly lacking in the state. The government has started promotion of culture by the way of building Gram Sanskritik Kendra/ AKHRA at the Village/ Panchayat level. If land is made available by the district administration, the Government has proposed to provide fund for the construction of cultural building with auditorium at the district headquarters. The regional cultural centers too need to be developed.

Maintenance and Security of Multipurpose Cultural Complex and State Museum

Both these structures require funds to meet their

maintenance cost and security cost for their protection from anti-social elements.

Establishment of Pottery Board

In order to uplift the art of pottery in the state, the Government has decided to constitute and establish a Pottery Board in Ranchi. Under this scheme financial help will be provided to the traditional craftsmen to support them financially and to buy raw-materials and equipment.

Regional Language and Cultural Growth Center

Undoubtedly the state of Jharkhand has a rich legacy of diverse regional languages and cultural heritage. It needs to be preserved and developed as some languages and cultural forms are gradually on the verge of becoming extinct. Therefore, the Government has proposed to start a Regional Language and Cultural Growth Centre for the preservation, development and promotion of the regional languages and culture.

Land Acquisition for the Development of Heritage Sites

From the grants-in-aid to be provided by the 13th Finance Commission, as many as 27 archaeological/ heritage sites are to be conserved and developed in addition to building Heritages Galleries in Ranchi. This scheme also has the approval of the High Powered Committee constituted for the same purpose. For proper and unrestrained execution of the aforesaid scheme, land would need to be acquired at least at a few of these selected sites which in itself poses a problem as there is the problem of land and forest clearance in the state .

Archaeology

The state has several important archaeological sites which need to be conserved and promoted so as to foster an understanding and appreciation of diverse cultures and our shared humanity. To this effect, the government has identified several sites for excavation, preservation and development and for building heritage galleries at some of these sites. The state government shall undertake these

works from its own funds as well as from grants provided by the 13th Finance Commission for this purpose. In addition to these steps, several heritage awareness programmes are also being organized to educate the people and advocate the preservation of the state's archaeological heritage.

Archaeological Activities and Schemes

154 archaeological sites and monuments have been listed till date. The Department has taken up archaeological survey of all the districts of the state and then steps will be taken to declare protected monuments of the State. Archaeological Training/ Workshops/ Awareness programmes are also being carried out with the help of universities and schools. Documentation work of prominent monuments will also be carried out. Conservation work of ancient monuments is being taken up.

Museums

Museums keep history alive- they serve as connections to our past. Two museums have been set up in the state- one in the state capital and the other in Dumka in order to preserve the archaeological remains and the diverse cultural heritage of the state. Through these museums, the state government organizes various competitive, cultural and academic events like seminars, lectures, heritage awareness programmes for the youth.

Development of Museums and Cultural Awareness

Museums owned by the State Government and the Museums run by Trusts of repute require development in terms of display, purchase of equipments and antiquities etc. Research libraries form an integral part of a museum which provide a rich source of information about a variety of things. To purchase equipments and antiquities, museums require financial supports. Hence, the Government has decided to give financial assistance to the museums run by the government and trusts. Heritage awareness programmes have also been proposed to be organized for conserving our precious heritage and imparting knowledge to students and the rural

population about the rich cultural heritage of the state.

Sports and Youth Affairs

Jharkhand is known for its great sporting culture; the state having nurtured quite a few eminent sportspersons like MS Dhoni, Deepika Kumari, Sumrai Tete, Vimal Lakra, Pratima Kumari, among others. The 34th National Games was successfully hosted by the government in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur which brought laurels to the State and has proved to be a landmark in the list of its achievements.

In order to promote sports and youth activities in the State, different sports competitions are organized at different levels, from the Panchayat to the State. There are 28 Residential and 104 Day Boarding Sports Training Centers in the state to impart training to the players selected in various sporting events. Basic sports infrastructural facilities like playfields at the Panchayat level and stadiums at the Block/District level are being constructed throughout the state, so that the talent of the youth and sporting activities may be promoted. The State government has also notified the Youth Policy and Sports Policy in order to enhance sports and youth activities in the state. In order to prepare sports persons of international standards, a new scheme of "Centre of Excellence" has been initiated.

Continuing Centrally Sponsored and State Schemes for the Promotion of Sports and Youth Affairs

National Service Scheme

National Service Scheme is a student centered programme and it is complementary to education. It inculcates the spirit of voluntary work among students and teachers through sustained community interaction. This scheme is implemented through Universities/Colleges of the state. From the financial year 2013-14, plus two schools have also been included in a phased manner. There are two types of programmes under this scheme:

Regular Activities: In this, Rs 250 is spent on each

volunteer for regular NSS activities

Special Camp: Fifty percent of the total number of the sanctioned strength of the NSS volunteers is selected for special camps and Rs 450 is spent on each such volunteer.

PYKKA - Panchayat Yuva Khel Kood Abhi-yan

This scheme is aimed at giving boost to sports activities in rural areas by (a) developing and upgrading sports facilities such as playgrounds and procurement of equipment in rural areas and (b) involving Panchayats in organizing Rural Sports Tournaments. Since a major part of the state is predominantly rural, PYKKA is being planned to take sports to the grass root level in a big way during the next five years so as to promote the budding athletes in the rural areas and make youth health conscious, positive and productive.

Under the scheme, financial assistance shall be given to a village/ Block Panchayat in the tune for the following purposes:

1. One-time capital grant- for development of sports infrastructure.
2. Annual acquisition grants - for a period of five years for acquisition of sports equipment, accessories, support fixtures, consumables and repair and maintenance.
3. Annual operational grant - for a period of five years to meet operational expenses of non competition activities, including honorarium to Kridashree, Maintenance of Infrastructure etc.
4. Annual competition grant - for organizing tournaments at the block level and the district level.
5. Prize money - to village panchayats securing first three positions at the annual block level tournament and to block Panchayats securing first three positions in the annual district level tournament.

The NSS and PYKKA are centrally sponsored schemes in which the share between the centre and

the state shall be in the ratio of 75:25. The section below enumerates upon the state plan schemes for development of sports and youth affairs.

Sports Welfare Fund/Stipend/Honour

The objective of such funds, stipends and honors is to award promising sportspersons so as to encourage talent and promote sports among the youth in a big way. The state government provides financial assistance every year to those sportspersons who are financially weak for participation, medical assistance etc. In addition, stipend up to Rs. 500 to 6000 is also provided under the stipend scheme. The State also gives cash prize as rewards to the sports persons on the basis of the laurels they bring to the state in national and international sports events. As per the current resolution of the Government, a player of the State who wins a gold medal in Olympic games will be awarded Rs. 75.00 lakhs, the gold medal winner in the world championship will be awarded Rs. 10.00 lakhs, the gold medalist in the Asian championship will get Rs. 5.00 lakhs, the winner of the gold medal in SAF Games will get Rs. 3.00 lakhs, and the gold medalist in the National championship will be given Rs. 0.50 Lakhs. The state policy also provides for priority in recruitment of personnel on the basis of sports quota.

Sports training centre/Talent Hunt/Sports Kits/Equipments

At present, 28 Residential and 104 Day Boarding Sports Training Centers are running in different districts of the state. In residential sports training centers students, apart from being provided with residential facilities, are also provided with financial help for their general education/meals/sports kits/insurance medical and other expenses. The department has provided NIS Diploma holder coaches for residential centers and BPED/MPED/MPHILL/Ex National and international players/qualified coaches for day boarding centers. District and state level championship tournaments are being organized in which the block and district level teams, respectively, are allowed to participate. Cash prize is given to the winner team. The state also distributes sports equipments to sports persons/associations and

winner teams of school level Subrato Mukherjee Cup Football/Nehru Hockey/CM & SM Cup Football/Inter-School Sports Tournaments.

It has been proposed to open new Residential and Day Boarding Centers in new places and to close the non-functioning residential and day boarding centers. In association with NIS Patiala and other institutes of repute, new schemes of training to organize sports workshops are being planned. Block level teams for various games and sports are being constituted after the process of selection. Thereafter, the teams shall be provided with equipments and other facilities.

Organizing International/National/State/District/Block/and other Sports Competitions

The government lends its full support in organizing state, national and international including PYKKA competitions in the state in a bid to nurture talent and promote sports in the state. The Department also organizes State school level competitions, the Subrato Mukherjee Cup Football Tournament, the Nehru Hockey Tournament, sports competition in different schools, the CM. cup and S.M. Cup Football Tournament as well as women sports festival or games every year, so that new talent can be discovered. Thereafter, special training camps are organized for these talented players in order to enhance their talents. Various State Level Competitions have been planned to be organized in almost all disciplines. The details of some of these are as follows:

Furthermore, the department also organizes sports competitions on the eve of Independence Day, Republic day, State establishment day, Inter Boarding Center Competition, National Sports Day, on 3rd January (the birth date of Jaipal Singh the famous Hockey player), sports competition for ex-freedom fighters as well as other sports activities.

From the financial year 2011-12, the department has started a talent hunt programme. Under this programme, talent hunt tournaments at the block level are organized in which boys and girls under nineteen years of age from all private and government schools are eligible to participate. In order to encourage and incentivize the player and team at each level, cash prizes are given to them. In the process, best talented players in each category get selected. The State government has also resolved to bid for organizing SAF Games in the State. Expenditure incurred in the SAF Games will be borne under this head. The expenditure for participation of the teams of the state in various national level competitions is also borne under this head.

Grants to Sports Associations

The various Sports Associations organize district/state/national level competitions in the state. However, many of these associations are financially not viable to conduct these competitions on their own. Therefore, it has been proposed to give assistance in the form of grants to the various sports associations of the state for organization of the aforesaid competitions. Organization of camps

Games (Discipline)	Competition
Football U-14/17 Boys	Block/District/Divisional/State Subrato Mukherjee Cup Football Tournament
Hockey : U-15/17 Boys & U-17 Girls	Block/District/State : Nehru Hockey Tournament
20 Disciplines U-14/17/19 Boys and Girls	Block/District/State : School Games Tournament
10 Disciplines (Women)	Block/District/State level Women Sports Festival
Hockey- Girls and Boys Football- Boys and Girls Cross Country Race	Sports Competitions on 29 th August (National Sports Day)
Archery, Kho-kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Badminton, Boxing, Wrestling	09- Sports Competitions for Ex-Freedom Fighters
Other Sports Competitions will be organized in the coming years	

for preparation for 39th National Games is in the pipeline and for this; allotments would be given to the Jharkhand Olympic Association.

Sports Authority of Jharkhand

In order to undertake promotion of sports activities and maintain the sports infrastructure built for the 34th National Games in Ranchi and in other districts, the Government has created an autonomous body named the “Sports Authority of Jharkhand”. A corpus fund of Rs 50 crores has been provided to meet operations and maintenance cost of the sports complex to this authority.

Adventure Sports

The state has enormous potential for promotion adventure sports such as mountaineering, paragliding, and water sports such as canoeing. Under this scheme, the areas which have been proposed to be selected are Rukka Dam (Ormanjhi), Dhurwa Dam, Sikidiri, among others.

Sports University

The department in its continuous strive to achieve excellence in the arena of sports in the state has proposed to set up a National Sports University (NSU) in Ranchi at par with international standards by utilizing the infrastructure of the Mega Sports Complex Hotwar, Ranchi on a Public Private Partnership basis. Forty percent of total seats shall be reserved for students of Jharkhand. A high level committee has been set up to look into the modalities of setting up of the NSU. The selection of consultant is in process for setting up of NSU; the plan being to take consultancy for the financial year 2013-14 and to start the NSU on a PPP basis. Creation of library and sports medicine centre has also been proposed in this financial year.

Center of Excellence

Under the scheme of ‘Centre of Excellence’, various sports academies have been proposed to set up in different places in the State on a PPP mode. To this effect, a cabinet resolution has already been issued. In order to meet the cost of viability gap, state government would give funds to the private parties

through SAJHA. The proposed fund will be utilized to meet the consultancy fee of JINFRA and other expenditure related to establishment and smooth running of the sports academies.

Corpus Fund

In the financial year 2009-10, a corpus fund of Rs 50 crores was created for maintenance of the sports infrastructure created during the 34th National Games and other district level sports structure. At present, the department earns Rs. 400.00 lakhs per year as interest from this corpus fund, whereas, the present expenditure as well as proposed expenditure comes to Rs. 750.00 lakhs. In addition to this, some important posts like that of Stadium Managers and such others are also being filled up. This implies additional expenditure on their salaries and provision of other facilities to them. To meet the deficit of Rs 250 lakhs and other costs which are expected to increase in the future, an additional corpus fund to the tune of Rs. 50.00 crores has been proposed to be created.

Stadium and Sports Infrastructure at district/block level

By the end of the 12th Five Year Plan, it is the objective of every State government to build stadiums and sports infrastructure facilities in every block and district with standard specifications. In keeping with this, the Government of Jharkhand is also creating Mega sports complex at the district level and multipurpose stadiums at the block level across the state. In a bid to give a boost to sports in the rural areas, playgrounds will be developed under MGNREGA and PYKKA schemes. The Department will take up works to strengthen facilities such as stands, drinking water facility, wash room facility, change room for the players and visitors at these playgrounds. Consultants shall also be hired for this purpose and their cost shall be met through the corpus fund.

Construction of Sports Hostel at Sports Training Centre

In order to cater to the accommodation needs of sportspersons, coaches and such others, the

Government has decided to construct a Hostel in each residential sports training centre for players. At present there are 28 residential sports training centers. Construction of hostels has already been completed in two residential sports training centers and in another four, work is in progress. It can be expected that the construction in the remaining shall be completed in this 12th Five Plan. Also, it has been planned to open at least one residential sports training center in each district to nurture the budding talents throughout the state.

Now sports hostel under construction are:

- a. +2 Nadia Hindu High School, Lohardaga. (Football/Boys)
- b. S.S High School, Silli. (Football/ Boys)
- c. Zila School, Dumka (Archery / Boys)
- d. Saraikela-Kharsawan Archery Academy Archery/Boys)

New sports hostel proposed to be constructed in the Financial Year 2013-14 are as follows:-

- Giridih district headquarter
- Mahudaur, Latehar

NCC Administrative Building

An administrative building for the NCC Group Headquarters, Ranchi has been proposed to be constructed so as to facilitate smooth functioning of the activities of the NCC.

