CONTENTS

List of Tables, Figures, Boxes, Maps, Appendices xviii - xxx
Acronyms and Abbreviations xxxi - lli

CHAPTER I: MACRO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW 1 - 16
A Decomposition of Jharkhand’s Growth Story
Sectoral Variations in Growth Rate
Sectoral Contribution to Growth Rate
Sectoral Shares in GSDP
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector
Industry
Tertiary/ Service Sector
Inflation in Jharkhand
Progress in the Other Developmental Indicators
Education
Gender
Amenities and Social Infrastructure
Health and Physical Well Being
Nutrition
Infant and Child Mortality
Family Planning
Decrease in Incidence of Poverty
Inter District Disparity in the Incidence of Multi-dimensional Poverty
Conclusion

CHAPTER II: FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES 17 - 36
Expenditure
Establishment Expenditure
Receipts
Revenue Receipts
State’s Own Taxes
GST in the State
States’ Receipts from Non-Taxes
Grant in Aid from GoI
Royalty from Minerals
Share of Centre and State in Revenue Receipts of the State
Receipts as a percentage of GSDP
Liabilities of the state
Debt Sustainability
Deficit position of the state
Conclusion
CHAPTER III: INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Development of Financial Infrastructures
Network of Banking Institutions
Coverage of Banking Institutions
Performance of the Banking Sector in Jharkhand
Deposit and credit to GSDP Ratio
C-D Ratio
Loans and Advances
Recovery of Loans and Advances
Non Performing Assets (NPAs)
Sectoral Composition of NPAs
Performance of Bank under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)
Agriculture and Status of KCC
Conversion of KCC into Smart KCC
Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
Collateral Free Loan up to Rs2.00 Crore in MSME
Education Loan
Housing Loan
Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)
Stand up India Loan Programme
National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
National Rural Livelihood Mission- Jharkhand’s Achievement
Concluding Remarks

CHAPTER IV: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

GOVERNANCE
LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE
Call Centre for Grievance Redressal
Decentralised Planning
People’s Plan Campaign “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas”
“Hamari Yojana Hamara Vikas”- Jharkhand
Strategies adopted for the Abhiyaan
Major Qualitative outcomes of “Hamari Yojana Hamara Vikas” 2016-16 to 2018-19
Highlights of 2018-19 “People’s Plan Campaign”
Social Audit Unit
Deepening Democracy and Strengthening Bottom UP Accountability through Social Audits
Schemes Audited by the Social Audit Unit
SAUs Unique Modus Operandi and Innovations
Creating Resource Pool through Capacity Building Programmers
National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS)
Financial Inclusion
Livelihood
System of Crop Intensification (SCI/SRI)
Goat based livelihood intervention
Community Managed Sustainable
Promotion of organic farming
Producer’s Group/producer’s Company
Skills and Placement
Non – farm
Social development and convergence
Other Initiatives
NRLM – Non Intensive
Skill Deed
Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) - NRLM
MGNREGA
Preparation of Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Labour Budget for 2019-20
Priority to Soil and Water Conservation
Timely Payments
SBT under MGNREGA
Geo MGNREGA
GIS based planning
Panchayat Strengthening
New Initiatives under NREGA
Mode of functioning
Benefits of SECURE
e- Saksham- digital learning platform for MGNREGS
Planning Cell
Watershed Based Planning in MGNREGA
Guidelines for Dealing with Rejected Payments
MGNREGA-NRLM-CFT Project
Few Improvements due to CFT
NREGA Sahayat Kendras
Birsa Munda Bagwani Yojana (BMBY) – ‘A new milestone for Rural Livelihood’
Objective
Why Mango Plantation
Progress of BMBY
Details of ‘Birsa Munda Bagwani Yojana’ implemented in the FYs 2016-17 and 2018-19
Future Strategies
Irrigation
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
JHIMDI
Project Objectives
Project Components

INFRASTRUCTURE

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G)
Physical Progress in 19 Aspirational Districts of Jharkhand
Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – ‘Saubhagya’
Scope of the scheme
Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
About the Mission
Major achievements of the Mission
MP Adarsh Gram Yojana
Prime Minister Adarsh Gram Yojana
Aadarsh Gram Yojana
Chief Minister Adarsh Gram Yojana
JOHAR
Progress as on Dec, 2018 under the project
Rural Work Affairs
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojana
Swachch Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G)
Conclusion

CHAPTER V: URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction
Status of Distribution of the Urban Population in Jharkhand
Living Conditions in the Urban Areas
People Living in Slums
Status of earning population
Infrastructure and Amenities
Electricity, Drinking Water, Sanitation Fuel & Health
Initiatives and Programmes for Urban Development
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
Solid Waste Management
Dindayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)
Namami Gange
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - PMAY (U)
Reforms were undertaken for Revenue Augmentation
Action Taken by the state
Legal Reform
Administrative Reforms
Accounting and Audit reform
Credit Rating of ULBs
Conclusions
CHAPTER VI: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

State Agriculture Profile
Agro-Climate Zone
The pattern of Land Utilization
Rainfall
Production of Crops
Kharif Crops
Rabi Crops
Crop-wise Area, production and yield of total pulses, food grains, oilseeds and Cereals
District wise total yield (average) for cereals, pulses, food grains and oilseeds for the year 2017-18
Fertilizers
Consumption of Fertilizer
Supply of Fertilizer
Horticulture
Fruits
Vegetables
Livestock and milk production
Fishery
Schemes and Initiative for Agriculture
Exchange, Distribution and Seed Production
Krishi Mela, Workshop, Exhibition, Training, Tour & Extension
Vishesh Fiscal Yojna
Single Window Centre
Conversion of Fallow Land into Cropped Area Scheme
Double Cropping Rice Fallow Scheme
Interest Subvention
Establishment and Strengthening of Agriculture – Laboratories
Pond Reconstruction Scheme
Jalnidhi Scheme
Mechanization of agriculture
Distribution of Pump sets
Conclusion

CHAPTER VII: FOOD SECURITY

Storage and Management of Food grains
Subsidies to Public Distribution System (PDS)
Subsidies to some of the Popular Food Security Schemes
Public Distribution System (PDS)
Digitization of Ration Cards with UID seeding and verification
National Food Security Act (NFSA)
Aahar Jharkhand
Status of Ongoing Schemes
Priority Household Scheme (PHS)
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
Annapurna Yojana (AY)
Subsidized Kerosene Oil
Godowns Construction/Renovation
Distribution of Salt for PHH/AAY
Distribution of Sugar to AAY
Mukhyamantri Dal-Bhat Yojana
Pradhanmantri Ujjawala Yojana
National Food Security Compliant Redressal
Distribution of Digital Weighing Machine to PDS Dealers
Skill Development Scheme
Consumer Welfare Fund Scheme
New Schemes
PVTG Dakiya Scheme
Concluding Remarks

CHAPTER VIII: INDUSTRY

Limitations on land availability for industrial purpose
Lack of Industrial infrastructure
Employment generation support
Sectoral Share of Industries
Sectoral Shares in GSDP
Annual Survey of Industries
The MSME Sector in Jharkhand
Government Initiatives
Jharkhand Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2016
Electronic Manufacturing Cluster
EMC at Adityapur: Location Advantages
Ready Market for Auto Electronic Components Manufacturing
Skilled Manpower
Upcoming Industrial Park – Mega Projects
Broad Parameters of EMC Projects
Industrial Plots
Flatted Factories
GoI Incentives under M-SIPS for ESDM units
Preferential Market Access (PMA)
Export Incentives
Improving the Business Eco-System
Development of Industrial Infrastructure
Development of MSME Sector
Thrust Areas
Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016
Textile and Apparel Sector in Jharkhand
Development of Handloom
Development of Sericulture
Mega Handloom Cluster
Textile and Apparel Parks
Vision and Objectives of the Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016
Objectives
Capacity Building
National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI)
Jharkhand Institute of Craft and Design (JICD)
Skill Development
Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society (JSDMS)
Strengthening of Seed Sector
Incubation Centres
Centre of Excellence for Textile/Technical Textiles
Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP)
Sericulture Development
Post Cocoon Reeling & Spinning
Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015
Jharkhand Feed Processing Industry Policy 2015

CHAPTER IX: INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION

Development of the Crore Capital City, Jharkhand
Present Status of Development
Planning of Core Capital City
Road Connectivity
Disadvantages/Inequalities
Road Density
Objectives to be achieved
Challenges
Human Resource Development (HRD) & Building
Quality Assurance System
State Highways Authority of Jharkhand (SHAJ)
Revenue Budget
Rural Road Connectivity
Road Density
Existing Road
Quality Assurance System & Strengthening of PIU and JSRRDA

Energy
Electricity Demand & Supply Position
New Initiatives
New Transmission lines and updates on the existing
Electrification of Villages and free electricity connections to BPL
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)
Initiatives to be taken under Jharkhand Bijli Vitrn Nigam Limited (JBVNL) during the Financial Year 2017-18

State and Central Level Schemes
Renewable Energy
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Programme
Government Buildings
Electricity Consumers (Non-Government)
Off-Grid Solar PV Program
Rural Electrification Program
Solar Study Lamp
Solar Street Lighting System (LED Based)
Solar Pump Set
LED based High Mast Lights at Public places and Govt. Campuses
Solar Power Packs
Solar Thermal

Transportation
Railways
Civil Aviation
Development of Baliapur (Dhanbad) Airport
Development of Deoghar Airport
Development of Chiyanki (Daltonganj) Airport: Project Background and present status
Establishment of Gliding centres at Giridih and Dhanbad (Barwadda) Airports

IT & Communications
IT Based Infrastructure
JHARNET
Objective of the Project
Current Status
Pragya Kendras
Status of NOFN (BharatNet)
Payment Gateway Status
CHAPTER X: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction
Labour Market Outcome in Jharkhand
Labour Force Participation in Jharkhand
Worker Population Ratio
Unemployment Scenario: Certain Challenges
How does Jharkhand Stand relative to other states in India?
Role of SGDP growth in the creation of man-days in Jharkhand
How people benefited from the employment generating schemes?
Overseas Employment
Employment Exchange
Recruitment camps and job fairs
Time to reap the demographic dividend
Jharkhand Skill Development Policy- 2018 (To be added)
Skill Development- State Action Plan
Promotion of Entrepreneurship in Jharkhand
The Action plan for 2021 in promotion of Entrepreneurship include
Conclusion

CHAPTER XI: EDUCATION

An overview of Enrolment of Students in Jharkhand
Status of Enrolment-Based Indicators in Jharkhand
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)\(^1\) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)\(^2\)
GER among Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC)
District wise Trend in GER
Gender Parity Index (GPI)
Drop-out, Promotion and Repetition
Educational Infrastructure
Number of Schools
Schools by number of students and Schools with number of Teachers
School Mergers in Jharkhand
The Outcome of School Reorganisation
Plan for further Reorganisation and consolidation
School Facilities
The Teachers
Pupil Teacher Ratio
Quality of Education
Government Vision to Enhance Quality of Education in Jharkhand
New Initiatives by the Government of Jharkhand
Initiatives to Achieve Full Literacy in Jharkhand
State Plans to Improve Educational Outcome
Initiatives to Increase Girls Education
Higher Education Jharkhand
Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Higher Education
Number of Colleges and Average Enrolment
Hostel Facilities for Higher Education Students
State Action Plans to Enhance Higher Education
Vocational Education
Conclusion

CHAPTER XII : HEALTH
Status of Health and Nutrition in Jharkhand
Malnutrition
Mortality
Fertility Rate
Coverage of health facilities
Maternal Health
Antenatal Care
Child Health
Family Planning
Communicable & Non-Communicable Diseases
HIV or AIDS
Action Plan 2021
TB
Malaria
Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)
Healthcare Financing: Ayushman Bharat- Pradhanmantri Jan Aarogya Yojana
The Health Infrastructure
National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease & Stroke
Super Specialty Hospitals
Human Resources for Health Services
Medical Education
Conclusion
CHAPTER XIII: DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Drinking Water in Jharkhand
Rural Drinking Water
Full and Partial coverage of Population by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme
District-wise Full and Partial coverage of Habitations by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme
Coverage Status for Special category habitations
No. of Schemes and Expenditure
Ongoing Schemes of Drinking Water
Quality of Drinking in Jharkhand
Contamination and major contaminants
Lab Testing and Water Treatment Measures
Sanitation in Jharkhand
Rural Sanitation – Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
ODF Verification Process adopted in Jharkhand
Key objectives of the verification are:-
Urban Sanitation: Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
Conclusion

CHAPTER XIV: WOMEN, CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Schemes implemented for welfare of women
Women Helpline Scheme
National Creche Scheme
Pradhan Mantri Matri Vandana Yojana
Swadhar Grih Scheme
State Resource Centre for Women
Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojana
Eradication of the practice of witch hunting
Additional honorarium to Anganwadi workers/Anganwadi Helpers
Ujjawal Scheme
Tejaswini Yojana
Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)
Schemes implemented for Child Welfare
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)
Activities under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
Pre-School Kits (PSE)
Information, Education & Communication
Medicine Kits
Supplementary Nutrition Program (Pregnant & Lactating Women & Children)
Mukhyamantri Laxmi Ladli Yojana
Scheme for Adolescent girls (SAG) – [Erstwhile known as the Empowerment of Adolescent girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA]
Integrated Child Protection Services (ICPS)
Schemes for the Welfare of the Disabled and Social Security of its citizens
Welfare for disabled persons
State Fund for Disabled
Scholarship to Disabled students
Special equipment for the Divyang students
District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC)
Swami Vivekananda Nisshakta Svavalamban Protsahan Yojana (SVNSPY)
Establishment of the office of the Disability Commissioner
Schemes implemented for Social Security
National Family Benefit scheme
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme (IGNOAPS)
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension scheme
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension scheme
State Social Security Pension scheme
Adim Jan Jati (primitive tribes) Pension scheme (AJJPY)
Rajiv Vidhwa Samman Pension Yojana (RVSPY)
State Pension scheme for HIV/AIDS affected persons/Immune-Deficiency Pension Scheme
Conclusion

CHAPTER XV : TRIBAL WELFARE AND INTERVENTIONS FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED

The Social Composition of Jharkhand
Scheduled Cast and Minority Communities
Other Forms of Deprivation
The Deprivation of the STs and SCs
Income Distribution
Housing
Literacy
Educational Status of SCs/STs
Schemes Launched By Department of Schedule Tribe, Schedule Cast, Minority And Backward Class Welfare
E-Learning Programme/Setting Science Laboratory & Library
Pre-Matric Scholarship
Post-Matric Scholarship
Merit cum Means Scholarship
Reimbursement of Examination Fee
Cycle Distribution Scheme
Preservation and Protection of Tribal Culture
Health
Medical Aid
Pahariya Health Scheme
Safe & Adequate Drinking Water Facility
Rural Hospital
Key services of rural hospitals
Housing
Birsa Awas Yojna
Shaheed Gram Vikas Yojana
Major components of the Scheme
Livelihood Security
Skill Development
Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Project (JTELP)
Community Empowerment
Integrated Natural Resource Management
Livelihood Development
Poverty Reduction
Targeting the Hardcore Poor Project
Outcomes Envisaged under THP Project
Achievements of THP till 31st July 2018
Residential Schools
Minority Community and Haz Pilgrimage
Initiatives in Domains of Sports
Conclusion

CHAPTER XVI : NATURAL RESOURCES : FOREST, WATER AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Forest Resources of Jharkhand
Forest Products in Jharkhand
Forest Conservation Schemes and Programme of the Government
Mukhyamantri Jan Van Yojana
Compensatory Forest
Nandi Mahotsav and Vrihat Vrikshharopan Abhiyan
Biodiversity and Wild Life
Palamau Tiger Reserve
Singhbhum Elephant Reserve
Crocodile Breeding Centre
Mineral Resources
New Initiatives Programme
Water Resources of Jharkhand
Flood Control Program
State Links and Present Status/Targets for Completion of Per Feasibility Test (PFRs)
Interstate Issues
New Initiatives for the Development of Surface Water
Ground Water
Conclusion

CHAPTER XVII : TOURISM, ARTS, CULTURE, SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS  289 - 302

New Schemes taken up during the past year
Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Jharkhand – Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, GOI
Development of Deoghar under PRASAD schemes in Jharkhand
The development of Rajrappa Temple Precinct
Development of Basukinath in Jharkhand under Phase II of PRASAD Scheme
Development of Rural Tourism Circuit in Jharkhand
Development of Parasnath Hill
Development of Chandil Dam
Eco Tourism
Eco-tourism-A Conservation Centric Activity
Eco-tourism-Community Based Activity
Capacity Building
Environmental Awareness
Wild Life Tourism
Eco-sensitive Zones
Wetlands
Nature Campus
Trekking and Nature Walks
Wildlife Viewing and River/Reservoir Cruise
Adventure Sports
Herbal Eco-tourism
Nature Interpretation Centres
Tree Plantation
Conservation Education
Spiritual/Religious Tourism
Rural Tourism
Mining Tourism
Schemes of the State government
Tourism Publicity
Consultancy, Security and other Services
Wayside Amenities
Training and Skill Development
Using IT Facilities
New Tourism Information Centre (TIC)
Involving SHGs, NGOs for Maintenance and Management of Tourism Destination
Up-gradation of hotels, tourist complex, TIC and tourist spots
Land Acquisition/Purchase/Transfer for Developing Tourist Spots
Incentives Under State Tourism Policy

ARTS & CULTURE
Culture Welfare Scheme and culture publication
Organization of Cultural Programmes
Cultural Grants in Aid
Guru Shishya Parampara: Reviving the rare art form of Jharkhand
Regional and Tribal Language and Cultural Growth Centre
Development of the Museums and Cultural Awareness
Archaeological Activities and Schemes
Construction of Cultural Building
Construction of Museum Building
Establishment of Pottery Board
Regional Language and Cultural Growth Centre
Constitution of State Level Lalit Kala, Music Drama & Sahitya Kala Academy
Fine Art College
Creation of I.T. Applications
Creation of Culture Corpus Fund

SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS
Sports University
Sports Academies
Steps Initiated towards Development

STATISTICAL APPENDICES
List of Tables, Figures, Boxes, Maps and Appendices

List of Tables

CHAPTER I : MACRO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Table 1.1: GSV A, GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita GSDP at current and constant prices
Table 1.2: Growth in GSV A, GSDP, NSDP and Per GSDP at constant and current prices
Table 1.3: Sectoral Growth rate on Y-o-Y in 2017-18 and 2018-19
Table 1.4: Sectoral Contribution to Growth Rate & their Share in GSVA in the year 2018-19
Table 1.5: Share of the major sectors in the GSV A of the state
Table 1.6: Value of the output of Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector and constituents
Table 1.7: Value of output of Industrial sector at constant prices
Table 1.8: Value of output of the Tertiary sector and its sub-sectors at constant prices
Table 1.9: Progress in Other Developmental Indicators
Table 1.10: The infant and child mortality rate in Jharkhand
Table 1.11: Performance in Indicators of Family Planning
Table 1.12: Percentage of Population living in Multidimensional Poverty
Table 1.13: Inter District Disparity in Multi-dimensional Poverty
Table 1.14: Inter District Disparity in Development

CHAPTER II : FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES

Table 2.1: Total Receipt and Total Expenditure in Rs. Crore & as a percentage of GSDP
Table 2.2: Total Expenditure and its Constituents
Table 2.3: The Revenue and Capital Receipts of the Government
Table 2.4: The Revenue Receipts of the Government
Table 2.5: Revenue collection from GST and GST & CST compensation
Table 2.6: The Growth Rate of Non-Tax Revenue
Table 2.7: Debt Sustainability and Debt as a percentage of GSDP
Table 2.8: Year Wise Debt Position of Jharkhand
Table 2.9: Deficit position of Jharkhand (2011-12 to 2016-17 in ₹ crore)

CHAPTER III : INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Table 3.1: Banks-their Branches and ATMs in Jharkhand
Table 3.2: Quarterly Performance of Banking Sector in Jharkhand
Table 3.3: Sector-wise Status of Loans and Advances (as on 31st March) (Amount in Lacs)
Table 3.4: Sector-wise Achievement under Annual Credit Plan (as on 30 June 2018 in Rs Crores)
Table 3.5: Bank Category-wise Status of KCC in Jharkhand (Amount in Crores)
Table 3.6: Financing to Micro & Small Enterprises (MSE) (Priority Sector)
Table 3.7: Coverage under CGTMSE (For eligible loans upto Rs 2.00 crore in MSE) (Position as on 30.06.17) (A/C in 000, Amt in Crore)
Table 3.8a: Total Education Loan (Amount in Rs. Crores)
Table 3.8b: Total Education Loan to ST/SC up to 7.50 lakhs
Table 3.9: Housing Loan (Amount in Rs. Crores)
Table 3.10: Achievements of Jharkhand under PMMY (Amount in Crores)
Table 3.11: Jharkhand’s Achievement in stand up India Programme (Till 30.03.2018)
Table 3.12: National Rural Livelihood Mission- Jharkhand’s Achievement (Till 30.06.2018)

CHAPTER IV: RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

Table 4.1: Basic Profile of PRIs
Table 4.2: Major Quantitative Outcome of GSDP
Table 4.3: Schemes Audited by the Social Audit Unit
Table 4.4: Cumulative Coverage
Table 4.5: Progress of MGNREGA in Jharkhand
Table 4.6: Details of estimated earnings from one acre land (In Rs.)
Table 4.7: Progress of BMGY
Table 4.8: Physical Progress on Micro Irrigation under PMKSY in Jharkhand
Table 4.9: Financial Progress of Micro Irrigation under PMKSY in Jharkhand
Table 4.10: Physical Progress of PMAY-G
Table 4.11: State Sponsored Schemes
Table 4.12: Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Table 4.13: Details for the current Financial year 2018-19

CHAPTER V: URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Table 5.1: Types of Urban Centres and Share of Urban Population
Table 5.2: Distribution of Urban Population in Jharkhand by Town Size in 2001 & 2011
Table 5.3: Distribution of Living Status of Urban Population of India and Jharkhand
Table 5.4: People living in Slums in the Urban areas of India and Jharkhand
Table 5.5: Distribution of the Slum Population in Jharkhand (in %)
Table 5.6: Periodicity of Wage earners among the Urban Population of India and Jharkhand
Table 5.7: Distribution of Urban Population of Jharkhand by Main Source of Income
Table 5.8: Urban Population in Jharkhand according to the Level of Education (in %)
Table 5.9: Distribution of Urban Amenities and Facilities in Jharkhand
Table 5.10: Total Costs INR Crore
Table 5.11: Financial Time Line of the Smart City Ranchi
Table 5.12: Sector-Wise Break Up of Consolidated Investment for All AMRUT ULBs in the State of Jharkhand for the Mission Period 2015-16 to 2019-20
Table 5.13: Score of Jharkhand in Swachh Survekshan 2018
Table 5.14: Status of Cities of Jharkhand in Swachh Survekshan 2018
Table 5.15: Status of Project of Namami Gange
Table 5.16: Project Sanctioned under PMAY (U)
Table 5.17: Status of Beneficiary – Led Individual House Construction

CHAPTER VI: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Table 6.1: Share of Agriculture Sector in Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Constant Prices (2011-12 series)
Table 6.2: State Agriculture Profile
Table 6.3: Area, Production, and Yield of Kharif Crops 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Area in 000 hec, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hec)
Table 6.4: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Kharif Crops between 15-16 and 17-18
Table 6.5: Area, Production, and Yield of Rabi Crops 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Area in 000 hec, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hec)
Table 6.6: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Rabi Crops between 15-16 and 17-18
Table 6.7: Crop-wise Area, production, and yield of total pulses, oilseeds, and cereals (Area in 000 hectares, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hares)
Table 6.8: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Pulses, Cereals, Oilseeds and Production between 15-16 and 17-18
Table 6.9: District wise variation in productivity of food grains
Table 6.10: Requirement and consumption of fertilizer in Jharkhand in the year 17-18 (in tonnes)
Table 6.11: Area and production of different varieties of fruit crops (Area in ‘000’ ha & Production in ‘000’ MT)
Table 6.12: The area and production of the different varieties of vegetables in Jharkhand (Area in ‘000’ ha & Production in ‘000’ MT)
Table 6.13: Production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Jharkhand from 08-09 to 17-18 (Thousand MT)
Table 6.14: Fish Production, Fish seeds Growers & Fish seeds Production from 08-09 to 17-18

CHAPTER VII: FOOD SECURITY

Table 7.1: District wise Current Stock Status of Depot. (As of 24-12-18)
Table 7.2: Amount of Subsidy for Public Distribution System (PDS) in Rs. Lakhs

CHAPTER VIII: INDUSTRY

Table 8.1: Sectoral Contribution to Growth Rate & their Share in GSVA in the year 2018-19
Table 8.2: Top Performers with respect to ASI data analysis 2013-14 and 2015-16: All India
Table 8.3: Selected Indicators of Jharkhand’s Industries according to ASI data
Table 8.4: Investment in Micro, Small and medium Enterprises Year wise Investment & Employment in MSMEs
Table 8.5: Year wise Progress in PMEGP
Table 8.6: Achievement under PMEGP (2016-17)
Table 8.7: Achievements in subsidy under JIIP 2016
Table 8.8: New Industries established under new industrial policy (Jharkhand Industrial & Investment promotion Policy-2016)
Table 8.9: Industrial units established in Industrial Areas
Table 8.10: Status of Industrial Areas
CHAPTER IX: INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION

Table 9.1: Major requirements of Core Capital City
Table 9.2: Road length under various categories
Table 9.3: Road density: a comparison
Table 9.4: Road transferred to RCD for development and increase of density
Table 9.5: Proposed Road Construction Plan
Table 9.6: Peak Demand and Peak Availability with Shortage (in MW)
Table 9.7: Energy Availability, Requirement and Shortage (in MU)
Table 9.8: Installed Capacity (MW) of Power Utilities in Jharkhand
Table 9.9: Anticipated Month wise Power Supply Position in Jharkhand for the year 2018-19
Table 9.10: Status of DDUGJY New Scheme (till 07.01.2019)
Table 9.11: Status of DDUGJY 12th Plan
Table 9.12: Jharkhand Renewable Energy Highlights with installed capacities at a Glance
Table 9.13: Connectivity Railways
Table 9.14: Infrastructure Skill Development Schemes
Table 9.15: Rural and Urban CSC Rollouts Status in Jharkhand
Table 9.16: CSC Projects in Jharkhand. (2015-16 to 2018-19)
Table 9.17: Status of Bharatnet Project

CHAPTER X: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 10.1: Gender Distribution of LPFR in Jharkhand and All India
Table 10.2: LPFR for Transgender Community in Jharkhand and All India
Table 10.3: Gender Distribution of WPR in Jharkhand and All India
Table 10.4: Unemployment Rate for Transgender-Community in Jharkhand and All India
Table 10.5: Ranking of Indian states and union territories- LFPR
Table 10.6: Ranking of Indian states and union territories- WPR
Table 10.7: Ranking of Indian states and union territories - UR
Table 10.8: Per 1000 distribution of households benefited from employment generating schemes (rural and urban)
Table 10.9: Per 1000 distribution of households benefited from employment generating schemes (rural and urban) for the Scheduled Cast Population
Table 10.10: Per 1000 distribution of households benefited from employment generating schemes (rural and urban) for the Scheduled Tribe Population
Table 10.11: Per 1000 distribution of households which benefited from employment generating schemes (rural and urban) for the OBC Population
Table 10.12: NCS portal Indicators during 2017-18
Table 10.13: NCS Job Posting Indicators during 2017-18
Table 10.14: Genderwise Registration in NCS during 2017-18
Table 10.15: Agegroup wise Jobseekers’ Registration in NCS during 2017-18
CHAPTER XI: EDUCATION

Table 11.1: Enrolment in Elementary Section
Table 11.2: Enrolment in Classes VIII- XII
Table 11.3: Grade wise Enrolment of Students with Special needs
Table 11.4: GER and NER (All category) at different Educational Levels (2017-18)
Table 11.5: GER among ST and SC at different Educational Levels (2017-18)
Table 11.6: Dropout, Promotion and Repetition Rates in Jharkhand
Table 11.7: Distribution of Schools in Jharkhand and All India
Table 11.8: Number of Schools per lakh population in 2017-18
Table 11.9: Schools by Number of students
Table 11.10: Schools by Number of teachers
Table 11.11: Number of Schools before and after Mergers
Table 11.12: School Conditions in Jharkhand and All India
Table 11.13: Student Class Room Ratio
Table 11.14: Availability of basic facilities in Private and Government (DOE) Schools
Table 11.15: Availability of Other facilities in Private and Government (DOE) Schools
Table 11.16: Percentage of Schools having Laboratories—Jharkhand and All India
Table 11.17: Pupil Teacher Ratio
Table 11.18: Distribution of youth by age and enrolment status 2017
Table 11.19: Youth by enrolment status, years of schooling completed, and gender
Table 11.20: Youth who worked for 15 or more days in the last month, excluding household work
Table 11.21: Digital use by youth age 14-18, by gender (% youth)
Table 11.22: Financial Knowledge of youth age 14-18, by gender (% youth)
Table 11.23: Youth at different learning levels
Table 11.24: Percentage of youth who can do daily tasks, by gender
Table 11.25: Percentage of youth who can do common calculations, by gender
Table 11.26: Percentage of youth who can read and understand written instructions
Table 11.27: Percentage of youth who can do map and general knowledge task
Table 11.28: Percentage of youth who can do financial calculations, by gender
Table 11.29: Distribution of Universities in Jharkhand
Table 11.30: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (18-23 Years)
Table 11.31: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Higher Education
Table 11.32: No of Colleges per lakh population and Average Enrolment per College
Table 11.33: Hostel Facilities for Higher Education Students

CHAPTER XII: HEALTH

Table 12.1: Malnutrition in Jharkhand and India in 2005-06 and 2015-16
Table 12.2: Infant and maternal mortality rate in Jharkhand
Table 12.3: Selected Health Indicators for Jharkhand
Table 12.4: Percentage Pregnant Women Received ANC to Total ANC Registrations
Table 12.5: Percentage of Institutional Deliveries
Table 12.6: Percentage of Safe Deliveries and Live Births
Table 12.7: Percentage Infant Breastfed within 1 hour of Birth to Total Live Births
Table 12.8: Total Number of Sterilizations Conducted
Table 12.9: Percentages of Male and Female Sterilizations Conducted in respect to Total Sterilizations
Table 12.10: Vector-Borne Diseases
Table 12.11: Other Communicable Diseases
Table 12.12: TB Notification from the public and private sectors and Treatment Outcome
Table 12.13: Leprosy Case Detection, Treatment, and Discharge during FY 2017-18 (till December 2017)
Table 12.14: Lab Confirmed Cases and Deaths of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)
Table 12.15: Percentage of HIV Positive Males and Females
Table 12.16: Observed HIV Prevalence Levels among ANC clinic attendees
Table 12.17: General Clients counseled and tested for HIV and Sero-positivity detected during the FY 2017-18 (till December 2017)
Table 12.19: Non-Communicable Diseases from January-December, 2017
Table 12.20: Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or Ayushman Bharat
Table 12.21: Existing Health Infrastructure
Table 12.22: Shortfall in Health Infrastructure in Jharkhand
Table 12.23: Target for Healthcare Infrastructure
Table 12.24: Target for medical education
CHAPTER XIII: DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Table 13.1: Coverage Status of Piped Water Supply (in %)
Table 13.2: Population covered by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Jharkhand (55 LPCD)
Table 13.3: Coverage of Rural Habitation with respect to the Drinking Water Supply across districts in % (as on 30th Dec. 2018)
Table 13.4: Coverage Status for special category habitations (as on 30th Dec. 2018)
Table 13.5: No. of Schemes and Total Expenditure on Drinking Water which includes PWS and others (in Rs. lakhs)
Table 13.6: Ongoing Schemes (All) as on 30/12/2018
Table 13.7: No. of Quality Affected Habitations & Population As On 04/01/2019 (Contamination Wise Number of Habitations & Population)
Table 13.8: Laboratory Information regarding Testing Reported in 2018-2019
Table 13.9: Testing of Sources in Habitations (as on 31-12-2018)
Table 13.10: Total No. of Household Toilet Constructed (during 2014-15 and 2017-18)
Table 13.11: Status of Urban Sanitation (as on 7th January 2018)

CHAPTER XIV : WOMEN, CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Table 14.1: Centrally sponsored schemes in Jharkhand
Table 14.2: Schemes sponsored jointly by the Centre and the State in Jharkhand
Table 14.3: State sponsored schemes in Jharkhand
Table 14.4: One Stop Centre in Jharkhand
Table 14.5: Progress under Tejaswini project in Dumka and Ramgarh districts
Table 14.6: Child Protection Schemes
Table 14.7: The Progress of ICPS in Jharkhand
Table 14.8: Funding Pattern of schemes of Social Security

CHAPTER XV: TRIBAL WELFARE AND INTERVENTIONS FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED

Table 15.1: Inter District Concentration of Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand
Table 15.2: Inter District Concentration of Scheduled Castes in Jharkhand
Table 15.3: Inter District Concentration of Minority in Jharkhand
Table 15.4: Percentage of people with disability in India and Jharkhand
Table 15.5: Percentage of SC and ST households with no literate adults above 25 years of age
Table 15.6: Status of Pre-Metric scholarship
Table 15.7: Status of Post-Metric scholarship
Table 15.8: Details of students benefitted under Cycle Distribution Scheme
Table 15.9: Status of Existing rural hospitals
Table 15.10: Status of Birsa Awas Yojana
Table 15.11: Status of Sahid Gram Vikas Yojana
Table 15.12: Details of Youth Skilled & Placed as of 27th November 2018
Table 15.13  Status of JTELP
Table 15.14: Programme Implementation Framework of THP in Jharkhand
Table 15.15: Growth of assets distributed under THP project till date
Table 15.16: Details of functional EMRS and Ashram in Jharkhand

CHAPTER XVI: NATURAL RESOURCES: FOREST, WATER AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Table 16.1: Distribution of Forest in Jharkhand in 2017
Table 16.2: District- wise Distribution of Forest Cover in Jharkhand in 2017 (area in square kilometre)
Table 16.3: List of some MFP Produce Available in Jharkhand
Table 16.4: Report for JAN VAN YOJNA for the Financial Year 2018-19
Table 16.5: Summary of CAMPA funds financial year 2017-18 (All amounts in Lakh)
Table 16.6: Number of Plants Planted in 2018 across the Forest Division of the State
Table 16.7: District wise Mineral Revenue Collection (upto Dec. ’18 in 2018-’19
Table 16.8: Status of Coal Resources of Jharkhand (in Million tons) (as on 30.09.2017)
Table 16.9: State wise and Source Installed wise Capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power as on 31.03.2016 and 30.03.2017 (in MW)
Table 16.10: Present Scenario of Ground Water and Surface Water in Jharkhand
Table 16.11: Utilization of Surface Water Resources in Jharkhand
Table 16.12: Ultimate Irrigation Potential in Rivers of Jharkhand
Table 16.13: District-wise Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource in 2013
Table 16.14: District-wise Availability of Ground Water in Jharkhand in 2013

CHAPTER XVII: TOURISM, ARTS, CULTURE, SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

Table 17.1: Year Wise Tourist Inflow in Jharkhand
Table 17.2: Monthly Tourism Statistics for the year 2017

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: GSDP at constant & current prices
Figure 1.2: Growth rate of GSDP at constant & current prices
Figure 1.3: Per capita GSDP at constant & current prices
Figure 1.4: Growth rate of Per capita GSDP at constant & current prices
Figure 1.5: Share of the value of output of the constituents of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector in its total output
Figure 1.6: Share of the sub-sectors in industrial output
Figure 1.7: Share of the sub sectors in the output of Tertiary Sector
Figure 1.8: Rate of Inflation in Jharkhand

Figure 2.1: Rate of Growth of Total Expenditure & Total Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP
Figure 2.2: Growth in Expenditure on Establishment and Plan/Schemes
Figure 6.5: Crop-wise Area, production, and yield of total pulses, oilseeds, and Cereals (Area-000 hectare, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hectare)

Figure 6.6: District wise yield rate of food grains, pulses and Cereals for the year 17-18

Figure 6.7: District wise yield rate oilseed for the year 17-18

Figure 6.8: Consumption of Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilize in the period 2011-12 to 2017-18.

Figure 6.9: Total Fertilizer requirement and consumption in Jharkhand from 11-12 to 17-18 (in tons)

Figure 6.10: The area and Production of total fruit crops in Jharkhand during 08-09 to 17-18

Figure 6.11: Area and Production of total quantity of vegetables in Jharkhand during 08-09 to 17-18

Figure 6.12: Production of Milk, Egg & Meat in Jharkhand from 08-09 to 17-18 (Thousand MT)

Figure 6.13: Fish, Seed Growers, Fish & Fish seed Production from the year 12-13 to 17-18

Figure 6.14: Growth in production of Fish, Fish seed & number of Fish Seed Growers between 12-13 & 17-18

Figure 7.1: Procurement of paddy in quintals (till 17-04-2018)

Figure 7.2: Total number of Depots as of 24-12-2018 (District-wise)

Figure 7.3: Proportional Composition of the Stock of Rice, Wheat, Salt and Sugar (District-wise)

Figure 7.4: Trend in Allocation & Expenditure of Subsidies for PDS in Rs. Lakhs

Figure 7.5: Allocation and Utilization of Subsidies to various schemes (amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Figure 7.6: Number of PDS Dealers (District-wise) as on Dec. 2018

Figure 7.7: Total number of Ration Card holders (District-wise) as on 10-12-2018

Figure 7.8: Ration Cards UID seeded and verified (District-wise) as on 10-12-2018

Figure 7.9: District-wise details of Duplicate UID count

Figure 8.1: Comparative Sectoral Share in GSVA of the State

Figure 8.2: Value of output of Industrial sector at constant prices

Figure 8.3: Indicators of Jharkhand’s Industries to All-India Level

Figure 9.1: Growth of Road length under SH, MDR & Other RCD Road

Figure 9.2: Year Wise Length of Roads

Figure 9.3: Year wise Length of State Highways

Figure 9.4: Year wise Length of National Highways

Figure 9.5: Road Density of roads under SH, MDR & Other RCD Road

Figure 9.6: Power Availability of JBVNL

Figure 9.7: Peak Demand and Availability (in MW) & Grow in Peak Demand and Availability (in percent)

Figure 9.8: Energy Requirement and Availability (in MW) & Growth in Energy Requirement and Availability (in percent)

Figure 9.9a: Power Statistics of Jharkhand (figures in percentage)

Figure 9.9b: Per Capita Availability of Power

Figure 9.9c: Installed Capacity of Power

Figure 9.10: Year-wise new Railway Routes for Jharkhand
Figure 10.1: Labour Force Participation in Jharkhand and All India for the 2013-14 and 2015-16
Figure 10.2: Worker Population Ratio in Jharkhand and All India for the 2013-14 and 2015-16
Figure 10.3: Gender-wise Worker Population Ratio in Jharkhand and All India in 2015-16
Figure 10.4: Unemployment-Rate in Jharkhand and All India during 2013-14 and 2015-16
Figure 10.5: Gender wise Unemployment Rate in Jharkhand and All India during 2013-14 and 2015-16
Figure 10.6: Relationship between economic growth and job creation in Jharkhand
Figure 10.7: Emigration of Labour from Jharkhand to different parts of the world
Figure 10.8: Age Distribution of the people of Jharkhand classified as employed and unemployed
Figure 11.1: District-wise GER at Primary Level (2017-18)
Figure 11.2: GPI as per Age group (2017-18)
Figure 11.3: Schools by types of Management in 2017-18
Figure 11.4: Student Classroom (including under construction) Ratio
Figure 11.5: Number of teachers over the years
Figure 11.6: Youth taking vocational training
Figure 11.7: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (18-23 Years) over the years
Figure 11.8: Gender Parity Index in Higher Education (18-23 Years)
Figure 12.1: Incidence of Malnourishment in Jharkhand in 2005-06 and 2015-16
Figure 12.2: Trends in Total Fertility Rate
Figure 12.3: Percentage of 1st Trimester Registration to Total ANC Registration
Figure 12.4: Trends in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
Figure 12.5: Percentage Newborn having Weight Less than 2.5 kg to Newborns Weighted at Birth
Figure 12.6: Prevalence of Contraception
Figure 12.7: Different Methods of Contraception
Figure 12.8: Contraceptive Methods that Currently Married Women Use
Figure 13.1: Proportion of households having access to improved drinking water facility (2015-16) (%)
Figure 13.2: Trend in No. of Toilets constructed during 2014-15 to 2017-18
Figure 15.1: The Social Composition of Jharkhand
Figure 15.2: The Composition Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand
Figure 15.3: The Composition of PVTGs of Jharkhand
Figure 16.1: Land Use Land Classification in Jharkhand in 2015
Figure 16.2: Mineral Revenue Collection in the State

List of Boxes
Box 1.1: Resilient Jharkhand Economy
Box 1.2: Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
Box 2.1: Royalty from Minerals
Box 2.2: The Fourteenth Finance Commission and Finances of Jharkhand
Box 5.1: India’s Best Small City in ‘Citizen Feedback’ Giridih Nagar Parishad (Awarded ULBs)
Box 5.2: India’s Best State Capital/UT in ‘Citizen Feedback’ Ranchi Municipal Corporation
Box 7.1: Global Agriculture and Food Summit in Jharkhand
Box 7.2: 50 food processing plants ready for ground breaking in Jharkhand
Box 8.1: Auto Cluster: AIADA
Box 8.2: CREATING OPPORTUNITIES CHANGING LIVES- JHARCRAFT
Box 8.3: National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)
Box 9.1: Wi-Fi Hotspot in LWE affected Areas
Box 10.1: Major Central Government Employment Generation Schemes
Box 11.1: Guideline for Rationalization of Small Schools
Box 11.2: Project SATH-E
Box 12.1: Government intervention for controlling communicable diseases
Box 12.2: Super Specialty Hospital for respiratory disease at Itki
Box 12.3: Establishment of Medical Colleges
Box 13.1: NABARD approves Rs 373.27 crores for water projects in Jharkhand
Box 13.2: Jharkhand is the best performing state in Swachh Survekshan - 2018
Box 17.1: Jharkhand Travel Mart
Box 17.2: Sharad Utsav: Jharkhand tourism lures adventure junkies
Box 17.3: 5th Wild Adventure Rally, 2018
Box 17.4: Jharkhand Eco-Tourism Authority (JETA)
Box 17.5: Rajrappa Mahotsav 2018
Box 17.6: Itkhor Mahotsav 2018
Box 17.7: Sharvani Mela 2018
Box 17.8: Chhau Mahotsav
Box 17.9: Aadi Mahostav
Box 17.10: Paryatan Parv 2018
Box 17.11: Lokmanthan 2018
Box 17.12: AirTelRan-O-Thon

List of Maps

Map 5.1: District-wise levels of urbanization in Jharkhand, 2011
Map 8.1: Electronic Manufacturing Cluster
Map 9.1: Ring Road Map
Map 9.2: Power Map of Eastern Region
Map 16.1: District-wise Forest Cover in State in 2017
List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)
Appendix 2: Growth (YoY) in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at Current Prices (2011-12)
Appendix 3: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)
Appendix 4: Growth (YoY) in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)
Appendix 5: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)
Appendix 6: Growth (YoY) in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at Current Prices (2011-12)
Appendix 7: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)
Appendix 8: Growth (YoY) in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)
Appendix 9: Percentage Distribution of GSDP by Industry constant Prices (Based on Base Year 2011-12)
Appendix 10: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices (2011-12)
Appendix 11: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)
Appendix 12: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices (2011-12)
Appendix 13: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)
Appendix 14: Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices (2011-12)
Appendix 15: Per Capita NSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12)
Appendix 16: Budget - At a Glance
Appendix 17: Number of Teachers in 2017-18 : Dept of Education Schools (Including Jr. Colleges)
Appendix 18: Number of Schools in the state after merger in 2017-18
Appendix 19: Number of Residential Schools in the state in 2017-18
Appendix 20: Samarth Residential Schools
Appendix 21: Number of Schools : 2017-18 :Dept of Education
Appendix 22: Number of Schools by School Category
Appendix 23: Availability of Facilities in Dept of Education Schools only
Appendix 24: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - All Category
Appendix 25: NET Enrolment Ratio (NER) - All Category
Appendix 26: Enrolment in Class I-VIII in all Management Schools
Appendix 27: District wise Number of Ration Card Holder
Appendix 28: Report on Plant (Forest Division)
Appendix 29.1: Aspirational Districts Score/Delta Position as per website Report
Appendix 29.2: Aspirational Districts Score/Delta Position as per website Report
Appendix 29.3: Aspirational Districts Score/Delta Position as per website Report
## List of Appendices

### Acronyms and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AABY</td>
<td>Aam Admi Bima Yojana</td>
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<tr>
<td>AAGR</td>
<td>Average Annual Growth Rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>AAH</td>
<td>Anna Amrutha Hastham</td>
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<td>AAI</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
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<td>AAP</td>
<td>Annual Action Plan</td>
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<td>AAY</td>
<td>Anatyodaya Anna Yojana</td>
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<td>AY</td>
<td>Annapurna Yojna</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABD</td>
<td>Area Based Development</td>
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<td>ABDEAS</td>
<td>Accrual Based Double Entry Accounting System</td>
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<td>AB-PMJAY</td>
<td>Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana</td>
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<td>ACA</td>
<td>Additional Central Assistance</td>
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<td>ACP</td>
<td>Annual Credit Plan</td>
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<td>AD</td>
<td>Authorized Dealer</td>
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<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>ADI</td>
<td>Average Daily Intake</td>
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<td>AFY</td>
<td>Annual Financial Year</td>
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<td>AEGEC</td>
<td>Agriculture sector excluding growing of crops</td>
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<td>AHP</td>
<td>Affordable Housing in Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGYW</td>
<td>Adolescent Girl and Young Women</td>
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<td>AIADA</td>
<td>Accelerate Irrigation Benefit Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIBP</td>
<td>Adityapur Industrial Area Development Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIIBP</td>
<td>Accelerate Irrigation Benefit Programme</td>
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<td>AICTE</td>
<td>All India Council for Technical Education</td>
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<td>AID</td>
<td>Alternative for India Development</td>
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<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>AIIMS</td>
<td>All India Institute of Medical Sciences</td>
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<td>AISCE</td>
<td>All India Society for Electronics &amp; Computer Technology</td>
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<td>AISHE</td>
<td>All India Survey on Higher Education</td>
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<td>AJJPY</td>
<td>Aadim JanJati Pension Yojna</td>
</tr>
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<td>AJSVN</td>
<td>Anusuchit Janjati Sahakarita Vikas Nigam</td>
</tr>
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<td>AKM</td>
<td>Ajeevika Krishi Mitra</td>
</tr>
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<td>ALIMCO</td>
<td>Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India</td>
</tr>
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<td>AMRUT</td>
<td>Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation</td>
</tr>
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<td>ANBC</td>
<td>Adjusted Net Bank Credit</td>
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<td>ANC</td>
<td>Antenatal care</td>
</tr>
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<td>ANCDR</td>
<td>Annual New Case Detection Rate</td>
</tr>
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<td>ANM</td>
<td>Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery</td>
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<td>ANR</td>
<td>Aided Natural Regeneration</td>
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<tr>
<td>APL</td>
<td>Above Poverty Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>APMC</td>
<td>Agricultural Produce Market Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronyms and Abbreviations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>Ajeevika Pashu Sakhi</td>
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<td>Atal Pension Yojana</td>
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<td>ARSH</td>
<td>Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health</td>
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<td>ARWSP</td>
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<td>ASDP</td>
<td>Aajeevika Skill Development Programme</td>
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<td>ASER</td>
<td>Annual Status of Education Report</td>
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<td>ASHA</td>
<td>Accredited Social Health Activist</td>
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<td>ASI</td>
<td>Annual Survey of Industries</td>
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<td>ASI</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey of India</td>
</tr>
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<td>ASIDE</td>
<td>Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities</td>
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<td>AT&amp;C</td>
<td>Aggregate Technical and Commercial</td>
</tr>
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<td>ATDC</td>
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<td>Apprenticeship Training Scheme</td>
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<td>Asynchronous Transfer Mode</td>
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<td>Ajeevika Vanopaj Mitra</td>
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<td>Anganwadi Helper</td>
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<td>Angawadi Workers</td>
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<td>AYUSH</td>
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<td>Bharat Coking Coal Limited</td>
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<td>Bacillus Calmette–Guérin</td>
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<td>BCM</td>
<td>Billion Cubic Meter</td>
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<td>BDOs</td>
<td>Block Development Officers</td>
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<td>Bachelor of Dental Surgery</td>
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<td>Basic Emergency Obstetric Care Training</td>
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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<td><strong>THR</strong></td>
<td>Take Home Ration</td>
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<td><strong>UAED</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UCDN</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UD&amp;HD</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UDR</strong></td>
<td>United Data Repository</td>
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<td><strong>UEE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>UID</strong></td>
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<td>United Nation</td>
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<td><strong>UNDAP</strong></td>
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<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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<th>Acronym</th>
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<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
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<td>U.P</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>UPSS</td>
<td>Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status</td>
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<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
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<td>USEP</td>
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<td>UT</td>
<td>Urban Transport</td>
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<td>V.E</td>
<td>Vocational Education</td>
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<td>VAT</td>
<td>Value Added Tax</td>
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<td>VDF</td>
<td>Vehicle Damage Factor</td>
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<td>VDF</td>
<td>Very Dense Forest</td>
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<td>VEDC</td>
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<td>VFMPC</td>
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<td>VHSNC</td>
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<td>VMC</td>
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<td>Village Organization</td>
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<td>VRF</td>
<td>Vulnerability Reduction Fund</td>
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<td>WAMIS</td>
<td>Work and Management Information Systems</td>
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<td>WAMS</td>
<td>Works and Accounts Management Information System</td>
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<td>Wild Adventure Rally</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>WCD</td>
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<td>WDC</td>
<td>Watershed Development Component</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>WHL</td>
<td>Women’s Helpline</td>
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<td>WII</td>
<td>Wildlife Institute of India</td>
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<td>WLL</td>
<td>Wireless in Local Loop</td>
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<td>WPR</td>
<td>Worker Population Ratio</td>
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<td>WPT</td>
<td>Ward Planning Team</td>
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<td>WSA</td>
<td>Water Spread Area</td>
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<td>WUA</td>
<td>Formation and involvement of Water User Association</td>
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<td>XLRI</td>
<td>Xaviers Labour Relation Insititute</td>
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<td>XISS</td>
<td>Xavier Institute of Social Service</td>
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<td>YSS</td>
<td>Yogada Satsang</td>
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MACRO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW
After the drought of the year 2015-16 and consequent dip in its economic growth, the economy has bounced back to the phase of high growth rate. The average annual growth rate (AAGR) for the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) has been 8.2 per cent. Last year it grew at the rate of 6.7 per cent and in the current financial year, it is estimated to grow at the rate of 6.8 per cent. The state has made a commendable progress so far as other indicators of development are also concerned.

The real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand is estimated to grow by 6.8 per cent and the nominal GSDP\(^1\) by 10.4 per cent in the current financial year (2018-19). The state economy has almost grown at a steady rate for the last two years. In 2017-18 the growth in its real and nominal GSDP was 6.7 per cent and 10.2 per cent, respectively. The growth rates in these two years have moderated after a high growth experienced in the year 2016-17. In 2016-17 the real and nominal GSDP grew at the rate of 11.2 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively. The real and the nominal GSDP, thus, has grown at the average annual rate of 8.2 per cent and 11.5 per cent, respectively, in the last three years.

The Gross State Value Added at basic prices (GSVA)\(^2\) at constant prices has grown at an annual rate of 8.9, 6.5 and 6.6 per cent respectively in the last three years, that is, in the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. The per capita income at constant prices in these three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) has grown at 9.4, 5.0 and 5.1 per cent respectively. The average growth rate between the years 2011-12 and 2018-19 seems to be a modest 5.8 per cent per annum. But this is because of low growth rates experienced in the years 2013-14 and 2015-16. The average growth figures would have been more impressive had the performance in these two years not been so low. Both these years were not normal in terms of rainfall and production (see Box-1.1 below). If these two years are ignored, then the average annual growth rate of GSDP, GSVA and per capita income at constant prices between the years 2011-12 and 2018-19 would have been 9.1, 8.6 and 7.8 per cent, respectively.

The economy, thus, has shown its resilience by bouncing back in economic performance after a slump caused by factors beyond its control – failure of monsoon or unfavourable external situations.

The real GSDP of Jharkhand is estimated to be ₹ 2,21,587 crore and the real GSVA at basic prices is estimated to be ₹ 1,82,893 crore in the financial year 2018-19. The nominal GSDP and GSVA in the year 2018-19 are estimated to be 2,53,183 crore and 2,86,598 crore respectively. The real and nominal per capita GSDP are estimated to be ₹ 59,384 and ₹ 76,806 respectively in this financial year. The GSDP and GSVA of Jharkhand were ₹ 1,50,918 crore and ₹ 1,39,130 crore, respectively, and the per capita income was ₹ 45,318 in the year 2011-12, the base year for the new series of data for income and related aggregates. The GSDP and GSVA, thus, are estimated to have grown by about 47 per cent and 40 per cent respectively and per capita income by about 32 per cent in the last seven years.

### Table 1.1: GSVA, GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita GSDP at current and constant prices

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>GSVA in ₹ Crore</th>
<th>GSDP in ₹ Crore</th>
<th>NSDP in ₹ Crore</th>
<th>Per capita GSDP in ₹</th>
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<td>157741</td>
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<td>2016-17 (P.)</td>
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<td>208628</td>
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<td>229648</td>
<td>207489</td>
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<td>2018-19 (Pr.)</td>
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<td>253183</td>
<td>221587</td>
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(P-Provisional, Pr.-Projection)

Projections for the year 2017-18 & 2018-19 have been made by Centre for Fiscal Studies, GoJ.

Source: DES, GoJ

---

1. The real GSDP is also known as GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices and the nominal GSDP is also known as GSDP at current prices.
2. Gross Value Added (GVA) or Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is the summation of value addition made by enterprises, Government and households. The GDP or GSDP is equal to GVA or GSVA at basic prices + product taxes – product subsidies.
Table 1.2: Growth in GSVA, GSDP, NSDP and Per GSDP, at Constant and Current Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GSVA Constant prices</th>
<th>GSVA Current prices</th>
<th>GSDP Constant prices</th>
<th>GSDP Current prices</th>
<th>NSDP Constant prices</th>
<th>NSDP Current prices</th>
<th>Per capita GSDP Constant prices</th>
<th>Per capita GSDP Current prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17 (P)</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18 (Pr.)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19 (Pr.)</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAGR between 2011-12 &amp; 2018-19</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>7.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAGR between 2011-12 &amp; 2018-19 ignoring the years 2013-14 &amp; 2015-16.</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(P-Provisional, Pr.- Projection)

Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), GoJ. Projections for the year 2017-18 & 2018-19 have been made by Centre for Fiscal Studies, GoJ.

Figure 1.1: GSDP at constant & current prices

Figure 1.2: Growth rate of GSDP at constant & current prices

Figure 1.3: Per capita GSDP at constant & current prices

Figure 1.4: Growth rate of Per capita GSDP at constant & current prices
Box-1.1 : Resilient Jharkhand Economy

In two out of the last eight years - 2013-14 and 2015-16 - the economy of Jharkhand experienced deceleration in its growth rate. Except for these two years, the growth rates on an average have remained impressive in rest of the years.

The economy achieved a growth of 8 per cent in GSVA and 8.2 per cent in GSDP in the year 2012-13. This growth, however, declined to a meagre 0.9 per cent and 1.6 per cent in GSVA and GSDP, respectively in the year 2013-14. Similarly, from more than 12 per cent growth achieved in (its GSVA and GSDP) the year 2014-15, the growth rate of its GSDP and GSVA became very low in the year 2015-16.

The poor performance in the year 2013-14 was mainly because of the contraction in the value of the output of crop, manufacturing and public administration by 4.5, 7.2 and 6.8 per cent, respectively. About one third of the GSDP is contributed by these three sectors; about 9 per cent of the GSDP is contributed by the crop sector, about 20 per cent by the manufacturing sector and about 5 per cent by the public administration. Hence, the contraction in their output caused an excessive decline in the growth rate of the economy of Jharkhand.

The decline in the growth rate in the year 2015-16 has mainly been because of about 28 per cent contraction in the output of agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. The share of this sector in the GSVA of the state is about 14 per cent and it makes a contribution of about 8 per cent to the growth of the economy. This contraction in the output of this sector, therefore, caused a decline in the growth rate.

The year 2015-16 was a drought year - 22 out of 24 districts of the state received scanty rainfall. The output of the crop sector, as a result, decreased by about 25 per cent in this year.

Nevertheless, it is the credit of the State that the economy has recovered very fast from these natural calamities. The year 2014-15 and 2016-17 (P) not only experienced recovery in crop production but also in the overall growth rate. In both these years the GSDP at constant prices of the state recorded a double-digit growth rate. In the year 2014-15 it grew at the rate of 12.5 per cent and in the year 2015-16 at 11.2 per cent.

A Decomposition of Jharkhand’s Growth Story

**Sectoral Variations in Growth Rate:** Like the rest of the country, the growth in Jharkhand has not been uniform across its sectors. In the last two years (2017-18 and 2018-19), the tertiary sector has been the fastest and the agriculture, forestry and fishing the slowest growing sectors of the state’s economy. While the tertiary sector grew at an annual rate of about 8 per cent, the agriculture and allied sector grew at the rate of about 3.8 per cent only. The mining and quarrying sector has grown at the rate of 7.6 and the manufacturing sector by 6.7 per cent per annum in the last two years.

Due to relatively high growth in the mining and quarrying sector, the primary sector, which is constituted by agriculture, forestry and fishing, and the mining and quarrying sub-sectors, grew at the rate of 5.3 per cent and is expected to grow at the rate of 5.4 per cent in this financial year.

The secondary sector, despite a relatively satisfactory growth rate recorded by the manufacturing sub-sector; an important constituent of this sector; has grown at the rate of 4.8 per cent only, because of slow growth in the construction and the electricity, gas, water supply and other Utilities sub-sectors the other constituents of this sector.

A relatively high growth of the tertiary sector is because most of the constituents of the tertiary sector have performed extremely well – achieving a double digit annual growth in this period. The air transport has grown at the rate of about 35 per cent and the communication and services related to broadcasting has grown at the rate of about 13 per cent. The trade, repair, hotels & restaurants sub sector has also grown at the rate of about 10 per cent per annum in the last two years. As a result of the poor performance of public administration, real estate, ownership of dwellings & professional services, storage and services incidental to transport; the tertiary sector, on the whole, could not achieve a double-digit growth rate.
### Table 1.3: Sectoral Growth rate on Y-o-Y in 2017-18 and 2018-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Year/ Sectors and sub-sectors</th>
<th>2017-18 (Pr)</th>
<th>2018-19 (Pr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agri. , Forestry &amp; Fishing</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>3.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Forestry &amp; logging</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>7.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mining &amp; quarrying</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>7.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Primary (1+2)</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>6.77</td>
<td>6.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Electricity, Gas, Water supply &amp; Other Utilities</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>3.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Secondary (3+4+5)</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Industry (2+II)</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>5.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Trade, repair, hotels &amp; restaurants</td>
<td>10.33</td>
<td>10.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Trade &amp; repair services</td>
<td>10.16</td>
<td>10.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Hotels &amp; restaurants</td>
<td>12.95</td>
<td>12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>12.29</td>
<td>12.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Road transport</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>6.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Air transport</td>
<td>34.87</td>
<td>34.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Services incidental to transport</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>-12.30</td>
<td>-12.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>Communication &amp; services related to broadcasting</td>
<td>13.27</td>
<td>13.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Financial services</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>5.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</td>
<td>8.52</td>
<td>8.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>-1.55</td>
<td>-1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>9.36</td>
<td>9.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Tertiary (6+7+8+9+10+11)</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>GSVA</td>
<td>6.48</td>
<td>6.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>GSDP</td>
<td>6.69</td>
<td>6.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ.

**Sectoral Contribution to Growth Rate:** The tertiary sector has been the major contributor to the growth³ of the state’s economy. In the year 2018-19, it has contributed 60 per cent to the growth of the state’s economy while the primary and secondary sectors have made a contribution of approximately 20 per cent each.

Within the tertiary sector, the two sub-sectors – ‘trade, repair, hotels & restaurants’ and ‘transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting’, have made the major contributions to the growth of the state’s economy. Their contributions to the state’s growth rate have been about 22 and 13 per cent, respectively. This has been because of a very high growth in some of their constituents. Only one of the constituents of the ‘Trade, repair, hotels & restaurants’ sub-sector, the trade and repair sub-sector, has made a contribution of about 20 per cent to the growth of the state’s economy while among the constituents of ‘transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting’,

³ Contribution of a sector to the growth rate of state’s economy is the growth rate of the sector weighted by the sector’s share in GSVA. It is calculated by dividing the absolute change in the value of output created by a sector/sub-sector by absolute change in the overall GSVA of the state.
to broadcasting’ sub-sector, ‘railways’, ‘road transport’ and ‘communication & services related to broadcasting’ have made a contribution of 4 per cent each. Despite an impressive growth in air transport, of about 35 per cent per annum in this period, it has made a very negligible contribution of 0.3 per cent only to the state’s economic growth rate. This has been because of its extremely low share, only of 0.06 per cent, in the state’s GSVA.

The output of the ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector’ constitutes about 14 per cent of the GSVA of the state, but its contribution to the State’s growth rate is disproportionately low - only about 8 per cent. This is because of a very low average annual growth in crop production, a major constituent of this sector, and almost stagnant livestock production. Though fishing and aquaculture has made a growth of about 5 per cent in this period, its contribution to the growth rate of the economy is only 0.41 per cent. This is because of its extremely low share (0.51 per cent) in the GSVA of the state. ‘Forestry and logging’ has recorded an annual growth of 7.3 per cent and contributed 3.2 per cent to the growth of the state’s economy. The output of this sector constitutes about 3 per cent of the GSVA of the state.

The contribution of industry (comprising of ‘mining and quarrying’ and ‘secondary sector’) to the growth rate of the state has been about 31 per cent in this period. Within this sector the manufacturing and mining and quarrying have been the major contributors to the growth rate of the state contributing about 18 and 12 per cent, respectively. The other two constituents of this sector, ‘Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services’ and ‘Construction’ have made negligible contribution to the growth of the economy – 0.5 and 1.5 per cent, respectively. Between these two sub-sectors while the ‘Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services’ is estimated to grow by about 4 per cent, but its contribution to State’s GSVA is less than 1 per cent, the share of ‘Construction’ in the GSVA of state is about 8 per cent but is estimated to grow by 1 per cent only.

Table 1.4: Sectoral Contribution to Growth Rate & their Share in GSVA in the year 2018-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Contribution to growth rate</th>
<th>Share in GSVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>14.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Forestry and logging</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Fishing and aquaculture</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>10.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Primary (1+2)</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>24.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Electricity, gas, water supply &amp; other utility services</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Secondary (3+4+5)</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>26.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Industry (2+II)</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>34.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>14.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Trade &amp; repair services</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>13.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Hotels &amp; restaurants</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Transport, storage, communication &amp; services related to broadcasting</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>9.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Road transport</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Air transport</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Services incidental to transport</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sectoral Shares in GSDP

On an average, in the period 2011-12 to 2018-19, the value of the output of the agriculture, forestry and fishing constituted about 15 per cent, that of Industry about 41 per cent and Services about 43 per cent of the GSV A of the state. Their shares in GSV A of the state in the year 2011-12 were 16.05 per cent, 45.41 per cent and 38.54 per cent, respectively. In the financial year 2018-19 the share of agriculture in the GSV A is estimated to be 14.06 per cent and that of Services to increase to 49.49 per cent. This has happened because of a relatively slow growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and a relatively high growth in the services sector. Decrease in the share of agriculture sector with the growth of the economy is a universal phenomenon. This happens because of both the technological limitations of agriculture sector and the change in the composition of demand with the increase in income. On the technological front, the law of diminishing returns applies much earlier and in more intense form in the Agriculture sector than in the other sectors causing a slow-down in the rate of growth in this sector. On the demand side, as per Engel’s Law\(^4\), the demand for manufactured products and the services increases at a much faster rate than the demand for agricultural products as a response to which the output of the agriculture sector increases at a much slower rate than the other two sectors. The growing dominance of service/tertiary sector is an all India phenomenon and Jharkhand is not an exception to it.

### Table 1.5: Share of the major sectors in the GSV A of the state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2016-17 (P)</th>
<th>2017-18 (Pr.)</th>
<th>2018-19 (Pr.)</th>
<th>Av. Share in GSV A between 11-12 &amp; 18-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</td>
<td>16.05</td>
<td>14.81</td>
<td>14.43</td>
<td>14.06</td>
<td>15.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>11.65</td>
<td>10.19</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>10.39</td>
<td>11.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>24.73</td>
<td>24.45</td>
<td>26.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>33.76</td>
<td>26.90</td>
<td>26.48</td>
<td>26.05</td>
<td>30.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>45.84</td>
<td>36.70</td>
<td>35.82</td>
<td>34.93</td>
<td>40.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services/ Tertiary</td>
<td>38.54</td>
<td>48.10</td>
<td>48.79</td>
<td>49.49</td>
<td>43.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSVA</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes on Products as a % of GSVA</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>15.44</td>
<td>15.51</td>
<td>15.57</td>
<td>12.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidies on Products as a % of GSVA</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ and projections of CFS, GoJ.

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\(^4\) Engel’s law is an observation in economics stating that as income rises, the proportion of income spent on food falls.
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector

In terms of the value of output, crop production is the most important sub-sector of the ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ sector. Despite being rain-fed and dependent on the vagaries of monsoon - because of which its production and growth rate has fluctuated from year to year, its contribution to the total value of output of the ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ sector has mostly remained more than 50 per cent. The value of its output constituted about 60 per cent of the value of output of this sector in the year 2011-12. Its share, though, has declined in the last few years, but still its share is about 56 per cent of the total output of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector.

Similar to crop production, the share of the output of livestock to the total output of the ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ sector has also fluctuated from about 21 per cent in 2011-12 to about 15 per cent in the year 2014-15. For the last few years it has maintained its contribution to about 19 to 20 per cent of the output of ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ sector.

Unlike crop and livestock, the shares of forestry and logging, and fishing, with a few exceptions, have increased steadily. The share of forestry and logging has increased from 16 per cent to 21 per cent and that of fishing from 2.5 per cent to 3.6 per cent in the period 2011-12 to 2018-19 (Pr.).

Table 1.6: Value of the output of Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector and constituents

(₹ Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>13421</td>
<td>14980</td>
<td>14305</td>
<td>15074</td>
<td>11336</td>
<td>14275</td>
<td>14839</td>
<td>15425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>4776</td>
<td>4457</td>
<td>4611</td>
<td>4751</td>
<td>4935</td>
<td>5280</td>
<td>5271</td>
<td>5261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry and Logging</td>
<td>3576</td>
<td>3619</td>
<td>3653</td>
<td>9853</td>
<td>4733</td>
<td>4988</td>
<td>5350</td>
<td>5739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing and Aquaculture</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</td>
<td>22335</td>
<td>23650</td>
<td>23213</td>
<td>30332</td>
<td>21717</td>
<td>25434</td>
<td>26397</td>
<td>27410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, GoJ. projections by CFS, GoJ.

Fig 1.5 : Share of the value of output of the constituents of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector in its total output

Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ and projections of CFS, GoJ.
The reason for the decline in the shares of the crop and livestock sub-sectors in the total output of ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ sector is their less-than-the-average growth rate. While the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector grew at an average annual rate (AAR) of 4.43 per cent per annum the crop production grew at the rate (AAR) of 3.07 per cent and livestock at 1.48 per cent per between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

The performance of the other two constituents of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector has remained much better than that of the above sub-sectors and the average of the sector. The Forestry & Logging and Fishing & Aquaculture, the other two constituents of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, have grown at a much higher rate than the average growth rate of this sector. These two sub-sectors have grown at a compound annual rate of about 20 and 9 per cent, respectively.

### Industry

Manufacturing is the most important sub-sector of the Industrial sector. The output of this sub-sector constitutes about 47 per cent of the total output of the Industrial sector on the whole. The value of the output of ‘Mining and Quarrying’ constitutes about 28 per cent and that of the Construction sub sector about 22 per cent to the total output of this sector. In terms of the value of output, the Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility services is an insignificant constituent of the Industrial sector. The output of this sub-sector contributes only 2.3 per cent to the total output of the Industrial sector. The share of this sub-sector has mostly declined in the last seven years - from 3.8 per cent of the total output of the Industrial sector in the year 2011-12, to 2.3 per cent in the year 2018-19.

### Table 1.7: Value of output of Industrial sector at constant prices (₹ Crore)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
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<td>17305</td>
<td>17206</td>
<td>20179</td>
<td>19651</td>
<td>17508</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>30166</td>
<td>36148</td>
<td>33564</td>
<td>36720</td>
<td>27264</td>
<td>29368</td>
<td>31357</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas, water supply &amp; other utility services</td>
<td>2412</td>
<td>2863</td>
<td>2910</td>
<td>2710</td>
<td>3103</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>1538</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>14395</td>
<td>13443</td>
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<td>14904</td>
<td>15147</td>
<td>15356</td>
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<td>15716</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>63177</td>
<td>69760</td>
<td>68523</td>
<td>74514</td>
<td>65165</td>
<td>63712</td>
<td>67267</td>
<td>71062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GSDP and related aggregates by DES, GoJ and projections by CFS, GoJ.

**Fig 1.6: Share of the sub-sectors in industrial output**

Source: Calculated from the data of GSDP and related aggregates of DES, GoJ and projections of CFS, GoJ.
The Industrial sector is estimated to have grown by 5.6 per cent in the last two years (2017-18 and 2018-19). Within this sector the manufacturing sub-sector is estimated to have grown by 6.8 per cent in the last year (2017-18) and is expected to maintain its growth at the same rate in this financial year (2018-19). ‘Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services’ and Construction, in the last two years, have grown at the annual rates of about 4 and 1.7 per cent, respectively. The growth rates of these two sub-sectors have remained much less than the other constituents of the Industrial sector.

**Tertiary/ Service Sector**

Like the rest of the Indian economy, the economy of Jharkhand is getting tertiarized over a period of time. The Tertiary/ Service sector, as has been mentioned in the sections above, has been the most dominant and the fastest growing sector of the economy of this state. The output of this sector constitutes about 50 per cent of the GSV A of the state; it is growing at an average annual rate of 8.8 per cent, much faster than the overall growth rate of the total income of the state. It alone contributes about 60 per cent to the growth of the state’s economy.

Within this sector, the ‘Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants’ is the fastest growing sub-sector. It has grown at an average annual rate of about 14 per cent in the period 2011-12 to 2018-19. As a result, the share of this sub-sector in the total value of the output of the tertiary sector has grown over the years – from about 21 per cent in the year 2011-12 to 30 per cent in the year 2018-19. The share of the ‘Public Administration’ in the total value of the output of the tertiary sector, on the other hand, has declined in this period from about 18 per cent in 2011-12 to 10 per cent in 2018-19. This has happened because of a very slow growth in this sector. Between 2011-12 and 2018-19, it has grown at an average annual rate of less than one per cent (at 0.67 per cent). After a peak of about 20 per cent reached in the year 2016-17, its growth rate remained negative in the years 2017-18 and 2018-19. In the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the growth rate of ‘Public Administration’ has been estimated to – 1.6 per cent.

The share of the other major sub-sectors in the total value of the output of tertiary sector has remained almost stable over the years. It indicates that they have grown almost at the same rate at which the tertiary sector, on the whole, has grown.

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants</td>
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<td>15493</td>
<td>17772</td>
<td>23708</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>Trade &amp; repair services</td>
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<td>11844</td>
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<td>14252</td>
<td>16428</td>
<td>22286</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>Hotels &amp; restaurants</td>
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<td>1029</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>1344</td>
<td>1422</td>
<td>1606</td>
<td>1814</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Transport, storage, communication &amp; services related to broadcasting</td>
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<td>10763</td>
<td>11805</td>
<td>12914</td>
<td>13966</td>
<td>14507</td>
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<td>Air transport</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>229</td>
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<td>Storage</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
<td>Communication &amp; services related to broadcasting</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>2129</td>
<td>2487</td>
<td>2844</td>
<td>3411</td>
<td>3496</td>
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<td>Financial services</td>
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<td>4932</td>
<td>6082</td>
<td>5938</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</td>
<td>11012</td>
<td>11896</td>
<td>12493</td>
<td>14072</td>
<td>15113</td>
<td>16774</td>
<td>18203</td>
<td>19753</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>9818</td>
<td>8591</td>
<td>8010</td>
<td>9369</td>
<td>8464</td>
<td>10136</td>
<td>9979</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Other services</td>
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<td>8241</td>
<td>9009</td>
<td>9630</td>
<td>9462</td>
<td>11558</td>
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<td>Tertiary</td>
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<td>56897</td>
<td>59988</td>
<td>66412</td>
<td>70859</td>
<td>82622</td>
<td>89230</td>
<td>96502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GSDP and related aggregates byf DES, GoJ and projections by CFS, GoJ.

**Figure 1.7: Share of the sub sectors in the output of Tertiary Sector**

Inflation in Jharkhand

The rate of inflation as measured in terms of Consumer Price Index (CPI) was intolerably high in the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14. It remained in double digit in most of the months of the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. It has decreased to single digit since then and has remained below 6 per cent since October 2016.

The New Monetary Policy Framework, which was adopted in February, 2015, helped in the moderation of inflation rate and in keeping it within control. The average rate of inflation in the financial year 2015-16 was 5.3 per cent and in the financial year 2017-18 was 3.9 per cent. In the month of October 2018 it is estimated to be 3 per cent only.

**Fig 1.8: Rate of Inflation in Jharkhand**

Source: Calculated from the data obtained from Data.Gov.in (https://data.gov.in/catalog/state-level-consumer-price-index-ruralurban)

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5 Inflation rate is measures as change in CPI (combined) of the month in comparison to the same month last year. For example the rate of inflation in December 2015 is change in CPI of this month over that of December, 2014.

6 The Reserve Bank of India under the new monetary policy framework aimed to bring retail inflation below 6% by January 2016. The target for all the subsequent years was fixed at four per cent with a band of (+/-) 2 per cent.
Progress in the Other Developmental Indicators

Apart from the growth in Gross State Domestic Product, the state has made commendable progress in the other dimensions of development. The indicators related with education, health, gender and amenities and social infrastructure have shown commendable progress the between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

**Education:** In the ten-year period, between 2005-06 and 2015-16, the percentage of female aged 6 years and above who ever attended school increased by 32 per cent and those with ten or more years of schooling increased by about 90 per cent. The literacy rate among men and women has also increased by about 16 and 59 per cent, respectively.

**Gender:** Except sex ratio, the other dimensions of gender development have improved in the state. The percentage of women having a bank account that they themselves use has increased by 213 per cent and the gender disparity in education has decreased by about 33 per cent.

**Amenities and Social Infrastructure:** The amenities and social infrastructure have improved over this period of time. A larger percentage of households are now using electricity, safe drinking water or toilets. In these ten years, the households having electricity has increased by about 99 per cent; the households using clean fuel for cooking has increased by 80 per cent; the households having improved source of drinking water has increased by about 36 per cent and the households using improved sanitation has increased by about 62 per cent.

**Health and Physical Well being:** All the indicators of health and physical well being of the state have improved over the years. Some of them have recorded more than 200 per cent of growth in this ten year period. For example, the institutional births have increased by about 238 per cent from about a mere 18 per cent in 2005-06 to about 62 per cent in 2015-16. The number of children with full immunization has increased by about 81 per cent – from 34 per cent in the year 2004-05 to about 62 per cent in the year 2015-16. The state is soon going to achieve full coverage of these two facilities. A larger percentage of mothers are getting pre and post natal services these days. The coverage of health schemes is also growing at a fast pace.

**Nutrition:** The nutritional status of men, women and children has improved over the years. The percentage of children who are stunted, wasted or underweight has decreased between 9 to 15 per cent in these ten years. The percentage of men and women whose body mass index is below normal has decreased by about 38 and 27 percent respectively.

### Table 1.9: Progress in Other Developmental Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>% Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who are literate (%)</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>59.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men who are literate (%)</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Development</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years</td>
<td>1091.0</td>
<td>919.0</td>
<td>-15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women having a bank account that they themselves use (%)</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>213.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Disparity in Education</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>-33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development in Amenities and Social Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with electricity (%)</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with an improved drinking-water source (%)</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households using improved sanitation facility (%)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households using clean fuel for cooking (%)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development in Health and physical well being</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter I - Macro-Economic Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>% Growth</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Mothers who received postnatal care (%)</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>184.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional births (%)</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>238.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children age 12-23 months fully immunized</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (children per woman)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with any member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>189.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Progress in Indicators of Nutrition**

- Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%): 49.8% in 2005-06, 45.3% in 2015-16, -9.0%
- Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%): 32.3% in 2005-06, 29.0% in 2015-16, -10.2%
- Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)(%): 56.5% in 2005-06, 47.8% in 2015-16, -15.4%
- Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (%): 42.9% in 2005-06, 31.5% in 2015-16, -26.6%
- Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (%): 38.6% in 2005-06, 23.8% in 2015-16, -38.3%

**Infant and Child Mortality:** As a result of the improved care of mothers and children, the infant and child (under 5) mortality rate has declined sharply in the state, at a much higher rate than what has been achieved by the country on the whole. The rate of decrease in both has accelerated since 2014. The infant and child mortality rates have decreased at an average annual rate of about 6 and 9 per cent, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.10: The infant and child mortality rate in Jharkhand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 mortality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SRS of respective years.

**Family Planning:** The total fertility rate has decreased by about 21 per cent in the ten years period between 2004-05 and 2015-16. It was 3.3 in 2005-06. It has reduced to 2.6 in the year 2015-16. It is expected to become close to the replacement rate of population very soon.

The decrease in total fertility rate has happened because of an increase in girls’ education, an increase in the age of marriage and higher adoption of family planning measures. The incidence of under-age marriage both among men and women has decreased. About 63 per cent of women aged 20-24 years were married before they were 18 years and about 47 per cent of men aged 25-29 years were married before they were 21 years; there percentage decreased to 38 per cent and 30 per cent respectively in the year 2015-16. The adoption of any modern method of family planning has increased by about 20 per cent and the unmet need of family planning has decreased by about 25 per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.11: Performance in Indicators of Family Planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 20-24 years married before 18 years (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men aged 25-29 years married before 21 years (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any method of family planning (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any modern method of family planning (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total unmet need of family planning (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (children per woman)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decrease in Incidence of Poverty

The Global MPI Report, recently released by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHDI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), shows that the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of Jharkhand has decreased at the rate of about 7 per cent per annum – from 0.425 in the year 2004-05 to 0.205 in the year 2015-16. The percentage of multi-dimensionally poor in the state has decreased at the rate or 4.8 per cent per annum between 2005-06 and 2015-16. About 75 per cent of the population of Jharkhand was multi-dimensionally poor in the year 2005-06; it has decreased to 46 per cent in the year 2015-16. About 72 lakh people, thus have come out of multi-dimensional poverty in these 10 years. About 2.34 core people were multi-dimensionally poor in the year 2005-06 and 1.62 crore in the year 2015-16. The intensity of poverty in the state has also decreased at the rate of 2.4 per cent per annum - from 57 per cent in the year 2005-06 to 44.7 per cent in the year 2015-16.

Jharkhand has been next to only Bihar in the incidence of multi-dimensional poverty in both these years but the reduction in poverty in this state has been much higher than that of Bihar in this period. As a result, the gap between the poverty in these two states has increased in this period.

| Table1.15: Percentage of Population living in Multidimensional Poverty |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|
|                             | 2005-06   | 2015-16 | Relative Annual decline |
| Jharkhand                   | 75.0      | 46.0    | 4.8                 |
| Bihar                       | 77.0      | 52.0    | 3.8                 |
| All India                   | 55.0      | 27.5    | 6.6                 |


Box 1.2: Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index

Poverty is not one-dimensional as captured by traditional income / consumption measure. It involves multiple deprivations. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) takes into consideration different dimensions of poverty while making a composite index of poverty. It measures poverty in terms of deprivations faced by people in education, health and living standards. It is a composite index of ten weighted indicators covering the above mentioned three basic dimensions of human existence – health, education and living standards. If someone is deprived in three or more of these indicators, the person is identified as ‘MPI poor’, and the extent – or intensity – of poverty is measured by the number of deprivations the person is experiencing.

