

Bihar Economic Survey 2021-22 Summary

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 1: Bihar Economy: An Overview

- Bihar has received widespread attention in the country and even outside in recent years for its outstanding development performance. According to a new series of data on Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Bihar's GDP grew by 10.5 percent (at constant prices) in 2019-20, which was greater than the Indian economy's growth rate.
- Bihar's GDP in 2019-20 was Rs 6,11,804 crore at current rates and Rs 4,14,977 crore at constant (2011-12) prices. In 2019-20, the NSDP for the state was Rs 5,62,710 crore at current rates and Rs 3,77,276 crore at constant prices. Bihar's Per Capita GSDP was Rs 50,735 in current prices and Rs 34,413 in constant (2011-12) prices.
- The secondary sector has recorded fluctuating growth rates, ranging from 4.8 percent (2017-18) to 14.3 percent (2016-17). Within the secondary sectors, two sub-sectors that recorded high growth rates were — EGWUS (Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services) and Construction. During 2019-20, the former had registered a growth rate of 20.3 per cent and the latter 11.4 per cent. Within the tertiary sector, three sub-sectors had recorded double-digit growth rates in both 2018-19 and 2019-20 — Road Transport, Services Related to Transport and Public Administration.
- Among the three major sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary), the share of the primary sector in GSDP has declined steadily from 23.4 per cent in 2013-14 to 19.5 percent in 2019-20. The share of secondary sector has recorded a small change— from 19.3 percent in 2013-14 to 20.3 percent in 2019-20. It is indeed the tertiary sector that has recorded a noticeable increase in its share, from 57.3 per cent in 2013-14 to 60.2 per cent in 2019-20
- From the ranking of the 38 districts concerning Per Capita GSDP in 2017-18, it emerges that the three most prosperous districts in Bihar are — Patna (Rs. 1,12,604), Begusarai (Rs.45,540) and Munger (Rs. 37,385). At

the other end, the most impoverished districts are — Kishanganj (Rs. 19,313), Araria (Rs. 18,981) and Sheohar (Rs. 17,569).

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 2: State Finance

- The state has consistently shown fiscal prudence over more than a decade and the fiscal indicators suggest that means of state finances in Bihar are sustainable for the given level of expenditure during the financial year 2019-20. The Gross Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP was 2.0 per cent and the revenue account remained in surplus during 2019-20. The primary deficit declined in 2019-20, compared to the previous year.
- The fiscal indicators of the state for the year 2019-20 indicate that the means of the State Government are sustainable for the level of expenditure during the year. The impact of economic slowdown was observed all across the country during 2019-20, which has affected the revenue collection of both the State and the Central Governments.
- The total receipt of the Bihar Government during the financial year 2019-20 was Rs 1,53,408 crore, which is marginally higher than Rs 1,52,287 crore during the year 2018-19.
- The total revenue and capital expenditure of the State Government in Bihar was Rs 1,23,533 crore and Rs 20,080 crore respectively during the financial year 2019-20. The total expenditure of the State Government declined by 7.1 per cent in 2019-20 to Rs 1,43,613 crore over the previous year.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 3: Agriculture and Allied Sectors

- In 2019-20, the agriculture and allied industry contributed 18.7 per cent of the state's GSDP. In 2018-19, the Gross Cropped Area was 74.06 lakh hectares, with a cropping intensity of 144 per cent. Bihar set a new high for foodgrain output in 2019-20, producing 163.80 lakh tonnes.
- Bihar's total milk production increased to 104.83 lakh tonnes in 2019-20, from 82.88 lakh tonnes in 2015-16, indicating a growth rate of 6.07 per cent per annum.

- The Gross irrigated area stood at 54.93 lakh hectares in 2018-19. As per the Saat Nishchay-2 (Har Khet Ko Pani), the State Government plans to provide water to irrigate every field in the state. The Department of Minor Water Resources has taken up a total of 1659 schemes of Ahar-Pynes, ponds, check-dam, and lift irrigation under the Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali Abhiyan.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 4: Enterprises Sector

- The construction sub-sector has been the major driver of growth over the years in Bihar, followed by EGWUS (electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services). Moreover, the contribution of the industrial sector has remained unchanged at 20 percent, compared to the all-India average of about 31 percent.
- Between 2007-08 and 2017-18, the growth rate of operating agro-based factories has been as high as 11.7 per cent, which was 9.3 percentage points higher than at the all-India level. The growth of the number of agro-based factories suggests that a large proportion of agricultural production of Bihar is now actually processed within the state.
- The growth of the unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises (UNAE), assessed for the last three years, 36.2 per cent of enterprises in Bihar have registered expansion in the last three years, which was 7.6 percentage point higher than the all-India level.
- In 2019-20, 674.05 lakh quintals of sugarcane were crushed to produce 72.29 lakh quintals of sugar. The sugar recovery rate improved from 10.37 percent in 2018-19 to 10.72 percent in 2019-20.
- Over the years, the performance of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP) in Bihar has improved considerably. Between 2018-19 and 2019-20, the number of targeted beneficiaries across the implementing agencies has increased by 13.7 per cent. The financial target has also increased by 36 per cent between 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 5: Labour, Employment and Migration