New Initiatives undertaken by the Department

This section assesses the new initiatives/practices undertaken by the department as a part of its continuing thrust on the promotion of art, culture, sports and youth affairs in the state.

Training, Workshops, Study and Tours

Training and orientation of staff, officers, officials of various sports associations, Kridashree, and sports persons, organizing workshops, study-tours is essential towards creating a better working

culture by exchanging views and learning from each other. It is towards the realization of these, that visits to different national and international level competitions along with exposure visits to the best infrastructure facilities in India and abroad related to art, culture, sports, youth affairs and museum activities has been proposed.

The State government is also establishing sports academies and a sports university on PPP mode. For this purpose, study tours of renowned institutions of India and abroad would help in development of such facilities on similar lines in the state.

Skill Development

Today's competitive world demands trained certified and skilled manpower to address the challenges of growth and convert them into opportunities. To this effect, the Government proposes to impart training to sports person, coaches and artists etc, of the state in various aspects of Sports and Cultural Management in any institute of national level, to provide them employment in the area of organization of Sports, Culture, Art and Archaeology.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission

Heritage Gallery

Conservation and development of Archaeological Monuments of the State are to be done by the financial assistance provided by the 13th Finance Commission. Provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made for a period of four years. INTACH has been selected as a consultant for preparation of DPR for providing Project Management Consultancy.

The Heritage Sites selected for conservation and development are as follows:

- Megalithic Sites, Ramgrah
- Mahadani Shiv Temple, Bero, Ranchi
- Ancestral House of Shahid Budhu Bhagat, Lohardaga
- Tanginath, Gumla
- Megalithic Sites, Barkagaon, Hazaribagh

- Jaganathpur Temple & Other Heritage structures at Saraikela Kharsawan District
- GEL Church, Govindpur
- Palkot Ruins, Gumla
- Anjan Dham, Gumla
- Shayamsunder Temple, Chakuia, East Singhbhum
- Vasudeo Rai Temple, Korambe, Lohardaga
- Sakrigali Ruins (Teliagarhi Fort, etc.) Sahibganj
- Pathargama remains, Godda
- Panchit Monuments/ Panda Group of temples, Nirsa, Dhanbad
- Vishnugarh & Ichak Temple, Hazaribagh Pithoria Mosque, Pithoria, Ranchi
- Dalbera Temple, Silli, Ranchi
- Archaeological Remains of Rajmahal
- Palamu Fort & Shahpur Fort
- Archaeological Sites of Itkhor, Chatra
- Archaeological Sites of Berhet, Bhognath, Santhal Pargana
- Audrey House, Ranchi
- Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay residence of Ghatshila
- Koleshawari Hills, Huntergunj, Chatra
- Navratangarh, Gumla

Tribal-Sub Plan (TSP) and Special Component Sub-Plan

A sum of Rs 4459 lakhs has been earmarked for TSP and Rs 115 lakhs for Special Component Sub-Plan out of the total proposed outlay of Rs 7500 lakhs during the Annual Plan 2013-14. The Outlay proposed for various schemes for the promotion of art, culture, sports and youth affairs is given in the appendix.

Youth Affairs

Youth Activities (Youth affairs)/Yuva Aayog

In order to bring together youths from all over the state and the country and provide a platform to them to share their opinions and experiences, the Yuva Mahotsav is organized in the state at the national level. A Youth Commission has been constituted in the state to promote welfare of the youth and also their activities in the state. From the financial year 2011-12, the state government has initiated the Grameen Kishore-Kishori Vikash Kendra Yojana so as to channelize male and female youths in rural areas. This yojana is functional in 100 villages of the state wherein both male and female organizations at the village level are given an annual grant of Rs 50,000 to promote youth activities in the villages. The government has plans of extending the reach of this programme to the entire state. Also, the International Youth Festival has been proposed to be held in the state capital Ranchi which will be a wonderful opportunity for the youths of the state to showcase and develop their skills by interacting with the national and international participants. Organization of Youth festivals and youth programmes in different parts of the state has also been proposed.

Appendix 16.1: Outlay Proposed for Various Schemes (ART & CULTURE)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2013-14			
		Proposed Outlay	Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP
A.	State Share to CSS				
1	National Service Scheme (7:5)	45.00	30.00	0.00	15.00
2	PYKKA (Panchayat Yuva Khel Kud Abhiyan (75:25)	180.00	80.00	30.00	70.00
B.	State Plan Schemes Continuing Schemes				
I	Sports & Youth Affairs				
1	Sports Welfare Fund / Stipend/Honour	125.00	45.00	10.00	70.00
2	Sports Training Centre/Talent Hunt/Sports Kit/Equipments	650.00	350.00	25.00	275.00
3	Youth Activities (Youth Affairs)	360.00	240.00	0.00	120.00
4	Organising International/National/State/District/Block & Other Sports Competition/Participation	650.00	350.00	0.00	300.00
5	Grants to Sports Association	200.00	120.00	0.00	80.00
6	Sports Authority of Jharkhand	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
7	Adventure Sports	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
8	Sports University	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
9	Centre of Excellence	280.00	200.00	0.00	80.00
10	Corpus Fund	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
11	Stadium and Sports Infrastructure at district/block level	1379.00	600.00	50.00	729.00
12	Construction of Sports Hostel at Sports Training Centre	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
13	NCC Administrative Building Arts & Culture	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
14	Grant to Govt. Cultural Organizations	85.00	85.00	0.00	0.00
15	Cultural Welfare Schemes	100.00	75.00	0.00	25.00
16	Organizing Cultural Programmes	150.00	100.00	0.00	50.00
17	Cultural Grants in Aid	20.00	15.00	0.00	5.00
18	Development of the Museums and Cultural Awareness	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
19	Archaeological Activities and Schemes	10.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
20	Construction of Cultural Building	180.00	110.00	0.00	70.00
21	Multipurpose Cultural Complex Security & Maintenance	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
22	State Museum Security, Maintenance	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
23	Establishment of Pottery Board	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
24	Regional Language & Cultural Growth Centre	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
25	Land Acquisition for the development of Heritage sites New Schemes	10.00	7.00	0.00	3.00 0.00
26	Training, Workshop, Study & Tour	90.00	90.00	0.00	0.00
27	Skill Development 13 th Finance Commission	10.00	6.00	0.00	4.00 0.00
28	Heritage Gallery	2500.00	1600.00	0.00	900.00
	Grand Total	7500.00	4459.00	115.00	2926.00

Appendices

1. DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH

Appendix 1.1: District Wise, Rural and Urban Population, 2011

District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Garhwa	1253114	646947	606167	69670	36628	33042	1322784	683575	639209
Chatra	979932	500211	479721	62954	33724	29230	1042886	533935	508951
Kodarma	575013	293595	281418	141246	73627	67619	716259	367222	349037
Giridih	2237450	1149608	1087842	208024	108490	99534	2445474	1258098	1187376
Deoghar	1233712	638136	595576	258361	136886	121475	1492073	775022	717051
Godda	1249132	643907	605225	64419	34020	30399	1313551	677927	635624
Sahibganj	990901	505892	485009	159666	83499	76167	1150567	589391	561176
Pakur	832910	418251	414659	67512	34410	33102	900422	452661	447761
Dhanbad	1124093	581956	542137	1560394	824000	736394	2684487	1405956	1278531
Bokaro	1078686	554954	523732	983644	517853	465791	2062330	1072807	989523
Lohardaga	404379	203255	201124	57411	29374	28037	461790	232629	229161
Purbi Singhbhum	1019328	514498	504830	1274591	662404	612187	2293919	1176902	1117017
Palamu	1713866	887551	826315	226003	118751	107252	1939869	1006302	933567
Latehar	675120	342566	332554	51858	27100	24758	726978	369666	357312
Hazaribagh	1459188	746934	712254	275307	143947	131360	1734495	890881	843614
Ramgarh	530488	272167	258321	418955	222063	196892	949443	494230	455213
Dumka	1231264	620928	610336	90178	47586	42592	1321442	668514	652928
Jamtara	715296	365043	350253	75746	39787	35959	791042	404830	386212
Ranchi	1656918	840528	816390	1257335	654409	602926	2914253	1494937	1419316
Khunti	486903	243494	243409	44982	22841	22141	531885	266335	265550
Gumla	960132	481135	478997	65081	33255	31826	1025213	514390	510823
Simdega	556634	278425	278209	42944	21884	21060	599578	300309	299269
Pashchimi Singhbhum	1284304	637657	646647	218034	111728	106306	1502338	749385	752953
Saraikela-Kharsawan	806310	408848	397462	258746	135563	123183	1065056	544411	520645
Jharkhand	25055073	12776486	12278587	7933061	4153829	3779232	32988134	16930315	16057819

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 1.2.: Schedule Caste (SC) Population, Rural and Urban, District Wise, 2011

District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Garhwa	159,417	149,426	308,843	5,896	5,207	11,103	165,313	154,633	319,946
Chatra	168,424	164,007	332,431	4,244	3,878	8,122	172,668	167,885	340,553
Kodarma	47,509	46,376	93,885	7,837	7,281	15,118	55,346	53,657	109,003
Giridih	154,039	147,288	301,327	12,408	11,758	24,166	166,447	159,046	325,493
Deoghar	82,050	77,027	159,077	16,245	14,714	30,959	98,295	91,741	190,036
Godda	57,502	53,553	111,055	2,333	2,179	4,512	59,835	55,732	115,567
Sahibganj	29,560	27,930	57,490	7,757	7,094	14,851	37,317	35,024	72,341
Pakur	12,698	12,479	25,177	1,654	1,638	3,292	14,352	14,117	28,469
Dhanbad	83,786	79,304	163,090	142,576	131,643	274,219	226,362	210,947	437,309
Bokaro	90,291	85,399	175,690	64,006	59,531	123,537	154,297	144,930	299,227
Lohardaga	6,680	6,355	13,035	1,182	1,113	2,295	7,862	7,468	15,330
Purbi Singhbhum	22,363	22,408	44,771	33,784	32,859	66,643	56,147	55,267	111,414
Palamu	259,749	243,566	503,315	17,370	15,697	33,067	277,119	259,263	536,382
Latehar	73,813	72,400	146,213	4,453	4,244	8,697	78,266	76,644	154,910
Hazaribagh	139,157	133,711	272,868	15,856	14,791	30,647	155,013	148,502	303,515
Ramgarh	25,853	24,374	50,227	29,133	26,996	56,129	54,986	51,370	106,356
Dumka	36,714	34,981	71,695	4,088	3,831	7,919	40,802	38,812	79,614
Jamtara	32,105	30,921	63,026	5,107	4,752	9,859	37,212	35,673	72,885
Ranchi	43,088	41,182	84,270	35,525	33,148	68,673	78,613	74,330	152,943
Khunti	10,799	10,424	21,223	1,424	1,390	2,814	12,223	11,814	24,037
Gumla	14,880	14,626	29,506	1,566	1,387	2,953	16,446	16,013	32,459
Simdega	21,196	21,555	42,751	954	969	1,923	22,150	22,524	44,674
Pashchimi Singhbhum	18,916	19,299	38,215	9,228	9,543	18,771	28,144	28,842	56,986
Saraikele-Kharsawan	21,924	21,759	43,683	6,319	6,193	12,512	28,243	27,952	56,195
Jharkhand	1,612,513	1,540,350	3,152,863	430,945	401,836	832,781	2,043,458	1,942,186	3,985,644

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 1.3: Schedule Tribe (ST) Population, Rural and Urban, District Wise, 2011

District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Garhwa	103,494	100,424	203,918	1,005	951	1,956	104,499	101,375	205,874
Chatra	22,448	21,850	44,298	693	572	1,265	23,141	22,422	45,563
Kodarma	3,210	2,942	6,152	384	367	751	3,594	3,309	6,903
Giridih	119,085	116,085	235,170	1,561	1,457	3,018	120,646	117,542	238,188
Deoghar	88,616	87,524	176,140	2,396	2,426	4,822	91,012	89,950	180,962
Godda	137,352	139,433	276,785	1,158	1,265	2,423	138,510	140,698	279,208
Sahibganj	150,205	151,725	301,930	3,230	3,183	6,413	153,435	154,908	308,343
Pakur	185,652	190,738	376,390	1,315	1,349	2,664	186,967	192,087	379,054
Dhanbad	99,381	98,698	198,079	17,875	17,165	35,040	117,256	115,863	233,119
Bokaro	92,118	90,105	182,223	37,115	36,288	73,403	129,233	126,393	255,626
Lohardaga	123,926	124,546	248,472	6,888	7,374	14,262	130,814	131,920	262,734
Purbi Singhbhum	256,760	258,454	515,214	69,229	69,480	138,709	325,989	327,934	653,923
Palamu	90,870	86,982	177,852	1,707	1,649	3,356	92,577	88,631	181,208
Latehar	162,958	161,065	324,023	3,469	3,604	7,073	166,427	164,669	331,096
Hazaribagh	53,800	53,753	107,553	6,996	7,219	14,215	60,796	60,972	121,768
Ramgarh	73,082	71,402	144,484	28,819	27,863	56,682	101,901	99,265	201,166
Dumka	279,275	286,354	565,629	2,850	2,598	5,448	282,125	288,952	571,077
Jamtara	118,262	118,700	236,962	1,773	1,754	3,527	120,035	120,454	240,489
Ranchi	395,718	394,120	789,838	124,864	127,314	252,178	520,582	521,434	1,042,016
Khunti	184,910	186,559	371,469	8,800	9,357	18,157	193,710	195,916	389,626
Gumla	340,901	341,888	682,789	11,613	12,352	23,965	352,514	354,240	706,754
Simdega	201,913	202,574	404,487	9,633	10,287	19,920	211,546	212,861	424,407
Pashchimi Singhbhum	472,040	481,066	953,106	28,909	29,281	58,190	500,949	510,347	1,011,296
Saraikela-Kharsawan	172,347	172,840	345,187	14,802	14,653	29,455	187,149	187,493	374,642
Jharkhand	3,928,323	3,939,827	7,868,150	387,084	389,808	776,892	4,315,407	4,329,635	8,645,042

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 1.4: Number of Households, Rural and Urban, District Wise, 2011