The global MPI was developed by OPHI with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) for inclusion in UNDP’s flagship Human Development Report in 2010. It has been published in the HDR ever since.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index in India at the national, sub-national (state) and district level has been calculated by OPHI\(^7\) using the third and fourth rounds of the NFHS, 2005-06 and 2015-16, respectively.

The NFHS has been conducted by the International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS) Mumbai, and is the major source for demographic and health indicators in India. With support from the ICF International, and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) Pune, it is part of the Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) conducted globally. The NFHS questionnaire is comparable to those of other DHS surveys, making these findings suitable for international comparisons.

Inter District Disparity in the Incidence of Multi-dimensional Poverty

There is wide inter-district disparity in the incidence of multi-dimensional poverty. The industrialized and urbanised districts have lower incidence of multi-dimensional poverty than those who are less urbanised and industrialised. While less than 34 per cent of the population of Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi, Ramgarh, Dhanbad and Bokaro are multi-dimensionally poor, more than 60 per cent of the population of Paschimi Singhbhum, Sahibgunj and Pakur are multi-dimensionally poor. The incidence of MPI (multi-dimensional poverty index) is the least in Purbi Singhbhum and the highest in Pakur—it is as low as 0.11 in Purbi Singhbhum and as high as 0.322 in Pakur. While only about 25 per cent of the population of Purbi Singhbhum are multi-dimensionally poor, more than 66 per cent of them are multi-dimensionally poor in Pakur.

Table-1.13 : Inter District Disparity in Multi-dimensional Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very low incidence</th>
<th>Moderate Incidence</th>
<th>High incidence</th>
<th>Very high incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(MPI between 0.11 &amp; 0.14) (% of poor between 25 &amp; 35)</td>
<td>(MPI between 0.14 &amp; 0.20) (% of poor between 35 &amp; 45)</td>
<td>(MPI between 0.20 &amp; 0.25) (% of poor between 45 &amp; 55)</td>
<td>(MPI above 0.25) (% of poor above 56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum</td>
<td>Kodarma</td>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>Latehar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>Saraikela Kharsawan</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>Garhwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>Godda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>Chatra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>Dumka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>Sahibganj</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashchimi Singhbhum</td>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As has been observed elsewhere, development and poverty seem to be negatively related in Jharkhand also. The districts which are more developed have low incidence of multi-dimensional poverty. Inter district disparity in the level of development measured on the basis of a composite index of 17 developmental indicators related with eight major dimensions of development also found out that the more urbanised and industrialised districts are more developed than the rest. The corridor which starts from the east and ends at the south east, where the districts of Dhanbad, Bokaro, Ranchi, Saraikela – Kharsawan and Purbi Singhbhum are located, is more developed than the districts located in the North West and North East of the state because this region, being the hub of mining, commercial and industrial activities, is more urbanised than the latter two regions. The incidence of multi-dimensional poverty also follows almost the same pattern.

Table-1.14 : Inter District Disparity in Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highly Incidence</th>
<th>Moderately Developed</th>
<th>Less Developed</th>
<th>Least Developed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>Kodarma</td>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>Pakur</td>
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<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>Sahibganj</td>
<td>Dumka</td>
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<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>Jamtara</td>
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<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>Chatra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum</td>
<td>Pashchimi Singhbhum</td>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>Palamau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraikela-Kharsawan</td>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 This composite index has been made using indicators related with eight dimensions of development, namely 1. Economic wellbeing, 2. Infrastructural development, 3. Asset Ownership, 4. Urbanization, 5. Education, 6. Health, 7. Non farm sector and 8. Water & sanitation. It has been made using principal component analysis.
Conclusion

The real Gross State Domestic (GSD) of Jharkhand is estimated to grow by 6.8 per cent and the nominal GSDP by 10.4 per cent in this financial year (2018-19). In the last three years the (2016-17 to 2018-19) economy grew at an average annual rate of 8.2 per cent per annum. The per capita GSDP at constant prices in these three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) has grown at 9.4, 5.0 and 5.1 per cent respectively. The average growth rate between the years 2011-12 and 2018-19 seems to be a modest 5.8 per cent per annum. This is because of low growth rates experienced in the years 2013-14 and 2015-16. If these two years, which were not normal years, are ignored, then the average annual growth rate of GSDP, GSDP, and per capita income at constant prices between the years 2011-12 and 2018-19 would have been 9.1, 8.6 and 7.8 per cent, respectively. The economy has shown its resilience by bouncing back in economic performance after a slump caused by factors beyond its control – failure of monsoon or unfavourable external situations. For the last three years, the inflation rate has also remained in control – within the permissible level of the new monetary policy framework of 4 +/- 2 per cent.

The growth in Jharkhand has not been uniform across its sectors. The tertiary sector has been the fastest and the agriculture, forestry and fishing the slowest growing sectors of the state’s economy. Though the manufacturing sector has performed well the construction and the Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utilities sub-sectors, the other constituents of industrial and secondary sectors have not performed so well.

Apart from the growth in Gross State Domestic Product, the state has made commendable progress in the other dimensions of development. The indicators related with education, health, gender and amenities and social infrastructure have shown commendable improvement between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

The poverty in Jharkhand, as measured by MPI, has also decreased sharply between 2005-06 and 2015-16. The MPI of Jharkhand has decreased at the rate of about 7 per cent per annum and the percentage of multi-dimensionally poor in the state has decreased at the rate of 4.8 per cent per annum in this period. There is wide inter-district disparity in the incidence of multi-dimensional poverty. The industrialized and urbanised districts have lower incidence of multi-dimensional poverty than those which are less urbanised and industrialised. The corridor which starts from the east and ends at the south east, is more developed and has low incidence of poverty than the other regions of the state.
II

FISCAL DEVELOPMENT AND STATE FINANCES
The state has expanded the size of its budget over the years. The total expenditure of the state increased at the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.2 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18. This year it is estimated to grow by 18.5 per cent. Increase in expenditure in the state has been financed by a matching increase in its receipts. The total receipt of the state has increased at an average annual rate (CAGR) of about 17 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18. In most of the years the fiscal deficit of the state is within the permissible limit of FRBM and the public debt is well within the borrowing ceiling.

Jharkhand has succeeded in expanding the size of its budget and meeting the growing developmental demands of the state over the years. The total expenditure of the state which was about ₹26 thousand crore rupees in the year 2011-12 increased to about ₹67 thousand 7 hundred crores in the year 2017-18 – more than two and a half times in a period of six years. It is estimated to be ₹80 thousand 2 hundred crore in the financial year 2018-19. Between 2011-12 and 2017-18 the total expenditure of the state increased at the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.2 per cent. In the current financial year it is estimated to grow by 18.5 per cent. In comparison to the period 2011-12 to 2013-14, the total expenditure of the state grew at a much faster rate in the period 2014-15 to 2017-18. While in the period 2011-12 to 2013-14 it grew at the annual rate (CAGR) of 8.1 per cent only, in the period 2014-15 to 2017-18, it grew at the CAGR of 19.1 per cent. In the period 2014-15 to 2018-19, the total expenditure has grown faster than the GSDP at current prices. As a result the total expenditure as a percentage of GSDP at the current prices has improved in the last four years. The total expenditure which was between 16 and 17 per cent of GSDP in the years 2011-12 to 2013-14, increased to about 18 per cent of GSDP in the year 2014-15 and about 26 per cent in the year 2017-18. In the current financial year (2018-19) it is estimated to be about 28 per cent of the GSDP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.1: Total Receipt and Total Expenditure in ₹ Crore &amp; as a percentage of GSDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth in %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure to GSDP ratio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Planning-cum-Finance (Finance Division), GoJ

Figure 2.1: Rate of Growth of Total Expenditure & Total Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP

Source: Based on the data provided by Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.
Expenditure

The total expenditure is classified into establishment-expenses and expenditure on plans/schemes. Establishment-expenses include all the committed expenditures while expenditure on plan/scheme includes the expenditure for the purposes of development.

In the last four years, the expenditure on plans/schemes has mostly grown faster than the expenditure on establishment. While the expenditure on establishment grew at an average annual rate (CAGR) of 12.2 per cent, the expenditure on schemes/plans grew at the average annual rate (CAGR) of 25.5 per cent between 2014-15 and 2018-19. In the year 2015-16, the expenditure on plan/scheme made a record growth of 67 per cent. This could become possible because of the increase in the state’s share in central taxes. The state’s share in central taxes had increased by about ₹ 6482 crore this year from that of the previous year. After growing at a modest rate of less than 10 per cent in the following two years, in this financial year (2018-19) it is estimated to grow by about 29 per cent.

![Figure 2.2: Growth in Expenditure on Establishment and Plan/Schemes](source)

Since 2014-15 (the award period of 14th FC), the expenditure on plans/schemes has constituted more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure of the state. It constituted about 47 per cent of the total expenditure of the state in the year 2014-15, but in the year 2015-16, its share in the total expenditure increased to about 57 per cent because of the very high growth recorded by it. It maintained its share the following year but failed to do so in the year 2017-18. In the current financial year (2018-19) it is estimated to regain its share in the total expenditure.

![Figure 2.3: Composition of Expenditure in Establishment and Plan/Schemes](source)

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1. 2015-16 was the first year of the reward period of 14th Finance Commission (FC). The 14th FC had increased the devolution to the states from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. Because of the revised sharing norms the share of Jharkhand in inter se transfer also increased from 2.92 in the 13th FC to 3.19 in 14th FC.
Establishment Expenditure

The expenditure on establishment is done on both the revenue and capita accounts. About 90 per cent of such expenditure is done on revenue accounts i.e. for the payment of salary, pension, interest and other administrative expenses and the rest of the amount is spent on capital account, for the repayment of public debt, payment of loans and advances and expenditure on capital outlay.

**Table 2.2: Total Expenditure and its Constituents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Establishment Expenses (Revenue)</strong></td>
<td>19358.98</td>
<td>20759.81</td>
<td>22895.38</td>
<td>28702.01</td>
<td>12340.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>7381.55</td>
<td>7942.96</td>
<td>8649.36</td>
<td>11220.86</td>
<td>6833.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>2929.15</td>
<td>3320.08</td>
<td>4138.40</td>
<td>4661.68</td>
<td>2508.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>3462.53</td>
<td>3990.01</td>
<td>4172.25</td>
<td>5913.24</td>
<td>2998.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Administrative Expenses</td>
<td>5585.75</td>
<td>5506.76</td>
<td>5935.37</td>
<td>6906.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Establishment Expenses (Capital)</strong></td>
<td>1937.14</td>
<td>2390.39</td>
<td>2202.08</td>
<td>3055.08</td>
<td>2411.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Debt</td>
<td>1879.88</td>
<td>2245.93</td>
<td>2077.89</td>
<td>2949.50</td>
<td>2073.24</td>
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<td>Capital Outlay</td>
<td>22.82</td>
<td>72.23</td>
<td>47.04</td>
<td>20.58</td>
<td>7.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; Advance</td>
<td>34.44</td>
<td>72.23</td>
<td>77.15</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>330.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure (Establishment)</strong></td>
<td>21296.12</td>
<td>23150.2</td>
<td>25097.46</td>
<td>31757.09</td>
<td>33697</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure for Plan/Scheme</td>
<td>18745.38</td>
<td>31298.18</td>
<td>34265.21</td>
<td>35948.86</td>
<td>46503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>40041.5</td>
<td>54448.38</td>
<td>59362.67</td>
<td>67705.95</td>
<td>80200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.*

**Figure 2.4: Composition of Establishment Expenditure**

The establishment expenditure on capital account has grown at a rate higher than that on revenue account. While such expenditure on capital account has grown at the rate of 16.4 per cent per annum (CAGR), that on revenue account has grown at the rate of 14 per cent per annum (CAGR). In the current financial year (2018-19) they are estimated to grow by 19.4 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively.
Salary is the most important component of the revenue account establishment expenditure – constituting about two-fifth of it. The remaining part of this expenditure is almost equally distributed for pension, interest and other administrative expenses. The share of pension, interest and salary has increased and that of other administrative expenses has decreased over the years. The share of pension has increased from about 17.9 per cent in the year 2014 to 20.6 per cent in the year 2017-18, that of interest has increased from about 15 per cent in the year 2014-15 to 16 per cent in the year 2017-18 and that of salary has increased from about 38 per cent in the year 2017-18. The share of other administrative expenses in the revenue account establishment expenditure at the same time has decreased from about 28.9 per cent in the year 2014-15 to about 24 per cent in the year 2017-18. The changes in the relative share of salary, pension, interest and other administrative expenses have occurred because of differences in their growth rate. While pension has grown at an annual rate (CAGR) of 19.5 per cent and the interest and salary at the rate of 17 and 15 per cent, respectively, the other administrative expenses have grown at the compound annual rate of 7.3 per cent only in the period 2014-15 to 2017-18. As a result of similar differences in their growth rates, in the current financial year the share of salary, pension, interest and other administrative expenses in the total revenue account establishment expenditure is estimated to be 42.7, 18.6, 18.7 and 20 per cent respectively. The expenditure on interest is estimated to grow by 20.8 per cent and on salary 14.3 per cent in the current financial year. The expenditure on pension and other administrative expenses are estimated to fall by 5.4 and 13.1 per cent, respectively.

The components of establishment expenditure (revenue account) have not grown uniformly throughout this period. The growth rate of salary, pension and other administrative expenses reached its peak in the year
2017-18 mainly because of the implementation of the 7\textsuperscript{th} pay commission. In comparison to last year, the salary, pension and other administrative expenses increased by 29.7, 41.7 and 16.4 per cent, respectively in this financial year. Except for pension, the expenditure on all other items has been estimated to decelerate in this financial year. The expenditure on interest increased at the rate of 24.6 per cent in the year 2015-16, 12.6 per cent in the year 2017-18 and is estimated to grow by 20.8 per cent in the current financial year.

**Figure 2.7: Growth in the components of Establishment Expenditure (Revenue Account)**

Receipts

The increase in expenditure in the state has been financed by a matching increase in its receipts. Both the revenue and the capital receipts of the state have increased over a period of time. While the revenue receipt has increased by about two and a half times the capital receipt has increased by about 4 times between 2011-12 and 2017-18. The revenue receipt of the state was about ₹ 22 thousand 4 hundred crore and the capital receipt was about ₹ 3 thousand 6 hundred crore in the year 2011-12; they grew to about ₹ 52 thousand 7 hundred crore and ₹ 14 thousand 9 hundred crore respectively in the year 2017-18. In the current financial year they have been estimated to be ₹ 69 thousand 1 hundred crore and ₹ 22 thousand 8 hundred crore respectively.

**Table 2.3: The Revenue and Capital Receipts of the Government**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue Receipts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Revenue</td>
<td>22419.45</td>
<td>24769.56</td>
<td>26136.79</td>
<td>31564.56</td>
<td>40648.86</td>
<td>47053.93</td>
<td>52756.03</td>
<td>69130.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>State’s share of Central Taxes</td>
<td>7169.93</td>
<td>8231.53</td>
<td>8939.32</td>
<td>9487.01</td>
<td>15968.75</td>
<td>19141.92</td>
<td>21143.63</td>
<td>27000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>State’s Own Taxes</td>
<td>6953.89</td>
<td>8180.19</td>
<td>9379.79</td>
<td>10349.81</td>
<td>11489.46</td>
<td>13299.25</td>
<td>12353.44</td>
<td>19250.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Tax Revenue</td>
<td>8295.63</td>
<td>8357.84</td>
<td>7817.68</td>
<td>11727.74</td>
<td>13190.65</td>
<td>14612.76</td>
<td>19258.96</td>
<td>22880.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>State’s Own Non-Taxes</td>
<td>3038.22</td>
<td>3535.63</td>
<td>3752.71</td>
<td>4335.06</td>
<td>5853.01</td>
<td>5351.41</td>
<td>7846.67</td>
<td>9030.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants-in-Aid from GOI</td>
<td>5257.41</td>
<td>4822.20</td>
<td>4064.97</td>
<td>7392.68</td>
<td>7337.64</td>
<td>9261.35</td>
<td>11412.29</td>
<td>13850.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Receipts</td>
<td>3663.02</td>
<td>5732.61</td>
<td>4326.43</td>
<td>8476.94</td>
<td>13798.92</td>
<td>12308.75</td>
<td>14949.92</td>
<td>11070.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Debt</td>
<td>3639.60</td>
<td>5689.50</td>
<td>4303.11</td>
<td>6690.12</td>
<td>13244.65</td>
<td>7081.42</td>
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<td>11000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recoveries of Loans</td>
<td>23.42</td>
<td>43.11</td>
<td>23.32</td>
<td>33.06</td>
<td>31.06</td>
<td>38.45</td>
<td>42.41</td>
<td>70.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Based on the data provided by the Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.*
Revenue receipt constitutes the major part of the total receipts of the state - constituting about 75 to 86 per cent of it. The remaining part of the total receipts, ranging between about 14 per cent and 25 per cent of the total receipts is received as capital receipts. The major part of revenue receipt that is, about 50 to 60 per cent of the state’s total receipt, comes from tax sources and about 25 to 30 per cent of the total receipt comes from non-tax sources of revenue.

The total receipt of the state has increased at an average annual rate (CAGR) of about 17 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18. While the capital receipt has grown at the annual rate of about 26 per cent, the revenue receipt and its two major constituents, the tax and non-tax revenue receipts, have grown at the rate of 15 per cent per annum. In the current financial year (2018-19) the revenue receipt is estimated to grow by 31 per cent and the capital receipt is estimated to fall by 26 per cent. The tax and non-tax revenue receipts are estimated to grow by 38 and 19 per cent respectively.
Revenue Receipts

About two-thirds of the revenue receipts come from the tax sources and the rest from the non-tax sources. Till 2014-15, the state’s own taxes would contribute almost half of its total taxes and the remaining half used to come in from of its share in the central taxes. Since 2015-16, because of an increase in devolution from the centre caused by the award of 14th Finance Commission, the revenue from the state’s share in central taxes has increased sharply. While between 2011-12 and 2014-15, the revenue from State’s share in central taxes increased at the annual rate (CAGR) of 9.8 per cent, in the year 2015-16, it increased by 68 per cent from the previous year. Since then, the rate of growth in it has remained reasonably high. Between 2014-15 and 2017-18 it has grown at the annual rate of 22.2 per cent. As a result, its share in tax revenue of the state increased from 48 per cent in the year 2014-15 to 58 per cent in the year 2015-16 and 63 per cent in the year 2017-18. It is estimated to be about 58 per cent of the total tax revenue of the state in the year 2018-19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.4: The Revenue Receipts of the Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(₹ in crore)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State’s Own Taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land Revenue</td>
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<td>Excise</td>
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<td>Registration</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>State’s Share in Central Taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>State’s Tax Revenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>State’s Own Non-Taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants in Aid (GoI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue Receipts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.

The revenue from the state’s own taxes has increased at an annual rate of about 10 per cent between 2011-12 and 2016-17. Between 2011-12 and 2014-15 it increased at an annual rate of 14.2 per cent, in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 it grew at the rate of about 11 and 16 per cent per annum, respectively. After declining by about 7 per cent in the year 2017-18, it has been estimated to grow by about 28 per cent in the current financial year.

Figure 2.10: Composition of Tax revenue
State’s Own Taxes: Commercial taxes is the main source of own tax revenue of the state. It constitutes of more than 80 per cent of its own tax revenue. About 8 thousand crore rupees were collected from this source in the year 2014-15. In the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 it grew at the rates of 11 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively. Growing at these rates, the revenue from commercial taxes became more than 10 thousand crore rupees in the years 2016-17 and remained almost at the same level in the year 2017-18. In the current financial year about 16 thousand crore rupees has been estimated to be collected through commercial taxes. Transport, state excise and registration are the other important sources of revenue from the state’s own taxes. Their contributions to State’s own tax revenue in the year 2014-15 were 7.4, 6.2 and 5.1 per cent, respectively. The share of revenue from transport and registration in the state’s own tax revenue has decreased over the years. This has happened because their growth rates, on an average, have remained less than that of that of the commercial taxes or the state’s own taxes. While the State’s own taxes grew at an annual rate of 13.4 per cent and the commercial taxes at the rate of 13.9 per cent, the tax revenues from transport and registration grew at the rate of 1.6 and 7 per cent, respectively. While in the year 2017-18, the tax revenue from transport increased at the rate of about 14 per cent that from registration decreased by 22.68 per cent. One of the important reasons for the decrease in the revenue from registration is the concessions given to the women in their first registration of land or house of value up to ₹50 lakh. In the current financial year (2018-19) they are estimated to grow by 41.32 and 49.15 per cent respectively.

State excise duty increased at an average annual rate of 14 per cent per annum between 2014-15 and 2016-17. As a result its share in the state’s own tax revenue remained constant at about 7 per cent throughout this period. It however, showed a negative growth of 12.57 per cent in the year 2017-18 because of which its share in the state’s own tax revenue decreased from 7.2 in the previous year to 6.8 per cent this year. The decline in the revenue from excise duty was mainly because of a policy change in which the retail sale of liquor was taken over by the state government. As a result, the number of outlets got reduced drastically and the revenue from state excise-duties fell significantly. Since 2017-18 was the first year of operation, it may be considered as a temporary effect and revenue performance is likely to improve as some of the constraints are being progressively removed. The revenue for state excise duty is estimated to grow by 18.93 per cent in the current financial year (2018-19). Its share in the state’s own tax revenue is going to decline further because its growth is estimated to be slower than the growth in the revenue of commercial taxes.

GST in the State: Most of the commercial taxes have been subsumed into GST from July, 2017. The protected revenue for Jharkhand per month for the year 2017-18 has been calculated to be ₹694.31 Crores. It has a shortfall of about 26% in its revenue because of the implementation of GST which is being covered through GST compensation. In the financial year 2017-18 it received ₹1649 crores in form of GST compensation and ₹55.4 crore in the form of CST compensation. The total collection from this source thus amounts to about ₹6 thousand crore.

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2 As per the GST Compensation Act of 2017 the protected revenue of a state has been calculated by assuming a 14% annual growth in the 2015-16 (base year) actual revenues from the taxes that have been merged in SGST. The base year revenue in Jharkhand from such taxes was ₹6,411.00 crores. A 14 per cent annual growth in it made it equal to ₹8331.74 crores for the whole year (₹6,411.00 *(1+0.14)^2) or ₹8331.74/12 = ₹694.31 crore per month
Table 2.5: Revenue collection from GST, and GST & CST compensation.

(₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>GST Collection</td>
<td>592.4</td>
<td>461.2</td>
<td>364.9</td>
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<td>490.3</td>
<td>494.6</td>
<td>489.7</td>
<td>509.7</td>
<td>559.0</td>
<td>4435.1</td>
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<td>Compensation</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Received</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>313.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>489.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>375.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>369.0</td>
<td>103.0</td>
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<td>CST compensation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>592.4</td>
<td>774.2</td>
<td>364.9</td>
<td>962.2</td>
<td>490.3</td>
<td>869.6</td>
<td>489.7</td>
<td>878.7</td>
<td>717.4</td>
<td>6139.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.

Figure 2.12: Composition of Own Sources of Tax revenue

![Figure 2.12](image)

Figure 2.13: Growth in own sources of tax revenue

![Figure 2.13](image)
State’s Receipts from Non-Taxes

The state’s non-tax revenue was about ₹ 11 thousand 7 hundred crores in the year 2014-15. Growing at an average rate of 18 per cent per annum between 2014-15 and 2017-18, it grew to about ₹ 19 thousand 2 hundred 50 crores in the year 2017-18 – an addition of about seven and a half thousand crore rupees in three years. The revenue from mines increased at an average annual rate of about 20 per cent, from other non-tax sources by about 30 per cent and the Grants in Aid of the government of India by about 16 per cent in this period. Of the total additional resources mobilised from the state’s non-tax revenue in the period 2014-15 to 2017-18, 53 per cent has been contributed by Grants in Aid of the government of India, 33 per cent by the royalty from minerals and 14 per cent by other sources. In the current financial year the revenue from non-tax sources has been estimated to grow by about 19 per cent, mines by about 18 per cent, Grants in Aid from government by 21 per cent and other sources by 6.5 per cent.

In comparison to 2014-15, an additional resource of about seven and a half thousand crore rupees has been mobilised in the year 2017-18 (a total of ₹ 11879 crore between 205-16 and 2017-18). More than half of the additional resources came from Grants in Aid, about one third from mines and the remaining 14 per cent from the other non-tax sources.
Table 2.6: The Growth Rate of Non-Tax Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19 (BE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mines</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>-6.6</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>-14.4</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants in Aid (GoI)</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State’s Own Non-Taxes</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2.16: The contribution of sources of non-tax revenue to the additional resources mobilised by it in the year 2017-18 in comparison to 2014-15

**Grant in Aid from GoI:** In the year 2014-15, the state received ₹ 7392.68 crores of Grants in Aid from the government of India. Out of it ₹ 1623.77 crores was the Finance Commission (FC) Grant (as per the recommendations of 13th FC) and the remaining ₹ 5768.91 crores was the non FC Grants from the centre. The total Grants in Aid to the state declined by 0.7 per cent in the year 2015-16. This was mainly because of the decrease in the Finance Commission Grants to the State on the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission. The Finance Commission Grants decreased by 32.5 per cent in the year 2015-16. It however, has improved since then. Even then, during the 14th Finance Commission period, it has grown at a rate lower than that during the 13th Finance Commission Period. Between 2010-11 and 2014-15, it grew at an average annual rate of 8.3 per cent (between 2011-12 and 2014-15 it grew at a CAGR of about 11 per cent) while between 2014-15 and 2017-18 it grew at the average annual rate of about 7 per cent.

The Non-Finance Commission Grants has increased at a faster rate than the Finance Commission Grants. During the 13th Finance Commission period (2010-11 to 2014-15) it grew at the compound average annual (CAGR) of 18.5 per cent and between 2014-15 and 2017-18 it grew at the CAGR of 14.4 per cent.

Figure 2.17: Growth in Grants in Aids from the Government of India.
Royalty from Minerals

The state being rich in minerals gets a sizable revenue from the Royalty from its minerals. The total royalty collected from minerals in the state was about 19 hundred crores in the year 2011-12 which rose to about 34 hundred crores in the year 2014-215 and 59 hundred crores in the year 2017-18. It grew at a compound average annual rate of about 20 per cent in this period.

Box 2.1 : Royalty from Minerals

The royalty on major minerals is fixed by the Central government which is then collected and retained by the state governments. Royalties collected directly contribute to the Mineral Revenue of the state.

Section 9 (3) of the MMDR Act 1957 allows a revision of royalty rates after 3 years of the last revision. However, the rates for both Coal and Non Coal major minerals have not been revised for long resulting in a rational loss of revenue for the state. The Royalty for coal was last revised in May 2012 and non-coal major minerals in October 2014 (Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Jharkhand).

If Royalty rates on coal had been revised to 16 per cent ad-valorem in the year 2015, the state would have gained an additional revenue of ₹1243 crores between 2015-16 and 2017-18.

The existing royalty of coal is 14 per cent ad-valorem on the price of coal, as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other changes.

Share of Centre and State in Revenue Receipts of the State

Part of the total revenue receipts of the state government is generated within the state and part of it comes from the central government. The share in central taxes is part of the tax revenue and Grants-in-Aid from GoI is part of the non-tax revenue receipts of the state. The two of them contribute to about 60 per cent to the revenue receipts of the state. About 20 per cent of the revenue receipts of the state come from the centre in the form of Grants in aid and about 40 per cent as share in the central taxes. The contribution of the centre to the total revenue receipts of the state has changed since 2015-16 because of the implementation of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. In the year 2014-15, the state’s share of Central Taxes contributed to about 30 per cent to the total revenue receipts of the state and the Grants-in-Aid of Government of India about 23 per cent. Since 2015-16, the share of the former has increased because of an increased devolution and increase in State’s inter se share and that of the latter has decreased because of discontinuation of the sector specific to states by the centre. The contribution of the state’s share of Central Taxes to the total revenue receipts of the state increased to about 39 per cent and that of Grants in Aids of GoI decreased to about 18 per cent in the year 2015-16. Since then, the contribution of the state’s share of Central Taxes to the total revenue receipts of the state has almost remained constant and that of Grants in Aids of GoI has improved. In the current financial year (2018-19) they are estimated to be about 39 and 20 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state respectively. The contribution of the state’s own taxes to the total revenue receipts of the state, on the other hand, has decreased over the years. It contributed approximately 33 per cent of the state’s total revenue receipts until 2014-15 which decreased to about 28 per cent in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. After a decline in the year 2017-18, the state’s own taxes are estimated to regain the percentage of its contribution to the same 28 per cent.
One of the core tasks of a Finance Commission, as stipulated in Article 280 (3) (a) of the Constitution, is to make recommendations regarding the distribution between the union and the states of the net proceeds of the Union taxes except surcharges and cess levied for specific purposes. Besides the devolution of central taxes, as mentioned above, the Finance Commission, under Article 275 of the Constitution is mandated to recommend the principles as well as the quantum of grants to those states which are in need of assistance. Different sums may thus be fixed for different States.

The 14th FC radically enhanced the share of the states in the central divisible pool from the prevailing 32 per cent to 42 per cent - the biggest ever increase in vertical tax devolution. The last two Finance Commissions, the Twelfth (period 2005-10) and the Thirteenth (period 2010-15) had recommended a state share of 30.5 per cent (increase of 1 per cent) and 32 per cent (increase of 1.5 per cent) respectively in the central divisible pool. It caused a sizable increase in all states’ share in central taxes.

The 14th FC also proposed a new horizontal formula for the distribution of the states’ share in divisible pool among the states. In comparison to the 13th FC two new variables-forest cover and change in population between 1971 and 2011 were included and one old variable- fiscal discipline was excluded and the weights assigned to the variables were changed in the 14th FC. Consequently, Jharkhand’s share in inter se transfer has increased from 2.802 per cent in 13th FC to 3.139 per cent in 14th FC.

While increasing the devolution, the 14th Finance Commission recommended for the discontinuation of the sector specific grants. Only three types of grants were approved by it – grants to local bodies, grants for disaster management and grants for revenue deficit.

Jharkhand gained because of increased devolution and increase in its share in inter se transfer. Jharkhand received an additional benefit of ₹6482 crore in the year 2015-16. According to one estimate (https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/es2014-15/echapvol1-10.pdf), Jharkhand received an additional benefit ₹1878 per capita in the year 2015-16 over 2014-15.

Receipts as a percentage of GSDP

The state’s total receipt along with all its components, as a percentage of its GSDP has increased over the years especially since 2015-16. The total receipt of the state which was about 17 per cent of the GSDP in the year 2011-12 increased to about 26 per cent in the year 2015-16. It is estimated to be about 28 per cent of the GSDP in the current financial year. Both the revenue and capital receipts, as a percentage of GSDP have increased in this period, but the major change has taken place in revenue receipts, especially in the tax revenue. The tax revenue
was about 9 per cent of the GSDP of the state between the years 2011-12 and 2014-15. It increased to about 13 per cent of the GSDP in the year 2015-16 and is estimated to be about 16 per cent of the GSDP in the current financial year. The main reason for increase in the tax revenue is increase in the state’s share in central taxes on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission. The non-tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP, on the other hand, improved only marginally – only by about 1 percentage point – from about 5.4 per cent to 6.7 per cent.

The capital receipt as a percentage of GSDP increased from 3.9 per cent in the year 2014-15 to 6.7 per cent in the year 2015-16 but decreased to 5.2 per cent in the year 2016-17. In the current financial year it is estimated to be 3.9 per cent of the GSDP. The increase in capital receipts in the year 2015-16 was caused by the loan taken by the state under Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme. The state received a debt of Rs 5,553.37 crore this year under UDAY scheme.

**Figure 2.19: The Total Receipts and their Components as a percentage of GSDP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue Receipts</th>
<th>Tax Revenue</th>
<th>Non-Tax Revenue</th>
<th>Capital Receipts</th>
<th>Total Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19(BE)</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Based on the data provided by the Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ.*

**Liabilities of the state**

The outstanding liabilities of the state include: borrowings from the government of India and RBI, negotiated loans, ways & means advances, National Small Saving Fund (NSSF), General Provident Fund (GPF), Reserve Funds, deposits, power bond/bonds etc. The year wise debt position of Jharkhand has been shown in the table and figure below. The main sources of borrowing for the state are deposits, borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India and negotiated loans. They account for more than 80 per cent of the gross borrowing of the state. Since 2016-17, more than 90 per cent of the gross borrowing of the state has been taken from these three sources. Ways and means advances have been discontinued from 2014-15 and the borrowings from NSSF have been discontinued from 2016-17. Fund through power bonds has been raised only once in the year 2015-16 under UDAY scheme.

The composition of Gross Borrowing has mostly remained constant in the last seven years. Except for NSSF and Ways and Means Advances, the other sources of borrowing have mostly maintained their share in the gross borrowing in the last seven years. About 60 per cent of the gross borrowing of the state came from ‘Deposits’ in the year 2011-12, its share to the gross borrowing is estimated to be almost the same in the year 2018-19 – about 61.59 per cent. The share of borrowing from the RBI has remained about 24 per cent, that of GPF provident fund about 4 per cent and that of reserve fund about one and half per cent during the greater period between 2011-12 and 2018-19.
Debt Sustainability

The debt sustainability indicators help in designing the borrowing policy of the state as it measures the debt servicing capacity or the ability to redeem the debt. The ratios like net borrowing to GSDP ratio, the cumulative debt to GSDP ratio and the interest to the total revenue receipts are quite useful in assessing the trend of debt sustainability on which the state is moving.

The net borrowing, which is gross borrowing less repayments, has mostly been less than borrowing ceiling of the state since 2011-12. Except for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, the net borrowing of the state has been well within the borrowing ceiling of the state. In the year 2015-16 the state crossed the borrowing ceiling because of the inclusion of the loans taken under UDAY scheme was worth Rs 5553.37 crore. Since the UDAY loan has to be excluded, the net borrowing comes to be almost within the ceiling limit. Though the net borrowing of the state crossed the borrowing ceiling in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, in the current financial year it has remained well within the borrowing ceiling of the state.

A low debt to GSDP ratio indicates that the economy produces and sells goods and services sufficient to pay back its debts without incurring further debt. A level of 35 per cent is sustainable for any economy. Jharkhand has been keeping well within this limit. It was less than 20 per cent of GSDP till 2014-15 but has increased to about 27 per cent of GSDP in the year 2015-16 and estimated to be about 29.7 per cent in the current financial year.

The percentage of interest paid to the total revenue receipts of the state indicates the debt servicing capacity of a state. The interest payment of the state was more than 10 per cent of its revenue receipt till 2013-14. It has started decreasing since then. In the current financial year, it is estimated to be about 3 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state.
### Table 2.7: Debt Sustainability and Debt as a percentage of GSDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gross Borrowing</th>
<th>% of Gross Borrowing to GSDP</th>
<th>Net Borrowing</th>
<th>% of Net Borrowing of GSDP</th>
<th>Cumulative Debt</th>
<th>Total Debt / GSDP Ratio</th>
<th>% of Interest to Revenue receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>8561.46</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>2008.71</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>30663.81</td>
<td>20.32</td>
<td>10.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>14717.81</td>
<td>8.42</td>
<td>4205.21</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>34868.98</td>
<td>19.96</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>12840.67</td>
<td>6.81</td>
<td>2724.87</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>37593.86</td>
<td>19.94</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>19808.53</td>
<td>9.06</td>
<td>5975.23</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>43569.07</td>
<td>19.94</td>
<td>9.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-16*</td>
<td>33843.38</td>
<td>16.38</td>
<td>12961.5</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>56530.57</td>
<td>27.36</td>
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<td>2016-17</td>
<td>19192.63</td>
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<td>10296.5</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>66826.97</td>
<td>28.37</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>25205.53</td>
<td>9.71</td>
<td>10268.1</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>77095.04</td>
<td>29.69</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<td>11.59</td>
<td>8139.05</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>85234.09</td>
<td>29.74</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *₹ 5553.37 crore was taken under UDAY Scheme which is not to be reckoned against the normal permissible net borrowing ceiling for 2016-16.

Source: The Department of Planning cum Finance, GoJ
Table 2.8: Year Wise Debt Position of Jharkhand

(₹ in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (Actual)</th>
<th>GOI</th>
<th>Borrowing from RBI</th>
<th>Power Bond/Bond</th>
<th>Negotiated Loan</th>
<th>Ways &amp; Means Advances</th>
<th>NSSF Fund</th>
<th>GPF Provident Fund</th>
<th>Reserve Funds</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Gross Borrowing</th>
<th>Repayment (-)</th>
<th>Net Borrowing</th>
<th>Borrowing Ceiling</th>
<th>Cumulative Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.11.2010 (Balance)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>32.53</td>
<td>1254.05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>873.98</td>
<td>229.19</td>
<td>281.5</td>
<td>613.38</td>
<td>138.58</td>
<td>5138.27</td>
<td>8561.46</td>
<td>6552.75</td>
<td>2008.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
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<td>221.2</td>
<td>667.69</td>
<td>279.81</td>
<td>8571.31</td>
<td>14717.81</td>
<td>10512.6</td>
<td>4205.21</td>
<td>4527.53</td>
<td>34868.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>106.2</td>
<td>2950</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1031.56</td>
<td>315.58</td>
<td>299.6</td>
<td>760.2</td>
<td>293.19</td>
<td>7084.37</td>
<td>12840.67</td>
<td>10115.8</td>
<td>2724.87</td>
<td>4527.53</td>
<td>37593.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>153.2</td>
<td>4950</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>814.23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>772.7</td>
<td>842.56</td>
<td>307.85</td>
<td>11968</td>
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<td>13833.3</td>
<td>5975.23</td>
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<tr>
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<td>33843.38</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>19192.63</td>
<td>8896.15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
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<td>1905.59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1016.42</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>15651.3</td>
<td>25205.53</td>
<td>14937.45</td>
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<td>8383.55</td>
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<td>2400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>814.63</td>
<td>943.19</td>
<td>20547.7</td>
<td>33215.52</td>
<td>25076.47</td>
<td>8139.05</td>
<td>10052.00</td>
<td>85234.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *₹ 5553.37 crore was taken under UDAY Scheme which is not to be reckoned against the normal permissible net borrowing ceiling for 2016-16.
Source: The Department of Planning-cum-Finance, GoJ
Deficit position of the state

The Fiscal Deficit of Jharkhand has been in compliance with the FRBM target of 3.0 per cent over the years, except for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. In the year 2016-17 it exceeded the FRBM targets mainly because of borrowing under UDAY scheme. But since the borrowings under UDAY scheme are not to be reckoned against the normal permissible net borrowing ceiling of the state, the fiscal deficit of this year is almost within the permissible limits of FRBM. The budget estimates of 2018-19 show a decline in the fiscal deficit to 2.61 per cent of GSDP which is well within the limits of FRBM targets.

The Revenue Deficit is mostly in the negative since 2011-12 which shows that the state mostly has a surplus of revenue. The primary and fiscal deficit had spiked in the year 2015-16, and remained high in the year 2016-17 (because of borrowing under UDAY scheme) but they are estimated to decline in the current financial year, 2017-18 (BE).

**Fig 2.21: The trend in Revenue, Fiscal and Primary Deficit as a percentage of GSDP**

**Table 2.9: Deficit position of Jharkhand (2011-12 to 2016-17 in ₹ crore)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Deficit</td>
<td>-1427.87</td>
<td>-1369.68</td>
<td>-2664.90</td>
<td>230.34</td>
<td>-4085.52</td>
<td>-1964.89</td>
<td>-1803.96</td>
<td>-6385.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Deficit as % of GSDP</td>
<td>-0.95</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>-1.41</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>-1.98</td>
<td>-0.83</td>
<td>-0.69</td>
<td>-2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Revenue Deficit</td>
<td>-1672.64</td>
<td>-2544.06</td>
<td>-3356.84</td>
<td>-3421.75</td>
<td>-8115.93</td>
<td>-8703.17</td>
<td>-8245.67</td>
<td>-14927.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Revenue Deficit as % of GSDP</td>
<td>-1.11</td>
<td>-1.46</td>
<td>-1.78</td>
<td>-1.57</td>
<td>-3.93</td>
<td>-3.69</td>
<td>-3.18</td>
<td>-5.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Deficit</td>
<td>2000.58</td>
<td>3506.44</td>
<td>2306.19</td>
<td>6564.00</td>
<td>11521.93</td>
<td>10192.41</td>
<td>11958.01</td>
<td>7494.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Deficit as % of GSDP</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Deficit</td>
<td>-266.50</td>
<td>1115.19</td>
<td>-308.25</td>
<td>3634.85</td>
<td>8201.85</td>
<td>6020.16</td>
<td>7296.33</td>
<td>1863.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Deficit as % of GSDP</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>-0.16</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP**</td>
<td>150918</td>
<td>174724</td>
<td>188567</td>
<td>218525</td>
<td>206613</td>
<td>23560</td>
<td>259664</td>
<td>286598</td>
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</table>

Source: The Department of Planning-cum-Finance (Finance Division), GoJ

*The loan amount of Rs 5553.57 crore taken under the UDAY scheme in FY 2015-16 has been taken into calculation. But as per the extant guidelines, the borrowings under UDAY are not to be reckoned against the normal permissible net borrowing ceiling of the state.

** The GSDP values are at current prices. The GSDP of the year 2016-17 is provisional and those of 2017-18 and 2018-19 are projected. The projections have been done by the Centre for Fiscal Studies, Government of Jharkhand*
Conclusion

The expenditure of the state has increased at the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.2 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18. The total expenditure as a percentage of GSDP has also increased over the years - from 16 per cent of GSDP in the years 2013-14 to about 26 per cent in the year 2017-18 and about 28 per cent in 2018-19 (BE).

The total receipt of the state has also increased at an average annual rate (CAGR) of about 17 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18. Both the revenue and the capital receipts of the state have increased over a period of time. While the revenue receipt has increased by about two and a half times the capital receipt has increased by about 4 times between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

The implementation of the 14th Finance Commission in the year 2015-16 has brought drastic change in the total revenue receipts of the state. The revenue from the state’s share in the Central Taxes has increased and that of the Grants-in Aid has decreased because of the recommendations of the 15th FC. In the year 2014-15, the state’s share of Central Taxes contributed about 30 per cent to the total revenue receipts of the state and the Grants-in-Aid of Government of India about 23 per cent. In the year 2015-16, the share of the former increased to about 39 per cent and that of the latter decreased to about 18 per cent. In the current financial year (2018-19) they are estimated to be about 39 and 20 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state, respectively.

The state’s total receipt along with all its components, as a percentage of its GSDP, has increased over the years, especially since 2015-16.

The net borrowing of the state, in most of the years, is well within the borrowing ceiling of the state. The debt GSDP ratio is less than 30 per cent and the interest revenue receipt ratio is less than 10 per cent. The debt of the state thus, is sustainable. Except for the year 2014-15 the state has always been in surplus of revenue. The fiscal deficit of the state has also mostly complied to the FRBM targets.
III

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE
Adequacy and accessibility of capital are pre-conditions to achieve a desired level of economic growth. GSDP Growth Rate of Jharkhand has been phenomenal as it has always remained among the top class performer-states in India. Jharkhand has an ever broadening and deepening network of financial institutions which cater to the financial needs of various developing and emerging sectors in the economy.

The network coverage of banking institutions in Jharkhand has improved from 6.22 branches per one lakh people in 2011 to 8.06 branches in 2018. Similarly, the coverage of ATM networks has also increased from 3.63 ATMs per lakh population in 2012 to 9.53 ATMs in 2018. Accordingly, the service deliveries by financial institutions have become much better in the state. The deposits have grown by 5.78% whereas, the growth rate in credit climbed up to 10% in between June 2017 and June 2018. The C-D ratio has also improved from 57.04% to 59.35% between the same periods. However, this is still less than the RBI benchmark figure of 60%. The deposit to GSDP and credit to GSDP ratio have also improved significantly from 47.95% to 89.41% and 23.29% to 53.92% respectively during 2011 to 2018. As compared with the figures of June 2017, the share of Agricultural Advances to the Total Advances has slightly fallen from 15.82% to 15.55% and remained less than the RBI benchmark of 18%. The share of Weaker section Advances in Total Advances has marginally declined from 18.46% to 17.19% whereas, the share of advances to women in Total advances has increased from 11.86% to 13.19% in June 2018. The gross non-performing assets (NPAs) ratio — bad loans as a percentage of total loans — of the banking system in Jharkhand was estimated at 5.87% in June 2018. However, it is improving continuously as it was 6.11% in March 2018 and 6.50% in March 2016. The recent year performances of schemes like PMMY, DAY- NRLM and Stand-Up India loans have been impressive in the state.

The present chapter gives an overview of the current status of financial institutions with their financial operations and evaluates their performances in the recent years to highlight the role of institutional Finance in building a prosperous Jharkhand.

Development of Financial Infrastructures

The speed of rotation of funds from surplus sector to deficit sector depends on the development of financial institutions and their infrastructures. This development can be seen and measured in terms of the numbers of financial institutions and their network coverage.

Network of Banking Institutions

As per the 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report, the state has a big network of banking Institutions. There are 33 commercial banks which include 21 Public Sector, 13 Private Sector, 2 Regional Rural and 1 Cooperative banks. These banks operate through a huge network of 3008 branches and 3473 ATMs in the state whose specific details are in Table- 3.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Branches</th>
<th>ATMs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>State Bank Of India</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bank Of India</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Allahabad Bank</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Central Bank Of India</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>198</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>United Bank Of India</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Union Bank Of India</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>UCO Bank</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bank Of Baroda</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Oriental Bank Of Commerce</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dena Bank</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Punjab and Sindh Bank</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Vijaya Bank</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Andhra Bank</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Branches</th>
<th>ATMs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Corporation Bank</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bank Of Maharashtra</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>IDBI Bank</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>84</td>
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Private Sector Banks

<table>
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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Branches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Federal Bank</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>HDFC Bank</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ICICI Bank</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Karnataka Bank Ltd.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>AXIS Bank</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Indus Ind Bank</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>YES Bank</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kotak Mahindra Bank</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>South Indian Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Laxmi Vilash Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
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<table>
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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Branches</th>
<th>ATMs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Karur Vasya Bank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Bandhan Bank</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
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</table>

Regional Rural Banks

<table>
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<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Branches</th>
<th>ATMs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Jharkhand Gramin Bank</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Vananchal Gramin Bank</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cooperative Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Branches</th>
<th>ATMs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Cooperative Bank</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>19</td>
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</table>

Total

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Branches</th>
<th>ATMs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3008</td>
<td>3473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SLBC Jharkhand Report (64th round) as on 30th June 2018.

Coverage of Banking Institutions

Here, the coverage has been measured as a ratio of bank branch/ATM to per lakh population. It is clear from the Figure-3.1 that in 2003 only 6.93 branches of banks and 5.09 ATMs were available for one lakh people in the state. But, now in 2018 this has increased to 8.06 and 9.53 respectively which show the expansion in the coverage of banking institutions through branches as well as ATMs.

Figure-3.1: Ratio of Bank Branch/ATM to per lakh Population

Source: SLBC Jharkhand Reports and Projected population of Jharkhand by CFS, Jharkhand.

Performance of the Banking Sector in Jharkhand

Table-3.2 shows the quarterly trend in the key indicators used to measure the performance of the banking sector in Jharkhand. There has been a continuous improvement in all the key indicators of the banking sector. Data from the first quarter of 2017-18 to the first quarter of 2018-19 has witnessed an increase in deposits by 5.78% and in credit by 10% which is quite healthy.
### Table- 3.2: Quarterly Performance of Banking Sector in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year -</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
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<tr>
<td>Quarters -</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>186177.79</td>
<td>187378.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>81039.94</td>
<td>79655.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Credit as per place of utilization &amp; RIDF</td>
<td>26141.95</td>
<td>27217.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total Credit</td>
<td>107181.89</td>
<td>106873.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CD Ratio (%)</td>
<td>57.57</td>
<td>57.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Priority Sector Advances (PSA)</td>
<td>43650.55</td>
<td>39840.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Share of PSA to Total Advances (%)</td>
<td>53.86</td>
<td>50.02</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Agricultural Advances</td>
<td>13704.11</td>
<td>12601.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Share of Agricultural Advances to Total Advances (%)</td>
<td>16.91%</td>
<td>15.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>i. Micro &amp; Small Enterprises Advance</td>
<td>19753.78</td>
<td>17828.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Share of Micro &amp; Small Enterprises to Total Advances (%)</td>
<td>24.37</td>
<td>22.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Share of Micro Enterprises in MSE(%)</td>
<td>55.69</td>
<td>57.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Advances to Weaker Section</td>
<td>15268.4</td>
<td>14712.02</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Share of Weaker Section Advances to Total Advances (%)</td>
<td>18.84</td>
<td>18.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DRI Advances</td>
<td>51.15</td>
<td>38.78</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Share of DRI Advances to Total Advances (%)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Advances to Women</td>
<td>11706.69</td>
<td>9451.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Share of advances to women in Total advances (ANBC) (%)</td>
<td>14.45</td>
<td>11.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Advances to Minorities</td>
<td>5679.66</td>
<td>5646.36</td>
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### Table: Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
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<th>2018-19</th>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Share of Advances to Minorities under PSA (%)</td>
<td>13.01</td>
<td>14.17</td>
<td>12.90</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>12.08</td>
<td>12.74</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Gross N.P.A</td>
<td>4523.09</td>
<td>5042.83</td>
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<td>4992.87</td>
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<td>5099.35</td>
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<td>Provision</td>
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<td>2377.64</td>
<td>2790.54</td>
<td>2571.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gross NPA Percentage</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>6.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>5.87</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Net NPA Percentage</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>3.23</td>
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<td>3.11</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>2.91</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Branch Net-Work (in no.)</td>
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<td>1497</td>
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<td>Rural</td>
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<td>1496</td>
<td>1497</td>
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<td>Semi-Urban</td>
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<td>780</td>
<td>780</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>783</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>785</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
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<td>724</td>
<td>726</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>721</td>
<td>726</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>3003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3008</td>
<td>3012</td>
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<td>ATMs installed in Jharkhand</td>
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<td>3480</td>
<td>3507</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3536</td>
<td>3557</td>
<td>3471</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: 59th to 64th, SLBC Report, Jharkhand

### Deposit and Credit to GSDP Ratio

An idea about the banking behaviour of the people can be evaluated by looking at the involvement of banking institutions for the purposes of earning and borrowing by the people. A ratio of Deposits and Credit to GSDP helps in evaluating such behaviour. In Jharkhand the Deposit to GSDP ratio is very good but Credit to GSDP ratio is not impressive. However, both are improving continuously. In 2011 the former was 47.95% whereas; the later was only 23.29%. In 2018, these ratios have improved up to 89.41% and 53.92% respectively. A relatively low Credit to GSDP ratio may be a matter of concern as it indicates about the low credit absorption capacity in the state. This problem is also reflected in the low Credit-Deposit ratio which for most of the time has remained below the RBI benchmark of 60%.

### Figure-3.2: Ratios of Deposit to GSDP, Credit to GSDP and Credit to Deposit (in %)

Source: SLBC Jharkhand Reports and Projected GSDP of Jharkhand by CFS, Jharkhand.
C-D Ratio

As the economy of Jharkhand is on path to expansion hence a high C-D ratio is the desired target. The first quarter of 2018-19 shows that the C-D ratio is 59.39% which is just near the national benchmark of 60% and as compared to the first quarter of 2017-18 it has improved from 57.04%. But it is still quite low. One probable reason could be the poor credit absorption-capacity of agriculture and allied activities in rural areas consequent upon the poor attitude as well as the poor infrastructure of the banking industry. This needs to be improved as the credit flow to the agriculture sector is necessary to boost the rural economy. The Figure-3.1 reveals that as usual the private sector banks have quite a high C-D ratio but the public sector and regional rural banks are also improving upon this.

Figure-3.3: Bank Category-wise Trend in C-D Ratio (in %)

Source: 59th to 64th SLBC Jharkhand Reports.

Loans and Advances

A comparison of different indicators of loans and advances between Q1 of 2017-18 to Q1 of 2018-19 shows a general improvement. Priority Sector Advances (PSA) has shown an increase of 14.38% and the share of PSA to total advances has also increased from 50.02% to 52.47%. Similarly, agricultural advances have increased by 7.21%. However, the share of the agricultural advances to the total advances has slightly fallen from 15.82% to 15.55%. The share of weaker section advances in total advances has marginally declined from 18.46% to 17.19% whereas, the share of advances to women in the total advances has increased from 11.86% to 13.19% (Table-3.2).

Recovery of Loans and Advances

The recovery of Total Priority Sector (TPS) Loans and Advances are on a path to improvement. As per Table-3.3 it has improved from 48.26% in 2016 to 55.37% in 2017 with only a marginal decline to 53.57% in 2018 as similar improvement has also been in the case of agriculture, MSMEs and OPS.

Table-3.3: Sector-wise Status of Loans and Advances (as on 31st March)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>146248.9</td>
<td>51.72</td>
<td>114955.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSMEs</td>
<td>226478.2</td>
<td>51.36</td>
<td>226197.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPS</td>
<td>85844.6</td>
<td>60.84</td>
<td>215755.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPS</td>
<td>458571.7</td>
<td>48.26</td>
<td>556907.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 55th, 59th and 63rd SLBC Jharkhand Report (Annexures)
Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)

NPAs have become a big headache for the banking industry in the whole country. The gross non-performing assets (NPAs) ratio — bad loans as a percentage of total loans — of the banking system in Jharkhand was estimated at 5.87% by June 2018. However, it is improving continuously as it was 6.11% in March 2018 and 6.50% in March 2016. But it is still high and a matter of concern. The country’s NPAs ratio was 11.6% in March 2018\(^1\).

![Figure-3.4: Percentage of Gross NPA (in %)](source: 37th to 64th SLBC Jharkhand Reports.)

Note: The * marked bar is showing NPA position between March 2018 to June 2018 whereas, all other bars are showing NPA position between 31\(^{st}\) March of the previous year to 31\(^{st}\) March of the next year.

Sectoral Composition of NPAs

As compared to March 2017 there has been a change in the sectoral composition in NPAs in March 2018. The proportions of NPAs in Agriculture and MSMEs have increased significantly from 5% to 25% and from 39% to 47% respectively. However, Other Priority and Non Priority sectors have witnessed a significant decline over the same period. NPAs in OPS have declined from 39% to 13% and in NPS it has declined from 17% to 15%.

![Figure-3.5a: Sectoral Composition of NPAs as on 31\(^{st}\) March 2017 (in %)](source: 59th SLBC Jharkhand Report, Data As on 31st March 2017.)

![Figure-3.5b: Sectoral Composition of NPAs as on 31st March 2018 (in %)](source: 59th SLBC Jharkhand Report, Data As on 31st March 2018.)

Performance of Bank under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

As per the 64\(^{th}\) SLBC Report which covers the data of one quarter in the financial year 2018-19, the target-achievement was only 22.69% in total priority sector as against 42.51% in the total non-priority sector under ACP. The performance of Agriculture under this scheme is even much slower than the MSMEs which stand at 12.09% and 36.05% respectively.

\(^{1}\) Financial stability report (FSR), RBI, 2018.
Table-3.4: Sector-wise Achievement under Annual Credit Plan (as on 30 June 2018 in Rs Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Annual Target 2017-18</th>
<th>Achievement in AFY 2017-18</th>
<th>Annual Target 2018-19</th>
<th>Achievement in AFY 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMT</td>
<td>AMT %</td>
<td>AMT</td>
<td>AMT %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>7682.37</td>
<td>3757.56</td>
<td>8336.6</td>
<td>1008.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSME</td>
<td>7329.51</td>
<td>10337.95</td>
<td>8560.35</td>
<td>3086.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPS</td>
<td>3821.41</td>
<td>2132.47</td>
<td>4213.6</td>
<td>694.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Priority</td>
<td>18833.29</td>
<td>16227.98</td>
<td>21110.55</td>
<td>4789.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Priority</td>
<td>8582.15</td>
<td>8605.03</td>
<td>8773.34</td>
<td>3729.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27415.45</td>
<td>24833.01</td>
<td>29883.89</td>
<td>8518.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report

Agriculture and Status of KCC

The total Agriculture-credit in all banks stands at Rs. 13510.82 crores in the state and this accounts to only 15.55% of the total credit as on the 30th of June 2018. In relation to the national benchmark of 18%, this low ratio needs to be improved. The total disbursement in KCC accounts in 2018-19 stands at Rs. 300.19 crores whereas, the total outstanding is at Rs. 6497.25 crores as in June 2018 Table-3.4.

Table-3.5: Bank Category-wise Status of KCC in Jharkhand (Amount in Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Banks</th>
<th>Disbursement during 2018-19</th>
<th>Outstanding in KCC accounts As of 30.06.2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A/C Amt</td>
<td>A/C Amt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Banks</td>
<td>60360 208.72</td>
<td>1224202 4878.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pvt.Banks</td>
<td>6557 26.04</td>
<td>33088 170.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66917 234.76</td>
<td>1257290 5049.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRB</td>
<td>15415 64.48</td>
<td>363206 1416.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-op Banks</td>
<td>283 0.95</td>
<td>18700 31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82615 300.19</td>
<td>1639196 6497.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 64th SLBC, Jharkhand

Conversion of KCC into Smart KCC

Smart KCC which is a Rupay Card now can be used at ATMs and POS. As per the records given by the banks till March 2018 out of a total of 1475438 eligible KCC only 1289214 have applied for a Rupay Card and against them 1263435 Rupay Card have already been issued to them. Thus the achievement is 98% in this case.

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

MSMEs are performing well in the state. Since June 2016 total MSMEs Accounts have increased from 519 thousand to 590 thousand in June 2018. The credit-outstanding positions in these accounts has increased from Rs. 18921.55 crores to Rs. 22208.72 crores over the same period. In June 2017 this amount was Rs. 19208.31 Crores and thus it shows a growth rate of 15.62%.
### Table-3.6: Financing to Micro & Small Enterprises (MSE) (Priority Sector)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>Outstanding Position as at the end of</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun-16</td>
<td>Jun-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accounts</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Micro Enterprises</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>9266.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small Enterprises</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>7822.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE Sector)</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>17089.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium Enterprises</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total of Medium Enterprises</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1832.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSME (Priority Sector Advances)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>a. Share of Credit to Micro Enterprises in total credit to MSE sector</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>18921.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent share of amounts (Stipulation: 60%)</td>
<td>54.23%</td>
<td>57.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>b. Share to credit to MSE sector in NBC/ANBC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent share of amount</td>
<td>23.50%</td>
<td>22.38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 64th, 60th SLBC Jharkhand Report.

**Note:** Accounts in thousands, Amount in Crores.

The share of micro-sector credit in total MSE has been improving continuously from 54.23% in June 2016 to 57.45% in June 2017 and further to 59.90% in June 2018 which is very close to the benchmark of 60% as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India.

**Figure-3.6: Share of Credit to Micro Enterprises in Total Credit to MSE Sector (in %)**

![Chart showing share of credit to micro enterprises over time](chart.png)

**Source:** 64th, 60th SLBC Jharkhand Report.
Collateral Free Loan Up to Rs.2.00 Crore in MSME

Lack of sufficient collateral is seen as a major roadblock for the micro/small enterprise units (MSEs) in obtaining credit from the banking system. Keeping this in view, the government of India and SIDBI had set up “Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises” (CGTMSE). On the basis of CGTMSE guidelines, MSE loans up to Rs. 2 Crores are eligible for a credit guarantee cover which is extended to those entrepreneurs who have viable Projects/proposals but lack adequate collateral security to offer.

Table 3.7: Coverage under CGTMSE (For eligible loans upto Rs. 2.00 crore in MSE)
(Position as on 30.06.17) (A/C in 000, Amt in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eligible MSE loan up to Rs. 2.00 crore</th>
<th>Coverage under CGTMSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A/C</td>
<td>Amt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-17</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>12787.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-18</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>18082.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 61st & 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report

As per bank information till June 2018, there are 4.01 lakhs MSE credit accounts which are eligible for CGTMSE coverage of Rs. 2 Crores but only 1.14 lakhs accounts have applied for coverage under this scheme and this accounts for 28.42% only.

Education Loan

Education is the primary means to human capital development. As on 30 June 2018, banks have disbursed education loan of Rs. 3148.48 Crores against 66458 accounts. A consistent increase in the disbursement of education loans can be seen in table-3.8a. The new norms of RBI have neutralized the effects of CNT and SPT acts in providing collateral security against a loan of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for education by making available credit guarantee to banks. This has helped eligible SC/ST students in taking education loan of Rs. 7.50 lakhs. Table-3.8b shows that in the first quarter of the financial year 2018-19, Rs. 8.99 Crores have been disbursed to 328 SC/ST students under this scheme.

Table-3.8a: Total Education Loan (Amount in Rs. Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Total as on 30/06/2016</th>
<th>Total as on 30/06/2017</th>
<th>Total as on 30/06/2018</th>
<th>Disbursement during FY 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Accounts</td>
<td>59767</td>
<td>61098</td>
<td>66458</td>
<td>4175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>2246.89</td>
<td>2554.35</td>
<td>3148.48</td>
<td>230.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 60th and 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report

Table-3.8b: Total Education Loan to ST/SC up to 7.50 lakhs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
<th>FY 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanctioned</td>
<td>Disbursed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Education Loan (in Q1)</td>
<td>4746</td>
<td>221.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Education Loan up to 7.50 lakhs</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>76.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Education Loan to ST/SC up to 7.50 lakhs</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 60th and 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report
Housing Loan

Housing for all is the slogan of the day and housing loan plays a significant role in making it a reality. The status of disbursement of housing loans to the people in the state has increased by 32.36% between June 2017 and June 2018 as compared to 21.07% between June 2016 and June 2017 which is quite healthy. In Q1 of 2018-19, Rs. 699.44 crores have already been disbursed under housing loans by the banks (Table-3.9).

Table-3.9: Housing Loan (Amount in Rs. Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Total as on 30/06/2016</th>
<th>Total as on 30/06/2017</th>
<th>Total as on 30/06/2018</th>
<th>Disbursement during FY 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Accounts</td>
<td>67455</td>
<td>71835</td>
<td>78294</td>
<td>5493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>5392.54</td>
<td>6528.78</td>
<td>8642.05</td>
<td>699.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 60th and 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is a scheme for providing loans upto 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. These loans are classified as MUDRA loans under PMMY. These loans are given by Commercial Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks, Cooperative Banks, MFIs and NBFCs. The borrower can approach any of the lending institutions mentioned above or can apply online through this portal. Under the aegis of PMMY, MUDRA has created three products namely ‘Shishu’, ‘Kishore’ and ‘Tarun’ to signify the stage of growth / development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit / entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation / growth.

Table-3.10: Achievements of Jharkhand under PMMY

(Amt in Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shishu</th>
<th>Kishore</th>
<th>Tarun</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AMT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/04/17-30/09/17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanctioned</td>
<td>106509</td>
<td>343.35</td>
<td>30003</td>
<td>626.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
<td>106080</td>
<td>333.39</td>
<td>30035</td>
<td>577.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed to Sanction Ratio in %</td>
<td>99.60</td>
<td>97.09</td>
<td>100.11</td>
<td>92.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/04/18-30/06/18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanctioned</td>
<td>22862</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>15844</td>
<td>357.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed</td>
<td>22685</td>
<td>56.05</td>
<td>15811</td>
<td>301.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursed to Sanction Ratio in %</td>
<td>99.23</td>
<td>85.97</td>
<td>99.79</td>
<td>84.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 61st and 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report.

As per MUDRA Portal, Micro Finance Institutions have sanctioned Rs. 808.10 crores against an approximate of 294468 accounts in the state and Rs. 718.59 crores have already been disbursed to them. Thus under the MUDRA Scheme a total of Rs. 1331.69 crores have been disbursed in 336619 accounts till June 2018. Figures-3.7a & b show the comparative progress of the MUDRA Scheme in Jharkhand.
Figure-3.7a: MUDRA Loans in Jharkhand Sanction (Amt. in Rs. Crores)

Source: 61st & 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report.

Figure-3.7b: MUDRA Loans in Jharkhand in No. of ACs.

Source: 61st & 64th SLBC Jharkhand Report.

**Stand Up India Loan Programme**

Stand-Up India Scheme facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakhs and Rs 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per branch of a bank for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in the manufacturing, services or the trading sector. The scheme is anchored by the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, government of India. In Jharkhand under this programme, banks have extended credit to 571 beneficiaries out of which 68 belong to the SC/ST category whereas 503 are women beneficiaries. It is also noticeable that more than 88% of the beneficiaries are women as portrayed in table 3.10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Women Beneficiaries</th>
<th>SC/ST Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Loan Disbursed Amt (in crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>571</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>53.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 63rd SLBC Jharkhand Report.
National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) also called Aajivika is now Deendayal Antayodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM). It is the central government’s flagship program which aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. It believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor and complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to participate in the growing economy of the country.

National Rural Livelihood Mission – Jharkhand’s Achievement

Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) was formed as an autonomous society in the year 2009 within the Rural Development Department, government of Jharkhand. The society is created to serve as a special purpose vehicle for the smooth implementation of poverty-reduction schemes and programmes in the state. Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) has been designated by the state government to implement the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in Jharkhand in September 2011. JSLPS initiated the implementation of NRLM in the financial year 2012.

Till 30th June 2018, a total of 222 blocks, 16374 villages and 1732000 families of Jharkhand have been covered under NRLM schemes. The Mission is progressing satisfactorily in the state and since its inception more than 70 thousand SHGs have been credit-linked with banks and Rs. 50811.45 lakhs of credit have been availed by them to ensure a smooth and effective execution of this scheme in the state (Table-3.11).

Table-3.11: National Rural Livelihood Mission – Jharkhand’s Achievement (Till 30.06.18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Status as on March’18</th>
<th>Achievement in AFY-18-19</th>
<th>Cumulative status as on date since inception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of Blocks</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Villages</td>
<td>15733</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>16734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of SHGs supported by SRLM</td>
<td>132531</td>
<td>11107</td>
<td>143638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number families supported by SRLM</td>
<td>1597905</td>
<td>134095</td>
<td>1732000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of SHG receiving R.F</td>
<td>55741</td>
<td>13103</td>
<td>68844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amt. of RF disbursed (Rs. In Lacs)</td>
<td>8361</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>10326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of SHG receiving CIF</td>
<td>33901</td>
<td>3048</td>
<td>36949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amt of CIF disbursed (Rs. In Lacs)</td>
<td>18783</td>
<td>1524</td>
<td>20307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of SHG credit linked with Banks</td>
<td>66495</td>
<td>3999</td>
<td>70494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amt. of Credit availed from Banks (Rs. in Lacs)</td>
<td>49005.45</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>50811.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: JSLPS quoted from 63rd and 64th SLBC Report Jharkhand

Conclusion

The financial infrastructure and access to financial services are on the rise in the state. Most of the key indicators of performance of the banking industry have shown a positive trend in the recent years. A high and continuously improving deposit to GSDP ratio is very good. The C-D ratio, the flow of credit to Agriculture, MSMEs and other Priority sector lending have improved significantly. The performance of MUDRA and Stand-Up India is also encouraging and it will certainly improve the entrepreneurial capabilities in the state with an enhancement in the credit-absorption ability of the state. Education loans and housing loans are increasing and will ensure an improvement in the quality of human capital.

However, C-D ratio and the flow of credit to agriculture and other priority sector are not satisfactory and still demands more efforts as these ratios are less than even their respective national benchmarks as fixed by the RBI. A low credit to GSDP ratio is also a challenge and efforts must be made to improve the rural financial infrastructures and the attitude of banks towards the priority-sector-lending as this will be quite helpful in increasing the credit absorption capacity of the state. Even at a slow rate of rise in NPAs thus is not good as it deteriorates the asset quality of the banks. Hence efforts must be made to reduce the gross NPA ratio.
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ
With a strong commitment and persistence, one can achieve the desired target. This is shown by the state’s government institutions. The GoI along with the Rural Development Department of Jharkhand has been able to achieve 100% Electrified and 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in the state. This fiscal year the department’s focus has been on the e-services and community-participation in the developmental process. Recently the web portals for various services like SECURE, e-Saksham have been launched and various SHGs are promoted to work with the government to ensure that no household is left behind in availing the benefits of the state government’s programmes.

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. The mandate of the Department of Rural Development is rural poverty-alleviation through programmes directly targeted at the rural poor households. For this, the department has made an effort to make people aware of their rights, offered various government schemes and tried to strengthen the grievance-redressal mechanism. The department has worked on improving irrigation, livelihood, employment, food security and skill development, which are the crucial sectors for the development of the people of rural Jharkhand. As the majority of Jharkhand’s population is rural, the development of the rural areas portrays the overall socio-economic development.

GOVERNANCE

LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE

The 73rd Amendment Act of the constitution of India and the Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act of 2001 (JPRA), lays emphasis on decentralised planning for the local economic development and also for providing social justice by the Panchayats. The process of decentralised planning may fulfill the following important needs:

1. Capturing local needs and demands
2. Tapping local potential,
3. Operationalising methods of convergence at the ground level,
4. Identifying and reaching out to the vulnerable communities/families.

In the state of Jharkhand, the first Panchayat Elections were held in the year 2010. The state has three tier PRI system-Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats. All the tiers have been assigned and enshrined with powers, roles and responsibilities mentioned in the JPRA 2001. The state also falls in the jurisdiction of the fifth schedule under which 13 districts are fully and 3 districts are partially under PESA. Under the 11th schedule of the constitution the state has also devolved 22 subjects out of 29 subjects. The 22 subjects are under the purview of 14 departments.

In the state’s PRIs the women’s participation is above 52% which is higher than the women-representation in both the houses of Parliament (around 11%) and state legislature (around 10%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.1 : Basic Profile of PRIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of GPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of GP Elected Representatives (ERs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Intermediate Panchayats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of IP ERs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of District Panchayats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of DP ERs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elected Women Representative (EWR) %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of election (held/ to be held):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call Centre for Grievance Redressal

The Department of Rural Development has set up a call centre for grievances related to schemes and programmes of the department. The call centre works on 6 days of the week. Anyone can approach the call centre from 9:00 am – 6:00 pm from Monday to Saturday. Complaints received at the call centre are entered on an online platform and then transferred to the relevant authorities for resolution. The system has helped to streamline grievances in the department for fast redressals. The call centre can be reached at the following toll free number 18003134242. At present, the call centre is equipped to handle cases related to MGNREGA and PMAY.

Decentralized Planning

The department has decided to continue the process of strengthening and deepening democracy in Jharkhand through ensuring participatory and decentralised planning of the MGNREGA assets. The preparation of the Labour Budget for 2019-20 as well as the Annual Action Plan for 2019-20 are being done at the ward level. The process in most places is being supported by
the Cluster Facilitation Teams (CFTs) at the Block Level and by several Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) who have offered their services in building the capacities of local agencies. To fulfil the aim of decentralized planning in a structured manner, the capacity-building of different stakeholders has been given the utmost priority. So far, the training of the pool of trainers, training and orientation of District Programme Coordinators and all Block Development Officers have been completed and downward training and orientation programmes are going on across the state.

Under the MGNREGA, the participatory planning exercise will be done at each ward level. There will be three exclusive formats:

i) to capture the demand for works of all the households who have jobcards,

ii) to identify and prioritize the type of works/schemes for individuals/community and

iii) to identify and prioritize the type of works/schemes exclusively for the economically vulnerable families.

The planning exercise is going to be facilitated by the five member Ward Planning Team (WPT) in every ward within a two-day intensive participatory planning exercise. The WPT shall be guided under the leadership of the concerned ward member, thus giving them the opportunity to interact with the community and realise their demands.

People’s Plan Campaign “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas”

“HUMARI YOJANA HUMARA VIKAS”

During 2015-16, Chief Minister Raghubar Das launched the People’s Plan Campaign in Jharkhand under the banner of “HUMARI YOJANA HUMARA VIKAS”. This was the first initiative of its kind and was based on the idea of the convergence of resources and man power. The Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) instigates the panchayats: firstly, to provide a VISION of what the people would like their village to look like and secondly, it sets out clear GOALS to achieve that vision and thirdly, it provides an ACTION PLAN to reach those goals.

Form 2015-16 onwards, the GPDP campaign has drastically brought positive results through grassroot-planning in the following ways:

- Activated the panchayats to prepare realistic and holistic development plans and thus has set an example of local governance.
- Has mobilised motivated people to participate in decision making.
- Has organised effective gram sabhas with a massive participation of women and vulnerable communities.
- Has provided a platform for discussing local perceptions, local issues and an analysis to decide priorities.
- Has helped in identifying the magnitude of development-gaps and prioritise the issues and problems existing in the panchayats.
- Optimum utilisation of resources for the larger need of the people.

Strategies adopted for the Abhiyaan:

- Direct interaction of the community with political leaders: political ownership by the government was undertaken.
- Partnership with women collectives and civil society organisations: women collectives played a major role in community-mobilization in 2015-16/2016-17.
- Large scale community-mobilization through activities: rallies/prabhat pherries/ group discussions/ folk media.
- Panchayat Planning Team comprising of the panchayat volunteers and members of the SHGs who facilitated the planning process through visits to households of the vulnerable families.
- Mandatory public disclosure of all the schemes by frontline workers in special gram sabhas
- Public information boards on display for all the financial resources in the Gram Panchayats.
- GPDP application for uploading the facilitator-reports of the special Gram Sabhas.

Major Qualitative outcomes of “HAMARI YOJANA HAMARA VIKAS” 2015-16 to 2018-19

- Plans prepared for the most vulnerable households, comprising 15% of the total rural population
- Strong community ownership of the planned schemes by Gram Panchayats
• Local democracy strengthened - Gram Panchayats have been revitalised as strong institutions of local governance
• Deepening democracy - Participation of women and vulnerable families in local governance, especially in the Gram Sabhas
• Creation of cadre of 15,000 community-based planners (members of SHGs) skilled in the functioning of local democracy, techniques of participatory planning and principles of integrated natural-resource management
• Creation of an environment in the state for complementary convergence

Table 4.2 : Major Quantitative Outcome of GPDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Drinking Water</td>
<td>4027</td>
<td>9092</td>
<td>15664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Health and Sanitation (Including SWM)</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>3344</td>
<td>9284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maintenance of Community Assets</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>6009</td>
<td>7656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Maintenance of Roads</td>
<td>4990</td>
<td>24796</td>
<td>36910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rural Electrification</td>
<td>2043</td>
<td>3785</td>
<td>5255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,852</td>
<td>47,026</td>
<td>74,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHEMES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,34,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlights of 2018-19 “People’s Plan Campaign”

• 10,000 SHG members deputed as facilitators in the Gram Panchayats: They are responsible for conducting household visits/identifying vulnerable households and mainstreaming them in the process of planning.
• 3800 Special Gram Sabhas held with the participation of frontline workers of all the concerned departments.
• Mission Antodaya survey captured in more than 85% of the Gram Panchayats and is considered as the baseline data.
• Poverty Reduction plan for the 3800 Gram Panchayats prepared till Nov’2018
• Gram Panchayat Development Plan for 3800 GPs is prepared and will be uploaded in Plan Plus
• All Special Gram Sabhas geo-tagged.

Issuance of SIM cards for Government Officials

The Department of Rural Development, Jharkhand wanted to connect with all the DDCs, Directors DRDA, BDOs, Project Officers, BPOs, RSs & Senior Headquarter Staffs, etc for evaluating and monitoring the Departmental Flagship Programmes or giving directions to them. Generally, after their transfer, their mobile numbers are also changed. It is hard to contact them. The department is planning to provide a unique mobile number to all field officials. This number is concerned with the post not the person. This will help in the smooth functioning and coordination between the officials and the departments.

Social Audit Unit

Deepening Democracy and Strengthening Bottom Up Accountability through Social Audits

Social audit is a democratic process that ensures public accountability of agencies through a systematic demand of information by the community. Within its ambit, it covers issues like the quality of implementation of the programme along with the audit of expenses and decisions. In a social audit, the people and the government jointly monitor the project. It is an empowering process for the people to participate in the process of planning and the implementation of works and make the implementing agency accountable for the same and also brings about much greater acceptability of the government. Thus it ensures participation, helps maintain transparency and culminates in accountability. Social audit as a process for establishing the value of transparency and accountability was initiated by the
Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Jharkhand, through organising public hearings for Food to Work programmes.

To promote transparency and the effective implementation of schemes, the state government of Jharkhand has established an independent cell called the Social Audit Unit (SAU) within the Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society for the smooth conduct of the social audit of MGNREGA and other flagship programmes. The unit has been set up at the JSLPS office 3rd floor FFP Building, Dhruwa through notification no 10-3002/SA/2015/RDD(N)794 dated 2nd May, 2016. The unit is headed by a state coordinator, who is responsible for running the unit along with six subject specialists. The unit consists of 7 state level functionaries, 24 district resource-persons, 267 block resource persons and 1126 village resource persons. 4423 women SHG members are also trained as village resource persons by the SAU.

The Social Audit Unit began with auditing the MGNREGA. However, after witnessing the massive impact of the Social Audit process in not only improving the implementation but also in empowering the people, the government decided to introduce social audits in other departments and schemes such as the Public Distribution Scheme, the Swachh Bharat Mission, the Pradhan Mantri Aawaas Yojana etc.

### Table 4.3: Schemes Audited by the Social Audit Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Scheme/Department</th>
<th>No. of Panchayats/Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FY-2018-19 (Audit Conducted Year)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahatma Gandhi NREGA</td>
<td>1527 GPs as per calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Swachh Bharat Mission (ODF)</td>
<td>200 GPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PDS-Direct Benefit Transfer</td>
<td>1 Block in Nagari, Ranchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zero-Drop Out Children</td>
<td>178 GPs in 78 Blocks-24 Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>100 % Literacy</td>
<td>119 GPs in 72 Blocks, 19 Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)</td>
<td>37 GPs in 3 Blocks (6075 HH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)</td>
<td>1500 HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mid-Day Meal (Pilot)</td>
<td>10 GPs in 1 Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Birsa Munda Bagwaani scheme</td>
<td>6000 Beneficiaries (on Going)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FY-2016-18 (Audit Conducted Year)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MGNREGA</td>
<td>2298 GPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Watershed Projects (IWMP)</td>
<td>124 Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS Projects)</td>
<td>150 GPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14th Finance Commission Grant</td>
<td>1499 GPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>JSSCDC</td>
<td>39 Blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pilot Social Audit of Indira Awas Yojana</td>
<td>60 GPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pilot Social Audit of ICDS</td>
<td>50 GPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Social Audit of CFTs</td>
<td>76 Blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposed Audits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Building and Construction Workers</td>
<td>Pilot yet to start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)</td>
<td>Guidelines are being finalised with MoRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mukhya Mantri Daal Bhat Yojana</td>
<td>Discussion is going on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Samagra Shiksha</td>
<td>9000 Schools yet to start</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAUs Unique Modus Operandi and Innovations

1. **Public Hearings from Panchayat level to State level**: SAU, Jharkhand has successfully established the system of public hearings on regular basis from the Gram Panchayat to the State level, wherein reports are read out, decisions are taken, action taken reports (ATRs) are reviewed and policy decisions are formulated. The public hearings are facilitated by a jury comprising of nominee of the District Programme Co-ordinator (DPC), Self Help Group (SHG) federation leader, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) member, Ombudsman and one MGNREGA worker. This has made the decisions more democratic, transparent and accountable.

2. **Advisory Document for Action**: To enable the smooth functioning and informed decision making by the Jury, SAU with the support of the Planning Cell of the department, has prepared an advisory document for all stakeholders through a consultative workshop. This is a reference document for jury members, for each possible irregularity and with a suggested action. The same document is of use to officials while dealing with issues related to irregularities under the MGNREGA and imposing penalty under section 25 of MGNREGA Act.