- The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for both male and female workers was the lowest in Bihar, among the major states in India. The female WPRs were 4.0 percent in rural Bihar and 5.7 percent in urban Bihar.
- The proportion of regular wage/salaried male workers in Bihar was just 9.7 percent, the lowest among all the states in India.
- The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector absorbed 47.9 percent of male workers and 66.8 percent of female workers. For female workers, after agriculture, forestry and fishing, education was the most important employment provider at 16.7 per cent.
- During Covid-19, the State Government announced a grant of Rs. 2000 each for the construction workers. As of August 31, 2020, a sum of Rs. 221.54 crore was distributed among 11,07,696 registered construction workers.
- The industrial activities in the state have been severely affected by the lockdown due to the Covid-19 pandemic. To reboot the industrial activities in the state, the State Government has amended the Labour Laws by adding Fixed Term Planning to promote industrial and economic activity in the state, and amended The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition, Bihar Amendment) Manual, 2020 to increase the limit of the workers from 20 to 50.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 6: Infrastructure and Communication

- The contribution of the construction sector to GSDP increased from 5.2 per cent in 1980-81 to 6.2 per cent in 1990-91 and declined to the lowest level at 3.4 per cent in 1995-96. After massive investment in infrastructure created by the State Government since 2005, there is remarkable improvement during the period of 2005-10, when it jumped to 11.9 per cent in 2009-10. It still contributes 10 per cent to the GSDP.

- Bihar has altogether 58 National Highways (NH), comprising a length of 5475 km as of September 2020, which is around 1940 km more than the length in 2005. During the last 15 years, 30 more NHS have been added to the state.
- Only 4 bridges were there on river Ganga till 2005. Further, the bridge network has also been extended on river Kosi, with a bridge every 20-25 km.
- Under Mukhyamantri Kushal Shramik Udyami Cluster Yojana (MMKSUCY), the State Government has supported five districts (Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Sheohar and Sitamarhi) through the establishment of clusters in different sectors like honey, readymade garments, etc.
- The Transport Department has managed the critical situation during Covid-19 through transportation of more than 25 lakh labourers returning from other states, their skill mapping and zonal distribution (red, orange and green). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs conferred the award of commendable initiative to the Department of Transport, Government of Bihar for Innovations in Urban Transport during Covid-19.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 7: Energy Sector

- The per capita energy consumption in the state has risen from 145 kWh in 2012-13 to 332 kWh in 2019-20, implying a growth of 129 per cent in the last seven years.
- The available power capacity in the state was 4767 MW in 2018-19, which increased to 6073 MW in 2019-20, implying a growth of 27.4 per cent., the State Government has already planned for additional capacity of 4516 MW from different sources in a phased manner by 2022-23.
- The Bihar distribution system is served by North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDC) and South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDC).
- The generation and purchase of power (net of central transmission loss) in Bihar increased from 23,027 MU in 2016-17 to 30,630 MU in 2019-20, implying growth of over 33 per cent in three years.

- The total generation capacity of power, as of March 2019 was 4767 MW, with a growth rate of around 27.4 percent; it has reached 6073 MW during March 2020. From March 2019 to March 2020, the growth rate in coal-based thermal power is 21.7 per cent, 50.6 per cent in hydropower, and 58.0 per cent in renewable energy sources.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 8: Rural Development

- Bihar Livelihood Mission (JEEVIKA) has been working staidly for rural development in the state. The number of SHGs formed presently stands at 10.17 lakh, compared to 4.70 lakh in 2015-16. These SHGs have been provided with credit of Rs. 13.14 thousand crores in 2019-20, which was Rs. 1.30 thousand crores in 2015-16.
- Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) is an important scheme to ensure housing facilities for the rural poor. In 2019-20, 4.2 lakh houses were completed at a cost of Rs. 8210.90 crore.
- Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan (LSBA) is an important scheme for improving sanitation in rural areas. To date, it has constructed 1.09 crore individual household latrines (IHHL). At present, 96 per cent of the villages have become Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- urban programme is an initiative by the Central Government to provide urban facility in cluster of villages, with 25-50 thousand population. In Bihar, 11 clusters were identified for this programme. To date, a total of Rs. 1179.7 crore was allotted for the mission.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 9: Urban Development

- In Bihar, the rate of urbanization has been low (11.3 per cent) compared to the all-India level. But recently, 109 new Notified Area Councils have been set up, along with 8 new Municipal Councils. In addition, 32 old Notified Area Councils have been upgraded to Municipal Councils, while 5 old Municipal Councils have been upgraded to Municipal Corporations. The area of jurisdiction for 12 Municipalities has also been expanded. As a result, the rate of urbanisation has increases from 11.3 to 15.2 percent.