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Garhwa	241,464	13,233	254,697
Chatra	171,296	10,975	182,271
Kodarma	91,693	24,462	116,155
Giridih	360,709	35,812	396,521
Deoghar	217,783	46,564	264,347
Godda	241,815	11,833	253,648
Sahibganj	196,056	30,967	227,023
Pakur	168,906	13,411	182,317
Dhanbad	211,024	296,040	507,064
Bokaro	206,148	188,770	394,918
Lohardaga	77,536	11,102	88,638
Purbi Singhbhum	218,160	258,771	476,931
Palamu	318,828	39,926	358,754
Latehar	123,316	10,065	133,381
Hazaribagh	255,451	49,298	304,749
Ramgarh	98,829	80,546	179,375
Dumka	257,610	17,409	275,019
Jamtara	140,311	14,964	155,275
Ranchi	326,235	243,209	569,444
Khunti	94,645	9,055	103,700
Gumla	176,633	12,355	188,988
Simdega	110,036	8,252	118,288
Pashchimi Singhbhum	257,294	44,752	302,046
Saraikela-Kharsawan	167,591	53,641	221,232
Jharkhand	4,729,369	1,525,412	6,254,781

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 1.5: Average Household Size, Rural and Urban, District Wise, 2011

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Garhwa	5.2	5.3	5.2
Chatra	5.7	5.7	5.7
Kodarma	6.3	5.8	6.2
Giridih	6.2	5.8	6.2
Deoghar	5.7	5.5	5.6
Godda	5.2	5.4	5.2
Sahibganj	5.1	5.2	5.1
Pakur	4.9	5.0	4.9
Dhanbad	5.3	5.3	5.3
Bokaro	5.2	5.2	5.2
Lohardaga	5.2	5.2	5.2
Purbi Singhbhum	4.7	4.9	4.8
Palamu	5.4	5.7	5.4
Latehar	5.5	5.2	5.5
Hazaribagh	5.7	5.6	5.7
Ramgarh	5.4	5.2	5.3
Dumka	4.8	5.2	4.8
Jamtara	5.1	5.1	5.1
Ranchi	5.1	5.2	5.1
Khunti	5.1	5.0	5.1
Gumla	5.4	5.3	5.4
Simdega	5.1	5.2	5.1
Pashchimi Singhbhum	5.0	4.9	5.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	4.8	4.8	4.8
Jharkhand	5.3	5.2	5.3

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 1.6: Sex Ratio, Rural and Urban, District Wise, 2011

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Garhwa	937	902	935
Chatra	959	867	953
Kodarma	959	918	950
Giridih	946	917	944
Deoghar	933	887	925
Godda	940	894	938
Sahibganj	959	912	952
Pakur	991	962	989
Dhanbad	932	894	909
Bokaro	944	899	922
Lohardaga	990	954	985
Purbi Singhbhum	981	924	949
Palamu	931	903	928
Latehar	971	914	967
Hazaribagh	954	913	947
Ramgarh	949	887	921
Dumka	983	895	977
Jamtara	959	904	954
Ranchi	971	921	949
Khunti	1000	969	997
Gumla	996	957	993
Simdega	999	962	997
Pashchimi Singhbhum	1014	951	1005
Saraikela-Kharsawan	972	909	956
Jharkhand	961	910	948

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 1.7: Selected Demographic Characteristics, District Wise, 2011

District	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio (0-6)	Population Density	Decadal Growth Rate, 2001-11(%)	Literacy (%)	Female Lit.(%)
Bokaro	922	923	715	16	72	61
Chatra	953	967	280	32	60	50
Deoghar	925	950	602	28	65	52
Dhanbad	909	916	1316	12	75	64
Dumka	977	966	351	-25	61	49
Garhwa	935	960	323	28	60	48
Giridih	944	942	493	28	63	49
Godda	938	960	580	25	56	44
Gumla	993	963	191	-24	66	56
Hazaribagh	947	933	488	-24	70	59
Jamtara	954	954	437	na	65	52
Khunti	997	964	210	na	64	54
Kodarma	950	949	282	43	67	53
Latehar	967	968	169	na	60	49
Lohardaga	985	970	307	27	68	58
Pakur	989	975	497	28	49	41
Palamu	928	945	442	-8	64	52
Pashchimi Singhbhum	1005	983	208	-28	59	46
Purbi Singhbhum	949	923	644	16	75	67
Ramgarh	921	927	708	na	73	63
Ranchi	949	938	572	5	76	67
Sahibganj	952	960	558	24	52	43
Saraikela-Kharsawan	956	943	401	na	68	56
Simdega	997	969	159	na	68	60
Jharkhand	948	948	414	22	66	55

Source: Annual Health Survey 2011-12

Appendix 1.8: Health Indicators of Jharkhand, District Wise, 2011

	Girls Marrying below 18 (%)	% of Births of order >3	CPR	Full Antenatal Check-up (%)	% of Safe Delv.	Fully Immunization (%)	IMR	CBR	TFR	Abortion %
Bokaro	5	31	64	20	62	83	28	23	3	4
Chatra	12	34	48	8	38	62	46	24	3	2
Deoghar	28	40	50	8	48	49	34	22	3	4
Dhanbad	13	33	66	17	62	67	26	24	3	8
Dumka	23	38	55	12	37	69	44	25	3	5
Garhwa	15	37	64	5	48	65	36	23	3	4
Giridih	22	36	48	11	42	43	32	22	3	3
Godda	21	43	46	8	42	54	58	23	3	2
Gumla	9	47	39	10	43	78	45	26	4	4
Hazaribagh	11	32	70	10	58	74	31	20	2	5
Jamtara	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Khunti	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kodarma	17	38	54	13	65	65	30	23	3	3
Latehar	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lohardaga	6	45	49	12	52	87	54	28	4	7
Pakur	24	45	50	8	31	55	54	30	4	2
Palamu	11	38	58	8	43	65	44	22	3	5
Pashchimi Singhbhum	9	43	52	17	43	77	53	26	3	6
Purbi Singhbhum	7	28	60	32	72	84	25	20	2	5
Ramgarh	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ranchi	5	36	57	18	65	80	32	23	3	7
Sahibganj	14	44	46	5	35	61	56	24	3	2
Saraike-la-Kharsawan	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Simdega	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Jharkhand	13	37	57	14	52	69	38	23	3	5

Source: Dept. of Health & Family Welfare, GoI

Appendix 1.8: Health Indicators of Jharkhand, District Wise, 2011 (continue...)

Districts	Inst.Delivery (Public Facility)	% Mother registration in MCTS against 1st ANC registration in HMIS	% Child registered in MCTS Against Live Birth registra- tion in HMIS	% of Ex- penditure to total unite fund	% of Expendi- ture to Annual Maintenance grants	Mamta Vahans Availability
Bokaro	6303	51	46	89	17	117
Chatra	4890	27	37	69	73	84
Deoghar	11741	32	28	42	100	122
Dhanbad	3777	51	59	86	73	130
Dumka	8103	35	30	89	33	124
Garhwa	7645	70	66	43	72	392
Giridih	13244	66	51	70	50	230
Godda	13016	58	45	90	50	175
Gumla	7185	52	50	50	86	161
Hazaribagh	9250	66	52	62	79	270
Jamtara	5213	43	27	48	20	100
Khunti	3131	95	79	61	75	89
Kodarma	4244	53	31	25	43	98
Latehar	4393	35	40	44	63	86
Lohardaga	4296	84	71	94	88	71
Pakur	4718	48	35	45	33	132
Palamu	8746	46	53	63	68	195
Pashchimi Singh- bhum	10514	41	50	42.3	81	169
Purbi Singhbhum	8888	53	42	48	63	106
Ramgarh	3640	62	33	27	75	192
Ranchi	13299	51	34	70	61	151
Sahibganj	11835	68	32	38	25	91
Saraikela-Kharsawan	3963	77	54	60	88	178
Simdega	2945	55	58	89	80	303
Jharkhand	174979	53	45	56	63	3766

Source: Dept. of Health & Family Welfare, GoI

2. STATE INCOME

Appendix 2.1. Gross State Domestic Product of Jharkhand at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin At Current Prices, (in Lakhs)

Sector	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (P)	2012-2013 (Q)	2013-2014 (Pr)	2014-2015 (Pr)
1 Agriculture	679,460	736,560	865,457	993,415	1,242,345	1,169,165	1,467,068	1,644,748	1,866,153	2,124,869	2,419,452
2 Forestry & logging	201,104	225,732	387,324	282,881	267,807	300,348	385,521	388,793	427,187	482,065	543,993
3 Fishing	11,108	14,320	22,146	27,801	31,061	36,087	44,156	56,312	79,115	101,603	130,482
<i>Agr and Allied</i>	891,672	976,612	1,274,927	1,304,097	1,541,213	1,505,600	1,896,745	2,089,853	2,372,455	2,708,537	3,093,927
4 Mining & quarrying	652,343	738,834	721,727	814,535	968,461	1,399,230	1,644,851	1,668,937	1,908,624	2,196,252	2,527,226
<i>a Sub Total of Primary</i>	1,544,015	1,715,446	1,996,654	2,118,632	2,509,674	2,904,830	3,541,596	3,758,790	4,281,079	4,904,789	5,621,153
5 Manufacturing	2,012,916	1,647,398	1,522,474	2,572,822	1,981,328	1,985,066	2,649,975	3,083,910	3,286,931	3,633,065	4,016,005
5.1 Manu-Registered	1,732,960	1,339,721	1,167,151	2,159,080	1,531,740	1,494,019	2,084,434	2,446,681	2,570,252	2,826,775	3,108,900
5.2 Manu-Unregistered	279,956	307,677	355,323	413,742	449,588	491,047	565,541	637,229	716,679	806,290	907,105
6 Construction	361,928	440,370	535,630	599,645	737,325	809,118	1,071,165	1,265,698	1,513,570	1,812,661	2,170,855
7 Electricity, gas and Water supply	88,992	85,802	106,347	122,085	85,524	94,273	73,120	73,140	71,118	70,253	69,398
<i>b Sub Total of Secondary</i>	2,463,836	2,173,570	2,164,451	3,294,552	2,804,177	2,888,457	3,794,260	4,422,748	4,871,619	5,515,978	6,256,258
<i>Industry</i>	3,116,179	2,912,404	2,886,178	4,109,087	3,772,638	4,287,687	5,439,111	6,091,685	6,780,243	7,712,231	8,783,483
8 Transport, storage & communication	360,010	395,091	482,273	565,144	638,495	781,464	833,982	916,545	1,051,685	1,210,933	1,395,508
8.1 Railways	159,803	165,975	220,080	252,262	289,944	353,835	329,491	331,471	367,884	410,541	458,145
8.2 Transport by other means	151,473	170,239	203,058	248,491	277,847	340,516	417,376	486,131	574,247	678,747	802,263
8.3 Storage	1,117	1,176	1,410	1,696	2,045	2,641	3,202	3,763	4,476	5,331	6,350
8.4 Communication	47,617	57,701	57,725	62,695	68,659	84,472	83,913	95,180	105,078	116,313	128,749
9 Trade, hotels and restaurants	604,909	697,917	800,871	975,642	1,040,890	1,212,515	1,487,255	1,703,869	1,975,539	2,292,350	2,659,967
10 Banking & Insurance	137,474	146,364	176,133	205,163	230,002	276,305	364,727	420,268	493,010	579,326	680,755
11 Real estate, Ownership of dwellings and B.S.	211,484	241,578	285,128	321,991	345,785	443,218	567,361	579,345	669,052	774,728	897,095
12 Public Administration	233,998	232,265	245,754	274,676	382,596	507,622	910,297	1,004,231	1,236,540	1,548,120	1,938,211
13 Other services	420,046	487,823	542,211	639,159	827,774	1,047,657	1,228,627	1,410,658	1,677,190	1,996,321	2,376,175
<i>c. Sub Total of Tertiary</i>	1,967,921	2,201,038	2,532,370	2,981,775	3,465,542	4,268,781	5,392,249	6,034,916	7,103,016	8,401,777	9,947,709
15 Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	5,975,772	6,090,054	6,693,475	8,394,959	8,779,393	10,062,068	12,728,105	14,216,454	16,255,714	18,822,544	21,825,120
16 Population ('In lacs)	290	296	302	308	314	321	327	334	341	348	355
18 Calculated State Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	20,626	20,600	22,187	27,270	27,947	31,389	38,911	42,590	47,724	54,153	61,534

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, 2014

Appendix 2.2. Gross State Domestic Product of Jharkhand At Factor Cost by Industry of Origin At Constant (2004-2005) Prices, (in Lakhs)