3. **Special Social Audits**: Based on the complaints from individuals, CSOs, people’s representatives and media, special social audits are conducted by special teams. So far 256 Gram Panchayats, are audited apart from those already notified in the Social Audit Calendar. Under this process, MGNREGA expenditure of one entire block and two entire districts were audited in the FY 16–17.

4. **Special Hearings**: The state-level members from SAU and the department participate as observers and the members of Jury in special hearings. If gross irregularities are found the higher officials of the state also attend the hearing. Till now 3 special hearings have been held at the state level where the Principal Secretary, Department of Rural Development and MGNREGA Commissioner was also present as a Member of the jury along with civil-society members. Kasmari-block-hearing was one such special hearing conducted in the presence of the Additional Chief Secretary, GoJ.

5. **Test Audits**: To ensure the quality of social audit process, test audits of 5 per cent GPs have been conducted by the Social Audit Unit. This process helps to improve the process of social audit and take corrective action if there are any collusion or compromises made by the teams.

6. **Disciplinary Committee**: A committee with CSO representatives has been formed to hear all the complaints against the social audit unit personnel. The committee hears the complaints and take corrective and disciplinary actions based on the evidences. Till now 4 meetings of the committee have been held and actions are taken as per guidelines. This has helped to maintain the integrity of the team.

7. **Involvement of Civil Society Members**: The active involvement of the civil society members who have been associated with right based work and MGNREGA, are part of the state resource group for the SAU. They are voluntarily associated with the social audits as guest lecturers, jury members, disciplinary committee members and social audit monitors. Their presence enables the social audit teams to carry out their jobs effectively, particularly in difficult circumstances and in the remote areas. Their presence and engagement also help to maintain the quality of the Social Audit Unit as they are able to identify the shortcomings and suggest avenues for improvement.

8. **Cultural interventions**: Jharkhand has a rich cultural heritage and this has made it possible for the social audit process to win the trust, acceptance and even enthusiasm of the citizens. Through the cultural workshops, songs, skits and folk dances have developed in eight regional languages. This intervention has helped in better community mobilisation and the awareness generation of rights and entitlements.

9. **Formation of Mazdoor Manch**: Apart from social audits, the teams initiate the formation of Village Monitoring Committees (VMCs) as mandated in MGNREGA in the Gram Sabhas. This is the most suitable platform to identify the active members of this committee. Till now these committees have been constituted in 2000 villages and are now being trained by SAU for regular monitoring and concurrent audits.
10. **Synergy with Self Help Groups:** The SAU has also trained 4423 women members from the SHGs as community cadres to conduct social audits. This has tapped into the potential of the already empowered women to further take forward the social audit process. The trained SHG women members are engaged in conducting the social audits of MGNREGA, Swachh Bharat Mission and other schemes.

**Creating a Resource Pool through Capacity Building Programmes**

Since its inception, the unit is auditing MGNREGA and 15 other Welfare Schemes. The volume of Audit and the schemes are gradually increasing and for that there is a requirement of a huge number of village resource persons who facilitate the Social Audit process of the Gram Sabha. To create a resource pool the SAU is providing different types of training at different levels. The unit is giving one month certificate training course to Block Resource Persons and District Resource persons in association with SIRD and TISS. SAU is also providing Refresher training, Technical training, Gender training, Grievance Redressal training, MIS uploading, ToT for Master trainers, Handholding training to BRPs and VRPs on zero day entry point. Till now, 4432 SHGs have been trained with the support of NIRD. SAU are also providing customized trainings on the different entitlements and schemes to its field team.

By empowering and building capacities of the local communities to monitor schemes and programmes meant for them, the SAU in Jharkhand is creating a culture of bottom up accountability which is unforeseen in the history of the state.

**National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

NRLM has an ambitious mandate. It aims to reach out to all the poor rural families (BPL families) and link them to sustainable livelihood- opportunities. It will nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life.

To achieve this, NRLM intends to place dedicated and sensitive support structures at various levels. These structures will work towards organising the poor, building their capacities and the capacities of their organisations, enabling them with access to finance and other livelihood-resources. The support institutions will play the roles of initiating the processes of organising them in the beginning, providing them with livelihood-services and sustaining the livelihood-outcomes subsequently. The Institutions of the poor – SHGs, their federations and livelihood collectives – provide the poor, the platforms for collective-action based on self-help and mutual cooperation. They form a strong demand system. They build linkages with the mainstream institutions, including banks and government departments to address their core livelihood-issues and other dimensions of poverty. These institutions provide savings, credit and other financial services to meet their basic needs. These include consumption needs, debt redemption, food and health security and livelihood. They also empower their voice, increasing their space and bargaining power in dealing with service providers. With time, as the institutions of the poor grow and mature, they themselves become sensitive support-structures and institutions for the poor.

NRLM endeavours, through its dedicated sensitive support-structures and organisations at various levels, to reach out to all the BPL households in the country, and take them out of poverty through building their capacities, financial muscle and access, and self-managed self-reliant institutions; providing placement in jobs, and nurturing them into remunerative self-employment and enterprises.

**Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS)**

JSLPS is formed under the aegis of Rural Development Department to serve as a special purpose vehicle for the smooth implementation of poverty reduction schemes (DAY-NRLM and others) in the state.

Strategies/Approaches to combat the poverty reduction:
- Collectivization of the poor and honing their capacity and skills
- Fostering an environment for financial literacy and enhancing the accessibility of financial services
- Sustainable Income enhancement by providing reliable livelihood opportunities
- Intra and inter department sectoral convergence

Jharkhand State Rural Livelihood Mission, Rural Development Department is working in **254 blocks in all the 24 districts of Jharkhand.** The SHGs promoted
by JSLPS are called Sakhi Mandal. The idea is to reach out to all the rural poor and vulnerable households’ members through Sakhi Mandal and currently 21.02 lakh families are mobilized through 1.74 lakh Sakhi Mandal. These Sakhi Mandal federated at the village and cluster level are called village organizations and cluster federations and as on Dec, 2018, 10,157 Village Organizations and 402 Cluster Level Federations (CLF) were formed and are providing regular support to the Sakhi Mandal for the alleviation of poverty. 5 Community managed training centres (CMTC) have been established at the block level and there are plans to establish 19 more CMTC for the capacity building of community institutions.

Table 4.4 : Cumulative Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>No. of New Intensive Blocks Taken</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>SHGs</th>
<th>HH covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2012-13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>18,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2013-14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>8,102</td>
<td>1,01,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2014-15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2,317</td>
<td>16,976</td>
<td>2,12,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015-16</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3,603</td>
<td>27,431</td>
<td>3,42,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016-17</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>7,038</td>
<td>80,124</td>
<td>10,01,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2017-18</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15,733</td>
<td>1,32,512</td>
<td>16,56,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2018-19</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>19,694</td>
<td>1,74,239</td>
<td>21,77,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial Inclusion

Access to repeat finance at an affordable cost and financial literacy is one of the key strategies. The bankers are treating these institutions as probable and possible clients and the trust in them has considerably increased. JSLPS has initiated Bank Sakhi model where community institutions identify the SHG’s member and place them in the bank branches for helping SHGs in bank related work. Similarly, banking correspondents are deployed to provide doorstep banking services to promote capacity-building for digital use, for improving their knowledge and enhancing digital connectivity. JSLPS is also helping SHG’s member to get an insurance.

• 78,653 SHGs have received the revolving fund (RF) and 36,949 SHGs community investment fund (CIF).
• Rs 658 cr. has been mobilized through credit linkages from banks by 76,780 SHGs
• Total Active Banking Correspondents (as on Dec 2018) are 629.

Livelihood

Sakhi Mandal members are also adopting new techniques for farming and also exploring the best practices with their own innovative techniques. They are involved in income-generation activities like livestock rearing, Non-timber forest produce (NTFP) and other non-farming activities. JSLPS is trying to create a conducive environment to provide at least two livelihood options to each of the rural households.

In order to promote livestock rearing at the community level, JSLPS has introduced the PASHU SAKHI model. PASHU SAKHIs are identified at the village level to provide services like shelter management, vaccination, insurance of livestock etc. Around 9885 pashu sakhis and AKM have been groomed for the purpose.

1. System of Crop Intensification (SCI/SRI) : In-order to augment the production and hence the household income, later, to add on to the household income of the farmer, the SCI/SRI are promoted through community based cadre, Ajeevika Krisak Mitra. As on Dec.2018, 3.3 lakh farmers HH are involved in SRI and 2.2 lakhs in vegetable cultivation.

2. Goat based livelihood intervention : The small ruminants like goat are promoted to increase the income of rural HH preventive practices like –
   • Vaccination
   • Deworming
   • Management practices
   • Herbal medicine preparation and usage
   • Community Insurance.
Till date 2.2 lakhs HH are involved with goatery and backyard poultry activities.
3. **Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture**: Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) has been piloted with the support of the National Resource Organisation (SERP). After getting the satisfactory result it was extended with 30,000 farmers in 16 blocks.

*Key activities under CMSA*

Technical support on field practice has been provided to the farmers to intensify the usage of non-chemical material under CMSA. There are many such practices which are promoted as substitute of chemical application in the agricultural practices which are: Neemastra, Agneesta, Bramhastra, etc.

4. **Promotion of organic farming**: In order to promote organic farming, 140 organic clusters were identified where the prospectives of livelihood in farm-activities and a survey of the existing community cadre (AKM & APS) and CMSA round will be conducted.

5. **Producer’s Group/producer’s Company**: In order to ensure the collectivization of the agricultural produce and sending the produce with effective price realization to the market, institutions of around 40-50 members each in about 1,900 producer’s groups have been formed in the operational area.

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**SHG from a remote village of Jharkhand wins the National Award**

In June 2018, *Grih Lakshmi Self Help Group* of Kula village of Bila Panchayat in Goilkera block, West Singhbhum has won the National Award for the Best Performing SHG among the 34 SHGs from across the country. The award was instituted by the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihood Mission, which consists of a memento and a cheque of Rs. 1 Lakh.

The SHG is involved in NTFP, agriculture, animal husbandry as well as in resolving social issues in their village. They have successfully contributed to the construction of toilets under Swachch Bharat Mission and are encouraging pregnant women to go for institutional delivery along with family planning. Moreover, they are also ensuring food to the orphans and the elderly in the village with the help of the Ek Muthi Chawal Yojana/Programme.

**Skills and Placement**

JSLPS has identified around 100 different trades which are being offered by 54 Programme Implementing Agencies (PIA) through their training centers based in the different districts of Jharkhand.

- 25,296 youth are trained on different trades against the target of 80,000 (for 3 years), out of which, 7,569 are placed.
- Around 1,13,000 youth are trained under the Rural Self Employment Institute (RSETI).

**Non-farm**

- **Incense Stick**: Incense Stick production-cluster is promoted in the five locations of the Ranchi district and 100 pedal machines have been installed in the Angara and Silli blocks for the production of incense sticks. Currently 200 women members are involved in production and marketing. Based on leaning and experiences, one other unit in Dumka has been installed and around 100 SHG members are engaged in production and marketing.
- **Training and Production Centre (TPC)**: TPC was established as state of the art centre with all modern machineries and equipment. It has been supported by providing assignments of preparing govt. school uniform, bags for the Dakiya scheme/DAY-NRLM and also helped the other departments.
- **Sanitary Napkin**: A unit of packing and distribution of sanitary napkins has been established. Currently the napkins prepared by it is being supplied to the SHGs.
- **Tamarind Processing**: The processing units for tamarind have been established in the different locations of Jharkhand by the SHGs members. A total of 388 MT of tamarinds were produced in the last year. Around 9000 members were involved in the collection, processing, packaging and marketing of tamarind.
• **Solar Light (SoUL) Project**: JSLPS is working in partnership with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT-B) for the distribution of solar lamps under the Solar Urja Lamp (SoUL) scheme through the SHGs and their federations. The SHG members are engaged in assembling and distributing solar lamps. As on Dec 2018, 18 Assembling & Distribution centres and 120 enterprises for Repair & Maintenance of solar lamps have been established in the various project blocks. Around 7 lakh solar lamps have been distributed so far.

### Social development and convergence
JSLPS is working towards the mainstreaming of PWDs, PVTG and aged people, and has started layering and converging activities of food, health, nutrition and WASH with the existing activities of NRLM to reduce morbidity, sporadic episodes of illness and decrease the out of pocket expenditure on health.

Connecting the under privileged and the underserved with entitlements is only possible when the demand of the entitlements is articulated and through convergence, the disadvantaged people will be served. Progress in this regard is mentioned below under the given heads:

- 3.45 lakhs IHHL constructed by VOs/Sakhi Mandal,
- Around 30,000 women trained as RANI MISTRI and engaged in construction work.
- Around 1500 Village Organisations have been trained on VHND services and Food Nutrition Health and WASH services
- Approximately 5000 VOs trained on VHND services
- Involvement of the SHGs in then packaging of food grains of PDS under Dakiya schemes to ensure provision at the door steps of PVTG families
- Witch hunting prevention campaigns

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**Dakiya Yojana- The Best example of Transparency, Employment and Decentralization**

*It is a scheme that has ensured food, employment and freedom from poverty for the PVTG families in Jharkhand.*

The Dakiya Yojana was launched in April 2017. On the one hand, PVTG (Primitive Tribal groups) families are receiving 35 kg of rice per month free of cost, while on the other hand, women are also getting employment.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide 35 kg of free rice every month to the primitive tribes living in the far-flung areas of Jharkhand. The responsibility for packaging was handed over to the women of Sakhi Mandals run by the JSLPS. Each woman is paid Rs. 12 to pack a bag, out of which Rs. 2 is deposited in the village organization. The scheme was started with 7,385 primitive tribal families of the Sahebganj district but today its benefit is reaching out to 71,136 beneficiaries in the 164 blocks of the 24 districts of Jharkhand. The most primitive tribal families in Jharkhand are found in the Sahebganj and Pakur districts of the Santhal Parangana region, where the number of beneficiary families is about 20,000. The women of the Sakhi Mandals weigh and pack 35 kg rice in each sack and ensure that the sacks are properly stored. As they also come from primitive tribal families, they do not want to dupe any family of its rightful share. Since the tribal families got this work, transparency has increased significantly.

The Dakiya Yojana is thus ensuring not only provision of rice for the beneficiaries, but also making them self-sufficient.

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**Other Initiatives:**

- **Community Based Monitoring System**: 800 Community cadres from the SHG members have been capacitated for the regular monitoring of SHGs on all standard parameters
- **Community Journalists**: 50 community based journalists from SHG members have been engaged under the partnership with one leading newspaper of state.
- **Ajeevika One Touch Centre**: 8 Ajeevika Touch Centres are activated for providing government e-services at the Cluster Level.
- **Custom Hiring Centre**: 621 Centres have been established and are providing services at the community level
- **1900 Producer Groups** have been formed and are being nurtured to take up higher order of cultivation and aggregation.
- **100 organic clusters** have been developed.

An **MoU** has been signed between the JSLPS, GoJ and Citizen Centres, to open **100 Citizen Centres** (Jan
Seva Kendras) by the Cluster Level Federations (CLF) in Jharkhand. For this purpose, training sessions were organised at Ranchi in the month of July 2018 on the portal services of *We-Connect*. The participants were mainly CLF members and data entry operators. The uploading of documents, banking services, downloading of MIS materials and an introduction to the LIC services were also explained. Other financial services were also explained like Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) that included the function of banking services through Aadhar.

JSLPS has launched an *Oil Distillation Unit* aimed at creating an alternative and sustainable livelihood-opportunity for the advancement of the community and for the alleviation of poverty. This sophisticated technology is meant to extract oil from lemongrass which is being cultivated by the farmers in the vicinity of the oil unit. The extracted oil will be made available to the local entrepreneurs for essence, to be used in the manufacturing of products like lemon flavored soap, phenyl, perfumes, tea, etc. The basic objective of this venture is to help the farmers associated with the cultivation of lemon grass and the extraction of oil backed by genuine rates for their products and thus develop grassroot leaders and entrepreneurs. For this purpose one oil distillation unit was inaugurated at the Anigada village of the Khunti district.

**Schemes under NRLM:**

**Skill DEED**

The Jharkhand government launched the ‘Skill DEED’ course under DAY-NRLM. The Skill DEED (Discover, Explore, Engage, Deliver) course has been designed by JSLPS and NIRDPR, Hyderabad. It is a job oriented short term course in skill development. The Skill DEED course is challenging and is designed for the university/college graduates who have determination, commitment and passion to work in the rural sector. The candidates will acquire the right skills, knowledge and attitude for channelizing the aspirations of the under privileged rural youth and transform them into development-professionals in the skilling ecosystem.

**Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) - NRLM**

The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in the agricultural sector by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity and also create and sustain agriculture-based livelihoods of the rural women. By establishing efficient local resource-based agriculture, wherein women in the agricultural sector gain more control over the production resources and manage the support systems, the project seeks to enable them to gain better access to the inputs and services provided by the government and other agencies. Once the production capacities of women in agriculture improve, food security is ensured for their families and communities.

**Specific objectives of MKSP are as under :**

- To enhance the productive participation of women in agriculture;
- To create sustainable agricultural livelihood opportunities for women in agriculture;
- To improve the skills and capabilities of women in agriculture to support farm and non-farm-based activities;
- To ensure food and nutrition security at the household and the community level;
- To enable women to have better access to the inputs and the services of the government and other agencies;

**Key Achievements:**

- 25525 farmers are engaged in lac cultivation
- 7552- farmers engaged in Medicinal Plan cultivation
- 2850- farmers are engaged in the production of RESHAM
- 51236- people are involved in Goat Rearing

The Jharkhand government is providing cows, goats, ducks, seeds and plants to the women-farmers. 90% of the price is being paid by the government and the remaining 10% by the beneficiaries. Now, women-farmers can have an alternate source of livelihood apart from agriculture. During the off- season for agriculture they can earn money by selling the eggs and meat. Also they can sell the animals in the local market and get ready cash, in case of emergency. This way each poor household is being empowered financially by providing it with multiple livelihood options. The poor don’t need to get into the trap of the moneylenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest.
“There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women.”

MGNREGA

MGNREGA has been providing wage-employment to the villagers, which is especially helpful during the non-farming seasons. The trust of department of rural development through this scheme is construction of permanent and productive assets like community ponds, wells and livestock shelters. Under the convergence of schemes MGNREGA has been able to provide unskilled and semi-skilled work and promote income generating activities through creation of supportive infrastructure.

The government of India has approved a budget of Rs.1960 cr. for the financial year 2018-19 for the scheme. So, in line with this, the average projected approved budget for each rural GP (i.e. 4398 nos.) would be in the range of Rs. 50-60 lakhs and about Rs. 5-6 lakhs for each ward (approximately 32000 nos.).

Preparation of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Labour Budget for 2019-20

The following conditions have to be taken into consideration while preparing the Labour Budget (LB) & Annual Action Plan (AAP) guidelines for the coming financial year:

• Out of the total plan, at least 75% of it shall be approved under the NRM works and the prioritization of works shall follow the ‘Ridge to Valley’ principle that means the works of the ridge-area treatment shall be taken on a priority-basis.

• In the case of the approval of the plan of material intensive works (like well, sheds etc.), schemes of the most vulnerable households as per the unanimous decision of the respective Ward Sabha shall be given priority.

Recent Developments under the scheme are as follows:

• In the fiscal year 2018-19, the total expenditure of Rs. 1,11,050 lakhs has been incurred for creating 403.17 lakh mandays and 10.61 lakh households have been provided with work.

• Priority to Soil and Water Conservation: In view of the lack of rainfall, maximum work under MNREGA has been undertaken in soil and water conservation. In the last three years, these works have been built:-
  - Ponds- 23,965
  - Irrigation Wells- 38,768
  - Compost Pits- 34,998
  - Common Horticulture- 4500 acres
  - In addition, large number of works related to the Upland Treatment has been started. Various useful works related to agriculture are being done for sustainable livelihood promotion under MGNREGA and in the financial year 2018-19, 94.3% of the total expenditure has been done on agriculture and agriculture-related work, which is the highest in the country.

• Timely Payments: Jharkhand is among the top 5 states in terms of the generation of timely payments. Around 99% of payments are generated timely in the state.

• DBT under MGNREGA: A total of 6417534 DBT transactions have been done in 2018-19. Presently, 96.3% active workers’ accounts have been seeded with their Aadhaar, out of which 90.5% have been verified. Simultaneously, 99.6% of active workers’ post office-accounts have been converted into bank accounts. Cent per cent wage payment is being done in the bank accounts of the labourers. Camps as well as door-to-door campaigns are being organized in each gram panchayat to collect the remaining aadhaar and bank account with the consent of the active workers. 82.2% of the accounts of active workers have been converted into Aadhaar Based Payment System (ABPS). There is regular monitoring of the seeding of aadhaar, verification and APB conversion.

• GeoMGNREGA: Jharkhand stands 12th among the top performers in terms of Geotagged assets of MGNREGA. Approx. 85% of the MGNREGA assets are geotagged.

• GIS based planning: GIS Facility is to be established at Ranchi to provide GIS based planning. This will help to optimize resource utilization, sound decision-making and holistic GP planning.

• A total of 1137874 assets have been created till date in Jharkhand.

• Many households get benefited by the scheme through the creation of assets. A total of 1061103
HHs have benefited in 2018-19.

• A total of **869646 Individual category works** were completed in 2018-19 in Jharkhand.

• **Panchayat Strengthening:** As per the annual master circular 2018-19 of MGNREGA on Implementing Agencies, it is instructed that, at least fifty per cent of the works in terms of cost shall be allotted to the Gram Panchayats for implementation. In Jharkhand, though the PRI representatives are serving only their 2nd term, but under MGNREGA they form the sole implementing agency (i.e. 100% of cost are already allotted to GPs), and for that, their acquisition of knowledge in and around the processes of MGNREGA is the most crucial component in fulfilling the spirit of the act.

• Realizing the above mentioned need, the MGNREGA Planning Cell of the Department of Rural Development, after several brain storming sessions with the stake holders, have helped the government to issue some of the most important circulars and guidelines specifying the role of Gram Panchayats (especially ward members and mukhiyas) in the specific processes of planning, implementing and monitoring of MGNREGA to enhance transparency and accountability in the programme. For example, the ward members and/or mukhiyas now have to certify the ward level planning formats, fill up muster rolls (MRs), the self certified report of beneficiaries up to the scheme estimated amount of rupees 1.5 lakhs and the scheme-completion certificate before the final closing of the scheme in NREGASoft. The Programme Officers are directed to issue the monthly work progress report (the 2B report from MIS’s social audit section) to each mukhiya, so that, it can be discussed among all the Gram Panchayat Karyakarini Samiti members (Mukhiya, Up-mukhiya and all the other ward members) to review the status as it really is at the grass-root level. A detailed guideline on activities to be done at the weekly rozgar diwas has been issued by the department, so that the Gram Panchayat itself can address issues related to the non-availability of job cards, receiving of work demands etc. and by doing so the capacity of the panchayat functionaries shall be enhanced.

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved Labour Budget [In Lakhs]</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>646.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persondays Generated [In Lakhs]</td>
<td>403.17</td>
<td>592.75</td>
<td>707.44</td>
<td>585.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of Total LB</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>84.68</td>
<td>101.06</td>
<td>90.65</td>
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<td>% as per Proportionate LB</td>
<td>84.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC persondays of total (%)</td>
<td>11.08</td>
<td>11.05</td>
<td>12.04</td>
<td>12.07</td>
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<td>ST persondays of total (%)</td>
<td>27.11</td>
<td>28.68</td>
<td>32.42</td>
<td>38.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women Persondays of total (%)</td>
<td>38.74</td>
<td>37.33</td>
<td>35.72</td>
<td>32.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average days of employment per HH</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41.03</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>52.01</td>
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<td>Average Wage rate/day/person (Rs.)</td>
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<td>167.98</td>
<td>166.98</td>
<td>161.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total No. of HHs which completed 100 Days Employment</td>
<td>11,088</td>
<td>57,524</td>
<td>37,149</td>
<td>1,74,276</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total No. of HHs which Worked [In Lakhs]</td>
<td>10.61</td>
<td>14.45</td>
<td>17.42</td>
<td>11.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total No. of Individuals who Worked [In Lakhs]</td>
<td>13.41</td>
<td>19.08</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>15.68</td>
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<td>Differently-abled persons who worked</td>
<td>5236</td>
<td>7248</td>
<td>7857</td>
<td>5719</td>
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Source: www.nrega.nic.in (accessed on 28/12/2018)
**WORK PROGRESS**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of GPs with NIL exp</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>133</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total No. of Works Taken [In Lakhs]</td>
<td>7.08</td>
<td>8.89</td>
<td>6.46</td>
<td>2.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Ongoing Works [In Lakhs]</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Completed Works [In Lakhs]</td>
<td>1,88,209</td>
<td>2,83,455</td>
<td>2,08,365</td>
<td>69,169</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of NRM Expenditure (Public + Individual)</td>
<td>63.42</td>
<td>51.76</td>
<td>74.64</td>
<td>65.06</td>
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<td>% of Category B Works</td>
<td>83.81</td>
<td>79.64</td>
<td>55.26</td>
<td>33.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of Expenditure on Agriculture &amp; Allied Works</td>
<td>94.33</td>
<td>92.08</td>
<td>83.94</td>
<td>67.91</td>
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</table>

*Source: www.nrega.nic.in (accessed on 28/12/2018)*

**FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total amount Released from the centre (In Lakhs)</td>
<td>128085.5</td>
<td>135264.6</td>
<td>167913.2</td>
<td>96989.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Availability (in Lakhs)</td>
<td>128085.5</td>
<td>155718.7</td>
<td>190956.1</td>
<td>103566.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Utilization</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>98.16</td>
<td>96.29</td>
<td>128.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)</td>
<td>1,11,050.28</td>
<td>1,52,848.96</td>
<td>1,83,872.39</td>
<td>1,33,131.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wages (Rs. In Lakhs)</td>
<td>68,226.66</td>
<td>99,643.19</td>
<td>1,18,352</td>
<td>88,274.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material and Skilled Wages (Rs. In Lakhs)</td>
<td>38,020.56</td>
<td>45,843.21</td>
<td>57,220.25</td>
<td>38,927.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Exp (%)</td>
<td>35.78</td>
<td>31.51</td>
<td>32.59</td>
<td>30.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Administrative-Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs.)</td>
<td>4,803.05</td>
<td>7,362.56</td>
<td>8,300.13</td>
<td>5,929.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Exp (%)</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>4.82</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>4.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Cost/Day/Person (In Rs.)</td>
<td>240.77</td>
<td>258.06</td>
<td>257.82</td>
<td>237.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% payments generated within 15 days</td>
<td>99.88</td>
<td>99.86</td>
<td>99.65</td>
<td>99.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: www.nrega.nic.in (accessed on 28/12/2018)*

**New initiatives under MGNREGA:**

**SECURE (Software for Estimate Calculation Using the Rural Rate of Employment):** This is a web based application for creating estimates for the MGNREGA works. It has been implemented in Jharkhand on a pilot basis. SECURE is a workflow based system.

**Mode of functioning:**

- In SECURE, the work name and work-codes are received from the MGNREGA MIS to the concerned Block/GP official after the approval of the Labour budget. The official of the Block/GP creates the detailed estimates. The estimates are accorded AS/TS sanctions. SECURE soft generates Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- After according AS/TS sanctions in SECURE, all details related to AS/TS, activity & material may be pulled from SECURE to Nregasoft through web services. This will prevent re-entering the details. Work allocation and muster roll generation should take place in the MIS after completing the above processes.
- All the freezed works are sent through the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) to Bhuvan for Geotagging

**Benefits of SECURE:**

- Online generation and approval of estimate—without any manual intervention
- e-governance ensured through transparency and accountability
The state will have access to all the estimates online, anytime and anywhere.

- Tailor made as per the state requirement
- Estimate accuracy can be ensured
- Speedy approval of estimates
- For creating an estimate that every state is using their own LMR rates and SOR as per their state-specific rules adopted for MGNREGS works. Whenever the LMR changes, estimates which are not accorded TS will get automatically recalculated with a new rate.

**e-Saksham - digital learning platform for MGNREGS**

- Massive open online course to strengthen the technical wing of MNREGS.
- To learn about the Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) and Web based GIS applications such as Bhuvan, Google Earth Pro etc.
- It also has guidelines for developing GP Plans for INRM, Mission Water Conservation (MWC), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), MGNREGA, etc.
- To enhance knowledge about watershed, command area development, afforestation, flood and drought management, agriculture/horticulture and allied livelihoods. To get hands-on practice of using Bhuvan Portal of NRSC and Google Earth Pro tools.
- Essentially for barefoot technicians, technical assistants and assistant engineers at the block level, all the technical officers of Rural Development and line departments at the district and state level and all the technical officers of the Non Governmental Organizations working in the field of Natural Resource Management.

**Planning Cell**

The Department of Rural Development has entered into an MoU with the Tata Trust and the Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society to set up a Planning Cell within the department. The Planning Cell comprises of experts working on the different aspects of MGNREGA. The Planning Cell members regularly visit the fields to monitor the ground situations and provide an in-depth feedback for improvements in the policies, guidelines etc. Its job also includes the understanding and implementation of issues and identifying the areas which need to be focused. They apprise the department regarding the grievances and complaints which need to be addressed.

Presently the Planning Cell comprises of 5 members working in the following domains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Thematic Anchorship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Planning Cell Coordinator</td>
<td>Anchoring the cell, facilitating the people’s driven planning and capacity building of stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thematic Coordinator</td>
<td>Spearheading the ‘Agro-horticulture model’ initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convergence</td>
<td>Giving shape to the possibilities of complementary convergence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring, Evaluation and Grievance</td>
<td>Streamlining the processes of grievance redressal mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redressal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Implementation Support</td>
<td>Coordinating the relation among partner CSOs, local administration and the department in the project MGNREGA-NRLM-CFT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the passage of time, it has been found that the professional expertise of the members of the planning cell with the administrative anchorage of the department, has helped in grounding MGNREGA in different spheres reflecting its true spirit.

The Planning Cell’s key commitments for the year 2018-19, however, can be summarized below:

- Scaling up plantation initiative
- Deepening complementary convergence with the line departments and associates
- Institutionalizing the role of women collectives in MGNREGA
- Institutionalizing decentralized planning exercise in the state
- Establishing the processes of accountability and transparency
• Streamlining the processes of material procurement
• Facilitating the creation of livelihood-enhancing INRM based assets in CFT blocks
• Creating a pool of Block level Master Trainers & Community Resource Persons (CRPs)

In the fulfillment of its commitment, with the support of the cell, the Birsa Munda Bagwani Yojana has been scaled up from nearly 400 acres to nearly 4000 acres.

Watershed Based Planning in MGNREGA
Under the MGNREGA-NRLM-CFT Project, one of the deliverables which has been added by the government of Jharkhand is that each of the CFT blocks must take up one village in each panchayat and undertake community-led planning of assets based on a watershed-development approach. In other words, nearly 1300 villages across 76 blocks of Jharkhand are being taken up for planning the assets to be taken up under MGNREGA so as to ensure that the watershed development takes place, soil and moisture are conserved and the ground water level rises. This has been taken up with full rigour by the department. All stakeholders, from DDCs to the ward members in each village, are being trained in order to ensure the implementation of this plan.

Guidelines for Dealing with Rejected Payments
The shift to Aadhaar Based Payment of MGNREGA wages has brought in a new set of issues which sometimes led to workers’ payments not being credited to their accounts. For instance, it was found that even after the payments were processed by the relevant authorities (in the case of Jharkhand it is the Panchayat) and the Fund Transfer Order (FTO) has been done in order to transfer wages to workers, the money would still not reach the workers’ accounts, due to issues such as improper linking (seeding) of Bank Accounts, Workers’ Job Cards and their Aadhaar Numbers. Payments would be rejected by the system and the system would give errors such as “Inactive Aadhaar”. Therefore, the department, in partnership with civil society members formed a detailed set of guidelines to deal with such “rejected payments”.

MGNREGA-NRLM-CFT Project
The government of India introduced the MGNREGA-NRLM-CFT project in July, 2014 to improve effective implementation, governance, employment and to ensure an active participation of the villagers in the NREG scheme. Jharkhand has benefited particularly from the project in almost every aspect of the MGNREGA implementation.

Since July, 2014, the MGNREGA-NRLM-CFT project is being successfully implemented in Jharkhand in 76 blocks and has resulted in considerable improvements and innovations in MGNREGA implementation – many of which were inconceivable without the CFT Project. The project has allowed the Rural Development Department in Jharkhand to work hand in hand with professionals and experts from disciplines such as agricultural engineering and technology, social work, civil engineering, social entrepreneurship etc. In addition, it has also allowed the department to work along with the civil society organizations which have had a long standing experience of helping rural workers access their rights and enhance their livelihoods. This engagement of professionals and committed social workers has contributed immensely towards several innovations that the department has undertaken over the last four and a half years.

As a result, there have been several improvements in the MGNREGA processes and in the quality of assets. It has also led to better safeguarding of the rights of the workers. The members of SHG have been engaged as mates (supervisors). Many innovative pilot projects such as Birsa Munda Bagwani Yojana and planning of MGNREGA works in a watershed development approach with focus on water conservation structures have been taken place because of CFT projects. Needless to say, the impacts have been different across the 76 blocks and have varied depending upon the capacities, capabilities, interest and passion of the district administration, the block administration and the CFT CSOs. While some blocks have managed to do very well in setting up grievance redressal mechanisms under MGNREGA, there are others which have set up model plantations while still others have managed to empower the local SHGs to take an active part in the implementation of the MGNREGA scheme.

The CFT projects have led to several improvements in implementation of MGNREGA. Some of which are listed below:
• Improvements in the quality of assets created: The laying out and technical supervision of schemes
by mates with the help of the CFT members has enabled the creation of hundreds of good quality assets.

- **Rozgar Diwas:** Another achievement of the CFT project is facilitating the weekly RozgarDiwas at Panchayat Bhawans where the Gram Rozgar Sewak and the Panchayat Sewak sit to take in issues related to the processing of job applications, bank account applications, the payment of wages and the payment of unemployment allowances, job card renewal, correction of errors in job cards and information related to delay in wage payment.

- **Good Governance Initiatives:** Over the years, CFTs have trained the MGNREGA functionaries, workers and mates on various good governance initiatives. There has been significant improvement in the availability of worksite facilities, Citizen Information Board and seven registers are maintained in the Panchayats.

- **Skilling local people for the improved implementation of the MGNREGA:** The CFT project has led to the creation of a large pool of local persons with various skills required for the improved implementation of the MGNREGA. These skills include the planning of MGNREGA schemes based on available natural resources and people’s needs, preparing technical estimates of schemes, mobilizing workers to demand for work, job card and bank account, laying out schemes, measuring work done by workers, using MGNREGA Soft for the monitoring of MGNREGA etc. Many of these resource persons are training the people of other blocks as well on MGNREGA.

## MGNREGA Sahayta Kendras

To increase transparency and accountability in the implementation of MGNREGA and to increase awareness among the villagers about MGNREGA, the Department of Rural Development, Jharkhand has decided to set up MGNREGA Sahayta Kendras (NSKs) in all the blocks of Jharkhand. These NSKs would be provided with a room and other facilities within the premises of the block office by local community based organisations. Till now, the Department of Rural Development has signed MoUs with 15 Community Based Organisations for setting up NSKs. These NSKs have been functioning since August, 2017

These NSKs have been extremely instrumental in:

- Strengthening the MGNREGA implementation
- Helping the MGNREGA workers find their voice in society and before the state authorities.
- Sensitizing Block level officials to the problems of MGNREGA workers and making them more accountable to the rural poor
- Training workers to file grievances when their rights are violated
- Helping them follow up on their grievances
- Creating awareness about their rights and helping them attain their rights under the MGNREGA

### Birsa Munda Bagwani Yojana (BMBY) - ‘A new milestone for Rural Livelihood’

Jharkhand has good rainfall and at the same time, the structure of the land is such that there is no water accumulation. The benefits of such climate and land structure can be utilised for crop diversification along with horticultural crops like vegetables and fruits. The ‘Birsa Munda Horticulture Scheme’ implemented under MNREGA is an effort to financially empower the tribals, the small and marginal farmers. Through this scheme, long-term income generating assets such as mango plantations are being utilized using the MNREGA resources.

#### Objective

In Jharkhand, the land worth cultivating is very low. Many farmers have about half to one acre of up-land (tand land) in which no cultivation is being done or is not suitable for cultivation. However, plantation in these lands, especially mango, can provide the owners of these lands annual income for 30-35 years. This means that the barren / tand land will change into green fertile ground. After three years, the inflow of cash will start coming from the mango plant and before that the people can grow cash crops (especially vegetable cultivation) and pulses on the same piece of land.

#### Why Mango Plantation:

- Horticultural land in Jharkhand (60% of the total cultivated land is Up-land) is abundant and the climate is sub-tropical, which is suitable for horticulture.
Mango plantation can provide fixed income each year for about 30-40 years and it is ready to bear fruit within a short duration (3 to 4 years).

In Jharkhand, the production of mangos is low but the demand is high. Transportation and storage of mango are easy and it can also be stored for a long period.

Jharkhand is familiar with horticulture. Small species of plants are being planted, whose management is easy and are easily managed by women.

For all these reasons, the Horticultural Scheme was launched in Jharkhand, whose main objective was to create long term asset for the people from the wastelands.

**Mango Plantation format under MNREGA:** An acre of mango plantation under MNREGA is estimated to cost approximately Rs 1,68,157. In one acre of land, 112 mango plants are planted in side and about 96 to 100 high wind-breaking plants are planted around the field to protect the orchard from animals & strong winds. There is also provision of construction of ditches for protection from animals.

Therefore, the farmer can start earning Rs. 30,000 from his one acre barren land from the first year, which will be around 1.5 lakh per year after 10 years and this will ensure an income for 20 to 25 years. Along with this, the plants surrounding them will be converted to lakhs of rupees after 10 to 15 years.

**Table 4.6 : Details of estimated earnings from one acre land (In Rs.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>1st Yr</th>
<th>2nd Yr</th>
<th>3rd Yr</th>
<th>4th Yr</th>
<th>5th Yr</th>
<th>From 10th Yr</th>
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<tr>
<td>MNREGA</td>
<td>16800</td>
<td>16800</td>
<td>16800</td>
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<td>25000-30000</td>
<td>15000-20000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango Cultivation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30000-35000</td>
<td>40000-50000</td>
<td>120000-150000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>30000-35000</td>
<td>35000-40000</td>
<td>40000-45000</td>
<td>55000-65000</td>
<td>55000-70000</td>
<td>1-1.5 Lakhs</td>
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</table>

**Progress of BMBY**

Keeping in mind the development of the up-land and soil-water conservation, the pilot of ‘Birsa Munda Horticulture Scheme’ was carried out in the FY 2016-17 in the nine blocks of ‘Khunti, Gumla, Latehar and Pakur’ in the state under which 595 families of 32 village panchayats planted in about 400 acres of their own private land. In the pilot project, those blocks were selected in which the NRLM-MGNREGA-CFT project is being organized by the active NGOs (CSOs), so that these NGOs can raise the awareness of the workers and beneficiaries. As a result of the success of the pilot project, in the year 2017-18, the scheme was expanded in the 46 blocks of the 14 districts of the state, out of which 1902 families were benefited and this is being extended further to all the districts of the state in 2018-19. The scheme is being implemented in 2902.63 acres of the total 200 blocks in the financial year 2018-19.

**Table 4.7 : Progress of BMBY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Total No. of Districts</th>
<th>Total No. of Blocks</th>
<th>Total No. of Panchayats</th>
<th>Total No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total Acreage</th>
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<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>506</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
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<td>46</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>3667</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>6045</td>
<td>4256.8</td>
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</table>

Details of ‘Birsa Munda Bagwani Yojana’ implemented in the FYs 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

The following decision was taken by the department for the successful implementation of this scheme:

- **State Level Advisory Committee was constituted:** In this scheme, the officials of various departments, members of the department of agriculture and...
livestock and agricultural universities, ICAR experts and non-governmental experts were involved in providing technical support and administrative assistance. It is mandatory to have a meeting at least once in 3 months. These committees provide guidance and suggestions to the department in making high-level decisions for the improvement of this scheme.

- **Training and Trainers:** The capacity-enhancement of beneficiaries is necessary for the successful implementation of the scheme. For this, 4 block-level chief trainers (total 800) were trained for each block. A team of 60 coaches has been formed at the state level to train them. All block-level trainers are being given a three-day training twice and their continuous capacity enhancement is being done through field visits, various IEC mediums, whatsapp groups, etc.

- **Departmental guidelines** were issued to purchase horticulture related materials and their standards were closely monitored.

- **Convergence with the other departments:** Support from various governmental and non-governmental institutions, such as the Agriculture Department, Land Conservation Department, Agricultural Science Centre, ICAR-Ranchi, TATA Trust and its affiliates, is being taken to provide farming equipment, irrigation equipment, technical assistance and to increase people’s participation.

**Future Strategies**

Given Jharkhand’s landscape, soil quality and climate, agro-horticulture and agro-forestry are highly needed and this model will be more helpful in financially empowering the tribals and the small and marginal farmers. In view of this requirement, the department has decided, in addition to fruit bearing plants, to plant trees of Arjuna and Semiyalata to promote tasar silk and lac based livelihood. Under fruit bearing plants, it has been decided to plant other fruits such as guava, lemon, thai ber, etc. Under the Bagwani Yojna, through the convergence with Jharkhand State Livelihood Mission, cultivation of HVA (high value crops) like vegetables, aromatic plants such as lemon grass, palmarosa, etc., and medicinal plants such as aloe-vera etc is also carried out. Moreover it has been decided to provide beneficiaries with drip irrigation facility under the JOHAR project.

**IRRIGATION**

Eighty per cent of the rural population of Jharkhand is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Therefore, the development of Jharkhand is possible through the development of farmers.

Jharkhand State Watershed Mission under Rural Development Department is implementing watershed development projects in the state. The main objective of this programme is to conserve soil and moisture and mitigate drought through ridge-to-valley-approach of treatment on village saturation basis. The progress of the projects under this mission is as follows:

1. Under **Pradha Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC/IWMP)**, a total of 144 watershed projects has been sanctioned (1st Batch to 5th Batch) out of which 42 projects (20 nos of 1st Batch & 22 nos of 2nd Batch) are already closed. At present, 102 Watershed projects are being implemented. The details of the physical progress of the Watershed projects till date are as follows:
   a) **Soil and Moisture conservation measures**
      i.e. Earthen Field bunding, Trench-cum-Bund, WAT, Staggered Trench, Contour trench, Land levelling etc. – 9577.18 Ha
   b) **Land Development** i.e. Afforestation, Horticulture, Agriculture, Vegetable cultivation etc. – 4186.70 Ha
   c) **Vegetative and Engineering Measures**
      i.e. Loose Boulder Structures, Gully Plugs, Brush wood Checks, Earthen Checks etc. – 227858 Cu.mtr
   d) **Water Harvesting Structures** i.e. New Pond, Dobha, Check Dam, Tank etc. – 8048 nos.
   e) **Irrigation Potential created** – 12072 Ha

2. Under **NABARD-RIDF Watershed projects**, 29 projects have been sanctioned under the state plan. The details of the physical progress till date are as follows:
   a) **Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures**
      i.e. Earthen Field Bund, Trench-cum-Bund (TCB), Water Absorption Trench (WAT), Continuous Contour
Trench (CCT), Staggered Contour Trench (SCT) etc. – 16000 Ha.

b) Water Harvesting Structures i.e. Pond, Dova etc. – 1434 nos.

c) Irrigation Potential created – 2151 Ha.

Under the Mission Water Conservation (MWC), 206 irrigation deprived blocks and 4 over exploited blocks are the focus areas for the creation of water harvesting structures.

A major portion of the funds under MGNREGA, PMKSY & soil conservation department is being utilized for water conservation specifically through the watershed approach.

JSLPS organises regular exposure visits for the farmers to fields where PMKSY and JHIMDI are already implemented, to make the farmers aware about the costs and benefits and provide orientation on the basics of watershed development and its impact upon the lives and livelihoods of the rural population.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Har Khet Ko Pani

This scheme aims to accord high-priority to water conservation and its management. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation ‘Har Khet ko pani’ and improving the efficiency of water-use ‘More crop per drop’ in a focused manner with an end to end solution on source-creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.

The Bokaro district has shown promising development, with 46% of completion in the current fiscal and similar percentage (48%) of financial expenditure of the target. The other districts could learn from the methods and techniques used by Bokaro to replicate similar growth and progress.

Table 4.8 : Physical Progress on Micro Irrigation under PMKSY in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Physical Target for 2018-19</th>
<th>Total Physical Target for 2018-19</th>
<th>Physical Achievement up to November, 2018</th>
<th>* Total Physical Achievement up to November, 2018</th>
<th>% Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drip</td>
<td>Sprinkler</td>
<td>Drip</td>
<td>Sprinkler</td>
<td>Drip</td>
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### District Physical Target for 2018-19 Total Physical Target for 2018-19 Physical Achievement up to November, 2018 * Total Physical Achievement up to November, 2018 % Achievement

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<th>District</th>
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<td><strong>9218.00</strong></td>
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<td><strong>571.00</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Area in Hectares
Source: www.pmksy.gov.in

The districts of Jharkhand could progress in irrigation with the farmers’ awareness about the benefits of drip-irrigation like the need for less requirement of water, the use of fertilizers and how the less use of water and fertilizers could help to maintain the nutritional levels of the soil and the costs saved by the adoption of this method. Along with this, the farmers need to be provided with subsidies or some financial support to reduce the initial cost of the technology. One such initiative is mentioned below - JHIMDI.

### Table 4.9 : Financial Progress of Micro Irrigation under PMKSY in Jharkhand

<p>| District          | Financial Target for 2018-19 Total Financial Target for 2018-19 Financial Achievement up to November, 2018 Total Financial Achievement up to November, 2018 % Achievement |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                   | Drip       | Sprinkler | Drip     | Sprinkler | Drip     | Sprinkler | Drip     | Sprinkler | Drip     | Sprinkler |
| BOKARO            | 30.79      | 25.79     | 56.58    | 17.25     | 10.00    | 27.25     | 48.16    |           |           |           |
| CHATRA            | 153.92     | 128.95    | 282.87   | 6.50      | 27.00    | 33.50     | 11.84    |           |           |           |
| DEOGHAR           | 30.79      | 25.79     | 56.58    | 2.00      | 3.00     | 5.00      | 8.84     |           |           |           |
| DHANBAD           | 153.92     | 128.95    | 282.87   | 14.00     | 1.80     | 15.80     | 5.59     |           |           |           |
| DUMKA             | 153.92     | 128.95    | 282.87   | 4.25      | 3.80     | 8.05      | 2.85     |           |           |           |
| EAST SINGHBHUM    | 153.92     | 128.95    | 282.87   | 6.00      | 5.50     | 11.50     | 4.07     |           |           |           |
| GARHWA            | 30.79      | 25.79     | 56.58    |           |          |           |          |           |           |           |
| GIRIDIH           | 30.79      | 25.79     | 56.58    |           |          |           |          |           |           |           |
| GODDA             | 30.79      | 25.79     | 56.58    |           |          |           |          |           |           |           |
| GUMLA             | 215.49     | 180.53    | 396.02   | 25.50     | 30.30    | 55.80     | 14.09    |           |           |           |
| HAZARIBAGH        | 153.92     | 128.95    | 282.87   |           |          |           |          |           |           |           |
| JAMTARA           | 30.79      | 25.79     | 56.58    |           |          |           |          |           |           |           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Financial Target for 2018-19</th>
<th>Total Financial Target for 2018-19</th>
<th>Financial Achievement up to November, 2018</th>
<th>Total Financial Achievement up to November, 2018</th>
<th>% Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drip Sprinkler</td>
<td>Drip Sprinkler</td>
<td>Drip Sprinkler</td>
<td>Drip Sprinkler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHUNTI</td>
<td>153.92 128.95</td>
<td>282.87</td>
<td>12.00 7.00</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>6.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KODERMA</td>
<td>28.35 23.75</td>
<td>52.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATEHAR</td>
<td>30.79 25.79</td>
<td>56.58</td>
<td>3.20 3.20</td>
<td>6.10 2.16</td>
<td>5.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOHARDAGA</td>
<td>153.92 128.95</td>
<td>282.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKUR</td>
<td>30.79 25.79</td>
<td>56.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALAMAU</td>
<td>153.92 128.95</td>
<td>282.87</td>
<td>4.30 1.80</td>
<td>6.10 2.16</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMGARH</td>
<td>153.92 128.95</td>
<td>282.87</td>
<td>2.20 1.75</td>
<td>3.95 1.40</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANCHI</td>
<td>1539.19 1289.48</td>
<td>2828.67</td>
<td>120.00 48.00</td>
<td>168.00</td>
<td>5.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAHEBGANJ</td>
<td>30.79 25.79</td>
<td>56.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN</td>
<td>153.92 128.95</td>
<td>282.87</td>
<td>18.00 23.00</td>
<td>41.00 14.49</td>
<td>14.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMDEGA</td>
<td>30.79 25.79</td>
<td>56.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST SINGHBHUM</td>
<td>153.92 128.95</td>
<td>282.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3784.05 3170.11</strong></td>
<td><strong>6954.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>235.20 162.95</strong></td>
<td><strong>398.15 5.73</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rs. in Lakhs
Source: www.pmksy.gov.in

**JHIMDI**

**Jharkhand Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation Project** funded by Japanese ODA loan

Agriculture in Jharkhand is dominated by small holders and about 50% of the farmers have a land holding of less than 0.4 ha. As the state does not possess any perennial river and has undulated topography, the irrigation schemes are limited to minor ones. The farmers rely on groundwater not only for domestic use, but also for agricultural production. Conducive climatic conditions and proximity to markets have created a high potential for the promotion of a wide range of horticultural crops in Jharkhand. In this context, the promotion of Micro Drip Irrigation (MDI) would contribute to the intensification of horticulture in Jharkhand. The farmers would also gain from increased water-use efficiency, improved yields, precision in the application of fertilizers and plant nutrients as well as saving in labour and energy.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) recognizes the significance of livelihood-improvement and poverty-alleviation in rural areas and Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation project shall contribute towards the development of the agricultural and horticultural sectors, poverty alleviation and also gender empowerment in the state of Jharkhand.

The Jharkhand Horticulture Culture Irrigation & Micro Drip Irrigation (JHIMDI) aims to provide strong and sustainable agriculture-based livelihood through drip-irrigation. It will cover 9 districts and 30 blocks of Jharkhand. Drip irrigation is a scientific way of farming in which the crop is irrigated using very little water, which will be useful in low water-level areas. The farmers supported by the project are members of Self Help Group (SHG) formed by Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) and own or lease small farmlands. The project adopts a holistic approach where in the farmers are provided with MDI system, poly nursery house and vermi-compost unit along with intensive training on horticulture and marketing.

It is envisaged that the average yield of the major horticultural crops and the net annual average farm income per household for the MDI farmers would double as a result of project interventions.
Project Objectives

- Enhance household incomes from diversified farming and on-farm activities
- Capacity building of community on improved MDI technology and wider dissemination of technology.
- Training of SHG members in nurturing micro-enterprises’ promotion, managing group funds, arranging micro credit from village organisations and ensuring pay-back for the replication of technology in a sustainable manner
- Public Private Community Partnership (PPCP) through the engagement with financial institutions, input suppliers and market forces, collectivization of the products and linkages with the market. Convergence with government programmes for replication.
- Developing a sustainable management system through the promotion of Community Resource Persons for the escalation of technology and day-to-day technology support.
- The establishment of infrastructure for gradation and storage and the development of market information system and support.

Project Components

1. Agriculture Infrastructure Development Programme:- The infrastructure and equipment components under the programme are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Subsidy/grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDI Package (MDI, PNH, VCU)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDI System</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>40% Grant, 60% by Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly Nursery House</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>100% Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermin Compost Unit</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>100% Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Tools and Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Tools</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>100% Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero Energy Cool Chamber</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100% Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose Community Centres</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100% Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godown cum Cold Storage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100% Grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Farmer’s Support Programme:- This component focuses on the institution-building and capacity-building of the staff and field resource persons. A series of training of trainers (TOT) will be conducted on the relevant technical aspects such as basic O&M of MDI facilities, horticultural production-techniques, and marketing including postharvest techniques. As for the organisational and financial management of the MFGs, the training programme should be formulated in close alignment with the existing training on institution-building under NRLM being conducted by JSLPS. Exposure-visit to farmers and staff shall be one of components under it. Training material developments, documentation, workshop and organising seminars is part of this component.

3. Project Management:- A Project-Management unit will be set up for this project. This unit will work for the project and the positions have been mapped with the positions in JSLPS HR manual. The Project Management cost includes the cost of establishment of offices only at the state level; the district and the block units are with the existing block and district offices under NRLM. The other costs include MIS development, procurement of equipment, vehicle, office rent, undergoing base, mid and end line survey, environment-survey, exposure visit and research. Thus a total of 200 numbers of staff along with 1000 community resource persons will be supporting the project.

4. Consulting Services:- The project consultant will be employed to assist PMU for the smooth and efficient implementation of the project (J-HIMDI). International and national-level consultants shall be engaged in consultation with JICA. This unit will support the Project Management Unit in the state and provide technical support as well as support in capacity-building of the staff.

5. Convergence and state cost:- This project will try for convergence with the other schemes and Line Departments not only from the financial point of view but also from the technical point of view for enhancing the impact and sustainability of the project. One of the most significant convergences
will be with NRLM as this project is the layering of the additional means of livelihood with SHG. As the organizational arrangement for the project is based on the existence and functions of SHGs, which have been and would further be promoted under NRLM, a close coordination is required with NRLM. JSLPS/RDD stated that it will endeavour to develop close linkage with Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. Further the availability of water resources, the prerequisite for the introduction of MDI, convergence with Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) under RDD will be ensured. For agricultural support, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras can come up since they provide the farmers with various skills and knowledge on farming techniques under their respective schemes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (PMAY-G)

- PMAY-G was launched by the honourable Prime Minister at Agra in November 2016, in view of the government’s commitment to providing “Housing for All” by 2020. In Jharkhand the scheme was launched by the honorable Chief Minister at the Kanke block in February 2017.

- PMAY-G aims at providing a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all the homeless householders and those households living in kutcha and dilapidated houses, by 2022. The immediate objective is to cover 1.00 crore households living in kutcha houses/dilapidated houses in three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The minimum size of the house will be 25 sq.mt with a hygienic cooking space. The unit assistance is Rs. 1.20 lakh in the plains and Rs 1.30 lakh in the hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts. The beneficiary is entitled to 90.95 person day of unskilled labour from MGNREGS. The assistance for the construction of toilets shall be leveraged through the convergence with SBM-G, MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. The convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection and other different government programmes are also to be attempted.

- The cost of unit assistance is to be shared between the central and the state governments in the ratio of 60:40. The annual allocation to the states is to be based on the Annual Action Plan (AAP) approved by the empowered committee.

- Beneficiary selection using housing deprivation parameters in the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 which is to be verified by the Gram Sabhas, to ensure that assistance is provided to those who are genuinely deprived and that the selection is objective and verifiable. To address grievances in the beneficiary-selections an appellate process has also been initiated.

- One of the major constraints in quality-house construction is the lack of a sufficient number of skilled masons. To address this, a pan-India training and certification programme of masons, National Technical Support Agency (NTSA) has been launched in the states/UTs. This, in addition, will promote career-progression of the rural masons.

- Geo-Tagging: For the timely construction/completion and to ensure good quality of house construction, it has also been envisaged to tag a PMAY-G with the beneficiary with a field-level government functionary and a rural mason.

- The beneficiary is to be assisted by in-house construction with a bouquet of house design typologies inclusive of disaster resilience features that are suitable to their local geo-climatic conditions. These designs are developed through an elaborate public consultative process. This exercise will ensure that the beneficiary does not over-construct in the initial stages of house building which often results in incomplete house or the beneficiary is forced to borrow money to complete the house.

- e-Governance models for programme implementation and monitoring:

  - AwaasSoft is a work-flow enabled, web-based electronic service delivery platform; from the identification of the beneficiary to providing construction linked assistance (through PFMS),
all processes will be carried out.

- **AwaasApp** is the mobile application to monitor real time, evidence based progress of house construction through date and time stamped and geo-referenced photographs of the house.

- **Payments** to the beneficiary are to be made through the DBT to the beneficiary’s bank/post office accounts registered in AwaasSoft MIS.

- The states have to come up with their Annual Action Plan of PMAY-which will include a plan for convergence with other government programmes

- A willing beneficiary is to be facilitated to avail institution finance up to Rs.70,000.-which would be monitored through the SLBC and DLBC.

- Selection of beneficiaries using SECC data

- Setting up Programme management units at the state, district and block levels.

- **Mason training** (Training of semi-skilled masons to enhance their capacity to construct quality houses) under PMAY-G. A total number of 4320 masons have been trained out of the target of 12150 masons to be trained.

- Incentives to Awaas Mitra to encourage faster completion of the works
  - Rs. 1200/- if the Awaas is completed within 06 months from the sanction of concerned Awaas
  - Rs. 1000/- if the Awaas is completed within 09 months from the sanction of concerned Awaas
  - Rs. 900/- if the Awaas is completed within 11 months from the sanction of concerned Awaas
  - No payment for the Awaas completed after 11 months.

### Table 4.10 : Physical Progress of PMAY-G

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fin. Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Sanction</th>
<th>Complete</th>
<th>% of Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>230855</td>
<td>230786</td>
<td>190660</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>159052</td>
<td>159052</td>
<td>90272</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>138884</td>
<td>137230</td>
<td>43877</td>
<td>32*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>528791</td>
<td>528088</td>
<td>324809</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*til December 2018

Source: www.pmayg.nic.in (accessed on 28/12/2018)

### Physical Progress in 19 Aspirational districts of Jharkhand: 2,60,863 houses have been completed out of 4,42,831 sanctioned; the completion percentage turns out to be 59%.

**Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – ‘SAUBHAGYA’**

Under Saubhagya, free electricity connections to all the households (both APL and poor families) in the rural areas and poor families in the urban areas will be provided. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been designated as the nodal agency for the Saubhagya scheme.

Under the scheme, DISCOMs will organize camps in villages/cluster of villages to facilitate on-the-spot filling up of application forms and the release of electricity connections to households.

**Scope of the Scheme:**

Providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in the rural areas.

Providing Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone system for un-electrified households located in the remote and inaccessible villages / habitations where grid extension is not feasible or cost effective.
Jharkhand Economic Survey 2018-19
Chapter IV - Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

Jharkhand has achieved 100% electrification as on December 2018 under the scheme.

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
This aims to deliver integrated project-based infrastructure in the rural areas, which will also include the development of economic activities and skill development. The preferred mode of delivery is through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) while using various scheme-funds for financing.

About the Mission:
- The Union Cabinet of India, has approved the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)/National Rurban Mission (NRuM) on 16th September 2015.
- **Vision:** “Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence
of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising on the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of “Rurban Villages”.

Major achievements of the Mission:

- Jharkhand has a total of 15 RURBAN clusters, out of which 6 are non-tribal and 9 are tribal clusters. Under the 15 Rurban cluster, in 53 Gram Panchayats, all-round developmental work has been taken up.

- For Rurban Clusters, the ratio of Convergence and Critical Gap Funds (CGF) to schemes is 70:30. Under CGF, a maximum of 30 million for non-tribal and maximum of 15 million rupees are prescribed for the tribal areas.

- In 15 clusters, projects of Rs.308.74 crores under CGF and of Rs.1006.53 crores under convergence are being implemented.

- Under the Rurban Mission, the budget of Rs. 124.19 crores has been spent through convergence and CGF.

Progress of various Aadarsh Gram Yojanas

MP Adarsh Gram Yojana

Fifty-three village panchayats have been selected by the honourable MPs of the state in three phases. Under this scheme, 4151 projects have been sanctioned so far, out of which 1482 projects are under progress. 705 schemes are in the final stages of completion.

Prime Minister Adarsh Gram Yojana

A provision of Rs. 4100 lakhs has been made for a selected 100 Scheduled Caste dominated villages, under which the DPRS (Detailed Project Report) of 1186 schemes have been prepared for Rs. 3214 lakhs.

Aadarsh Gram Yojana

Under this scheme, one hundred villages of the birth place of the honourable MLAs and Prakhar Kranti Dutton have been allocated Rs. 3998 lakhs. In 73 villages - Village Cultural Centres have been set up in 79 villages - and in 29 villages - the work of pipeline water supply has been completed. All the 100 villages have been provided with an ambulance each, to be operated by the Aadarsh Gram Samiti.

Chief Minister Adarsh Gram Yojana

This scheme has been started with the goal of rural development based on technology, accessibility and innovation, under which five Gram Panchayats have been selected. Smart Village Development Scheme has been prepared for selected Smart Gram Panchayats - Kantasol (East Singhbhum), Chenaro (Hundarbagh, Bundu (Bokaro) and Shivrajpur (Gumla). The department has sanctioned Rs.87.50 lakhs for the Kantasol Gram Panchayat, out of which 8.85 lakhs have been allocated.

JOHAR

JOHAR is a world bank aided livelihood strengthening, advancement and enhancement project with the primary objective of doubling the real income of rural households of approximately 2,00,800 households in a period of six years. The project focuses on sectoral intervention such as High Value Agriculture (HVA), Irrigation, Livestock, Fishery and Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).

First Lift irrigation scheme inaugurated under the JOHAR Project at Sarubera village of Gumla district- this scheme covers 18.13 acres and will benefit 30 farmers.

The project aims at rural economic development through livelihood and enterprise-promotion, value-chain interventions, institution-building and capacity-enhancement of rural producer-households. The SHG members under the National rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) are being aggregated into producer groups in the villages. These groups will be further federated at the block and district level to have a negotiable market volume for the inputs and outputs. The districts and blocks have been selected and finalized, and the project has entered into its second year of implementation from July 2018. The beneficiary selection and village selection have been chalked out to have market surplus production in the cluster. In the second year, the project has entered 17 districts and 45 blocks covering approximately 1,00,000 rural households through the Producer Group fold. Approximately 2000 producer-groups have been formed with an average of 50 members in each producer group and they have
done planning and are engaged in production under the various sectors.

**Progress as on Dec, 2018 under the project:**

**HVA:**
- Approximately. 50,000 HHs has been covered
- 20,000 HHs were involved in Kharif crop-planning and production

**Irrigation:** 350 DPRs for micro irrigation have been approved and community installation is being done

**Livestock:**
- Approximately 10,000 HHs have been covered under Livestock
- Currently 13 Breeder Villages have been formed
- 8 Livestock Service Centres are functional
- 100% Deworming and Vaccination of all animals are done in all the PGs

**Fishery:**
- Approximately. 4000 HHs have been covered
- Riverine Fish Farming (RFF) construction has started
- 2 aqua Support Centres have been established

**NTFP:**
- Approximately 2700 HHs have been covered under lac cultivation
- Other activities include moringa, chironji, lemon grass and tamarind cultivation.

Under the JOHAR project of JSLPS, the farmers were supported with 639 kg brood Lac and equipment like rocking sprayers and medicines. For the first time in Masaliya block of Dumka district, Jharkhand, Lac (Rangeeni) cultivation has been successfully done. About 213 farmers cultivated lac on an average of about 5 to 6 Palash trees per farmer.

The state has made rapid progress in *Horticulture* with around 4.27 lakh hectares for vegetables and fruits (out of the net sown area of 23.62 lakh hectares) and an all-India ranking within 10 for several vegetable crops. Livestock too is a high-value option for the landless households. Market prices for meat and eggs have increased by 70–100 per cent in the past decade in the local markets and have also pushed up farm gate prices. The state has maintained a high growth rate of 17.23 per cent in fish production over the past 11 years, despite limitations such as dependence on seasonal water bodies and recurrent droughts, and it contributes to 60 per cent of the country’s production in non-timber forest products.

One of the potential resources in Jharkhand are fishes. JOHAR project is focusing on the *Pisciculture* Fishery Development with precision. The primary focus is the utilisation of the vast opportunities lying untapped in the fields of fish-rearing, seed-rearing, seed-production, cage-culture and pen-culture. Currently, interested beneficiaries of NRLM SHGs are organizing themselves into PGs, i.e., producer groups and are working collectively in the field. Firstly, they are provided with formal training on the project, the process of execution, their share of participation and the basics of fish rearing. The fish-rearing can be undertaken in the beneficiary’s personal land or a community pond collectively or in a doha individually. It is important to note that the water source should have its water holding capacity or seasonality for at least upto 3-10 months and should be managed scientifically (i.e., cleaning, manuring, liming and regular monitoring of different water parameters) in order to check for mortality/disease in the fish and keep it under control so as to avail maximum profit. The PG members are advised to add lime and cowdung to the pond which helps in balancing the alkalinity and promote the growth of natural food of fish. The PGs are then provided with stocking fingerlings which are then taken care of and reared by them. The PGs are assisted by Matsya Mitra who help them in organizing PGs in the block, identification of the beneficiaries, training, monitoring, harvesting and marketing in order to obtain the best price for the stock.

Therefore under JOHAR, the rural household will do synchronized farming under the umbrella of producer groups and collective marketing of the produce. Thus, JOHAR will do end-to-end line activities from input-production, value chains, marketing through rural business hubs and producer organizations and producer companies.

**Rural Work Affairs**

**State Sponsored Schemes**

**Objective:** The main objective of State Sponsored
Schemes is to provide road connectivity to the rural people. The budgets are provided to construct and maintain rural roads and bridges on priority basis.

Table 4.11: State Sponsored Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budgetary Provision:</th>
<th>1500 Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of ongoing schemes as on 01.04.2018:</td>
<td>1148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length of ongoing schemes as on 01.04.2018:</td>
<td>3383.57 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities of ongoing schemes as on 01.04.2018:</td>
<td>2100 Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sanctioned schemes in the year 2018-19 till date:</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of the sanctioned schemes in the year 2018-19 till date:</td>
<td>1244 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount sanctioned for the total no. of schemes in the year 2018-19 till date:</td>
<td>891 Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Target for the year 2018-19:</td>
<td>2000 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of schemes/ length completed in the year 2018-19:</td>
<td>538/1442.74 Km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

It is a centrally sponsored scheme. PMGSY provides all weather roads, with major and minor bridges, and connectivity to eligible habitation in the rural areas.

Table 4.12: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budgetary Provision:</th>
<th>1500 Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of ongoing schemes as on 01.04.2018:</td>
<td>2352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length of ongoing schemes as on 01.04.2018:</td>
<td>5503 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities of ongoing schemes as on 01.04.2018:</td>
<td>3304.83 Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sanctioned schemes in the year 2018-19 till date:</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of sanctioned schemes in the year 2018-19 till date:</td>
<td>341.91 Km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojana

Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojana had been started in the year 2001 for the connectivity of the rural masses. Under this scheme bridges are built along rural roads by the Rural Works Department. Normally bridges having length of more than 20 m are taken up.

The scheme has proved to be very successful. The department has already constructed and completed 1619 nos. of bridges since the inception of this popular scheme.

Table 4.13: Details for the current Financial year 2018-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budgetary Allocation</th>
<th>Rs. 592.93 cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nos. of pending schemes as on 01.04.2018</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment release in the F.Y 2018-19</td>
<td>Rs. 314.34 cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure accrued in the F.Y 2018-19</td>
<td>Rs. 241.06 cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of completed schemes in the F.Y 2018-19</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of sanctioned schemes in the F.Y 2018-19</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount of sanctioned schemes in the F.Y 2018-19</td>
<td>Rs. 415.86 cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of ongoing schemes in the F.Y 2018-19</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G)

In order to make the panchayat ODF, village organizations / SHGs (Sakhi Mandal) formed under NRLM through the JSLPS are involved in the construction of toilets, where state and district teams are engaged in
monitoring and ensuring the quality of construction. They also have established close coordination with the Drinking Water and Sanitation Department for the proper planning and coordination with the districts. As on the 30th of September 2018, a total number of 2,75,000 IHHL (toilets) have been constructed by the community institutions.

Village Organisations and SHGs discuss the uses of toilets and positive behaviour in their monthly meetings to ensure the sustainable use of toilets. They also organize campaigns to make people aware about the benefits of using toilets for their health, income, security, dignity and livelihood.

*Rani Mistri* are the women masons and they have found new identity and work due to toilet-constructions under the SBM.

**With 4,396 Gram Panchayats ODF, the coverage of toilets has reached 100% in Jharkhand.**

A new scheme under the SBM is launched in Jharkhand. “*Swachh Jaldhara*” is a scheme under which the direct water supply will be made available through deep boring to the households where toilets are being constructed.

**Conclusion**

Recent developments in governance in terms of transparency, accessibility and accountability provided by e-services and social audits have further helped the department get closer to its goal of poverty-alleviation. The department of rural development under its various schemes and programmes is working towards the upgradation of the rural populace of the state. With increased community-participation in the developmental process the quality of work has improved along with a higher level of awareness among the rural people about their rights under the various schemes. The lives and livelihood of the rural people have improved in various developmental indicators. Most importantly, with the commitment to the deepening and strengthening of democracy at the grassroots level, the department of rural development has expanded the idea of social audits, strengthened Gram Panchayats, partnered more closely with Civil Society Organisations and Community Based Organisations and is engaged with workers’ organizations working for workers’ rights. This has ensured that policy-design and implementation issues are regularly monitored by the department and can be corrected immediately.
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Introduction

The development of the cities and towns has a strong spread effect. It creates opportunities of income and employment not only for the people living there but also for the people living in the surrounding areas. It creates demand for the resources and products of the rural hinterland and in turn promotes economic activities also by supplying knowledge, technology and funds (through remittances). Due to the large scale economies, many of the bigger modern institutions like super-speciality hospitals, universities, and recreational facilities are mostly located in the urban areas but they cater to the needs of the people living in their periphery also.

Realising this importance the government of Jharkhand has successfully taken several steps for the development of the urban areas of the state.

Jharkhand is less urbanised than the country on the whole. As per the 2011 census, 24.05 per cent of its population live in the urban areas while at the national level 31 per cent of the population live in such areas. Of the total urban population of Jharkhand, more than half of it live in its 10 class I cities. Altogether it has 228 urban regions-12 of them are class II towns, 39 are class III towns, 48 are class IV towns, 90 are class V towns and 29 are class VI towns.

Table 5.1: Types of Urban Centres and Share of Urban Population in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size class of Towns</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>The share of the Urban Population (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class I (1,00,000 &amp; above)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class II (50, 000-99,999)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class III (20,000-49,999)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class IV (10,000-19,999)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V (5,000-9,999)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class VI (Less than,5000)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Classes</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011

Jharkhand, though less urbanised than the national average/ level, is urbanising faster than the country on the whole. Between 2001 and 2011 the urban population of Jharkhand grew by 37.31 per cent while that of the whole country grew by 31.8 per cent. The total urban population of Jharkhand was about 80 lakh in 2011, about 22 lakh more than in 2001. The decadal growth in the urban population is much higher in the class I cities than in the other five type urban centres. While the population of the Class I cities grew by about 59 per cent, that of class V towns grew by only 15 per cent and that of class VI towns by 2 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The development of the infrastructure of class I cities, therefore, is of utmost importance for accommodating its ever-growing population.

Table 5.2: Distribution of the Urban Population in Jharkhand by Town Size in 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Class Town</th>
<th>Census 2001</th>
<th>Census 2011</th>
<th>Population Change</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>2720477</td>
<td>4328014</td>
<td>1607537</td>
<td>59.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class II</td>
<td>782342</td>
<td>882716</td>
<td>100374</td>
<td>12.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class III</td>
<td>1047148</td>
<td>1302052</td>
<td>254904</td>
<td>24.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class IV</td>
<td>560966</td>
<td>674280</td>
<td>113314</td>
<td>20.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V</td>
<td>551952</td>
<td>634552</td>
<td>82600</td>
<td>14.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class VI</td>
<td>128859</td>
<td>131546</td>
<td>2687</td>
<td>2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Classes</td>
<td>5791744</td>
<td>7953160</td>
<td>2161416</td>
<td>37.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011
Spatial Distribution of the Urban Population in Jharkhand

There is district-wise variation in the levels of urbanization in Jharkhand. It ranges from about 58 per cent in Dhanbad to 5 per cent in Godda. The five highly urbanised districts which are more urbanised than the national average are Dhanbad (58.13 percent), Purbi Singhbhum (55.56 percent), Bokaro (47.70 percent), Ramgarh (44.13 percent) and Ranchi (43.14 percent). They along with Saraikela-Kharsawan form a continuous belt of urban concentration in Jharkhand forming a crescent starting from the east to the south east. In stark contrast are the districts located in the north - east and north - west which have extremely low levels of urbanisation. The districts of Godda (4.90 per cent), Dumka (6.82 per cent) and Pakur (7.50 per cent) in the Santhal Parganas region, located in the north-east of the state and Garhwa (5.27 per cent), Chatra (6.04 per cent) and Latehar (7.13 per cent) located in the north-western part and Gumla (6.35 per cent), and Simdega (7.16 per cent) in the south-western part of the state are the least urbanised districts of the state.

Map: 5.1 District-wise levels of urbanization in Jharkhand, 2011

Source: The Primary Census Abstract, Jharkhand, Census of India, 2011

Living Conditions in the Urban Areas

The living status of the urban population of the state is almost similar to that of the national average. According to the Socio-economic Caste Census 2011, about 0.14 per cent of the urban population of Jharkhand are homeless, 0.07 per cent live in shelters and 0.42 live in institutions. The remaining 99.45 per cent of the urban population of Jharkhand lives in normal haves. The total number of homeless people in the state is about 7 thousand. About 64 per cent of them live in Bokaro from which about 22 per cent live in institutions and 26 per cent of them live in shelters.

The living status of the urban population at the all-India level, as mentioned above, is almost similar. At the all-India level about 0.10 per cent of the urban population is homeless, 0.12 per cent live in shelters, 0.47 live in institution and the remaining 99.42 per cent have a normal living status.
Table 5.3: Distribution of the Living Status of the Urban Population of India and Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT Code - Name</th>
<th>All India in Percent</th>
<th>Jharkhand in Percent</th>
<th>Number in Jharkhand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>99.42</td>
<td>99.45</td>
<td>5231718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>21836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>7132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>3751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Socio economic Caste Census 2011

People living in Slums

In comparison to the rest of the country, a very small percentage of the urban population of the state lives in slums. While about 13 per cent of the urban population of the country live in slums, in Jharkhand only about 1 per cent of the population live in such areas (SECC, 2011). The slum-population of the state constitutes only about 0.14 per cent of the total slum population of the country.

Table 5.4: People living in Slums in the Urban areas of India and Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slum Population</td>
<td>39851760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Socioeconomic Caste Census 2011

The slum population is usually concentrated in the industrial and commercial centres of the state. About 72 per cent of the slum population of the state live in class I cities. 47 per cent of the slum population of the state live in Dhanbad alone.

Illiteracy is higher among the inhabitants of the slums than in the rest of the urban areas of the state. About 35 per cent of the slum population of urban Jharkhand was illiterate. It is higher in the smaller towns than the bigger cities. While about 34 per cent of the slum population of class I city was illiterate, about 41 per cent of those in class III and IV were illiterate. About 68 per cent slum population in Jharkhand was non-working. The per cent of the non-working population was the highest in class I cities (69%), and it was the lowest in class IV cities (65%). Out of a total working population in the slum areas of Jharkhand, 82 per cent were main workers and remaining 18 per cent were marginal workers. In the case of class I cities, 84 per cent slum population was main workers while 16 per cent was marginal workers. The percentage of marginal workers was the highest in the class IV towns in the state. That was 31 per cent.

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1 As per UN Habitat, characteristics of the slum are lack of durable housing, insufficient living area, lack of access to clean water, inadequate sanitation and insecure tenure. All areas in a town or city notified as ‘Slum’ by States, union territories administration or local government under any Act including a ‘Slum Act’ may be considered as notified slums.

The Census of India, 2011, defined slums as (i) All areas recognised as ‘Slum’ by the State, Union territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act (ii) A compact area of at least 300 people or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by Directorate of Census Operations. This fact must be duly recorded in the charge register. Such areas may be considered as identified slums.
### Table 5.5: Distribution of the Slum Population in Jharkhand (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Towns</th>
<th>The share of Slum Population</th>
<th>Illiterate</th>
<th>Non-Working Population</th>
<th>Working population</th>
<th>Main Workers</th>
<th>Marginal Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011*

### Status of earning population

The percentage of wage earner in Jharkhand is less than that at the all India level. While about 35 per cent of the people of the country are wage earners, in Jharkhand only 30 per cent of the people are wage earners. However, there is not much difference between the country and the state in the mode of wage payment. Most of the wage earners earn wages either daily or once a month. More than half of the wage earners, both in the country and the state earn wage once a month and more than one fourth get wages daily.

### Table 5.6: Periodicity of Wage earners among the Urban Population of India and Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of wage earned</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Percentage of wage earners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>9.54</td>
<td>27.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>6.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>19.18</td>
<td>55.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregularly</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>10.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a wage Earner</td>
<td>65.17</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Socio-economic Caste Census 2011*

About 58 per cent of the people of urban areas of India and about 66 per cent the people of the urban areas of Jharkhand do not earn income from any source. The main source of income in the urban areas of Jharkhand is other work (19.42) followed by the construction work (5.5 per cent), non-work (4.5 per cent) and transport (1.4 per cent). In comparison to the country on the whole, for a higher percentage of the people of Jharkhand, begging, rag picking, street-vending and sanitation work are the main sources of earning and for a smaller percentage of them domestic, construction, home-based, transport, shop assistant, washerman, other worker and non-work are the main source of earning.

### Table 5.7: Distribution of Urban Population of Jharkhand by Main Source of Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Source of Income</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beggars</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rag Pickers</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Workers</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Vendors</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Workers</td>
<td>6.31</td>
<td>5.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The percentage of literates in the urban areas of Jharkhand is almost equal to that of the country on the whole but while most of the literate in Jharkhand are educated up to the middle school those of the country are educated beyond the middle school. While about 13 percentage of the urban population of the country are graduates and above, in Jharkhand, the percentage of such people is about 11 per cent.

Table 5.8: Urban Population in Jharkhand according to the Level of Education (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational status</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterates</td>
<td>17.85</td>
<td>16.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates But Below Primary</td>
<td>9.35</td>
<td>9.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Education</td>
<td>16.13</td>
<td>16.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011

Infrastructure and Amenities

Road: The total road-length in the urban areas of Jharkhand, as per the 2011 census, is about 48 thousand kilometres, about 81 per cent of which is pucca and 19 per cent is kuchha. A large percentage of the roads of class I and II cities are pucca which is more than those in the smaller towns.

Figure 5.1: The Percentage-distribution of Road Lengths across the Cities and Towns of Jharkhand

Source: Computed from the Town Directory, Jharkhand, Census of India 2011
Electricity, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Fuel & Health

The fourth round of family health–survey at the national level, conducted in 2015-16 shows that around 96.7 per cent of the urban households had electricity connections while during the census of 2011 this figure was 86 per cent. Thus, within four years, more than 10 per cent urban households had got electricity connections. This is a remarkable achievement. It lags behind the national average by only 0.7 per cent in this respect.

The households availing an improved drinking-water source in the urban areas of Jharkhand were 88.6 per cent while at the national level it was 91.1. The households using improved sanitation facilities in urban Jharkhand were 59 per cent - about 11 percentage points lesser than the national average. In 2015-16, 55.4 per cent people of urban Jharkhand were using clean fuel while 80.6 per cent people in the urban areas of India were doing so. Households with any member covered by a health scheme or health insurance in urban Jharkhand were 13.7 per cent while the national figure was 28.2 per cent.

### Table 5.9: Distribution of the Urban Amenities and Facilities in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFHS 4</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with electricity</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>97.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with an improved drinking-water source</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>91.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households using improved sanitation facility</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households using clean fuel for cooking</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Initiatives and Programmes for Urban Development

- **Ranchi Smart City**

The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote the cities that provide core-infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of ‘Smart Solutions’. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development, and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act as a lighthouse to other aspiring cities. The application of ‘Smart Solutions’ will enable the cities to use technology, information and data to improve the infrastructure and services. Comprehensive development, in this way, will improve the quality of life, generate employment and enhance income for all, especially for the poor and the disadvantaged, leading to inclusive cities. It also focuses on the development of the slum areas.