- The State Government has introduced the 'Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal' scheme to provide clean and safe drinking water to all households in urban areas, with a water pipeline connection by 2020-21. Under this scheme, it is targeted to remove all the hand pumps, on which the urban people depend for their water needs. It is roughly estimated that around 15.854 lakh households would benefit under this programme.
- The number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in Bihar has increased from 2185 in 2017-18 to 4542 in 2019-20. The number of members in SHG under NULM also increased from 21,850 in 2017-18 to 42,351 in 2019-20.
- 142 urban centres and a total of 3367 wards out of 3367 wards have been declared as ODF (Open Defecation-Free).

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 10: Banking and Allied Sectors

- Purnea has the highest CD ratio of 75.1 percent and Munger has the lowest at 25.9 per cent. Kishanganj with a CD ratio of 60.6 per cent is at a distant second position. Munger, Saran, Bhojpur and Arwal are districts with their CD ratio lower than even 30 per cent.
- The Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of all banks in Bihar as of March 2020 was 14.9 per cent of total advances, which is higher than 10.9 percent as of March 2019.
- The target for the MUDRA loans for Bihar increased to Rs 9531.12 crore in 2019-20 from 4170.5 crores in 2018-19. The number of loans sanctioned also increased to Rs 8698.89 crore in 2019-20 from Rs 7458.0 crore. The achievement percentage was the highest for the 'Shishu' category of loans during 2019-20 (99.0 per cent).

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 11: Human Development

- The State Government has enhanced its development expenditure in recent years. During the last six years (2014-15 to 2019-20), the Per Capita Development Expenditure (PCDE) in Bihar has been growing at the rate of 17.9 per cent, whereas for the country as a whole, it has been growing at a lower rate of 11.6 per cent. The growth rate of expenditure

on education was 17.3 per cent and on health was 21.4 per cent respectively.

- For Bihar, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which used to be 4.4 births per woman in 2001 has declined to 3.6 in 2011 and further to 3 in 2016, as per the data from the Sample Registration System. Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) for Bihar has recorded a significant increase from 65.8 years in 2006-10 to 69.1 years in 2014-18. During 2014-18, LEB in India was 0.3 years higher (69.4 years).
- For solving water quality problems in 2019-20, total 37,911 wards were covered under Mukhyamantri Peyjal Nischay Yojana. A major accomplishment is recorded in the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). The achievement of the scheme was outstanding in 2017-18 (34.3 lakh) and 2018-19 (61.3 lakh).
- Under Mukhyamantri Alpsankhyak Vidyarthi Protsahan Yojana, Rs. 10,000 is given to minority students who pass matric and Rs. 15,000 to Muslim girls who pass intermediate in the first division, as an incentive for continuing education.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 12: Child Development

- In Bihar, 48 per Cent of The Population Is Between the Ages of 0 and 18. the State Has 4.98 Crore Children, with 4.47 Crore (89.9%) Living in Rural Regions and 0.50 Crore (10.1%) Living in Urban Areas.
- The child sex ratio in the 0-18 age group has risen from 883 girls per 1000 boys in 2001 to 897 females per 1000 males in 2011. In the age range 0-18 years, the child sex ratios for SC and ST were 899 and 929 girls per 1000 boys, respectively. The Scheme for Adolescent Females (SAG) is for girls aged 11 to 14 who are not attending school.
- Bihar's literacy rate was 61.8 percent in 2011, up from 47.0 percent in 2001, a 14.8 percentage point rise. However, the literacy rate among children (7-18 years) is 79.1 per cent, with a 5.4 percentage point gender difference reported in 2011.
- The Department of Education, Bihar started the telecast of e-content for class IX-X students from April 2020, for class VI-VIII along with class XI-XII

from May 2020 and for class I-II along with class III-V from June 2020 through DD Bihar.

Bihar Economic Survey Chapter 13: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management

- The contribution of forestry and logging to Agricultural Gross State Domestic Product in Bihar averaged around 7.9 per cent in the last five years. In 2019-20, the Department of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change. A total of Rs. 116.17 crore was during the year towards implementation of various schemes for agroforestry and the Hariyali Mission.
- Bihar's first state bird festival, 'Kalrav', was held from January 15-17, 2021 at Nagi and Nakti bird sanctuaries in Jamui to revive the culture of bird conservation. The total budget for the three-day bird festival was Rs. 85 lakhs.
- To provide monetary assistance to the people of Bihar facing hardships due to lockdown, an amount of Rs. 1000 per ration card holder was paid as Corona Sahayata amounting to Rs. 1624.39 crore.

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