Sector	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (P)	2012-2013 (Q)	2013-2014 (Pr)	2014-2015 (Pr)
1 Agriculture	679,460	702,304	799,463	846,191	1,019,766	925,089	972,177	1,010,829	1,069,849	1,135,610	1,205,414
2 Forestry & logging	201,104	207,567	218,890	224,852	230,094	247,367	253,351	254,848	263,618	272,740	282,177
3 Fishing	11,108	14,320	22,146	27,801	31,061	28,870	29,437	37,541	39,558	46,908	55,623
4 <i>Agr and Allied</i>	891,672	924,191	1,040,499	1,098,844	1,280,921	1,201,326	1,254,965	1,303,218	1,373,025	1,455,258	1,543,215
4 Mining & quarrying	652,343	673,291	624,450	629,711	776,937	833,326	1,079,478	1,090,993	1,174,163	1,270,541	1,374,830
a Sub Total of Primary	1,544,015	1,597,482	1,664,949	1,728,555	2,057,858	2,034,652	2,334,443	2,394,211	2,547,188	2,725,799	2,918,045
5 Manufacturing	2,012,916	1,559,683	1,365,290	2,198,502	1,499,809	1,577,308	1,928,972	2,209,970	2,243,547	2,370,999	2,505,708
5.1 Manu-Registered	1,732,960	1,261,450	1,037,686	1,831,352	1,138,579	1,169,452	1,522,737	1,786,450	1,794,225	1,893,767	1,998,831
5.2 Manu-Unregistered	279,956	298,233	327,604	367,150	361,230	407,856	406,235	423,520	449,322	477,232	506,876
6 Construction	361,928	416,111	474,893	493,989	545,238	598,327	698,435	763,329	849,200	945,268	1,052,203
7 Electricity, gas and Water supply	88,992	83,640	100,933	115,788	80,931	89,210	51,647	49,769	45,804	43,273	40,882
b Sub Total of Secondary	2,463,836	2,059,434	1,941,116	2,808,279	2,125,978	2,264,845	2,679,054	3,023,068	3,138,551	3,359,540	3,598,793
Industry	3,116,179	2,732,725	2,565,566	3,437,990	2,902,915	3,098,171	3,758,532	4,114,061	4,312,714	4,630,081	4,973,623
8 Transport, storage & communication	360,010	390,514	453,621	514,289	586,108	702,381	652,716	680,705	747,536	825,466	912,456
8.1 Railways	159,803	168,785	204,498	220,851	251,361	273,727	274,616	273,536	295,367	319,514	345,635
8.2 Transport by other means	151,473	164,090	184,498	216,621	223,991	274,512	249,527	271,176	294,701	321,366	350,443
8.3 Storage	1,117	1,134	1,267	1,459	1,631	2,106	2,538	2,850	3,258	3,732	4,275
8.4 Communication	47,617	56,505	63,358	75,358	109,125	152,036	126,035	133,143	154,210	180,855	212,103
9 Trade, hotels and restaurants	604,909	661,405	713,389	830,547	821,277	956,692	1,120,668	1,216,494	1,344,174	1,487,296	1,645,657
10 Banking & Insurance	137,474	157,655	194,710	229,125	244,707	294,816	361,351	403,130	470,101	548,772	640,609
11 Real estate, Ownership of dwellings and B. S.	211,484	228,235	249,433	258,285	244,724	313,681	493,111	496,044	560,289	640,433	732,040
12 Public Administration	233,998	222,316	221,012	233,066	297,889	354,014	576,931	588,743	671,692	777,176	899,226
13 Other services	420,046	467,800	484,342	535,565	634,405	802,923	730,840	788,810	863,115	948,211	1,041,697
c. Sub Total of Tertiary	1,967,921	2,127,925	2,316,507	2,600,877	2,829,110	3,424,507	3,935,617	4,173,926	4,656,907	5,227,355	5,871,685
15 Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	5,975,772	5,784,841	5,922,572	7,137,711	7,012,946	7,724,004	8,949,114	9,591,205	10,342,646	11,312,694	12,388,523
16 Population ('In lacs)	290	296	302	308	314	321	327	334	341	348	355
18 Calculated State Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	20,626	19,567	19,632	23,186	22,324	24,095	27,358	28,734	30,364	32,547	34,928

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, 2014

Appendix 2.3: Net State Domestic Product of Jharkhand At Factor Cost by Industry Of Origin At Current Prices, (in Lakhs)

Sector	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (Q)	2012-2013 (A)	2013-2014 (Pr)	2014-2015 (Pr)
1	Agriculture	623,367	796,210	910,727	1,148,926	1,058,912	1,340,277	1,502,602	1,704,872	1,941,664	2,211,345
2	Forestry & logging	198,448	222,942	382,538	279,249	264,332	380,934	384,167	422,104	476,427	537,741
3	Fishing	9,677	12,540	19,389	24,335	26,699	37,658	48,025	67,472	86,458	110,786
4	<i>Agr and Allied</i>	831,492	908,683	1,198,137	1,214,311	1,439,957	1,758,869	1,934,794	2,194,448	2,504,549	2,859,872
	Mining & quarrying	543,978	606,838	590,215	664,699	772,482	1,318,613	1,337,922	1,530,070	1,750,597	2,002,908
<i>a</i>	<i>Sub Total of Primary</i>	<i>1,375,470</i>	<i>1,515,521</i>	<i>1,788,352</i>	<i>1,879,010</i>	<i>2,212,439</i>	<i>3,077,482</i>	<i>3,272,716</i>	<i>3,724,518</i>	<i>4,255,146</i>	<i>4,862,780</i>
5	Manufacturing	1,753,023	1,357,469	1,196,961	2,214,416	1,506,490	1,810,345	2,100,138	2,250,319	2,460,717	2,691,762
5.1	Manu-Registered	1,492,504	1,071,922	866,747	1,827,915	1,087,349	1,282,550	1,505,440	1,581,473	1,707,916	1,844,468
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	260,519	285,547	330,214	386,501	419,141	527,795	594,698	668,846	752,801	847,294
6	Construction	347,832	422,877	513,242	573,128	700,310	1,015,162	1,199,525	1,434,437	1,714,928	2,050,265
7	Electricity, gas and Water supply	40,074	37,081	41,541	44,256	45,292	40,621	40,632	39,508	39,702	39,898
<i>b</i>	<i>Sub Total of Secondary</i>	<i>2,140,929</i>	<i>1,817,427</i>	<i>1,751,744</i>	<i>2,831,800</i>	<i>2,252,092</i>	<i>2,866,128</i>	<i>3,340,295</i>	<i>3,724,264</i>	<i>4,215,347</i>	<i>4,781,925</i>
	<i>Industry</i>	<i>2,684,907</i>	<i>2,424,265</i>	<i>2,341,959</i>	<i>3,496,499</i>	<i>3,024,574</i>	<i>4,184,741</i>	<i>4,678,217</i>	<i>5,254,334</i>	<i>5,965,944</i>	<i>6,784,834</i>
8	Transport, storage & communication	299,118	329,187	410,178	485,647	541,910	711,954	786,783	905,349	1,048,140	1,214,377
8.1	Railways	118,297	122,549	173,153	200,375	227,273	255,069	256,602	284,790	320,918	361,629
8.2	Transport by other means	139,767	157,453	187,861	230,983	256,872	388,225	452,178	534,140	632,023	747,843
8.3	Storage	1,074	1,124	1,344	1,611	1,937	3,020	3,549	4,222	5,017	5,962
8.4	Communication	39,980	48,061	47,820	52,678	55,828	65,640	74,454	82,197	90,182	98,943
9	Trade, hotels and restaurants	592,407	682,874	783,466	954,531	1,014,441	1,448,938	1,659,971	1,924,642	2,231,910	2,588,234
10	Banking & Insurance	134,787	143,455	172,889	201,571	226,356	359,454	414,192	485,882	571,330	671,805
11	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings and B. S.	170,484	194,116	230,716	257,758	267,982	459,703	469,413	542,098	628,801	729,370
12	Public Administration	188,543	185,514	195,522	217,621	320,596	764,636	843,539	1,038,675	1,308,794	1,649,160
13	Other services	403,832	467,723	518,290	610,863	787,559	1,176,867	1,351,229	1,606,533	1,911,383	2,274,080
<i>c</i>	<i>Sub Total of Tertiary</i>	<i>1,789,171</i>	<i>2,002,869</i>	<i>2,311,061</i>	<i>2,727,991</i>	<i>3,158,844</i>	<i>4,921,552</i>	<i>5,525,127</i>	<i>6,503,179</i>	<i>7,700,358</i>	<i>9,127,028</i>
15	Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	5,305,570	5,335,817	5,851,157	7,438,801	7,623,375	10,865,162	12,138,138	13,951,961	16,170,851	18,771,733
16	Population (*In lacs)	290	296	302	308	314	327	334	341	348	355
18	Calculated State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	18,313	18,048	19,395	24,164	24,267	33,215	36,364	40,961	46,524	52,925

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, 2014

Appendix 2.4: Net State Domestic Product of Jharkhand At Factor Cost by Industry of Origin At Constant (2004-2005) Prices, (in Lakhs)

Sector	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (Q)	2012-2013 (A)	2013-2014 (Pr)	2014-2015 (Pr)
1	Agriculture	623,367	641,738	737,297	776,186	945,866	888,157	923,469	977,388	1,037,503	1,101,316
2	Forestry & logging	198,448	204,943	214,759	220,886	227,396	250,336	251,816	260,481	269,535	278,904
3	Fishing	9,677	12,540	19,389	24,335	27,432	25,105	32,016	33,737	39,941	47,285
	<i>Agr and Allied</i>	831,492	859,221	971,445	1,021,407	1,200,694	1,163,598	1,207,301	1,271,606	1,346,979	1,427,506
4	Mining & quarrying	543,978	548,301	505,257	499,411	613,633	865,375	874,607	941,281	1,020,616	1,106,638
<i>a</i>	<i>Sub Total of Primary</i>	<i>1,375,470</i>	<i>1,407,522</i>	<i>1,476,702</i>	<i>1,520,818</i>	<i>1,814,327</i>	<i>2,028,973</i>	<i>2,081,908</i>	<i>2,212,887</i>	<i>2,367,596</i>	<i>2,534,144</i>
5	Manufacturing	1,753,023	1,282,914	1,063,280	1,876,328	1,089,666	1,316,060	1,494,453	1,523,317	1,597,860	1,676,158
5.1	Manu-Registered	1,492,504	1,005,407	758,240	1,532,717	754,222	936,938	1,099,200	1,103,984	1,152,272	1,202,673
5.2	Manu-Unregistered	260,519	277,507	305,040	343,611	335,444	379,122	395,253	419,333	445,587	473,485
6	Construction	347,832	399,335	454,016	470,036	513,216	661,919	723,421	804,802	894,360	993,885
7	Electricity,gas and Water supply	40,074	37,386	42,635	49,695	47,293	28,692	27,648	25,446	24,734	24,041
<i>b</i>	<i>Sub Total of Secondary</i>	<i>2,140,929</i>	<i>1,719,635</i>	<i>1,559,931</i>	<i>2,396,059</i>	<i>1,650,175</i>	<i>2,006,671</i>	<i>2,245,522</i>	<i>2,353,565</i>	<i>2,516,953</i>	<i>2,694,084</i>
	<i>Industry</i>	<i>2,684,907</i>	<i>2,267,936</i>	<i>2,065,188</i>	<i>2,895,470</i>	<i>2,263,808</i>	<i>2,872,046</i>	<i>3,120,129</i>	<i>3,294,846</i>	<i>3,537,570</i>	<i>3,800,722</i>
8	Transport,storage & communication	299,118	328,270	387,159	444,937	507,194	545,672	570,827	626,474	693,074	767,388
8.1	Railways	118,297	127,993	161,323	176,233	201,638	212,589	211,753	228,653	249,069	271,309
8.2	Transport by other means	139,767	151,786	170,179	200,627	205,708	232,099	252,236	274,118	299,242	326,669
8.3	Storage	1,074	1,084	1,207	1,386	1,546	2,394	2,688	3,073	3,512	4,014
8.4	Communication	39,980	47,407	54,450	66,691	98,302	138,299	104,150	120,630	141,250	165,396
9	Trade,hotels and restaurants	592,407	647,059	697,487	812,267	800,145	1,091,795	1,185,152	1,309,543	1,448,114	1,601,347
10	Banking & Insurance	134,787	154,884	191,716	225,918	241,575	356,127	397,302	463,305	541,183	632,152
11	Real estate,Ownership of dwellings and B. S.	170,484	183,380	200,917	205,110	185,637	399,542	401,919	453,973	520,935	597,773
12	Public Administration	188,543	178,434	176,426	184,701	247,196	484,613	494,535	564,211	657,308	765,765
13	Other services	403,832	448,635	462,406	510,686	600,903	700,051	755,579	826,753	907,865	996,934
<i>c.</i>	<i>Sub Total of Tertiary</i>	<i>1,789,171</i>	<i>1,940,662</i>	<i>2,116,111</i>	<i>2,383,619</i>	<i>2,582,650</i>	<i>3,577,800</i>	<i>3,805,314</i>	<i>4,244,259</i>	<i>4,768,478</i>	<i>5,361,359</i>
15	Calculated State domestic product (Rs. lacs)	5,305,570	5,067,819	5,152,744	6,300,496	6,047,152	7,613,444	8,132,744	8,810,711	9,653,027	10,589,587
16	Population ('In lacs)	290	296	302	308	314	327	334	341	348	355
18	Calculated State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	18,313	17,142	17,080	20,466	19,250	23,275	24,364	25,867	27,772	29,856

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, 2014

3. EDUCATION

Appendix 3.1: Literacy Rate by Rural and Urban, District wise, 2011

District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Garhwa	71.4	46.4	59.3	85.5	68.9	77.7	72.2	47.6	60.3
Chatra	68.7	48.4	58.8	86.9	74.0	80.9	69.9	49.9	60.2
Kodarma	77.8	49.0	63.7	87.5	70.0	79.1	79.8	53.2	66.8
Giridih	75.9	46.4	61.6	85.7	72.7	79.5	76.8	48.7	63.1
Deoghar	73.8	46.1	60.5	90.2	77.7	84.4	76.9	51.8	64.9
Godda	66.7	42.5	55.0	87.7	75.9	82.2	67.8	44.1	56.4
Sahibganj	57.0	39.5	48.5	79.5	66.2	73.2	60.3	43.3	52.0
Pakur	55.8	38.8	47.3	71.3	61.5	66.5	57.1	40.5	48.8
Dhanbad	80.5	54.9	68.2	86.1	71.0	79.0	83.8	64.3	74.5
Bokaro	76.4	49.8	63.5	88.8	72.3	81.0	82.5	60.6	72.0
Lohardaga	75.5	54.3	65.0	89.8	80.7	85.4	77.4	57.7	67.6
Purbi Singhbhum	74.7	50.8	62.9	90.6	79.6	85.3	83.8	66.8	75.5
Palamu	72.5	49.2	61.3	87.1	73.3	80.5	74.3	52.1	63.6
Latehar	68.7	46.9	58.0	84.8	71.3	78.3	70.0	48.7	59.5
Hazaribagh	77.9	54.9	66.6	90.6	79.9	85.5	80.0	59.0	69.8
Ramgarh	77.8	55.2	66.8	87.9	73.2	81.0	82.4	63.1	73.2
Dumka	71.7	46.7	59.3	89.2	77.6	83.7	73.0	48.8	61.0
Jamtara	75.0	49.7	62.6	89.2	75.3	82.6	76.5	52.1	64.6
Ranchi	78.6	56.7	67.8	91.2	81.5	86.5	84.3	67.4	76.1
Khunti	72.6	51.4	61.9	89.3	78.0	83.7	74.1	53.7	63.9
Gumla	74.3	54.0	64.2	92.2	83.2	87.8	75.6	55.9	65.7
Simdega	75.0	58.2	66.6	89.2	81.5	85.5	76.1	59.9	68.0
Pashchimi Singhbhum	67.7	41.2	54.3	89.3	75.2	82.4	71.1	46.3	58.6
Saraikela-Kharsawan	76.5	50.3	63.5	86.6	73.8	80.5	79.0	55.9	67.7
Jharkhand	72.9	48.9	61.1	88.4	75.5	82.3	76.8	55.4	66.4