Ranchi is one of the 100 smart cities under the Smart Cities Mission of the government of India. The development of Ranchi smart city is going on through two major components – Area Based Development and Pan City development projects. The Area Based Development covers 24 per cent of the total developmental work whereas the Pan City developmental projects cover 76 per cent. The total cost of this project is Rs 4027.57 crores.

### Table 5.10: Total Costs INR Crore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Development Cost (In crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Area Based</td>
<td>955.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total Pan City</td>
<td>3,071.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,027.57</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Smart City Mission Dashboard, SMARTNET, The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 1 (2016-17)</td>
<td>Setting up of SPV, onboarding of Integrators for Area-based and Pan city based proposals. Bid process management for all projects identified in the areas and pan-city to be completed and contractors identified</td>
<td>Financial closure of projects, approval for grants under various convergence schemes. No expenditure incurred during this period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2 2017-2018</td>
<td>Land development, Transport and circulation, Water supply and reuse of recycled water, wastewater management, stormwater drainage, power supply, safety and security, IPT integration, fare management system, command &amp; control centre projects DPR and associated work completed during this period. Convention Centre, Urban Civic Tower and JUPMI work started and under progress.</td>
<td>Receipt of grants as applicable No expenditure incurred during this period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 3 2018-19</td>
<td>Convention centre, JUPMI, Urban Civic Tower. Work under progress. Land development, Transport and circulation, Water supply and reuse of recycled water, wastewater management, stormwater drainage, power supply, safety and security, IPT integration, fare management system, command and control centre. 220/33kV GIS Sub Station and Associated transmission line projects DPR technically and administratively sanctioned and NIT floated.</td>
<td>10% of the total expenditure to be incurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 4 2019-20</td>
<td>Convention centre, JUPMI, Urban Civic Tower to be completed. Land development, Transport and circulation, Water supply and reuse of recycled water, wastewater management, stormwater drainage, power supply, safety and security, IPT integration, fare management system, command and control centre. 220/33kV GIS Sub Station and Associated transmission line projects under progress. Transit Hub, SAAC, Student resource centre, public facility centres, other social infrastructure, intelligent public transport system, corridor and parking management system will be under progress. Completion of all open spaces and parks, riverfront development</td>
<td>30% of the total expenditure to be incurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Year Components Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 5 2020-21</td>
<td>Land development, Transport and circulation, Water supply and reuse of recycled water, wastewater management, stormwater drainage, power supply, safety and security, IPT integration, fare management system, command and control centre. 220/33kV GIS Sub Station and Associated transmission line projects will be completed. Transit Hub, SAAC, Student resource centre, public facility centres, other social infrastructure, intelligent public transport system, corridor and parking management system will be completed. Land monetisation to be completed.</td>
<td>60% of the total expenditure to be incurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** INDIA SMART CITY MISSION: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

Apart from it, Jharkhand has been implementing centrally sponsored schemes namely AMRUT, DAY-NULM, Swachh Bharat Mission, Namami Gange and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana etc. In this regard; the state government has been providing adequate budgetary support apart from the central grant to the effective implementation of these schemes. The details of the aforesaid centrally sponsored schemes are as given below:

#### Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

The AMRUT mission is targeting five core areas of the urban facility (i.e. water supply, sewerage/seepage, stormwater drainage, urban transport and greenspaces) that strengthen the urban living experience. The state has been providing these core facilities in the selected seven cities of the state (i.e. Ranchi, Dhanbad, Adityapur, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Chas and Giridih) under the AMRUT scheme. According to the service level improvement plan (SLIP) of these cities, Jharkhand has prepared the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of amount Rs. 1245.74 crore. **772.14 Crore**, sewerage/septage projects Rs. **444.60 Crore** and Parks/ green space projects is of Rs **29.00 crores**.

The state has given equal emphasis on the reform-side of the scheme that will ensure self-sustenance of the Urban Local Bodies in the long term. The central government has recognized the effort of the state in the FY **2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18**. It is noteworthy that in the FY 2016-17, the state secured the 3rd place in all India ranking in this regard. The state has completed the following selected reform milestones i.e. birth, death/ marriage registration, water charges, property tax, issuance of license, building permission, adoption of modern building byelaw-2016, cadre linked training, energy efficiency, credit rating of ULBs, waste water recycling & faecal Sludge management policy, implementation of accrual based double entry accounting system, internal audit of ULBs, every year updation of the annual financial Statement of the ULBs, development of park/green space in the AMRUT Cities etc.

The state has not only implemented the reforms in the AMRUT cities only but has percolated the system to the other smaller towns for building a strong base for the future. The online Building Permission system, i.e. Building Plan Approval Management System is active, and it has been implemented in the 44 ULB and in the 2 UDAs of Jharkhand. Under energy efficiency, a total number of 101049 street lights have been replaced in the entire state against a target of 68685 that would have covered only the AMRUT cities. The credit rating has been done for all the cities of the state where Ranchi earned a BBB- rating that is worthy for floating Municipal Bonds. The state has also taken forward-moving steps concerning developing energy-efficient

---

2 In other cities that has not been covered under AMRUT scheme state is investing on its own or getting fund from other sources.
It has already identified 82 old inefficient pump sets that will be replaced by energy efficient pump sets. Providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and building amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority. An estimate of the funds required over 20 years, (at 2009-10 prices) was made by the High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) during 2011. The Committee estimated that Rs. 39.2 lakh crores are required for the creation of urban infrastructure, including Rs. 17.3 lakh crores for the urban roads and Rs. 8 lakh crores for services, such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and stormwater drains. Moreover, the requirement for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) has been separately estimated to be Rs. 19.9 lakh crores.

Therefore, the purpose of Atal Mission for the Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap which assures supply of water and a sewerage connection; (ii) increase the amenity-value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). Citizens, particularly for women all these outcome-indicators and standards have been prescribed by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in the form of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs).

**Coverage**

Five hundred cities will be taken up under the AMRUT. The list of cities will be notified at an appropriate time. The category of cities that will be covered in the AMRUT is given below:

- All cities and towns with a population of over one lakh with notified municipalities, including cantonment boards (Civilian areas),
- All capital cities/towns of states/ UTs, not covered in 2.1(i),
- All cities/ towns classified as Heritage Cities by MoUD under the HRIDAY Scheme,
- Thirteen Cities and Towns on the banks of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and
- Ten cities from the hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each state)

### Table 5.12: Sector-Wise Break Up of Consolidated Investments for All AMRUT ULBs in the State of Jharkhand for the Mission Period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of City</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>Sewerage / Septage</th>
<th>Drainage</th>
<th>Urban Transport</th>
<th>Green Spaces and Park</th>
<th>Total Amount (In Crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>188.14</td>
<td>40.36</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>233.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>310.43</td>
<td>11.86</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>326.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>28.84</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adityapur</td>
<td>351.48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>355.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chas</td>
<td>143.57</td>
<td>9.54</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>157.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>101.16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>106.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>772.14</strong></td>
<td><strong>444.60</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>1245.74</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Jharkhand (FY 2017-18 to 2019-20) The state Urban Development Agency (SUDA), The Urban Development & Housing Department, Govt. of Jharkhand
Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

The achievement of the state government in Swacch Bharat is evident from the fact that the state made a journey from 31 per cent of the urban population having no access to a safe toilet in the initial years till this year (2018) when the state won the award for the best-performance state under Swachh Bharat Mission. The effort is evident from the fact that the Jharkhand urban areas were declared free of open defection on 2nd October 2017, which is two years prior to the set deadline. The achievement in this regard includes the following but a lot needs to be done in this sphere:

- The SBM programme run by the state has constructed 525 units of community toilet consisting of 4,098 seats,
- 2,13,917 IHHL have been constructed in the mission period against the target of 1, 61,713,
- 100 per cent door-to-door collection has been accomplished in 96 per cent of wards,
- Source-segregation is being done in 77 per cent of the wards of the state,
- The concessionaire has been appointed for 21 ULBs (18 WTC + 1 WTE), i.e. Ranchi, Deoghar, Khunti, Seraikela, Bundu, Chirkunda, Chaibasa, Chatra, Gharwa, Jamtara, Godda, Mihijam, Giridih, Pakur, Jhumritilliya, Koderma, Chakulia, Dhanbad, Rajmahal, Sahebganj and Latehar. The SWM plant constructions are completed in Deoghar and Giridih & are under trial.
- “Swachhata App” for grievance-redressal developed by MoHUA has been successfully implemented in all ULBs, with a grievance redressal rate of 99 per cent,
- The state has furthered its effort to improvise the service facility to its citizens and installed an ICT-based feedback-polling-station for gathering public feedback on public and community toilets installation in all the major cities,
- All SWM vehicles in the ULBs are under VTS for proper monitoring.

The state has initiated actions to address the advanced needs on the services-front, to minimise the negative impact of landfill. It is promoting on-site composting through Resident Welfare Associations. Waste composters have also been installed at various locations/BGGs in the ULBs. Reverse vending machines for the processing of solid PET and Aluminium /Steel waste have been installed in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur as pilot projects. Besides these, the various parks and gardens in cities are equipped with the facility of pit composting. To curb the harmful consequences of plastic-usage notification to ban plastic usage has been issued and awareness campaign to maximise the impact have been undertaken coupled with regular raids on the erring shopkeepers, malls and markets. Similarly, the state considers E-waste as a new danger for the urban areas and hence it is promoting the development of E-Waste segregation centers in the cities. Currently, municipality of Ramgarh has such a facility that deals with E-waste and has been the lighthouse for other cities to emulate.

Apart from the ground level initiatives the government has come with Fiscal Sludge management Policy to address the sludge management in the areas that are not covered under the sewerage network. This policy promotes the proper functioning of fiscal sludge and septage management systems encourages the recycles and reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable applications.

The initiatives taken in this regard have yielded accolades for the state, and the cities of the state have been receiving recognition from the government of India consecutively in the FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18. In Swachh Sarvekshan, 2018; Jharkhand has secured the first position for being the best performing state apart from having received other awards in 5 different categories. According to Swachh Survekshan 2018, the ranking of Jharkhand based on the average scores from the ULBs greater than1 Lakh Population is 8th among the 29 states of India. In case of state-wise average SLP scores, Jharkhand secures 4th position. In case of state-wise average DO scores, Jharkhand is at 2nd position. According to the state-wise CFB Scores, Jharkhand is the first rank holder. Jharkhand is at the 7th position in the state-wise average SWM score.
Table 5.13: Scores of Jharkhand in Swachh Survekshan 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score of Jharkhand</th>
<th>Population &gt;1 Lakh</th>
<th>Population &lt;1 Lakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ULB (Urban Local Body)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLP (Service Level Progress)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO (Divert Observation)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFB (Citizens’ Feedback)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWM (Swachh Bharat Mission)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-Wise Average Total Scores</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Swachh Survekshan, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India 2018

Nine cities of Jharkhand have been listed under the ULB ranking among the 100 cities having a population of more than 1 lakh. Chas is at the 19th position followed by Mango (20) and Ranchi (21) respectively. The other six cities are Jamshedpur (30), Dhanbad (53), Deoghar (56), Giridih (58), Adityapur (64) and Hazaribagh (96).

Table 5.14: Status of the Cities of Jharkhand in Swachh Survekshan 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities/Towns</th>
<th>ULB Ranking among 100 Cities (Population &gt;1 Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chas</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamshedpur</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adityapur</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Swachh Survekshan, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India 2018

Box 5.1
India’s Best Small City in ‘Citizen Feedback’ Giridih Nagar Parishad (Awarded ULBs)

The city of Giridih is a Nagar Parishad of Jharkhand, with a population of around 1,14,000 people. With a score of 1317 marks out of 1400, the city has secured the second highest position in all over India in the 1 lakh+ population category and has secured the award for India’s Best Small City in Citizens’ Feedback. Overall, the city has received a score of 2813 marks out 4000 in the Swachh Survekshan 2018.

Regarding the Service Level Progress, the city administration has displayed its efforts in the fields of solid waste management, sanitation, IEC messages, behaviour change measures and capacity building. Post verification of the city’s claims in the service level progress, the city was awarded 439 marks out of 1400 in this regard. In the Direct Observation component, the city has a very high score of 1057 marks out of 1200. This component involved the visit of an independent assessor to several locations around the city including residential areas, commercial areas, bus stands, the railway station, public and community toilets, and waste treatment facilities. The city has received a perfect score of 400 for Swachhata App downloads, resolution of complaints and usage by citizens. Most importantly, however, the city’s residents have responded positively to the city’s efforts in Swachh Bharat Mission, and with overwhelming zeal. More than 91% of the respondents who were asked about general cleanliness, improvement of sanitation and public facilities, number of public convenience facilities, and their cleanliness have given positive feedback and appreciated the work of their local municipal body.
Box 5.2
India’s Best State Capital/UT in ‘Citizen Feedback’ Ranchi Municipal Corporation

As has been awarded ULBs at the national level (state capital/union territory) Ranchi is the capital city of the state of Jharkhand, which is also the Best Performing State in Swachh Survekshan 2018. The city has a high score of 3146 marks out of 4000 overall in the Swachh Survekshan 2018. In the Service Level Progress component, the city’s claims in providing services to its residents were verified independently, and 752 marks out of 1400 were awarded to the city’s administration – encompassing the city’s successful efforts in solid waste management, sanitation, IEC messaging, capacity building and behaviour change measures. In the Direct Observation component carrying 1200 marks, the city has scored a near-perfect 1169 marks. Independent assessors visited several locations around the city and captured photographs of the residential areas, commercial areas, bus stands, railway stations, vegetable markets, waste treatment plants, etc. and found most of them to be impeccably clean. Even the public and community toilets were evaluated under this component and were found to be clean and complete with the required facilities to encourage their use among the general public. Amongst all the state capitals and the union territories in India, Ranchi Municipal Corporation has been adjudged ‘India’s Best Capital City in Citizens’ Feedback’. Having scored 1225 marks out of 1400, Ranchi’s citizens have affirmed their faith in the local municipal administration with respect to Swachh Bharat Mission activities and initiatives. In the Swachhata App component of Citizen's Feedback which assesses the number of Swachhata App downloads, some issues, the city has scored the full marks of 400.

In the six questions asked to the residents through the direct feedback (face-to-face, web portal, outbound calls), over 85% have responded positively to the general cleanliness of the city, awareness about the Swachh Survekshan and other Swachh Bharat activities of the Municipal Corporation, improvements in cleanliness over the previous years, cleanliness of public and community toilets, provision of facilities in toilets and increase in their numbers. Ranchi Municipal Corporation has taken the following initiatives within one year: **Enforcement Squad:** Ranchi Municipal Corporation had a big challenge of eliminating about 25 OD Spot from the region. With a workforce of 25 to 30 enforcement officers who constantly kept a vigil every day in the morning at about 5 am to identify the people who go for open defecation and made them aware about the negative impact of OD, also persuade them to use either IHHLs or the community toilets in the area. In about two to three months, the special drive met with almost 100 per cent success. **Beautification & GVP Transformation:** Ranchi Municipal Corporation is determined to bring zero waste status to the city. For this, several workshops have been organised, to encourage people to make compost from the wet waste in their premises. Various hotels/banquet halls are now making compost in their premises, and many bulk RWAs have a system to convert the wet-waste into compost. All the parks of RMC are doing ‘Pit Composting’. SHGs are helping people in doing so. RMC has beautified all GVPs with the help of paved blocks, plantation, grass and background paintings. Now, all the GVPs from the RMC areas have been converted into beautiful parks. **Plastic Ban:** Ranchi Municipal Corporation has banned plastic carry bags. There was a challenge of disposing of the seized plastic carry bags. For this, the RMC has initiated in a very smart move to use the same in the construction of plastic roads. The use of plastic reduced the cost of bitumen up to 8%, and the road is skid free. **Wall Painting & Hoarding:** Ranchi Municipal Corporation encouraged the use of the local SOHRAI art for wall paintings in the different areas. In a very innovative manner to encourage and attract people towards the slogans of Swachh Bharat Mission, famous Bollywood movie dialogues were used to spread the message of sanitation.

In 2018 Swachh Survekshan, ten towns of Jharkhand has been listed. The population of these towns is less than one lakh. Out of ten towns, Bundu is at the 4th position followed by Chaibasa (14) and Gumla (22).

The other towns are Phusro (29), Pakur (35), Simdega (67), Chirikunda (71), Chakulia (73), Garhwa (&4), Chatra (88).
### Table 5.14: Status of the Towns of Jharkhand in Swachh Survekshan 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities/Towns</th>
<th>ULB Ranking among 100 Cities (Population &lt;1 Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bundu</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaibasa</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phusro</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chirkunda</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakulia</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Swachh Survekshan, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India 2018

### Solid Waste Management

In order to keep the city clean and pollution free, it is required to collect, transport, treat and dispose off household garbage and medical/industrial waste in a scientific and systematic manner which is known as solid waste management (SWM).

A total number of 42 cities is being targeted for the execution of SWM projects in the current financial year. 19 SWM projects for the 21 ULBs Ranchi, Deoghar, Khunti, Seraikela, Bundu, Chirkunda, Chaibasa, Chatra, Gharhwa, Jamtara, Godda, Mihijam, Giridih, Pakur, Jhumrituliya, Koderma, Chakulia, Dhanbad, Rajmahal, Sahebganj and Latehar have been awarded and concessionaire appointed. The SWM plant-construction has been completed in Deoghar and Giridih and is currently under trial.

The SWM projects for Chas, Hazaribagh and Chakardharpur are in the process of receiving tenders. The DPRs of SWM projects for Lohardaga, Madhupur, and Simdega are under revision. The DPR for the Adityapur cluster for 5 ULBs namely Jamshedpur, Adityapur, Mango, Jugalai and Kapali is under administrative approval. DPRs of the SWM project for Basukinath, Gumla, Phusro, Ramgarh, and Hussainabad are in the process of preparation. User charges for solid waste management service have been notified and implemented. The State Sanitation Plan has been notified and implemented.

### Dindayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY – NULM)

The government of Jharkhand through the NULM scheme aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment/ skilled wage employment opportunities along with providing shelters to the homeless.

In this regard, Jharkhand has trained 105151 youths till date. 18641 beneficiaries have been provided wage employment and 6492 beneficiaries have been provided self employment. Jharkhand organized Global Skill Summits in year 2018 and 2019 successfully, wherein 3314 youth have been provided employment opportunities in 2018, and 14892 youth in 2019 respectively. The state facilitated a total loan of Rs. 31.94 crores to 4067 beneficiaries to initiate their Start-up. Women entrepreneurs are being encouraged by the state; credit linkage amounting to Rs. 1.98 crores was provided to 252 SHGs, 8840 self help groups (SHGs) have been formed and provided revolving fund amounting to Rs. 5 crores to cater to their OPEX needs.

Under the rehabilitation drive, the street vendors in the cities are being provided with special vending zones that will not only give them a space of their own to do business but also decongest the city. The state has identified 36,961 street vendors and earmarked a fund of Rs. 58.54 crores to establish 117 vending zones across 34 ULBs.

To cater to the needs of the homeless population, 40 shelter-homes across 19 ULBs have been operating in the State and 18 new Shelter homes are under construction. Winter shelter homes are being operationalized in 26 ULBs, and Rs. 2.7 crores have been sanctioned out of departmental budget for their operationalization.

### Namami Gange

It is an Integrated Ganga Conservation and Rejuvenation Mission for restoring wholesomeness of the river Ganga by implementing the ideas of guaranteeing Nirmal Dhara and Aviral Dhara with an oath to keep up the ecological and geological integrity of the Ganga river.

The Ganga flows in a stretch of 83 Kms in Jharkhand through the Sahebbganj district only. The urban local
bodies on the bank are Sahebganj and Rajmahal which are non-AMRUT Cities. The total population covered on the bank of the river Ganga is 3,44,616 out of which the total urban population is 1,23,459 and the rural population is 2,21,157. The major source of economy is agricultural & mining activities.

The Namami Gange Scheme is a centrally sponsored programme under MoWR, RD&GR, GOI. The honorable Prime Minister of India had announced Jharkhand to be developed as a model state for the rejuvenation of the Ganga in 2014. With an aim for success in this era, three pollution abatement and 4 Ghat development projects of total sanctioned cost for Rs 268.72 in the Sahebganj district of Jharkhand which will be completed and open to the public between March 2019 to December 2019.

The mission is being executed with the integral efforts of three government departments of the govt of Jharkhand viz; Urban Development & Housing Department, Drinking water and Sanitation Department and the Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change.

The departments of the Urban Development and Housing, GoJ is the nodal agency for the implementation of Namami Gange programme in urban areas of Jharkhand.

Projects’ status can be seen at a glance-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.15: Status of Project of Namami Gange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sahebganj MWW Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajmahal MWW Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahebganj River Front Development Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajmahal River Front Development Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamhaiyasthan River Front Development Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Front Development of 8 Ghats by NPCC Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Surface Cleaning Work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DWSD), Jharkhand is the nodal department for the implementation of sanitation initiatives in the rural area of the Sahebganj district.

It is being implemented through the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Swach Bharth Mission (Rural).

The statistics show that total 66 villages on the bank of the river Ganga have been declared ODF and verified during the FY 2017-18. To ensure sustainability of the ODF villages, the following steps are undertaken:

I) IEC activities are carried out by using Swachhtagrahis.

II) Usage of colour coded stickers to ensure use of toilets.

III) Implementation of DPRs for SLWM (Solid liquid Waste Management) for 33 gram panchayats 15 Gram Panchayat DPRs are ready and the remaining 18 DPRs are in the preparatory process.

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - PMAY(U)**

The PMAY(U) scheme under Housing for All mission seeks to address the housing requirements of the urban poor including slum dwellers through its four verticals i.e. “In situ” Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy, Affordable Housing in Partnership and Subsidy for the beneficiary-led individual house construction with a converged aim of ‘Housing for All by 2022’. Jharkhand intends to provide affordable houses to 2.47 Lakh identified households under the PMAY (U) scheme.

As per the Government of India (GoI) report of October’2018 on the PMAY(U) scheme, Jharkhand has been ranked number 1 with respect to the approval of housing projects by GoI against the demand raised by the respective states.

The programme in all the local Urban pockets of Jharkhand include the following:-

- Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) has been prepared in all 41 ULBs.
- Annual Implementation Plans of 41 ULBs have been approved by the respective Boards of ULBs.
- Road Map for the implementation of HFA has been prepared.
- Jharkhand Affordable Urban Housing Policy 2016 has been notified.
- Programme Management Consultants have
been appointed to monitor the progress of work under the Beneficiary-led individual house construction.

- Geo-tagging and MIS systems have been implemented for monitoring the progress of all the approved-dwelling units being constructed under PMAY(U).
- The total number of sanctioned projects under the various verticals of PMAY(U) is as follows:

**Table 15.16: Projects Sanctioned under (PMAY (U))**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand Assessed</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)</th>
<th>Houses Grounded (Nos.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.47 lakhs (45 cities) Demand Assessment completed.</td>
<td>AHP</td>
<td>42,493</td>
<td>1067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BLC</td>
<td>1,00,386</td>
<td>46882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ISSR</td>
<td>15,517</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,58,396</td>
<td>47949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) **Vertical IV : Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.**

A total approval of 1,00,386 dwelling units under the beneficiary-led individual house construction has been obtained.

**Table 15.17: Status of Beneficiary - Led Individual House Construction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Houses Approved</th>
<th>Grounded/In Progress</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>Plinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLC (New)</td>
<td>1,00,386</td>
<td>22759</td>
<td>9678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) **Vertical III : Affordable Housing in Partnership**

The state has notified Jharkhand Affordable Housing Policy – 2016, with an emphasis on innovative technology like prefab technology, green housing, rainwater harvesting and water conservations technologies.

Under vertical III (Government Resolution for the implementation process has been notified in November 2018, implementation strategy has been approved from the cabinet and government. Letters have been issued. Revised DPRs have been prepared and tendering process has been initiated.

A total 42,493 DUs has been sanctioned from GOI for the construction of DUs under vertical III. The tenders for construction of about 30,000 DUs will be floated by January 2019. For the construction of 2040 DUs of Bagunhatu (Jamshedpur) tenders have already been published.

c) **Vertical II : Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy**

Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme, HUIDCO and NHB are Central Nodal Agencies and are facilitating the process with the PSBs through the State Level Bankers’ Committee. Till date 916 loan applications have been sanctioned and 17 crores have been disbursed as subsidy.

d) **Vertical I “In situ” Slum Redevelopment**

Under the In-situ rehabilitation of the existing slum dwellers, a total 131 with a total 52584 household have been identified residing in the slum pockets. The DPR preparation of theses “In- Situ” slum Redevelopment project is under process. A total 15,517 DUs had been sanctioned from GoI till date.

Under vertical I (Government Resolution for the implementation process has been notified in November 2018) implementation strategy has been approved by the cabinet and the government. Letters have been
issued. Revised DPRs have been prepared and tendering process has been initiated.

Recommendations of the 14th Finance commission & action taken by the state

1. Strengthening the State Finance Commission
2. ULBs to Improve revenue from own sources
3. Ensuring property tax reforms
4. State to share the information on the property tax among the ULBs
5. Levy of the vacant land tax
6. Empowering local bodies to levy taxes on betterment tax and advertisement tax
7. Reviewing the structure of the entertainment tax
8. Rationalising the service charges
9. Sharing of information on royalties from the mines with local bodies
10. Exploring the issuance of the Municipal bonds

• Reforms were undertaken for Revenue Augmentation

The Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the state face the challenge of delivering better services to the citizens with the constraints of limited financial and human resources. The ultimate objective is to provide better quality infrastructural services on a sustainable basis. To meet this challenge ULBs need to generate revenue from their own sources and manage the services through financially sustainable systems backed up by robust governance.

It was observed from the experience of other states that the ULBs lack financial income from their own sources. To tackle this issue, the state government devised a multi-faceted approach. On the one hand it brought legal and administrative reforms, while on the other, it created a robust financial system and capacity building of the municipal staff. It has undertaken credit-rating exercise to enable the municipality to mobilise funds from the open market as well. The steps taken to augment the revenue of the ULBs in the state have been illustrated below.

Action Taken by the state:

The following legal and administrative reforms have been taken by the state to assist the ULBs to generate their revenue

Legal Reform

a) Property Tax Rules, 2015: Old Provisions of Bihar Orissa Municipal Act 1922 was replaced by Jharkhand Municipal Act 2011 and Holding Tax Rules 2015. The earlier property tax system was replaced by the area based self-assessment system based on Trust and verification.

b) Communication towers and related Structures Policy, 2015: Rates are being revised at par with the other states. Annual Renewal Fees are being introduced. Incremental and Penalty Provisions are being introduced.

c) Solid waste User Charges Policy, 2016: User Charge for the collection of waste is introduced. This would not only promote cleanliness in line with SBM but also generate revenue for the ULBs

d) Advertisement Policy, 2016: The Advertisement Policy is being revised to introduce zone-wise rates and Processes and are being introduced which will be at par with the other States

e) Water User Charges Policy, 2016: User Charges were revised to cover total-cost recovery. TCA and PMU are appointed to ensure that coverage is increased and NRW is being reduced. This has also led to an improvement in billing and collection efficiency.

f) Trade License Rules, 2017: Trade Licenses Rates are being introduced to regulate Businesses. Trade Licenses are being issued under AMRUT Transformative reforms, i.e. Trust and Verification.

g) Parking Regulations, 2017: Parking Rules have been framed to ease the traffic congestion in Jharkhand. This would not only reduce congestion but also generate revenue for the ULBs

Administrative Reforms

Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Jharkhand, has adopted most of the 18 functions of the 74th CAA. Further, to make its system more effective the, following administrative reforms have been adopted:

a. Appointment of Tax Collection Agency

Looking at the gaps and lack of required manpower, the ULBs outsourced the assessment and collection of taxes to a third party to ensure that collection is not hampered due to the lack of staff
b. Creation of updated online database

Jharkhand has adopted the latest technologies in the various stages of reform to take advantage of this reform opportunity. A new system – Revenue Management System is in place that takes care of the Property Holding Tax, Water user charges, Municipal license etc. This system enables the citizens to file their taxes from the place of their convenience and promotes a cleaner system with no interference from third parties.

c. Increased IEC activities

Public awareness and cooperation are essential for the effective collection of tax. The state government through municipalities had undertaken the activities like public announcements through the mike, Nukkad Nataks, Advertisements in theatres, etc.

d. Sample Survey to combat under assessment

Self-Assessment System was introduced whereby citizens submit the sum moto information about their property and for the faster collection of taxes. However, to tackle the possibility of under assessment, a sample survey is being conducted which has yielded positive results for the ULBs.

- Accounting and Audit reform

Accrual Based Double Entry Accounting System (ABDEAS) has been implemented in all the ULBs of Jharkhand for better control and transparency on the Accounting process of the ULBs

- Credit Rating of ULBs

Apart from the legal and administrative reforms the state has undertaken taken credit rating survey that is essential for the ULBs to generate fund from the open market through the floating of municipal bonds.

The credit-rating for all the cities of Jharkhand including the 7 AMRUT cities has been completed. Out of all, Ranchi has received BBB-, which is investing grade. The government is in the process of floating Municipal Bonds for Ranchi. The Transaction Advisor in this regard has been appointed.

The other six cities (Adityapur, Chas, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Giridih and Hazaribagh) have received BB-grade, which is Non-investment grade. It is trying to improve the service level and facilities that will improve the financial conditions of the said AMRUT cities and will enable them to get a better IGR which requires floating Municipal Bonds. Apart from this, Jharkhand government is also focusing on following sectors.

- Solid Waste Management in all ULBs
- Vending Zone
- LED street lighting
- Online Building Plan Approval Management System
- Shelter Houses for the urban homeless
- Modular Urinals and Toilets
- Night sweeping in commercial areas
- Pit Composting in the Vegetable-Markets and Parks

Conclusion

Around 24 per cent of the population of Jharkhand live in the urban areas, and the decadal growth rate reflects that the pace of urban growth in Jharkhand is quite high. The concentration of the urban population is the highest in the class I cities. The decadal growth rate across the class six cities and towns reflects that it the highest in class I cities requiring a high level of development of the urban infrastructure in these cities. Apart from it, small towns also attract people for the employment, recreation, education, health and other facilities and this way; they reduce the population-pressure on the larger cities. Thus, there is also a need to develop the smaller towns in a planned way. The increase in the per capita basic facilities for the people of the urban areas, therefore, is a priority for the government of Jharkhand.

The government of Jharkhand has adopted many centrally sponsored schemes and programmes for the urban development, for instance, Smart City, AMRUT, DAY-NULM, Swachh Bharat Mission, Namami Gange and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana etc. The state is achieving the target of development through these schemes and programmes. One of the remarkable achievements of the state is noticed under the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission in which, Jharkhand has been awarded number 1 among the “Best Performing States”. Ranchi has been awarded as India’s Best State Capital/UT in ‘Citizen Feedback’ and Giridih has been awarded India’s Best Small City in ‘Citizens’ Feedback’ in the Swachh Survekshan 2018. Jharkhand has also succeeded to earn the incentives for the successful implementation of the AMRUT reforms in 3 successive years i.e. in the FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17 & FY 2017-18.
Agriculture is one of the important contributors to the development of Jharkhand’s economy. Though the share of crop, livestock and fisheries taken together is only about 11 per cent of the GSV A of the state, they are an important source of labour absorption, income generation and food security. Their direct contribution to the growth rate is low, only 5.1 per cent\textsuperscript{1}, but indirectly by creating a demand for and the supply of the products of the non-agricultural sector, they contribute to the growth of the other sectors as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6.1: Share of the agricultural sector in Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Constant Prices (2011-12 series)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value of output (in ₹ Crore)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing &amp; Aquaculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DES, the Government of Jharkhand

Realising the importance of this sector for the economy in general and the farming community in particular, the government of Jharkhand has taken several initiatives. The agricultural sector accounts for the major occupation of the state and thus has to be given vital importance. This chapter states the status of the agricultural sector of the state and the initiatives taken by the government to promote it.

**State Agriculture Profile**

**Agro-Climatic Zone**

Jharkhand is classified into three agro-climatic zones – the central and western plateau zone, the central and north eastern plateau zone and the south eastern plateau zone known as sub-zones IV, V and VI, respectively. The important characteristics of these sub-zones are as follows

**Sub Zone IV: Central and Western Plateau Zone**

- Low water-retention capacity of the soil particularly that of uplands.
- Late arrival and early cessation of monsoon and the erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall.
- Lack of a safe disposal of runoff water during the monsoon and water storage and moisture conservation practices for raising Rabi crops.
- Drying of tanks and wells by February results in no Rabi crop production.

**Sub Zone V: Central and North Eastern Plateau Zone**

- Late arrival and early cessation of monsoon.
- Erratic/uneven distribution of rainfall.
- Low water retentive capacity of soils.
- Lack of soil and water conservation practices

**Sub Zone VI: South Eastern Plateau Zone**

- Uneven distribution of rainfall.
- Low water holding capacity.
- Eroded soils.
- Poor soil fertility.

**The pattern of Land Utilization**

The total geographical area of Jharkhand is 79.71 lakh hectares of which almost 29 percent is under forest coverage. The net shown area of the state is 28.36 lakh hectares which is almost 36 per cent of the total geographical land of the state. Around 7 per cent of the area accounts for barren land. 9 per cent of the land

\textsuperscript{1} Contribution of the sector to the growth rate of state’s economy is calculated by weighting the growth rate of the sector by the sector’s share in GSVA. Please see chapter 1 of this survey.

Chapter VI - Agriculture and Allied Activities | 97
About 21 percent of the total area is fallow about 11 percent is current fallow and 10 percent is other fallow (Fig 6.1).

**Figure 6.1: Pattern of land utilization in Jharkhand**

The total cultivable land of Jharkhand is 38 lakh hectares which constitutes 48% of the total geographical area of the state. Kharif is the main cropping season for Jharkhand. Kharif crops are grown on about 28 lakh hectares and Rabi crops are grown on about 11 lakh hectares of land. Agriculture, mainly rain-fed in the state is dependent on the south west monsoon. Though the average rainfall in the state is high, between 1200 to 1300 millimetres (mm), but it is confined to four months of rainy season and is erratic in terms of timing, precipitation and intensity. About 20 percent of the net sown area has assured irrigation while the potential is to irrigate about 30% of the net sown area. The irrigation coverage thus is low and the state still has to realise its full irrigation potential. The cropping intensity of the state, as a result, is only 126%. The seed replacement rate for the state of Jharkhand was 15%.

### Table 6.2 State Agricultural Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land and others</th>
<th>The area in Lakh Hec</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Geographical Area</td>
<td>79.71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cultivable land</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Kharif</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Rabi</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cropping intensity</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average rainfall (mm)</td>
<td>1200-1300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net sown area having assured Irrigation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of potential irrigated land</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer Uses (kg/Hec)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed replacement rate</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand*
Rainfall

As stated above agriculture in the state is mostly dependent on the monsoon. A large part of its annual rainfall is received during the south west monsoon season (June-September). Last year (in the monsoon season of 2017), the state received deficient rains in June, excessive in July, almost normal in August and deficient in September. This year the rainfall has remained deficient throughout the rainy season. The rainfall has remained deficient by about 28 per cent in this rainy season – about 33 per cent in the month of June, 18 per cent in July, 23 per cent in August and 43 per cent in the month of September.

Production of Crops

Kharif Crops

In the state, the largest area under cultivation among Kharif crops is dedicated to paddy. More than 60 per cent of the area under Kharif crop is occupied by paddy. The second largest area is dedicated to maize. About 10 per cent of the area under Kharif is occupied by maize. Among the pulses grown in the Kharif season, arhar and urad are the most important ones in terms of area and production. Together, they occupy about 14 per cent of the area under Kharif crops. Groundnut is the most important oilseed grown in the Kharif season in this state. It however, is grown in only about 1 per cent of the area under Kharif crops.

In the last three years, from 2015-16 to 2017-18, the output of most of the Kharif crops has recorded impressive growth. Paddy, in this period, has grown at an annual rate of about 41 per cent, maize by about 23 per cent, arhar by 21 per cent, moong by 25 per cent and groundnut by 27 per cent. The output of these crops has increased, both because of increase in area under cultivation and the yield rate. The area under the cultivation of paddy has increased at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent, of moong by 9.5 per cent and Groundnut by 7.7 per cent. The area under the cultivation of maize, however, has almost remained constant and those of Arhar and Urad have decreased at the annual rate of 0.8 per cent and 13.3 per cent, respectively. Except for urad, the yield rates of all the major crops have increased in the last three years. The yield rate of paddy has increased by about 35 per cent, of maize and arhar by about 22 per cent and of moong and groundnut by about 13 and 18 per cent respectively.

The output of urad has decreased by about 14 per cent per annum in this period. This has happened both because of a fall in the area under cultivation and a fall in its yield rate. The area for this crop has decreased at an annual rate of about 13 per cent and the productivity by 0.6 per cent.
### Table 6.3: Area, Production, and Yield of Kharif Crops 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Area in 000 hectare, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hectare)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>2569</td>
<td>1617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>1324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhar</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urad</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand*

### Table 6.4: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Kharif Crops between 15-16 and 17-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhar</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urad</td>
<td>-13.3</td>
<td>-13.9</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand*

### Fig 6.3: Area, Production and Yield of Kharif Crops 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Area in 000 hectares, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hectare)

*Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand*

### Rabi Crops

Among the Rabi crops, the largest area under cultivation is dedicated to bengal gram and wheat. Each of them occupies about 20 per cent of the total area under Rabi crops. Masoor, peas, and linseed occupy about 6 per cent, 5 per cent and 4 per cent of the total area under Rabi crops, respectively. Maize is grown in the rabi season on a very small piece of land. It was grown on only 5 thousand hectares in the year 2015-16, but has become more popular in the recent years. The area under maize doubled in 2016-17 and had remained at the same level in 2017-18.
In the last three years, from 2015-16 to 2017-18, the output of most of the Rabi crops has recorded an impressive growth. The production of wheat, maize, bengal gram, masoor, peas and linseed grew at the rate of about 28 per cent, 53 per cent, 34 per cent, 37 per cent, 44 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively.

The output of these crops has increased, both because of the increase in area under cultivation and the yield rate. The area under cultivation of wheat, maize, bengal gram, masoor, peas and linseed grew at the annual rate of about 19 per cent, 41 per cent, 19 per cent, 28 per cent, 38 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively. The yield rate of wheat, maize, bengal gram, masoor, peas and linseed grew at the rate of about 8 per cent, 7 per cent, 12 per cent, 6 per cent 4 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively (see Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Area, Production, and Yield of Rabi Crops 2015-16 to 2017-18
(Area in 000 ha, Production-000 MT, Yield -Kg/hectare)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal Gram</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masoor</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Table 6.6: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Rabi Crops between 15-16 and 17-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal Gram</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand
Crop-wise area, production, and yield of total pulses, food grains, oilseeds, and cereals

The area under the cultivation and production of pulses, cereals and oilseeds has increased in the last three years. The area under the cultivation of pulses increased from 553 thousand hectares in 2015-16 to 793 thousand hectares in 2017-18 and the production grew from 495 thousand tons to 884 thousand tonnes for the same period. Similarly, the area under cereals has increased from 2631 thousand hectares in 2015-16 to 3066 thousand hectares in 2017-18. The production of cereals in this period has increased from 3768 thousand tons in 2015-16 to 7071 thousand tons in 2017-18. The production of cereals in this period has thus grown at the annual rate of 37 per cent pulses by about 34 per cent and oilseeds by 26 per cent. The total production of food grains (pulses and cereals) in the year 2017-18 was about 80 thousand tonnes. It in last three years grew at an annual rate of 37 per cent per annum.

The growth in the production of pulses, cereals and oilseeds in this period has taken place because of growth in both the area and the yield. The area under cereals has increased at an annual rate of about 20 per cent, 8 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. The area under food grains in this period grew at an annual rate of 10 per cent. The yield- rate of pulses, cereals and oilseeds increased at an annual rate of about 12 per cent, 27 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. The yield of food grains in this period grew at an annual rate of about 20 per cent (see Table 6.7 & 6.8)

Table 6.7: Crop-wise area, production, and yield of total pulses, oilseeds, and cereals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>2631</td>
<td>3768</td>
<td>1432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oilseeds</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>3184</td>
<td>4263</td>
<td>2327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Table 6.8: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Pulses, Cereals, Oilseeds and Production between 15-16 and 17-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand
District wise total yield (average) for cereals, pulses, food grains and oilseeds for the year 2017-18

Productivity/yield is the best indicator for understanding the dynamics of food production and the potential yield or the yield-gap and to find out the inter-district potential in agrarian development. An inter-district analysis of the yield-rate of different crops shows that Lohardaga, Saraikela, Bokaro and Chatra have high yield-rates of cereals. While the average yield rate of cereals in Jharkhand is about 23 hundred kg per hectare, that of these districts ranged between 27.38 hundred kg per hectare in Bokaro to 29.94 hundred kg per hectare in Lohardaga. On the other hand, the yield rate of cereals in West Singhbhum was as low as 13.77 hundred kgs per hectares. The yield rates of the cereals of Pakur, Garhwa and Latehar were also less than 21 hundred kg per hectare. The yield rate of food grains of Jharkhand is 15 hundred kg per hectare but that of Simdega is as high as 18 hundred kg per hectare. The yield rate of Gumla, Saraikela and Chatra is also above 17 hundred kg per hectare. The yield -rate of food grains in West Singhbhum and Laterhar is less than 12 hundred kg per hectare.

The yield-rate of pulses in Jharkhand is about 11.14 kg per hectare, but in the Simdega district of Jharkhand it is more than 14 hundred kg per hectare and in Bokaro, Sahebgunj and Latehar it is even less than 8 hundred kg per hectare.
Table 6.9: District wise variation in productivity of food grains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Grains</th>
<th>Pulses</th>
<th>Cereals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>Giridih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraikela</td>
<td>Sahebganj</td>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>Gumla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>West Singhbhum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield-rate of oilseeds of Jharkhand for the year 2017-18 is only about 7 hundred kg. But there is wide inter-district variation in its productivity. It is more than 13 hundred kg per hectare in Gumla and as low as 3 hundred kg per hectare in Jamtara (Figure 6.7).

**Fig 6.7: District wise yield rate oilseed for the year 17-18**

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

**Fertilizers**

**Consumption of Fertilizer:** Fertilizer is one of the major inputs that help in increasing the productivity of the crops. In Jharkhand, the major fertilizers used are Urea, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP), Complex fertilizer and SSP (Single Super Phosphate). In terms of consumption, Urea and DAP are the two most important fertilizers. Urea accounts for about 69 per cent and DAP about 25 per cent of the total chemical fertilizers consumed in the state. The consumption of complex fertilizers, SSP and MOP account for 4 per cent, 1 per cent and 1 per cent respectively of the total chemical fertilizers consumed in the state. The consumption of urea and DAP has increased over the years. The consumption of urea has increased at an annual rate of 2.4 and DAP at the rate of 7.4 per cent per annum in the period 2011-12 to 2017-18. About 192 thousand tonnes of urea and 53 thousand tonnes of DAP were consumed in the year 2011-12, their consumption increased to 222 thousand tonnes and 82 thousand tonnes, respectively, in the year 2017-18. The consumption of complex fertilizers, on the other hand, has decreased in this period from about 38 thousand tonnes in the year 2011-12 to 14 thousand tonnes in the year 2017-18 – at an annual rate of about (-) 15 per cent (Figure 6.8).
Supply of Fertilizers: The supply of fertilizers has mostly fallen short of the requirement in the state. This gap between the requirement and supply of fertilizers has decreased over the years, especially since 2015-16. The supply of urea fell approximately 30 per cent short of its requirement till 2014-15, but in the year 2015-16, the supply of urea was more than its requirement and since then the state has received more than 90 per cent of its requirement. Similarly, the supply of DAP to the state was about 50 per cent of its requirement in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, which fell to less than 40 per cent in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15. The state received more than 65 per cent of its requirements of DAP in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 and in the year 2017-18 it received about 80 per cent of its requirement of DAP.

Table 6. 10 : Requirement and consumption of fertilizers in Jharkhand in the year 17-18 (in tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Req.</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
<th>% of consumption to supply</th>
<th>% Supply to Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UREA</td>
<td>240000</td>
<td>219687</td>
<td>222048</td>
<td>101.07</td>
<td>91.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAP</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>80195</td>
<td>81971</td>
<td>102.21</td>
<td>80.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOP</td>
<td>33000</td>
<td>14266</td>
<td>14314</td>
<td>100.34</td>
<td>43.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>3125</td>
<td>3198</td>
<td>102.34</td>
<td>44.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSP</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>2027</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>99.70</td>
<td>16.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand
Horticulture

Fruits

In Jharkhand both the area and the production of fruits has increased over the years. According to the department of agriculture, government of Jharkhand, the area covering the different varieties of fruit crops in Jharkhand has increased at an annual rate of 11 per cent, from 40 thousand hectares in 2008-09 to 104 thousand hectares in 2017-18. In the same period the production of fruits has increased at an annual rate of 7.3 per cent from 575 thousand metric tonnes in 2008-09 to 1082 thousand metric tonnes in 2017-18. This shows that the production of fruits has not kept pace with the expansion in the area under their cultivation. The growth in the production of fruits depends on the composition of crops, their gestation period and the yield rates. Different fruit crops have different gestation periods and different yield rates, therefore, the growth in output, to a large extent, depends on the selection of the fruit crop.

Fig 6.10 : The Area and Production of the total fruit crops in Jharkhand during 08-09 to 17-18

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand
Mango has emerged as the most important fruit crop in this state. It occupies almost half of the area under fruit production. Its output constitutes almost 40 per cent of the total output of the fruit crops. Banana and Jackfruit are the other two important crops in this state in terms of area under cultivation. The area under banana cultivation, however, has decreased in recent years. It was grown on more than 12.5 thousand hectares of land in the year 2015-16 which decreased to 9 thousand hectares in 2017-18. Guava is another major fruit crop in this state. It is grown on about 8 thousand hectares of land, occupying about 8 per cent of the total area under fruit cultivation. The output of guava constitutes almost 8 per cent of the total fruit-production of the state.

In the last three years, the maximum expansion in area and the highest growth in output has taken place in Indian Plum. The area for Indian Plum cultivation in the state has increased at the annual rate of about 41 per cent and its output has increased at the annual rate of 102 per cent. The area under papaya and lime and lemon has increased at the rate of about 22 per cent per annum but their production has increased at the rate of 4.5 and 7 per cent per annum, respectively. The area under litchi cultivation has increased at an average annual rate of about 9 per cent and its output by 27 per cent per annum in this period. Jharkhand produced 40 thousand metric tonnes of litchi in the year 2015-16 which increased to about 65 thousand metric tonnes in the year 2017-18.

Table 6.11 : Area and production of different varieties of fruit crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>2015-16 Area</th>
<th>2015-16 Production</th>
<th>2016-17 Area</th>
<th>2016-17 Production</th>
<th>2017-18 Area</th>
<th>2017-18 Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bengal quince</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>35.58</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>36.21</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>38.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Gooseberry</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>8.09</td>
<td>80.04</td>
<td>8.16</td>
<td>88.83</td>
<td>8.32</td>
<td>89.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>12.52</td>
<td>33.27</td>
<td>9.05</td>
<td>31.62</td>
<td>9.17</td>
<td>32.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Plum</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>11.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackfruit</td>
<td>12.33</td>
<td>117.46</td>
<td>14.74</td>
<td>124.77</td>
<td>14.72</td>
<td>137.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litchi</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7.01</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>64.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>50.41</td>
<td>393.6</td>
<td>50.55</td>
<td>438.54</td>
<td>54.53</td>
<td>435.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaya</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>106.69</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>109.88</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>116.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Fruits</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>102.53</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>104.49</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>99.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime &amp; Lemon</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>47.73</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>53.96</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>54.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96.53</td>
<td>961.187</td>
<td>100.78</td>
<td>1047.96</td>
<td>104.3</td>
<td>1081.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Vegetables

Vegetables are grown in Jharkhand in large quantities. The output of vegetables caters to the market of the neighbouring states also. Between 2008-09 and 2014-15 the area under vegetable cultivation increased at an annual rate of 5.5 per cent and the output was at the rate of 2.3 per cent. In the year 2015-16, because of severe drought, the area under vegetable cultivation shrank by 16.6 per cent and the output by 21.2 per cent. The area and output of vegetables has improved since then but it still is yet to achieve the level it had achieved in the year 2014-15.
Fig 6.11: Area and Production of the total quantity of vegetables in Jharkhand during 08-09 to 17-18

Area in ‘000’ hectares

Production in ‘000’ MT

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Though a large variety of vegetables are grown in the state, about 11 of them - potato, onion, ladies’ fingers, cabbage, cauliflower, green chilli, tomato, peas, beans and brinjal are cultivated on about 90 per cent of the area under vegetable cultivation and produces about 90 per cent of the total quantity of vegetables of the state.

Table 6.12: The area and production of the different varieties of vegetables in Jharkhand

(Area in ‘000’ ha & Production in ‘000’ MT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>10.37</td>
<td>154.55</td>
<td>12.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter gourd</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle gourd</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>13.96</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brinjal</td>
<td>22.96</td>
<td>219.65</td>
<td>80.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>475.99</td>
<td>19.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsicum</td>
<td>18.63</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>258.64</td>
<td>21.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Chilli</td>
<td>11.99</td>
<td>144.84</td>
<td>14.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>25.69</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>32.86</td>
<td>452.12</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>14.86</td>
<td>254.62</td>
<td>17.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea (Green)</td>
<td>13.84</td>
<td>192.21</td>
<td>15.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>44.93</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>52.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>11.73</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>18.15</td>
<td>230.19</td>
<td>19.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Vegetables</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>272.35</td>
<td>23.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>264.21</td>
<td>3373</td>
<td>293.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand
Livestock and milk production

The production of milk, eggs and meat in the State has increased at an annual rate of 4.1, 4.4 and 2.6 per cent respectively during the period 2009-10 to 2017-18. During this period, the production of milk in Jharkhand increased from 1463 thousand tons to 2015.65 thousand tons that of eggs increased from 3930 thousand tons to 5531.08 thousand tons and the production of meat has increased from 46.76 thousand tons to 57.55 thousand. The production of milk, eggs and meat has shown an upward trend since the last nine years from 2008-09 to 2017-18 (Figure 6.11).

Table 6.13: Production of Milk, Eggs & Meat in Jharkhand from 08-09 to 17-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>Eggs</th>
<th>Meat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1463</td>
<td>3930</td>
<td>46.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1555.64</td>
<td>4153.16</td>
<td>43.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>1580.98</td>
<td>4294.48</td>
<td>45.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1679.59</td>
<td>4238.95</td>
<td>44.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1699.83</td>
<td>4444.99</td>
<td>45.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>1733.73</td>
<td>4663.17</td>
<td>47.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>1812.38</td>
<td>4832.84</td>
<td>50.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>1893.8</td>
<td>5103.37</td>
<td>54.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>2015.65</td>
<td>5531.08</td>
<td>57.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand

Fishery

Though the state does not have perennial sources of water, it has done very well in the production of fish. The production of fish in the state has grown at an annual rate of 14.5 per cent in the period 2012-13 to 2017-18. The fish production increased from 96.6 thousand metric tons in the year 2012-13 to 190 thousand tons in the year 2017-18. The production of fish seed in this period increased at an annual rate of 61.4 per cent. It increased almost ten-fold from 9446 lakhs in 2012-13.
to 103300 lakhs in 2017-18. The number of fish seed growers has also increased at the annual rate of 21.7 per cent in this period. It increased from 2754 in 2012-13 to 7364 in 2017-18.

Table 6.14: Fish Production, Fish Seed Growers & Fish seeds Production from 08-09 to 17-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Fish Production (MT)</th>
<th>Fish Seed Growers</th>
<th>Fish seed Production (In lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>96600</td>
<td>2754</td>
<td>9446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>104820</td>
<td>3052</td>
<td>10645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>106430</td>
<td>2828</td>
<td>10833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>115000</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>16196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>145142</td>
<td>4925</td>
<td>41500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>190000</td>
<td>7364</td>
<td>103300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Jharkhand
Schemes and Initiatives for Agriculture

The government of Jharkhand has successfully taken the following initiatives for the development of the agriculture and allied sectors.

- **Exchange, Distribution and Seed Production**—The scheme provides seeds to the farmers for the kharif, rabi, and the other cropping seasons. Till November 2018 in the financial year 2018-19, 109136.31 qtl. seeds of different crops have been distributed among farmers in the Kharif season.

- **Krishi Mela, Workshop, Exhibition, Training, Tour & Extension**—The scheme aims to create an awareness in the agricultural activities, thereby increasing the agricultural output. During 2018-19 ₹ 1000.00 lakh has been provisioned under this scheme. Under this scheme the state, district and block level workshops have been organised. A three-day intensive workshop – Prakhand Krishi Choupal has been organized in all the 24 districts.

- **Vishesh Fasal Yojna**—The objective of the scheme is to increase the production of special crops like Rajma, Til, Moong fali and Soyabean. Vishesh Fasal Yojna has been implemented in the state since 2017-18. During the period of 2018-19 Rs. 2000 lakhs have been provisioned with a physical target of 32421 ha. Till date, 18510 ha have been covered with the financial achievement of Rs. 986.250 lakh.

- **Single Window Centre**—This scheme aims to provide all the benefits related to the agricultural schemes and to provide technical support to the farming community at their door step. For this purpose, 200 Single Windows Centre have been established during 2016-17 & 2017-18. Currently, the establishment of 60 single Window Centre is under process with a financial target of Rs. 2600.00 lakh, which covers recurring and non-recurring expenditure of 260 Single Window Centres.

- **Conversion of Fallow Land into Cropped Area Scheme**—From 2014-15 to 2016-172.60 Lac hectare fallow land has been converted into cropped areas. During 2017-18, 95514-hectare fallow land has been converted in a similar manner. Under this scheme for the period of 2018-19, ₹ 1999.998 lakh has been provisioned with a physical target of 74074 ha. Till date, 34082 ha have been covered with the financial achievement of Rs. 303.58973 lakh.

- **Double Cropping Rice Fallow Scheme**—During the period of 2017-18, 59147 hectares of rice fallow area has been brought under cultivation of pulses and oilseeds. The total expenditure of the scheme during 2017-18 has been Rs. 1073.24910 lakh. For the next year a sanction order with a provision of Rs. 3200.00 lakh is under process.

- **Interest Subvention**—Agriculture is a dominant sector of our economy and credit plays an important role in increasing the agricultural production. The availability and access to adequate, timely and low-cost credit from institutional sources are of great importance, especially to the small and marginal farmers. Under this scheme, an additional 3% interest subvention benefit will be given to those farmers who repay their short-term crop loans promptly before the due date. Hence, the farmers will get crop loans at the interest rate of 1% per annum only. For the next year, an allocation of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs has been provisioned for this scheme.

- **Establishment and Strengthening of Agriculture - Laboratories**—Different types of quality inputs are used in the agricultural operations such as fertilizers, pesticides, bio-pesticides, micronutrients etc. In order to ensure the supply of quality inputs, the State Quality Control Laboratories of fertilizer, Seed, and Pesticides will be strengthened. Similarly, Soil Health Card is an important tool to know the actual quantity of the fertilizers required for a specific crop. Soil Health Card scheme is running in the state to cover each and every farmer of the state. So the strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories will be an important part of this scheme. During 2017-18 against the financial target of Rs. 221.11026 lakh, Rs. 53.19872 lakh has been utilised under this scheme. Furthermore, Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provisioned for the year 2018-19. For this purpose the fund has been allocated to the district/concerned laboratory.
• **Pond Reconstruction Scheme**: Under this scheme the total number of 2000 government tanks/private tanks up to 5 acres is to be renovated to provide additional irrigation potential and stop the run-off loss of rainwater. The state provides 90 per cent subsidy and beneficiary contributes 10 per cent of the total project-cost of renovation. Till date, a total number of 1121 government/private ponds have been renovated under this scheme.

• **Jalnidhí Scheme**: The aim of this scheme is the construction of a total of 1353 water harvesting structures (percolation tank) and 1354 deep boring tube wells. In this scheme the state provides 90 per cent subsidy and the beneficiary contributes 10 per cent of the total project cost. During the current financial year, till date 869 percolation tank/deep boring wells have been constructed with the help of this scheme.

• **Mechanization of agriculture** is being achieved through the establishment of ‘Agriculture Implement Bank’ in selected villages under the Sub-mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM). The scheme targets towards the establishment of farm machinery banks by the co-operative societies of farmers, a self-help group of farmers, FPOs etc in the selected villages of the state. This encourages the members to take up appropriate mechanized operations and also get employment. Hence, the Central and State Government provide 80 per cent subsidy on purchase of different farm machinery.

• **Distribution of Pump sets** to the small and marginal farmers/self-help groups/ Mahila Sakhimandals/ farmers groups - for multi-cropping. This will lead to a less dependency on the monsoon and irrigation for a small unit of the agricultural field of the farmers. For this the state provides a 90 per cent subsidy on the purchase of 1.5-3.0 hp pump sets with 200 feet HDPE Pipe (63-75mm). In the current financial year 11267 pump sets out of 28000 of the total targets, have been purchased by the small and marginal farmers/self-help groups.

**Conclusion**

The agriculture sector has sustained many developments despite the shortage of rainfall during the months of June to September. Despite this the production and yield of the major Kharif crops like paddy, arhar, moong and groundnut has seen a significant improvement. Also, a substantial increase was seen in the production of Rabi crops like maize, masoor, peas, and linseed. In spite of this major challenge the state is improving its productivity. This can be continued through ensuring the improvement in soil by the use of manures and fertilizers, the use of high-quality seeds, improving the irrigation facility, gradual mechanization of agriculture and encouraging the skill development in the farmers. For this purpose, the ministry of agriculture, government of Jharkhand has taken some steps by implementing schemes like Krishi mela, Single, window centre, Establishment of Agriculture Laboratories, Jalnidhí scheme and Sub-mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM) to name a few. Another challenge for the state is to rescue the post-harvest losses which can be done by the development of adequate storage facility. Developing the states connectivity between the rural and urban areas will also be helpful in this regard. Educating and informing the farmers about the various schemes initiated by the government will also help in the development of the agricultural sector in the state.
FOOD SECURITY
Malnutrition, starvation and hunger deaths must become a rare phenomenon for the 21st century babies. Thus, food security is the means in achieving the stated objective. Food security is always referred as a situation when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. In Jharkhand, the inherited low per capita income and the existence of a significant proportion of poor people have made the task of ensuring food security a big challenge. The Department of Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand is quite busy in tackling it and it is committed to ensure food security in the state.

Agriculture is the backbone of food security and in terms of the production of vegetables, the state enjoys a healthy surplus and exports it to other agriculture-dominated states like Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal every year. The Department of Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand is working day and night to ensure food security in the state by planning and executing various schemes in the state. In the FY 2017-18 more than Rs. 800 crore subsidies were allocated to PDS in the state. Among the major food security programmes running in the state, AAY to Rs. 164.85 crores, PHS to Rs. 571.77 crores and Salt Distribution Scheme to Rs. 57.11 crores of subsidies were allocated during FY 2017-18. At present all together fourteen welfare programmes are running effectively in the state to provide a continuous supply and easy access to food grains and other materials to the targeted beneficiaries in the state. To supplement this the state is maintaining 255 depots with a storage capacity of more than 2.18 lakhs MT out of which more than 83% is occupied by the current stocks of rice, wheat, salt and sugar. The state has a stock of rice and wheat which is about 150 thousand MT and 23.8 thousand MT respectively. To ensure an easy access to food grains the state has been maintaining more than 25 thousand 8 hundred PDS dealers in the state. It has around 57 lakh ration card holders which covers more than 2.62 crore members in the state. About 2.15 crore members are now UID seeded and more than 89% of them are UID verified as well. In the process of fixing the leakages in the PDS schemes more than 4.38 lakhs double counted UIDs have been eliminated in the state.

The present chapter in the light of the four pillars of food security, i.e. availability, accessibility, utilization and stability in supply, evaluates the status of Jharkhand for the current fiscal year in contrast with the previous years’ progress.

Storage and Management of Food grains

In Jharkhand, the Jharkhand State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation (JSFC) is responsible for lifting the food grains from the FCI depots present in the state. Food grains are delivered under the door step-delivery system from JSFC godowns to the PDS/fair price shops, from where they are distributed among the beneficiaries. The procurement of paddy is one of the important tasks of these agencies in the state. Till April 2018, a total of more than 19.83 lakh quintals of paddy has been procured in the state and Figure-7.1 gives the district wise details of the procurement of paddy. Palamu with 3.13 lakh quintals and East Singhbhum with 2.96 lakh quintals are at the first and second position respectively whereas Godda with 2.57 thousand quintals stands last in this list.

Figure-7.1: Procurement of paddy in quintals (till 17-04-2018)

Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand
Godown and storage centres are crucial to food security as they help in ensuring a continuous supply of food grains. At present Jharkhand has a total of 255 fully functional depots with a storage capacity of more than 2.18 lakhs MT of food grains. The maximum number of depots are in Ranchi (21) followed by West Singhbhum (18), Dhanbad and Hazaribagh (15) at the second and third place. Figure-7.2 shows the district-wise number of depots in the state. Figure-7.3 shows the proportional composition of the stock of rice, wheat, salt and sugar in the different districts of Jharkhand and it is clear that the proportion of rice is the maximum in all the districts.

As on the 24th of December 2018, the depots in the state have a stock of more than 1,49,713.54 MT of rice, 23,843.30 MT of wheat, 4,586.98 MT of salt and 4,846.60 MT of sugar to meet the requirements of various welfare schemes in the state. Thus more than 83.73% of the existing storage capacity is currently occupied by the current stocks. Table-7.1 gives district-wise details of the depots with their storage-capacity and the current stock of various food grains.
### Table-7.1 : District-wise Current Stock Status of Depot. (As of 24-12-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Total no. of Depots</th>
<th>Depot capacity (MT)</th>
<th>Rice (Kg.)</th>
<th>Wheat (Kg.)</th>
<th>Salt (Kg.)</th>
<th>Sugar (Kg.)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>BOKARO</td>
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<td>5050</td>
<td>2103957</td>
<td>1402110</td>
<td>56629</td>
<td>153699</td>
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<td>CHATRA</td>
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<td>4242202</td>
<td>2317408</td>
<td>310241</td>
<td>136809</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEOGHAR</td>
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<td>7000</td>
<td>2006001</td>
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<td>266568</td>
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<td>DHANBAD</td>
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<td>17196980</td>
<td>734191</td>
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<td>948513</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAST SINGHBUM</td>
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<td>GIRIDIH</td>
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<td>345081</td>
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<td>142120</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEST SINGHBHUM</td>
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<td>70405</td>
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<tr>
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<td>100484</td>
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<td>RAMGARH</td>
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<td>11700</td>
<td>783012</td>
<td>441149</td>
<td>122124</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>255</strong></td>
<td><strong>218523</strong></td>
<td><strong>149713544</strong></td>
<td><strong>23843304</strong></td>
<td><strong>4586989</strong></td>
<td><strong>4846603</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: https://aahar.jharkhand.gov.in/depot_masters/depotStock*

**Subsidies to Public Distribution system (PDS)**

Providing nutritious food to the poor free of cost or at negligible price is not possible without government subsidies. Accordingly, the government of Jharkhand has made sure that funds will not be the problem in ensuring food security in the state. In FY 2011-12, the total allocation was Rs. 737.44 crores which increased to 800.50 crores in FY 2017-18 with an average rate of more than 8.5% per annum. An annual-trend-analysis of the allocation and expenditure of subsidies for PDS is given in Figure-7.1. The utilization of funds has consistently remained at more than 80% which is quite appreciable (Table-7.1).
### Table-7.2 : Amount of Subsidy for the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Rs. Lakhs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Utilization in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>73744.51</td>
<td>66102.81</td>
<td>89.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>73401.02</td>
<td>61282.55</td>
<td>83.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>58426.85</td>
<td>49398.68</td>
<td>84.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>65057.88</td>
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<td>2015-16</td>
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<td>2016-17</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>80050.01</td>
<td>67823.10</td>
<td>84.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand*

### Figure-7.4 : Trends in the Allocation & Expenditure of Subsidies for PDS in Rs. Lakhs

**Subsidies to some of the Popular Food Security Schemes**

Schemes like AAY, Annapurna Yojana, Priority Household Scheme, Salt Distribution scheme, etc. are the key players in improving the food-security. Accordingly, these schemes have been awarded with sufficient funds in terms of subsidies in the state. Figure-7.2: shows the amount of subsidies allocated with their utilization percentage for Antyodaya Ann Yojana (AAY), Primary Household Yojana (PHY), Annapurna Yojana (AY) and Salt Distribution Yojana (SDY) from FY 2011-12 to 2017-18. In case of AAY the utilization percentage has remained between 86% to 96%. The utilization-rate in PHY is currently 87% and in the last financial year it was more than 97%. Similarly, the utilization-rate for AY and SDY is 47% and 61% respectively in the current financial year.
Figure-7.5: Allocation and Utilization of Subsidies to various schemes (amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand
Public Distribution System (PDS)

This system ensures that the beneficiaries of food security schemes must enjoy easy access to food gains, sugar, salt, K.Oil, etc. and that too at their door steps. PDS runs through PDS dealers who distribute food grains and other materials at their fair price shops to the beneficiaries as per the eligibility of their respective ration cards. Jharkhand has a very wide network of PDS dealers and fair price shops. There are 25,820 PDS dealers in the state which covers almost all the eligible beneficiaries in the state. Ranchi tops the list with 2,233 dealers and Lohardaga is the last with 406 dealers among the district-wise list of PDS dealers (Figure-7.2). These numbers are quite consistent in contrast with the district-wise distribution the total number of card holders in the state where Lohardaga with 85,604 has the minimum number and Ranchi with 4,51,031 has the maximum number of card holders. In Jharkhand, the total number of card holders is 56,98,736 (Figure-7.3).

Figure-7.6 : Number of PDS Dealers (District-wise) as on Dec. 2018

Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Figure-7.7 : Total number of Ration Card holders (District-wise) as on 10-12-2018

Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand
Digitization of Ration Cards with UID seeding and verification

To ensure that there is absolutely no leakage and that benefits reach the right person, in accurate quantity and at the right time the state government is very busy in the digitization of ration cards with UID seeding and the distribution of digital weighing machines to the dealers. Out of 56,98,736 ration card holders which covers 2,62,45,579 members, 2,15,45,871 have been UID seeded and 1,92,03,941 have been UID verified. In terms of UID seeding the success ratio stands at more than 82% whereas, in terms of UID verification out of those seeded it is more than 89%. Figure-7.4 gives the district-wise details of the total number of ration cards UID seeded and verified. During this process a total of 4,38,905 duplicate UID count has also been identified which is a significant achievement in sealing the leakages in PDS. The maximum number of duplicate UID count was found in Garhwa. The details are given in Figure-7.5.

Figure-7.8 : Ration Cards UID seeded and verified (District-wise) as on 10-12-2018

Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand

Figure-7.9 : District-wise details of Duplicate UID count.

Source: Food, Public Distribution System and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Jharkhand
National Food Security Act (NFSA)

NFSA is an act which ensures for near universal food-grain coverage for economically vulnerable sections of the society and it has been operational in Jharkhand since October, 2015. The Act allows Jharkhand to insulate its 86.4 per cent population in the rural areas and 60.4 per cent in the urban areas from starvation. Initially, about 33 lakh BPL/Antyodaya families and 16 lakhs more families from the lower strata of erstwhile APL category as priority category taking it to total 51.70 lakh families were covered under this scheme and this number is now more than 57 lakhs. Antyodaya families are getting 35 kg of grain while priority families get 5 kg of grain per head at the rate of Re 1 per kg.

Aahar Jharkhand

Aahar Jharkhand, an online portal available on the web address https://aahar.jharkhand.gov.in is maintained by the Department of Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Government of Jharkhand. The portal provides real-time information about the number of PDS dealers and their addresses with the stock of food grains, number of ration card holders under different schemes, the status of digitization of ration cards, UID seeding and duplicate UID counts, the numbers of godowns with storage-capacity and the current stocks, etc. and many more important pieces of information. This portal is a very good attempt in increasing the transparency as anyone can have access to almost real time information about the stock of food grains and other materials, its distribution policy, current price and allocation policy, daily and monthly transaction details with beneficiaries’ details 24X7 from anywhere in the world.

Box-7.1: Global Agriculture and Food Summit in Jharkhand

Jharkhand’s first two day long Global and Agriculture and Food Summit was held on the 29th and 30th of November, 2018 at Khelgaon in Ranchi. The aim of the summit is to promote Jharkhand as a key player to attract investment in the agricultural sector. The summit will focus on organic farming in horticulture, dairy, poultry and fisheries, and food processing.

Seven countries, including China, Israel and Malaysia participated in the summit and presented their views to harness the potential of agriculture and food processing industries. The CM pledged to turn around the abysmal conditions, farmers were facing. He promised to increase their income four-fold by 2022 and make one-year interest free agriculture-loan available to them. He also reiterated his promise to dole out mobile sets to 28,00,000 farmers. The government has also decided to ink a technology-exchange-agreement with Morocco, so that the farmers of Jharkhand can gain expertise from their Green Morocco Plan.

China, Singapore and Philippines have showed interest to import vegetables from Jharkhand. While, Yoga Guru and proprietor of Patanjali products, Baba Ramdev offered to set up food processing units in Jharkhand with joining hands with the government to help the farmers during the course of the summit.

Status of Ongoing Schemes

These schemes are intended to reduce the food-insecurity in the state by attacking the problem in a general as well as in surgical manner.

Priority Household Scheme (PHS)

The Priority Household Scheme under the NFSA-2013 is running well in the state. At present, the food grains (rice and wheat) are being provided to each person under this scheme is 5 Kg per person at the subsidized rate of Rs 1/Kg. A total number of 47.89 lakhs households is receiving benefits under this scheme. The monthly allocations of food grains to the state government for this scheme are 100085.145 MT of rice and 12776.300 MT of wheat respectively.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Under AAY, 35 kg rice/wheat per family per month is distributed to the Anatyodya families at the subsidized rate of Rs. 1.00 per kg. At present the total number of targeted antyodaya families stands at 9, 09, 341 and the monthly allocation of food grains to the state government for this scheme is 28463.404 MT of rice and 3633.73 MT of wheat.

Annapurna Yojana (AY)

The scheme is meant for those who are above 60 years of age and who are eligible for Indira Gandhi National old Age Pension Scheme but not getting the benefits.
Under this scheme 10 Kg of rice per beneficiary every month is distributed free of cost to 54,939 persons. This scheme is fully sponsored by the central government and the allotment of the required amount of rice for the first six months in FY 2018-19 has already been made to the state government.

Subsidized Kerosene Oil

White ration card holders have also been added to be beneficiaries under this scheme from FY 2017-18. At present 58.40 lakhs households are covered under this scheme and the yearly allotment of kerosene oil is 1,86,768 KL. In distributing kerosene oil under this subsidized scheme, 50% of PDS shop owners’ commission is borne by the state government, which is proposed to be 50 paise per litre and the rest 50% commission is the consumers’ liability. This scheme is now fully covered under DBT scheme.

Godowns Construction/Renovation

The storage of food grains helps in ensuring a regular supply of food which is a condition of food-security. Till date 2.68 lakhs MT storage-capacity has been created in the state, out of which 1.57 lakhs MT are complete and 1.11 lakhs MT are under construction.

Distribution of Salt for PHH/AAY

Although salt is seen as a meagre thing to be distributed by the government but keeping in mind the health problems due to the lack of iodine in salt which is easily available to the poor people in the state, the government is distributing 1 Kg free flow of refined iodised salt per month at the subsidized rate of Rs. 1 per Kg to each PHH/AAY family. At present a total number of around 57 lakh families are benefitting from this scheme.

Distribution of Sugar to AAY

Now only AAY families are covered under this scheme. Under this scheme sugar is provided at a subsidized rate to AAY families depending on dietary habit/central allocation/preferences of the population. The supplier for the sugar in the state is being selected by a reversed auction process of NeML. At present a subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per Kg is being provided by the central government.

Mukhyamantri Dal-Bhat Yojana

377 Dal-Bhat centres are running in the state and providing one meal at Rs. 5 only to the poor people. At present only 12 Dal-Bhat centres are running at night and there is a plan to increase this number. There is also one scheme to convert Dal-Bhat Kendras running on government-land into Aadarsh Kendras.

In addition, there is a plan to run the same scheme as Mukhyamantri Canteen Yojana in the district of Ranchi with an enhanced quality and facility on pilot basis. M/s Touchstone Foundation has been entrusted with the responsibility for this. This scheme will be extended to other districts in case of its success as a pilot scheme.

Pradhanmantri Ujjawala Yojana

This central scheme runs in coordination with the state government to provide free LPG connections to the families covered under SECC data. In this scheme the state needs to provide the variable amount for gas stove and first gas refill per connection. From FY 2016-17 till date, a total number of 23.73 lakh connections have been distributed under this scheme in the state.

National Food Security Compliant Redressal

A proper mechanism needs to be evolved for the proper monitoring, supervision and redressal of the grievances under NFSA. For this purpose, Call Centres, Help Lines, DGRO, State Food Commission, etc. have been established.

Distribution of Digital Weighing Machine to PDS Dealers

There is a proposal to provide digital weighing machines to PDS shops to stop pilferage in the distribution of food grains and to ensure that the beneficiaries get a proper quantity of the same. In FY 2017-18 the PDS shops of Ranchi District and Anubhajan of Dhanbad and Jamshedpur have been provided this machine on pilot-basis.

Skill Development Scheme

Training and Workshop for the officials for capacity-building and efficiency-enhancement the successful implementation of NFSA are important. Consumer awareness which is presently very poor in the state seeks attention and several provisions have already made to enhance it. Funds have been allocated to educate and empower consumers about their rights and duties. Several media like print and electronic media, banners and hoardings, trade fares and exhibitions, seminars and workshops, etc. are to be used for this purpose.
**Consumer Welfare Fund Scheme**

In order to look after the welfare of consumers in the state, a welfare fund with an initial amount of Rs. 10 crores have already been constituted in FY 2016-17. The contribution of the state and the central government in this scheme is in the ratio of 25:75 respectively.

**New Schemes**

**PVTG Dakiya Scheme**

It is an innovative scheme of the Jharkhand government, started from April 2017, aims at providing food grains to the Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) population. Under this scheme, a PVTG family is provided 35 Kg of food grains free of cost. At present the total number of PVTG families in the state is 73,386.

**Box-7.2: 50 food processing plants ready for ground breaking in Jharkhand**

Jharkhand is a vegetable-surplus state and produces around 40 lakh metric tonnes of vegetables annually against the requirement of 30 lakh metric tonnes. The state supplies around one million tonne vegetable to other states mainly Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal every year. Looking at the potential in agriculture, particularly in the production of vegetables many private sector-players are ready to invest in this sector.

In line to the above facts Union Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh and Jharkhand Chief Minister Raghubar Das laid the foundation stone for 50 food processing units that are to come up in the state at a cost of Rs. 271 crores, during the two-day Global Agriculture and Food Summit, held on 29-30th Nov., 2018.

Jharkhand government has also planned an MoU with Patanjali Ayurveda and Patanjali Food Park (PFP) project to process and market organic products of honey, wheat, rice and vegetables grown in the state.

**Conclusion**

Thus, the state’s progress in improving the food-security status is quite appreciable. The state has made efforts to ensure the maximum availability of food. It has already procured more than 19.8 lakh quintals of paddy in the month of April 2018. The current stock (Dec., 2018) of rice, wheat, salt and sugar stands at 1.49 lakh MT, 23.8 thousand MT, 4.5 thousand MT and 4.8 thousand MT respectively and which has occupied more than 83% of total storage capacity available in the state. The state has also put its efforts to improve the accessibility of food. The government has allocated more than Rs. 800 crores as subsidies to PDS and more than 84% of it has already been utilized. All central schemes including some of state governments’ own schemes like Dakiya Yojana, etc., intended to improve food-security are running well in the state. The network of PDS dealers are expanding in the state and the number of UID seeded and verified ration-card holders is also increasing. The identification of more than 4 lakh duplicate UID count and its elimination from the system will certainly help in improving the availability and accessibility of food grains to the beneficiaries.

However, in order to meet the target of near-universal food-security in the state as set under the NFSA, further improvement is required on all fronts particularly on the expansion of capacity and the improvement in delivery. Programmes like Global Agriculture and Food Summit will be of great help in that connection as this will not only increase the focus on agriculture and allied sectors which happens to be the backbone of food security but will also bring investors and investments which is the key to faster growth.
The progress of a state is to a great extent measured by its industrial development. Although agriculture has its own importance and provides the basic necessities of life, but it alone cannot take a state forward. Even to modernize and improve agriculture, industrialization is necessary. With Make in India progressing at a fast pace, Jharkhand has also followed its footsteps and launched Make in Jharkhand, which can also boost the industrial sector of the state.

Jharkhand is becoming the vanguard of industrialization among the Indian states. To ensure regular and mega investments, the State has been able to convince the ambassadors of industries to choose Jharkhand as a preferred investment-destination. Accordingly, major industrial houses have linked MoUs with the state government. Jharkhand is presently producing about 20-25 percent of the total steel being produced in the country. With the proposed expansion of a number of integrated steel plants, Jharkhand will be producing over 25 MT of steel and thus will turn out to be a potential steel-hub of India\(^1\).

Jharkhand is one of the leading states in India in terms of the rate of economic growth. The GSDP growth of the state stood at 10.22 per cent in 2017-18, compared with 6.6 per cent pan India.

At the time of its formation (in the financial year 2000-2001) the GSDP of Jharkhand at constant (1999-2000) prices was only 1.6 per cent of that of the whole country and its per capita income was about 40 per cent less than the average. It also lagged behind the all-India average in most of the developmental indicators. Though the development-gap still persists, it has succeeded in reducing these gaps over the years. The share of income of Jharkhand in the national income enhanced to 1.84 per cent in 2015-16. Similarly, the per capita income of the state is only about 70% of the per capita income of India in 2015-16.

Jharkhand is one of the richest mineral zones in the world and boasts of about 40% of the mineral wealth in India. Due to its large mineral reserves, mining and mineral extractions are the major industries in the state. Despite this richness of mineral wealth, the people of Jharkhand are still poor and the state is unable to realise the potential that this land offers for the benefit of its own people. Some of the major constraints are as outlined here.

A. Limitations on land availability for industrial purpose

One of the major reasons for this limitation are external to Jharkhand and embedded in the regulatory ecosystem and its interpretation thereafter. An outline of constraints is given below. These issues limit the availability of land for the industrial purposes and for the development of industrial infrastructure:

1. In Jharkhand 29% of the land is covered by the forest areas and is spread across the different areas of Jharkhand in a zig-zag manner. There are 15 wildlife sanctuaries in Jharkhand located with human habitations also. Several eco-sensitive zones are also located in Jharkhand.

2. As an outcome of ‘T N Godavarman vs Union of India’ case in the Supreme Court, the definition of forest-land was re-defined and even, the government land with the Department of Revenue and other Departments having natural resources mentioned in the record of rights as jungal-jhadi, jangal-saku, etc., came under the definition of deemed forests, even though there was no notification issued by the Department of Forest, Environment and Training or Department of Revenue, Registration & Land Reforms, as forest lands. This made it mandatory for the applicants to take Forest Clearance as per Forest Conservation Act 1980. Such areas are spread across the state in most of the villages as well as in the urban areas.

3. About 13 districts of Jharkhand are in Schedule V while six more districts are partially under Schedule V. However, Chotanagpur Tenancy Act 1908 (CNT 1908) and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1949 (SPT 1949) are applicable to the entire state. Thus, the entire state comes under the effect of Schedule V. This makes it tough for the industry to get land in Jharkhand. Even when an industry acquires land, it gets stuck up in the Environment Clearance and Forest Clearance.

\(^1\) Jharkhand Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2016 (draft)
All of the above is not in the policy domain of the state government but that of the government of India. These externally imposed challenges and bottle necks limit the land availability and increase the cost. This in turn makes it unviable for the bigger as well as the smaller units to operate in Jharkhand.