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 3.2: Dropout Rate - Primary Cycle (Mgt.=All/Total)

District	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total
Bokaro	38.37	37.39	37.88	30.91	32.17	31.54	27.75	30.69	29.21
Chatra	41.55	43.48	42.51	34.93	35.46	35.19	34.69	35.66	35.17
Deoghar	45.82	49.00	47.44	44.60	47.05	45.83	36.88	39.56	38.22
Dhanbad	29.49	26.49	27.98	24.45	20.47	22.45	9.58	5.45	7.52
Dumka	45.90	45.88	45.89	45.10	43.22	44.18	36.12	35.41	35.77
Garhwa	33.77	36.42	35.11	44.10	44.17	44.14	40.68	41.09	40.88
Giridih	45.16	48.50	46.89	53.94	54.96	54.46	51.13	51.47	51.30
Godda	37.93	40.74	39.32	33.17	33.43	33.29	26.59	29.41	27.99
Gumla	56.76	57.19	56.97	53.46	53.01	53.24	54.77	54.27	54.52
Hazaribag	44.46	44.26	44.36	58.03	56.34	57.17	42.03	39.86	40.93
Jamtara	42.36	44.92	43.62	41.82	43.27	42.53	41.48	41.42	41.45
Khunti	52.39	52.49	52.44				51.49	51.75	51.61
Kodarma	43.45	44.06	43.76	45.78	44.19	44.99	39.87	39.92	39.89
Latehar	40.88	42.92	41.95	46.50	48.31	47.40	41.30	42.65	41.97
Lohardaga	44.89	43.62	44.25	46.24	43.85	45.05	39.73	39.54	39.64
Pakaur	51.70	48.06	49.97	52.43	49.80	51.16	50.00	45.79	47.99
Palamu	36.67	38.21	37.44	28.33	29.83	29.08	34.51	34.50	34.51
Pashchimi singhbhum	50.93	54.53	52.72	48.55	51.41	49.96	45.23	47.35	46.27
Purbi singhbhum	25.09	26.91	25.99	18.26	21.35	19.78	17.09	18.10	17.58
Ramgarh	8.45	14.73	11.56				0.00	1.91	0.00
Ranchi	21.06	24.32	22.71	47.56	48.01	47.78	21.69	20.82	21.25
Sahibganj	52.13	51.78	51.96	41.71	41.28	41.50	36.00	36.33	36.16
Saraikela-kharsawan	32.07	32.86	32.47	27.69	39.64	33.66	35.78	35.39	35.60
Simdega	52.68	52.90	52.80	53.93	54.71	54.32	55.89	54.62	55.27
Jharkhand	40.93	42.17	41.55	40.64	41.24	40.94	36.75	36.90	36.82

Source: DISE, 20112-13

Appendix 3.3: Dropout Rate - Upper Primary Cycle (Mgt.=All/Total)

District	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total
Bokaro	8.41	5.66	7.06	-7.36	-6.68	-7.02	-2.99	-5.00	-4.00
Chatra	14.32	9.21	11.89	19.72	17.97	18.86	10.27	7.48	8.89
Deoghar	15.87	13.79	14.99	11.34	12.76	11.98	9.29	7.66	8.54
Dhanbad	-7.72	-10.06	-8.89	-5.90	-14.30	-10.12	5.00	3.18	4.07
Dumka	23.16	18.68	21.07	18.74	12.43	15.73	10.41	11.33	10.86
Garhwa	15.28	11.05	13.41	14.96	10.33	12.71	12.98	4.87	9.00
Giridih	18.56	15.30	17.08	13.54	14.47	13.99	-5.06	4.77	-0.18
Godda	20.07	15.33	17.96	13.76	10.67	12.35	4.45	4.09	4.28
Gumla	23.61	19.79	21.70	19.33	19.12	19.22	12.48	11.72	12.09
Hazaribag	10.13	6.89	8.46	5.69	8.29	7.04	10.50	4.61	7.46
Jamtara	29.00	28.83	28.92	6.92	9.98	8.32	4.67	2.26	3.54
Khunti	15.62	8.80	12.34	14.76	12.40	13.62	11.83	9.27	10.58
Kodarma	14.91	10.39	12.74	6.26	8.88	7.56	10.72	10.69	10.70
Latehar	25.09	14.00	20.42	20.69	13.32	17.15	10.72	7.19	9.02
Lohardaga	13.70	6.29	9.92	26.43	9.11	17.46	16.44	12.82	14.58
Pakaur	24.25	15.84	20.21	15.40	10.13	12.77	17.54	15.46	16.50
Palamu	10.24	9.22	9.77	8.33	0.65	4.75	5.73	2.61	4.21
Pashchimi Dingh- bhum	25.73	21.32	23.69	12.59	10.03	11.37	9.25	6.04	7.73
Purbi Singhbhum	-0.84	0.35	-0.26	-0.40	3.29	1.44	3.11	4.12	3.60
Ramgarh	-43.07	-22.50	-33.79	26.98	22.85	24.96	-1.88	1.65	-0.19
Ranchi	-28.89	-25.52	-27.14	12.61	10.45	11.51	10.39	4.76	7.55
Sahibganj	-1.13	0.41	-0.39	4.53	8.76	6.64	8.19	5.77	6.99
Saraikela-kharsawan	10.14	5.93	8.14	-1.71	7.79	2.92	12.05	7.62	9.89
Simdega	13.72	9.48	11.60	15.99	9.21	12.57	13.68	10.80	12.21
Jharkhand	8.95	5.68	7.36	9.94	7.77	8.88	6.99	5.24	6.13

Source: DISE, 20112-13

Appendix 3.4: Dropout Rate: Elementary Cycle (Mgt.-All/Total)

District	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total
Bokaro	30.62	26.52	28.62	2.84	-1.42	0.72	-26.16	-38.66	-32.23
Chatra	49.83	45.50	47.80	46.24	41.78	44.12	61.24	59.06	60.18
Deoghar	35.95	47.83	41.79	38.53	46.19	42.27	55.65	60.12	57.85
Dhanbad	20.48	18.05	19.28	19.76	12.77	16.26	40.12	37.09	38.60
Dumka	51.93	51.39	51.67	54.05	50.60	52.40	60.75	60.50	60.63
Garhwa	23.94	17.48	21.11	49.99	44.83	47.54	51.64	45.13	48.50
Giridih	59.58	58.45	59.06	60.29	59.70	60.01	56.72	58.38	57.52
Godda	48.13	47.12	47.66	51.91	53.34	52.58	49.98	50.87	50.40
Gumla	53.43	46.63	50.25	57.27	54.16	55.76	65.93	63.24	64.61
Hazaribag	48.98	44.75	46.87	60.22	57.96	59.09	30.11	28.98	61.64
Jamtara	50.83	51.73	51.23	26.98	31.85	29.26	50.76	53.18	51.94
Khunti									
Kodarma	31.78	30.21	31.01	50.17	50.01	50.09	54.43	52.94	53.71
Latehar	35.92	29.51	33.09	53.79	45.34	49.93	66.23	64.78	65.53
Lohardaga	42.41	33.58	38.08	56.15	41.42	48.91	59.18	56.68	57.92
Pakaur	63.45	59.16	61.45	62.52	56.94	59.97	70.01	66.45	68.34
Palamu	36.41	32.55	34.70	32.50	27.49	30.19	43.25	40.18	41.78
Pashchimi Singhbhum	55.95	55.33	55.66	51.23	49.16	50.25	59.94	59.79	59.87
Purbi Singhbhum	1.56	6.23	3.90	12.03	10.96	11.51	28.41	31.31	29.83
Ramgarh									
Ranchi	15.99	10.83	13.43	39.53	33.12	36.38	19.76	16.56	45.44
Sahibganj	49.03	44.44	46.99	46.10	42.36	44.34	69.90	67.72	68.85
Saraikela-Kharsawan	33.09	31.57	32.35	28.06	28.45	28.24	44.88	42.88	43.90
Simdega	51.16	45.76	48.63	44.36	39.89	42.17	63.44	58.00	60.82
Jharkhand	40.39	37.62	39.08	41.91	38.30	40.17	50.77	48.94	49.88

Source: DISE, 20112-13

4. EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Appendix 4.1: District wise Main Workers, 2011

District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Garhwa	123,629	38,685	162,314	11,644	1,168	12,812	135,273	39,853	175,126
Chatra	132,848	48,216	181,064	12,705	1,733	14,438	145,553	49,949	195,502
Kodarma	89,403	23,133	112,536	28,478	2,310	30,788	117,881	25,443	143,324
Giridih	284,213	80,818	365,031	43,438	4,443	47,881	327,651	85,261	412,912
Deoghar	180,361	51,501	231,862	57,863	7,421	65,284	238,224	58,922	297,146
Godda	169,410	51,462	220,872	13,028	1,835	14,863	182,438	53,297	235,735
Sahibganj	193,340	89,376	282,716	33,389	6,467	39,856	226,729	95,843	322,572
Pakur	153,155	77,316	230,471	14,717	6,829	21,546	167,872	84,145	252,017
Dhanbad	164,346	30,855	195,201	312,502	39,011	351,513	476,848	69,866	546,714
Bokaro	138,551	27,562	166,113	189,289	24,902	214,191	327,840	52,464	380,304
Lohardaga	59,760	29,670	89,430	11,240	2,331	13,571	71,000	32,001	103,001
Purbi Singhbhum	135,569	36,931	172,500	309,835	47,243	357,078	445,404	84,174	529,578
Palamu	187,315	52,805	240,120	38,029	5,553	43,582	225,344	58,358	283,702
Latehar	73,668	32,713	106,381	9,216	1,714	10,930	82,884	34,427	117,311
Hazaribagh	205,284	57,992	263,276	56,715	7,325	64,040	261,999	65,317	327,316
Ramgarh	96,026	27,415	123,441	87,111	10,560	97,671	183,137	37,975	221,112
Dumka	153,485	62,720	216,205	18,332	2,942	21,274	171,817	65,662	237,479
Jamtara	80,870	24,193	105,063	15,247	2,124	17,371	96,117	26,317	122,434
Ranchi	284,829	142,396	427,225	269,120	59,831	328,951	553,949	202,227	756,176
Khunti	85,633	56,953	142,586	8,179	2,322	10,501	93,812	59,275	153,087
Gumla	164,065	100,203	264,268	12,002	2,661	14,663	176,067	102,864	278,931
Simdega	97,332	47,697	145,029	8,371	2,110	10,481	105,703	49,807	155,510
Pashchimi Singhbhum	191,394	94,017	285,411	48,450	9,147	57,597	239,844	103,164	343,008
Saraikele-Kharsawan	118,936	38,789	157,725	62,120	8,753	70,873	181,056	47,542	228,598
Jharkhand	3,563,422	1,323,418	4,886,840	1,671,020	260,735	1,931,755	5,234,442	1,584,153	6,818,595

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 4.2: District wise Total (Main+Marginal) Workers, 2011

District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Garhwa	318,606	231,873	550,479	16,845	4,107	20,952	335,451	235,980	571,431
Chatra	236,023	144,013	380,036	15,190	2,464	17,654	251,213	146,477	397,690
Kodarma	139,982	78,344	218,326	34,011	5,081	39,092	173,993	83,425	257,418
Giridih	572,635	403,901	976,536	51,311	8,430	59,741	623,946	412,331	1,036,277
Deoghar	320,165	157,957	478,122	63,526	9,819	73,345	383,691	167,776	551,467
Godda	329,001	205,449	534,450	15,018	2,723	17,741	344,019	208,172	552,191
Sahibganj	256,800	184,466	441,266	38,890	10,046	48,936	295,690	194,512	490,202
Pakur	217,980	162,758	380,738	16,032	7,814	23,846	234,012	170,572	404,584
Dhanbad	285,329	125,886	411,215	373,522	59,767	433,289	658,851	185,653	844,504
Bokaro	276,739	136,074	412,813	230,938	41,617	272,555	507,677	177,691	685,368
Lohardaga	108,219	96,078	204,297	13,386	3,649	17,035	121,605	99,727	221,332
Purbi Singhbhum	282,989	163,874	446,863	333,260	57,044	390,304	616,249	220,918	837,167
Palamu	420,227	228,504	648,731	52,815	11,629	64,444	473,042	240,133	713,175
Latehar	167,670	130,044	297,714	12,436	3,229	15,665	180,106	133,273	313,379
Hazaribagh	358,174	220,446	578,620	65,298	10,718	76,016	423,472	231,164	654,636
Ramgarh	133,450	62,767	196,217	100,752	15,156	115,908	234,202	77,923	312,125
Dumka	344,707	252,665	597,372	22,401	5,006	27,407	367,108	257,671	624,779
Jamtara	195,029	108,378	303,407	19,711	3,513	23,224	214,740	111,891	326,631
Ranchi	435,412	315,794	751,206	308,555	83,106	391,661	743,967	398,900	1,142,867
Khunti	130,931	115,050	245,981	10,192	3,811	14,003	141,123	118,861	259,984
Gumla	250,720	218,948	469,668	14,054	3,786	17,840	264,774	222,734	487,508
Simdega	149,948	125,306	275,254	9,919	3,472	13,391	159,867	128,778	288,645
Pashchimi Singhbhum	337,542	288,911	626,453	55,148	13,262	68,410	392,690	302,173	694,863
Saraikele-Kharsawan	215,864	135,524	351,388	67,417	11,246	78,663	283,281	146,770	430,051
Jharkhand	6,484,142	4,293,010	10,777,152	1,940,627	380,495	2,321,122	8,424,769	4,673,505	13,098,274

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 4.3: District wise Occupational Distribution (Main+Marginal Workers), 2011

District	Total				
	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	113,561	328,673	14,487	114,710	571,431
Chatra	119,297	188,513	14,210	75,670	397,690
Kodarma	83,126	64,275	7,934	102,083	257,418
Giridih	369,913	362,610	32,544	271,210	1,036,277
Deoghar	128,656	209,693	39,361	173,757	551,467
Godda	144,603	307,767	18,719	81,102	552,191
Sahibganj	109,975	206,902	43,179	130,146	490,202
Pakur	105,334	150,028	19,471	129,751	404,584
Dhanbad	97,118	103,488	25,889	618,009	844,504
Bokaro	137,521	126,406	21,671	399,770	685,368
Lohardaga	99,780	80,840	4,449	36,263	221,332
Purbi Singhbhum	112,059	209,802	21,438	493,868	837,167
Palamu	133,585	380,976	19,911	178,703	713,175
Latehar	103,693	142,729	9,205	57,752	313,379
Hazaribagh	242,460	172,385	16,150	223,641	654,636
Ramgarh	90,770	46,815	8,336	166,204	312,125
Dumka	193,402	303,084	23,106	105,187	624,779
Jamtara	106,008	135,667	11,547	73,409	326,631
Ranchi	317,487	267,360	38,452	519,568	1,142,867
Khunti	166,290	49,448	9,245	35,001	259,984
Gumla	321,272	97,918	12,771	55,547	487,508
Simdega	158,019	90,232	8,011	32,383	288,645
Pashchimi Singhbhum	244,172	267,475	24,825	158,391	694,863
Saraikela-Kharsawan	116,731	142,966	10,251	160,103	430,051
Jharkhand	3,814,832	4,436,052	455,162	4,392,228	13,098,274

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note: CL: Casual Labour; AL: Agriculture Labour; HHW: Household Worker; OTH: Other Workers

Appendix 4.4: District wise Occupational Distribution (Main+Marginal Workers), 2011

District	Rural					Urban				
	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	112,409	323,139	13,833	101,098	550,479	1,152	5,534	654	13,612	20,952
Chatra	118,617	187,692	13,217	60,510	380,036	680	821	993	15,160	17,654
Kodarma	81,418	61,944	6,271	68,693	218,326	1,708	2,331	1,663	33,390	39,092
Giridih	367,029	359,267	29,990	220,250	976,536	2,884	3,343	2,554	50,960	59,741
Deoghar	126,505	206,398	35,658	109,561	478,122	2,151	3,295	3,703	64,196	73,345
Godda	143,085	305,878	18,008	67,479	534,450	1,518	1,889	711	13,623	17,741
Sahibganj	107,463	201,067	39,565	93,171	441,266	2,512	5,835	3,614	36,975	48,936
Pakur	104,921	148,948	17,211	109,658	380,738	413	1,080	2,260	20,093	23,846
Dhanbad	89,935	93,759	13,556	213,965	411,215	7,183	9,729	12,333	404,044	433,289
Bokaro	127,794	117,675	13,598	153,746	412,813	9,727	8,731	8,073	246,024	272,555
Lohardaga	98,886	79,803	3,862	21,746	204,297	894	1,037	587	14,517	17,035
Purbi Singhbhum	110,051	203,367	13,278	120,167	446,863	2,008	6,435	8,160	373,701	390,304
Palamu	131,530	371,453	17,270	128,478	648,731	2,055	9,523	2,641	50,225	64,444
Latehar	102,920	140,645	8,600	45,549	297,714	773	2,084	605	12,203	15,665
Hazaribagh	239,856	169,987	14,177	154,600	578,620	2,604	2,398	1,973	69,041	76,016
Ramgarh	85,136	42,444	5,555	63,082	196,217	5,634	4,371	2,781	103,122	115,908
Dumka	192,177	300,759	21,770	82,666	597,372	1,225	2,325	1,336	22,521	27,407
Jamtara	105,242	134,317	10,864	52,984	303,407	766	1,350	683	20,425	23,224
Ranchi	308,512	251,882	24,155	166,657	751,206	8,975	15,478	14,297	352,911	391,661
Khunti	164,261	48,694	8,570	24,456	245,981	2,029	754	675	10,545	14,003
Gumla	320,041	96,856	11,501	41,270	469,668	1,231	1,062	1,270	14,277	17,840
Simdega	156,159	88,144	7,667	23,284	275,254	1,860	2,088	344	9,099	13,391
Pashchimi Singhbhum	242,874	263,978	22,578	97,023	626,453	1,298	3,497	2,247	61,368	68,410
Saraikela-Kharsawan	115,793	141,206	8,600	85,789	351,388	938	1,760	1,651	74,314	78,663
Jharkhand	3,752,614	4,339,302	379,354	2,305,882	10,777,152	62,218	96,750	75,808	2,086,346	2,321,122

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 4.5: District Wise Occupation Distribution (Rural) of Workers, 2011

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	20.4	58.7	2.5	18.4	100.0
Chatra	31.2	49.4	3.5	15.9	100.0
Kodarma	37.3	28.4	2.9	31.5	100.0
Giridih	37.6	36.8	3.1	22.6	100.0
Deoghar	26.5	43.2	7.5	22.9	100.0
Godda	26.8	57.2	3.4	12.6	100.0
Sahibganj	24.4	45.6	9.0	21.1	100.0
Pakur	27.6	39.1	4.5	28.8	100.0
Dhanbad	21.9	22.8	3.3	52.0	100.0
Bokaro	31.0	28.5	3.3	37.2	100.0
Lohardaga	48.4	39.1	1.9	10.6	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	24.6	45.5	3.0	26.9	100.0
Palamu	20.3	57.3	2.7	19.8	100.0
Latehar	34.6	47.2	2.9	15.3	100.0
Hazaribagh	41.5	29.4	2.5	26.7	100.0
Ramgarh	43.4	21.6	2.8	32.1	100.0
Dumka	32.2	50.3	3.6	13.8	100.0
Jamtara	34.7	44.3	3.6	17.5	100.0
Ranchi	41.1	33.5	3.2	22.2	100.0
Khunti	66.8	19.8	3.5	9.9	100.0
Gumla	68.1	20.6	2.4	8.8	100.0
Simdega	56.7	32.0	2.8	8.5	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	38.8	42.1	3.6	15.5	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	33.0	40.2	2.4	24.4	100.0
Jharkhand	34.8	40.3	3.5	21.4	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 4.6: District Wise Occupation Distribution (urban) of Workers, 2011

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	5.5	26.4	3.1	65.0	100.0
Chatra	3.9	4.7	5.6	85.9	100.0
Kodarma	4.4	6.0	4.3	85.4	100.0
Giridih	4.8	5.6	4.3	85.3	100.0
Deoghar	2.9	4.5	5.0	87.5	100.0
Godda	8.6	10.6	4.0	76.8	100.0
Sahibganj	5.1	11.9	7.4	75.6	100.0
Pakur	1.7	4.5	9.5	84.3	100.0
Dhanbad	1.7	2.2	2.8	93.3	100.0
Bokaro	3.6	3.2	3.0	90.3	100.0
Lohardaga	5.2	6.1	3.4	85.2	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	0.5	1.6	2.1	95.7	100.0
Palamu	3.2	14.8	4.1	77.9	100.0
Latehar	4.9	13.3	3.9	77.9	100.0
Hazaribagh	3.4	3.2	2.6	90.8	100.0
Ramgarh	4.9	3.8	2.4	89.0	100.0
Dumka	4.5	8.5	4.9	82.2	100.0
Jamtara	3.3	5.8	2.9	87.9	100.0
Ranchi	2.3	4.0	3.7	90.1	100.0
Khunti	14.5	5.4	4.8	75.3	100.0
Gumla	6.9	6.0	7.1	80.0	100.0
Simdega	13.9	15.6	2.6	67.9	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	1.9	5.1	3.3	89.7	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	1.2	2.2	2.1	94.5	100.0
Jharkhand	2.7	4.2	3.3	89.9	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 4.7: Number of Household Issued Job Cards, 2014

(in Lakh)

District	SCs	STs	Others	Total
Bokaro	1.8	2.6	7.2	11.6
Chatra	7.0	1.2	6.4	14.6
Deoghar	4.6	6.5	28.8	39.9
Dhanbad	1.8	3.6	9.1	14.5
Dumka	1.1	10.3	8.7	20.1
Garhwa	3.0	2.6	5.7	11.3
Girdih	3.3	4.2	20.1	27.6
Godda	1.3	4.7	12.6	18.6
Gumla	0.3	7.1	1.7	9.1
Hazaribagh	2.8	1.1	8.2	12.1
Jamtara	1.9	7.7	7.4	17.0
Koderma	0.9	0.1	5.7	6.7
Latehar	3.7	6.5	8.1	18.3
Loahrdaga	0.3	5.4	2.3	8.1
Pakur	0.4	7.8	3.6	11.8
Plaamu	4.4	1.4	6.1	12.0
Ranchi	0.8	8.3	3.6	12.7
Sahibganj	0.9	7.8	6.8	15.5
Saraikela Kharsawan	0.4	3.6	3.4	7.4
Simdega	0.7	3.8	1.0	5.5
West Singhbhum	0.3	12.1	3.2	15.7
East Singhbhum	0.6	9.5	4.6	14.7
Khunti	0.3	5.2	1.5	7.1
Ramgarh	0.4	1.5	2.3	4.1
Total	43.1	124.7	168.4	336.1

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, GoI

Appendix 4.8: Percentage Person days Generated by Number of Days, 2013-14

District	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-99	=100	101-150	>150	Total	Total Persondays generated (Lakh)
Bokaro	1.8	7.6	9.9	8.3	12.3	12.9	8.1	9.4	15.7	2.8	11.2	0.0	100	11.6
Chatra	1.1	5.4	9.6	8.4	12.4	9.9	6.3	10.5	19.9	5.9	10.6	0.0	100	14.6
Deoghar	1.1	3.6	5.7	5.9	7.5	9.4	8.9	9.7	22.5	6.3	19.3	0.0	100	39.9
Dhanbad	3.0	9.3	12.1	7.9	11.8	11.5	5.4	9.9	17.7	2.5	8.9	0.0	100	14.5
Dumka	2.3	10.4	13.4	9.4	14.4	12.3	4.3	9.4	13.4	1.1	9.5	0.0	100	20.1
East Singhbhum	4.4	12.3	14.6	11.0	11.5	9.5	6.6	6.8	12.2	3.0	8.1	0.0	100	14.7
Garhwa	2.2	11.9	19.9	11.0	15.7	8.8	2.7	9.3	14.9	0.2	3.6	0.0	100	11.3
Giridih	2.2	6.8	9.0	8.5	10.6	10.9	8.7	9.1	20.4	4.4	9.4	0.0	100	27.6
Godda	2.2	9.1	12.2	9.0	11.9	10.5	4.8	8.4	16.3	1.4	14.1	0.0	100	18.6
Gumla	5.8	19.9	21.2	12.0	13.2	9.8	4.0	5.3	4.8	0.8	3.2	0.0	100	9.1
Hazaribagh	2.5	9.9	12.9	10.9	13.1	12.0	6.6	7.8	12.9	2.4	9.1	0.0	100	12.1
Jamtara	1.5	6.6	9.6	7.1	11.1	10.7	6.3	9.1	15.4	5.1	17.4	0.0	100	17.0
Khunti	5.1	15.9	17.1	11.7	12.6	9.6	4.2	7.4	9.9	1.0	5.7	0.0	100	7.1
Koderma	1.4	5.3	7.8	7.3	10.0	9.4	6.7	9.2	20.6	7.2	15.2	0.0	100	6.7
Latehar	1.5	7.8	12.3	8.4	12.3	10.7	3.3	10.7	22.1	1.2	9.7	0.0	100	18.3
Lohardaga	2.3	8.7	11.7	9.4	14.2	12.5	7.7	9.0	13.1	2.3	9.3	0.0	100	8.1
Pakur	2.1	10.2	15.9	11.0	14.6	10.4	5.8	8.2	12.8	2.0	6.9	0.0	100	11.8
Palamu	2.2	15.1	21.8	12.6	14.3	8.9	3.9	7.1	8.2	2.1	3.9	0.0	100	12.0
Ramgarh	4.1	13.5	14.1	9.4	13.7	10.6	4.6	7.0	13.0	2.8	7.2	0.0	100	4.1
Ranchi	5.0	15.9	17.0	10.0	14.2	11.1	4.2	7.1	9.2	1.7	4.6	0.0	100	12.7
Sahebganj	2.6	14.5	20.6	12.1	13.6	9.7	2.9	7.5	12.6	0.8	3.1	0.0	100	15.5
Saraikeela Kharsawan	5.1	18.4	19.7	11.2	14.0	10.6	4.0	6.2	7.8	1.6	1.5	0.0	100	7.4
Simdega	5.5	16.7	18.3	13.9	11.9	9.4	5.3	5.3	7.2	0.8	5.7	0.0	100	5.5
West Singhbhum	5.0	16.4	18.9	11.1	13.8	10.7	4.9	6.2	8.5	0.9	3.5	0.0	100	15.7
Jharkhand	2.6	10.0	13.2	9.3	12.2	10.5	5.8	8.5	15.3	2.9	9.7	0.0	100	336.1

Appendix 4.9: Poverty Lines in Major States: 2004-05 and 2011-12

State	2004-05		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	433	563	860	1009
Assam	478	600	828	1008
Bihar	433	526	778	923
Chhattisgarh	399	514	738	849
Delhi	541	642	1145	1134
Gujarat	502	659	932	1152
Haryana	529	626	1015	1169
Himachal Pradesh	520	606	913	1064
Jammu & Kashmir	522	603	891	988
Jharkhand	405	531	748	974
Karnataka	418	588	902	1089
Kerala	537	585	1018	987
Madhya Pradesh	408	532	771	897
Maharashtra	485	632	967	1126
Odisha	408	497	695	861
Punjab	544	643	1054	1155
Rajasthan	478	568	905	1002
Tamil Nadu	442	560	880	937
Uttar Pradesh	435	532	880	1082
Uttarakhand	486	602	768	941
West Bengal	445	573	783	981
All India	447	579	816	1000

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India

Appendix 4.10: Percentage of Persons below Poverty Lines in Major States: 2011-12

State	Percentage of Persons below Poverty Line		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	5.8	9.2
Assam	33.9	20.5	32.0
Bihar	34.1	31.2	33.7
Chhattisgarh	44.6	24.8	39.9
Delhi	12.9	9.8	9.9
Gujarat	21.5	10.1	16.6
Haryana	11.6	10.3	11.2
Himachal Pradesh	8.5	4.3	8.1
Jammu & Kashmir	11.5	7.2	10.4
Jharkhand	40.8	24.8	37.0
Karnataka	24.5	15.3	20.9
Kerala	9.1	5.0	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	35.7	21.0	31.7
Maharashtra	24.2	9.1	17.4
Odisha	35.7	17.3	32.6
Punjab	7.7	9.2	8.3
Rajasthan	16.1	10.7	14.7
Tamil Nadu	15.8	6.5	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.1	29.4
Uttarakhand	11.6	10.5	11.3
West Bengal	22.5	14.7	20.0
All India	25.7	13.7	21.92