Land is the basic requirement for any activity and thus setting up for industries and industrial infrastructure also. It is thus proposed that the government will acquire land from the land owners in the state for industrialisation. The details of support required for the purpose are given below:

a. Under Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor project, there is a proposal to set up an integrated industrial corridor at Barhi in the Hazaribagh district on 2,500 acres of land. As per the government of India norms, the state government has to provide land and DMIC with an equal contribution as equity. However, the state has limited resources to acquire such a large parcel of land. This may cost Rs. 1,250 crores.

b. Sahebbganj is being developed as a multimodal hub under Sagarmala project. This division of Santhal Pargana comes under the Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act 1949 in which no land is transferable. To make this hub successful, the catchment area of this port also requires a huge industrial base, which is currently absent. It was proposed to develop an industrial estate in 5000 acres of land. This project involves land acquisition costing Rs. 2,500 crores.

c. As per para 3 of the Jharkhand Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2016, there is a proposal to develop an industrial estate across the state in order to provide sufficient employment opportunities for of the youth of the state. Acquiring land of about 200 acres in each of the 24 districts of the state at the rate of Rs. 50 lakhs per acre will need about Rs. 2400 crores.

After the distribution of the government land for the landless since the land reforms period, there is little land which exists for the industrial purpose. Without government-acquisition of land, industrial development will be hampered. Thus a grant of Rs 6,150 crores is thus required to support the above initiatives.

B. Lack of Industrial infrastructure

The development of the Industrial sector is crucial to support the primary and tertiary sectors in the state. Therefore, the state aims to establish a ‘State-of-art’ industrial infrastructure, expand sustainable manufacturing activities, harness the potential of industrialization in the rural areas, foster innovation and create employment opportunities across the sectors by providing favourable, innovative, and a globally competitive business climate.

However some of Infrastructural support/ facilities like road, rail, air-connectivity, dry port, logistics facilities, etc., are lacking or are not at par with the other developed states or the national average in spite of multiple investments and improvements. For the development of an industrial park/ estate, infrastructural development in the industrial areas and treatment plant in the industrial estate, financial support is required. Details are given below:

a. Logistics hub in Ranchi and Jamshedpur, costing Rs. 500 crores each

b. Dry ports in Bokaro and Dhanbad, costing Rs. 350 crores (both projects)

c. Sector specific parks – Rs. 1,000 crores (Rs. 100 crores each for Granite Park, Plastic Park, Textile park, Pharmapark and two IT parks. The grant for Defence manufacturing park will be around Rs. 400 Crores)

C. Employment generation support

Jharkhand is joining the development stream, which many developed states in India have already achieved. A typical problem that Jharkhand faces is in the current demographic make-up. The Net Enrolment Ratio in the state is much lower as compared to the national average. However, under the universal education system, the ratio of 10+2 students passing out to pass outs from the higher education system is much higher as compared to the situation at the national level or in neighbouring states.

In such a situation, the hands seeking employment are not suitable for agriculture or even the service sector. The option for these graduates, are in the high-employment-generating sectors such as garment manufacturing, food processing and automobile and food processing sector.
With this perspective, Jharkhand had announced policy initiatives with employment generation subsidies and other incentives, particularly, Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016, Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015 and Jharkhand Feed Processing Industry Policy 2015, besides others.

Following this, Jharkhand has been able to attract a significant number of investments to Jharkhand in these sectors, to set up their manufacturing units. There are instances, where migrated people have returned to their native places in Jharkhand as they were working in unhygienic and inhuman living conditions elsewhere. A support of Rs. 3000 crore is required to sustain these initiatives.

Supporting employment and post skill-development training, will help in preventing the migration of people from Jharkhand to other parts of the country. This will also help us participate better in the national as well as the global economy.

**Sectoral Share of Industries**

The year-on-year growth rate for the industrial sector has been satisfactory but at a slow rate. The growth rate in 2017-18 was 5.58 whereas the growth rate in 2018-19 was 5.64. The secondary sector, despite a relatively satisfactory growth rate recorded by the manufacturing sub-sector, an important constituent of this sector, has grown at the rate of 4.8 per cent only, because of a slow growth in the construction and the Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utilities sub-sectors, which are the other constituents of this sector.

The contribution of industry (comprising of ‘mining and quarrying’ and ‘secondary sector’) to the growth rate of the state has been about 31 per cent in this period. Within this sector the manufacturing and mining and quarrying have been the major contributors to the growth rate of the state contributing about 18 and 12 per cent, respectively. The other two constituents of this sector, ‘Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other Utility Services’ and ‘Construction’ have made negligible contributions to the growth of the economy – 0.5 and 1.5 per cent, respectively. Between these two sub-sectors while the ‘electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services’ are estimated to grow by about 4 per cent, though its contribution to State’s GSVA is less than 1 per cent, the share of ‘Construction’ in the GSVA of state is about 8 per cent but it is estimated to grow by 1 per cent only.

### Table 8.1: Sectoral Contributions to the Growth Rate and their Share in GSVA in the year 2018-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Contribution to growth rate</th>
<th>Share in GSVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>10.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Electricity, gas, water supply &amp; other utility services</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary (2+3+4)</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>26.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industry (2+Secondary)</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>34.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Calculated from the data of projected GSDP of 2017-18 & 2018-19. Projected by CFS, GOJ on the basis of data of DES, GoJ and MOSPI, GoI.

**Sectoral Shares in GSDP**

The industrial sector comprises of Mining and Quarrying and the Secondary sector as mentioned above. It can be seen that over nine years the share of the secondary sector has declined from 34 percent of the GSVA to 26 percent of the GSVA, and the share of mining and quarrying has decreased from 12 percent to 10 percent. It can be seen that other than the services sector all the other sectors have witnessed a decline in their share of GSVA.
Manufacturing is the most important sub-sector of the industrial sector. The output of this sub-sector constitutes about 47 percent of the total output of the industrial sector on the whole. The value of the output of mining and quarrying constitutes about 28 per cent and that of the Construction sub-sector about 22 per cent of the total output of this sector. In terms of the value of output, the Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services is an insignificant constituent of the industrial sector. The output of this sub-sector contributes only 2.3 per cent to the total output of the industrial sector. The share of this sub-sector has mostly declined in the last seven years - from 3.8 percent of the total output of the industrial sector in the year 2011-12, to 2.3 per cent in the year 2018-19.
The industrial sector is estimated to have grown by 5.6 per cent in last two years (2017-18 and 2018-19). Within this sector the manufacturing sub-sector is estimated to have grown by 6.8 per cent in the last year (2017-18) and is expected to maintain its growth at the same rate in this financial year (2017-18). Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services and Construction, in the last two years, have grown at the annual rates of about 4 and 1.7 per cent, respectively. The growth rates of these two sub-sectors have remained much less than the other constituents of the industrial sector.

**ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES**

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), the major source of industrial statistics, provides estimates of various aggregates like fixed and working capital, input, output, value added, employment etc. pertaining to the organised manufacturing sector. ASI covers all the factories registered under the sections 2 m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Beedi & Cigar units registered under Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

The ASI analysis provisional figures show that the top performers in the terms of fixed capital, the number of factories, output and GVA are three states, namely Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. As can be seen from the table below Gujarat has done well in terms of all the characteristics as compared to other states with an increase in its overall percentage from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8.2: Top Performers with respect to the ASI data analysis 2013-14 and 2015-16: All India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Particulars</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. Of Factories (in Units)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Capital (in Lakh)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output (in Lakh)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross Value Added (in Lakh)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Compiled from ASI 2013-14 & 2015-16*

Jharkhand’s contribution to the total value of output, working capital and in the Net ValueAdded (NVA) in the country was 1.80 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 2.45 per cent respectively. The selected indicators of industries are given in the table below.

Jharkhand seems to be lagging behind when compared to the top state performers in terms of these characteristics.
Table 8.3: Selected Indicators of Jharkhand’s Industries according to ASI data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Jharkhand’s Percentage to India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Factories</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Capital (in Rs. Million)</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Capital (in Rs. Million)</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total output (in Rs. Million)</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Input (in Rs. Million)</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Value Added (in Rs. Million)</td>
<td>2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Value Added (in Rs. Million)</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit (in Rs. Lakh)</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of Persons engaged (in Units)</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from ASI 2013-14 & 2015-16

The data from ASI 2013-14 and 2015-16 reveals that Jharkhand has been improving in a number of fronts when we compare the categories of industrial production in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16. Although, the share of Jharkhand in categories like Working Capital, Gross Value Added and profit have declined when compared to the share in All-India figures, the fixed capital and the total output have shown improvement.

The MSME Sector in Jharkhand

Both The Jharkhand Industrial policy 2012 and its predecessor JIP 2001 put special emphasis on the growth and development of the MSME sector in the state. The state of Jharkhand houses 108288 MSMEs. The MSME sector with an approximate investment of Rs 3578.62 lakh provides employment to about 854077 people in the state.

Jharkhand ranks first in the production of Tasar Silk and produces about 70% of the tasar silk in the country. During the annual plan of 2017-2018 total 2211 M.T. of tasar was produced. Jharkhand is the only state in the
country to have achieved an integrated silk production chain. During the 12th Five year plan, the strategy is to modernize/technologically upgrade and provide the necessary support in the form of common facilities centre, produce new designs in the sericulture-sector to make them globally competitive with the aim to improve incomes and the life style of rural sericulture farmers.

As can be seen from the table below that investments as well as employment have been increasing year by year. The various policies like Make in India and others have contributed positively towards the MSMEs and generated higher investments as well as employment.

Table 8.4: Investment in Micro, Small and medium Enterprises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MSMEs in Nos</th>
<th>Investment in Lakh</th>
<th>Employment in Nos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>2804</td>
<td>3788.15</td>
<td>7285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2828</td>
<td>4050.38</td>
<td>6696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>4585.52</td>
<td>5467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>11375.74</td>
<td>6672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>12816.70</td>
<td>6609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>7170.88</td>
<td>5211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>15094.19</td>
<td>6512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>14146.87</td>
<td>7097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>4593</td>
<td>20346.95</td>
<td>19413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>3645</td>
<td>11717.28</td>
<td>12865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>3450</td>
<td>14085.27</td>
<td>15086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>3578.62</td>
<td>2256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (Total)   | 108288       | 462883             | 850477            |

Source: The Department of MSME, government of Jharkhand.

The progress of PMEGP over the years has been elaborated in the table below, with the number of beneficiaries being added every year and the margin money. The year 2013-14 showed the highest number of beneficiaries and margin money being added under the PMEGP. However, there has been an increase in the number of beneficiaries every year, not necessarily being more than the previous year.

Table 8.5: Year wise Progress in PMEGP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>Physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.I.C.</td>
<td>1527</td>
<td>2679.37</td>
<td>1119</td>
<td>1727.07</td>
<td>1136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.V.I.C.</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>1067.83</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>558.38</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.V.I.B.</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>785.89</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>575.89</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2612</td>
<td>4533.09</td>
<td>1699</td>
<td>2861.34</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ
As can be seen in the table given below, the PMEGP has been very positive. PMEGP projects have been categorised into service and manufacturing industries. There are 928 and 372 projects which started in 2016-17 respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Service Industries</th>
<th>Manufacturing Industries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Projects</td>
<td>Margin Money (Rs. In lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMEGP</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>582.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The department of Industries, GoJ*

**Government Initiatives**

Several initiatives taken up by the Government of Jharkhand in the last year have started yielding fruitful results. From developing a single window portal, www.advantage.jharkhand.gov.in, which enables investors to get all the required information for investment and also get approvals in the clearance of the Jharkhand Single Window Clearance Bill 2015, Jharkhand has come a long way in making the required progress at the frontline of the industrial sector.

The Jharkhand government is also keenly working towards skill development, improving exports, mineral based products, agriculture and processed food products to ensure an increased industrial development across the state. Jharkhand is leading and is wooing investors in mineral exploration, plastics, chemicals, electrical, cement, metallurgy and automobile components, equipment for Heavy Engineering companies etc.

Jharkhand has important steel plants and mines. With auto grade steel plants being set up, there is a distinct advantage with respect to freight in sourcing cold rolled sheets. Jharkhand’s automotive industry produces a wide range of products from simple nuts and bolts to complex items like shafts, radiators and axles supported by the Tata Motors as the anchor company. Jharkhand has experienced a phenomenal growth in the sericulture sector. In order to maintain the leading edge and rejuvenate the existing rural industries including sericulture, handloom, handicraft, khadi, textile etc., it is envisaged to assist them in modernisation/technological up-gradation and provide necessary common facilities, backward and forward linkages including product design, marketing support etc. so as to make them globally competitive and their products remunerative.

Around 30 per cent of Jharkhand’s geographical area is covered with highly bio-diversified forests, thus, giving opportunity for the development of minor forest produce based industries and herbal based industries. Also, its agro-climatic condition is suitable for the development of Agro-based and allied sector industries.

Jharkhand’s proximity to the ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradeep, makes the state attractive for being an ideal location for Export Oriented Units (EOUs), interested to enter in the emerging markets of South East Asia considering the freight advantage ensuring the safe, smooth and faster movement of their produce.

Golden-Quadrangular-Super-Highway which passes through Jharkhand, is very close to some of the cities of Jharkhand viz. Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Giridih, and Barhi. These cities are well connected to the super highway via branch roads. Further, it has high logistical advantage in catering to markets within the state and also with the adjoining states of West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

The combined population of Jharkhand and these four adjoining states is about 247.5 million, which is nearly 25% of the country’s population, making it very advantageous from the business perspective. The Central Government’s Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor passes through the state and would connect Jharkhand with West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan and is expected to be immensely beneficial for the industries in the state. It would immensely help in the transportation of finished products to the ports in the Bay of Bengal in less time thereby bringing down the cost of transportation.

There has been a large scale change in the industrial environment due to economic liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. A strong emphasis is being placed on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
(MSME). Clustering is being promoted, pollution norms have been made more stringent, and the concept of ‘go’ and ‘no go’ zoning has been developed for mining clearance. Value Added Tax (VAT) regime has been implemented and is likely to be further replaced by Goods and Service Tax (GST). Jharkhand is progressing fast on adopting the best practices for making an investor friendly environment in the state in order to facilitate investments, employment generation and welfare of the people. Measures like Jharkhand Investment Promotion Board, single window clearance, online payments, online verification, third party certifications, self-certification, time-bound approvals, availability of information online, standard operating procedures for approvals, deemed approvals, etc. are being adopted by the various departments and government agencies.

The present policy aims at creating an industry-friendly environment for maximising investment, especially in the mineral and natural resource based industries, MSMEs, infrastructure development and rehabilitation of the viable sick units. The objective here is to maximise the value addition to the state’s natural resources by setting up industries across the state, generating revenue and creating employment.

**Jharkhand Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2016**

Industrial development promotes higher capital formation, raises income and absorbs surplus workforce to bring about equitable development. Therefore, the State Government has accorded top priority to industrial growth as a means to mitigate poverty and unemployment. Jharkhand Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy aims to establish state-of-the-art infrastructure, promote manufacturing, enhance inclusivity, foster innovation and create employment opportunities across sectors. Various policy instruments have been detailed in this document to catalyze the same. The state intends to be the most preferred destination for the investors by providing a favourable business climate, excellent infrastructure, good law and order and peaceful industrial relations. The new industrial and investment promotion policy focuses on creating a conducive eco-system which makes industries based in Jharkhand innovative and globally competitive. The government of Jharkhand lays utmost emphasis on sustainable industrial development anchored by capacity building at the grassroot level. The policy approach is encapsulated below:

**Objectives:**

a) To convert Jharkhand into a favoured destination for investors and to promote a sustainable industrial growth of the state

b) To create time-bound, web-based transparent working mechanism for project clearance, date of production declaration and financial and non-financial assistances and clearances

c) To establish linkages between large industries and MSME/ancillary industries

d) To ensure active participation of the Scheduled tribes, Scheduled castes and other underprivileged sections of the society for an inclusive industrial growth

e) To promote employment generation in industrial and service sector by providing facilitation under the Industrial and Investment promotion Policy, MSME Act 2006 and other policy interventions

f) To promote the MSME sector for textile, auto component, food processing and I.T., besides the ancillary and downstream industries

g) To increase the level of processing, reduction of wastage, value addition, enhance the income of farmers as well as increase exports thereby resulting in the overall development of food and the food processing sector

h) To create more Industrial Parks in private, joint venture and PPP mode under the Jharkhand Industrial Park Policy 2015

i) To provide direct and indirect employment in the MSME sector

j) To promote SEZ for IT and auto components

k) Time bound disposal of project clearances through Single Window System

l) To promote quality certification, FPO, process ISO and patent certification for the local industries.

m) To promote new tool rooms and expand the activities of the existing tool rooms

n) To set up new training institutes/centres for
skill development with an emphasis to train 30% women and the up-gradation of existing training institutes with modern standard syllabi.

o) To realise the potential of the agricultural sector and rural economy by setting up some more food parks in Jharkhand

p) To revive the viable sick units

q) To promote sector specific approach and value addition in production

r) To encourage the adoption of green, clean-energy business practices

s) To promote innovation, start-ups and technology transfers

t) To promote qualitative enhancement of skill and human resources of the state

u) Improving business environment by emphasising upon ‘Ease of Doing Business’

v) Enabling manufacturing processes

w) Zero effluent discharge plants

Keeping this in mind, there have been a lot of achievements under the JIIP policy 2016. The table below enlists the achievements under the JIIP 2016 regarding providing subsidies to the industries so as to encourage new and a greater number of investments. There has been a disbursement of approximately Rs. 4246 lakhs for subsidies to the various industries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Subsidy</th>
<th>No of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Disbursement amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital subsidy</td>
<td>10 Units</td>
<td>4224.342 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest subsidy</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive generation subsidy</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp duty and Registration subsidy</td>
<td>01 Units</td>
<td>22.3875 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution Control subsidy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAT Subsidy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

There have been 28 new industries established under the Jharkhand Industrial and Investment promotion policy-2016 with a total investment of Rs. 18117 crores and has generated an employment for 18057 people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>Total Investment. (Rs. In Cr.)</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>18117.02</td>
<td>18057</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

The main objective of this regulation is to make provision for the planned development of the industrial area and the promotion of industries and matters appurtenant thereto including the judicious allotment of land under the command area of Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority for industrial purposes.

There have been 145 units established in Industrial areas with an investment of Rs 15,090 lakhs and generating an employment of 14,877.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>Investment Rs. In lakhs</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>15090.408</td>
<td>14877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

The different industrial areas are Ranchi, Bokaro, Adityapur and the Santhal Pargana regions. There are approximately 1400 working units established in these industrial areas with approximately 700 acres of land available.
Table 8.10: Status of Industrial Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Industrial Areas</th>
<th>No. of the Industrial Area</th>
<th>Total Areas in Acres</th>
<th>Land Available in acres</th>
<th>No. of working Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi Region</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1496.18</td>
<td>141.86</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro Region</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>1470.59</td>
<td>210.42</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adityapur Region</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>3186.90</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>1135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santhal Pargana Region</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1146.85</td>
<td>393.92</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Industries, GoJ

Ranchi Region
- Total Industrial Area – 1496.18 acre
- Road Connectivity NH-33 & NH-23
- Power – JBVNL
- Water – (Hinoo, Bhusur&Harmu River)

Bokaro Region
- Total Industrial Area – 1470.59 acre
- Road Connectivity NH- 2 & NH
- Power – DVC
- Water – Garga Dam

Adityapur Region
- Total Industrial Area – 3186.90 acre
- Road Connectivity NH-33
- Power – JUSCO & JBVNL
- Water – Subernrekha&Kharkai rivers

Santhal Pragana Region
- Total Industrial Area – 1186.85 acre
- Road Connectivity NH-2 & NH
- Power - JBVNL

Box 8.1 : Auto Cluster: AIADA

AIADA’s crown jewel in its numerous endeavours for the benefit and growth of industrial units under its supervision is Adityapur Auto Cluster. AAC is a SPV under the IIUS Scheme of the Government of India. AAC provides state of the art facilities to its members and automobile industries:

The Facilities Available
1. Design Lab, equipped with CATIA V5, Auto form - Sheet Metal Simulation, DEFORM 3D - For Forging Simulation, FLOW3D - For Casting Simulation
2. Metrology Lab
3. Metallurgy Lab
4. Tool Room
5. Manpower Skill Development Centre

Upcoming Labs:
1. NVH
2. Electronic Control
3. Structural Dynamic Lab

Centre for Business Excellence:
1. Video Conferencing
2. Business Centre
3. Auditorium
4. Exhibition Centre

Hazardous Waste Management Facility (HWMF)
Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)
Electronic Manufacturing cluster

Proposed by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), GoI to provide a world class infrastructure for the Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) firms. DeitY provides financial support / grant for infrastructural development of EMCs to offer developed industrial plots at competitive rates.

EMC at Adityapur: Location Advantages

Connectivity: The project site is well connected with the rest of the country via all modes of transportation:

- Port: The site is well connected to Haldia Port (approx 250 Km) or Paradip Port (approx. 380 Km) to facilitate imports and exports.
- Road: The site is well connected via SH-5 and NH 33 which connects it with the major IT cities – Bhubaneshwar and Kolkata. The upcoming ring road (eastern and western corridor) of 60 km will provide rapid connectivity to Jamshedpur and Adityapur.
- Rail: Adityapur railway station (5 km) and Jamshedpur railway station (8 km) connect the site with the rest of the country.
- Air: Located in close proximity to Jamshedpur airport (3 km) and Ranchi airport (130 km)

Ready Market for Auto Electronic Components Manufacturing

Home to one of the largest commercial manufacturing unit in India (Tata Motors at Jamshedpur). More than 600 auto ancillary industries including auto component units are functioning in Adityapur (One of the largest Auto Cluster of the country), providing direct employment to more than 25,000 people.

Skilled Manpower:

Jharkhand is a well known educational hub, providing skilled manpower, one of the most critical resources for any industry to thrive.

Leading Institutes like XLRI-Jamshedpur, IIM-Ranchi, BIT-Ranchi, Indian School of Mines-Dhanbad etc. provide technical and/or managerial education and training.

Upcoming Industrial Park – Mega Projects

The Government of Jharkhand is planning to setup up an IT Park and STPI at Adityapur.

An Automotive Vendor Park will be established under PPP mode at Adityapur.

Broad Parameters of EMC project:

AIADA / SPV offers Industrial plots/built space with world class infrastructure to the industrial units engaged in ESDM.

Industrial Plots

50.5 acres land earmarked for industrial units having 52 plots of 2 acres, 1 acre & 0.5 acre

Flatted Factories

BUA of around 2 lakh sq ft available for flatted factory

GoI Incentives under M-SIPS for ESDM units:

a. Reimbursement of 25% of capital expenditure
b. Reimbursement of CVD/Excise for capital equipment in non Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units
c. Reimbursement of central taxes and duties for 10 years in select high tech units like FAB and ATMP

Preferential Market Access (PMA)

a. Preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in government procurement
b. Extent of government procurement from domestic manufacturing will not be less than 30% of the total procurement

Export Incentives

a. Focus product scheme- 2% duty credit scrip
b. Special products scheme - 5% duty credit scrip
c. Electronics Development Fund (EDF) being created by the GoI as part of Digital India to support R&D and innovation in the ESDM sector.
Electronic Manufacturing Cluster

Improving the Business Eco-system

The government of Jharkhand has accorded the highest priority for improving the business eco-system in the state. With the view to steer rapid economic reforms and promote investment in the state, it is imperative to create an environment which is congenial for the development of entrepreneurship. Industry consultation, timely clearances, responsive administration and transparent government have been identified as the corner-stones for improving the business environment and boosting the investor’s confidence. To that end, the state shall provide both, pre and post investment services and facilitate for rapid industrialisation. The various components of improving the Business Eco-System are:

- Jharkhand Investment Promotion Board
- Single Window Clearance Mechanism
- Single Window Portal
- Single Window Cell
- Ease of Doing Business
- Jharkhand Investment Centre

Development of Industrial Infrastructure

High-end quality infrastructure facilities are absolutely essential for the industrial development of the State. As a result of the availability of quality infrastructure, industries get established with less capital investment and can function without impediments. These infrastructural facilities assist in the growth of business and industry along with promoting fair competition. In addition, to generating new employment opportunities and contributing in social development, it helps in attracting indigenous and foreign investment. The development of industrial infrastructure in the underdeveloped region has been identified as one of the strategies to attract industries and investments to these regions. Infrastructural facilities like land, industrial area development, industrial parks, transport infrastructure, telecommunication network, Special Economic Zones
Development of the MSME Sector

The MSME sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs contribute to nearly 8% of the country’s GDP, 45% of the manufacturing output and 40% of the exports. They also provide the largest share of employment after agriculture and hence, can contribute enormously to the socio-economic development of the state. The development of the MSME sector underscores entrepreneurship and innovation. Moreover, they are complementary to large industries as ancillary units. Therefore, GoJ places a strong impetus on the development of this sector.

Thrust Areas

Jharkhand has natural advantage in some sectors like mining, mineral based industries, steel, coal-based thermal power plants, coal to poly-generation industry, food processing, automobile and auto component, textiles and handicrafts etc. It is true that the natural advantage being owned by the state of Jharkhand has not been fully exploited for employment generation and for improving the living standard of the people. Some of the thrust areas have been identified in this policy. They are Tourism, Film Industry, Textile and Apparels, Sericulture, Handloom and Handicraft, IT and ITeS, Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, Biotechnology, Automobiles and Auto Components, Renewable Energy and Agro-Food-Processing based industries.

Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016

There has been a large scale change in the industrial environment due to economic liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. A strong emphasis is being placed on Micro, the Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). Clustering is promoted, pollution norms have been made more stringent, the concepts of ‘go’ and ‘no go’ zoning have been developed for mining clearances.

The Jharkhand government is working towards improving the exports, skill development, mineral based products, handicrafts, handlooms, agriculture and processed food products to ensure an increased industrial development across the state. Jharkhand is also wooing investors in mineral exploration, plastics and rubber, chemicals, electrical, cement, metallurgy and automobile components, and equipment for heavy engineering companies.

Around 30% of Jharkhand’s geographical area is covered with highly bio-diversified forests, thus giving opportunity for the development of minor forest-produce based industries and herbal based industries. Also, its agro-climatic condition is suitable for the development of agri-based and allied sector industries.

Textile and Apparel Sector in Jharkhand

Jharkhand, in its Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2016 has declared textile as the “Thrust Area”. Jharkhand has experienced phenomenal growth in the Sericulture Sector. In order to maintain the leading edge and rejuvenate the existing rural industries including sericulture, handloom, handicraft, khadi, textile etc., it is envisaged to assist them in modernization/technological upgradation and provide necessary common facilities, backward and forward linkages including product design, marketing support etc. so as to make them globally competitive and their product remunerative. Silk products from the state are famous for their quality and have a good demand within the country as well as in the international market.

Jharkhand ranks first in the country in the production of tasar silk. In order to maintain the leading edge and give special thrust to the sector, Jharkhand Silk, Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation (JHARCRAFT) was established in 2006 to provide support in designing, training, entrepreneurship development, marketing and raw material in a clustered and organized manner by grouping local artisans, SHGs and NGOs involved in similar activities.

JHARCRAFT has emerged as a brand not only in the country but also abroad. JHARCRAFT is supporting more than 2.0 lakh rearers, reelers, spinners, weavers, artisans etc. It also maintains cocoons banks using the existing infrastructure besides creating new infrastructure with the financial support of the state government and has 08 marketing outlets in the cities including Ranchi, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Mumbai. Marketing is also being extended under franchisee mode.
Development of Handloom

In addition to silk weaving, the state has taken steps for the revival of cotton wool weaving. Handloom fabric woven with cotton, wool or silk yarn has a strong presence in the districts of Ranchi, Latehar, Palamau, Ramgarh, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Godda, Pakur, Sahebganj and Khunti. There are 162 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and one Regional Handloom Co-operative union in the state. They were under stress since 1996 as there was paucity of raw materials, lack of new designs and marketing opportunities. This sector has been revived after a gap of 12 years.

More than 80 societies have become functional. In the Palamau area, wool weaving is done traditionally. Blankets and shawls woven earlier were coarse. Today, good quality blankets, shawls, tweeds, scarves and mufflers are being woven.

In cotton clusters also, the quality of weaving has improved. Earlier fabrics were woven on 48-52 reeds; today, 100-120 reeds are used. Yarn of 2/17, 2/20 and 10s were used; now weavers are using 2/40, 2/60, 2/80, 100-200 count yarns for finer weaving. They have started using jacquard and dobby also.

Fifteen cluster development schemes are being implemented for cotton weavers, for carpet and wool weaving. This will help create employment for more than 4000 weavers in the next two years.

35 mini handloom clusters have been sanctioned by the government of India with each cluster consisting of 250-300 weavers. The scheme is being implemented by JHARCRAFT with an objective to:

- Provide basic infrastructure such as looms and accessories to weavers
- Training for skill upgradation, design support and marketing support

Development of Sericulture

The state government is keen to develop Tasar post-cocoon activities in the state with a view to provide employment opportunities, particularly for the women in the rural areas. To develop post-cocoon activities, Common Facility Centres (CFCs) are being established where facility of reeling machines and other necessary equipment are provided for Tasar silk reeling for a group of 30 women. After training, the women’s group is involved in the production of Tasar silk. Marketing support is provided by JHARCRAFT.

Mega Handloom Cluster

The Mega Handloom Cluster scheme has been sanctioned by the government of India; Developer and consultants have also been selected. DPR of Mega Handloom cluster has been approved by PAMC under the Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development scheme (CHCDS). All the six districts of Santhal Pargana i.e. Deoghar, Dumka, Godda, Sahebganj, Jamtara and Pakur will be covered under this Mega Handloom cluster.

Textile and Apparel Parks

Industrial areas with common infrastructure needed for the textile and apparel industries play a major role in the development of the textile and apparel sectors in the state. Again, specialization of a particular product based on the location, raw material and other advantages boosts the niche market contribution in the state. Considering these facts, Jharkhand has already developed few parks in the Textile and Apparel sectors and has proposed to build a few more in this area:

- Silk park at Rajnagar (Saraikela- Kharaswan)
- Silk Park at Irba, Ranchi
- Mega Textile park at Deoghar

Vision and Objectives of the Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy 2016

a) To establish the Textile and Garment Industry of Jharkhand as a producer of internationally competitive value-added products, thereby maintaining a dominant presence in the growing domestic and international market and contributing to the sustainable employment and economic growth of the state

b) To reinforce the value chain of the textile industry across the state through capital infusion, technology transfer, skill upgradation and handholding

Objectives

1. To achieve a higher and sustainable growth in the entire textile value-chain from fibre to finished products, with an emphasis upon a balanced regional development:
a) Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of all the essential value-chain activities such as spinning, weaving (handloom and powerloom) including pre loom activities, knitting, processing, garmenting, technical textiles and other supporting ancillary activities including Textile Machinery Manufacturing

b) Promoting the well-being of the cooperative sector-spinning mills

c) Supporting and strengthening the power loom sector in order to modernize the production technologies, enabling the supply of good quality fabrics in the required quantum

d) Making Information Technology (IT) an integral part of the entire value-chain of textile production and thereby facilitating the industry to achieve international standards in terms of quality, design and marketing

2. To equip the industry to withstand the pressure of import-penetration and maintain a dominant presence in the domestic market

3. To liberalise controls and regulations so that the different segments of the textile industry are enabled to perform in a greater competitive environment

4. To facilitate the emerging technical textiles in the critical areas such as in production, technology and research and development. The policy will encourage the integrated development in the sector aiming to the sustainability of the textile units in the state

5. To support the industry with skilled human resources and to create at least 5 lakhs new employment opportunities in the state under the policy-period:
   a. Strengthening the process of bridging the skill-gap by providing better institutional linkages, creating a good pool of trainers by conducting the training of trainers and the assessment and certification process to ensure the quality of training programmes.

6. Infrastructure-development to make the units globally competitive and meet the export compliance through cluster based Textile Parks, Mega Projects and CETPs etc.

**Capacity Building**

With the textile and apparel industry providing employment opportunities to over 45 million people directly and 60 million people indirectly, the government of Jharkhand understands the need to focus on capacity-building measures for improving the support systems so that the emerging opportunities on the account of globalization and liberalization are exploited. The government strives to provide expertise and hand holding to all the stakeholders and equipping them with necessary knowledge and skills so as to achieve and sustain a visible socio-economic development.

The policy has laid emphasis on the creation of opportunities that would directly augment employment in the state. The training module should be developed with the close involvement of industry and other stakeholders in the planning and implementations stages for the development of sector-specific skills for textiles and apparel. The policy also recognises the need to develop ‘Centres of Excellence’ and empower them by bestowing sufficient autonomy in its academic, administrative, and management areas.

**National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT):**

It has been proposed to set up a NIFT Campus in Ranchi, Jharkhand. The Ranchi Campus will offer undergraduate, postgraduate level programmes in the areas of Fashion Technology through the School of Design and School of Fashion Technology and Management. It will also offer Certificate Programmes through its continuing education programmes offered by the proposed Centre for Industrial, Artisan, and Crafts persons’ Interaction (CIACI)

**Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI):**

It has been proposed to set up a Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) in Jharkhand so that the mismatch of the trained manpower requirement in this sector is balanced and critical support to the industry in the area of design, technology and management is provided through which the industry can become more competitive, in terms of design, cost, quality and delivery time, in the global market.
The state government has sanctioned the establishment of Jharkhand Institute of Craft and Design in Ranchi to create professionals for the traditional creative industries. It aims to improve the quality of life by developing technically qualified professionals who will aid in the socio-cultural and economic development for a sustainable future. It also aims to develop a unique pedagogy based on craft and design with the help of NID, Ahmedabad.

Skill Development

Skill-development efforts in the area of sericulture, handloom and handicraft have been intensified with the setting up of:

- Saheed Nirmal Mahto Institute at Bhagaiya in collaboration with NID, Ahmedabad
- Apparel Training Centre, Namkum, Ranchi in collaboration with the Export Promotion Council, GOI
- Weavers’ Training Centre, Ranchi, Saraiyahat (Dumka), Latehar, Jamshedpur, Gumla and Madhupur (Deoghar)

Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society (JSDMS)

The Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society (JSDMS) was registered on 1st October, 2013 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to focus on skill development in the sectors such as agriculture, apparel, made ups and home furnishing, handicrafts, textile and handloom among others.

Strengthening of the seed sector

For the development of sericulture, the availability of tasar seed is the most important factor. To fulfil the requirement of the tasar seed, the government of Jharkhand intends to strengthen the seed sector by providing trained and skilled manpower in addition to the adequate allocation of funds.

Incubation Centres

The government of Jharkhand aims to create an integrated workspace and linkage based entrepreneurial ecosystem for the start-ups that are operationally and financially viable thus increasing the chances of success of the start-ups and decreasing the time and costs required to establish and grow a new business. The outcomes envisaged include:

- Promote entrepreneurship in apparel manufacturing
- Create additional manufacturing capacity
- Generate additional employment opportunities

Centre of Excellence for Textiles / Technical Textiles

With the changing trend in the textile sector and technical textile being a knowledge-based research oriented industry, there is a need for a Centre of Excellence for textiles. A Centre of Excellence for Textiles will be setup in the state in co-operative arrangement with the government of Jharkhand as the leading partner duly supported by other institutes having the requisite capacity such as Bombay Textiles Research Association (BTRA) or any leading technical institution of the state. The Centre of Excellence will be funded by the state government.

Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP):

It aims to attain considerable growth and development in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector through the upcoming efficient entrepreneurs. Higher education institutions in the textile and apparel sector shall be encouraged to conduct tailor-made Entrepreneur Development Programmes. The programmes shall provide the basic knowledge on entrepreneurship-qualities, with emphasis on skills and behaviour, to the emerging entrepreneurs apart from disseminating the benefits of the textile policy and creating an awareness on the technical part of the textile sector.

Sericulture development

Silk is a natural protein-fibre and sericulture or silk farming is the rearing of silkworms for the production of silk. In the present era, Jharkhand is the leading producer of tasar silk. In order to increase the production of protein fibre, (mainly tasar silk) systematic efforts were made during the 12th five year plan. With an increase in production, the income of the farmers has also increased from 5000 to 55000 (40-45 days work) per month which is a radical leap forward. In order to increase the efficiency and to increase the production the following steps have been proposed:

- Engage about 1.5 lakh farmers in this sector during the Annual Plan 2016-17
• Rearers, spiners, reelers, and weavers to be organized into SHG, clusters etc. in the park mode activities
• JSTDI, which is one year certificate course, is proposed to be strengthened.
• Financial assistance is required to meet the physical target so it will be provided by the Central Silk Board and the other funding agencies of GOI
• 100 acres of mulberry plantation will be covered during 2019-20.
• Crop insurance scheme for 20000 tasar farmers will be provided.
• The production of silk is proposed to be increased from 2200 MT to 2400 MT.
• It has been proposed to earmark some fund for research and innovations in this area.
• Efforts are being made for the rearing of Laria Eco Race of Tasar on sal trees and after the implementation of the Krishak Sambad Suvida Scheme through EFFCO KSL, 10,000 tasar farmers will be benefited.

Post Cocoon Reeling and Spinning

Employment provision for women is the most essential element for the growth and development of a family. So the state government has planned to develop tussar post cocoon activities in the state in order to generate employment opportunities for the women in rural the areas. For this, Common Facility Centres (CFC) are being established, where facility of the reeling machines and other necessary equipment are provided for tussar silk reeling for a group of 30 women. After the training, the women of the group are involved in the production of tussar silk. JHARCRAFT is going to provide market support and has decided to provide training in reeling and spinning to the 4650 women beneficiaries of 155 CFC during the year 2016-17.

Box 8.2 : CREATING OPPORTUNITIES CHANGING LIVES- JHARCRAFT

Jharkhand Silk Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd. (JHARCRAFT) is a government of Jharkhand undertaking under the Industry Department and is registered under section 26 under the Companies Act 1956. It was incorporated on the 23rd of August 2006. It was established to develop and support sericulture farmers, weavers and artisans living in the remote areas of Jharkhand. The organization is entrusted with the role of implementation of the government funded schemes to promote tasar silk, handloom and handicraft of the state. The infects of Jharkhand were showcased in Germany and Japan and were visited by the Prime Minister of India and the Chancellery of Germany in Hannover, Germany, which gave JHARCRAFT a global presence. It was also adjudged as the best government undertaking to have had a social impact by the Times Group last year. As JHARCRAFT is engaged in imparting training to the craft workers, which will support in the production and marketing of their products, the government of Jharkhand has classified one of the objectives to set up the Institute of Fashion Technology, NID Design centre in association with JHARCRAFT. The works carried out by JHARCRAFT are as follows:

- Implementation of various schemes of handloom, sericulture handicraft.
- Implementation of the Mega Handloom Cluster, Godda sponsored by the government of India and other centrally sponsored schemes.
- Implementation of computer aided design in 5 centres with the help of C-DAC and other state plan and training programmes.
- Running of 17 marketing outlets in various cities to provide marketing support to the persons engaged in the production of handloom, sericulture and handicraft goods.

Jharkhand Food Processing Industry Policy 2015

About half of Jharkhand’s population is engaged in the agricultural and primary sector, which has huge untapped potential in agriculture, horticulture, fishery and animal husbandry. Jharkhand offers favourable climatic environment for these products. This potential could be utilized for the development of a vibrant food processing industry in Jharkhand to meet its own needs and provide it to the other states and countries.

The objective is to create a favourable atmosphere for the setting-up of food processing units in the state through the creation of infrastructural facilities, encouragement
of capital investment and technology upgradation, development of marketing network, development-promotion, grants and concessions.

- Assistance of up to 35 per cent of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 lakhs in the general areas (up to 45 per cent in the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas for the processing units (new unit modernisation, upgradation, expansion & diversification)

- Grant-in-aid of 50 per cent of the bank appraised project cost for the general areas and 75 per cent in Integrated Tribal Development Area respectively to a maximum of Rs. 2.5 crore for setting up of primary processing centres/collection centres in rural areas.

- Grant-in-aid assistance of 35 per cent of project cost (up to a maximum of Rs. 7 crores) for the setting up of cold chains, value addition and preservation of infrastructure; assistance will also be provided up to 50 per cent in the case of Integrated Tribal Development Areas.

- Grant-in-aid of 50 per cent of project cost establishment and modernization of meat and fish-shops subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs; 75 per cent in case of Integrated Tribal Development Areas.

Garhwa and Palamau have a huge production of dal. However, there is no major dal processing unit in these districts and there is a lack of forward and backward linkage facilities. Efforts shall be made to setup dal processing units in this sector through the private sector participation and forward and backward linkage shall be ensured through the corporate working in the food-processing sector, especially dal. In this initiative, the departments of agriculture, animal husbandry and cooperatives shall be encouraged for improving the farm-extension activities to improve the quality and quantity of dal in these districts.

In the Latehar district, a huge quantity of tomatoes are produced. However, there is no major tomato processing unit in Latehar. Safal is establishing a tomato-processing unit in Ranchi. They shall be encouraged to increase the procurement in this region and encouraged to establish a semi-processing unit for tomatoes in the Latehar district. In addition to Safal, PSU players shall be encouraged to establish a processing unit for tomato in the Latehar districts.

**Box 8.3 : National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)**

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, (MOFPI), govt. of India has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during the 12th Plan (2012-13) for implementation through the state govt. and further for the remainder of the 12th Five Year Plan (2013-17).

The main objective of the scheme is to encourage Food Processing Industries, skill development, training, Food Safety and Market demand both from farmers and entrepreneurs. The main schemes include

a) Scheme for Upgradation/Establishment/Setting up/Modernization of the Food Processing Industries (sectors include Food processing sectors like fruits & vegetables, milk/meat/poultry/fish products, cereal/other consumer food products, rice/flour/pulses/oil milling and such other agri-horti sectors including food flavours, colours, oleoresins, spices, coconut, mushrooms, wines and hops)

b) Scheme for supporting cold chain facilities and Reefer Vehicles for other than Horticulture Products (sectors include (a) Dairy – All milk and milk products, etc. (b) Meat – All meat and meat products etc. (c) Aquaculture and marine products like prawns, seafood, fish, and their processed products etc. (d) Any other non-horticultural food products requiring integrated cold chain.)

c) Setting up/modernization/expansion of abattoirs

d) Scheme for Creating Primary Processing Centres (PPC)/Collection Centres (CC) in the rural areas (sectors include (i) Minimum land requirement will be 1-2 acres. (ii) Minimum processing facilities at the firm includes facilities for weighing, cleaning, sorting, grading, packing, precooling, Controlled Atmosphere (CA)/Modified Atmosphere (MA), cold storage, dry warehouses and IQF. (iii) Mobile pre-cooling trucks and reefer trucks for transportation of the perishable agricultural produce/horticulture/dairy/meat/fish produce.)

e) Modernization of the meat shops
Jharkhand Economic Survey 2018-19

Jharkhand Feed Processing Industry Policy 2015

Animal Husbandry is an area where Jharkhand has huge untapped potential in developing an ecosystem suitable for the progress of Animal Husbandry sector, which includes dairy, meat, piggery, goatery, poultry and fisheries. Availability of suitable ‘Feed’ is an important component of an animal husbandry ecosystem. This policy will help in developing feed-producing capabilities in the state to support the animal husbandry sector. Farmers and intermediaries will also benefit with demand for processing of agricultural by-products and opportunity for additional income.

The main objective is to create a favourable atmosphere for setting-up of animal feed processing units in the state through creation of infrastructure facilities, encouragement of capital investment, technology up-gradation, development of marketing network, development promotion, grants and concessions.

The scheme envisages financial assistance to food-processing units in the form of grants-in-aid:

- 35 per cent of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 lakhs in general areas.
- 45 per cent of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 lakhs in Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas.

Conclusion

Therefore, it can be said that although the growth of the industrial sector has been satisfactory, the industrial sector has shown a lot of efforts to improve and flourish the secondary sector of Jharkhand. In the various policies like the Jharkhand Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2016, Feed and Food Processing Policy 2015, Textile, Apparel and Apparel Policy 2016, the state is on a constant endeavour to improve the industries sector of the state. The policies not only promote new industries but are also of the view that the skill development of the people of the state are looked into. They are not only promoting growth but also ensuring that there is required skill in the state to provide employment as well as long term employment to the people of the state.
Jharkhand has slowly been progressing towards better and state-of-the-art infrastructural facilities for the state. Infrastructure and communication in terms of roads, railways, civil aviation as well as energy is pivotal for the development of the state. Better facilities like these will help in attracting public as well as private investments which are needed for the state to move towards higher growth levels. The government of Jharkhand has constantly made an endeavour to better these facilities in the state so as to pave the way for better developmental activities of the state.

**Development of the Core Capital City, Jharkhand**

Greater Ranchi Development Authority (GRDA) is developing a New Capital City at Ranchi in three (3) land parcels viz. Site-I, Site-II & Site-III measuring about 29855 acres. The present report deals with Site 1. It covers an area of 1902.64 acres and is located in the south-western part of the Ranchi city at a distance of approximately 3 km from Ring road and approximately 2kms from NH75. Major part of the site is located within Ranchi Municipal Corporation limit. The Ring Road which is under construction connects the site with the entire the Ranchi city and its peripheral areas (Figure below). Site 1 is also connected to sites 2 & 3 located in the north-western periphery of the Ranchi city through the Ring Road.

**Present Status of Development**

Site 1 comprises of Anni, Kutte, Tiril, Labed, Bhusur, Kalyanpur, Murma, Jagannathpur1 and Jagannathpur-2 villages. The major land area is under the ownership of the government of Jharkhand. The site has an undulating terrain sloping down towards the north and south with the central area as the ridge area. Site 1 has natural stream running within and around the northern part of its boundary which collects the storm water of the area and channelizes it to river Subarnarekha. The natural drainage pattern of the southern part of Site 1 is towards the water bodies near the Dhurwa dam at the south western part of the Ranchi. Out of the three dams situated within and around Ranchi city, Dhurwa dam is located in the south-western part in proximity to Site 1 and may serve as the partial surface water source for the New Capital City Site 1.

**Planning of Core Capital City**

Within Site-1, Core Capital City is being proposed for the better functioning of all administrative, legislative
and business/industrial activities. It is conceived as a state of the art infrastructure equipped city which will also showcase sustainable development. The planning and designing of the Core Capital City of Ranchi, Jharkhand has been carried out considering the culture and functions of the people of the Ranchi city as well as the people of Jharkhand. The components and requirements of the Core Capital City have been formulated after a series of interactions with the various stake holders. The major requirements of the Core capital city are listed in the table below.

### Table 9.1: Major requirements of the Core Capital city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sub-Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Complex</td>
<td>High Court, Legislative Assembly, Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public/Semi Public</td>
<td>Central government offices/Public Sector Offices, Utilities &amp; Services etc &amp; other government offices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>Hospital, Nursing home, Educational Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Facilities</td>
<td>Library, Theatre, Art Galleries, Museums, Knowledge Centre, Public Plazas etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair &amp; Exhibition Ground</td>
<td>Auditorium, Exhibition Centre, Convention Centre, Event spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Shopping Mall, Multiplex, Hotels, Corporate Offices, Entertainment zones, Food courts etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>HIG, MIG &amp; LIG housing, Government Employees’ colony, Rehabilitation and Resettlement schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>BRT/LRT, Roads, Bus terminal &amp; Railway station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Spaces</td>
<td>City park, Community park, Neighborhood park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site- I has good connectivity with the other parts of the Ranchi city. A major arterial road runs from east to west along the ridge connecting the Hatia station area to NH23 and the ring road. This road acts as the central spine of the capital city and determines its structure. The Capitol complex, office areas, high court, commercial zones are located such that they can be directly accessed by the central road and can also be accessed by mass transit mode. The entire network of roads has been planned in hierarchy, in such a manner that all the intense land-use zones are within a distance of 400 meters which is 5 minutes’ walk. All the roads are proposed with pedestrian walkways, cycle tracks and landscaped areas along with the carriage ways. This locational advantage also reduces the number of private vehicles and renders the public transport more efficient.

**Road Connectivity**

The road infrastructure of the state is divided basically into the following three categories.

1. National Highways
2. State Highways & Major District Roads
3. Rural Roads & Minor District Roads

National Highways form the primary system of roads. Similarly, State Highways, Major District roads and other roads provide the secondary system and the Rural Roads and Minor District Roads constitute the tertiary system. The National Highways are the property of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, government of India and are maintained by funding from GoI by the Road Construction Department as its “Agency”. The State Highways, Major District Roads and other roads known as “PWD Roads” are the property of Road Construction Department, GoJ. These roads are maintained and upgraded by the Road Construction Department, GoJ.

While there is massive programme to develop National Highways and Rural Roads through the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) respectively, the important links of secondary network that is SH and MDRs are developed primarily through funding from state budget. The other sources of funding are central assistance or other schemes like the state’s share in the central road Fund etc. The present lengths of these roads are given in the table below.
Table 9.2: Road length under various categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>As on 01.04.2018</th>
<th>As on 30.11.2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As on 01.04.2018</td>
<td>As on 30.11.2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Total Length</td>
<td></td>
<td>2649</td>
<td>3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) NH with State Govt (km)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1729.6</td>
<td>2480.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) NH transferred to NHAI (km)</td>
<td></td>
<td>919.4</td>
<td>919.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCD Roads (in km)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Length</td>
<td></td>
<td>11707.9</td>
<td>12200.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Highway (SH)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1231.9</td>
<td>1231.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major District Road (MDR)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4845.7</td>
<td>4845.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other RCD Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>5630.3</td>
<td>6123.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Road Construction, GoJ

As can be seen from the figures below, the length of roads has been positively and gradually increasing over the years. The infrastructure especially the road connectivity is the most crucial part of every developmental aspect. The connectivity between the main city and the further located areas is given.

Figure 9.1: Growth of Road length under SH, MDR & Other RCD Road

Source: Road Construction Department, GoJ
Although the state highways had been constant till the year 2012-2013, there has been progress in the recent past years. Even the National Highways have been improving gradually.

Source: RBI; Handbook of Statistics, 2018
Disadvantages/ Inequalities

At the national level, till the eighties, the primary focus was mainly on increasing the road density, connecting administrative headquarters, places of pilgrimage, tourist centres, industrial and commercial centres etc. Now it also focuses on the aspect of Total Quality Assurance (TQA) such as design standard and specification, implementation and maintenance. It calls for thorough investigation of site conditions, proper planning, environmental consideration in planning, ribbon development, highway safety, Research and Development, Axle – Load Policy and Road Transport technology. It also covers the aspect of energy consideration in road planning i.e. the effect of road condition on the transport cost with the cost of energy increasing steeply. With the advent of PPP (Public – Private – Partnership), wherein construction of public infrastructure is done by private financing a model of Design – Build- Finance – Operate (DBFO) has emerged. Thus, a shift in the approach of road construction has emerged where road is constructed and maintained by the same agency for a longer period. It thus specifies the ideal condition of the road during this period where both input and output based specifications are applied instead of the normal practice of input based specifications only. This requires the stat- of-art technology for planning, construction, maintenance and monitoring.

Road Density

The National Vs Jharkhand indicator of SH & MDRs (Roads excluding NH & Rural Roads) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Length of Roads</td>
<td>1268287</td>
<td>12200.6 (Approx)</td>
<td>RCD Roads- 12200.6 (SH : 1231.9 Km, MDR : 4845.7 Km &amp; other Roads 6123. Km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Density in terms of Area (Road Km / 1000 Sq. Km) as on 30.11.2018</td>
<td>385.78</td>
<td>153.056</td>
<td>Area of Jharkhand (including water area)- 79700 Sq Km; Area of Country (including water area)-3287590 Sq. km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Road Construction, GoJ
From the above table, it is evident that the Road Density in Jharkhand is less than the national average. Jharkhand is 38 percent of the national average and it will take time for the state to catch up with the national average. There is a gap of 232 km per 1000 sq km from the national average. In order to catch up with national average a length of around 19050 Km road has to be upgraded to SH/ MDR category. This would require around Rs. 76200 Crore. @ Rs 4.0 Crore per Km. The state has planned to increase road density to 250 km per 1000 sq km. Around 8220 Km of roads needs to be upgraded to SH/ MDR category to reach a density to 250 km per 1000 sq km. If it is phased in 5 years, this will require around 1644 km to be upgraded each year requiring an additional sum of Rs. 6576 crore each year.

![Figure 9.5: Road Density of roads under SH, MDR & Other RCD Roads](source)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Length in Km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>1336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Department of Road Construction, GoJ*

**Objectives to be achieved**

The Road Construction Department has envisaged and is catering to the needs of road sector and accordingly is striving to achieve them through its budgetary resources till now. The objectives of the department are as follows:

- Connecting all District HQs with the capital city of Ranchi by well laid two lane roads
- Replacing all old and distressed bridges on SHs & MDRs
- Four laning of strategic roads & High Density Corridor
- To augment capacity of existing roads of RCD to at least 2 lane capacity- with focus on roads of Tourism importance, Economic/ Industrial importance and Inter State connectivity
- To construct bypasses for major City/ towns of the State
- To minimize at grade railway crossings by constructing ROBs/ RUBs on SH & MDRs
• Widening & strengthening of roads of the State Capital, Ranchi
• To increase road density to a comparable level with the National Road density for such category of roads that is SH, MDR and Other roads (Roads other than NH and Rural Roads)
• Developing institution and human resource capacity for dealing with the challenges of the sector.
• Garnering private resources for development of roads and mobilizing additional resources through off budgetary means

Challenges

In order to keep pace with the present day requirement, Road Construction Department (RCD) essentially requires huge finances and highly skilled and expert human resources to meet the forthcoming challenges in the trade. The most important challenge before RCD is to provide a network of roads, bridges and associated infrastructure so as to provide a basis for the comfortable, economical, safe and fast movement of passengers, goods and trade and to match the demands of the growing economy and urbanization. The department will have to act in a time bound manner to tackle the deficiencies and meet the objectives aimed at meeting future needs.

Human Resource Development (HRD) & Capacity Building

In order to properly utilize the funds, it has been assessed that RCD has to improve the capability for the efficient delivery of programmes. It requires attention on several fronts. The training of available resources is one such critical issue. As such, RCD plans to construct a Training Academy / Institute which would provide training to RCD engineers. It would act as training institute for the training of engineers at the entry level, on-job-sites and provide in-service refresher courses on a continuous basis. In order to develop human resources, a full-fledged Engineers’ Training Academy at Ranchi is proposed.

Quality Assurance System

RCD has a separate “Quality Control Directorate” exclusively for the management of quality by way of defining Quality Policy (QP), Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) & Quality Audit (QA). Quality- testing laboratories at the field, regional and central levels would also require funding. This will bring the Directorate at par with the best national practice in other states. There would be a fully functional Central Laboratory at Ranchi, five regional laboratories and field laboratories in all the districts/divisions.

State Highways Authority of Jharkhand (SHAJ)

State Highways Authority of Jharkhand (SHAJ), a corporate body within the organisation is operational. It needs to be strengthened. This needs to be made fully manned and operational. The tentative cost (including the capital and revenue expenditure) is assessed at Rs 200 crore to make the SHAJ fully manned, operational and for its proper functioning.

Revenue Budget

The normal allocation of RCD, on the Revenue (non-plan) budget at present is around 150 crores annually. It is expected that road length, the number of bridges and culverts by 2020-21 (Start of 15th FC Period) would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Road Length</td>
<td>11708 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road length expected by 2024-25</td>
<td>19900 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present No. of Bridges</td>
<td>1000 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges expected by 2024-25</td>
<td>1300 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present No. of Culverts</td>
<td>16000 No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culverts expected by 2024-25</td>
<td>32000 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is assessed that around 19-20 percent of road length per year would be covered by strengthening/ special repair/ surface renewal. Additionally, around 33-34 percent of the roads would be covered by ordinary repair.

Rural Road Connectivity

All-weather road is a basic and primary necessity for the all round development of villages. The prime objective of Rural Development Department (Rural Works Affairs) is to construct, improve, strengthen and maintain village-roads and to construct bridges. Till 2017-18 out of 36827 villages, 26122 villages had been connected by all-weather roads.
Road Density

At present, the density of rural roads in the state is 813.80 km per 1000 square km whereas the national density is 1288.74 km per 1000 square km.

Existing Road

40000 kms of all-weather rural roads have been constructed through PMGSY and state sponsored schemes till date. Roads constructed more than five years ago, require repair and maintenance.

Quality Assurance System & Strengthening of PIU and JSRRDA

At present the Rural Development Department (Rural Works Affairs) has 49 PIU’s, 4 quality-control divisions at field levels and state quality coordinator (JSRRDA) at the head quarter level. Additional fund is required to create PIU’s in the unrepresented areas, to strengthen the existing PIU’s, quality control units and to augment their capacity to meet the present day quality assurance requirements and for the effective implementation of the projects.

ENERGY

Power is the most essential source for any sort of development to take place. Power is the most significant access that can be provided for any industry or any progress to take place. When countries are talking about a 24-hour power supply internally, it is imperative for the state to fuel up their power-generation capacity and expedite the developmental process of the state.

Figure 9.6: Power Availability of JBVNL

Source: The Department of Energy, GoJ
Electricity Demand & Supply Position

The state has witnessed an improvement in demand-supply gap over the last few years. As can be seen from the table below, the peak demand as well as the peak availability has been increasing year by year. It can be seen that the shortage that was being faced by the state in terms of peak availability has been decreasing and there is more peak availability than the demand in the last couple of years which is a good sign. It can be attributed to the growing demand which can be seen increasing year by year. The peak shortage has been gradually reducing from 143 MW in 2015-16 to 119 MW in 2017-18.

Table 9.6: Peak Demand and Peak Availability with Shortage (in MW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Peak demand</th>
<th>Peak Availability</th>
<th>Shortage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1108</td>
<td>1052</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1263</td>
<td>1172</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>2051</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>2113</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Energy, GoJ

It can be seen from the following figure that the state has met the Peak Demand and has ensured that there is better Peak Availability.

Figure 9.7 : Peak Demand and Availability (in MW) & Growth in Peak Demand and Availability (in percent)

The energy requirement has been increasing at a rapid rate in the recent years. The positive aspect is that the availability of energy has also been increased. The years 2016-17 and 2017-18 have not had a shortage in energy, rather, the state has a surplus has been a surplus energy-requirement which is very reassuring regarding the power sector of the state.
Table 9.7: Energy Availability, Requirement and Shortage (in MU)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Energy Requirement</th>
<th>Energy Availability</th>
<th>Shortage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>5867</td>
<td>5407</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>6195</td>
<td>5985</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>6280</td>
<td>6030</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>7042</td>
<td>6765</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>7143</td>
<td>7007</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>11737.01</td>
<td>10859.61</td>
<td>877.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>12670.56</td>
<td>13062.67</td>
<td>-392.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>13121.16</td>
<td>12864.97</td>
<td>256.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>13564.88</td>
<td>13319.79</td>
<td>245.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Energy, GoJ

It can be seen from the figure below that the growth rate of energy availability has exceeded or matched the energy required by the state.

Figure 9.8: Energy Requirement and Availability (in MW) & Growth in Energy Requirement and Availability (in percent)

There are various sources of power supply in the country. Coal is the sole source of thermal power in the state from the State, Private and Central sectors. A total of 9762 MW was made available in 2018. Besides this, 1503 MW of hydropower energy and 515.9 MW of renewable energy were available as in 2018.
### Table 9.8: Installed Capacity (MW) of Power Utilities in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership /Sector</th>
<th>Thermal</th>
<th>Nuclear</th>
<th>Hydro</th>
<th>Renewable Source Energy (MNRE)</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>8640</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8640</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>9762</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9762</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** The Department of Energy, GoJ

For the financial year 2018-19, the following table depicts the anticipated power supply position of Jharkhand. By the month of March 2018, the peak demand surplus is 4.08 (in MU), which is about 16.67 percent and the energy demand (in MU) is 0.84 which is 0.35 percent.

### Table 9.9: Anticipated Month wise Power Supply Position in Jharkhand for the year 2018-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demand (MW)</td>
<td>Availability (MW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec’17</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan’18</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb’18</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar’18</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** The Department of Energy, GoJ

The figures given also show a positive picture of the growth rate of availability, per capita availability and the installed capacity of power. In the growth-rate of the availability of power as can be seen from the figures below, Jharkhand has been doing comparatively better than the all-India growth rate. The average annual growth rate (AAGR) of the availability of power for Jharkhand is 7.0 percent whereas that of the All-India is 6.3 percent. The growth rate of per capita availability of power is also almost the same for Jharkhand as well as all-India levels. The AAGR of per capita availability of power for Jharkhand is 5.4 percent whereas that of All-India figures is 4.9 percent. However, the installed capacity of power for Jharkhand is lower than the all-india figures, efforts have been taken by the government to raise these levels.
Figure 9.7 a: Power Statistics of Jharkhand (figures in percentage)

Source: Compiled from The RBI, Handbook of Statistics

New Initiatives

- **5 x 800 MW PUVNL TPP**, a JV between NTPC and JBVNL is under commissioning, with 3x800 MW to be commissioned by 2020-21 and 2x800 MW by 2022-23

- PUVNL will enable the state to meet its power needs to a large extent and will also help in bringing down the power-purchase as well

New Transmission lines and updates on the existing

- The state transmission utility currently owns Extra High Voltage Transmission system and operates about 4,027 CKM of intra-state transmission lines at 400 kV, 220 kV, 132 kV level in comparison to approximately 2,027 CKM in the year 2001. With a planned capital expenditure of more than Rs.12,000 cr., the transmission system is likely to be 114 grid-substation having a capacity of 24,530 MW and more than 15,096 cKm of transmission lines in the coming years.

Electrification of Villages and free electricity connections to BPL

**DeenDayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)**

Through this scheme, the state is trying to electrify all the unelectrified villages and hamlets. For the financial year 2017-18, 33/11 kV power sub-station, 33 kV distribution line, 11 kV distribution line and low tension (L.T) lines are to be set up for the better transmission of power through the transformer. Keeping this in mind, in rest of the 9 districts, namely Khunti, Simdega, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Chatra, Godda, Pakur, Jamtara, Lohardaga and Latehar; Transformer Repair Workshop and Central Electricity Storage are going to be set up.

The electrification of villages and free electricity connections to BPL households are sanctioned under...
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) have been mentioned in the table below. The village electrification in intensive mode has been completed by the state and the new DDUGJY has also achieved positive growth. As can been seen from the table below there have been significant achievements in the scheme. The BPL as well as APL connections have also increased. Different kinds of lines such as LT, 11 KV, 33 KV etc are being laid and the achievement has been quite positive towards the new DDUGJY new scheme.

Table 9.10: Status of DDUGJY New Scheme (till 07.02.2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Milestone Name</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Sanctioned Quantity</th>
<th>Revised Quantity</th>
<th>Completed Quantity</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>STATE: JHARKHAND</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Sanctioned Project Cost:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 3722.12 Crore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Amount Received as Govt Grant:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 1326.11 Crore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Amount received as State contribution:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 367.78 Crore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Amount received as Loan from FIIs/Others (b+c+d):</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 551.67 Crore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Expenditure incurred:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 1897.84 Crore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE: JHARKHAND</th>
<th>UTILITY: JBVNL</th>
<th>Completion Timeline/ Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum infrastructure has been put-up in these 5,669 villages and rest of the electricity infrastructure shall be completed by Jan’ 19.
The table given shows the achievement-status of DDUGJY 12th plan scheme. It can be seen from the table that a significant portion of the sanction has been achieved and the balance work is in progress.

**Table 9.11: Status of DDUGJY 12th Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Scope as per Sanction</th>
<th>Scope as per Revised BOQ</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Completion Target</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Villages (UE + PE)</td>
<td>18,515</td>
<td>10,598</td>
<td>10,424</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Jan’ 19</td>
<td>Minimum infrastructure has been put-up in these 174 villages and rest of the electricity infrastructure shall be completed by Jan’ 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33/11 kV New PSS</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Out of 11, 1 PSS has been completed and in 10 others PSS electrical-Structure work has been completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33/11 kV Aug</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Material procurement has been completed. Erection work in process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 KV Line</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>267.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Work is in Progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Energy, GoJ
Initiatives to be taken under Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (JBVNL) during the financial year 2017-18

1. **SARAL-SAMIKSHA**
   Saral Samiksha is an online project-monitoring-tool to ensure real-time monitoring of all on-going projects, transformer repair works and inventory management.

2. **SUVIDHA**
   In line with the vision of the Central Government under SAUBHAGYA scheme, JBVNL has taken upon itself the task of providing connection to every household of the state by the end of the calendar year 2018. It is envisaged that with the progress of its mission to release connections to every household of the state the flow of applications for the release of new connections will increase exponentially.

3. **SAKSHAM**
   It is important for every organization in the power-sector to enhance the efficiency of its staff at every level of work-execution, to attract and retain talent, identify & groom future leaders from within its ranks, and to provide necessary capability building opportunities to its employees so as to be competitive in the ever-changing power sector scenario.

4. **SASHAKT**
   Ever since the existence of JBVNL, the Nigam has been striving to provide enhanced consumer services, especially for the resolution of consumer complaints. With the increased penetration of information technology, the number of avenues available to the consumers for submitting complaints and suggestions has increased. Social media is one such method, which has over the years not only became an integral part of our life but has developed as a platform for raising and filing complaints. Thus, the incorporation of new technologies and serving as the platform for receiving complaints in the existing complaint handling mechanism of JBVNL was inevitable.

### State and Central Level Schemes

1. **Atal Gram Jyoti Yojana**
   The scheme was launched in 2015-16 and since then it has targeted to cover 50 villages under every Legislative Assembly and provide 1500 APL households and the BPL households who haven’t been covered under the scheme free electrification-facility. For the financial year 2017-18, Rs. 50 crore has been allotted for this scheme and Rs. 100 crore has already been received in the financial year 2015-16 & 2016-17.

2. **Tilka Manjhi Krishi Pump Yojana**
   Tilka Manjhi Krishi Pump Yojana was started to encourage agricultural practices among farmers in the financial year 2015-16. Rs.16 crore has been allotted for the scheme in the financial year 2017-18 and Rs. 100 crore has already been received in the financial year 2015-16 & 2016-17.

3. **Rural Electrification**
   Under rural electrification, a separate scheme namely Jharkhand Sampoorn Bijli AcchhaadanYojna has been designed. It aims to strengthen the distribution system in the rural areas of Jharkhand in the next two years. Under this scheme, 50 sub power stations are to be constructed, 53289 service transformers are to be set up and 9013 Circuit K.M. lines are to be provided.
4. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

This scheme was launched by the central government in the year 2016. Under this scheme, 40 cities of Jharkhand were selected for setting up new Power Substations, reconstructing and capacity-strengthening of the existing power sub stations, installation of new service/ distribution transformers, and to change the old/non-functional meters of the beneficiaries are being carried out. It is targeted to be completed by 2019.

Renewable Energy:

World is facing serious threat due to changing climate resulted from Global Warming due to excessive use of fossil fuels. Energy sector being the biggest contributor to Global Warming and ultimately Climate Change needs transformation. Renewable Energy (mainly Solar and Wind) has emerged as most sustainable alternative in a decade and has not remained a niche fuel any more, it has now been main stream. Solar and wind is surpassing even the conventional fuel to be the largest share around the world and transforming the century old energy harnessing technology, which is highly carbon intensive.

Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) with its commitment for the development and deployment of New and Renewable Energy resources for supplementing the energy requirements of the state and to generate public awareness in facilitating deployment of new and renewable energy systems running several programs in renewable energy sector. Several programs and initiatives taken by JREDA for transforming the Renewable Energy portfolio of the State are:

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Programme:

Under Solar PV Programme of JREDA, there are two types of programs:

- Grid-Connected Solar PV Program.
- Rooftop Solar Power Plants:

MNRE is promoting the Grid Connected Rooftop Plants under the umbrella of National Solar Mission. Solar Plants are installed on rooftops of buildings and helps generate green power locally.

Government Buildings:

Installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants on different government buildings across the State. A capacity of 13 MW of Rooftop Solar plant has been installed on 525 nos. of government buildings across the State, work on 501 nos. government buildings has been started.

Electricity Consumers (Non-Government):

Installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Plants to electricity consumers (Non-Govt.) across the State with subsidy. In two phases of the program, capacities of 486 kWp and 900 kWp have been installed on different buildings across the State.

Off-Grid Solar PV Program:

JREDA off-Grid Solar PV Program covers distribution of Rural Electrification Program, LED Solar Lantern, LED Solar Street Lighting, High Mast Solar Light System, and Solar Submersible Pumps, Solar Pump is proposed for irrigation purpose to the farmers on priority basis. The details are as given below:

- Rural Electrification Program:

Electrification work for 246 nos. villages identified under off grid scheme of DDUGJY had been achieved by December 2017. 325 nos. of villages have been identified under Saubhagya Scheme facing difficulty for electrification using grid power, electrification work has started and will be achieved by March 2019.

- Solar Study Lamp:

Un-reliable power hampers studies of students in remote areas of the State letting students to depend on kerosene to continue their studies. Kerosene not only harms environment but also the health of Students. JREDA launched Solar Study Lamp Program to help those students, 3,20,000 nos. of Solar Study Lamps have been distributed amongst the students across the State.

- Solar Street Lighting System (LED Based):

Installation of Solar Street light at different public places across the State.

- Solar Pump Set:

Distribution of Solar Pumps to the farmers across the State with reliable and continuous supply of power to continue irrigation work, 559 nos. of Solar Pumps have been distributed amongst the farmers. Under SwacchVidlaya Abhiyan, 583 nos. of Solar Powered
Water Pump sets have been installed in Deoghar District.

- **LED based High Mast Lights at Public places and Govt. campuses:**
  Supply and installation of LED High Mast lights at public places and govt. campuses.

- **Solar Power Packs:**
  Covering remotely located village offices with the pace of development facing issues with the supply of power by installing Solar Power Packs. 259 nos. had been installed on block offices and 2885 nos. on Panchayat Bhawans across the state.

**Solar Thermal**

- **Solar Hot Water System:**
  Solar Water heater Program for meeting the water heating needs of consumers.

### Table: Jharkhand Renewable Energy Highlights with installed capacities at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Scenario(Projects)</th>
<th>Capacity(MW)/(LPD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solar Energy(PV)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Connected:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooftop Solar on Government buildings</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooftop Solar for Private consumers(Market Mode)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Mounted Solar Projects</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Grid Projects:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDG Projects, Saubhagya, Solar Power Packs, etc.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Study Lamp (3.2 Lakhs nos.)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio mass Projects(Power Plant)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Renewable Energy (Power) (MW)</strong></td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solar Energy (Thermal) (LPD)</strong></td>
<td>1086066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* The Department of Energy, GoJ

### Transportation

**Railways**

The Transport Department of Jharkhand is striving to promote road and rail infrastructure support for the transportation of goods and passengers, to promote public transport and an advanced quality of service, to promote modern, energy-efficient and environment & eco-friendly surface transport system and to promote road safety and modern traffic management.

At the national level the population to vehicle ratio is 82: 1, whereas in Jharkhand this ratio is 100: 1. The Transport Department is trying to achieve the national ratio regarding vehicles’ availability. The population of Jharkhand state is about 3 crores and the density of population is 338 persons per square K.M. There are 24 districts in the state out of which Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh and Giridih are more densely populated in comparison to the other district-townships.

- **a)** Jharkhand ranks 22nd on the aggregate infrastructure index which covers the power, communication and transportation sectors.

The neighboring states such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha and West Bengal rank at 17, 14 and 11 respectively. In terms of the transport-sector-infrastructure, Jharkhand ranks 14th.

- **b)** The Transport Department of Jharkhand is striving to promote rail infrastructure-support for the transportation of goods and passengers to promote modern, energy-efficient and environment & eco-friendly surface-transport system.

- **c)** Jharkhand is one of the richest mineral zones of the world and boasts of 40 percent and 29 percent of Indian mineral and coal reserves respectively.

- **d)** Developing rail network is the key to all round growth and economic development of the state as it is a catalyst for growth-oriented public economic & utility services. The rail density of the state (Route Km/1000 Km of Area) is 30 as compared to the neighboring states such as West Bengal (46.6), Bihar (39.6) and U.P (37.31).

Jharkhand continues to be a major source of freight-earnings for the railways contribute approximately...
15% of the total freight earnings but the scope is larger because of the mineral and coal reserves. There has been a gradual and steady increase in the railway routes that have been adding up to the states’ railway routes. It has been a positive trend and is reassuring to the development of the state that requires better, much improved and more connected areas within the state as well as connections outside the state.

![Figure 9.10: Year-wise new Railway Routes for Jharkhand](image)

In order to increase the density of rail-network and provide a better-quality of infrastructure and seamless transport system three new railway projects - (1) Nakum-Kandra rail line (106 Km) (2) Parasnath-Madhuban-Giridih (49 Km) and (3) Chitra-Basukinath (38.3 Km) are needed at 50: 50 cost-sharing basis between the state of Jharkhand and the Ministry of Railways against an estimated cost of approximately 3095.00 crores as proposed by the state government. These projects will help in connecting remote locations and contribute in freight-earnings to the railways through the transportation of coal and iron ore.

In order to increase the availability of rail-network and better quality of infrastructure and seamless transport system three new railway projects related to the transport services are being proposed for which a lump-sum grant of Rs. 3095.00 crores is solicited from the Finance Commission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Beneficiary Districts.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Namkum-Kandra Rails line (106 Km)</td>
<td>1500 Cr</td>
<td>Ranchi, Saraikela, Jamshedpur, Chaibasa</td>
<td>It will provide direct rail connectivity from Ranchi to the Industrial city of Jamshedpur and the mineral-rich Saraikela-Kharsawa thereby ensuring an all-round development of that region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Name of Schemes</td>
<td>Estimated Cost</td>
<td>Beneficiary Districts.</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Parasnath-Madhuban-Giridih (49 Km)</td>
<td>730 Cr</td>
<td>Giridih, Hazaribagh</td>
<td>Parasnath-Madhuban is a religious tourist destination for the Jain Community. The rail connectivity will help in better communication as well as in developing the region into an International tourist enclave and thus generating employment for local population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chitra-Basukinath (38.3 Km)</td>
<td>865 Cr</td>
<td>Deoghar, Dumka</td>
<td>It will enhance the rail connectivity in the Santhal Pargana region of Jharkhand. It will also provide rail connectivity to Chitra Coal Mines thereby enabling the direct transportation of coal through rail traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Civil Aviation**

The state government is planning to develop the airport in line with the Deoghar airport in Jharkhand for the operations of A-320 category aircrafts wherein out of an estimated 300 crores of CAPEX, 50 crores are being shared by the state government, 200 crores by DRDO and the rest 50 crores or the actual cost by AAI. As per the current scenario, apart from the huge capital involved in land acquisition, infrastructure-development of a domestic airport for the operations of A-320 category aircrafts costs around 400 crores. The state government seeks CAPEX funding for the infrastructure-development through FC XV.

**Development of Baliapur (Dhanbad) Airport:**

a) Presently Dhanbad (Barwadda) airport is having a runway length of approximately 3700 feet. The airport has limited usability due to obstacles in the periphery and also the expansion-constraints.

b) The state government has identified a site at Baliapur, which is approximately 22 kms from the district headquarters for the development of an airport.

c) As per the feasibility survey of AAI, the government is planning to develop the airport over 642 acres of land in two phases which includes the development over 384 acres in the first phase and the additional 258 acres in the second phase.

d) The state government is planning to develop the airport in line with the Deoghar airport in Jharkhand for the operations of A-320 category-aircrafts after signing MoU with AAI.

e) The state government is not in a position to meet the expenditure involved in the project. Therefore, the state government seeks the estimated CAPEX funding of Rs 400.00 crores as a grant to be allocated by FC.

**Development of Deoghar Airport:**

a) The government of Jharkhand is developing Deoghar airport along with AAI for the operations of A-320 category of Civil Aircrafts and C-130 category of defence aircrafts.

b) The state government has acquired and handed over a total of 653.75 acres of land.

c) The total cost of land acquisition is approximately 430 crores whereas the utility shifting cost approximately 30 crores.

d) Forest clearance, environmental clearance and NOC from State Pollution Control Board have also been accorded.

e) A MoU between the state government and AAI and DRDO has been signed on the 25 th of March, 2017. Construction-work is going on and it is likely to get completed by mid-2020.

f) The estimated CAPEX of Rs 300.00 crores for
the infrastructure-development of airport will be shared between AAI, DRDO and the state government; wherein Rs. 200.00 crores will be funded by DRDO, 50.00 crores by the state government and the rest 50.00 crores or the actual expenditure will be borne by AAI.

g) The state government has also announced to exempt the transferred land from any kind of municipal or property tax. Water and electricity shall also be provided by the state government free of cost for 05 years.

h) The recurring operational losses shall also be borne by the state government for the period of 10 years.

i) Airport will be operated by a JVA to be constituted between AAI and the state government having equity in the ratio of 51:49 respectively.

j) The state requires a grant of Rs. 400 crore from FCXV to develop this airport with an aiocity.

Development of Chiyanki (Daltonganj) Airport: Project Background and present status

a) Presently, Chiyanki (Daltonganj) airport is spread over 48.63 acres of land having a runway length of approximately 2900 feet.

b) The state government is planning to extend the runway up to 5200 feet for which an additional land of 12.44 acres of raiyati land is to be acquired.

c) Acquisition of 12.44 acres of the mentioned land is reported to cost around Rs 92.00 crores approximately.

d) Currently the state government is carrying out the renovation of runway and boundary wall which is estimated to cost around Rs 7.00 crores.

Establishment of Gliding centres at Giridih and Dhanbad (Barwadda) airports:

Presently the state government is running Jharkhand Flying Institute, Gliding training centre at the Ranchi and Dumka airports.

a) The centre aims to promote hobby flying, basic glider training, instructor training and adventure sports apart from joy rides.

b) Training is being conducted by one winch machine operated Sailplane, two Sinus 912 motor gliders and one Stemme motor glider in which the two Sinus 912 motor gliders are allotted by MoCA, GoI through lease by Aero Club of India, New Delhi considering our performance in promoting gliding activities.

c) Currently 25 trainees are undergoing training and 5 GPL licenses have been issued in the current year 2018 by DGCA, GoI.

d) Training is being provided at a reasonable fee with 100% exemption to Paharia tribes.

e) Hangar building is being constructed at the Giridih airport aiming to establish the training centre.

f) Recarpeting of the runway at Dhanbad (Barwadda) and Giridih airports is being done from the state-government funds.

In view of the load of trainees and the promotion of gliding activities, the state government proposed to open new gliding centres at the Giridih and Dhanbad (Barwadda) airports.

The government of Jharkhand is planning to set up 3 integrated driving training institutes and fitness centres at the unit cost of Rs 40 crores. These institutes will provide training on heavy motor vehicle and specialized vehicles for mining activities. They will also provide services of automated fitness centre.

Table 9.13: Infrastructure Skill Development Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Schemes</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Beneficiary Districts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Driving Training Institute &amp; Fitness Centres in Chaibasa, Hazaribagh and Godda districts</td>
<td>120 Cr</td>
<td>All districts of Jharkhand</td>
<td>The location is situated in the mineral-rich areas and the tribal-populated regions for providing better driving skill of mining equipment vehicles and other associated vehicles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IT & Communications

Information and technology being an essential core component in the development scenario is slowly becoming the backbone of the smooth functioning of any plan or project. There has been a positive improvement in the IT sector of the state. There has been a gradual increase in the mobile and telephone connections reaching 2,50,59,270 users. There are also 5380 Data and 2830 Voice (IP Phone) users under JharNet. JharNet connects 1700 offices. There is Video-Conference-facility between the state and all the district headquarters under the JharNet project.

Wi-Fi Hotspot in LWE affected Areas:
The Ministry of Home Affairs, govt. of India has approved a scheme for providing network-connectivity in LWE affected areas across the country. A total of 782 sites have been selected for the same in the state. BSNL has been authorised to erect the Mobile towers in those areas. Till now, almost all the mobile towers are functional.

The state govt. has decided to develop those sites as High Speed Internet Hubs. It would benefit the local rural residents as well, there by achieving the objectives of Digital India and Cashless Jharkhand Campaigns. Till now, a total of 640 WiFi Hotspots are on-air.

IT based Infrastructure

JHARNET-

Objective of the Project: To connect the government offices in a closed intranet.