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India

Appendix 4.11: Consumption Pattern of People in Jharkhand and India, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Item	India				Jharkhand			
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	2004-05		2011-12		2004-05		2011-12	
Cereal	17.4	9.6	11.9	7.0	26.3	13.0	19.1	11.2
Pulses & pulse products	3.0	2.0	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.1
Milk & milk products	8.2	7.5	9.0	7.5	4.4	6.6	5.5	6.6
Egg, fish & meat	3.2	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.7	2.8
Vegetables & Fruits	5.9	4.2	6.7	5.5	8.6	6.4	7.4	6.4
Beverage, Refreshments etc	4.4	5.9	5.8	6.9	3.8	5.7	6.2	6.2
Others	11.1	8.6	8.2	5.5	10.4	8.8	8.8	6.2
<i>Food</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>41.5</i>
Fuel and light	9.8	9.5	9.2	7.4	11.1	8.1	10.5	7.2
Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	7.8	6.6	7.9	6.9	7.8	7.6	9.1	8.5
Education	3.1	6.7	3.9	7.8	2.1	7.4	2.8	7.5
Medical	6.3	5.2	7.4	6.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	5.7
Entertainment	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.8
Conveyance	3.6	6.2	4.7	7.3	2.1	6.0	3.3	5.2
Rent	0.5	5.4	0.5	6.7	0.2	6.3	0.5	6.8
Others	15.2	18.1	17.0	18.8	12.6	13.2	15.2	15.9
<i>Non-Food</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Various Reports of Consumption Expenditure Surveys, National Sample Survey Organisations, 2004-05 and 2011-12

Appendix 4.12: District Wise Occupation Distribution (Rural) of Workers, 2011

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	20.4	58.7	2.5	18.4	100.0
Chatra	31.2	49.4	3.5	15.9	100.0
Kodarma	37.3	28.4	2.9	31.5	100.0
Giridih	37.6	36.8	3.1	22.6	100.0
Deoghar	26.5	43.2	7.5	22.9	100.0
Godda	26.8	57.2	3.4	12.6	100.0
Sahibganj	24.4	45.6	9.0	21.1	100.0
Pakur	27.6	39.1	4.5	28.8	100.0
Dhanbad	21.9	22.8	3.3	52.0	100.0
Bokaro	31.0	28.5	3.3	37.2	100.0
Lohardaga	48.4	39.1	1.9	10.6	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	24.6	45.5	3.0	26.9	100.0
Palamu	20.3	57.3	2.7	19.8	100.0
Latehar	34.6	47.2	2.9	15.3	100.0
Hazaribagh	41.5	29.4	2.5	26.7	100.0
Ramgarh	43.4	21.6	2.8	32.1	100.0
Dumka	32.2	50.3	3.6	13.8	100.0
Jamtara	34.7	44.3	3.6	17.5	100.0
Ranchi	41.1	33.5	3.2	22.2	100.0
Khunti	66.8	19.8	3.5	9.9	100.0
Gumla	68.1	20.6	2.4	8.8	100.0
Simdega	56.7	32.0	2.8	8.5	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	38.8	42.1	3.6	15.5	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	33.0	40.2	2.4	24.4	100.0
Jharkhand	34.8	40.3	3.5	21.4	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 4.13: District Wise Occupation Distribution (urban) of Workers, 2011

District	CL	AL	HHW	OTH	Total
Garhwa	5.5	26.4	3.1	65.0	100.0
Chatra	3.9	4.7	5.6	85.9	100.0
Kodarma	4.4	6.0	4.3	85.4	100.0
Giridih	4.8	5.6	4.3	85.3	100.0
Deoghar	2.9	4.5	5.0	87.5	100.0
Godda	8.6	10.6	4.0	76.8	100.0
Sahibganj	5.1	11.9	7.4	75.6	100.0
Pakur	1.7	4.5	9.5	84.3	100.0
Dhanbad	1.7	2.2	2.8	93.3	100.0
Bokaro	3.6	3.2	3.0	90.3	100.0
Lohardaga	5.2	6.1	3.4	85.2	100.0
Purbi Singhbhum	0.5	1.6	2.1	95.7	100.0
Palamu	3.2	14.8	4.1	77.9	100.0
Latehar	4.9	13.3	3.9	77.9	100.0
Hazaribagh	3.4	3.2	2.6	90.8	100.0
Ramgarh	4.9	3.8	2.4	89.0	100.0
Dumka	4.5	8.5	4.9	82.2	100.0
Jamtara	3.3	5.8	2.9	87.9	100.0
Ranchi	2.3	4.0	3.7	90.1	100.0
Khunti	14.5	5.4	4.8	75.3	100.0
Gumla	6.9	6.0	7.1	80.0	100.0
Simdega	13.9	15.6	2.6	67.9	100.0
Pashchim Singhbhum	1.9	5.1	3.3	89.7	100.0
Saraikela-Kharsawan	1.2	2.2	2.1	94.5	100.0
Jharkhand	2.7	4.2	3.3	89.9	100.0

Source: Census of India, 2011

5. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Appendix 5.1: Number of land holdings and area by social groups in Jharkhand

Farm Categories	Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes		
	Number	Area	Av. Size of holdings	Number	Area	Av. Size of holdings
Margina (< 1 ha)	588	262	0.45	294	124	0.42
	60.8	18.31		78.4	38.51	
Small (1 to 2 ha.)	172	239	1.39	46	63	1.34
	17.79	16.7		12.26	19.57	
Semi-medium (2 to 4ha.)	128	354	2.79	24	66	2.75
	13.24	24.74		6.4	20.5	
Medium (4 to 10)	67	386	5.75	10	52	5.2
	6.93	26.97		2.67	16.15	
Large (10 & above)	12	190	15.83	1	17	17
	1.24	13.28		0.27	5.28	
All Holdings	967	1431	1.48	375	322	0.86

Source: Agricultural census 2010-11. Government of India, New Delhi

Appendix 5.2: Year wise Area, Production and Yield Rate of Total Vegetables Crops in Jharkhand

Year	Area ('000 ha.)	Production (M.T.)	Yield Rate(Ton/ha.)
2000-01	149.80	2109.50	14.08
2001-02	158.50	1736.30	10.95
2002-03	118.20	1300.10	11.00
2003-04	110.60	1197.20	10.82
2004-05	223.60	3394.90	15.18
2005-06	224.20	3401.30	15.17
2006-07	223.60	3394.90	15.18
2007-08	238.90	3639.70	15.24
2008-09	226.30	3531.33	15.60
2009-10	229.63	3727.01	16.23
2010-11	243.14	3843.12	15.81
2011-12	287.53	4257.07	14.81
2012-13	321.46	4325.38	13.46

Sources: Directorate of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi

Appendix 5.3: Year wise Area, Production and Yield Rate of Total fruit Crops in Jharkhand

Year	Area ('000 ha)	Production (M.T.)	Yield Rate (Ton/ha.)
2000-01	29.9	265.1	8.87
2001-02	31.5	321.1	10.19
2002-03	32.7	321.2	9.82
2003-04	31.8	296.3	9.31
2004-05	33.2	403.4	12.15
2005-06	33.3	388.6	11.67
2006-07	32.9	382	11.61
2007-08	37.6	382.6	10.17
2008-09	43.25	512.8	11.97
2009-10	43.95	519.81	11.82
2010-11	68.87	733.26	10.65
2011-12	84.56	854.11	10.1
2012-13	93.82	889.74	9.48

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi

Appendix 5.4: District wise Area, Production and Yield of Paddy in Jharkhand

District	Paddy		
	Area in ha.	Production in 000 MT'	Yield in kg/ha.
Ranchi	114.338	286.593	2507
Khunti	54.749	216.000	3943
Simdega	90.898	318.143	3500
Lohardaga	30.283	148.387	4900
E. Singhbhum	120.758	349.186	2892
W. Singhbhum	143.473	210.905	1470
Seraikella	78.644	224.686	2857
Palamau	43.334	145.212	3351
Koderma	12.113	38.374	3168
Giridih	57.00	175.047	3071
Dhanbad	37.835	96.668	2555
Dumka	69.608	210.773	3028
Deoghar	33.123	92.744	2800
Godda	22.816	96.53	4231
Sahibganj	39.732	79.265	1995
Pakur	39.675	108.936	2746
Gumla	158.038	348.948	2208
Garhwa	46.45	164.433	3540
Latehar	24.7	83.98	3400
Hazaribagh	66.380	132.49	1996
Ramgarh	27.858	73.210	2628
Chatra	31.906	188.33	5903
Bokaro	28.631	84.232	2942
Jamtara	42.120	118.146	2805
Jharkhand	1414.462	3991.222	2833

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cane Development, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi

Appendix 5.5: Number of breedable Cattle and Buffaloes and their proportion to respective Population in Jharkhand in 2007

Species	Total	Breedable
Cattle	87.81 lakh	24.66 lakh
Buffalo	15.06 lakh	4.56 lakh

Source: Livestock Census

Appendix 5.6: Milk availability and deficit in Jharkhand

Production	Availability per capita	Requirement as per ICMR	Deficit	% deficit
16.43 Lakh MT	171 gm/day	30.02 Lakh MT	13.59 Lakh MT	45.17

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Jharkhand

6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMINITIES

Appendix 6.1: Village Electrification

Implementing Agency	Plan	Village electrification							BPL H/Hs				
		Total Target as per DPR	Total Target as per survey	Ach.	% Ach.	Energised	% Energised w.r.t. Ach.	Balance tgt.	BPL target	Ach.	%	Energised	Balance tgt.
JSEB	10th	4724	4650	3788	81.50%	3764	99.40%	862	554768	336805	60.7%	315619	217963
DVC	10th	1904	1764	1754	99.40%	1646	93.80%	10	206322	190549	92.40%	174981	15773
	11th	3801	3475	3273	94.20%	2564	78.3%	202	282058	226513	80.30%	195963	55545
	Total	5705	5239	5027	96.00%	4210	83.70%	212	488380	417062	85.40%	370944	71318
NTPC	10th	2099	2087	2087	100.00%	2087	100.00%	0	69873	69873	100.00%	69873	
	11th	7209	6821	6811	99.90%	6604	97.00%	10	483827	481827	99.60%	381995	2000
	Total	9308	8908	8898	99.90%	8691	97.70%	10	553700	551700	99.60%	451868	2000
Grand Total		19737	18797	17713	94.20%	16665	94.10%	1084	1596848	1305567	81.80%	1138431	291281

Source: Jharkhand State Electricity Board, Govt. of Jharkhand

Appendix 6.2: District Wise, Main Source of Lighting, Overall

District	No of House-holds	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil	Any other	No lighting
Garhwa	254,710	29,373	222,916	1,973	300	103	45
Chatra	180,912	27,037	151,457	1,762	505	99	52
Kodarma	114,060	62,318	50,748	340	386	132	136
Giridih	391,448	125,431	261,699	2,826	1,051	250	191
Deoghar	260,316	130,193	128,716	789	339	212	67
Godda	251,018	43,230	205,218	1,361	726	428	55
Sahibganj	224,517	34,879	187,703	1,043	599	212	81
Pakur	180,578	31,414	148,175	551	245	108	85
Dhanbad	499,179	427,173	68,537	1,689	753	504	523
Bokaro	391,438	274,726	112,539	2,268	1,312	447	146
Lohardaga	91,302	28,769	61,875	239	353	50	16
Purbi Singhbhum	469,702	382,507	85,273	729	437	193	563
Palamu	355,515	68,238	283,967	1,551	990	362	407
Latehar	132,685	38,194	91,094	2,498	469	239	191
Hazaribagh	301,227	176,888	122,163	1,011	733	271	161
Ramgarh	177,197	149,265	27,111	334	288	132	67
Dumka	272,925	62,110	208,586	1,055	690	324	160
Jamtara	150,103	49,419	99,961	316	148	202	57
Ranchi	556,789	350,908	201,601	1,744	1,491	517	528
Khunti	102,654	29,157	68,974	4,142	310	51	20
Gumla	188,849	31,687	155,295	1,006	759	37	65
Simdega	116,606	16,865	98,853	728	85	54	21
Pashchimi Singhbhum	299,883	121,955	166,199	10,919	416	237	157
Saraikela-Kharsawan	217,994	138,131	75,419	4,045	249	94	56
Jharkhand	6,181,607	2,829,867	3,284,079	44,919	13,634	5,258	3,850

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 6.3: District Wise, Main Source of Lighting in Rural Areas

District	No of House-holds	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil	Any other	No lighting
Garhwa	241,497	21,027	218,094	1,951	290	99	36
Chatra	170,239	19,196	148,659	1,745	492	97	50
Kodarma	90,207	41,961	47,338	326	330	124	128
Giridih	356,247	95,872	256,334	2,763	959	215	104
Deoghar	214,896	89,935	123,780	717	234	182	48
Godda	239,500	34,249	202,756	1,334	685	424	52
Sahibganj	193,809	16,515	175,523	972	553	177	69
Pakur	167,362	22,444	144,011	545	234	106	22
Dhanbad	207,157	153,837	51,985	627	428	113	167
Bokaro	204,021	110,216	90,896	1,802	970	96	41
Lohardaga	80,295	20,009	59,659	234	336	44	13
Purbi Singhbhum	215,676	146,987	68,012	361	125	49	142
Palamu	316,135	41,155	272,061	1,485	944	260	230
Latehar	122,902	31,449	88,211	2,480	455	193	114
Hazaribagh	252,871	132,695	118,263	907	648	254	104
Ramgarh	97,889	75,611	21,781	241	183	46	27
Dumka	255,926	48,227	205,543	1,022	664	321	149
Jamtara	135,540	37,315	97,563	301	122	199	40
Ranchi	322,679	139,416	180,372	1,336	983	253	319
Khunti	93,762	22,098	67,194	4,117	294	46	13
Gumla	176,770	22,226	152,763	934	753	33	61
Simdega	108,683	11,520	96,333	692	72	47	19
Pashchimi Singhbhum	256,019	87,673	156,904	10,843	352	134	113
Saraikela-Kharsawan	165,883	92,417	69,244	3,988	152	62	20
Jharkhand	4,685,965	1,514,050	3,113,279	41,723	11,258	3,574	2,081