The government of Jharkhand had conceptualized & set up the Jharkhand State Wide Area Network (JharNet) project during the period 2005–2006. This network primarily acts as the communication set up for the government of Jharkhand for improving the administrative effectiveness and efficiency by enabling improvement in the quality of service being provided to the citizens of the state through the improvement of communication interfaces between Government-to-Government (G2G) and Government-to-Citizens (G2C).

The current JharNet network operates at multiple levels with the state capital at Ranchi functioning as the State Head Quarters (SHQ) with the connectivity extending vertically to 24 District Head Quarters (DHQs), further to 37 Sub-Divisional Head Quarters (SDHQs) and also 214 Block Head Quarters (BHQs). Various government offices at SHQ, DHQs, SDHQs and BHQs are connected horizontally to the respective SHQ, DHQs, SDHQs and BHQs.

- JharNet is currently operational by extending the contract-terms of the existing network operator. The current term will end by 31/12/2018.
- JharNet connects all the 24 districts, 38 sub-divisional headquarters and 214 block headquarters.
- There are 5380 Data and 2830 Voice (IP Phone) users under the JharNet. JharNet connects 1700 offices.
- There is Video Conference facility between the state and all the district headquarters under JharNet project.
- It forms the backbone for many applications like treasuries, registration, transport, jail–court video conferencing etc.

Current Status:
- JharNet version 2.0 has been conceptualized. The tender for the selection of System Integrator has been finalized.
- M/s. L&T has been selected as the service provider for JharNet 2.0.
- LOI issued on 16.03.2018 to M/s L&T.
- The contract signed on 06.07.2018. L&T started the implementation of JharNet2.0.

PRAGYA KENDRAS-

There are more than 20302 Pragya Kendras in Jharkhand and these are regularly growing. There is 100 percent Graam panchayat-coverage with the Pragya Kendra.

Table 9.14: Rural and Urban CSC Rollouts Status in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IT Based Infrastructure (Pragya Kendras)’ Status</th>
<th>Rollouts CSCs</th>
<th>Functional CSCS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rollouts CSCs</td>
<td>16467</td>
<td>7692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional CSCS</td>
<td>3835</td>
<td>4215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20302</td>
<td>11907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of IT, GoJ
Table 9.15: CSC Projects in Jharkhand. (2015-16 to 2018-19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Total CSCs Rollouts (Cumulative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>4200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>11500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>19600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>20302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of IT, GoJ

Status of NOFN (BharatNet)

BharatNet: The National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) is a project initiated in 2011 to provide broadband connectivity to over two lakh fifty thousand (2,50,000) gram panchayats across India. The project includes internet access using the existing optical fibre and extending it to the gram panchayats. The project was intended to enable the government of India and govt. of Jharkhand to provide e-services and e-applications nationally. The project has already started the first phase and BSNL is providing connectivity in seven districts – Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Bokaro, Deoghar and Sahebganj. Phase 1+ has also started in six districts namely Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Latehar, Lohardaga and Palamau. The rest of the 11 districts are in Bharatnet Phase II. A Special purpose vehicle “SPV” named Jharkhand Communication network Limited (JCNL) under the Department of Information Technology & e-Governance will select the Project Implementing agency (PIA) to implement Bharatnet phase-II in Jharkhand. The present status of Bharatnet project in Phase-I & I+ is mentioned below.

Table 9.16: Status of Bharatnet Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>No. of Districts</th>
<th>No. of Blocks</th>
<th>No. of GPs</th>
<th>OFC laying completed in GPs</th>
<th>No. of GPs Lit.</th>
<th>PLB Duct Completed</th>
<th>OFC Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase-I &amp; I + Scope</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>2707</td>
<td>2497</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>6843 Km</td>
<td>6969 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Started</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>2699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of IT, GoJ

Payment Gateway Status

Payment Gateway: The Department of Information Technology & e-Governance, Govt. of Jharkhand has introduced and implemented the Common Payment Gateway System in the year 2013 for various Departmental Applications which delivers online services to the citizens at their door steps with the help of National Database Management Ltd (NDML). NDML on the behalf of DIT has created a common infrastructure that is used by the states/departments to offer various services through their state portals with a facility to make online payments. The following eleven (11) departments have been authorised Online Payment Gateway System in their applications to collect fee, taxes, royalty etc:

- Registration Department
- Commercial Taxes Department
- Transport Department
- Exam Board Department
- Jharkhand Generic Portal
- Mines Department
- Urban Department
- Ranchi Municipality
- JAP-IT
- Tourism Department
- Industrial Department

Conclusion

It can be said that Jharkhand is slowly and steadily progressing in the terms of its infrastructural facilities in the state. From improving roads and road-connectivity to improving energy-access and improving railway routes, the IT based infrastructure has also been gradually improving and upgrading itself. The move towards Digital India with the payment Gateway and BharatNet has been given due responsibility for the technological upgradation of the state.
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
Introduction

In a rapidly changing world of innovation and automation, providing adequate skill and employment are challenges for any government. The growing population and aspirations of the youth are both a challenge and an opportunity for the policymakers. With proper policy making and implementations, these challenges can be converted into opportunities which can then translate into a pronounced increase in the standard of living of the citizens. Jharkhand is one of the states which is significantly improving the outcome of its labour market and continuously working to provide the necessary vision and directions to enhance both the quality and quantity of employment in the state.

Labour Market Outcome in Jharkhand

In order to understand the overall labour market situation in Jharkhand, we use several indicators, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio(WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR). LFPR is defined as the proportion of persons/person-days in the labour-force to the total persons/person-days. It is an indicator reflecting the amount of labour supply in an economy. WPR is defined as the percentage of the total number of workers to the total population. On the other hand, UR is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons/person-days to the number of persons/person-days in the labour force, demonstrating the overall employment situation of an economy. The data from the Employment–Unemployment Survey by the Labour Bureau, Government of India for the 4th and 5th rounds are used for our analysis.

Labour Force Participation in Jharkhand

- Improved Labour Force Participation

Figure 10.1 Labour Force Participation in Jharkhand and All India for the 2013-14 and 2015-16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>All India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Employment & Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Government of India

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is an indicator of the people who are eligible and able to work. The LFPR for Jharkhand and India is presented in Figure 10.1 for the years 2013-14 and 2015-16. Jharkhand has shown significant improvement in the LFPR compared to the whole of India. In fact, the LFPR in India has declined from 525 per one thousand populations in 2013-14 to 503 per one thousand people in 2015-16. However, for Jharkhand, LFPR has gone up from 489 to 509 per one thousand populations in 2015-16. It indicates that more number of people have entered into the labour force in Jharkhand compared to overall India during the same period. Thus, in a short span of two years, LFPR in Jharkhand has improved by more than 4 percent. The increase in LFPR in Jharkhand during a time when the national level LFPR has fallen needs careful evaluations.
In Table 10.1 we have shown the LFPR for males and females, both for Jharkhand and India. The survey shows that, at the all-India level, the male LFPR has increased marginally, but female LFPR has declined considerably. This decline is indeed a cause for concern. However, for Jharkhand, the data shows that the female LFPR has improved considerably between 2013-14 and 2015-16. In 2015-16, the female LFPR stood at 20.4 percent, compared to 15.6 percent during the previous survey in 2013-14. The improvement is a significant achievement for the state. However, Jharkhand needs to brace up more to attract more women into the labour force as it still lags behind the national average of 23.7 percent. The male LFPR declined marginally over the period for Jharkhand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jharkhand Males</th>
<th>Jharkhand Females</th>
<th>All India Males</th>
<th>All India Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Employment & Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Government of India

One of the major achievements of Jharkhand has been to attract the people belonging to the transgender community to the workforce. Jharkhand stands tall in terms of LFPR for the transgender community as their LFPR is much higher in Jharkhand compared to the overall-India number both in the rural and urban areas. The LFPR for the transgender community in Jharkhand stood at 666 per one thousand transgender population, compared to 480 per one thousand transgender populations in India during the survey year 2015-16. Both in the rural and urban areas, the LFPR for the transgender community is higher than the national average.

**Worker Population Ratio**

The second indicator for the labour-market-outcome is Worker Population Ratio (WPR). WPR just like LFPR also shows a bright picture and continued growth in the employment scenario in Jharkhand. Although WPR in Jharkhand is slightly lower compared to the overall national level (470 vs. 478 per one thousand population in 2015-16), WPR increased from 453 to 470 per one thousand population in Jharkhand, whereas at the all-India level, this number declined from 499 to 478 per one thousand population from 2013-14 to 2015-16. It indicates that the employment-generation grew faster in Jharkhand when compared to the national average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Worker Population Ratio in Jharkhand and All India for the 2013-14 and 2015-16.</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Employment & Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Government of India
Table 10.3: Gender Distribution of WPR in Jharkhand and All India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Employment & Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Government of India

What is remarkable is the significant improvement in the WPR for the women in Jharkhand. Jharkhand has shown an upward trend in WPR for females. Jharkhand has been able to reduce the gender-gap in a small period. In Table 10.3, we shown the WPR for the males and females, both for Jharkhand and India. At the all India level, male WPR increased marginally, but female WPR declined considerably from 238 to 217 per one thousand women population. However, for Jharkhand, the data shows that the female WPR improved considerably between 2013-14 and 2015-16. In 2015-16, female WPR stood at 17.8 percent, compared to 13.8 percent during the previous survey in 2013-14. The male WPR had declined marginally over that period for Jharkhand.

![Figure 10.3 Gender-wise Worker Population Ratio in Jharkhand and All India in 2015-16.](source)

Unemployment Scenario: Certain Challenges

The third important indicator for the labour-market-outcome indicator is the rate of unemployment. The performance of Jharkhand regarding LFPR and WPR has been very good. However, unemployment has remained a major challenge for Jharkhand. In 2013-14, the UR in Jharkhand stood at 7.4 per cent compared to 4.9 per cent at the all India level. However, in 2015-16, the UR increased to 7.7 per cent in Jharkhand compared to the all-India level of 5 per cent. Although the unemployment-rate has shown a general upward trend at the national level, a marginal change of 0.3 percent for Jharkhand is certainly a cause of concern. A higher than national average UR is thus a challenge for the state government.

The 2015-16 round of Employment & Unemployment Survey by the Labour Bureau of India did a commendable job by collecting the labour-market-information for the transgender community. Jharkhand can take pride in the fact that the labour-market survey for this community fares better than the national averages both in the rural and the urban areas. Regarding WPR, the WPR for the transgender community in Jharkhand is 510 per one thousand transgender population (501 and 592, respectively in the rural and urban areas) compared to the national average of 459 (500 and 369, respectively in the rural and urban areas) one thousand transgender population.
The challenge is not only in terms of employing the people of Jharkhand, particularly, its youth but also about bridging the gender gap. The UR for the female population in Jharkhand has gone up to 12.7 per cent in 2015-16 from 12 per cent in 2013-14. However, this is also reflective of what is happening in the country. The female Ur at the all-India level had increased to 8.7 percent in 2015-16 compared to 7.7 percent in 2013-14. So, certainly, Jharkhand has performed better when compared to national scenario. We also believe that with the increasing trend of more women coming into the labour-force coupled with the promotion of skill-development among women, this number is expected to come down significantly when the new data is released.

**Table 10.4: Unemployment Rate for the Transgender-Community in Jharkhand and All India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Employment & Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Government of India*
The performance of Jharkhand regarding LFPR and WPR for the transgender community has been exceptionally good. However, the same thing cannot be concluded about the UR. The UR for the transgender community in Jharkhand is 23.4 per cent, which is way above the national average of 4.3 per cent during 2015-16. Interestingly, at the national level, the UR for the transgender community in the urban areas is significantly greater (10.3 percent) than in the rural areas (2.1 percent). The UR for the transgender community in Jharkhand stood at 25.7 percent; the same data for the urban areas is not available for Jharkhand, but it is obvious that the URs in Jharkhand are significantly higher. The state government has now got the data to identify the challenges faced by the transgender community and should focus on providing the necessary infrastructural support and create adequate job opportunities to this often socially and economically neglected community.

**How does Jharkhand stand relative to the other states in India?**

Jharkhand is relatively a small state; however, if we look at the labour-market-performance of the state, Jharkhand is one of the top performing states in India. In order to examine the overall standing among the other states of the country, we create a ranking of the Indian states and the union territories with respect to the LFPR, WPR, and UR using the 5th round of the unemployment-employment survey by the Labour Bureau, Government of India. The first ranking is provided for LFPR in table 10.5. We find that Jharkhand ranks 11th in the overall position and 8th for the transgender community among the 29 Indian states and 7 union territories. The corresponding ranking for the WPR stood at 13th and 9th respectively. These standings of Jharkhand with respect to LFPR and WPR are reflections of the states’s strong labour market consequences. However, the ranking for the UR for Jharkhand is a sign of concern. Jharkhand ranks 27th in terms of the UR among the Indian states and union territories. The state government should make every effort to improve its employment-scenario in the state so that its youth are profitably employed. The data for the UR for a large number of states are not available from the survey. Hence we are unable to provide any comparative analysis of the UR for the transgender community in Jharkhand with the rest of the Indian states and UTs.

---

**Table 10.5 : Ranking of the Indian states and union territories - LFPR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Overall Ranking</th>
<th>Transgender Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Chapter X - Labour and Employment

### Table 10.6: Ranking of the Indian states and union territories - WPR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Overall Ranking</th>
<th>Transgender Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The author’s own estimates*

### Table 10.7: Ranking of the Indian states and union territories - UR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Overall Ranking</th>
<th>Transgender Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The author’s own estimates*

### Table 10.8: Ranking of the Indian states and union territories - UR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Ranking Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Role of SGDP in the creation of man-days in Jharkhand

Figure 10.6: Relationship between economic growth and job creation in Jharkhand

How can Jharkhand create more job opportunities? Apart from the several policies looking into the different dimensions of employment, how does the overall economic growth help in creating more number of jobs in the state? We try to estimate the impact of Jharkhand’s economic growth in the generation of employment. Using the data from the RBI Handbook of Statistics on the Indian states 2017-18, our empirical results suggest that a one percentage point increase in the state GDP can generate 23 per cent additional man days in Jharkhand. The finding implies that the economy of Jharkhand is not only growing but at the same time with increasing level of economic results, it is able to generate more work opportunities for its people. A faster economic growth not only helps in improving the standard of living but at the same time helps in boosting the employment scenario in the state.
How people benefited from the employment generating schemes?

Box 10.1 Major Central Government Employment Generation Schemes

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) enacted in 2005, with the aim to enhance the livelihood-security of the households in the rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of wage-employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

2. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was launched in August 2008 with the objective of generating employment opportunities in the rural as well as the urban areas of the country by providing credit-linked subsidies for setting up micro enterprises.

3. Swaranajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) came into effect in 1999, with the aim to bring the rural BPL families above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity-building, provision of credit-linked subsidies, technology inputs, etc. in order to enable them to be self-employed and take up some income generation activity.

4. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY) for the urban areas is a holistic scheme implemented in 1997 with the aim to provide beneficial employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor population and to help them set up self-employment ventures and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour in the construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Besides the above-listed schemes, there may be some other schemes of the centre/state governments from which the households have benefitted during the reference period. They are also included under the category of ‘Other schemes.’

Table 10.8 : Per 1000 distribution of households who benefited from employment generating schemes (rural and urban)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MGNREGA</th>
<th>PMEGP</th>
<th>SGSY</th>
<th>SJSRY</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Employment & Unemployment Survey 2015-16, Labour Bureau, Government of India

Overall at the all-India level, 24 per cent of the households were benefitting from either of the employment generating schemes. Among the benefited households, 91 per cent of the households were benefitted from MGNREGA. At the all India level 21.9 per cent of the households were found to have benefitted from MGNREGA followed by 1.5 per cent from the other schemes except MGNREGA, PMEGP, SGS and SJSRY. However, the figures are much above the national average. In Jharkhand, close to 53 per cent of the households benefited from some form of the employment generating schemes with 35.3 per cent of the households getting employment through MNREGA. These figures clearly show that a large number of households benefited from the employment generating schemes functioning in Jharkhand.

Table 10.9 : Per 1000 distribution of households which benefited from the employment generating schemes (rural and urban) for the Scheduled Caste Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MGNREGA</th>
<th>PMEGP</th>
<th>SGSY</th>
<th>SJSRY</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar trends have been observed across social groups at the all India level, i.e., 28.4 per cent SC households, 31.3 per cent ST households, 19.8 per cent OBC households and 14.9 per cent households from other groups benefitted from the MGNREGA during the survey.

Table 10.10: Per 1000 distribution of households benefited from employment generating schemes (rural and urban) for the Scheduled Tribe Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MGNREGA</th>
<th>PMEGA</th>
<th>SGSY</th>
<th>SJSRY</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 10.11: Per 1000 distribution of households which benefited from the employment generating schemes (rural and urban) for the OBC Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MGNREGA</th>
<th>PMEGA</th>
<th>SGSY</th>
<th>SJSRY</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Overseas Employment

Figure 10.7: Emigration of Labour from Jharkhand to different parts of the world

Source: The Ministry of External Affairs, GoI

India is a major country in terms of overseas employment. India not only attracts a significant number of workers from across the world but at the same time it is one of the major hubs of the origin and transit for workers across international borders. There are over 30 million Indians overseas, with over 9 million of the Indian diaspora concentrated in the GCC region (now known as the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf). Over 90% of the Indian workers, most of whom are semi-skilled and unskilled workers, work in the Gulf region and South East Asia. The data is available only for the workers migrating legally with the Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports and to one of the 18 ECR countries. That is, labour-migration data is available mostly for the workers who have to register for emigration clearance. This includes those who have not passed Class 10 at least, are leaving via employment visas into specific sectors or the workers who are emigrating for the first time to the GCC region, Malaysia and a few other countries. As per the
data available on the emigration clearance which was collected by the recruiting agents (RA), project experts (PE) and direct recruitment by foreign employees from the ministry of foreign affairs, Government of India, during 2017, a total number of 3,91,024 emigrants were going to the ECR Countries. The total number of such emigrants from Jharkhand stood at 3930. The maximum number (1129) of emigrants from Jharkhand went to the UAE.

Employment Exchange

National Career Service (NCS) is an initiative by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, government of India, to provide quick and efficient career-related services. It was launched on July 20, 2015 to focus on providing the right skills and generating employment. NCS serves as a platform for addressing all career-related needs of the youth and students. NCS provides information related to jobs and manpower-requirement both at the state as well as the national level.

Table 10.12: NCS portal Indicators during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contribution(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Hits on NCS Portal</td>
<td>3,37,13,925</td>
<td>1,42,578</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobseekers Registration</td>
<td>37,49,854</td>
<td>36,295</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers Registration</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill Providers Registration</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counsellor Registration</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Service Provider Registration</td>
<td>1,628</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placement Organization</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Department Registration</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

During the financial year 2017-18, close to 1.5 lakh hits were registered from Jharkhand which constituted about 0.42 percent of the total number of hits from the country. Around 36000 jobseekers registered at the NCS portal while the employers registration number stood at 10.

Among the other notable registrations, about 1.11 percent was available from the local service providers and nearby 1.8 per cent of the total government departmental registrations were from the government departments in Jharkhand.

Table 10.13: NCS Job Posting Indicators during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Posting Indicators</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contribution(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Job Postings</td>
<td>2,58,976</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Job Vacancy</td>
<td>1,38,737</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>1.54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI

During the financial year 2017-18, there were 712 jobs posted from the state which contributed to about 0.27 percent of the total number of jobs posted at the all-India level. Similarly, Jharkhand contributed to about 1.54 percent of the number of job vacancies announced through the NCS portal.

Table 10.14: Genderwise Registration in the NCS during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender wise Registration</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contribution(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19,63,113</td>
<td>15,772</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17,86,381</td>
<td>20,521</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI
Out of 36,295 jobseekers from Jharkhand, more than 50 per cent (20,521) were female while 2 were transgender. The total female registrations from Jharkhand constituted about 1.15 per cent of the female registrations in the country. At the all India-level, more male jobseekers (52.35 %) registered compared to females.

Table 10.15: Agegroup-wise Jobseekers’ Registrations in the NCS during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agegroup-wise Registrations</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contributions(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upto18</td>
<td>61,551</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>17,71,830</td>
<td>18,236</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>14,61,787</td>
<td>15,629</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>3,27,081</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>1,04,818</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>18,799</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above64</td>
<td>3,981</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI

If we look at the age-profiles of the job seekers who registered through the NCS both from Jharkhand and at the all-India level, interestingly we observe that more than 50 percent for the registered job seekers from Jharkhand belonged to the age group of 18-24 followed by the age group of 25-34. However, at the all India level, around 47 percent of the job seekers belonged to the age group of 18 to 24.

Table 10.16: Educational Qualifications of the Job seekers’ Registrations in the NCS during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Qualification-wise Registrations</th>
<th>AllIndia</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contribution(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Schooling</td>
<td>66,582</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upto 9th</td>
<td>17,29,905</td>
<td>32,006</td>
<td>1.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculates</td>
<td>2,58,324</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11thPass</td>
<td>6,293</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12thPass</td>
<td>3,47,510</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>20,775</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>1.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>4,19,614</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduates</td>
<td>1,04,382</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph.D holders</td>
<td>1,395</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI

Table 10. shows the educational qualification of those jobseekers who registered through the NCS portal. Interestingly, in Jharkhand, most of the jobseekers (close to 88 percent) had education only till the 9th standard. This constituted about 1.85 per cent of the total number of job seekers possessing the same educational qualifications in the country. However, at the national level, this is less than 50 percent of the job seekers registered through the NCS portal. Only 5 percent of the jobseekers were graduates in Jharkhand while at the national level this rose to 11.2 per cent.
Table 10.17: Employment Status of the Jobseekers’ Registration in NCS during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status wise Registration</th>
<th>AllIndia</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contribution (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>18,26,407</td>
<td>29,862</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>13,29,213</td>
<td>2,339</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Employed</td>
<td>85,452</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>0.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprentice</td>
<td>3,207</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>4,80,036</td>
<td>2,993</td>
<td>0.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI

Most of the jobseekers in Jharkhand classified themselves as unemployed. The same was true at the national level as well.

Table 10.18: Employers’ Information in the NCS during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer’s Details</th>
<th>AllIndia</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contributions (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Census</td>
<td>5,51,119</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIN (Labor Identification Number)</td>
<td>9,28,189</td>
<td>18,145</td>
<td>1.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCA (Ministry of Corporate Affairs)</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSME</td>
<td>2,937</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>14,697</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI

18,145 of the employers who registered from Jharkhand had labour identification numbers while 49 were MSME. The number of MSME at the national level stood at 2,937.

Table 10.19: Job posting details at the NCS during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobs by Qualification</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contribution (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>3,554</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>1,227</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>92,686</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NoSchooling</td>
<td>1,90,002</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph.D holders</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduates</td>
<td>9,965</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI

Most of the jobs that were posted in the NCS portal had mentioned their educational qualifications as no schooling. The numbers were 432 from Jharkhand and 1,90,002 at the national level. The number of jobs posted which required graduates stood at 192 in Jharkhand, while the same stood at 92,686 at the national level. The analysis from the educational qualifications of the jobseekers as well as the jobs posted suggests that most of the jobs are related to semi-skilled or low-skilled jobs.
Table 10.20: Sectoral Jobposting in the NCS during 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobs by Sector</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Contributions (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation And Food Service Activities</td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative And Support Service Activities</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry, And Fishing</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment And Recreation</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPO &amp; IT</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical and Pharmaceutical industry</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>6,276</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>26,444</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial And Insurance Activities</td>
<td>25,346</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Health And Social Work Activities</td>
<td>7,030</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Armed Forces</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information And Communication</td>
<td>1,25,587</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>10,392</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining And Quarrying</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified (Industry)</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Service Activities (including Placement and Employment Agencies)</td>
<td>70,587</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities</td>
<td>3,210</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate Activities</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation And Storage</td>
<td>3,798</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveland Tourism</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles</td>
<td>10,962</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The National Career Services, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI

Table 10.19 shows that most of the jobs posted in Jharkhand are related to the Financial and Insurance Activities and Other Service Activities (including Placement and Employment Agencies, followed by Education and Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles. Most of the jobs posted at the all-India level are related to Information and Communication.

Recruitment camps and Job fairs

The government of Jharkhand regularly organizes recruitment camps and employment fairs to create employment opportunities. As per the records from the Directorate of Employment and Training, Government of Jharkhand, 156 such camps were organized during 2017-18 and during the ongoing financial year, this number was reduced to 125.
These recruitment camps helped in creating jobs and in 2017-18, 4826 people were recruited through these camps. During the 2018-19 period, so far, 2492 people have been recruited through such camps.

Table 10.23 : District-wise Selection during the Employment Fairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Districts</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
<th>FY 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of organized Employment Fairs</td>
<td>No. of Selected applicants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Daltonganj</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Koderma</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jamshedpur</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>1828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Saraikela-kharsawan</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chaibasa</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sl. No. | Name of the Districts | FY 2017-18 | FY 2018-19 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of organized Employment Fairs</td>
<td>No. of Selected applicants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sahebganj</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>1420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>1032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
<td><strong>21597</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Directorate of Planning & Training, Department of Labour, GoJ*

Overall, during 2017-18, 21597 applicants were selected during the 2017-18 financial year in the 24 districts of Jharkhand, whereas till the time of writing this report, 3242 such applicants were selected during the current fiscal year.

Table 10.24: Selected no. of applicants through the RojgarMela in Jharkhand during recent years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>No. of Selections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>21597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>3242</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Time to reap the demographic dividend*

*Figure 10. 8 : Age Distributions of the people of Jharkhand classified as employed and unemployed*

*Source: The Estimates by staff members, data from NSSO*

If we carefully, look at figure 10.8, we find that the median age of the people who are employed (indicated by 1) is around 35, while those who are unemployed stood at around 23. Three-fourth of the unemployed people are in the age group of 20 to 25. The finding is interesting. Given a significant number of young population in the country, youth unemployment is a cause of concern. The government should focus on providing these people profitable employment through continuous skill-development and work opportunities.
Jharkhand Skill Development Policy- 2018 (To be added)

The government of Jharkhand is committed to enabling the growth of the state through developing skills among the youth. A skilled and high productivity manpower-base is crucial to the growth of manufacturing, services, and agriculture. It is also a critical intervention to harness the potential of ‘Demographic Dividend’ in a young state like Jharkhand. To give impetus to growth with scale, speed and standard, the government of Jharkhand has decided to frame a Skills Policy for the state of Jharkhand. This policy will be known as ‘Jharkhand Skills-Policy 2018’ and will be in force from the date of publication of notification and will remain in force for the next 5 years.

Skill Development – State Action Plan

The state government is committed to enable access to skill-based livelihood opportunities and encourage self-employment. Effective outreach and the delivery of Deen Dayal Upadhayay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme – one of the largest skill development initiatives in rural Jharkhand and other schemes such as MGNREGA- LIFE aimed at promoting self-reliance and improving the skill base of the MGNREGA workers and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) – aimed at promoting entrepreneurship amongst the rural population will be ensured.

Promoting self-employment through micro enterprises is an integral aspect of the livelihood strategy under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for the poor rural families. Some of the key programmes being implemented by the state are:

• **RSETI** – In Jharkhand, there are 24 operational RSETIs in each district and 1 Rural Development & Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) in Silli Ranchi. A total of 676 training programmes were conducted in which a total of 19,605 candidates were trained across Jharkhand. Since its inception till FY2016-17, a total of 2,880 training programmes have been conducted with 85,030 candidates trained through the RSETI programmes.

• **Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme** has been initiated under the NRLM in six blocks. It adopts a resource block strategy for the promotion of micro enterprises with a vision to set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprises stabilize themselves with business skills, exposure, loans for starting and business support during the first critical one year of the enterprises by using the SHGs and their federations’ network through the local CRP-EPs/MECs. 6,791 enterprises are estimated to be established/promoted by 2020-21.

• **Kudumbashree MEC model** - The state is adapting the successful Kerala MEC model to the conditions in Jharkhand. Currently, 850 enterprises have been set up under this project, and a total of 2,400 enterprises are to be promoted by FY2019-20.

• **JOHAR** aims to identify specific livelihood opportunities first by, developing an appropriate ecosystem for higher agriculture and allied productions and then by providing support enterprises/services to have skills assuring 100% placement. The project also envisages developing about 30 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOS) and 3,400 PGs with entrepreneurs and service providers.

Promotion of Entrepreneurship in Jharkhand

The state government recognizes the need for developing the MSME sector through promoting entrepreneurship-development. Apart from introducing specialized entrepreneurship programmes, other initiatives such as the development of incubation centers, awareness, and promotion of entrepreneurship schemes and programmes such as PMEGP, Startup India, Stand-Up India are being undertaken. The Mudra scheme wherein the beneficiaries can take loans up to Rs 10 lakhs to start businesses will be promoted further. The focus will also be given to creating a conducive ecosystem through easy access to credit and strong market linkages. Further, under the national mandate, a network of Entrepreneurship Hubs (E-Hubs) will be established under which 1 national, 30 state, 50 Nodal and 3,000 college-based E-Hubs will be set up. As part of this mandate, the state will also develop an E-Hub.
Table 10.24 Targets for the promotion of Entrepreneurship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Current Scenario</th>
<th>Target for 2021</th>
<th>Target for 2025</th>
<th>Target for 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of incubation centres</td>
<td>New indicators</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurship hubs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Jharkhand Vision & Action Plan 2021

The action plan for 2021 for the promotion of Entrepreneurship include the following:

1. Special courses on entrepreneurship will be developed and implemented by JSDMS and other line departments.
2. Awareness programmes on entrepreneurship-related schemes and programmes will be conducted by JSDMS and other line departments.
3. Incubation centres will be developed across all the districts in the state. These centres will also emerge as specialized centres.
4. The focus will also be placed on encouraging women entrepreneurs through appropriate incentives for women-owned businesses.

Conclusion

In recent years Jharkhand has emerged as one of the leading states regarding the achievement of high rates of economic growth along with an increased labor-force participation and provisions of skill-development opportunities. However, a higher degree of unemployment, especially for women and the transgender community remain a challenge. The government has taken several initiatives and is working on an action plan 2021 to overcome the challenges and provide a better future to its youth.
EDUCATION
Jharkhand is making rapid strides in improving its educational outcome. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) both in the primary and the upper primary schools in the state is higher than the national average. A large number of youths in the state are being trained in vocational skills. The state government has taken a multi-prolonged approach to improve the reach and quality of education at all levels. It has engaged in industry-academia interactions in improving the employability of its youth. It has also succeeded in mitigating the gender gap in its educational outcome to a significant extent.

Jharkhand is steadily able to improve its educational attainment by continuously improving its literacy rate, both for its male and its female citizens. The overall literacy level in Jharkhand stood at only 53.56 per cent during 2001. With only about half of its population being able to read and write, this number was abysmally low for its female citizens. Jharkhand had a 38.87 per cent female literacy rate as compared to 67.03 per cent male literacy rate during 2001. The continuing efforts from the state uplifted the literacy outcome to 66.41 per cent, and the female literacy significantly improved to 55.42 per cent by the 2011 census. With the significant improvement in the enrolment rate of both the boys and girls the overall literacy rate is bound to increase exponentially and the state is going to achieve 100 per cent literacy and the gender-difference in the attainment of education is going to vanish very soon.

An overview of Enrolment of Students in Jharkhand

Universal elementary education is the most important target of all the governments in the states in India. At present more than 60 lakh students are enrolled for elementary education in Jharkhand. Out of this 40.74 lakhs are in primary level whereas, 20.14 lakhs are in the upper the primary level as reflected in table 11.1. The enrolment situations in grade VIII to XII are on a path towards improvement. As compared to 2016-17, the total enrolment in grade IX increased by 14.5 per cent, similarly in grade XI, this increase is by 45.5 per cent and in grade XII by more than 60 per cent, as shown in table-11.2. The improvement has also been registered in the case of the enrolment of students with special needs in the state, as shown in table-11.3 which reflects the commitments of the state in providing them with the required infrastructure and services.

### Table-11.1: Enrolment in the Elementary Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Upper Primary</th>
<th>Elementary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>4074931</td>
<td>2014774</td>
<td>6089705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18*

### Table-11.2: Enrolment in Classes VIII- XII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>YoY % change</th>
<th>G/T Ratio</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>YoY % change</th>
<th>G/T Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>G/T Ratio</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>YoY % change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>291843</td>
<td>294550</td>
<td>586393</td>
<td>50.23</td>
<td>320127</td>
<td>323220</td>
<td>643347</td>
<td>9.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>234620</td>
<td>232173</td>
<td>466793</td>
<td>49.74</td>
<td>267891</td>
<td>266661</td>
<td>534552</td>
<td>14.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>209166</td>
<td>208501</td>
<td>417667</td>
<td>49.92</td>
<td>228899</td>
<td>228856</td>
<td>457755</td>
<td>9.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>121378</td>
<td>109777</td>
<td>231155</td>
<td>47.49</td>
<td>174894</td>
<td>161665</td>
<td>336559</td>
<td>45.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>103651</td>
<td>94418</td>
<td>198069</td>
<td>47.67</td>
<td>167386</td>
<td>150208</td>
<td>317594</td>
<td>60.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2016-17 and 2017-18*
Table-11.3: Grade wise Enrolment of Students with Special needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th></th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>3035</td>
<td>2851</td>
<td>5886</td>
<td>3575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX-X</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>3014</td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI-XII</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2016-17 and 2017-18

Status of Enrolment-Based Indicators in Jharkhand

All efforts and expenditures on increasing the number of class rooms, laboratories, playgrounds, books in the library and teachers are of little use unless they are being optimally utilized by the respective clientele population. The enrolment-based indicators help us in evaluating the uses of the existing infrastructures at the different levels by the needy population.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)\(^1\) and NET Enrolment Ratio (NER)\(^2\)

Gross and Net enrolment ratios are used to show the general level of participation in a given level of education. A 100 per cent NER at any educational level shows a universal participation of the respective corresponding population qualified as per the age requirements of that educational level. GER is sometimes greater than 100 per cent as it also covers, in addition, to proper aged, over aged, under aged and repeaters in the corresponding enrolled population at the different educational levels.

Jharkhand has achieved a GER of more than 100 per cent at the primary, upper primary and elementary levels which is quite appreciable. At the primary level the NER is 92 per cent which is healthy but given the millennium-development-goals of 100 per cent NER, Jharkhand needs to continue its efforts in this direction. The NER at the secondary and the higher secondary level is less than 50 per cent and hence demands more efforts. The GER and NER among the boys and girls at the different educational levels are very much similar to the overall trend and hence highlights the gender equality as shown in table-11.4.

Table-11.4: GER and NER (All categories) at the different educational levels (2017-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Levels</th>
<th>GER</th>
<th></th>
<th>NER</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>101.35</td>
<td>100.48</td>
<td>100.93</td>
<td>92.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>98.26</td>
<td>108.81</td>
<td>103.27</td>
<td>83.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>100.33</td>
<td>103.15</td>
<td>101.69</td>
<td>94.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>68.86</td>
<td>76.36</td>
<td>72.41</td>
<td>47.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>55.68</td>
<td>57.92</td>
<td>56.73</td>
<td>34.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

\(^1\) GER is the ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that corresponds to the same level of education. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of the over-aged and under-aged students, because of early or late school entrance, and grade repetition.

\(^2\) The NER is the total enrolment of the population of the age group that corresponds to the same level of education. Thus NER cannot exceed 100 per cent.
GER among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Scheduled Castes (SCs)

Given the fact that Jharkhand has a significant population of the STs and the SCs, keeping a track of GER among these communities is absolutely necessary. Table-11.5 gives a detail of the GER at the different educational levels among the STs and SCs. At the primary level, the GER is more than 100 per cent among both the boys and girls among the STs and SCs. A similar situation is there in case of the elementary level of education also. However in the case of the upper primary level the GER of the ST boys is 97.16 per cent and it is less than that of the ST girls which is 105.70 per cent. The other trends are similar to that of the overall trends in the state.

Table-11.5: GER among the STs and SCs at the different Educational Levels (2017-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Levels</th>
<th>ST Boys</th>
<th>ST Girls</th>
<th>ST Total</th>
<th>SC Boys</th>
<th>SC Girls</th>
<th>SC Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>108.99</td>
<td>108.20</td>
<td>108.60</td>
<td>115.09</td>
<td>113.01</td>
<td>114.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
<td>97.16</td>
<td>105.70</td>
<td>101.27</td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td>120.10</td>
<td>113.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>105.11</td>
<td>107.40</td>
<td>106.23</td>
<td>112.83</td>
<td>115.16</td>
<td>113.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>60.06</td>
<td>65.37</td>
<td>62.63</td>
<td>66.73</td>
<td>76.78</td>
<td>71.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td>40.56</td>
<td>43.98</td>
<td>42.23</td>
<td>57.02</td>
<td>59.32</td>
<td>58.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

District-wise Trends in the GER

Although, the GER includes over aged, under aged and also repeaters but a less than 100 per cent GER can be taken as a measure of the dismal enrolment performance at any educational level. In 2017-18, out of the 24 districts, 7 districts recorded a less than 100 per cent GER at the primary level. Chatra with 129.4 per cent is at the top of this list whereas, East Singhbhum with only 76.6 per cent is at the bottom, figure-11.1.

Figure-11.1: District-wise GER at the Primary Level (2017-18)

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18
**Gender Parity Index (GPI)**

The GPI measures the progress of the gender parity in the education participation and/or the learning opportunities available for girls in relation to those available for boys. The GPI equal to 1 indicates the parity between the girls and the boys. In general, a value less than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of the boys and a value greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of the girls. The GPI in Jharkhand at different age-intervals each less than one. It is also noticeable that as the age increase, disparity also increase as given in figure-11.2. This indicates that the girls are not able to utilize the educational opportunities in the same magnitude as the boys.

**Figure-11.2: GPI as per the Age group (2017-18)**

![Graph showing GPI as per the Age group (2017-18) with values decreasing from 0.95 to 0.88 as age increases from 6-11 to 16-18.]

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

**Drop-out, Promotion and Repetition**

Drop-out is a major challenge in Jharkhand as the rate is very high. However, table-11.6 suggests that significant progress has been made in this direction. In 2016-17, the drop-out rate in grade X was more than 50 per cent but it has come down to 18.72 per cent in 2017-18. The promotion rates were very low in 2016-17 but they have improved in all the grades in 2017-18. The repetition rates are also low, as is reflected in table-11.6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>Drop-out</td>
<td>Promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>29.91</td>
<td>69.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>22.30</td>
<td>76.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>52.54</td>
<td>46.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>28.18</td>
<td>70.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX-X</td>
<td>36.64</td>
<td>62.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI-XII</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2016-17 and 2017-18
Educational Infrastructure

Number of Schools

In the year 2016-17, there were 47 thousand 749 schools in Jharkhand, which constituted about 3.3 per cent of the total number of schools in the country. In the year 2017-18, about one thousand eight hundred new schools were added into it. The number of schools in the state, thus, increased by 3.7 per cent in these two years. More than half of these schools had classes up to the 5th standard (Primary schools) only and about one third of the schools had classes up to the 8th standard (primary with upper primary sections). In these two years, however, while the number of ‘primary only’ schools increased by 2 per cent only that of the ‘primary with upper primary classes’ increased by 7.6 per cent.

Table 11.7: Distribution of Schools in Jharkhand and All India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>I-V</th>
<th>I-VIII</th>
<th>I-X</th>
<th>I-XII</th>
<th>VI-VIII</th>
<th>VI-X</th>
<th>VI-XII</th>
<th>IX-X</th>
<th>IX-XII</th>
<th>XI-XII</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>26931</td>
<td>15827</td>
<td>2261</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>47749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>27465</td>
<td>17024</td>
<td>2281</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>49530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

There are about 115 primary schools, 44 upper primary schools, 8 secondary schools and 3 higher secondary schools per lakh population in the state. One primary school, thus, caters to 868 people, one upper primary school caters to 2286 people, one secondary school serves about 12 thousand people and one higher secondary school serves about 38 thousand people in the state.

Table 11.8: Number of Schools per lakh population in 2017-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of School</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Upper Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Higher Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of School per lakh population</td>
<td>115.2</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

About 79 per cent of the schools in the state are government schools managed by the department of school education, about 2 per cent are government aided and about 3 per cent are private unaided schools. About 14 per cent are private unrecognized schools. The remaining about 1 per cent of the schools includes all other management-type schools, which include Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kendriya Vidyalaya/Central School, recognized (by Wakf board/Madarsa Board) and unrecognized Madarsa, NCLP, Railway Vidyalaya, Sainik School, Schools of Social welfare Department and those run by the Tribal Welfare Department. There are 17 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, 54 Kendriya Vidyalaya/Central School, 24 recognized and 140 unrecognized Madarsas, 194 NCLP schools, 5 Railway Vidyalaya, 1 Sainik School, 3 Schools of Social Welfare Department and 169 schools of the Tribal Welfare Department in the state.

The government schools include residential schools like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), Jharkhand Balika Avasiya Vidyalaya (JBAV) and Samarth Residential Schools. There are 203 KGBVs, 57 JBAVs and 20 Samarth Residential Schools in the state.
Schools by the number of students and Schools with the number of teachers

Most of the government schools have very few students and very few teachers. A little less than 5 per cent of the schools have less than 20 students, about 25 per cent of the schools have less than 40 students and about 65 per cent of the students have less than 100 students. Only about 3 per cent of the schools have more than 500 per cent students which include less than 1 per cent of those schools which have more than one thousand students.

Similarly, about 20 per cent of the schools have only one teacher and another 42 per cent have only two teachers. Only about 12 per cent of the schools have more than 5 (6 and above) teachers.

Table 11.9: Schools by Number of students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Students per school</th>
<th>0 to 20</th>
<th>20 to 40</th>
<th>40 to 60</th>
<th>60 to 80</th>
<th>80 to 100</th>
<th>100 to 200</th>
<th>200 to 300</th>
<th>300 to 500</th>
<th>500 to 1000</th>
<th>1000 &amp; above</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>8247</td>
<td>7548</td>
<td>4685</td>
<td>2989</td>
<td>7261</td>
<td>3036</td>
<td>2373</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>39121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% to total number of schools</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

Table 11.10: Schools by Number of teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Teachers per school</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>&gt;10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of schools</td>
<td>7834</td>
<td>16528</td>
<td>4382</td>
<td>3584</td>
<td>2391</td>
<td>1502</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% to total number of schools</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18
School Mergers in Jharkhand

Over the years, Jharkhand has made significant progress in increasing the enrolment of the children in schools. At the primary level, near universal enrolment has been achieved. This has been achieved by ensuring universal access to schooling. Though, the Right to Education (RTE) has set the norm for setting up schools at one kilometer of walking distance for children in grades I-V, and three kilometers for the children in grades VI-VIII, for a variety of on-ground reasons, several schools were opened within a close vicinity of each other, saturating schooling beyond RTE mandates.

As mentioned above, in the year 2017-18, out of the 39,121 schools under the Department of Education in Jharkhand, 17,571 schools (about 45 per cent of the schools) had less than 60 students (as per DISE 17-18 data). These schools had an average of 1-2 teachers per school. These excessively fragmented schooling units have proved to be a big challenge in ensuring quality-education and adequate learning outcomes. The main challenges faced by them are as follows:

- Providing sufficient quantity and quality of teachers for these sub-scale schooling units has proved to be a challenge which in turn hampers their ability to focus on the students struggling academically.
- Many of these schools do not have adequate land for the construction of quality infrastructure such as the required number of classrooms, playgrounds, laboratories etc.
- These sub-scale schools have smaller dependent communities resulting in low public and systemic accountability thus creating a scope for lax performance
- Sub-scale schools fail to fulfil the RTE norms such as PTR, learning outcomes etc.

In order to resolve these challenges and ensure quality-education and learning-outcomes, Jharkhand has pursued school mergers on a large scale in academic years 2016-17 and 2017-18. In 2016-17, a comprehensive consolidation exercise was undertaken under which nearly ~1,300 sub-scale schools were merged into nearby schools. Another merger and consolidation exercise for the sub-scale schools was undertaken in 2017-18. The processes and guidelines followed in the 2017-18 for school reorganization involved detailed field inspections, consultations at the block and district levels with multiple stakeholders including parents, teachers, local authorities, children and communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 11.1 : Guideline for Rationalization of Small Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The schools in Jharkhand have been rationalized and consolidated using the guidelines issued by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHRD has published detailed steps and guiding principles for rationalization of small schools vide letter no. 12-4/2016-EE. 11 dated July 7, 2017 after detailed consultations with multiple stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The guidelines emphasize on the fact that the primary aim of the process is to ensure access to every child to a fully functional school in terms of availability of teachers, infrastructure, and other resources as mandated under RTE act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Additionally, MHRD has encouraged integrated schools for better learning outcomes and to achieve this, it has provided provision for giving out school grants as per number of enrolments with additional grants for ICT/vocational trainings to schools with grades from I to XII. There is a provision for transport grant as well to children in order to promote integration of schools.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The objective of the school reorganization exercise was to identify and merge the sub-scale schools where alternative government schools were available for all the students affected by this reorganization within the RTE norms of walking distance. With this restructuring, the state hopes to achieve the following –

i. Sufficient teacher availability to focus on the quality of education

ii. Quality infrastructure in large-scale campuses

iii. Increased monitoring and support for the reduced number of administrative units
The Outcome of School Reorganisation

As a result of the reorganisation of schools the number of schools has decreased by 10.9 per cent in the year 2017-18. The primary schools (class I to V) decreased by 14.2 per cent and the middle schools (class I to VIII & VI to VIII) by 6.8 per cent. The number of secondary and higher secondary schools has remained the same.

| Table 11.11: Number of Schools before and after Mergers |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                | Primary (I-V)                   | Middle Schools (I-VIII, VI-VIII) | Secondary Schools (I-X, VI-X, IX-X) | Hr. Secondary Schools (I-XII, VI-XII, IX-XII) | Total |
| Before merger                  | 24086                           | 12424                           | 1833                             | 861                             | 39204                          |
| After merger                   | 20660                           | 11585                           | 1833                             | 861                             | 34939                          |
| % of change                    | 14.2                            | 6.8                             | 0.0                              | 0.0                             | 10.9                           |

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

The 2017-18 exercise of school mergers and reorganization has led to multiple impacts which are beneficial for improving the quality of education.

a. School-reorganization has a significant impact on the availability of teachers in the schools. Estimates based on the 2017-18 DISE data indicate that there were ~7,500 surplus teachers against ~31,000 vacancies before the reorganization which has shifted to ~9,000 surplus teachers for ~28,000 vacancies post the consolidation exercise. Thus, the net effect has been a reduction of ~4,500 teacher-requirements across the reorganized schools.

b. There has been a significant reduction in multi-grade teaching, especially in the primary schools. This is critical to improving learning outcomes as the state proceeds towards the implementation of a large-scale learning enhancement program called the “Gyan Setu”. The programme requires the teachers in a school to group students on the basis of their learning levels and to address the needs of each group separately. This technique cannot be effectively implemented in the schools with just 1 or 2 teachers.

c. Majority of the reorganized schools were among the 17,000 low enrolment schools in Jharkhand which had an average of 1.8 teachers per school. Thus, 1 or 2 teachers were responsible for teaching across the grades I to V. Over 7 lakh children are studying in all the merged schools of Jharkhand (accounting for over 20% of the elementary enrolment), all of whom will now effectively have more than 2 teachers at the primary level.

d. Direct improvement in the learning-outcome is also expected from increased teacher-accountability due to community pressure and higher administrative monitoring.

e. Further, from the academic year 2018-19, school development grants are linked to the enrolment in schools with student enrolment above 100 receiving annual grants in the categories of ₹50,000, ₹ 75,000 and ₹ 1,00,000. Earlier, the provisions for funds were smaller (in the range of ₹ 7,000-10,000 per school). Thus, large-scale schools will be able to improve their conditions significantly due to the availability of a large chunk of untied funds.

f. Additionally, the state also benefits financially from the reduced requirement of teachers. The estimated annual savings of the state are expected to be ₹~400 cr through the reduced teacher-recruitments and limited civil work issues due to the better infrastructure at reorganized schooling units.

g. The vacant buildings / infrastructure can be utilized for alternate purposes such as the ICDS centre. This will ensures the immediate availability of infrastructure for ICDS without any additional cost.

h. It will be helpful in improving the ‘delta’ ranking for the aspirational districts.

1 Teacher surpluses/vacancies have been calculated on the basis of district-wise PTRs as opposed to RTE norms)
Plan for Further reorganisation and consolidation

The consolidation and reorganization of ~6,000 schools across 2016-18 has been a huge success story for Jharkhand which has been appreciated by MHRD and NITI Ayog. However, another ~11,000-13,000 sub-scale schools still continue to function in different parts of Jharkhand where the quality of education remains questionable. Thus, there is an opportunity to further reorganize sub-scale schools extensively to create an ecosystem of optimal effective schooling units with adequate infrastructure and sufficient teachers. This will be carried out by providing transportation facilities to the students currently enrolled in sub-scale schools.

The private schools operate on comparatively larger scales and have been effective in providing transportation facilities to their students and thus have become the preferred option of education for parents and children. In Jharkhand, there are ~3 teachers and ~125 students per government school on an average where as in (unaided) private schools it is ~15 teachers and ~680 students. The next phase of reorganization and consolidation have, therefore, been planned to be initiated for sub-scale schools at the urban centres since these areas already have private schools providing transportation facilities for their students. A similar transportation service model can be effectively implemented for the government schools as well. Through extensive stakeholder consultations at the gram panchayat level, effective transportation system will be identified for other semi-urban and rural regions. The transportation system can be customized for each region depending on multiple factors such as the number of consolidated schools, terrain, demography, effectiveness of school management committee of the merged schools, effectiveness of the community in arranging transport for the children etc.

Additionally, in line with guiding principles of the MHRD, there is a need to promote integrated schools from grades VI to XII or I to XII. This can be effective since the teachers of the grades IX-X can be utilized for teaching all the grades from VI to X as the academic qualification-requirements are similar across the grades VI to X. This will also ease the financial burden of recruiting additional teachers across the state. Thus, in the next phase, a comprehensive reorganization and integration of schools is required in Jharkhand which will have a significant impact on the quality of education and the effective utilization of the available resources in schools.

School Facilities

Most of the schools in Jharkhand are in good condition. In the academic year 2016-17, about 92 per cent of the classrooms in the secondary schools and 94 per cent of the classrooms in the higher secondary schools in Jharkhand were in good condition. Only about 4 per cent of the classrooms in the secondary schools and 2 per cent of the classrooms in the higher secondary schools required major repair. The condition of classrooms in the state is better than the national average. In the country, that year, about 87 per cent of the classrooms in the secondary schools and 90 per cent of the classrooms in the higher secondary schools were in good conditions and about 6 per cent of the classrooms in secondary schools and 3 per cent of the classrooms in higher secondary schools required major repair.

Table 11.12: School Conditions in Jharkhand and at the All India level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Cls. by Condition</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>91.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Repair</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Repair</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td>4.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U-DISE School Education India 2016-17

The number of students per classroom is not only low in Jharkhand but has also improved over the years. Except for the higher secondary schools, in all the other schools, the number of students per classrooms has decreased between 2013-14 and 2017-18. The rate of improvement in the student classroom ratio is higher if the under-construction classrooms are excluded. The student classroom ratio, including the under construction classrooms, in the primary section was 18.2 in the year 2013-14. It decreased to 14.6 in the year 2017-18, at the
rate of 5.4 per cent per annum. If the under construction classrooms are excluded, it has decreased from 21.7 to 16 between 2013-14 and 2017-18 at the rate of per cent per annum. In the upper primary and secondary sections also, the rate of decline is higher in the case of the latter than the former. In the higher secondary sections also the rate of increase in the student-classroom-ratio is higher if the under construction classrooms are excluded but not if they are included. This shows a high speed in the completion of the under-construction classrooms.

**Table 11. 13: Student Class Room Ratio**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>U. Primary</th>
<th>Elementary</th>
<th>Sec</th>
<th>Hr. Sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Including under construction class rooms</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excluding under construction class rooms</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

Most of the schools in Jharkhand are well equipped with basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and libraries. The performance of the government [Under Department of Education (DOE)] schools with these three basic facilities is better than that of the private schools. As against 63 per cent of the private schools about 95 per cent of the government schools have libraries. This shows the commitment of the Department of Education to raise their students in the print rich environment. In the case of the most of other facilities also the government schools are almost as good as the private schools. In comparison to the private schools, a larger percentage of government schools have ramps - showing their concern for the children with special needs – a smaller percentage of schools are zero classroom schools. However, in comparison to the private schools fewer number of government schools have playgrounds, boundary walls, electricity connection and computers.
Table 11.14: Availability of basic facilities in Private and Government (DOE) Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of School</th>
<th>Drinking water</th>
<th>Functional Boys Toilet</th>
<th>Functional Girls Toilet</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Computers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pvt. Schools</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Schools (DOE)</td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

Table 11.15: Availability of Other facilities in Private and Government (DOE) Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of School</th>
<th>Playground</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Boundary Wall</th>
<th>Zero Cls School</th>
<th>Ramps Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pvt. Schools</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Schools (DOE)</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

Though a large percentage of the schools have libraries, very few of them have laboratories. Only about 19 per cent of the schools in Jharkhand have Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Computer labs. Jharkhand in this respect is behind the all-India average. At the all India level, about 30 per cent of the schools have Physics, Chemistry and Biology labs and about 35 per cent have computer labs. Very few of the schools of the state have laboratories of Maths, Language, Geography, Home Science or Psychology.

Table 11.16: Percentage of Schools having Laboratories—Jharkhand and All India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab Type</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>18.68</td>
<td>30.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>18.68</td>
<td>30.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>18.16</td>
<td>29.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>19.28</td>
<td>34.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U-DISE School Education India 2016-17

The Teachers

There are 1, 16,565 teachers in the state up to the secondary sections and 589 teachers at the +2 (Jr. college) level. About 86 per cent of these teachers are trained and about 28 per cent of the teachers are women. The number of teachers, over the years, has almost remained the same. The number of teachers was about 1 lakh 18 thousand in the years 2013-14 and 2014-15. It reached its peak in the year 2015-16 but came down to 1 lakh 16 thousand in the year 2017-18.
Pupil Teacher Ratio

Except for the higher secondary section, the pupil teacher ratio (PTR) in the state has improved over the years. In the primary section it was about 34 students per teacher, but in the year 2017-18, it came down to 29 only. In the upper primary, elementary and secondary sections the PTRs were about 48, 42 and 74 respectively in the year 2013-14; they decreased to become 42, 36 and 66 respectively in the year 2017-18. In the higher secondary section it has increased from about 51 in the year 2013-14 to 87 in the year 2017-18. Due to an increase in the PTR at the higher secondary level, the overall PTR has not decreased much – only from 44 in 2013-14 to 41 in 2017-18. As is evident from the table below the PTR in higher sections is higher than in the lower sections.

Table II. 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>U. Primary</th>
<th>Elementary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Hr Secondary</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The District Information System for Education (DISE), 2017-18

Quality of Education

ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) is an annual survey that aims to provide reliable annual estimates of children’s schooling status and the basic learning levels for each state and rural district in India. It is the one of the largest citizen-led surveys in India and is also the only annual source of information on the children’s learning outcomes available in the country.

Since 2005, the ASER has highlighted the fact that although most of the children are enrolled in schools, many are not acquiring the foundational skills, like reading and basic Arithmetic that can help them progress in school and life. In 2017, the ASER focused on the youths in the age of 14 to 18 years who have moved just beyond the elementary school age. The report looks ‘beyond basics’ and explores a broader set of domains. The survey was conducted with 961 youth in 849 households in 60 villages in the Purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

Table II.18: Distribution of youth by age and enrolment status 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Enrolled in Std XII or below</th>
<th>UG or Other</th>
<th>Not Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-18 All youth</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-18 Male</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-18 Female</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-16 All youth</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-16 Male</td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-16 Female</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18 All youth</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18 Male</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18 Female</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Status of Education Report, 2017
According to the survey, 73.3 per cent of the youth in the age group of 14-18 were enrolled in Grade XII or below in Jharkhand. This number stood at 54.4 at the national level. Similarly, the enrolment at the UG level or similar educational level was 5.7 per cent in Jharkhand as compared to the national average of 6.1 per cent. The percentage of youth who were not enrolled in any of the educational institutions was 21 per cent and 14.4 per cent, respectively for Jharkhand and all over India.

### Table 11.19: Youth by enrolment status, years of schooling completed, and gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enrolment Status</th>
<th>Years of schooling completed</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>All India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Youth</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled in school or college</td>
<td>8 or more years</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>64.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 8 years</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enrolled</td>
<td>8 or more years</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 8 years</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Annual Status of Education Report, 2017*

The above table shows the gender-wise distribution of enrolment status of the youth enrolled in school or college. The data show that overall Jharkhand has less number of youth, both male, and female who are having 8 or more years of schooling. At all India level, this number stood at 71 per cent, but for Jharkhand, it stood at 61.7 per cent. The number of youth who have been enrolled for less than eight years of school or college is higher for Jharkhand compared to the national average.

A higher percentage of the youths in Jharkhand are enrolled in vocational training or other courses as compared to the national average. In Jharkhand, during 2017, 6.7 per cent of its youth in the age group of 14-18 were enrolled in vocational training, compared to the national average of 5.3 per cent.
Table 11.20: Youth who worked for 15 or more days in the last month, excluding household work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Worked for 15 or more days in the last month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Annual Status of Education Report, 2017

Regarding the number of youths who worked for 15 or more days in the last month, excluding household work, the survey has found out that 52.1 per cent youth worked for more than 15 days in Jharkhand, while the national average was 41.6 per cent.

Table 11.21: Digital use by youth age 14-18, by gender (% youth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of usage</th>
<th>All youth</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Last week</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Never</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Last week</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Never</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Last week</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Never</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Status of Education Report, 2017

About 73.1 per cent were found to use a mobile phone. Only about 22 per cent of youth used the internet and almost equal percentage of youth (22.7%) used computers in 2017. In all the cases, there was higher number of male users than female users, indicating a gender gap in digital usage in Jharkhand.

Table 11.22: Financial Knowledge of youth age 14-18, by gender (% youth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All youth</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have their bank account</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have deposited/withdrawn money</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>57.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have used an ATM</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have used internet banking</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Annual Status of Education Report, 2017

About 84 per cent of the youth aged 14 to 16 had a bank account during 2017. This number stood at 85.6 per cent for the male and 82 per cent for the female. However, concerning the usage of these accounts in terms of either deposits or withdrawals, only 62.5 per cent used their accounts for financial transactions. Moreover, only 9.2 per cent had ever used an ATM, and only 2.2 per cent used any internet banking facility. These numbers were unusually low for women, with only 6 per cent having ever used an ATM, and 1.3 per cent having used internet banking.

Table 11.23: Youth at the different learning levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic ASER level</th>
<th>Percentage of youth who can at least do the following tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read a Std II level text</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do a division problem</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read English sentences</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Status of Education Report, 2017
One of the major challenges of our present education system relates to the quality of education. In order to identify the gap in the quality, ASER tries to analyze the different learning outcomes. During 2017, about 67.2 per cent youths in the age group of 14-18 Jharkhand could read a standard II level textbook. This number was much below the national average of 76.6 per cent. Other tasks included doing a division problem and reading an English sentence. Only 44.3 per cent of youths could do the division problem while 46.1 per cent could read the English sentence. Moreover, there was a considerable gender gap in terms of these learning levels. The performance of the females was lower than that of male youths, as is visible from the table.

### Table 11.24: Percentage of youth who can do daily tasks, by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>All youth</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>All youth</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counting money</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding weights</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telling time (hour)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telling time (hour and minutes)</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Annual Status of Education Report, 2017

In some other tasks, for instance, counting money, 72.2 per cent of the youth in Jharkhand compared to the national average of 75.7 per cent youth in the age group of 14-18 could complete the task. Even then, there remains a considerable gender gap. This is a worrying sign both at the national level as well as at the state level. In another task related to adding weights, only 47.2 per cent of the youth in Jharkhand could do the task, while at the national level this number stood at 55.7 per cent. The gender gap prevails in this task as well. The figures are a little better for telling time in terms of hours, but when it comes to telling time through hour and minutes, the performance of the youth in the age group of 14-18 is abysmally low.

### Table 11.25: Percentage of youth who can do common calculations, by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>All youth</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>All youth</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measuring length (easy)</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measuring length (hard)</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applying unitary method</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculating time</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Annual Status of Education Report, 2017

Table 15 presents the percentage of youth who could do a standard calculation in Jharkhand as well as at the all India level. Regarding measuring an easy length calculation, youths in Jharkhand (88.5%) performed better than the youths at the national level (85.9%). However, when given a harder problem, only 27.4 per cent of youth in Jharkhand could solve the problem, compared to the national average of 39.7 per cent. The performance of female is worth noting, as only 18.4 per cent female could solve the problem. This performance both at the state level as well as at the national level should be taken seriously by all the stakeholders. The other numerical tasks included applying the unitary method and calculating time. In both the cases, the performance of the state youth was much lower compared to the national average.

### Table11.26: Percentage of the youth who can read and understand written instructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All youth</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can read and understand at least 3 out of 4 instructions</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot read and understand even 3 out of 4 instructions</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>47.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Status of Education Report, 2017
In another task, where the youth were tested on whether they could read and understand written instructions, the youth of Jharkhand once again performed below the national average. Only 41.3 per cent youth in the state compared to the national average of 53.5 per cent could read and understand at least 3 out of the 4 instructions. In terms of the gender-wise performance, only 31.7 per cent females in Jharkhand compared to the national average of 49.9 per cent could read and understand at least 3 out of the 4 instructions in their native languages.

Table 11.27: Percentage of youth who can do map and general knowledge tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>All India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All youth</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizing the map of India</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>89.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naming India’s capital</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naming their own state</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>83.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying their own state on a map</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Annual Status of Education Report, 2017

In other tasks, 86.4 per cent of the youth of Jharkhand could recognize the map of India, compared to the national average of 86.3 per cent. However, only 57.9 per cent could name the capital of India, compared to the national average of 64.1 per cent. The Youth of Jharkhand (79.1%) performed better when asked to name their state as compared to the youths at the national level (78.6%). However, only 36.2 per cent could identify their state on a map, compared to the national average of 42 per cent.

Table 11.28: Percentage of youth who can do financial calculations, by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>All India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All youth</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing a budget</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>62.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking a purchase decision</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applying a discount</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculating repayment</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Annual Status of Education Report, 2017

The overall state of the youth in the age group of 14 to 18 is not very promising in terms of their performance related to the financial calculations. Only 54 per cent youth in the state could manage a budget, compared to the national average of 63.8 per cent. 53.6 per cent of the youth in Jharkhand incapable of taking a purchase decision. The national average for this task stood at 64.1 per cent. In rather difficult tasks including applying a discount and calculating repayment, the youth in the state performed poorly. Only 20.2 per cent youth in Jharkhand were able to apply a discount compared to the national average of 37.7 per cent. This number was particularly unfortunate for the female, with only 14 per cent female youth in the state who could perform the task. Only 8.3 per cent could solve problems related to the calculation of repayment compared to the national average of 15.4 per cent.

Government Vision to Enhance the Quality of School Education in Jharkhand

The government of Jharkhand has identified certain key focus areas for improving the school-education. They are as follows:

1. Improving the quality of education and learning outcomes
2. Improving enrolment and reducing the number of dropouts at the secondary level
3. Addressing regional disparities regarding the enrolment, access and learning outcomes with a particular focus on the marginalized communities and underserved areas
4. Strengthening access and infrastructure and vocationalisation at the secondary level
5. Strengthening monitoring and governance

The state government plans to continue the current key interventions for the next three years and take new initiatives for school education through the existing schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the primary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for the secondary level. Other major schemes which would be implemented are Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), Jharkhand Awasiya Balika Vidyalaya (JABV), Mid-day Meal and Mukhyamantri Vidyalaxmi Yojana. Also, new initiatives will be launched for enhancing community participation and promoting life-long learning. The targets and the action plan for the same are further elaborated in the following sections.

The overall quality of education at the primary level has improved significantly as indicated by the Education Development Index (EDI) over the last few years. This could be attributed to the thrust on enhancing access, upgradation of infrastructure, introducing and developing a cadre of 70,000 para-teachers.

In the case of learning outcomes measured by the National Achievement Survey (NAS) for the primary and elementary education, Jharkhand has consistently performed better than the national average. However, the scores are comparatively lower than the more progressive states such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu, indicating the need for significant improvement in terms of the overall quality of education.

Considering the overall performance of school education, the state plans to focus on concrete measures for improving the quality of education at all levels through the provision of better infrastructure, ICT enablement, vocationalization at the secondary level and capacity building of the teachers.

New Initiatives by the Government of Jharkhand

Initiatives to Achieve Full Literacy in Jharkhand

The government of Jharkhand intends to achieve 100 per cent literacy rate for all by 2025. The primary initiatives for enhancing the rate of literacy are undertaken through the Sakshar Bharat Mission. The initiative focuses on imparting functional literacy in the age group of 15 years and more through 4,100 Lok Shiksha Kendra (LSK), i.e., Adult Education Centres. These initiatives also aim to cover adults under the basic education programme and impart vocational education, primarily targeting women, SCs, STs, minorities and other disadvantaged groups, and also the low-literacy-areas. During the last two years, literacy has been achieved for 32.9 lakh persons, and 28 lakh learners passed the basic literacy assessment examination of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS).

State Plans to Improve Educational Outcome

Several state-government plans are in the pipeline to improve the educational outcome in the state. They are:

- Free Distribution of Text Books, Uniform and School Kit to Children, Mukhyamantri Vidya Laxmi Yojana,
- Free Cycle Distribution to Girls, Free Education for Girls up to the Intermediate Level, Free Distribution of School Uniforms, Text Book & Copy to all Girls Student of Class-IX to XII.
- Besides, Gyanodaya Yojana has been launched for ensuring quality education, effective monitoring, and supervision. A PMU Cell is also established for the implementation and monitoring of these schemes efficiently.

Initiatives to increase Girls Education

Increase in the number of enrolment from 100 to 150 in grades VI to VIII under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV).

Box 11.2 : Project SATH-E

Project SATH-E is collaboration between the NITI Ayog and the state of Jharkhand and BCC to convert Jharkhand into a model state on education. It is being executed over a period of 30 months. A dedicated state PMU is leading the goal setting, design, and implementation. Under the project, a detailed roadmap of 15 initiatives has been outlined in Jharkhand to improve the delivery and quality of education in the state. Nineteen districts in Jharkhand have been identified as aspirational districts by NITI Ayog. These districts will be tracked on the eight educational parameters including transition rates, learning outcomes, and PTR. The three major initiatives under the SATH-E are School Reorganization, e Vidya Vahini and Gyan Setu.
Higher Education in Jharkhand

Higher education is an essential component of human capital development. Higher education helps in creating a productive and progressive workforce which in turn helps in creating better work opportunities and promoting higher economic growth. According to All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2017-18, Jharkhand has 18 Universities which constitutes about 2.33 per cent (this number stood at 2.08 per cent) of all the Universities in India. Eight of its universities are state public universities with an equal number of state private universities. During the last year, Jharkhand has added three more private universities.

Table 11.29: Distribution of Universities in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of University</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central University</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Open University</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of National Importance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Public University</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute under State Legislature Act</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Open University</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Private University</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Private Open University</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deemed University Government</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deemed University Government Aided</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deemed University Private</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2017-18

Table 11.30: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education (18-23 Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Categories</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2017-18

One of the primary indicators of higher education entails to the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). The GER for Jharkhand during 2017-18 stood at 18 per cent which is below the national GER of 25.8 per cent. Even for the SCs and STs population, the GER in Jharkhand is significantly lower compared to the overall National statistics. Hence GER at the higher educational institutions is a major challenge for Jharkhand. However, carefully looking into the performance of the state over the last several years, it is observed that the state is doing very well regarding increasing its GER, which stood at only 7.5 per cent in 2010-11. However, during the last seven years, this ratio has gone up to 18 per cent. Moreover, the GER for the females has remained above the male GER for all the years, except for the recent rounds. Also, regarding the gender parity index, Jharkhand has a marginally lower parity for all the categories, but for the STs students Jharkhand is way above compared to the all India level (1.06 vis-à-vis 0.86).
Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Higher Education

A major challenge for Jharkhand has been its meagre pupil-teacher ratio in the higher educational institutions. The pupil–teacher ratio in the universities and colleges of Jharkhand are relatively high when compared to the all India average. For instance, in 2017-18, the pupil-teacher ratio in the regular mode colleges and the universities of Jharkhand was 72, which is more than double than the all-India ratio of 30. Overall, for all the higher educational institutes in the state, the pupil-teacher ratio stood at 59, compared to the national average of 29. Generally, smaller student-faculty ratio is a good indicator for better learning outcomes. Hence, strengthening the student-faculty ratio in the higher educational institutions should be one of the priorities of the government to improve higher education in India. Providing good quality higher education can boost the state's productivity by attracting more talents and also enhance research and developmental activities.
Table 11.31: Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Higher Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Institutions</th>
<th>University &amp; Colleges</th>
<th>University &amp; its Constituent Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular &amp; Distance Mode</td>
<td>Regular Mode</td>
<td>Regular &amp; Distance Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report, 2017-18

Number of Colleges and average enrolment

Jharkhand has 309 colleges as per the last round of the AISHE 2017-18 survey. This is close to 1 per cent of the total number of colleges in the country. Jharkhand thus boasts a higher college density per one lakh youth population between 18 to 23 years. Moreover, the average enrolment in these colleges is well above the national average. Thus Jharkhand not only has a higher number of available educational institutions but at the same time, many of its youth are currently engaged in seeking higher education.

Table 11.32: No of Colleges per lakh population and the Average Enrolment per College

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No of College</th>
<th>College per lakh population</th>
<th>Average Enrolment per College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>39050</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report, 2017-18

Hostel Facilities for Higher Education Students

As a large number of students come to Jharkhand for higher education from different parts of the state and the country, hostel facilities are an integral part of providing education. During 2017-18, Jharkhand had 486 such hostels with an intake capacity of 63,405 students. The number of boys hostels stood at 282, and for girls, the number of hostels was 193, during the same period.

Table 11.33: Hostel Facilities for the Higher Education Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Boys Hostel</th>
<th>Girls Hostel</th>
<th>Other Hostel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Intake</td>
<td>Residing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>40534</td>
<td>33727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India Proportion</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report, 2017-18

State Action Plans to Enhance Higher Education

The government of Jharkhand in order to improve the availability, access and quality of higher education is taking up following initiatives:-

1. Improving access to higher education through the up-gradation of the infrastructure of the existing colleges and setting up of new colleges:
   a) Increase in intake capacity of the existing colleges and infrastructure upgradation based on the overall demand.
   b) Setting up new colleges through private sector participation. Priority will be given for opening new colleges in un-served areas.
   c) The colleges will also be provided with ICT-enabled technologies supported with e-learning portals for facilitating the delivery of MOOCs and helping in
meeting the shortage of faculty.

d) The ICT enabling will be undertaken in a phased manner to cover all the higher educational institutes by 2020-21.

2. Setting up of Centre of Excellence (CoE) through industrial collaboration: The state plans to set up CoEs especially in IT, Electronics, Mining, Agriculture, Biotechnology, Energy, etc. Jharkhand has a considerable presence of large-scale industries which can be leveraged for setting up the CoEs as well as for introducing industry-relevant and demand-driven technical education and for the promotion of research and development in these areas. This will be achieved by 2020-21.

3. Aligning of higher and technical education with progressive academic reforms: The following measures will be undertaken for compliances and improvement of the quality of education:

a) The academic courses will be made Choice-based Credit System (CBCS) compliant in a phased manner. The Jharkhand State Higher Education Council will have a key role in facilitating the implementation of CBCS across the HEIs.

b) SSC Certified, National Skill Qualified Framework (NSQF) aligned and demand-driven skill development courses will be introduced in the general course for higher education across all the institutions by 2020-21. For this, linkages will be established with Jharkhand Skill Development Mission and industry to design and provide technical assistance in delivering quality skill development courses. Simultaneously, a pool of trainers will be developed at the state-level to meet the increasing demand for trainers at the institutional level.

c) Research and development will be integrated with the curriculum, and promoted in collaboration with industry, both in general and technical higher education especially in the areas of local relevance. Initially, the research facilities will be provided in larger institutions to serve as ‘Hub-and-Spoke’ model up to 2020-21. After that, the effort would be made to set up the basic R&D facilities at the HEI level by 2025 in all the institutions.

4. Faculty development through Continuous Professional Development (CPD) and total performance management:

a) A structured approach will be adopted for faculty development especially from the perspective of implementing reforms and promoting industry-relevant research. This will be done in collaboration with select universities and the institutions of international repute.

b) A web-based system will be introduced for monitoring the performance of faculty linked with the quality of teaching, research and learning outcomes of the students. This will help in intensifying the scope for further strengthening the faculty development programmes and incentivizing high-performing faculty through awards/recognitions, fellowships, opportunities for participating in exchange programmes, etc.

Vocational Education

ITI is a major source of providing vocational training to the youth of the state. In Jharkhand, ITIs had been set up as a part of the skill development initiative to fulfil the growing need of skilled workforce across the different sectors in Jharkhand as well as India and reduce the existing gap between the demand and supply of skills. There are around 59 government-run ITIs with a training capacity of around 17,200 seats, and more than 100 private ITIs spread across all the districts of Jharkhand.

Conclusion

The enrolment of the boys and girls from all the categories in all the grades is improving consistently in the state. The increase in enrolment at the higher secondary level is quite remarkable. Up to the elementary level the GER is more than 100 per cent but the NER is only around 90 per cent and this is a reminder that the target
of universal elementary education is yet to be achieved. The GPI is very near to 1 in case of the elementary level of education and hence the girls and boys are taking equal advantage of the educational opportunities and facilities at that level. However, it is a matter of concern that the GPI is highly adverse for girls in the higher age groups. Drop-out rates have also declined in the state as compared to the previous year.

In order to increase enrolment, a large number of schools have been set up in the state. But many of them were so small that ensuring quality education in these schools became difficult. In order to ensure quality education and learning outcomes, Jharkhand has pursued school mergers on a large scale in the academic years 2016-17 and 2017-18. As a result of the reorganisation of schools the number of schools has decreased by 10.9 per cent in the year 2017-18. The primary schools have decreased by 14.2 per cent and the middle schools by 6.8 per cent.

Most of the schools in Jharkhand are in good condition and are equipped with all the basic facilities. The SCR in these schools have also improved over the years. Though the number of teachers in the government schools has remained almost the same between 2013-14 and 2017-18, the PTR has improved in all the sections, except at the higher secondary level.

The GER in the higher education has continuously improved from 7.5 per cent in 2010-11 to 18 per cent in 2017-18. However, it is still less than the national average which is 25.8 per cent. The infrastructures are also improving and three new private universities have been established in the last year. To increase employability of youths, more than 100 privately run ITIs and about 59 state run ITIs are imparting vocational education in the state.
HEALTH
To ‘ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages’, is one of a key ‘Sustainable Development Goal (SDG-3)’ and the state of Jharkhand is committed to achieve it. In order to achieve it, the state is working towards achieving universal health coverage including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all (SDG-3.8). The state, over the years, has succeeded in expanding its health facilities, increasing the number of health personnel and reducing the malnutrition, morbidity and mortality in the state.

Status of Health and Nutrition in Jharkhand

The health and nutritional status of the people of Jharkhand has improved over the years. As a result of the concerted efforts of the government in promoting health infrastructure and health facilities the malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates have decreased in the state.

Malnutrition: The data of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) shows that Jharkhand lags behind the national average in all indicators of nutrition. As per the NFHS-IV (2015-16) data, nearly 45 per cent of the children under five years of age are stunted, 29 per cent are wasted, about 11 per cent are severely wasted and almost 48 per cent are underweight. The percentage of malnourished children in Jharkhand, as mentioned above, is much higher than the all India average. The percentage of stunting in Jharkhand is about 18 per cent higher than that in India. Similarly, the percentage of wasted is 38 per cent, severely wasted is 52 per cent and underweight children is 34 per cent higher in Jharkhand than in all India.

There is widespread prevalence of anaemia also in the state. About 70 per cent of children aged 6-59 months, 65 per cent of women aged 15-49 years and about 30 per cent of men aged 15-49 years have been reported to be anaemic. Prevalence of anaemia is higher in Jharkhand that the country on the whole. Anaemia in children is 20 per cent, in women 23 per cent and in men about 32 per cent higher in the state than the all India average. Similarly, a larger percentage of men and women have less than the normal body mass index in Jharkhand than at the all India.

Table 12.1: Malnutrition in Jharkhand and India in 2005-06 and 2015-16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>Growth rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are stunted</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>-9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are wasted</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are severely wasted</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are underweight</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>-15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with below normal BMI</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>-26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men with below normal</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>-38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women age 15-49 years who are anaemic</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>-6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>-18.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NFHS –III & NFHS –IV.

A comparison of NFHS-III and NFHS-IV results, however, shows that the state has succeeded in reducing malnutrition over the years. In last ten years the percentage of women and men below normal BMI has reduced by about 27 and 38 per cent, respectively; the percentage of children who are stunted, wasted, severely wasted and underweight has also decreased by about 9 per cent, 10 per cent, 3 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively and the percentage of anaemic children, women and men has decreased by about 0.6 per cent, 6 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively.
**Mortality:** The key mortality measures, such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), and Crude Death Rate (CDR) are used to indicate a state’s overall health. According to the Annual Health Survey (2012-13), in Jharkhand the IMR was 36 per 1,000 live births, U5MR was 51 per 1,000 live births, MMR was 245 per 100,000 live births, and CDR was 5.7 per 1,000 people, per year. The mortality rates have declined steadily over the years. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was reported to be 34 per thousand live births in the year 2014 (SRS-2014), which further declined to 29 in the year 2016 (SRS-2016). Similarly, the maternal mortality rate was reported to be 208 per lakh live births in the year 2014 (SRS-2014) further declined to 165 in the year 2016 (SRS-2016). Infant mortality rate in this period has declined at the annual rate of 10 per cent and the maternal mortality rate has declined at the annual rate of 17 per cent.

**Table 12.2: Infant and maternal mortality rate in Jharkhand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fertility Rate:** The total fertility rate (TFR), which is expressed as the average number of births per woman has also shown a declining trend in Jharkhand. It was reported to be 2.8 by the Annual Health Survey (2012-13) and SRS (2014). It declined to 2.6 in the year 2016 (SRS 2016). It is expected to decline further and is expected to be 2.5 in the rural areas and 2.0 in the urban areas in 2019. With this declining rate, the state is expected to reach the replacement rate of population very soon.

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1. IMR measures the number of deaths of infants less than one year of age per 1,000 live births.
2. U5MR measures the number of deaths of children less than five years of age per 1,000 live births.
3. MMR measures number of women in their reproductive age (15-49 years) dying due to pregnancy and childbirth related causes per 100,000 live births.
4. CDR measures the total number of deaths per 1,000 persons per year.
Coverage of health facilities

Improvement in health and nutritional status in Jharkhand has taken place because of expansion in the coverage of health facilities. According to the National Family Health Survey – IV (2015-16), nearly 30 per cent mothers had at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits, 62 per cent mothers had institutional births, 62 per cent of children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized. In these indicators the state has almost reached the national average. Only 33 per cent children under age 3 years were breastfed within one-hour of birth, which is below the national average of 42 per cent. However, a higher number of children under 6 months of age (65%) were exclusively breastfed in this state, which is higher than the national average of 55 per cent. There has been further improvement in these indicators. In the year 2018-19, till October 2018, about 97 per cent of the mothers received antenatal care, 79 per cent births took place in institutions and 59 per cent of the children in the age group 12 to 23 months were fully immunized.

Table 12.3: Selected Health Indicators for Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2015-16*</th>
<th>2018-19 (till October 2018)**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional births (%)</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 12-23 months fully immunized</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children below 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *National Family Health Survey – 4 (2015-16) **Source: Department of Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare and Medical Education

Maternal Health

Antenatal Care

Maternal and reproductive health services are essential to ensure the good health of women, infants, and toddlers. These services include curative and preventative health services for the women of reproductive ages. Jharkhand has strived to improve maternal health as they contribute to the overall progress of the country. Maternal health during pregnancy is extremely crucial to ensure good
health of the mother and her newborn. Therefore, health check-ups and proper nutrition support during pregnancy are imperative. Antenatal care (ANC) or prenatal care is necessary to ensure health-care during pregnancy. Its goal is to provide necessary and regular health check-ups to pregnant women to prevent pregnancy and childbirth-related health complications during the entire course of pregnancy and delivery and promote health in both mothers and their children. Pregnancy is divided into three trimesters (1st, 2nd and 3rd trimesters) and each trimester lasts between 12 to 14 weeks of gestation. Sooner a mother opts for ANC, the better it ensures good health in a mother and her children.

Jharkhand has shown an increase in the percentage of first-trimester registration to total number of ANC registrations from 35.9 per cent in 2015-16 to 51 per cent in 2017-18. All the districts of Jharkhand have shown an increase in the 1st-trimester registration to total ANC registration from 2015-16 to 2017-18. Palamu district has shown the highest increase, with 73.5 per cent of mothers opting for ANC during the 1st trimester, closely followed by Saraikela at 72.3 per cent and Dumka at 70.3 per cent in 2017-18.

Figure 12.3: Percentage of 1st Trimester Registration to Total ANC Registration

According to 2016 World Health Organization (WHO) ANC guidelines, a minimum of eight ANC contacts are recommended. The first contact with the health-care provider is scheduled to take place in the first trimester, two contacts scheduled for the second trimester and five contacts scheduled in the third trimester to reduce the risk of stillbirths and pregnancy related complications and to give women a positive pregnancy - experience. The figures in Table 1 show that nearly 77.1 per cent of pregnant women received 4 ANC check-ups to total ANC registrations in 2017-18 with a majority of the districts showing a high percentage of women receiving at least 4 ANC check-ups. Almost 91.9 per cent women in Jamtara district received 4 ANC check-ups followed by 90.2 per cent women in Purbi Singhbhum. To prevent infections of mothers and children during childbirth, and avoid neo-natal mortality, Tetanus toxoid (TT) injections are recommended during different phases of pregnancy. Almost 86 per cent of pregnant women out of the total women registered for ANC received TT injections. Nearly all women were immunized in Chatra and nearly 98 per cent in Kodarma. Iron and Folic acid (IFA) supplements during pregnancy are essential to meet pregnant mothers’ nutritional needs as well as those of their developing foetus. Deficiency of iron and folic acid during pregnancy may negatively affect the mother and the development of her newborn. Iron and folic acid supplementations during pregnancy have reduced the chances of iron deficiency and anaemia in pregnant women. Roughly 68 per cent of pregnant women registered under ANC in Jharkhand received 180 IFA. More than 93 per cent of pregnant women in the districts of Simdega, Hazaribagh, and Godda received 180 IFA during the third quarter of FY 2017-18.
### Table 12.4: Percentage Pregnant Women Received ANC to Total ANC Registrations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>% Pregnant woman received 4 ANC check-ups to total ANC registrations</th>
<th>% Pregnant women received TT2+ TT booster to total ANC registrations</th>
<th>% Pregnant women given 180 IFA to total ANC registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>67.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>104.4</td>
<td>84.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>95.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>92.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>93.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>93.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>78.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>91.5</td>
<td>65.3</td>
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<td>Kodarma</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>61.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>23.3</td>
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<td>Lohardaga</td>
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<td>72.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palamu</td>
<td>73.7</td>
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<td>80.9</td>
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<td>PashchimiSinghbhum</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>89.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>PurbiSinghbhum</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>80.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
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<td>51.6</td>
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<td>39.1</td>
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<td>74.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>93.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal, retrieved from https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx on November 10, 2018. Provisional figures for the period April to December 2017-18

Institutional deliveries under trained health-care professionals and in hospital settings ensure a reduction in the likelihood of maternal and neonatal mortalities. Between 2015-16 and 2017-18, the number of institutional deliveries to the total deliveries in Jharkhand increased from 67.2 per cent to 76.4 per cent. Almost all the districts show an increase in the percentage of institutional deliveries. Nearly 75 per cent of births took place in public institutions and almost 25 per cent in private institutions with Chatra and Garwa having almost 100 per cent deliveries in public institutions. These figures show more women are choosing public health-care facilities for childbirth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>% Institutional Deliveries to total ANC registrations</th>
<th>% Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries</th>
<th>% Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>67.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>82.3</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>88.2</td>
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<td>76.8</td>
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<td>Latehar</td>
<td>55.7</td>
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<td>58.7</td>
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<td>73.6</td>
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<td>Purbi Singhbhum</td>
<td>71.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
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<td>Simdega</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>73.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal, retrieved from https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx on November 10, 2018. Provisional figures for the period April to December 2017-18

Childbirth-related outcomes were also noteworthy. The percentage of safe deliveries to total reported deliveries has increased by almost 12 per cent - from almost 85 per cent in 2015-16 to 97 per cent in 2017-18. Jharkhand experienced nearly 100 per cent live births. These figures are consistently high for the different districts of the state.
### Table 12.6: Percentage of Safe Deliveries and Live Births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% Safe deliveries to the Total Reported Deliveries</th>
<th>% Live Births to the Total Deliveries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>97</td>
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</tr>
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<td>97.5</td>
<td>94.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
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<td>88.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>87.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>99.7</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>93.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>90.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>94.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>87.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodarma</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>79.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palamu</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>95.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS Singhbhum</td>
<td>95.1</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahibganj</td>
<td>96.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saraikela</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>92.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal, retrieved from [https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx](https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx) on November 10, 2018. Provisional figures for the period April to December 2017-18

As mentioned above, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has been showing a steady decline in the state. The recent statistics from SRS showed a decline in MMR during childbirth from 208 in 2011-13 to 165 in 2014-16. This steady decrease in MMR can be attributed to the impact of RCH-I programme which started in 1998, followed by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)/Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) - II since 2005 and the more recent Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Adolescents (RMNCH+A) life cycle approach further contributed to this reduction. Another essential cause behind this reduction in MMR is safe institutional delivery which has shown an increase of nearly 10 per cent from 2015-16 to 2017-18.
The state has been continuously taking measures, including increased institutional delivery, ensuring full ANC coverage and check-ups, increased post-natal care for women, as well as prevention of anaemia among pregnant women to reduce MMR. It has also taken several measures to prevent child marriages. One among them is Mukhbir Yojna. The health department has begun Mukhbir Yojna to stop child marriage, which is 38 per cent in the state. The department is also trying to spread awareness among villagers in rural Jharkhand through Sahiyas to curb teenage pregnancy.

The health department is continuously working towards facilitating core skill training of health workers to address ANC, prenatal and PNC situations, strengthening MCH tracking system, scaling up of the labour rooms in the tribal areas, HIV/AIDs screening, promoting house-visits by Sahiyyas, AWWS, ANMs within 48 hours of delivery. It has focussed particular on the low performing districts.

**Child Health**

Children are considered to be the future of a nation. Therefore, their health is of utmost importance to a country’s well-being and needs urgent attention. There are several indicators like IMR, U5MR and child growth status (age-weight), etc., which are used to explain the child health situation of a state. For the past several years, Jharkhand has shown a decreasing trend in IMR and U5MR. The decline in infant mortality can be credited to the initiation of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme and specific focus on infant and child health interventions for reducing neonatal and infant mortality under NRHM since 2005.

Regarding other health indicators, on an average, Indian babies weigh between 2500 gms (2.5 kgs) to 2900 gms (2.9 kgs) when born full term (born between 37 weeks to 42 weeks of pregnancy). According to WHO, any baby born with less than 2.5 kgs of body weight is termed as a “low birth weight” baby. Only 7 per cent babies in Jharkhand had low birth weight in 2017-18. The figures below show that districts like Lohardaga and Gumla although had high (nearly 15 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively) low birth weight babies in 2017-18, but these percentages have decreased from the figures in the previous years (nearly 17 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, in 2016-17).
Breastfeeding has several health benefits for both the mother and the newborn. Breast milk contains different essential nutrients an infant needs during the first six months of life. Breast milk acts as a protection against common childhood diseases like diarrhoea and pneumonia, and may also have long-term health benefits, such as reducing the risk of overweight and obesity in childhood and adolescence. Therefore, WHO recommends initiation of breastfeeding as soon as possible after childbirth, within the first hour after delivery. Nearly 92 per cent of babies received breast milk after 1 hour of their birth. Lohardaga, Saraikela, Khunti and Dumka showed remarkable success in this indicator with almost 98 to 99 per cent of children breastfed during the first hour of their birth.

Table 12.7: Percentage Infant Breastfed within 1 hour of Birth to Total Live Births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% Newborns breastfed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>92.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>92.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>93.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>97.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures indicating the number of children suffering from anaemia are dismal in the state. According to the National Health Policy report (2018), nearly 70 per cent children aged between 6 and 59 months were anemic (<11.0g/dl). The high prevalence of anaemia among children can be attributed to the high prevalence of anaemia among women in their reproductive ages 15-49 years (almost 65%) and among pregnant women (63%). However, Jharkhand shows promising figures concerning child immunization and vitamin A supplementation. According to NFHS 4 (2015-16), nearly 62 per cent of children aged 12 to 23 months were fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of Polio and DPT). Out of these children, almost 96 per cent received BCG, 74 per cent received 3 doses of polio, 82 per cent received 3 doses of DPT vaccine, 83 per cent received measles vaccine, and nearly 56 per cent received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine. In addition, 53 per cent children age 9 to 59 months received a vitamin A dose in the last six months. However, there are 30 high-risk blocks across seven districts of the state having a very low coverage for immunization (NFHS- 4). The state has planned to intensify its efforts of providing health facilities in the blocks and districts which are lagging behind the state average in important health indicators.

**Family Planning**

Family planning gives the ability to decide about the number of children and the spacing between children. It improves the health of the mother, children, and the entire family. A small family is a widely desirable norm, and the expected fertility rate for India is 1.8. According to National Family Health Survey 4 (NFHS-4, 2014-15), awareness about contraception is almost universal with nearly 99 per cent awareness among women and men. The NFHS-4 survey reports that almost 54 per cent married women in their reproductive age (15-49 years) use contraceptive methods and nearly 48 per cent use modern contraceptive methods.

![Figure 12.6: Prevalence of Contraception](http://rchiips.org/NFHS/NFHS-4Reports/Jharkhand.pdf)

The government promotes three temporary contraceptive methods: the birth control pills, the IUD, and condoms. Almost 79 per cent of the currently married women knew about birth control pills, 53 per cent about IUD, 60 per cent about condom use and almost 92 per cent about female sterilization in 2005-06. The use of Contraceptives is higher in urban areas (47%) than in the rural areas (38%). The NFHS-4 report also emphasizes that women in Jharkhand with at least one son are more likely to use contraception, for example, 52 per cent women with at least one son out of two children, use family planning methods, as compared to 23 per cent with two daughters and no son.
Currently, married women use different methods of contraception. Seventy-seven per cent of women used female sterilization methods in comparison to only 1 per cent male sterilization. Six per cent used birth control pills, 5 per cent used a condom, and 2 per cent opted for IUD or PPIUD insertion during 2015-16.


In 2017-18, the total number of sterilizations conducted was 39,213, which slightly decreased from the 2015-16 figures (47,067) and 2016-17 figures (51,027).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 12.8: Total Number of Sterilizations Conducted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamtara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khunti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodarma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latehar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 12.9: Percentages of Male and Female Sterilizations Conducted in respect to Total Sterilizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Male Sterilization (Vasectomies) in respect to Total sterilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamtara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khunti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal, retrieved from [https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx](https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx) on November 10, 2018. Provisional figures for the period April to December 2017-18.

In the total number of sterilizations the female sterilization is the most common. The share of female sterilization has increased from 95.2 per cent in 2015-16 to 97.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2017-18. The share of male sterilization, thus, dropped from 4.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 2.4 per cent up to the third quarter of 2017-18.
## % Male Sterilization (Vasectomies) in respect to Total sterilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kodarma</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palamu</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashchimi Singhbhum</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahibganj</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraikela</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## % Female Sterilization (Tubectomies) in respect to Total sterilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kodarma</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>89.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>85.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>98.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palamu</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashchimi Singhbhum</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>98.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>99.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>89.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahibganj</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>98.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraikela</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>95.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>79.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Health Management Information System (HMIS) Portal, retrieved from https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-Publications.aspx on November 10, 2018. Provisional figures for the period April to December 2017-18

According to the NFHS-4 report, 74 per cent women used public sector facilities for sterilization operations, and 72 per cent IUD or PPIUD insertion took place in public sector health units (particularly CHC, rural hospital, block PHC, or a government hospital). Twenty per cent of pill users and 9 per cent of condom users get their supplies from the public sector health units. Jharkhand government is continuously trying to encourage family planning through:

1. Continuous counselling of the clients through audio-visuals and IEC and BCC methods and by Anganwadi Workers (AWW), Sahiya, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/ Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and family planning counsellors.
2. Biannual state-level review and monitoring.
3. Institutionalizing post-partum family planning services including sterilization and counseling services.
4. Family planning camps with a focus on female sterilization, IUCD services.
5. Training of Sahiyyas and Anganwadi workers with an adequate compensation package.
6. Capacity building for skilled trainers.
7. Family planning insurance schemes.

The government needs to focus on the greater distribution of free contraceptive pills and condoms through public health facilities to promote contraception-use and should also encourage more male sterilization along with female sterilization for birth controls.

### Communicable & Non-Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases (including vector-borne diseases) are infectious diseases caused by microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi that can be spread directly or indirectly, from one person to another. Some are caused through insect bites or from food and water (WHO).

Vectors are living organisms, like mosquitoes and ticks that can transmit diseases from humans to humans or from animals to humans.

Among vector-borne diseases, annual malaria parasite incidence (API) is as high as 3.78. A low awareness about breeding sites for mosquitoes, scanty use of mosquito-nets and inadequate knowledge about the symptoms of disease are some of the key challenges resulting in the high incidence of malaria.

The table below provides information (cases and deaths) on vector-borne diseases in Jharkhand.
### Table 12.10: Vector-Borne Diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017 (Provisional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths Due to Malaria</td>
<td>97786</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>103735</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>104800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Cases</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths Due to Dengue</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Kala-Azar</td>
<td>2515</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths Due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths Due to Japanese Encephalitis</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Health Policy, 2018 (13th Issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme Dte, GHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Kala-azar is the second largest parasitic killer in the world. In India, Leishmania donovani is the only parasite that causes this disease (National Health Policy, 2018). Jharkhand government plans for complete eradication of incidences of Kala-Azar and drastically reduce mortality due to Japanese Encephalitis by 2030.

Cases and deaths due to other communicable diseases that affect the state’s population are presented in the table below:

### Table 12.11: Other Communicable Diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 (January to December)</th>
<th>2017 (Provisional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Cholera</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases</td>
<td>51091</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid)</td>
<td>21473</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016 (January to December)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Respiratory Infection</td>
<td>147089</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Tetanus Neonatal</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus Other than Neonatal</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Diphtheria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Whooping Cough</td>
<td>2748</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Measles</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis (All Causes)</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Pneumonia (All Causes)</td>
<td>3938</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Meningococcal Meningitis</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Chicken Pox</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Encephalitis</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to Viral Meningitis</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Health Policy, 2018 (13th Issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of State/UT.

The total number of patients registered for the treatment of Tuberculosis (TB) in 2016 was 35,099, which increased to 36,861 in 2017. Microbiologically the confirmed cases were 4,506 in 2016 and 20,963 in 2017. The success rate of treatment marginally increased from 91 per cent in 2016 to 92 per cent in 2017. Significant delays by the patients in seeking treatment; self-medication (predominantly among tribal community) and seeking care from traditional healers (quacks) have led to high patient-load. The state government plans to bring down the TB incidence rate to less than 5 per cent, increase the TB treatment success rate to more than 95 per cent, and reduce mortality due to TB by less than 1 per cent by 2030.
Table 12.12: TB Notification from the public and private sectors and Treatment Outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 (Jan-Dec)</th>
<th>2017 (Jan-Dec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Covered (in Lakh)</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Patients Registered for Treatment</td>
<td>35099</td>
<td>36861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiologically Confirmed</td>
<td>4506</td>
<td>20963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Smear Positive - Treatment Success Rate</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Patients Notified by Private Sector</td>
<td>4415</td>
<td>7267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Health Policy, 2018 (13th Issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

At present, the leprosy prevalence rate is 1.15 per 10,000 persons in the state, which is higher than the national average of 0.74 per 10,000 persons. The government plans to eliminate leprosy from the state by 2030.

Table 12.13: Leprosy Case Detection, Treatment, and Discharge during FY 2017-18 (till December 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total New Cases</td>
<td>4227</td>
<td>98682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases Discharged as Cured</td>
<td>3243</td>
<td>82851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases on Record Under Treatment</td>
<td>4298</td>
<td>99084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence Rate/10000 Population</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


H1N1 or the outbreak of swine flu is a cause of concern in India, and the lab-confirmed cases of H1N1 in Jharkhand are increasing each year from 16 in 2015 to 35 in 2017 (provisional).

Table 12.14: Lab Confirmed Cases and Deaths of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Health Policy, 2018 (13th Issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; Office of the Director, Emergency Medical Relief, Dte. GHS, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (up to the year 2016)

HIV or AIDS

The percentage of individuals with HIV positive to total tested (male and female) decreased from 1.7 per cent in 2016-17 to less than 1 per cent by the third quarter of 2017-18.

Table 12.15: Percentage of HIV Positive Males and Females

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% Total HIV Positive to Total Tested (Male + Female)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12.16: Observed HIV Prevalence Levels among ANC clinic attendees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Health Policy, 2018 (13th Issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; National AIDS Control Organization

Almost 15,000 general clients were tested for HIV out of which nearly 1200 were detected seropositive, which is almost 0.83 per cent seropositive for HIV among the general clients.

Table 12.17: General Clients counselled and tested for HIV, and Sero-positivity detected during the FY 2017-18 (till December 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of General Clients Tested</th>
<th>Number of General Clients Detected Sero-Positive for HIV</th>
<th>% of Sero-positive for HIV among general clients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>148574</td>
<td>1232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>14979518</td>
<td>136776</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Health Policy, 2018 (13th Issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; National AIDS Control Organization
Through the prevention of parent to child transmission programme, nearly 5,00,000 pregnant women were tested for HIV, out of which only 121 women were detected seropositive. Total 62 babies were initiated on ARV prophylaxis as prevention against HIV.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of Pregnant Women Tested for HIV</th>
<th>No. of Pregnant Women Detected Sero-Positive for HIV</th>
<th>No. of HIV Positive Pregnant Women &amp; Mothers Initiated on Lifelong ART</th>
<th>No. of Babies Initiated on ARV Prophylaxis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>491267</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>14960341</td>
<td>11051</td>
<td>10020</td>
<td>7714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Health Policy, 2018 (13th Issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; National AIDS Control Organization

Much disparity can be observed regarding the awareness about HIV or AIDS in the state. A vast majority of adult men (82%) is aware of HIV or AIDS. However, only 61 per cent of women have ever heard about HIV or AIDS. Also, men are more aware of how HIV is transmitted and about its prevention. Awareness about HIV or AIDS is more prevalent among people who live in the urban areas as compared to the people in the rural areas. Similarly, the people who are exposed to media and are educated people have higher level of awareness than those who are not educated or have low media exposure.

Box 12.1: Government intervention for controlling communicable diseases

Concerted efforts have been made by the government for controlling the communicable diseases in the state, for their early diagnosis and for their successful treatment. The government has initiated efforts to provide the diagnosis, and treatment of TB, vector-borne diseases, leprosy and HIV / AIDS in all public health facility centres.

1) The main areas focus for controlling vector-borne diseases are:
   a) Malaria (15 districts)- Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Saraikela, Sahibganj, Godda, Dumka, Latehar, Pakaur, Lohardaga, Jamtara, Garhwa and Dhanbad.
   b) Kala-azar (3 districts): Sahebganj, Dumka and Pakur

2) Modern methods like entomological data are going to be used to control vector-borne diseases by making the planning process stronger

3) Increase the use of new approaches like:
   a) Shift TB treatment from alternative regimes to daily regimes to reduce defaults and relapses
   b) Preventing HIV infection by initiating prophylactic treatment
   c) Using genetic engineering to eradicate malaria and similar vector-borne diseases
   d) Control and eradication of tropical diseases by introducing advanced vaccines

4) ICT is increasingly used to encourage the generation of awareness. Mobile information technology, education, communication (IEC)/BCC (messages, voice calls) are being used to raise the awareness about the factors responsible for spreading communicable diseases (HIV, TB, leprosy, etc.). The state is going to launch an intensive media campaign for this purpose.
Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Besides genetic factors, which are beyond human controls, changing lifestyles, habits and environment are responsible for the occurrence of non-communicable diseases. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) was launched in 2010 with the aim to prevent and control these diseases through an awareness-generation, behaviour and lifestyle changes and early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors (NHP, 2018). The state is seriously focusing on these issues, but the relevant approaches and programmes are quite nascent and need to be intensified further.

During FY 2017 (January-December, 2017), out of 3,86,321 persons who attended NCD clinics in the State and out of those who were screened in the NCD clinics, nearly 8 per cent were diagnosed with diabetes, almost 7 per cent diagnosed with hypertension, nearly 0.5 per cent diagnosed with CVDs, roughly 0.3 per cent had stroke, and almost 0.04 per cent had some common types of cancers.

### Table 12.19: Non-Communicable Diseases from January-December, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Persons Attended NCD Clinics</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Hypertension</th>
<th>CVDs</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Common Cancers (including oral, cervical and breast cancers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>386321</td>
<td>30283</td>
<td>28646</td>
<td>2259</td>
<td>1071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>35723660</td>
<td>3006443</td>
<td>3654099</td>
<td>134348</td>
<td>47464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source:</strong> National Health Policy, 2018 (13th Issue), CBHI, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI; National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), Dte. GHS, Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The State government plans to increase the percentage of eligible people screened for early detection of diabetes, hypertension and common cancer to 20 per cent in 2021 to 80 per cent by 2030. It also plans to reduce the prevalence rate of diabetes (>140mg/dl) by more than 50 per cent by 2030.

**Healthcare Financing: Ayushman Bharat-Pradhanmantri Jan Arogya Yojana**

The Hon’ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, launched the health scheme Ayushman Bharat-Pradhanmantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) at Ranchi, Jharkhand on September 23rd, 2018. The AB-PMJAY is the world’s largest fully government financed health protection scheme. Under AB-PMJAY and MSBY (Mukhyamantri Swasthya Bima Yojana)² over 57 lakh vulnerable families (approximately 2.63 crore individual beneficiaries) are eligible for the benefits of up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year, for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. AB-PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service. AB-PMJAY, thus, will reduce the catastrophic health expenditure of the entitled families and will save them from financial hardships in case of medical emergencies.

### Table 12.20: Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or Ayushman Bharat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>Financial Progress (in ₹ crore)</th>
<th>Physical Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² The state govt. has decided to merge Mukyamantri Swasthya Bima Yojana (MSBY) with Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Abhiyan. A new Hybrid Model the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Mission (PMRSSM ) has been created in the state.
The Health Infrastructure

At present Jharkhand has 3 medical colleges and hospital- RIMS, Ranchi; MGMMCH, Jamshedpur and PMCH, Dhanbad. There are 23 district hospitals (DH), 13 sub-divisional hospitals (SDH), 188 community health centres (CHC), 330 primary health centres (PHC), 3958 health sub-centres (HSC). There are 55 Urban PHC and 5 Urban CHC. Besides these health centres 99 Mobile Medical Units (MMU) are also providing medical facilities to the uncovered people and those living in hinterland. In comparison to March 2017, the number of HSC and PHCs has increased by 2.9 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively by October 2018.

Table 12.21: Existing Health Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As on 31st March 2017**</th>
<th>Up to October 2018**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Sub-centre (HSC)</td>
<td>3848</td>
<td>3958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHCs</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHCs</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Hospital (DH)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Jharkhand, a significant gap exists in the availability of health facilities at different levels. The total required sub-centres in the rural areas is 6060 out of which 3958 are in position, resulting into a shortfall of 43.7 per cent. A total number of required PHCs is 966 out of which 330 is in position, therefore, having a 65.8 per cent shortfall. Out of a total 241 CHCs required 188 is in position, resulting in a shortfall of 22 per cent. The state is making a consistent effort to narrow down the gap in the required number of health facilities in the rural areas and thus improve the availability by adding new PHCs and CHCs every year.

Table 12.22: Shortfall in Health Infrastructure in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population in Rural Areas</th>
<th>Tribal Population in Rural Areas</th>
<th>Sub Centres</th>
<th>PHCs</th>
<th>CHCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>% S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25055073</td>
<td>7868150</td>
<td>6060</td>
<td>3958</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall

Jharkhand has progressed significantly in strengthening its bed-strength in public healthcare centres from a bed to population ratio of 1:20073 in 2005 to 1:3388 in 2016. Thus in these 11 years the number people covered by one hospital bed has decreased by about 83 per cent. Although the ratio is still below the national average of 1:1678 in public facilities, but the progression is remarkable. This progress has been possible due to capital support from schemes like Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY) launched in 2003 and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005.

In order to further increase the bed to population ratio in the state a work of developing Sadar Hospital, Ranchi into a 500 bedded hospital was undertaken in the year 2007-08. Out of it 200 beded Maternal and Child Health has been started in August 2017. The remaining work of this 500 beded hospital will be completed by March 2019.

The government has targeted the following to be achieved by 2030:
### Table 12.23: Targets for Healthcare Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Area</th>
<th>HSC**</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>PHC / UPHC**</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>CHC / UCHC**</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td></td>
<td>2622</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>393</td>
<td>480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural (non-tribal)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3438</td>
<td>4194</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>573</td>
<td>699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>143</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural (total)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6060</td>
<td>7394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>966</td>
<td>1179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>241</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>194</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Upgradation of existing facilities as per IPHS norms; HSC: Health Sub-Centre; UPHC: Urban Primary Health Centre; UCHC: Urban Community Health Centre

** RHS 2016, State PIP 2016-17

### National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease & Stroke

Government of Jharkhand under Central Sponsored Scheme for National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease & Stroke has given the sanction of establishment of State Cancer Institute at RIMS, Ranchi in FY 2017-18.

State Cancer Institute will be the apex institution in the State for Cancer related activities. It is expected to mentor and coordinate the activities of other institute in the state dealing with the tertiary Care of Cancer. State Cancer Institute will provide outreach services, diagnosis and referral treatment develop protocol, undertake research and enhance the capacity of Personnel in the State in this field. Under this scheme rupees 38.25 crore has been sanctioned by Govt. of Jharkhand RIMS is taking steps to implement the scheme as per Govt. of India.

### Super Specialty Hospitals:

In order to strengthen the health facilities in the state and provide advanced diagnosis and treatment to its citizens, the government of Jharkhand has planned to set up super speciality hospitals in the state.

#### Box 12.2 : Super Specialty Hospital for respiratory disease at Itki

At present Jharkhand does not have a Super-Specialty Hospital for respiratory diseases. The government has proposed to set-up a 200-bed super-specialty hospital for respiratory diseases at Itki. The facility will have provisions to manage all complex problems related to upper and lower respiratory tract diseases and will offer treatment through a multi disciplinary approach. The present proposal is to start at Itki in Phase I and Phase II extend it to 4 zones for a 100-bed hospital. For the 200 bed hospital the breakup of the number of beds is mentioned below:

1. 100 beds for respiratory ailments other than TB
2. 50 beds for the drug-resistant TB patients.
3. 50 beds for the complicated cases other than the drug-resistant TB patients.

Break up for the 100-bed hospital to come up in the 4 zones are:

1. 70 beds for respiratory ailments other than TB
2. 20 beds for the drug-resistant TB patients
3. Ten beds for the complicated cases other than the drug-resistant TB patients.

The proposal is also to set up a Medical Research Centre of Yoga at the TB sanatorium, Itki for the purpose of medical research and development.

*Source: Department of Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare, GOJ*
**Human Resources for Health Services**

A significant challenge in delivering healthcare in Jharkhand is the dearth of skilled health personnel. However, over the years, the state has recorded a gradual progression towards increasing the number of its doctors with respect to the population. The doctor population ratio has increased from 1:22,936 in 2004 to 1:20,378 in 2016 (National Health Profile, NHP report) – a fall of about 11.2 per cent in these 12 years. A doctor in Jharkhand, thus, is serving a smaller number of people but it is still much higher than the national level where on there is one doctor per 11,897 people. According to NHP 2018 report, as on 31st March 2017, there were 331 doctors in PHCs, 75 specialists in CHCs, 33 male assistants and 16 female assistants, 1654 male health workers and 7933 female health workers or ANM. Two-thirty eight doctors having recognized medical, qualifications (Under I.M.C Act) registered with state medical councils and 351 dental surgeons were registered under the state dental council in 2016. As on 1st January 2016, there were 1793 government allopathic doctors, 32 government dental surgeons and a total of 462 practitioners were registered under AYUSH in Jharkhand.

**Medical education**

At present 350 MBBS doctors graduate every year. The government has a target of achieving a graduation rate of above 1000 by 2030. A total number of nurses graduating every year is 390, and there is a plan to increase this number to more than 8100 by 2030. Currently, there are 3 medical colleges, 1 dental college, 1 Ayurveda College, 1 homeopathy, 1 Unani college, 3 GNM schools and 3 ANM schools. The government plans to increase these numbers to more than 12, 6, 8, 8, 4, 24, and more than 25 respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Table 12.24: Targets for medical education</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of doctors (MBBS) graduating every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of nurses (ANM &amp; GNM) graduating every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayurveda colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeopathy colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unani colleges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNM schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANM schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*State MIS 2016*

For promoting the medical education and increasing the number of doctors and other health professionals in the state, the government of Jharkhand has planned to establish four new medical colleges which will be attached to the district hospitals. In two of them the course for MBBS is planned to be started in the coming financial year.
### Box 12.3 : Establishment of Medical Colleges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical College</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Hazaribagh</td>
<td>Phase I- Under centrally-sponsored scheme for the establishment of new medical colleges attached with the District hospital/Referral Hospital, three new medical colleges are being established. The government of Jharkhand intends to start a course for 100 MBBS seats in these colleges by 2019-20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dumka,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Palamu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chaibasa (East Singhbhum)</td>
<td>Phase II- Under centrally sponsored scheme for the establishment of new medical colleges attached with the District hospital/Referral Hospital at Chaibasa (East Singhbhum) and Karma (Koderma) MOHFW, GoI Technical Evaluation committee has recommended the sanction of DPR for the establishment of medical college at Chaibasa and Karma (Koderma). Accordingly the scheme for the establishment of Medical College in Chaibasa and Karma has been undertaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Karma, (Kodarma)</td>
<td>The new medical college at Karma, Koderma is being established at the land of Labour Welfare Hospital, Karma (Koderma). The transfer of land and the building of Labour Welfare hospital by the government of Jharkhand is under final stages in the Ministry of Labour and Employment GOI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare and Medical Education, GoJ

Besides these medical four colleges, the government of Jharkhand has also submitted a proposal of setting up of a new medical college and hospital of 500 beds in Bokaro to the Fifteenth Finance Commission. This proposed medical college and hospital will help in further expanding the medical education, health facility and in increasing the number of health professionals in the state.

**Conclusion**

Committed to improve the health of the people of the state, the government of Jharkhand has initiated several steps to strengthen the health infrastructure, expand medical education and increase the number of medical and other health professionals in the state. As a result of the concerted efforts of the government in promoting health infrastructure and health facilities the malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates have decreased in the state.
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
Jharkhand is the first in the ranking of the states of ‘Swachh Sarvekshan- 2018’ for the efforts undertaken by it in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The rural area of Jharkhand are now 100% ODF and the 11 major cities are also ODF cities, certified from the Quality Council of India (QCI). In the financial year 2014-15, the number of households having toilet facilities was around 68 thousand only which has now increased to more than 33 lakhs. More than 98% of the rural habitations now have access to drinking water in the state. The coverage of habitation through rural pipe-water supply has also increased from 12.9% in 2017-18 to 14.46% in 2018-19. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Jharkhand has accomplished the construction of 213378 individual toilets and 7325 community and public toilets. 41 cities are now ODF and 892 wards are covered by 100% door to door waste collection. Jharkhand also manages to produce more than 39 hundred MT of compost from the waste.

As is well known that drinking water and sanitation play a crucial role in promoting healthy and disease free growth of people so, the development in the expansion of the coverage of drinking water and sanitation augurs well about the human development of the state.

This chapter summarizes the recent efforts of the state in expanding the coverage of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the state. The chapter is grouped into two sections; first, the progress made in the field of making available safe and good quality drinking water to the people and secondly, the efforts made to improve the sanitation environment in the state.

### Drinking Water in Jharkhand

Safe drinking water and its continuous supply is a big challenge in Jharkhand due to its geo-climatic position. Here, there is a lack of perennial rivers and very poor stock of under-ground water. As per the last completed National Family Health Survey Report- 2015-16, the proportion of households having access to safe drinking water facility is around 78% and as compared to2005-06, when it was only 57%, the increase is quite significant. However, the inter-districts variation is very wide. In Palamau this ratio is more than 90% whereas, in Gumla it is less than 50%, figure-13.1. Most of the districts (i.e. 13 districts) have better coverage than the state average of around 78 per cent.

---

**Figure-13.1: Proportion of households having access to improved drinking water facility (2015-16) (%)**

![Image showing the proportion of households having access to improved drinking water facility](source)

**Source:** Compiled using National Family Health Survey, 2015-16

### Rural Drinking water

As per the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, government of Jharkhand, only about 30% of the rural habitations have partial access to drinking water. Table-13.1 shows that only 12.9% of the rural habitations and only 4.5% of the rural households were covered by piped water supply in the financial year 2017-18. This has increased to 14.46% and 5.74% respectively in the financial year 2018-19 which incorporates figures up to 29th of Dec. only.
Table 13.1: Coverage Status of Piped Water Supply (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage coverage in Jharkhand</td>
<td>Percentage coverage in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitations covered with Piped Water Supply Scheme (as on 1st April)</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>41.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Connections (as on 29th Dec)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>17.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Full and Partial coverage of Population by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme

Following the NRDWP guidelines (2013), the drinking water supply norm was raised from 40 LPCD to 55 LPCD. In accordance with the norm of 55 LPCD to meet the water requirements of the population, habitations are categorized into three kinds. Habitations receiving 55 LPCD or more water are considered fully covered, less than 55 LPCD are termed as partially covered and habitations with at least one source of drinking water chemically affected is considered as quality affected. Thus, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has fixed the target of 55 Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) as the basic water-need of people in the rural areas across the country. Habitations, where Drinking Water Supply systems provide at least 55 LPCD or more, are considered as fully covered habitations. As per table-13.2, during the financial year 2014-15, Rural Piped Water Service Scheme (RPWSS) coverage of Jharkhand was at 18.54 per cent. Of the total, 17.75 per cent were fully covered habitations; while 0.79 were partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations. The coverage by RPWSS has increased to 26.40 per cent in the current financial year (2018-19), indicating the concerted efforts made by the government. The ministry has fixed the target of achieving 50 per cent piped water supply coverage in the rural areas by the end of 2019-20. Therefore, the improvement in the coverage status requires an acceleration to achieve the goal above.

Table-13.2: Population covered by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Jharkhand (55 LPCD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Population (Lakhs)</th>
<th>Percentage of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As on the 1st of April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>49.57</td>
<td>47.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>54.51</td>
<td>46.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>69.77</td>
<td>62.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>71.64</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 (up to Dec)</td>
<td>71.61</td>
<td>69.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

District-wise Full and Partial coverage of Habitations by Rural Pipe Drinking Water Supply Scheme

Of the total pipe-water supply covered rural habitations in Jharkhand, 98.49 per cent habitations are fully covered, i.e., receive 55 LPCD of water to meet the requirements of the people. Also, only 0.4 percent rural habitations are quality affected, implying the presence of chemicals in the water that is used for drinking purposes. Many districts are very close to attaining 100% full coverage while Godda, Khunti, Paschimi Singhbhum and Saraikela have already achieved it. The proportion of partially covered habitations is the highest in Garhwa. Pakur and Jamtara districts of Jharkhand have the highest percentage of quality-affected habitations, table-13.3.
Table 13.3: Coverage of Rural Habitations with respect to the Drinking Water Supply across the districts in % (as on 30th Dec. 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Fully covered</th>
<th>Partially covered</th>
<th>Quality affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BOKARO</td>
<td>99.27</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CHATRA</td>
<td>99.68</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DEOGHAR</td>
<td>99.18</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>98.59</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DUMKA</td>
<td>97.39</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GARHWA</td>
<td>87.14</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GIRIDH</td>
<td>99.11</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>GODDA</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>GUMLA</td>
<td>99.36</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>HAZARIBAGH</td>
<td>98.08</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>JAMTARA</td>
<td>97.11</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>KHUNTI</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>KODERMA</td>
<td>99.52</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>LATEHAR</td>
<td>99.82</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>LOHARDAGA</td>
<td>99.88</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>PAKUR</td>
<td>95.50</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>PALAMAU</td>
<td>98.59</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PASCHIM SINGHBHUM</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Purbisignhubh</td>
<td>99.79</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>98.64</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>97.28</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>SAEHBGNJ</td>
<td>97.86</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sareikela and Kharsawan</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>99.73</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>98.49</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Coverage Status for special category habitations

Table 13.4 provides the coverage status of habitation across categories. Coverage in all the habitations is above 98 per cent, except among the minorities which is 97.54 percent. They also have 1.85 PC and 0.61 QA ratio which is greater than others. The state has already initiated 79 pipeline projects to cover the ST population in the last financial year, i.e. 2017-18.

Table 13.4: Coverage Status for special category habitations (as on 30th Dec. 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>No. of Habitations</th>
<th>Fully covered (%)</th>
<th>Partially covered (%)</th>
<th>Quality affected (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
<td>17758</td>
<td>97.54</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LWE</td>
<td>83083</td>
<td>98.65</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC Dominated</td>
<td>11221</td>
<td>98.59</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST Dominated</td>
<td>55208</td>
<td>98.71</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Habitations</td>
<td>119832</td>
<td>98.49</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India
Note: A particular habitation may fall in more than one category or may not in any of the above categories.

**No. of Schemes and Expenditure**

To provide safe drinking water to all, several pipe water supply schemes and many other schemes are either underway or already completed in the state. Table-13.5 shows the consistent efforts of the government. More than 49 hundred drinking water schemes with a total expenditure of more than Rs. 354 crore were undertaken in 2015-16. This became more than 69 hundred schemes and Rs. 305.07 crore in 2016-17. Till Dec. 2018, three hundred and forty four schemes with a total expenditure of more than Rs. 110 crore have already been undertaken.

**Table13.5: No. of Schemes and Total Expenditure on Drinking Water which includes PWS and others (in Rs. lakhs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Total No. of Schemes</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Central Expenditure</th>
<th>State Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>4961</td>
<td>35406.85</td>
<td>11243.93</td>
<td>24162.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>6906</td>
<td>30507.06</td>
<td>9655.89</td>
<td>20851.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>2778</td>
<td>27833.65</td>
<td>9120.14</td>
<td>18713.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>11063.17</td>
<td>7091.74</td>
<td>3971.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

**Box- 13.1: NABARD approves Rs 373.27 crores for water projects in Jharkhand**

In July, 2018, The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs 373.27 crores to the government of Jharkhand, under its Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) towards the construction of 12 Rural Piped Drinking Water Supply Projects across 09 districts of the state. The major items of capital investment include the construction of Intake wells, Pumping machinery/ electrical works, Raw Water Pipe Lines, Water treatment plant, Clear Water Pipe Lines, Grounded and/ or Elevated Service Reservoir, Distribution Network etc.

NABARD’s assistance towards these 12 RPDWS projects would help facilitate an assured supply of safe drinking water to approximately 500 villages across 09 districts in Jharkhand. Most of the villages covered under the mentioned projects, presently do not have any piped drinking water supply. These projects are designed to cater to the projected water demand therein. The targeted minimum supply level in each project is 70 Litres per Capita per Day (LPCD). The design period for each of these projects is 30 years. Besides rural households, the piped drinking water will also be supplied to schools, hospitals, Aanganwadi kendras, panchayats and other government offices under the project area, it added.

**Ongoing Schemes of Drinking Water**

Jharkhand has been quite successful in providing basic water supply facilities to a majority of households. But in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal-6 of *Har Ghar Jal* by 2030, it needs to actively involve community-participation. The water-security crisis in Jharkhand is rooted in three primary causes: insufficient water per person, poor/contaminated water supply, and dwindling water resources. But despite these challenges, rural piped-water supply is consistently increasing in Jharkhand. The administrative competence of the state government has been prudently matched with the vision of the government in the centre, which has helped in the realization of most of the targets on time. A make shift arrangement in the form of increasing piped-water supply-coverage or water treatment alone cannot fulfil the water- requirements of the state. Instead means of sustainable groundwater extraction needs to be developed to make Jharkhand a water abundant state in future.
The NRDWP has launched various schemes to supply water to the rural population. As on December 2018, 20,017 schemes are operational in the state, table-13.6. These schemes are based on various sources such as surface-based, ground-based and others. Jharkhand is dependent on groundwater as a major source of water, but this source is depleting rapidly. The government is adopting various measures to preserve the level of groundwater and also initiating artificial recharges to maintain the water level.

Table-13.6: Ongoing Schemes (All) as on 30/12/2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Schemes</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Village Schemes (PWS)</td>
<td>2834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Village Schemes (PWS)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubewell/HP/ Well etc.</td>
<td>16604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recharge Structure</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point Treatment System</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme government of India

Quality of Drinking in Jharkhand

Safe drinking is a pre-requisite for the eradication of water borne diseases and promote healthy growth. Thus, in ensuring the water quality, contamination-check and its removal are the primary tasks. The Water Quality Programme, a sub-division of NRDWP is also funded and guided by the central government. It aims at the identification, mitigation and management of the drinking water quality- related problems in both the urban and the rural areas.

Contamination and major contaminants

The high concentration of iron, fluoride and arsenic in water has an adverse impact on the water- quality and public health in Jharkhand. In fact, the presence of iron-contamination is well over the all-India average and causes various water-borne diseases and deformities. Out of 955 quality-affected habitants as on Jan. 2019, 323 are affected by the presence of iron, 626 by fluoride and 6 by arsenic. In terms of population, more than 156 thousand among the rural population have to face the problems due to the high concentration of fluoride in the drinking water whereas, more than 87 thousand people face problems due to iron, table-13.7.

### Table-13.7: No. of Quality Affected Habitations and Population As On 04/01/2019 (Contamination-Wise Number of Habitations & Population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>No. of Habitations</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>156500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>87676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Metal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>245976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Lab Testing and Water Treatment Measures

The water-testing laboratory in Ranchi has been certified by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). Water-testing laboratories in all the 24 districts have started operating after getting the NABL accreditation. There are altogether 30 water-testing laboratories in the state and till today, 29 of them have been used for testing in the financial year 2018-19. Jharkhand has one state level water testing laboratory out of a total of 32 state level laboratories in the country, as is shown in table-13.8. Out of more than 1.20 lakh habitations, more than 66% habitations the sources of water are tested for contamination in laboratories, as is shown in table-13.9. As a remedial measures the fluoride/arsenic affected districts have received 4 Mega Rural Pipeline projects which are benefiting a population of 19,845. Also, 7 small rural pipeline projects are under construction which will be benefitting a population of 1.09 lakhs. Measures are also being taken to improve the water quality in Garhwa, Palamau, Pakur and Sahebganj. To spread an awareness about the hazards of contaminated water, the ministry is doing a commendable job by adopting the strategy of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC). The World Bank has also been assisting the project for an integrated piped-water coverage and sanitation services in the low-income states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Jharkhand.
Table-13.8: Laboratory Information regarding Testing Reported in 2018-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>State Level</th>
<th>District Level</th>
<th>Block/ Sub-Division Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Labs</td>
<td>Labs where Testing is reported</td>
<td>Total Labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Table-13.9: Testing of Sources in Habitations (as on 31-12-2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Total Habitations</th>
<th>Habitations where 100% Sources tested in Labs.</th>
<th>Habitations where partial Sources tested in Labs.</th>
<th>Habitations where no Sources Tested in Labs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120764</td>
<td>15606</td>
<td>64937</td>
<td>95548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, government of India

Sanitation in Jharkhand

As per the Swachh Sarvekshan 2018, Jharkhand has been declared the best performing state in the country for its efforts in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Both the programmes i.e. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) are functioning extremely well in the state.

Rural Sanitation - Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal ministry for the implementation of SBM(G). In rural India, this would mean improving the level of cleanliness through solid and liquid waste-management activities and making villages Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized. With 70 per cent of the state’s population residing in the rural areas, this has been a challenging task for the government. Initially, Jharkhand had fared moderately as far as the achievement of ODF status is concerned. However, the state continues to lag behind many other states like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Rajasthan which have recorded far better toilet-coverage. But now Jharkhand is one among the 100 per cent ODF states in the country. Table-13.10 shows the progress in toilet construction here. In the year 2014-15 only around 67 thousand toilets were constructed but the speed of construction increased significantly in the later years and more than 12 lakh toilets were constructed in the year 2017-18 and till Dec. 2018, more than 9 lakh toilets are already constructed. Thus at present the total number of toilets constructed from the financial year 2014-15 to the financial year 2018-19 (up to Dec. only) stands at more than 33.73 lakhs. The vertical growth in toilet-construction can also be seen in figure-13.2.

Table-13.10: Total No. of Household Toilets Constructed (during 2014-15 and 2017-18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>No. of toilets constructed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>98397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>311314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>831502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1203836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>928814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3373863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, government of India
**ODF Verification Process adopted in Jharkhand**

ODF status adopted by the ministry is in line with the SBM(G) directives and has been approved by the state cabinet. The state government has planned to undertake Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Validation exercise in the selected Gram Panchayats of Jharkhand which will include toilet-coverage, usage and developing key hygiene practices like hand-washing with soap and safe child-excreta disposal. ODF verification process for validating the ODF declaration status and sustainability of SBM (G) which is based upon the directives of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, has been finalized and also approved by the state cabinet. In line with the need to have a regular state validation system for WASH, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has planned to undertake a WASH validation exercise in the selected GPs of Jharkhand. The main goal of the assignment is to validate the ODF status of the Gram Panchayats, including toilet coverage and usage, inclusive of the prevailing practices or behaviour on key hygiene practices like washing hands with soap, safe disposal of child-excreta etc.

**Key objectives of the verification are:**

1. To determine the access and usages of individual household latrines (IHHL) in the selected ODF GPs
   - Access to individual household latrines (IHHL) across different social groups
   - Usage of IHHL across different social groups
   - Safe disposal of child faeces

2. To determine the availability and usages of toilets and hand washing facilities for school and anganwadis in the selected ODF GPs of Jharkhand
   - Availability of separate toilets in schools and anganwadis
   - Usages of the toilets in schools and anganwadis
   - Level of cleanliness of the toilets
   - Availability of hand washing facilities/dedicated sites in schools and anganwadis
   - Availability of soap for hand-washing in schools and anganwadis

Key academic institutions have been engaged in the ODF verification. The state has derived institution-wise specific roles and responsibilities and engagements in the process of ODF- verification. UNICEF, Jharkhand is providing technical assistance to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, SBM (G) in the ODF verification process. The state has also been publishing documents on the findings of state ODF verification which includes the present data and analysis of the key WASH indicators, primarily in graphical and tabular forms in an easy-to-understand manner. The third
party and independent verification will be done by the selection of agencies.

**Urban Sanitation: Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is overseen by the Ministry of Urban Development and is mandated to provide sanitation and household toilet facilities in all the 4041 statutory towns with a combined population of 377 million. The estimated cost is Rs 62,009 crores over five years with the centre slated to assist with Rs 14,623 crores. The Mission aims to cover 1.04 crore households, provide 2.5 lakh community toilet-seats, 2.6 lakh public toilet-seats and set up in all the towns solid waste-management facilities. At the core of this mission lie six components.

1. Individual household toilets;
2. Community toilets;
3. Public toilets;
4. Municipal Solid Waste Management;
5. Information and Educating Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness;
6. Capacity Building

Table 13.11 shows the status of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in Jharkhand and India. Jharkhand has accomplished the task of the construction of 213378 individual toilets and 7325 community and public toilets. 41 cities are now ODF and 892 wards are covered by 100% door- to- door waste collection. More than 39 hundred MT of compost is also produced from the waste.

**Table 13.11: Status of Urban Sanitation (as on 7th January 2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>Jharkhand</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual Toilets</td>
<td>213378</td>
<td>5364746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community &amp; Public Toilets</td>
<td>7325</td>
<td>445571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ODF Cities</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% Door to Door Waste Collection (in no. of Wards)</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>67085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste to compost current production in metric ton</td>
<td>3979</td>
<td>1506501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, government of India*

The SBM(U) mission seeks to eliminate open defecation; convert insanitary toilets to flush toilets; eradicate manual scavenging, and facilitate solid waste-management .This mission lays special emphasis on bringing about a behavioural change relating to healthy sanitation practices by educating people about the environment and strengthening them to design, execute and operate systems for fostering a suitable environment for the private-sector participation in the capital and operational expenditure.

**Box-13.2: Jharkhand is the best performing state in Swachh Survekshan - 2018**

Jharkhand topped the list as the best performing state for the work being done under the Swachh Bharat Mission. When the Swachh Sarvekshan was introduced in 2015, Jharkhand had scored poorly and remained at the bottom end of the ranking list. However, last year, Jharkhand stood at the third spot.

Apart from the state-topping the top chart, Ranchi bagged the top rank for being the best capital city for ‘citizen’s feedback’. Similarly, Giridih too bagged the top rank for the same across India in the category of small towns which have a population of 1-3 lakhs.

In East Zone, Bundu (for towns with less than one lakh population) bagged the award for the cleanest town. Chaibasa bagged the top prize for Solid Waste-Management (SWM) in the same zone. Further, Pakur got the first prize for the ‘innovation and best practice’ in the east zone.

**Conclusion**

Thus, Jharkhand has made commendable progress in providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. The coverage of piped drinking water facility has witnessed a considerable improvement. Likewise, the coverage of rural sanitation has been quite impressive with the state joining the list of 100 per cent ODF states. However, in terms of access to safe drinking water in the rural areas the progress has been rather slow.
The impact of the several ongoing schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development and Social Security is evident in the economic indicators such as women with 10 or more years of schooling and overall women’s literacy which have witnessed a growth of 90 percent and 59 percent respectively in the periods 2005-06 and 2015-16. Similarly, the number of women who are independently operating their bank accounts has grown phenomenally from 14.1 percent in 2005-06 to 45 percent in 2015-16, a decadal growth of about 213.2 percent. This is the consequence of gender-friendly environment created by the policies and schemes. The Anganwadi workers and helpers also deserve a special mention for the tireless efforts they have put in towards the health and nutrition of lactating mothers and children and also adolescent girls.

Women play an indispensable role in the transformational economic and social upliftment of the society. They comprise around half of the population in our country as also in most countries across the globe. Hence for the meaningful and holistic development of society, women need to be allowed space to develop and grow. The government of Jharkhand through its department for Women and Child Development and Social Welfare has for the past decade consistently striven to focus on women’s development and empowerment through a host of schemes and policies dedicated to women and children and has begun gender budgeting.

In the recent past the department has also focused its development-lens on the weaker and marginalized sections of the society. So the more recent budgets have earmarked a substantial allocation for the disabled and the differently abled, the widows and the tribal groups, all of which will be detailed in the sections to follow.

The tables given below enumerate the various schemes implemented by the department along with the funding pattern. The schemes are funded either fully by the centre or by the state or shared by both. There are a total of 45 ongoing schemes targeting education, health and nutrition, skills and vocational training of women, child-rights and protection of children against abuse and trafficking as well pension-schemes for the disabled and the elderly and other such schemes meant for the wholesome development of the various categories of beneficiaries.

### Table 14.1: Centrally sponsored schemes in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the scheme</th>
<th>Centre share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women Helpline scheme</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One stop centre scheme</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche scheme</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Department of Women, Child and Social Welfare, Government of Jharkhand*

### Table 14.2: Schemes sponsored jointly by the Centre and the State in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Centre-State share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Welfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICDS</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine kits</td>
<td>75:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool kits</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, education and communication</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World bank assisted ICDS project (ISSNIP)</td>
<td>88:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training program (STRAP)</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICDS strengthening and Restructuring</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction/Maintenance/Up gradation of AWCs under ICDS</td>
<td>65:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICPS</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi Matriitva Sahyog Yojna</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swadhar Grih scheme</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Resource centre for Women</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniform to AWW/AWH</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 14.3: State sponsored schemes in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Centre-State share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adolescent Welfare</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishori Shakti Yojna</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi scheme for the empowerment of women (RGSEAG)-SABLA (non nutrition program)</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajiv Gandhi scheme for the empowerment of women (RGSEAG)-SABLA (supplementary nutrition programme)</td>
<td>50:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNP for pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>50:50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village convergence and Facilitation service</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ujjwala</td>
<td>60:30:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension Schemes under NSAP</td>
<td>1:2, 5:2, 50:50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Women, Child and Social Welfare, Government of Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>State Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Welfare</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Nutrition mission</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukhyamantri Ladli Laxmi Yojana</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening of AWCs</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women’s Welfare</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojna</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eradication of the practice of witch hunting</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional honorarium to Anganwadi workers/helpers</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suraksha Bima Yojana for AWW/AWH</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare of disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship to handicapped</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swami Vivekananda Nisshakta Svavlamban Protsahan Yojna</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and Renovation schemes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of schools/rehabilitation centres/hostels/homes etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovation &amp; supply of material to schools/rehabilitation centres/hostels/homes/etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional schemes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Women Commission</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of the office of the Disability Commissioner</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Social Welfare Advisory board</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of the office of Jharkhand State Child Rights Protection Commission</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous Schemes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation of schools/rehabilitation centres/hostels/homes etc.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of Real Time Monitoring Cell</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different Training Programmes for the Departmental Staff and Officers</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibitions, Seminars, Conferences, Awards &amp; Enactment of different Acts</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Externally Aided projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank assisted Tejaswini (EAP)</td>
<td>30:70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Women, Child and Social Welfare, Government of Jharkhand
The centre and the state have together affected several programmes to ensure that the steady rate of the growth of women’s development and empowerment continues uninterrupted in the state.

**Women Helpline schemes**

A centrally sponsored scheme, the women’s helpline (WHL) provides 24x7 telephonic helpline facilities to the violence-affected women through a universal toll free number. The services include crisis and non-crisis facilitation and consultation through appropriate agencies viz-police, hospital ambulance service, DCSA, Protection officer etc. This scheme has been integrated with the One Stop Centre (OSC) scheme under which one OSC shall be established in every state/UT to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in the private and public spaces under one roof. Women affected by violence and in need of redressal services will be referred to OSC through WHL. The Xavier Institute of Social Sciences, Ranchi, is the nodal agency for the WHL scheme in Jharkhand.

**Table 14.4: One Stop Centre in Jharkhand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Functioning Since</th>
<th>Cases registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Singhbhum</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Department of Women, Child and Social Welfare, Government of Jharkhand*

Besides, the Ministry of WCD, government of India has sanctioned 9 more OSCs to be operationalized in the districts of Khunti, Sahebganj, Godda, Giridih, Jamtara, Koderma, Palamau, Bokaro and Dumka.

**National Crèche scheme**

Under the scheme the department intends to run various crèches in the entire state at the district and block levels.

**Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna:**

This is a centrally sponsored scheme which targets the pregnant and lactating mothers who get ₹6000 for the first live-birth through a conditional cash transfer. The scheme is running successfully in all the districts of Jharkhand and has brought relief to a lot of expectant mothers in meeting their expenses. This scheme is being implemented in the two districts Simdega and East Singhbhum. The scheme has benefited 147073 expectant and lactating mothers in the financial year 2018-19 (till December 2018) and they received cash directly as maternity benefit.

**Swadhar Greh Scheme**

A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances (SWADHAR), is also a centrally aided programme. The objective of this programme is to provide women with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in families and society. At present, this scheme has been made operational in two districts of the state, namely Palamau and Bokaro.

Merged with the short stay home scheme, the Swadhar Greh provides shelter, food and clothing besides counselling, legal aid and training to rehabilitate women in distress.

**State Resource Centre for Women**

Commissioned by the centre, the scheme is funded in Jharkhand by the centre and the state in the ratio of 60:40. The scheme envisions achieving social, economic, political and legal empowerment of women through the formation and activation of a State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW)

**Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojna**

As the name suggests, this is a state funded scheme to help the needy families meet the wedding expenses of their daughters. Under this scheme, women with an annual family-income of less than ₹72,000 receive a financial assistance of ₹30,000 through DBT when they get married. This also indirectly keeps early marriage of girls in check. Besides, the fund will be used to provide incentives for the promotion of dowry-free community marriages. 3179 women benefited from the scheme in the FY 2018-19 and 12221 in the FY 2017-18.

**Eradication of the practice of witch hunting**

Some of the states worst-hit by the practice of witch hunting include Odisha, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Telengana with Jharkhand at the top with the maximum number of these cases. Data from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) indicates that of the 134 cases of witch witching deaths in FY 2016, the highest was in Jharkhand (27).
Data from NCRB shows that 183 witch-hunting cases were recorded in the state in the last four years. Union home ministry data indicates that 523 women in the state were lynched between 2001 and 2016, taking the tribal-dominated state to the top of the chart of witch-hunting murders in the country. The Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security runs a number of awareness-generation schemes for the eradication of social evils like the practice of witch hunting.

**Additional honorarium to Anganwadi workers/ Anganwadi Helpers**

There are 35,881 Anganwadis and 2551 mini Anganwadi centres in the state. Under this scheme, additional honorarium is paid to Anganwadi Workers (AWW) / Helpers (AWH) from the state fund in addition to the honorarium granted by the government of India. The rate of state honorarium is ₹1400 and ₹700 for AWWs and AWHs and Mini AWWs respectively.

**Ujjwala scheme**

Apart of “Mission for protection and Empowerment of Women”, the Pradhan Mantri **Ujjwala Yojana** aims to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with clean cooking fuel, LPG, so that they don’t have to compromise their health in smoky kitchens or wander in unsafe areas for collecting firewood. The below poverty line (BPL) families are the beneficiaries of the scheme. Earlier it was implemented directly by the central government through NGO’s. From FY 2016 – 17, this scheme is being implemented jointly by the centre, state and the implementing agency in the funding pattern of 60:30:10 respectively. At present this scheme is being implemented in the Pakur district of Jharkhand.

**Tejaswini Yojna**

It is the World Bank’s first project in India solely focused on the welfare of adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) in the age group 14-24 years to enable them to complete their secondary education and acquire the market driven skills training for the job market.

In the state of Jharkhand, the department of Women, Child Development and Social Security, Government of Jharkhand is implementing the Tejaswini Project in 17 selected districts (including 2 pilot districts for intensive interventions) of Jharkhand. The project is being implemented through **Jharkhand Women Development Society**, an autonomous body under the department. The duration of the project is five years.

There are three components of the programme, i.e. (a) expanding social, educational and economic opportunities for the AGYW (b) intensive service delivery and (c) state capacity building and implementation support.

The table below provides details of the progress in the state under the Tejaswini project in 5 blocks (Dumka Sadar, Jama, Masaliya, Ramgarh Sadar and Mandu) in the Ramgarh and Dumka districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Dumka</th>
<th>Ramgarh</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Tejaswini Kendras identified</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Tejaswini Kendras operationalized</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Tejaswini Kendras Personnel in place</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of TK Personnels Inducted</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Tejaswini Club identified</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>1635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Tejaswini Clubs operationalized</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of YF in place</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of YF Inducted</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of AGYW Identified</td>
<td>35231</td>
<td>24455</td>
<td>59686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of AGYW Registered</td>
<td>26585</td>
<td>17406</td>
<td>43991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of AGYW Inducted</td>
<td>9780</td>
<td>5343</td>
<td>15123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of AGYW Enrolled</td>
<td>8911</td>
<td>4731</td>
<td>13642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Women, Child and Social Welfare, Government of Jharkhand
Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)

This is a new scheme of GOI to promote community participation through the involvement of student volunteers, NSS/NCC cadre students for the empowerment of rural women. MSK is a sub-scheme under the Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shashaktikaran Yojna for the FY 2017-18 to 2019-20.

The scheme aims to provide an interface for rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlements and for empowering them through awareness generation, training and capacity building. Student volunteers are being engaged and trained to help encourage the spirit of voluntary community service and gender equality. These student volunteers will serve as “agents of change and have a lasting impact on their communities and the nation.”

In Jharkhand, Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme is being implemented in 20 districts i.e. Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Chatra, Palamau, Bokaro, Garhwa, Dumka, Ramgarh, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Latehar, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Simdega, Khunti, Gumla and Dhanbad. In 19 of these districts, 145 blocks have been identified where MSK will be implemented. The formations of District Level Task Force and 8 Block Level Task Force in each district has been completed in the districts of Hazaribagh, Khunti and Simdega. In the remaining districts the formations of District Level Task Force and Block Level Task Force are in progress.

The Block Level Committee (BLC) will select up to eight batches of 25 student-volunteers from the various colleges in the selected block. In Hazaribagh, Khunti and Simdega up to 550 student-volunteers are going to be engaged under this scheme.

Schemes implemented for Child Welfare

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)

This is a centrally funded scheme being implemented in 100 districts of the country. The scheme seeks to address the issue of decline in child sex ratio through a mass campaign in the selected districts targeted at changing the awareness about the seriousness of the issue, focused intervention and multi-sectoral action.

The Department of Women, Child Development, and Social Security, Jharkhand, is implementing Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in collaboration with the Ministry for Women and Child Development. The project mainly aims to empower the girl-child by preventing gender based sex selective elimination, ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and growth of the girl child.

State Resource Centre for Women under Mahila Shakti Kendra is the State Level Program Management Unit for BBBP Scheme. BBBP is being implemented in the 12 districts of Jharkhand i.e. Ranchi, Dhanbad, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Bokaro, Koderma, Ramgarh, Jamtara, Palamau, East Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan.

The District Action Plan has been made with the different departments i.e. Health and Family Welfare, Department of Education and Department of Panchayati Raj Institution. Inter-sectoral consultation & meetings have been held in all the 12 districts and District Level Task Force formed under the chairmanship of DC. The budget per district is ₹ Fifty lacs and the first instalment has already been released to these districts. In the Ranchi and Ramgarh districts out-reach activities like rally signature campaign, prabhat-pherry, school competitions, street shows/nukkad nataks among others have been conducted and staged.

Activities under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

- Conduct Orientation programmes of: District Officers/ZilaParishad members/PNDT Cell/ Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority (DLSA).
- Conduct Orientation programmes of Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat Members.
- Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) members & School Management Committee (SMCs) members.
- Conduct sensitization exercise of Religious Leaders, Elected representative, Community Leaders.
- Training of the District Appropriate Authority (DAA), & other functionaries on PCPNDT act.
- Provide legal counselling/ aid/ awareness on PC & PNDT Act and other legislations using District/ Taluka structures under District Legal Services Authority (DLSA).
- Out-reach activities, rallies, signature campaigns, prabhat-phery, school competitions, film Show, nukkad-nataks etc.
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Services is a centrally funded scheme launched in 1975 to cater to early childhood development and care. The centre and the states share the financial responsibility in the ratio of 60:40.

It represents one of the world’s largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development, adopting a multi-sectoral approach to child development, incorporating health, early education and nutrition interventions. The World Bank has completed six projects in support of the ICDS program since 1980 with an overall investment of over US$ 700 million in an effort to contribute to improving malnutrition and early childhood development in India.

The programme is hugely successful in the state of Jharkhand and is implemented through Anganwadi Kendras well spread across the state. There are 35,881 Anganwadi centres across the 24 districts of the state each with an Anganwadi worker (AWW) and Anganwadi Helper (AWH). Besides, them there are 2551 Mini AWC with a Mini Anganwadi worker.

The World Bank has collaborated with various state governments since the 1980s to strengthen the health and nutrition of women and children through the ICDS programme. The World Bank Assisted ICDS Project-IV is being implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The overall goal of the project is to contribute towards improving the child development outcomes including the nutrition and early childhood education outcomes in the areas with a higher proportion of underweight children.

The project is to be implemented in the 12 districts of Jharkhand – Kodarma, Dumka, Giridih, West Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Lohardaga, Latehar, Pakur and Palamau.

The cost of the project for the state of Jharkhand is estimated at ₹ 175.23 crore, with ₹ 40.95 crore for 1st phase (3 Years) and 134.28 crore for phase 2 (4 Years). The cost sharing ratio between GOI and GOJ is 88:12. The project is to be completed in a total period of 7 years from the date of effectiveness of the project i.e. 26th Nov. 2012 (2012-13) to 31st Oct 2019 (2019-20).

Pre-School Kits (PSE) - Under this component of the ICDS scheme pre-school kits are to be provided at all the Anganwadi Centers for the children less than six years of age. There are 11,05,112 beneficiaries under the PSE programme of the ICDS.

Information, Education & Communication - Under this component of the ICDS scheme awareness is generated through the electronic and print media about the various issues concerning the development of women and children

Medicine Kits - Under this component of the ICDS scheme medicine kits are to be provided at all the Anganwadi Centres for the children, adolescent girls and women.

Supplementary Nutrition programme (Pregnant & Lactating Women & Children) - The scheme of providing supplementary nutrition to the children in the 0-6 year age group as well as to pregnant and lactating mothers is the flagship scheme of the Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security. This scheme is being implemented through a statewide network of 38432 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) spread over 224 ICDS projects in Jharkhand. The food is distributed 300 days a year, the rate of food being ₹8.00, ₹ 9.50, ₹12.00 for normal children, pregnant, lactating mothers, under-nourished children respectively. The department provides eggs/fruits to the children attending these centres within the present cost norm. As per GOI norms the total expenditure will be shared between state and the central governments in the ratio of 50:50. There are 36,50,662 children in the age group 3-6 years benefiting from the SNP programme of the ICDS.

Mukhyamantri Laxmi Ladli Yojana

For the protection, education and secure future of the girl child belonging to the families whose yearly income is not more than ₹72000 per annum, the state government has started Mukhyamantri Laxmi Ladly Yojana from the FY 2011-12. The prime goal of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to the BPL families on the birth of a girl child. Since its inception, this scheme had been implemented by the planning department. From the FY 2015-16, this scheme is a part of Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security. The number of beneficiaries of the programme up to FY
2017-18 was 2,42,133.

Under this scheme the state government deposits ₹30,000 in the beneficiary account in the Post Office over a period of five years since the birth of a girl child. The money can be withdrawn in fixed amounts at fixed intervals to fund the education of the girl child, provided, her education continues uninterrupted. Upon the maturity of the scheme, when the girl turns 21 years of age, she receives ₹1,08,600. Another precondition is that, besides no break in her education, the girl must not get married before the age of 18.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) [Erstwhile known as the Empowerment of Adolescent girls (RGSEAG) – SABLA]

Realizing the multi-dimensional needs of out-of-school pre-adolescent girls (11-14 years) and with an aim to motivate these girls to join the schooling system, the government has approved the implementation of the restructured Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) to focus on out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years. The Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) is running in 24 districts and the total number of beneficiaries under SAG is 71,407.

The scheme covers out of school girls in the age-group of 11-14 years. The out-of-school girls in the age-group of 11 to 14 years, are entitled to supplementary nutrition under the scheme. They will also receive life-skill education, nutrition and health education, awareness about socio-legal issues, existing public services etc. The scheme aims at motivating out-of-school girls to go back to formal schooling or skill-training under non-nutrition component of the scheme.

The scheme has two components- Nutrition and Non-nutrition. The centre-state funding is 50:50 for the nutrition component and 60:40 for the non-nutrition.

Under the nutrition component, the Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)-SNP aims at empowering Adolescent Girls (11 to 14 years out of school girls) along with an improvement in the nutritional and health status. The government of India provides nutrition to out-of-school AG @ ₹9.50 per beneficiary per day for 300 days.

Under the non-nutrition component, a package of services, keeping the needs of the AGs viz. physical, physiological and health issues in mind, is provided to adolescent girls as detailed below:

- Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplements
- Health check-up and Referral services
- Mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling, bridge course/skill training
- Life Skill Education, home management etc.
- Counselling/Guidance on accessing public services.
- Adolescent reproductive and sexual health counselling services

Integrated Child Protection Services (ICPS)

This centrally sponsored scheme is aimed at providing a protective environment to all children in order to enable them to develop as responsible individuals. ICPS brings together multiple existing child-protection schemes under one comprehensive umbrella. The programmes to be implemented are under the following heads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Centre-State Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Child protection Society (SCPS)</td>
<td>State and District Child Protection Societies have been set up as the fundamental units at the state and district levels for the implementation of the scheme.</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State adoption Resource Agency (SARA)</td>
<td>The state will coordinate, monitor and develop the work of adoption through SARA</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District child protection Society (DCPS)</td>
<td>District Child Protection Society has been set up in each district as a fundamental unit for the implementation of the scheme.</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Centre-State Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance grant for NGO run children home/shelter home/after care home</td>
<td>A large number of children in need of care and protection who enter the juvenile justice system through the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) are in need of residential care and protection during the term of inquiry and subsequently for their long-term care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation. For this, Shelter Homes, Children's Homes, Observation Homes and After Care Homes are being operated.</td>
<td>60:30:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance grant for government run children home/shelter home/after care home</td>
<td>This is Grant-in-Aid to be provided for Shelter Home, Children Home, and Observation Homes.</td>
<td>60:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open shelters in urban and semi urban areas (NGO run)</td>
<td>The Open Shelters, run by both NGOs and the state government, are not meant to provide permanent residential facilities for the children but to complement the existing institutional care facilities.</td>
<td>60:30:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant to NGO to run Special adoption agency</td>
<td>In order to facilitate the placement of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children for adoption, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006 empowers the state government to recognize one or more of its institutions or voluntary organizations in each district as SAA.</td>
<td>60:30:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory support services</td>
<td>Under this head CWCs JJBs have been setup as per Care and Protection of Children Amendment Act, 2006</td>
<td>35:65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Department of Women, Child and Social Welfare, Government of Jharkhand*

The progress of ICPS in the state of Jharkhand is detailed in the table given below:

**Table 14.7: The progress of ICPS in Jharkhand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Action</th>
<th>Responsible/lead Department/Agency</th>
<th>Progress made as on 25th October 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Recruitment under ICPS completed | DWCD, JSCPS, Deputy Commissioners | • 109/336 posts in DCPU filled.  
• Reminders sent to all districts to complete the recruitment process in DCPUs.  
• Advertisement to fill the vacancies in the Observation Homes has been published. The recruitment process will be complete by April 2019. |
### Key Action
Institutionalize training and regularize capacity development CWC, JJB, SJPU and DCPU structures strengthened in 50% of the districts

Master Trainers, mentors, module adaptation, training calendars etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible/lead Department/Agency</th>
<th>Progress made as on 25th October 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| DWCD, JSCPS, JHALSA\(^1\), CID | - Training institutionalised in partnership with Judicial academy for CWC and JJB  
- For SJPU members training institutionalised in Police Training Institute.  
- Duty roster is being prepared and followed by all CWCs in the state.  
- In all the districts, CWCs have basic office facilities.  
- All CWCs are functional. 110/120 positions in CWC are filled.  
- All JJBs are functional. 46/48 positions of JJB members are filled.  
- All SJPU’s are functional. The state has 26 SJPU’s with 416 trained members.  
- 35 master trainers were trained through TOT by Judicial Academy on POCSO Act, JJ Act and Child Marriage, Child Labor, Child trafficking with 35 persons from various state level training institutions.  
- All the members of CWCs and JJBs were trained by the department on their roles and responsibilities along with the usage of JJ Formats in partnership with Judicial Academy and UNICEF.  
- 41 DCPU staffs (DCPOs, POIC and PONIC) from all the districts were trained on their roles and responsibilities. |

### Key Action
Alternative family based care rolled out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible/lead Department/Agency</th>
<th>Progress made as on 25th October 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| DWCD, JSCPS | - Guidelines related to alternative family based care (Sponsorship and Foster Care) are notified by DWCD in 2018.  
- JHALSA, DWCD and CSOs have organised state wide awareness campaigns on Alternative family based care in all the districts.  
- 531 children identified for sponsorship and 50 identified for Foster Care in 2018.  
- 3 children linked with sponsorship and 21 linked with foster care in 2018. |

### Key Action
At least one place of safety to be established

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible/lead Department/Agency</th>
<th>Progress made as on 25th October 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DWCD, JSCPS</td>
<td>- Establishing Place of Safety is in process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) JHALSA: Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority, DWCD: Department for Women and Child Development, JSCPS: Jharkhand State Child Protection Society, SCPCR: State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Action</th>
<th>Responsible/lead Department/Agency</th>
<th>Progress made as on 25th October 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ensure Minimum standards of Care in CCIs and tribal residential schools – | DWCD, JSCPS                       | Registration of CCIs increased from 2 in 2014 to 120 in 2018  
|                                                                           |                                   | 126 CCIs inspected by SCPCR, 109 CCIs inspected by District Inspection Committee.  
|                                                                           |                                   | 18 CCIs have prepared action plans to ensure minimum standards of care in their institutions, which will be reviewed and then replicated in other CCIs. |
| Life skills for children in Institutions in all the government run CCIs   | DWCD, JSCPS                       | Equipment for screen printing training and computer training has been provided in Observation Home, Ranchi and children are being trained.  
|                                                                           |                                   | In one ICPS supported children’s home crafts training and other life skill programmes are being given. |
| Formation of CPCs in all the districts and making it functional           | DWCD, JSCPS, DCPU                 | DCPC: 15 formed and 10 functional  
|                                                                           |                                   | BCPC: 204 formed and 31 functional  
|                                                                           |                                   | VCPC: 27351 formed and 511 functional |
| The transfer and posting of the designated and trained Child Welfare Police Officers within the SJPUs | CID                               | Rule related to the transfer and posting of SJPU members is incorporated in Jharkhand Juvenile Justice Rules 2017. |
| Dedicated mobile number for CWPO                                         | CID                               | Dedicated mobile number for CWPO in 2 Districts (Palamau and Hazaribagh). Instructions for the same have been given to all the districts by CID |
| Quarterly CFPS review and half yearly certification process              | CID                               | 3 quarterly meetings held to review the progress on CFPS.  
|                                                                           |                                   | CFPS Certification Programme has been organized on 22 March, 2018 and on 27th Nov 2018.  
|                                                                           |                                   | As on 27.11.2018, 210 out of 502 police stations fulfilling the 21 criteria have been certified as Child Friendly Police Stations (CFPS). |
| Dispose of cases more than 3 years in JJB                               | JHALSA, HCC on JJ, JJB            | As on 27.02.2018 a total of 905 cases were pending for more than 3 years at JJBs. Out of these 905 cases, 489 cases have been disposed of as on 25.10.2018. |
| Termination of petty Offenses more than six months                      | JHALSA, HCC on JJ, JJB            | As on 27.02.2018 a total of 381 cases of petty offences were pending for more than 6 months at JJBs. Out of these 381 cases, 227 cases have been terminated as on 25.10.2018. |
### Key Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Action</th>
<th>Responsible/lead Department/Agency</th>
<th>Progress made as on 25th October 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restorative Justice model rolled out</td>
<td>JHALSA, DWCD</td>
<td>• Model roll out is in process in two districts (Bokaro and Ranchi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection MIS Fully functional</td>
<td>JHALSA, DWCD, CID</td>
<td>• CPMIS is functional in 15 districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly review meeting of HCC JJ and High Level Committee under JJ Act</td>
<td>DWCD, HCC on JJ</td>
<td>• Two review meetings by HCC JJ have been convened on 14.03.2018 and 03.11.2018.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Strengthening SCPCR monitoring mechanism                                  | SCPCR, DWCD                        | • SCPCR conducted inspections in 126 CCIs.  
|                                                                            |                                   | • Actions have been initiated based on the recommendations given by the SCPCR.  
|                                                                            |                                   | • SCPCR participated in the quarterly review meetings conducted by HCC JJ.  
|                                                                            |                                   | • 6 district-level review meetings on JJ Act and POCSO Act were conducted by SCPCR. |
| Monitoring of Homes by the Judges of the High Court                      | High Court                         | • Three visits have been made by the Judges of the High Court to the Observation Homes at East Singhbhum and Ranchi to monitor its functioning. |
| Divisional Workshops/ capacity development programme by JHALSA including training of CWC | JHALSA                             | • Two state consultations on Juvenile Justice issues have been organized by JHALSA during the year. |
| Establishment of Child Friendly Special Court                             | High Court/Judicial Commissioner Ranchi | • In process. The site has been identified in Ranchi, and is expected to be completed by March, 2019. |

*Source: The Department of Women, Child and Social Welfare, Government of Jharkhand*

### Schemes for the Welfare of the Disabled and Social Security of its citizens

**Welfare for disabled persons**

According to Census 2011, at all India-level, disabled persons constituted 2.21% of the total population. The share of the disabled in Jharkhand to the total disabled persons in the country is 2.87 as per Census 2011. The share of disabled workers in the state to the total disabled population is 37.68 percent. About 31 percent of the disabled children (5-19 years) are not attending any educational institution in the state.

The department of Women and Child development and Social Security strives to implement the spirit and intent of the article though a multitude of schemes and programmes, some of which are funded either entirely by the centre or the state or shared jointly.

The department has several ongoing schemes for the welfare of the disabled and the differently abled children of the state. Scholarships, special equipment, organizing workshops, capacity building and such interventions are at the heart of these schemes. Regular surveys are conducted to assess the economic need and social situation of the disabled. Some of these are discussed below.
State Fund for the Disabled

This is a state sponsored centralized fund to be used as and when required for the welfare of differently abled persons.

Scholarship to disabled students

This scheme provides scholarship to disabled students in different amounts depending upon the level of schooling. Students of classes 1 to 8 receive ₹50 per month while those from class 9 up to graduation get ₹250 per month. Postgraduate students are entitled to a monthly scholarship of ₹260. The beneficiary students have to be enrolled in institutions, schools, and colleges run by the state government, or NGOs. There were 1993 children receiving financial aid as scholarship under this scheme till December, 2017.

Special equipment for the Divyang students

Under this scheme special equipment are given to the disabled students depending upon their disability. 256 students have benefited from this scheme.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC)

The government intends to establish a Districts Disability Rehabilitation Centre to provide comprehensive services to persons with disabilities at the grass root level and for facilitating the creation of the infrastructure and capacity building at the district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation, and the training of rehabilitation professionals. The objectives of the DDRC are as stated below briefly:

• Early Intervention;
• Assessment of the need of assistive devices, provision/fitting of assistive devices, follow up/repair of assistive devices
• Therapeutic services e.g. physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy etc.;
• Facilitation of disability certificate, bus passes and other concession/facilities for persons with disabilities;
• Referral and arrangement of surgical correction through government and charitable institutes;
• Arrangement of loans for self-employment, through banks and other financial institutions;
• Counseling of persons with disabilities, their parents and family members;
• Promotion of barrier-free environment;

Swami Vivekananda Nisshakta Svavalamban Protsahan Yojana (SVNSPY)

In this scheme, an amount of ₹600 per month is granted to the disabled persons of the state, as per a survey conducted through Anganwadi Workers. Every physically challenged person above the age of 5 years is given a monthly stipend of 200 rupees under this programme. The department also intends to cover the beneficiaries left out now by taking/launching special drives for this purpose. There are 170564 beneficiaries covered under SVNSPY.

Establishment of the office of the Disability Commissioner

The government has set up an independent office of the state disability commissioner in accordance with the provision of Person with Disability (Equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) Act 1995 to implement the act in spirit and to look after the problems of the people with disability in the state. The department provides the establishment cost of the office

Schemes implemented for Social Security

Article 41 of the Constitution of India states that the state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disability. The National Social Assistance program (NSAP) which came into effect from 15th August 1995, was a significant step aimed at ensuring that the article 41 was implemented. The programme introduced a national policy of social assistance for the poor and aims at ensuring minimum national standard of social assistance in addition to the benefits that the states are already providing. The NSAP comprises many social and welfare schemes which are discussed in the ensuing sections.