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 6.4: District Wise, Main Source of Lighting in Urban Areas

District	No of Households	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil	Any other	No lighting
Garhwa	13,213	8,346	4,822	22	10	4	9
Chatra	10,673	7,841	2,798	17	13	2	2
Kodarma	23,853	20,357	3,410	14	56	8	8
Giridih	35,201	29,559	5,365	63	92	35	87
Deoghar	45,420	40,258	4,936	72	105	30	19
Godda	11,518	8,981	2,462	27	41	4	3
Sahibganj	30,708	18,364	12,180	71	46	35	12
Pakur	13,216	8,970	4,164	6	11	2	63
Dhanbad	292,022	273,336	16,552	1,062	325	391	356
Bokaro	187,417	164,510	21,643	466	342	351	105
Lohardaga	11,007	8,760	2,216	5	17	6	3
Purbi Singhbhum	254,026	235,520	17,261	368	312	144	421
Palamu	39,380	27,083	11,906	66	46	102	177
Latehar	9,783	6,745	2,883	18	14	46	77
Hazaribagh	48,356	44,193	3,900	104	85	17	57
Ramgarh	79,308	73,654	5,330	93	105	86	40
Dumka	16,999	13,883	3,043	33	26	3	11
Jamtara	14,563	12,104	2,398	15	26	3	17
Ranchi	234,110	211,492	21,229	408	508	264	209
Khunti	8,892	7,059	1,780	25	16	5	7
Gumla	12,079	9,461	2,532	72	6	4	4
Simdega	7,923	5,345	2,520	36	13	7	2
Pashchimi Singhbhum	43,864	34,282	9,295	76	64	103	44
Saraikela-Kharsawan	52,111	45,714	6,175	57	97	32	36
Jharkhand	1,495,642	1,315,817	170,800	3,196	2,376	1,684	1,769

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 6.6: Availability of Assets by District wise, overall

District	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of assets											Households with TV, Computer/Laptop, Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/Car	None of the assets specified in col. 10 to 19
			Radio/Transistor	Television	Computer/Laptop		Telephone/Mobile Phone			Bicycle	Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped	Car/Jeep/Van			
					With Internet	Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only	Both						
Garhwa	254,710	101,116	47,454	21,864	565	8,316	2,218	96,766	1,764	108,161	16,578	2,671	934	92,056	
Chatra	180,912	87,405	43,535	17,627	590	8,525	2,320	78,668	1,835	90,400	15,107	2,110	852	53,880	
Kodarma	114,060	72,927	16,401	28,323	845	6,350	2,007	75,083	1,746	57,819	17,265	2,538	1,548	20,306	
Giridih	391,448	219,590	77,769	63,911	1,944	18,032	6,569	231,728	4,373	226,550	57,582	6,290	3,341	71,320	
Deoghar	260,316	128,726	32,959	64,890	1,944	11,606	3,976	119,254	3,075	174,959	32,553	3,714	3,384	46,913	
Godda	251,018	98,460	48,401	25,764	874	11,051	2,481	84,687	2,365	133,332	19,859	1,754	1,458	79,832	
Sahibganj	224,517	74,705	45,998	24,604	591	8,972	1,611	60,592	2,605	95,511	10,359	1,285	808	90,768	
Pakur	180,578	57,247	24,266	16,500	328	4,207	1,156	37,087	1,349	102,037	9,725	923	605	60,852	
Dhanbad	499,179	333,386	47,744	290,580	11,568	35,078	13,811	303,871	11,094	283,681	131,398	18,631	23,334	64,512	
Bokaro	391,438	251,233	53,133	179,570	9,754	28,243	10,961	215,478	12,765	247,231	108,998	21,098	22,508	52,291	
Loahardaga	91,302	52,545	18,498	12,504	351	2,603	946	31,101	666	66,235	10,065	1,102	677	15,490	
Purbi Singhbhum	469,702	307,275	88,424	228,411	22,042	41,943	16,934	229,290	27,887	302,921	147,472	32,092	44,635	53,412	
Palamu	355,515	181,061	75,238	51,012	2,155	17,826	7,230	155,997	4,255	159,105	29,434	8,015	2,931	109,609	
Latehar	132,685	50,986	28,620	10,697	340	5,900	1,000	37,343	1,169	63,127	8,012	1,268	440	49,453	
Hazaribagh	301,227	202,420	53,964	84,424	3,532	14,649	7,510	189,395	4,522	168,989	51,617	9,803	6,121	49,080	
Ramgarh	177,197	115,597	27,735	87,482	2,876	9,145	4,455	110,861	2,664	95,218	43,672	7,418	6,152	23,490	
Dumka	272,925	120,584	36,546	32,443	1,193	9,203	3,086	70,067	2,170	175,375	23,058	2,912	1,785	72,320	
Jamtara	150,103	68,306	21,154	31,194	808	4,151	2,377	52,099	1,125	116,861	16,906	1,632	1,057	20,800	
Ranchi	556,789	363,335	137,964	247,137	22,538	54,027	19,068	293,292	21,695	344,888	141,089	34,053	43,660	68,070	
Khunti	102,654	45,199	18,395	11,314	417	4,330	1,322	24,812	991	70,981	7,844	1,016	542	22,187	
Gumla	188,849	99,770	36,472	18,701	831	6,976	2,529	51,241	1,416	130,700	16,146	2,181	1,114	39,461	
Simdega	116,606	50,988	17,801	7,606	423	4,226	1,190	25,218	1,096	86,022	9,742	1,158	476	22,073	
Pashchimi Singhbhum	299,883	120,600	42,634	40,486	1,959	10,513	3,931	68,999	3,411	180,400	31,568	3,704	3,183	87,313	
Saraikela-Kharsawan	217,994	131,415	37,515	60,378	2,606	9,475	3,777	82,876	4,183	156,146	36,326	4,584	5,182	33,806	
Jharkhand	6,181,607	3,334,876	1,078,620	1,657,422	91,074	335,347	122,465	2,725,805	120,221	3,636,649	992,375	171,952	176,727	1,299,294	

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 6.7: Availability of Assets by District wise, Rural Areas

District	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of assets												Households with TV, Computer/Laptop, Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/Car	None of the assets specified in col. 10 to 19
			Radio/Transistor	Television	Computer/Laptop		Telephone/Mobile Phone		Bicycle	Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped	Car/Jeep/Van	Households with TV, Computer/Laptop, Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/Car	None of the assets specified in col. 10 to 19			
					With Internet	Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only						Both		
Garhwa	241,497	92,521	44,295	16,018	316	7,404	1,897	88,403	1,512	102,538	13,603	2,169	412	89,576		
Chatra	170,239	79,783	41,668	12,466	304	7,848	2,006	71,252	1,637	85,487	12,179	1,638	383	52,231		
Kodarna	90,207	55,541	13,622	15,134	276	4,631	1,526	57,248	1,044	45,462	11,615	1,321	419	17,765		
Girdih	356,247	195,860	73,269	41,940	971	15,311	5,288	207,952	3,083	207,359	46,983	4,680	1,362	67,857		
Deoghar	214,896	95,345	27,696	34,394	390	7,737	2,828	86,399	1,937	148,401	19,746	1,798	700	42,821		
Godda	239,500	90,267	45,664	19,300	470	10,174	2,215	76,920	1,964	126,375	16,003	1,272	759	78,474		
Sahibganj	193,809	57,239	40,538	11,935	236	7,339	949	45,666	1,468	82,465	7,094	848	295	82,425		
Pakur	167,362	50,159	23,177	10,914	137	3,486	917	30,971	1,044	96,550	7,798	707	251	57,079		
Dhanbad	207,157	118,319	19,427	84,169	1,358	9,980	3,773	102,508	2,444	141,029	40,393	3,476	3,082	32,096		
Bokaro	204,021	102,932	29,520	47,635	731	8,518	3,926	84,644	1,968	134,960	29,155	3,693	1,527	37,946		
Lohardaga	80,295	44,750	16,785	6,275	94	1,949	649	23,573	382	60,065	6,563	589	137	14,075		
Purbi Singhbhum	215,676	108,445	26,461	39,284	871	7,407	2,852	63,084	2,153	161,998	23,446	2,024	1,746	38,299		
Palamu	316,135	154,561	67,186	31,717	1,006	14,368	5,934	129,822	2,854	142,492	19,004	5,805	908	103,687		
Latehar	122,902	44,545	26,528	6,485	174	5,473	813	30,999	918	58,912	5,910	850	239	47,602		
Hazaribagh	252,871	165,683	45,634	51,667	1,247	10,063	5,263	155,116	2,436	141,978	34,289	4,992	1,584	44,871		
Ramgarh	97,889	56,115	14,309	33,158	538	3,300	2,084	53,059	852	59,908	17,308	2,092	986	15,763		
Dumka	255,926	108,752	34,639	21,910	655	8,073	2,635	59,003	1,576	165,495	17,831	2,034	715	70,035		
Jamtara	135,540	58,715	19,426	21,689	476	3,304	2,081	41,981	764	106,962	12,727	1,175	371	19,306		
Ranchi	322,679	179,053	70,119	70,127	1,650	17,354	5,635	128,939	3,771	225,649	40,310	4,295	2,974	54,225		
Khunti	93,762	38,951	16,814	6,531	202	3,693	1,050	19,300	716	66,238	5,425	602	150	21,029		
Gumla	176,770	90,900	34,953	11,904	491	6,191	2,180	42,857	1,121	124,484	12,390	1,470	386	37,890		
Simdega	108,683	46,230	16,773	4,249	238	3,784	995	20,425	829	80,965	7,175	827	182	21,062		
Pashchimi Singhbhum	256,019	90,171	37,558	15,771	604	7,351	2,945	41,857	1,651	158,200	16,758	1,756	435	80,049		
Saraikela-Kharsawan	165,883	96,067	26,901	29,214	554	5,408	2,026	51,580	1,432	124,254	19,245	1,647	979	29,082		
Jharkhand	4,685,965	2,220,904	812,962	643,886	13,989	180,146	62,467	1,713,558	39,556	2,848,226	442,950	51,760	20,982	1,155,245		

Source: Census of India, 2011

Appendix 6.5: Availability of Assets by District wise, Urban Areas

District	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of assets										Households with TV, Computer/Laptop, Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/ Car	None of the assets specified in col. 10 to 19
			Radio/ Transistor	Television	Computer/Laptop		Telephone/Mobile Phone		Bicycle	Scooter/ Motor-cycle/Moped	Car/ Jeep/ Van			
					With Internet	Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only				Both		
Garhwa	13,213	8,595	3,159	5,846	249	912	321	8,363	252	5,623	2,975	502	522	2,480
Chatra	10,673	7,622	1,867	5,161	286	677	314	7,416	198	4,913	2,928	472	469	1,649
Kodarma	23,853	17,386	2,779	13,189	569	1,719	481	17,835	702	12,357	5,650	1,217	1,129	2,541
Giridih	35,201	23,730	4,500	21,971	973	2,721	1,281	23,776	1,290	19,191	10,599	1,610	1,979	3,463
Deoghar	45,420	33,381	5,263	30,496	1,554	3,869	1,148	32,855	1,138	26,558	12,807	1,916	2,684	4,092
Godda	11,518	8,193	2,737	6,464	404	877	266	7,767	401	6,957	3,856	482	699	1,358
Sahibganj	30,708	17,466	5,460	12,669	355	1,633	662	14,926	1,137	13,046	3,265	437	513	8,343
Pakur	13,216	7,088	1,089	5,586	191	721	239	6,116	305	5,487	1,927	216	354	3,773
Dhanbad	292,022	215,067	28,317	206,411	10,210	25,098	10,038	201,363	8,650	142,652	91,005	15,155	20,252	32,416
Bokaro	187,417	148,301	23,613	131,935	9,023	19,725	7,035	130,834	10,797	112,271	79,843	17,405	20,981	14,345
Lohardaga	11,007	7,795	1,713	6,229	257	654	297	7,528	284	6,170	3,502	513	540	1,415
Purbi Singhbhum	254,026	198,830	61,963	189,127	21,171	34,536	14,082	166,206	25,734	140,923	124,026	30,068	42,889	15,113
Palamu	39,380	26,500	8,052	19,295	1,149	3,458	1,296	26,175	1,401	16,613	10,430	2,210	2,023	5,922
Latehar	9,783	6,441	2,092	4,212	166	427	187	6,344	251	4,215	2,102	418	201	1,851
Hazaribagh	48,356	36,737	8,330	32,757	2,285	4,586	2,247	34,279	2,086	27,011	17,328	4,811	4,537	4,209
Rangarh	79,308	59,482	13,426	54,324	2,338	5,845	2,371	57,802	1,812	35,310	26,364	5,326	5,166	7,727
Dumka	16,999	11,832	1,907	10,533	538	1,130	451	11,064	594	9,880	5,227	878	1,070	2,285
Jamtara	14,563	9,591	1,728	9,505	332	847	296	10,118	361	9,899	4,179	457	686	1,494
Ranchi	234,110	184,282	67,845	177,010	20,888	36,673	13,433	164,353	17,924	119,239	100,779	29,758	40,686	13,845
Khunti	8,892	6,248	1,581	4,783	215	637	272	5,512	275	4,743	2,419	414	392	1,158
Gumla	12,079	8,870	1,519	6,797	340	785	349	8,384	295	6,216	3,756	711	728	1,571
Simdega	7,923	4,758	1,028	3,357	185	442	195	4,793	267	5,057	2,567	331	294	1,011
Pashchimi Singhbhum	43,864	30,429	5,076	24,715	1,355	3,162	986	27,142	1,760	22,200	14,810	1,948	2,748	7,264
Saraikela-Kharsawan	52,111	35,348	10,614	31,164	2,052	4,067	1,751	31,296	2,751	31,892	17,081	2,937	4,203	4,724
Jharkhand	1,495,642	1,113,972	265,658	1,013,536	77,085	155,201	59,998	1,012,247	80,665	788,423	549,425	120,192	155,745	144,049

Source: Census of India, 2011