The table below enumerates the schemes, their funding pattern and the number of beneficiaries covered by each of the social security schemes functional in Jharkhand.
### Table 14.8: Funding pattern of Schemes of Social Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Centre share (%)</th>
<th>State share (%)</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Family Benefit Scheme</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>885</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (60-79 years) &amp; (80+ years)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>999132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (40-79 years)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>267770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (8-79 years)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>23793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Social Security pension Scheme</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>324441</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adim Jan Jati (primitive tribal) Pension Scheme</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>45052</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajya Vidhwa Samman Pension Yojana</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>158166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS Pension Scheme</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2630</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**National Family Benefit scheme**

Part of the NSAP, the National Family Benefit scheme extends financial support to BPL families in the event of the death of an earning family member in the age group 18-60 years. The family receives a one-time payment of ₹20,000.

**Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme (IGNOAPS)**

All individuals in the age group of 60-79 years and those above 80 years belonging to BPL families whose income is up to ₹7995 in the rural areas and up to ₹9974 in the urban areas receive a monthly pension of ₹600 of which ₹400 comes from the state exchequer and the rest from the centre. Persons in the age group 80 years and above and satisfying the same preconditions receive a monthly pension of ₹700. The total number of beneficiaries in the state till December 2018 were 99,9132.

**Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension scheme**

All disabled persons belonging to the age group 18-79 years and conforming to the eligibility criteria under the Rights of persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which replaced the erstwhile Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995, are eligible for a pension of ₹600 per month if their annual income does not exceed ₹7995 in the rural and ₹9474 in the urban areas respectively. As on December 2018 the state of Jharkhand has 23,793 beneficiaries under the Disability Pension Scheme. The centre and the state have an equal share in this scheme.

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension scheme**

Under this scheme all widows belonging to BPL families and in the age group of 40 and 79 years are entitled to a monthly pension of ₹600 provided their annual income does not exceed ₹7995 and ₹9474 in the rural and the urban areas respectively. 2,67,770 widows receive pension under this scheme in the state. The centre and state contribute 50:50 to this scheme.

**State Social Security Pension scheme**

This scheme benefits all widows, disabled persons and released bonded labour above 18 years of age. Helpless persons of 60 years and above from non BPL families with an annual income of ₹10,500 in the rural and ₹12,500 in the urban areas are also eligible for this pension which amounts to ₹600 per month funded by the state government. There are 324441 persons receiving state social security pension in Jharkhand.

**Adim Jan Jati (primitive tribes) Pension scheme (AJJPY)**

The state of Jharkhand is tribal-dominated with approximately 29 percent of population belonging to one or the other tribes. Of these, 8 tribes have been identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal group (PVTG). These PVTGs are tribal groups within the Schedule tribes are classified on the basis of their level of development, their rate of population-growth, their means of livelihood etc. These tribes are Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Pahariya, Korwa, Mal Pahariya, Sauria Pahariya and Savar. The AJJPY was launched to help meet the
development challenges of these 8 tribes. The scheme entitles each of these families to a monthly pension of ₹600. The state has 45,052 beneficiaries under the AJJPY.

**Rajya Vidhwa Samman Pension Yojna (RVSPY)**

RVSPY ensures a monthly pension of ₹600 to all the widows in the state who are above 18 years of age to help meet their needs. There are 1,58,166 widowed beneficiaries receiving pension under this scheme.

**State Pension scheme for HIV/AIDS affected persons/ Immune-Deficiency Pension scheme**

This scheme is intended to provide financial relief to all the people affected with HIV/AIDS. The beneficiaries receive ₹600 per month. The scheme is funded by the state government and there are 2630 persons covered under this scheme.

**Conclusion**

The FY 2018-19 has been a fulfilling year in many ways for the department of Women and Child Development and Social Security in the state of Jharkhand. The department has built upon and strengthened each of its schemes for the growth and empowerment of women and attempted to provide financial aid for better health, education, capacity building and job skilling. The intent of gender-budgeting has been to do justice to each of the genders and eliminate discrimination and stimulate the women to catch up with the men. Increase in women-literacy and a multitude of financial incentives for the girl child have fostered a gender-friendly environment. The ICDS programme has been growing in leaps and bounds and more children are breastfed, receive immunization and proper nutrition.

One notable achievement during the last planning period was the synergy developed between the Departments of Health and Family Welfare and the Social Welfare Department which has given a significant impetus to the implementation and impact of the various programmes evidenced by the exemplary success of routine immunization in the Anganwadi centers to the children and mothers.

The outreach of the programmes especially the welfare and social security programmes needs to be widened and the unserved and the underserved areas included. At the same time service- delivery mechanisms to the beneficiaries need to be simplified and made more efficient and effective.
TRIBAL WELFARE AND INTERVENTIONS FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED
In order to ensure equity in the state and achieve inclusive development, the government of Jharkhand has taken several steps to improve the standard of living of the tribal and other underprivileged groups of the state. The Scheduled Tribes and other underprivileged groups, in Jharkhand, like in rest of the country, are not homogeneous. They show a great variation in their economic, social, political, educational, and health status. They, therefore, have received differential treatment from the government. The programmes best suited to their needs have been initiated by the government of Jharkhand. This chapter discusses the status of the Scheduled tribes, Scheduled castes and other minority groups and the programmes aimed at improving their living standards.

The Social Composition of Jharkhand

The socially and economically underprivileged in the society mainly comprises of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribe and the minorities. They constitute about 57.4 per cent of the total population of Jharkhand. Among them the Scheduled tribe is numerically the major community, constituting about 26.2 per cent of the population of the state. Out of 32.99 million people living in the state, 8.65 million are the Scheduled Tribes (Census of India, 2011).

Figure 15.1: The Social Composition of Jharkhand

Source: Census 2011

The Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand consist of 32 tribal groups out of which 8 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Out of them Santhal is the most populous tribe constituting about 34 per cent of the total ST population of the state. Oraon, Munda and Ho, the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th largest tribes constitute 19.6, 14.8 and 10.5 per cent respectively of the total ST population of the state. These four major tribes thus constitute more than three fourths of the total tribal population of the state.

Figure 15.2: The Composition of the Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand

Source: Census 2011

There is an inter-district variation in the tribal population. Khunti has the highest and Koderma has the lowest proportion of STs - 73.25 per cent and 0.96 per cent, respectively. Apart from Khunti, the STs constitute more than half of the total population in Simdega, Gumla, Lohardaga and the West Singhbhum districts also. The STs are concentrated mainly in the southern and the north eastern part of the state. Since they are primarily rural - about 91 per cent of them reside in villages. Their number is less in the urbanized and industrialized districts. They are less in the erstwhile zamindari areas (the Palamau region; which was famous for the zamindari exploitation and rack renting) and the districts bordering Bihar.

1 Earlier they were known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs).
Table 15.1: Inter District Concentration of Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of ST population</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10</td>
<td>Koderma (0.96), Chatra (4.37), Giridih (9.74), Hazaribag (7.02), Dhanbad (8.68), Palamau (9.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 25</td>
<td>Deoghar (12.31), Bokaro (12.4), Ramgarh (21.19), Garhwa (15.56), Godda (21.26),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 40</td>
<td>Sahibganj (26.8), East Singhbhum (28.51), Jamtara (30.4), Saraikela (35.18), Ranchi (35.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 55</td>
<td>Latehar (45.54), Pakur (42.1), Dumka (43.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 70</td>
<td>Gumla (68.94), West Singhbhum (67.31), Lohardaga (56.89),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 70</td>
<td>Khunti (73.26), Simdega (70.78),</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

Among the major tribes of the state, the Santhals are concentrated in the Santhal Pargana region that is, the districts located in the north eastern part of the state – Giridih, Dumka, Pakur and Sahebganj. They are present in a sizable number in the East Singhbhum district also. The Oraons are concentrated in Lohardaga, Ranchi and Gumla districts. Other six major tribes, namely Munda, Ho, Kharwar, Lohra, Bhumij and Kharia are concentrated in the Khunti, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, East Singhbhum and Simdega districts respectively.

As mentioned above, the eight PVTGs of the state constitute about 3.4 per cent of the tribal population. Among them the Mal Paharia is numerically the largest one constituting about 46 per cent of the PVTG population of the state, followed by Sauria Paharia constituting about 16 per cent of the PVTG population of the state. Birjia, Savar and Birhor are numerically the smallest PVTGs constituting about 2 per cent, 3 per cent and 4 per cent of the PVTG the state respectively.

The Sauria and Mal Paharias are mainly concentrated in the Santhal Pargana region of the state. About 98 per cent of the Sauria Paharias and 56 per cent of the Mal Paharias live in the Pakur, Sahebgunj and Godda districts of this region. Similarly the majority of Korwa and Parahia live in the Palamau region of the state. About 88 per cent of the Korwas and 93 per cent of the Parahias live in Garhwa, Palamau and Latehar. Among the other PVTGs the Savars are mainly concentrated in East Singhbhum; Asur in Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Ramgarh and Latehar and Birjia in Gumla and Latehar. Though Birhor is a more dispersed community than the rest of the PVTGs, more than half of them live in Hazaribagh, Chatra, Gumla and West Singhbhum.

Source: Census 2011

Scheduled Caste and Minority Communities

Based on the Census of India, 2011 data, the Scheduled Caste and other minority communities comprise 12.08 per cent and 19.12 per cent, respectively, of the total population of Jharkhand. Twenty two Scheduled Caste communities and five religious minority communities live in this state.

Out of 22 SCs, Chamar is the most populous caste, constituting about 26 per cent of the total SC population. Bhuiya and Dusadh are the second and the third largest SCs constituting about 21 and 11 per cent of the SC population of the state respectively. The other SCs in descending order are Dhobi, Bhogta, Baurri, Turi and Rajwas. Along with Chamar, Bhuiya and Dusadh, these five communities constitute about 86 per cent of the
total SC population of the state. Four castes, Musahar, Pasi, Ghaisi and Dom, account for another 11 per cent of the SC population of the state. The remaining 10 castes along with the generic castes constitute the residual 3.2 per cent of the state’s SC population. Bantar, Choupal, Halalkhor and Kanjar are numerically the smallest Scheduled Castes communities of the state.

A district wise analysis shows that the percentage of the Scheduled Caste ranges between 3.16 per cent in Pakur and 32.65 per cent in Chatra. The SCs constitute more than 20 per cent of the population of the districts of the Palamau region. The districts bordering Bihar also have a high concentration of the SC population. The districts having high concentration of ST, usually, have low concentration of SC population. The Scheduled Castes constitute less than 5 per cent of the population of Khunti, Gumla, West Singhbhum and Lohardaga, where the Scheduled Tribes constitute more than 50 per cent of the population.

Table 15.2: Inter District Concentration of the Scheduled Castes in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of SC population</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
<td>Pakur (3.16), Gumla (3.17), West Singhbhum (3.79), Lohardaga (3.32), Khunti (4.52), East Singhbhum (4.86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10</td>
<td>Ranchi (5.25), Saraikela (5.28), Dumka (6.02), Simdega (7.45), Sahebganj (6.29), Godda (8.8), Jamtara (9.21),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 15</td>
<td>Deoghar (12.74), Giridih (13.31), Bokaro (14.51), Ramgarh (11.2),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 20</td>
<td>Koderma (15.25), Hazaribagh (17.5), Dhanbad (16.29),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 25</td>
<td>Garhwa (24.19), Latehar (21.31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 30</td>
<td>Palamau (27.65),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30</td>
<td>Chatra (32.66),</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

The minority religious communities comprise of the Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Zorastrians (Parsis) and Jains. They have been notified as minority communities by the Government of India in the Gazette under Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. Among them only five of them namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Jains have a significant presence. Among the five major religious minorities living in the state, the Muslims are numerically the largest. They constitute 14.5 per cent of the population of the state. Christians, the 2nd largest religious minority community in the state constitute only 4.3 per cent of the population of the state. The rest of them constitute less than 1 per cent of the population of the state – the Sikhs 0.22 per cent, the Buddhists 0.03 per cent and the Jains 0.05 per cent.

Like the other communities, there is an inter-district variation in the presence of the minority communities in Jharkhand. Simdega has the highest and Saraikela has the lowest presence of the minority communities. While more than half of the population of Simdega belong to the minority community, less than 7 per cent of the population of Saraikela belong to minority communities. Six of the districts of Jharkhand namely Simdega, Gumla, Khunti, Ranchi, Pakur and Sahebgunj have been recognised as the Minority-Concentrated Districts (MCD) by the Ministry of Minority Affairs of the Government of India. While more than 20 per cent of the population of Gumla, Ranchi and Khunti belong to the minority communities, more than 40 per cent of the population of Simdega, Pakur and Sahebgunj belong to such communities. Sahebgunj and Pakur have a large percentage of Muslims – about 35 per cent of the population of these districts belong to this community. Simdega, Khunti and Gumla, on the other hand, have a sizable presence of the Christians. More than half of the population of Simdega are Christians. The Christians constitute about 25 per cent of the population of Khunti and 20 per cent of the population of Gumla. Deoghar, Giridih, Jamtara, Lohardaga and Godda also have a sizable presence of the people of the minority communities. More than 20 per cent of the population of Deoghar, Giridih, Jamtara, Lohardaga and Godda are Muslims.
Table 15.3: Inter District Concentration of Minorities in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Minority population</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10</td>
<td>Saraikela (6.86), West Singhbhum (8.46),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20</td>
<td>East Singhbhum (12.0), Palamau (12.66), Bokaro (12.77), Dumka (14.68), Ramgarh (14.96), Garhwa (16.05), Chatra (11.92), Koderma (15.38), Latehar (16.19), Dhanbad(16.92), Hazaribagh (17.38),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30</td>
<td>Deoghar (20.73), Ranchi (21.04), Giridih (21.52), Jamtara (21.52), Lohardaga (24.23), Gumla (24.84), Godda (24.92), Khunti (28.21),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 50</td>
<td>Sahebganj (41.89), Pakur (44.39),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50</td>
<td>Simdega (53.81),</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

Other Forms of Deprivation

Besides the socially deprived communities, there are people in the state who suffer from other forms of deprivation. The women-headed households and those who are physically challenged or the transgenders also suffer from deprivations. According to the SECC data 10.45 per cent households in Jharkhand are women-headed. It is less than the percentage of the women-headed households of India - 12.88 per cent of the households in India are women-headed. About 6.9 persons per lakh people in the state are transgenders. Altogether there are 2270 transgender persons in the state.

The 1.85 per cent of the people in the rural areas and 2.59 per cent of the people in the urban areas of Jharkhand have some form of disability. The incidence of disability in Jharkhand is higher than that at the all India level. About 2.9 per cent of the physically challenged persons of the country live in Jharkhand. The following table 15.4 makes a comparison of the percentage of people with disability between the rural and the urban areas and between India and Jharkhand. Unlike the rest of India, in Jharkhand, the incidence of all types of disability is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. But this is mainly because of the under reporting of disability in the rural areas than in the urban areas of the state.

Table 15.4: Percentage of people with disability in India and Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All India</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Seeing disability</th>
<th>Hearing disability</th>
<th>Speech disability</th>
<th>Locomotive disability</th>
<th>Mental retardation</th>
<th>Mental illness</th>
<th>Other disability</th>
<th>Multiple disabilities</th>
<th>Any Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SECC 2011

The Deprivation of the STs and SCs

Economic Status of the SCs & STs

Income Distribution

In Jharkhand about 76 per cent of the population live in the rural areas which is higher than the national level where it is about 6 percentage less. The SCs and STs are more ruralised than the rest of the communities. More than 80 per cent of the SCs and more than 90 per cent of the STs live in rural areas.

The SECC data reveals that about 82 per cent of the SC households in rural Jharkhand have a monthly income of less than ₹5000. In Latehar, Khunti, Lohardaga and Pakur districts more than 92 per cent households
have a monthly income less than ₹5000. The overall status of the ST households is better than that of the SC households but in some of the districts it is equally bad. Districts like Pakur, Dumka, Giridih and Khunti have more than 92 percent rural ST households with a monthly income below 5000, almost as bad as that of the SC households.

**Housing**

In rural Jharkhand 67.75 per cent of the households have Kuchha houses compared to 36.61 per cent in India and 53.64 per cent in eastern India. Among the districts, Latehar has the highest percentage of Kuchha houses at 92.12 per cent followed by Khunti (91.58 per cent) and Simdega (90.45 per cent). The percentage of Kuchha houses is the lowest in Ramgarh (41.87 per cent) which is still greater than at the national level.

About 20 percent of the rural SC households in Jharkhand live in one room with Kuchha walls and Kuchha roofs. The proportion of the rural SC households living in such conditions is high in the districts of Pakur and Sahebganj. About 16 percent of the tribal households in the rural Jharkhand are living in one room with Kuchha walls and Kuchha roofs. In some of the districts the condition is even worse. In Pakur 32 per cent and in Sahebganj 30 per cent of the ST households live in such houses.

**Literacy**

As per Census 2011, the literacy level of India stands at 74 per cent and for Jharkhand it drops to 68 per cent which goes down further in the case of STs and stands at 57 per cent. The literacy level among the female population in the ST category further goes down to 41 per cent.

**Educational status of SCs/STs**

In Jharkhand, 41 percent of the rural SC households have no literate adults above 25 years of age. Chatra has the highest proportion of SC households with no literate adults. On the other hand, West Singhbhum had the lowest proportion of SC households with no literate adults.

The proportion of rural ST households with no literate adults above 25 years was the highest in the district of Pakur followed by Sahebganj. The proportion of ST households with no literate adults in these districts was much higher than the state average.

**Table : Percentage of SC and ST households with no literate adults above 25 years of age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Percentage of SC households with no literate adults</th>
<th>Percentage of SC households with no literate adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Singhbhum</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>15.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Singhbhum</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>27.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraikela</td>
<td>21.94</td>
<td>25.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>33.07</td>
<td>25.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>20.73</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>34.32</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>29.77</td>
<td>25.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>34.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>28.73</td>
<td>34.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>33.79</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>29.15</td>
<td>35.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td>41.71</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>43.21</td>
<td>43.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>39.96</td>
<td>39.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>53.03</td>
<td>53.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>47.16</td>
<td>47.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahebganj</td>
<td>50.76</td>
<td>52.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>38.13</td>
<td>52.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>40.05</td>
<td>41.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koderma</td>
<td>37.17</td>
<td>50.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>60.23</td>
<td>39.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>56.71</td>
<td>39.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palamau</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>35.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>46.79</td>
<td>40.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SECC, 2011

Schemes Launched by the Department Of Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes, Minority And Backward Class Welfare

In order to reduce the socio economic deprivation of the SCs, STs and the other underprivileged communities and to improve their well-being, the Welfare Department of the government of Jharkhand has taken several initiatives in the last few years. The programmes and schemes launched by the department are as follows:-
Chapter XV - Tribal Welfare and Interventions for the Underprivileged

Education

1. E-learning Programme/Setting Science Laboratory & Library:

With an objective to improve the quality of education, the Department of Welfare has formulated a scheme to start e-learning programmes in the residential high schools through the setting up of the ICT labs in the select residential schools during 2018-19. The nodal agency for setting up an ICT lab is JAPIT. Additionally, the department also intends to set up science labs and libraries in the residential high schools, run by the department. The total budgetary provision for the stated scheme is Rs. 3000.00 Lakh.

2. Pre-Matric Scholarship

The objective of the pre-matric scholarship is to ensure continued school education of all the students belonging to the ST/SC and BC category and reduce their dropout rate. The amount of scholarship varies on the basis of the class of the students. The amount given to the students is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Category (ST &amp; SC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class I-IV</td>
<td>Rs. 500/- per student per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class V-VI</td>
<td>Rs. 1000/- per student per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class VII-VIII</td>
<td>Rs. 1500/- per student per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX-X</td>
<td>Rs. 2250/- per student per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2016-17, this scholarship was given through the DBT from class V onwards. In 2017-18, the scholarship was provided to the students from class II onwards and its outreach further increased to class I students in 2018-19. As a result, there was a high increase in the number of beneficiaries in 2017-18 from approximately 12.1 lakhs in 2016-17 to 22.26 lakhs in the year 2017-18 – an increase of 84 per cent in one year. In the year 2018-19 it is expected to fall marginally to 20.3 lakhs students. For all the three consecutive years, Ranchi had the highest number of recipients of this scholarship. Also, the highest number of recipients were among the BC Category followed by the ST and SC.

3. Postmatric Scholarship

Postmatric scholarships encourage the students of the ST/SC and BC category to pursue a higher and technical education thereby increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher & technical education.

The amount of scholarship is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group of Course</th>
<th>Rate (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Courses of Grade I</td>
<td>Maximum 50000/- per student per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courses of Grade II</td>
<td>Maximum 30000/- per student per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course of Grade III</td>
<td>Maximum 25000/- per student per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courses of Grade IV</td>
<td>Maximum 15000/- per student per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The postmatric scholarship shows a similar trend in the prematric scholarship. The number of recipients was the highest among the BC followed by the ST and SC. For a period of two continuous years 2016-17 and 2017-18, the highest number of recipients was from Ranchi followed by Hazaribagh. The lowest number of recipients was from Jamtara. Also, there was a fall in the number of scholarship-seekers in 2017-18.

4. Merit cum Means Scholarship:

Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), GoI directly implements Merit cum Means Scholarship. Under this scheme, scholarship is offered to students from the minority communities in the technical institutions. Those students whose family income is (or less than) Rs 2.5 lakh per annum are eligible to avail this scholarship. The scholarship is provided for education in the professional and technical colleges. During 2017-18, 80421 applications (60951 fresh applications and 19470 applications for renewal) have been sent to MoMA, GoI, which is 2 times more than the applications sent to MoMA in 2016-17.

5. Reimbursement of Examination Fee:

This is a state-initiated scheme aimed to promote education among the students of the deprived communities of the ST, SC and OBC. They are exempted from the examination fees in the matriculate and Intermediate examinations conducted by the Jharkhand Academic Council. This encourages the students to continue their schooling, who would have otherwise dropped out due to their inability to pay the examination fees.

6. Cycle Distribution Scheme:

The department aims to incentivize the students, belonging to the ST/SC/OBC/Minority category, enrolled in Class VIII of government schools/
government aided schools with an objective to ensure their smooth transition and address dropout rates. The benefits of Cycle Distribution Scheme are being given to the eligible students through Aadhaar Enabled DBT. Till 2017-18, the provision of cycle was Rs. 3000.00 per student, which is increased to Rs. 3500.00 per student in the year 2018-19. During 2018-19, the total budgetary provision under this scheme is Rs. 11600.00 lakh. Following are the details of students incentivized in the last 3 years.

### Details of students benefitted under Cycle Distribution Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No. of Students</th>
<th>ST Students</th>
<th>SC Students</th>
<th>BC</th>
<th>Minority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>492820</td>
<td>152329</td>
<td>58322</td>
<td>215089</td>
<td>67080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>296927</td>
<td>94520</td>
<td>41984</td>
<td>118542</td>
<td>41881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURE**

With an objective to preserve and protect the tribal culture in the state, the department has made a provision of Rs. 5500.00 Lakh for ensuring boundary walls of SARN/A/MASNA/HADGADI/HAHERSTAN (sacred placed & place of burial) and Rs. 2000.00 lakh for constructing 170 Tribal Culture Centre/ Manjhi – Manki House/ Dhumurhia Bhawan (unit cost: Rs. 12.277) during 2018-19. Till 2014, a total of 647 such schemes of SARN/A/MASNA/HADGADI/HAHESTAHN were sanctioned by the department whereas, from 2014 to 2017-18, the department has sanctioned 1110 units of SARN/A/MASNA/HADGADI/HAHESTAHN. In the current financial year 2018-19, the department has sanctioned 419 units under the said scheme. With an objective is to promote the tribal culture of Jharkhand, the department has released Special Postal Cover and My Stamp on 2 tribal festivals (SARHUL and KARMA) during 2018-19.

### HEALTH

1. **Medical Aid:**

This scheme provides assistance to the poor families of ST/SC/OBC for immediate medical help. The provision of medical aid under this scheme is maximum Rs. 10000.00. The District Welfare Officer provides a maximum of Rs. 3000.00 and the Deputy Commissioner provides medical aid of a maximum of Rs. 10000.00

2. **Pahariya Health Scheme:**

The health condition among the tribals of Santhal Parganas is poor. They often remain excluded from the mainstream society and find it difficult to access the medical facilities. This scheme makes medical facilities accessible as well as affordable to them. There are 18 Pahariya healthcare centres opened in the Pargana area by the department. The centres provide the facilities of medical checkups, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), Male Health Specialists and medicines.

3. **Safe & Adequate Drinking Water Facility:**

During 2018-19, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI has sanctioned Rs. 8571.40 lakhs to provide safe & adequate drinking water facility (08 rural piped water schemes and 351 HYDT/solar based drinking water schemes) under Article 275(1), SCA to TSP and Conservation cum Development (CCD).

4. **Rural Hospital:**

With an objective to provide free-of-cost primary health care services to the underprivileged, especially the Scheduled Tribe population residing in the Scheduled Areas, the department has set up 14 rural hospitals in Jharkhand. Following are the details of rural hospitals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Basardih</td>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>Tender finalized, agreement signed with selected agencies and hospitals handed over to the selected agencies and is being operated and maintained by the respective agencies since last two months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Chapter XV - Tribal Welfare and Interventions for the Underprivileged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jonha</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>Tender finalized, agreement signed with selected agencies and hospitals handed over to the selected agencies and is being operated and maintained by the respective agencies since last two months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Erki</td>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kuchai</td>
<td>Seraikela Kharsawan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kathikund</td>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Littipara</td>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pathna, Kendua</td>
<td>Sahebganj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nala</td>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Banmakri, Behragoda</td>
<td>East Singhbhum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### New Rural Hospitals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mananchutang</td>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>Tender finalized, and agreement signed with the selected agencies and OPD services has been started from 1st December 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bano</td>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lododih, Chakardharpur</td>
<td>West Singhbhum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nagfeni</td>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Badachiru, Chaibasa</td>
<td>West Singhbhum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Following are the key services of rural hospitals:

- OPD
- Inpatient services
- Anaesthetic services
- Investigation procedures
- Reproductive and child health
- Referral services
- Outreach services
- Safe water supply and basic sanitation
- Collection & reporting statistics

### HOUSING

#### Birsa Awas Yojna:

The department is implementing Birsa Awaas Yojna (BAY) since the formation of the state. The objective of this scheme is to provide access to housing facilities to the households belonging to the PVTG category with a 100 per cent grant support to the tune of Rs. 131500/- per housing units. Following are the details of the budget earmarked/spent in the last 3 years:

### Progress of Birsa Awas Yojana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)</th>
<th>% Expenditure</th>
<th>No. of Units Sanctioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>499.20</td>
<td>391.95</td>
<td>78.52</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>699.40</td>
<td>647.37</td>
<td>92.56</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>2000.00</td>
<td>1957.01</td>
<td>97.85</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19*</td>
<td>6000.00</td>
<td>2375.82</td>
<td>39.59</td>
<td>4540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shaheed Gram Vikas Yojana

During 2017-18, the department has launched a scheme called Shaheed Gram Vikas Yojana. The key objective of this scheme is to extend tribute to the tribal martyrs who have fought the Indian War of Independence against the British by developing their birthplace as Model Villages.

Major components of the Scheme:

Housing, drinking water, solar electricity, lift irrigation, renovation of memorial site/statues and other need-based infrastructures

Following are the details of the villages and projects taken under this scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of Tribal Martyrs</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Number of Houses Sanctioned @ Rs. 2.63 Lakh per unit</th>
<th>Other Infrastructural Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Birsa Munda</td>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>Ulihatu</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>Drinking water, boundary walls of Primary Schools, solar street lights, roads (paver blocks), solar lamps for students, statues of martyrs etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gaya Munda</td>
<td>Etkedih</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vir Budhu Bhagat</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>Silagai</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Micro Lift Irrigation, drinking water, renovation of ponds, akhras, toilets in schools, Toil in AWC and its boundary walls, Dhumkuria etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Siddhu-Kanhu and Chand-Bhairav</td>
<td>Sahebganj</td>
<td>Bhognadi</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Repair of AWC, well, solar street lights, solar lamps for students, boundary walls of HSC etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nilambar-Pitambar</td>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>Madgadi</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Solar light schools, statues of martyrs, entrance gates, market sheds, drinking water, solar street lights, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Telanga Khadiya</td>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>Murgu</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Statues of Martyrs, Renovation of Memorial Sites, Drinking water, Boundary walls of AWC, Solar Street Light etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tana Jatara Bhagat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nawatoli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Diva Kisun</td>
<td>Seraikela</td>
<td>Gumid PurDipadih</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>Entrance gates of memorial sites, statues of martyrs, repair of AWC &amp; hand pumps, drinking water, solar street lights, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>868 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

Skill Development

The government of Jharkhand (GoJ) and Pan IIT Alumni Reach for India Foundation (PARFI) has set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Pan IIT Alumni Reach for Jharkhand (PReJHA) Foundation with a mission to design, implement and scale-up self-sustainable initiatives for skill-development and livelihood-enhancement with special focus on the marginalized communities such as the Scheduled Tribes (ST), Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), Scheduled Castes (SC), and other minorities.

The objective of PReJHA Foundation is to set up atleast 1 Kalyan Gurukul to enhance youth skills and ensure their profitable employment.

Kalyan Gurukul is the flagship initiative of PReJHA Foundation for placement-linked skill development of the marginalised communities. Gurukuls are full time, short term, residential skill development centres imparting training in sectors such as Construction, Manufacturing, Logistics, Infrastructure and Apparel. The technical training is imparted using appropriate and
the latest technologies and state-of-art infrastructure to simulate real-life work environment. The technical training is complemented with soft skills comprising of spoken English, life skills, etiquettes, etc. coupled with efforts for imbibing ethics and discipline. Managed by ex-servicemen from Military Engineering Services, Kalyan Gurukuls reflect the values and culture of the ancient Indian Gurukul system of education.

Details of Youths Skilled & Placed as on the 27th of November 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Youths Trained</th>
<th>Number of Youth Placed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19 (As of Nov’2018)</td>
<td>2649</td>
<td>2292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6411</td>
<td>5326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Project (JTELP):

IFAD supported JTELP is being implemented by Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS), a society for the Department of Welfare (now the Department of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Minority and Backward Class Welfare), in 1790 villages (having more than 50 per cent ST population) in 32 blocks across 14 TSP districts of Jharkhand. The project is working with 2.15 lakh households (76 per cent ST households). The key components of JTELP are:-

Community Empowerment:

Formation of Self-Help Group (SHG), Youth Group, Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee and their capacity development

- 5360 SHGs formed (Rs. 5.52 crore given to SHGs as Seed Capital)
- 707 Youth Groups formed (Rs. 1.50 Crore given to SHGs as Seed Capital)
- 1625 Gram Sabha Project Execution Committee (GSPEC) formed: Rs.17.90 Crore given to GSPEC for the Village Development Fund

Integrated Natural Resource Management:

Crop Diversification (SRI-Paddy), the creation of shallow wells & farm ponds, the construction of Farmer Service Centres etc.

Livelihood Development:

The enhancement of livelihood through livestock intensification, developing pig-breeding centres and goat breeding centres, promotion of vegetable clusters, raising mango orchards, raising nutrition gardens, barbatti cultivation with PVTG community, fruit tree plantations with PVTG community etc.

The total cost of the project is 635 crores for a duration of 8 years from 2013-21.

This cost is shared among these institutions as follows:

- IFAD Contribution: Rs. 280.00 Cr (Loan component)
- SCA to TSP: Rs. 83.00 Cr
- MNGREGA: Rs. 243.00 Cr (notional)
- GoJ: Rs. 25.00 Cr
- Beneficiary: Rs. 4.00 Cr

Annual Work Plan & Budget of JTELP for the year 2018-19: Rs. 158.29 Cr

- IFAD component: Rs. 66.95 Cr (Loan component)
- GoJ: Rs. 5.62 Cr
- SCA to TSP/Article 275(1)/CCD: Rs. 32.34 Cr
- MGNREGA: Rs. 50.36 Cr (notional)
- Beneficiary: Rs. 1.45 Cr

Following are some of the results of JTELP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Farm Ponds</td>
<td>1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Irrigation Wells</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shallow Wells</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enhancement of Livelihood through Livestock Intensification: Piggery</td>
<td>1551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enhancement of Livelihood through Livestock Intensification: Poultry</td>
<td>3529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enhancement of Livelihood through Livestock Intensification: Goat</td>
<td>3449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jharkhand Economic Survey 2018-19

Chapter XV - Tribal Welfare and Interventions for the Underprivileged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pig Breeding Centre</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Goat Breeding Centre</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Promotion of Vegetable Cluster</td>
<td>7633 farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Promotion of Barbatti Cultivation</td>
<td>4200 farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Fruit Plantation</td>
<td>2000 farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Papaya Cultivation</td>
<td>7.50 acres of land (150 Acre land in pipeline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mango Orchard</td>
<td>108 acres of land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POVERTY REDUCTION

Targeting the Hardcore Poor Project

The Department of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Minority and Backward Class Welfare has launched an evidence and need-based Targeting the Hardcore Poor (THP) Project for vulnerable families in the year 2017-18. The department is implementing the THP project in association with Bandhan-Konnagar and Abdul Latif Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) in Dumka (Dumka Sadar and Masalia blocks) and West Singhbhum (Tonto & Jhinkpani blocks) districts of Jharkhand since May 2017. The objective of the THP project is to graduate the poorest of the poor 2000 single women-headed ST families from poverty in 24 months.

Outcomes Envisaged under THP project

- Rise in income up to INR 3,600 per month through sustained self-employment
- Improvement in the nutritional status
- Beneficiaries able to save regularly, at least INR 350 quarterly; linkages for SHGs
- Growth in asset value up to INR 20,000
- Children (0 – 5 age group) of beneficiaries received full immunization
- Enrolment and retention of children (6 – 14) years in school
- Improved quality of life through better housing, sanitation and drinking water facilities
- Access to public health (including 100per cent institutional delivery) and social security schemes

Programme Implementation Framework of THP in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selection of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Training and transfer of assets</th>
<th>Extending need-based support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted selection of beneficiary through:</td>
<td>Providing Enterprise development and confidence-building training</td>
<td>Imparting technical and business skills through regular mentoring and on-site visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyzing SECC data</td>
<td>Temporary consumption support through training allowances</td>
<td>Weekly training and handholding support to understand and create awareness about welfare entitlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process including social mapping, wealth ranking, household survey</td>
<td>Enabling beneficiaries to opt for suitable non-farm enterprises</td>
<td>Increasing awareness about financial literacy, behavioral change for sanitation and hygiene to promote the use of sanitary latrines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-site / physical verification.</td>
<td>Transfer of the relevant productive assets (farm/ non-farm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Creation of Village Assistance Committee comprising of key stakeholders to work with Bandhan –Konnagar to support beneficiaries across key interventions

Achievements of THP till 31st July 2018

- A total of 2,000 ultra-poor women headed households, including 120 PVTG selected and 3-day training completed for all
- 151 Village Assistance Committees (VAC) formed and are supporting THP actively across interventions
- Enterprises selected, and assets transferred to all the beneficiaries. Majority of the beneficiaries
opted for piggery, goatery, sal leaves plate making, bamboo craft, grocery / varieties stores, tailoring, mat making, rope making, etc.
- Weekly household visits and group meetings are continued
- Refresher training initiated for the beneficiaries, after the completion of six to eight months of programmed intervention for further capacity-building.
- 2000 more beneficiaries selected for Phase II

Growth of assets distributed under THP project till date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Value at Inception (Rs. in Lakh)</th>
<th>Present Value (Rs. in Lakh)</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piggery</td>
<td>26.53</td>
<td>42.18</td>
<td>58.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goatry</td>
<td>146.55</td>
<td>217.16</td>
<td>48.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>23.13</td>
<td>31.71</td>
<td>37.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items for Grocery/ variety Store</td>
<td>23.63</td>
<td>46.25</td>
<td>95.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailoring &amp; Garment Making</td>
<td>12.25</td>
<td>20.88</td>
<td>70.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>32.70</td>
<td>73.56</td>
<td>124.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>264.79</td>
<td>431.74</td>
<td>63.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Residential Schools

Given the low literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, the department started the Residential School Programme to provide quality education to the STs and SCs which include reforming the Eklavya Vidyalaya/Ashram Vidyalaya on the pattern of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya with improved infrastructure, ICT enablement, remedial education, 100 per cent staffing in schools, vocational education, promotion of sports to reduce dropouts, enriched library etc. The department runs residential schools for the students belonging to the ST, SC and OBC categories. The details of the residential schools are as follows:

- **Total Number of schools**: 143 residential schools + 32 Paharia Day Schools (Total number of schools: 175)
- **Total Number of Active EMRS/Ashram School**: 18 (7+11) : Recurring cost per student (food, uniform, study materials including books etc) enrolled in state run residential schools
  - Class I-VI: Rs. 27000/- per student/per year
  - Class VII-XII: Rs. 32410/- per student/per year

Details of functional EMRS and Ashram in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Si No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sanctioned Class</th>
<th>Sanctioned Strength</th>
<th>Enrolment</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EMRS, Bhognadih, Sahebganj</td>
<td>I-XII</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EMRS, Kathijoria, Dumka</td>
<td>I-XII</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EMRS, Torsindri, West Singhbhum</td>
<td>I-XII</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EMRS, Tamar, Ranchi</td>
<td>I-XII</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EMRS, Sunderpahari, Godda</td>
<td>I-VIII</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>EMRS, Kujra, Lohardagga</td>
<td>I-XII</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EMRS, Basia, Gumla</td>
<td>I-XII</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table shows the enrolment of girls has been quite low in EMRS compared to the boys. Also the overall enrolment in Ashrams and EMRS has been lower than the sanctioned strength.

MINORITY COMMUNITY AND HAZ PILGRIMAGE

A Jharkhand Minority Committee has been formed for the welfare of the religious minority community. In 2016, 2854 persons have been sent to the Hajj pilgrimage. During 2018-19, 2620 persons have been sent for Hajj.

INITIATIVES IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI has sanctioned Rs. 1400.00 to raise Astro Turf facilities in 2 locations, where the potential of hockey amongst the tribal youth is above par; this strengthens the initiative of Khelo India.

Conclusion

A large percentage of the SCs, STs, minorities and other underprivileged communities live in this state. They suffer from multiple forms of deprivations. In order to remove their deprivations and improve their standard of living the Welfare Department of the government of Jharkhand has taken several steps to improve the education and health and promote the living conditions of these people.
Jharkhand is one of the richest states in terms of natural resources in India. The resources range from flora, fauna, and water to mineral resources. More than one-fourth of its land is covered by the forest area. It is one of the states in India where the forest cover has increased due to the efforts of the state government. The state is known for its wildlife resources too. The famous Palamau National Park is a remarkable example of it. The state is also the origin of many mighty rivers, like Damodar, Sone, Subarnarekha and so on. The land of Jharkhand is full of mineral resources. For instance, the state is a leading producer of coal, bauxite, uranium, mica, and other mineral resources. These resources are the lifelines of the state. Furthermore, most of its indigenous population is socio-economically dependent upon the forest and natural resources, which they use for sustenance.

**Forest Resources of Jharkhand**

The land use classification given by the ‘Land Use Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, 2013-14’ showed that 28 per cent of the areas of Jharkhand were covered by the forests followed by the current fallow land (18 per cent) and the net sown area (17 per cent). The area under forest in the state, however, has increased since then. The satellite images from October to December 2015, found out that the forest cover in the state is 23,553 square kilometres, that is, 29.55 per cent of the total geographical areas of the state. The analysis of forest cover within and outside this area is described in the following sections. The forest cover within the recorded forest areas has been classified into three groups, that is, ‘very dense forest’, ‘moderately dense forest’ and ‘open forest’. Around 1405 square kilometres of the area is under very dense forest, 5177 square kilometres is under the ‘moderately dense forests’ and 5556 square kilometres is under the open forests. In the case of the forest cover outside the recorded forest area, 1193 square kilometres are under very dense forest, 4509 square kilometres under ‘moderately dense forests’ and 5713 square kilometre under ‘open forests’. ‘The open forest’ cover the recorded forest area is higher than the recorded forest area as can be seen in the figure and table below.

**Figure 16.1: Type of Forest in Jharkhand**

**Table 16.1: Distribution of Forests in Jharkhand in 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Cover within the Recorded Forest Area (Area in Sq. Km)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Dense Forests</td>
<td>1405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately Dense Forests</td>
<td>5177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Forests</td>
<td>5556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Around 2922 square kilometres of the state are covered by trees, and 26475 square kilometres area of the state were covered with both forests and trees in 2017. As mentioned above, only a little less than one-third of the geographical area of the state was covered by the forests in 2017. Jharkhand has 3.3 per cent of India’s forest and tree cover. The per capita availability of forest and tree cover was 0.08 hectares in the state. In terms of classification according to the forest-canopy density, the state has 2598 square Km area under ‘dense forest’, 9,686 under ‘moderately dense forest’ and 11,269 squares under ‘open forest’. Under the recorded forest area, the reserved, protected and unclassified forests are 18.58 per cent, 81.28 per cent and 0.14 per cent respectively. However, the digitized boundary of the recorded forest area from the state covers was only 15,971 sq. kilometres.

The district-wise forest cover has been given in the table below. It can be seen that Pashchimi Singhbhum has 3366 square kilometres of its geographical area under forests, and it is the highest in the state. After Paschimi Singhbhum, Latehar has the second highest forest cover in the state. The forest cover is the lowest in the Jamtara district where only 97 square kilometres of area was covered by forests. The geographical area under ‘dense forests’ is the highest in Latehar district (477 square kilometres) followed by Pashchimi Singhbhum (462 square kilometres). The four districts of the state which did not report ‘dense forests’ are Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, and Jamtara. The geographical area under moderately dense forest is the highest in Pashchimi Singhbhum (1352 square kilometre) followed by Latehar (1311 square kilometre). The geographical area under the ‘moderately dense forest’ cover is the lowest in Deoghar (14 square kilometres) district of the state. The geographical area under ‘open forests’ is the highest in Pashchimi Singhbhum (1555 square kilometre) and the lowest in Jamtara (76 square kilometres). The percentage geographical area under forest cover is the highest in Latehar (56 per cent) and is the lowest in Jamtara 5.36 per cent. The forest cover has been increased in the state compared to the 2015 forest-state report. From 2015 to 2017, around 29 square kilometres area under forest has increased. The district-wise growth in the forest cover represents a different picture. On the basis of the change in forest cover in two successive years of the state forest report, the districts have been classified into positive growth, negative growth and no change. Bokaro, Dhanbad, Dumka, Giridih, Godda, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Lohardaga, Palamau, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Saraikela-Kharsawan-all these thirteen districts have had positive growth in forest cover while there is no change in forest cover reported from Kodarma, Pakur and Simdega. There is negative forest growth reported from the Chatra, Deoghar, Garhwa, Gumla, Khunti, Latehar, Purbi Singhbhum and Sahebganj districts of the state. 669 square kilometres of the area of the state are covered by scrubs. The largest area under scrubs is reported in Palamau and the lowest area is the Kodarma district of the state.
### Table 16.2: District– wise Distribution of the Forest Cover in Jharkhand in 2017

(area in square kilometres)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Geographical Areas</th>
<th>Very Dense Forest</th>
<th>Mod. Dense Forest</th>
<th>Open Forest</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per cent of GA</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Scrub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>2883</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>19.77</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>3718</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>47.5</td>
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<td>Dhanbad</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>204</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Dumka</td>
<td>3761</td>
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<td>259</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>15.32</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>4093</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>33.96</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
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<td>17.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>2266</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>18.58</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>5360</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1441</td>
<td>26.88</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>3555</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>1351</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Khunti</td>
<td>2535</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>35.66</td>
<td>-7</td>
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<td>Kodarma</td>
<td>2540</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>40.31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>4291</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>1311</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>2404</td>
<td>56.02</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>1502</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>33.56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palamau</td>
<td>4393</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>27.32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pashchimi Singhbhum</td>
<td>7224</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>1352</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>3366</td>
<td>46.59</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purbi Singhbhum</td>
<td>3562</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>1076</td>
<td>30.21</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>24.53</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>5097</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>1164</td>
<td>22.84</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahebganj</td>
<td>2063</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>27.78</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraikela-Kharsawan</td>
<td>2657</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>21.57</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>3774</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>1241</td>
<td>32.88</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>79716</td>
<td>2598</td>
<td>9686</td>
<td>11269</td>
<td>23553</td>
<td>29.55</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: The Indian State of Forest Report 2017
Jharkhand Economic Survey 2018-19

Chapter XVI - Natural Resources: Forest, Water and Mineral Resources

Forest Products in Jharkhand

Jharkhand is home to rich forest products. The state accounts for 3.4 per cent of total forest cover of the country, and ranks 10th among all the states. Many important ‘Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) are found in the state, like Lac, Tendu leaves or bidi leaves, Sal seeds, Harra, Bahera, Mahua flower, Imli (Tamarind), Van Tulsi etc. In order to provide benefits to forest dwellers in collection and trade of forest produce, Jharkhand government has set up co-operatives including JASCOLAMPF (Jharkhand State Lac Cooperative Lac Marketing Procurement Federation Ltd.) mainly for marketing of lac and JHAMFCOFED (The Jharkhand State Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Development and Marketing Federation Limited) for other minor forest products. Collection and marketing of bidi leaves and specified minor forest produce is the key responsibility of JSFDC (Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation Ltd.). In addition, JSFDC has been authorized by the State Government to undertake harvesting and marketing of timber of specified species and bamboo. The main objective of these cooperatives and the corporation is to protect forest dwellers from exploitation by middlemen and petty traders. A list of important minor forest products is at Table 3 illustrating the richness of these products and signifying their importance, especially to the livelihoods of the poor forest-fringe communities.

The Forest Department has undertaken a major initiative to augment the income of primary collectors of MFP, who generally belong to very poor sections of forest-fringe communities in far flung areas of the State, by providing them facilities for primary processing of those MFPs before sale. It is hoped that those poor MFP...
collectors would evolve as micro-entrepreneurs thereby rising in the economic ladder. To this end, 62 MFP primary processing centres are being established across the State and adequate training will also be provided to them.

The State has joined the ambitious and revamped National Bamboo Mission launched by Central government this year. High-tech bamboo nurseries will be established to help farmers and government departments to get good quality planting stock of bamboo for both private and public land plantation. Capacity building of bamboo farmers, entrepreneurs and other stakeholders is part of the Mission, along with infrastructure development for primary, secondary and tertiary industries based on bamboo.

Table 16.3: Illustrative list of economically important MFPs available in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Names</th>
<th>The popular name of MFP</th>
<th>Annual Production (approx. in MT)</th>
<th>MSP declared by GOI</th>
<th>Approx. Rate in Market</th>
<th>Main Focus Area</th>
<th>Availability Period (Season)</th>
<th>Produces and Uses Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tamarindus Indica</strong></td>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>Simdega, Chaibasa, Lohardaga, Khunti</td>
<td>February – May</td>
<td>Seedless bricks, Paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bee sap</strong></td>
<td>Madhu/ Honey</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>195.00</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Palamau, Gumla, Simdega, Chaibasa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pongamia pinnata</strong></td>
<td>Karanj</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>18-22</td>
<td>Gumla, Simdega, Chaibasa, Lohardaga</td>
<td>May – June</td>
<td>Antibiotics oil, Ointment, Spray etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sterculia urens</strong></td>
<td>Karaya gum</td>
<td></td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Madhuca indica seed</strong></td>
<td>Dori</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>Gumla, Simdega, Chaibasa, Khunti, Lohardaga, Palamau, Garhwa, Khunti</td>
<td>June – August</td>
<td>Oil / Soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shorea robusta</strong></td>
<td>Sal Seeds</td>
<td>More than 100000 M.T</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>8-12</td>
<td>Gumla, Simdega, Chaibasa, Lohardaga, Khunti</td>
<td>April– June</td>
<td>Oil / Feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shorea robusta</strong></td>
<td>Sal Leaves</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All seasons except summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Names</td>
<td>The popular name of MFP</td>
<td>Annual Production (approx. in MT)</td>
<td>MSP declared by GOI</td>
<td>Approx. Rate in Market</td>
<td>Main Focus Area</td>
<td>Availability Period (Season)</td>
<td>Produces and Uses Value Added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanania lanzan</td>
<td>Chironji guthli</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>109.00</td>
<td>100-110</td>
<td>Palamau, Garhwa, Khunti, Simdega, Giridih, Bokaro</td>
<td>March- May</td>
<td>Dry fruit, Used confectionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminalia chebula</td>
<td>Mrobalan (Harra)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>Gumla, Simdega, Chaibasa, Lohardaga, Latehar, Ranchi</td>
<td>January-February</td>
<td>Harra powder and Triphala churna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia tora</td>
<td>Chakvar</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Palamau, Garhwa, Latehar, Ranchi</td>
<td>January-March</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyoscyamus niger</td>
<td>Niger Seed</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>Gumla, Simdega, Chaibasa, Hazaribhagh, Palamau, Latehar</td>
<td>December-January</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangifera indica</td>
<td>Mango Pulp (Amsi)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>Hazaribhagh, Gumla, Simdega, Bokaro, Khunti</td>
<td>May-June</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhuca indica</td>
<td>Mahua Flower</td>
<td>More than 100000 M.T</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>22-30</td>
<td>Gumla, Simdega, Chaibasa, Lohardaga, Latehar, Palamau, Garhwa, Khunti (most of the areas of Jharkhand)</td>
<td>March-May</td>
<td>Wine / Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boswellia serrata</td>
<td>Tawar Gond</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Palamau, Garhwa</td>
<td>March-June</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Forest Conservation and Development Schemes

To conserve and further develop the rich forest resources of the State, the government is implementing various schemes and programmes both inside and outside notified forests. New initiatives include increasing tree cover outside forest by launching the Mukhyamantri Jan Van Yojana in 2015-16. The incentive structure of the scheme has recently been revised in a comprehensive manner whereby subsidy to farmers for tree planting has been increased to 75 per cent. A new programme for rejuvenating the rivers of the State has also been

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Names</th>
<th>The popular name of MFP</th>
<th>Annual Production (approx. in MT)</th>
<th>MSP declared by GOI</th>
<th>Approx. Rate in Market</th>
<th>Main Focus Area</th>
<th>Availability Period (Season)</th>
<th>Produces and Uses Value Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lannea corromandelica</td>
<td>Gijan Gond</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Palamau, Garhwa</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td>Medicine and Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrographis paniculata</td>
<td>Kalmegh (Chiraita)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>Palamau, Latehar</td>
<td>November-January</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodfordia fruticosa</td>
<td>Dhawai phool</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palamau</td>
<td>December-February</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus racemosus</td>
<td>Satawari</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>92.00</td>
<td>140-160</td>
<td>Palamau, Gumla, Khunti</td>
<td>All seasons</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rauwolfia serpentina</td>
<td>Sarpagandha</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palamau, Simdega, Giridih</td>
<td>September-December</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withania somnifera</td>
<td>Aswagandha</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gumla, Lohardaga, Palamu</td>
<td>November-December</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butea monosperma</td>
<td>Palas/ Tesuphool</td>
<td>1000 MT</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palamau, Khunti, Simdega, Giridih</td>
<td>March-May</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleichera oleosa</td>
<td>Kusum</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gumla, Simdega</td>
<td>June - October</td>
<td>Oil / Feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucuna pruriens</td>
<td>Kaunch beej</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palamau, Chaibasa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegle marmelos</td>
<td>Bael giri</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palamau</td>
<td>March-May</td>
<td>Food / Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amla</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dried Amla pulp</td>
<td></td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: http://jhamfcfed.com/reso/index.htm
initiated in 2017-18 by taking up plantation on major river sides across all 24 districts including projects under the ambitious centrally funded Namami Gange programme in Sahebganj district. The programme is being further expanded in the current financial year (2018-19). Regeneration of natural forests is now one of the major foci of the Government, and to this end, silvi-cultural operations (coppicing/cleaning) coupled with gap/enrichment planting is being undertaken in a major way. The forest resources of the State is slated to receive a major developmental boost due to these initiatives thereby directly benefiting around 50 per cent of inhabited villages in Jharkhand in the form of increased income from greater flow of forest products, ecosystem services and resilience to Climate Change.

**Mukhyamantri Jan–Van Yojana**

This scheme is worth special mention. As stated earlier, it was launched with the twin objective of reducing pressure on natural forest and augmenting income of marginal in 2016-17. Farmers having land from 0.5 acre to 50 acre are eligible under this scheme for plantation on their land. The ownership of plantation under this scheme will lie with the farmers. Necessary transit permit will be issued at the time of harvesting of the trees done under this scheme based on data base of beneficiaries being prepared. The incentive structure has been changed during the current financial year (2018-19) and now 75% of cost of plantation and maintenance up to three years will be borne by State Government. This has given major boost to adoption by farmers, and plantation on 3600 acres has been taken up till Sept, 2018. So far, a total of Rs. 318.00 lakh has been paid to 865 beneficiary farmers for taking up 2445 acre plantations on their lands, and payment to the remaining is under process. Forest division-wise achievement is as below:

**Table 16.4: Report for Jan Van Yojana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of Division</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Rakba</th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Timber</th>
<th>Adv. Approved Amount</th>
<th>Approved Amount</th>
<th>Total Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, Bokaro Forest Division</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42.30</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>2722</td>
<td>350325.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>350325.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Chatra North</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>80.82</td>
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<td>11179</td>
<td>150957.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150957.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chatra South</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, Deoghar Forest Division</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>98.00</td>
<td>5520</td>
<td>15357</td>
<td>615851.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>615851.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, Dhanbad Forest Division</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>60.54</td>
<td>2491</td>
<td>10457</td>
<td>684385.98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>684385.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, Dumka Forest Division</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35.71</td>
<td>2464</td>
<td>15703</td>
<td>912579.00</td>
<td>912583</td>
<td>1825162.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Name of Division</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Rakba</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>Adv. Approved Amount</td>
<td>Approved Amount</td>
<td>Total Payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>East Singhbum</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, East Singhbum Forest Division</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>229.76</td>
<td>2561</td>
<td>70346</td>
<td>758020.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>758020.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division, Garhwa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>149.47</td>
<td>3752</td>
<td>19874</td>
<td>785283.14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Giridih East</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, Giridih East Forest Division</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>95.12</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>21184</td>
<td>1056999.00</td>
<td>1056999</td>
<td>2113998.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Giridih West</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, Giridih West Forest Division</td>
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<td>1085</td>
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<td>3518</td>
<td>1326</td>
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<td>37.25</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>234654</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>District</td>
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<td>Rakba</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Sahibganj</td>
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<td>51410</td>
<td>7518</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Saraikela-Kharswan</td>
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<td>2157</td>
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<td>323791.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>7847</td>
<td>11345</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>114.46</td>
<td>4236</td>
<td>29525</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>865</strong></td>
<td><strong>2444.39</strong></td>
<td><strong>155301</strong></td>
<td><strong>373429</strong></td>
<td><strong>19602411.73</strong></td>
<td><strong>12245704</strong></td>
<td><strong>31848115.73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Forest, Government of Jharkhand
Compensatory Afforestation

The State Government is committed to compensate the loss of flow of forest products and ecosystem services because of diversion of forest lands for non-forestry developmental purposes. To this end, it has been utilizing the funds allocated by Government of India (Ad-hoc CAMPA) in the most judicious manner not only for compensating the loss of flow of forest products and ecosystem services from forest lands diverted to non-forestry use through raising compensatory afforestation but also to alleviate the resultant biotic and abiotic pressure that shifts to the remaining forests by improving the quality of those forests both by direct intervention and by building capacity of all sections of stakeholders including for increased people’s stake in conservation and development of forests. The CAMPA is being revamped under the provisions of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016 passed by the Parliament and the CAF Rules, 2018 notified and published with the approval of competent authority of Govt. of India, and the new decentralized process of fund flow provides greater control of the State Government over utilisation of CAMPA funds.

For better utilization of CAMPA funds, the following additional activities are being undertaken in 2018-19 on a priority basis:

i. according highest priority to Compensatory Afforestation/ Penal Compensatory Afforestation in order to speed-up the clearing of a very large backlog; thus, an additional target of approx. 2,500 ha area, over and above the average rate of such plantation in the past few years, has been planned;

ii. strengthening GIS cells in all six forest regional offices of the State for effective GIS-based planning and management through mobilization of trained manpower and procurement of necessary hardware;

iii. enabling Joint Forest Management (JFM) institutions for effective management by initiating and scaling-up village-level micro-planning as provided in the JFM Resolution of the State; and

iv. updating, strengthening and modernising the hitherto weak and deficient Forest Land Record Map and Database System for efficient forest land protection.

v. The Department has also planned to take up forest mosaic landscape development to improve the flow of forest ecosystem services mainly to the adjoining smallholders’ farms in order to enlist their effective participation in JFM, and to build capacity of JFM committee members, frontline staff, etc. for this purpose. It would improve natural resource endowment through community participation, enhance ecosystem resilience, deepen adaptation to Climate Change, and facilitate women empowerment.

Nadi Mahotsav and Vrihat Vrikchharopan Abhiyan

Lack of vegetation on the banks of rivers is leading to soil erosion and is affecting availability of water in the rivers. With a view to rejuvenate rivers of the State, around 8.00 lakh saplings were planted on the banks of 24 rivers in 24 district in a campaign mode that started on July 2, 2018 by celebrating Nadi Mahotsavas. Division wise achievement is as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Division</th>
<th>Name of River</th>
<th>Length of River bank (Km)</th>
<th>Nos. of Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ranchi Forest Division</td>
<td>Swarnrekha</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>90000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gumla Forest Division</td>
<td>Kansh &amp; Koyal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lohardaga Forest Division</td>
<td>Sankh</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Simdega Forest Division</td>
<td>Sankh &amp; Palmada</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medininagar Forest Division</td>
<td>North Koyal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Latehar Forest Division</td>
<td>Oranga</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Garhwa North Forest Division</td>
<td>Danro</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Apart from the above, a total of 224.751 lakh saplings have also been planted all over the state under different schemes of plantation/afforestation. High-Tech nurseries are being established to provide high-quality planting material for both public and private land plantations. Nine such nurseries have been established under the centrally-sponsored scheme of Sub-Mission on Agroforestry last year (2017-18), and six more are planned this year (2018-19). In addition, 12 seed production areas/seed orchards are also planned this year (2018-19) to augment the availability of good quality seeds from Plus Trees of economically important species.

### Biodiversity and Wildlife

Jharkhand is one of the richest states in terms of biodiversity. The Chotanagpur plateau is rich in both flora and fauna. For protection and conservation of these resources, the Central government has passed the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (Central Act 18 of 2003). The State government has followed the protocol, and set up the Jharkhand Biodiversity Board. The vision of the Board is conservation of biodiversity, its sustainable use and fair benefit sharing.

According to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (Section 41), every local body shall continue a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area of jurisdiction. The main objective of BMCs is promoting, conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity. It includes preservation of habitats, conservation of land, folk varieties, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge related to biological diversity. A total of 3384 BMCs (3310 Gram Panchayat level, 66 Block level, 03 Zila Panchayat level and 05 Nagar Nigam/Parishad/Panchayat level BMCs) have been constituted in Jharkhand till November 2018.

There is one national park and eleven wildlife sanctuaries in the state. The wildlife sanctuaries of the state are: Dalma, Lawalong, Hazaribagh, Mahuadand, Koderma, Palamau, Palkot, Parasnath, Topchanchi, Udhuwa Lake (for birds), and Gautam Budha. Betla is the only National Park of the State. These 12 Protected Areas (PAs) are devoted to in-situ conservation of...
wildlife. They cover 1955.81 sq km i.e., 2.45 percent of the state’s total geographical area and 8.28 percent of the recorded forest area. In addition, there is one Biological Park (Zoo), at Chakla (Ormanjhi) and one Deer Park at Kalamati. A Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre is being developed at Muta. All these three facilities are located near Ranchi and are devoted to ex-situ conservation of wildlife as well as for serving as centers for sensitizing people for conservation of wildlife resources of the State.

The State has been at the forefront of wild life conservation from the very beginning. The ambitious Project Tiger started in the State in 1973-74 for in-situ conservation of the Indian Tiger, and similarly the Project Elephant started in 1991-92 for conservation of viable population of wild Asiatic Elephants and their habitats. Under these conservation projects, special management units respectively of Palamau Tiger Reserve and the Singhbhum Elephant Reserve have been created.

**Palamau Tiger Reserve**

Palamau Tiger Reserve is located in the District of Latehar and Garhwa. The Project Tiger is spread over in 1129.93 sq. km., and is home for the large number endangered species and has proud privilege of being one of the original nine Tiger Reserve of India notified in 1974 at the time of launching of Project Tiger Scheme. In total documented species include 40 species of mammals (of which 11 are Schedule-I species), 205 species of words 28 species of amphibians and reptiles. The diversity of arthropod is yet to be documented fully but 21 families of insects, 36 species of spiders are recorded. The animal diversity is very high. The recorded plan diversity includes 97 species of seed bearing plants, 49 species of shrubs and herbs, 30 species of climbers, semi para sites and orchids and 18 species of grasses. The 114 species of Medicinal Plants recorded to be used by local tribes communities. The PTR area is also the home to the Dravidian tribes of India such as Korwa, Birjia, Nagesia and Parahia. It has been observed that about 25 thousand tourists visit PTR annually.

**Singhbhum Elephant Reserve**

The Singhbhum Elephant Reserve, the first Elephant Reserve of the country, was created in 2001 under the Project Elephant, comprising an area of 13,440 Sq. Km. in East and West Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharsawan Districts (old Singhbhum Districts) for scientific and planned management. It is aimed at conservation of Elephant habitats and viable population of wild Asiatic Elephants in Jharkhand, ecological restoration of their existing natural habitats and migratory routes, mitigating human-elephant conflicts in problem areas, moderating pressure of human and their live-stock on crucial elephant habitats, protection from poachers, etc.

**Mineral Resources**

The mineral resources provide the base for modern industries. The land of Jharkhand has been endowed with varieties of mineral resources ranging from ferrous to non-ferrous. The state owns about 40 percent of the total mineral resources of India. The state is rich in the deposition of both the major and minor mineral resources. The major mineral resources are like coal, iron ore, bauxite, limestone, copper, mica, graphite, china clay, and uranium. Jharkhand is the only producer of coking coal and uranium in the country. Apart from it, Jharkhand also has some minerals in small quantities like andalusite, apatite, asbestos, bentonite, baryte, chromite, dolomite, felspar, fireclay, fluor spar, magnetite, noble metals (Silver and Gold) ochre, pyrite, quartz, quartzite, steatite (soapstone) and several varieties of gemstones. The state is a leading producer of coal, mica, bauxite and so on. According to the Department of Mines and Geology, the state occupies the first position in coal reserves, the second position in iron, the third position in copper ore-reserve and the seventh position in bauxite reserves.

There are 370 mines of major minerals including coal and 3519 mines of minor minerals in the state. The mines are the major sources of the royalty in the state. The district wise distribution of mines reflects that 109 mines of the major minerals are located in Dhanbad, that is the highest in the state followed by West Singhbhum (77). Simdega, Sahebganj, Koderma and Dumka do not have major mines. The highest number of mines of the minor minerals is located in Sahebganj (406) followed by Ranchi (277).

The mineral revenue collection for Jharkhand has grown at a CAGR of 14% in the last 6 years i.e. from Rs 2581 cr in 2011-12 to Rs 5740 cr in 2017-18. The mineral-revenue has almost increased by 80% during the last 4 years i.e. from the revenue of Rs. 3200 cr. in 2013-
14 to Rs 5740 cr. in 2017-18. During the year 2018-19, upto Dec. ’18 the mineral-revenue-collection is Rs 3526.42 cr, reflecting a growth of 17.3% compared to the mineral-revenue-collection of Rs 3005.07 cr upto Dec. ’17 in 2017-18

Table 16.2 : Mineral Revenue Collection in the State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Names of Districts</th>
<th>Mineral Revenue Collection (Rs. Cr)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>855.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>236.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>12.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>139.98</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>444.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>284.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Koderma</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Palamu</td>
<td>146.22</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Latehar</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Garhwa</td>
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<td>13</td>
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</table>

Source: The Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Jharkhand

Mineral Revenue Collections for Jharkhand (2011-’12 to 2018 –’19)

Table 16.7 : District wise Mineral Revenue Collection (upto Dec. ’18 in 2018-’19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Names of Districts</th>
<th>Mineral Revenue Collection (Rs. Cr)</th>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>25.31</td>
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<td>Simdega</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Jamshedpur</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Chaibasa</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Saraikela</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td>3.63</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>220.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pakur</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sahebganj</td>
<td>31.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>3526.42</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Jharkhand
Out of the 24 districts of Jharkhand, 10 districts have contributed 93% revenue to the state i.e. Rs 3270.88 cr for 2018-19. Dhanbad is the highest mineral revenue collecting district with Rs 855.95 cr upto Dec. '18 during 2018-'19, followed by Chaibasa, Ramgarh, Chatra, Bokaro, Godda, Koderma, Hazaribagh, Jamshedpur and Deoghar.

Jharkhand has 82,439.52 million tonnes of coal reserves. Out of these, 44,340.59 million tonnes are proved whereas the indicated reserves are 31,876.4 million tonnes and the inferred reserves are 6,222.53 million tonnes. The highest quantity of the proved coal resources are found in Jharia-Bokaro and Dhanbad followed by the North Karnpura- Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Chatra, Latehar. The highest quantity of indicated coal reserves are in the Rajmahal - Pakur, Dumka and Godda coal fields. The highest quantity of the inferred coal resources are in the North Karnpura- Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Chatra and the Latehar coal fields followed by the Rajmahal- Pakur, Dumka and Godda . The highest quantity of the proved coal resources are in the Jharia-Bokaro, Dhanbad coal fields (19430.06) followed by the North Karnpura- Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Chatra And the Latehar coal fields (18485.32 tonnes)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Coal Field/District</th>
<th>Proved</th>
<th>Indicated</th>
<th>Inferred</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Ranigunj- Dhanbad</td>
<td>153 8.19</td>
<td>466.56</td>
<td>31.55</td>
<td>2036.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharia- Bokaro, Dhanbad</td>
<td>15127.97</td>
<td>4302.09</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19430.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Bokaro- Giridih, Bokaro, Hazaribagh</td>
<td>3497.43</td>
<td>3922.8</td>
<td>863.32</td>
<td>8283.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bokaro- Ramgarh, Hazaribagh</td>
<td>3761.25</td>
<td>1308.71</td>
<td>33.66</td>
<td>5103.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgarh- Ramgarh, Hazaribagh</td>
<td>756.11</td>
<td>742.08</td>
<td>58.05</td>
<td>1556.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Karnpura- Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Chatra, Latehar</td>
<td>10319.44</td>
<td>6300.92</td>
<td>1864.96</td>
<td>18485.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Karnpura, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh</td>
<td>5176.08</td>
<td>1312.28</td>
<td>1143.28</td>
<td>7631.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aranga- Palamau, Garhwa, Latehar</td>
<td>352.05</td>
<td>2141.65</td>
<td>503.41</td>
<td>2997.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutar- Palamau, Latehar</td>
<td>190.79</td>
<td>26.55</td>
<td>32.48</td>
<td>249.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daltonganj- Palamau, Latehar, Garhwa</td>
<td>83.86</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>143.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deogarh- Deoghar</td>
<td>326.24</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>399.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajmahal- Pakur, Dumka, Godda</td>
<td>3211.18</td>
<td>112119.1</td>
<td>1691.82</td>
<td>16122.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44340.59</td>
<td>31876.4</td>
<td>6222.53</td>
<td>82439.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Jharkhand

The energy resources are the lifelines of an economy. In modern times, development is not possible without it. It has been mentioned earlier that huge coal resources are found in Jharkhand. According to the Energy Statistics 2018, the state of Jharkhand has the maximum share (26.16%) in the overall reserves of coal in the country as per the data available on the 31st of March, 2017, followed by the state of Odisha (24.52%). The potential of renewable energy in the state reflects that Jharkhand has 18,525 estimated reserves of renewable energy that is 1.85 per cent of the total energy of the country. Out of 18525 MW, 228 MW capacity is that of the small hydropower 107 MW of biomass power, 10 MW of waste to energy and 18180 MW of solar energy.

During 2016 - 17 the installed capacity of the small hydropower was 4.05 MW. The installed capacity of the solar power was 16.19 MW in 2016, which increased to 23.27MW in 2017. Around 7.8 MW growth has been reported in one year in solar energy. Overall 35.1 per cent growth has been reported during 2015-16 to 2016-17 in the renewable energy sector of the state.
Table 16.9 : State wise and Source Installed wise Capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power as on 31.03.2016 and 30.03.2017 (in MW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Small Hydro Power 31.03.16</th>
<th>Solar Power 31.03.16</th>
<th>Total 31.03.16</th>
<th>Growth* Rate (From 2015-16 to 2016-2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>16.19</td>
<td>20.24</td>
<td>35.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**New Initiatives and Programme**

- The District Survey Report (DSR) shall be prepared for each district for all minor minerals as per the guidelines of Sustainable Sand Mining. The DSR shall provide the data-bank including the availability of minor mineral resources in every district of the state. A DSR has all the information such as coordinates, quality and quantity of the minerals, areas having the potential for mining, the status of land and other natural and man made information of the deposits. The DSR for Sand has already been completed for all the districts. The state is also in the process of the preparation and implementation of the DSR for other minor minerals.

- Jharkhand is also finalizing the Mineral Policy, and one of the objectives of the policy is to use the mineral resources in a sustainable manner. It has given emphasis on the protection of the forest, environment and ecology too. It will focus on the utilization of the mine wastes and also promote the concept of zero-waste mining. It focuses on the minimization of the negative impact on the environment. Under this policy, the Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans will be dovetailed and harmonized for sustainable development. Local communities including the Panchayats, NGOs, etc. will be closely associated with the process of preparation of the Mine Closure Plans. It will be ensured that such plans include an adequate provision for the long-term sustainability of host populations and for the best possible use of the mined-out areas based on the needs of the local communities.

There is also provision under this policy to prevent the displacement of the host population due to the mining-related activities and to make available an accessible platform for the registration and redressal of the grievances of the displaced communities, providing assistance/housing, relocation help, maintenance allowance, etc.

- Jharkhand Integrated Mines and Management System (JIMMS): The JIMMS portal, a comprehensive information-technology based e-Governance solution has been deployed across the state for the smooth and transparent management of mining activities. The system is designed to automate the processes and also the capability to share the data in real time with multiple entities such as ports, railways, and commercial tax.

The JIMMS includes online issue and permit of e-permit, e-challan/ transit challan and its integration with weigh bridges. It also allows the uploading of all statutory documents like CTE/CTO, EC, FC, maps online. Online registration, processing and disposal of application for dealer license has been implemented through JIMMS against earlier paper based system.

- To curb illegal mining, transportation and the storage of minerals, the government of Jharkhand introduced The Jharkhand Mineral (Prevention of Illegal Mining Transportation and Storage) Rule 2017 with the following salient features:
  - GPS/ RFID or any other vehicle tracking system. RFP for the selection of “System Integrator for GPS based tracking of mineral carrying vehicles” is in the final stage of preparation.
  - Provision for check gate/ weigh bridge has
been introduced for the verification of the quantity moved.

- Automatic de-activation of dealers which have been non-operative for 2 years. Provision for application for re-activation.
- Timelines for the various procedures such as registration and the processing of application have been clearly defined in the rules.

- Some of the other technological-enablement assignments which are being undertaken are as follows:
  - The department is in the process of finalizing the System Integrator and the Vehicle tracking devices for GPS based tracking of Mineral carrying vehicles, which will help to curb illegal mining and hence, arrest revenue leakage.
  - The department is also in the process of implementing Mine Tenement System (MTS) along with JSAC for the entire Life Cycle Management of a Mine from exploration to closure. This will result in the reduction of efficient lease-management processes for the mine owners including faster grant of leases.
  - The department will be implementing satellite based Mines Surveillance System (MSS) for the minor minerals, in line with the major minerals to curb illegal mining outside of lease boundary areas.
  - The integration of JIMMS is going on with a number of other applications such as FOIS, Coal-Net, Aadhar, Pan Card, Transport and Pollution Board for the improved mineral management.
  - Satellite based “Khan Prahari System” for monitoring illegal mining/ theft of coal
  - Mandatory online dealer license is implemented.

- District Mineral Foundation Trust: For the development of the affected people and the areas due to mining, the government of Jharkhand has issued notification for the constitution of District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMF) in each district of Jharkhand on the 24 of November 2015 along with the details of the Governing Council and Management Committees (Gazette No. 854 dated 07 December 2015). The DMF was constituted in accordance with Section 9B, MMDR Amendment Act 2015. All the expenses of the DMFS will be as per the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) notified on September 16, 2015. Further, Jharkhand District Mineral Foundation (Trust) Rules, 2016, was notified on March 22, 2016 (Gazette No. 218 dated 23 Mar 2016). The DMFT rules were also extended for the minor minerals on January 13, 2017. (Gazette No 109 dated 27 Jan 2017)

As at the end of November 2018, the total contribution to DMFT is Rs 3426.7 cr and total collection during the 2018-19 till the end of November 2018 is Rs.764.10 cr. The top 6 districts out of 24 districts contributed 87.7% of the total DMFT contribution with Dhanbad being the highest contributor of Rs 858.3 cr.

The total DMF spent is Rs 750.83 cr till the end of November 2018 whereas the top 2 schemes, i.e. Drinking Water and Sanitation account for about 95% of the total DMFT amount spent. Dhanbad and Ramgarh are the two leading districts accounting for 73% of the total DMFT fund utilized.

- Auction of Major Mineral Blocks: Post amendment of Mines and Mineral (Development and Conservation) Rules 1957 and the implementation of the Mineral (Auction) Rules 2015, Jharkhand was the first state to conduct a successful auction of non-coal block in the country

The Jharkhand government has conducted 6 successful auctions and more blocks are under the process of auction, with the most recent being Lesliganj Graphite and Bhangaon Iron Ore during 2018-'19, achieving the final price offer of 75% and 89% respectively of the values of mineral dispatched.

- Auction of Minor Mineral Blocks: To ensure a transparent and fair allocation of the minor mineral blocks, the government of Jharkhand adopted
auction-methodology for the grant of mining leases for the minor mineral blocks. Accordingly, Jharkhand Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2004 were amended to introduce auction for the grant of minor mineral concession. Jharkhand Minor Mineral Auction Rule 2017 and Jharkhand Minor Minerals (Evidence of Contents) Rules 2018 were formulated for the implementation of the auction-process for minor mineral blocks.

Presently, a number of minor mineral blocks of stones are already under the auction-process.

**Water Resources of Jharkhand**

Water is the most precious resource on earth. Life revolves around water and there are varieties of usage of water resources ranging from drinking water, irrigation, industries, navigation, to the generation of electricity, and maintenance of the ecosystem etc. But, due to the high population growth, the demand for water resources is increasing day by day for crop production, domestic use and so on. For the use of water resources in sustainable manner and for its proper management, the government of Jharkhand has set up the department of water resources. The primary objective of the department is the construction and maintenance of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, measures for flood protection and control, ground water conservation and recharge providing industrial water. It also protects the right of the state in sharing the water of the interstate rivers/river basins. It also works in the field of the interlinking of various river basins in order to supply water to the water-starved areas from the water-surplus basins.

According to the department of water resources, almost 1.59 lakh hectares area of the state are covered by water bodies that is, 2 percent of the total geographical area of the state. There is around 30,168.98 million cubic meter water available in Jharkhand, out of which 25,876 million cubic meter is available in the form of surface water and 4,292 million cubic meter is available in the form of ground water. There is evidence that the availability of the ground and surface water is decreasing over a period of time. In such conditions the proper management of water resource is needed. In Jharkhand, almost 4,338 M.C.M. water is required for the industries followed by 3,813.17 M.C.M. for irrigation, and 1,616.35 lakh gallons required in the urban areas. The highest demand for water is required in the industrial sector. There is a huge deficiency of water (882 lakh gallons) in the urban areas of the state.

**16.10 : Present Scenario of Ground Water and Surface Water in Jharkhand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ground Water Reserve of Jharkhand</td>
<td>4,292 M.C.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Surface Water</td>
<td>25,876.98 M.C.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Allocation for irrigation required by fields</td>
<td>3,813.17 M.C.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Industrial Requirement</td>
<td>4,338 M.C.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Urban area requirement</td>
<td>1,616.35 lakh gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Availability in the urban areas</td>
<td>734.35 lakh gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40,670.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Department of Water Resource, Government of Jharkhand*

The utilization-pattern of the surface water reflects the fact that despite a high demand in the industrial sector the utilization of surface water is the highest in the irrigation area (41 percent) followed by industry and drinking water (20 percent). Around 12 percent surface water is transferred to other river basins and 27 per cent utilized in the river releases.
Table 16.11 : Utilization of Surface Water Resources in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utilisation of Surface Water</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and Drinking Water</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to other Basins</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Releases</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Planning-cum-Finance Department, Planning Department, Government of Jharkhand

Almost 461 thousand hectares are the ultimate irrigation potential that lie in the major irrigation projects in the state and 98.78 thousand hectares in the minor irrigation projects. In the major projects, the Subarnarekha river basin has the highest potential, that is 265 thousand hectares followed by the Ajay (64.44 thousand hectare) and Damodar river basins (62.79 thousand hectare) in the state. In the case of the minor irrigation projects the ultimate irrigation potential is the highest in the South Koel River (29.46 thousand hectares) followed by the Kharkai river sub-basin (19.55 thousand hectares.).

Table 16.12 : Ultimate Irrigation Potential in the Rivers of Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Projects</th>
<th>Ultimate Irrigation Potential (in th. ha.)</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Irrigation Projects</td>
<td>Subarnarekha River Basin</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ajay River Basin</td>
<td>64.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gumani And Koa - Bhenas Basin</td>
<td>16.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Koel River Basin</td>
<td>44.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damodar River Basin</td>
<td>62.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ganga Stem Basin</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>461.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Irrigation Projects</td>
<td>South Koel River Basin</td>
<td>29.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subarnarekha River Basin</td>
<td>8.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kharkai River Sub-Basin</td>
<td>19.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damodar River Basin</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barakar River Sub-Basin</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Punpun River Basin</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mayurakashi River Basin</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sankh River Basin</td>
<td>17.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>98.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>560.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Water Resource, Government of Jharkhand
Jharkhand has a total agricultural land of 29.74 lakh hectares. There is need to create irrigation facilities for 24.25 lakh hectares of land. According to the second Bihar Irrigation Commission Report 1994, around 12.765 lakh hectares irrigation potential have to be created through the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects and till now 11.485 lakh hectares of the irrigation potential have to be created through the Minor Irrigation Schemes and other sources. At the end of the 12th five year plan that is 2017, 1535.72 thousand hectares of the cultivable area of the state have come under the irrigated land, that is 63.32 per cent of the targeted areas. It is a remarkable achievement of the state government. The irrigation potential to be created through major and medium projects is estimated to be 512.98 thousand hectares and 247 thousand hectares are expected to be created through the minor schemes.

**Flood Control Programme**

The department of water resource is also engaged in the flood control programme of the state. The focus area is anti-erosion work in the Ganga basin during floods, that is also shared by the central government. During the 12th five year plan, Rs. 40 crores were allocated for this. During the annual plan 2012-13 Rs. 4 crores were allocated for this scheme. Apart from this, the state is also running both ongoing flood control programmes and also planning new ones. In the 12th five year plan period, Rs. 8 crores have been allocated for the ongoing flood control scheme and Rs. 77 crores for the new schemes.

**State Links and the Present Status / Targets for the Completion of PFRs**

The department of the water resources also works on interlinking the rivers projects. At present, three interlinking projects have been proposed in the state. The details have been given below:

1. **Inter Basin Transfer of Water from the South Koel Basin to the Subernarekha Basin**

   The scheme is based on the transfer of unused 1281 MCM of water available at the Manoharpur Block of South Koel Basin into the Subernarekha Basin through the Tajna river to Chandil Dam via the Kharkai river. The second identified site for the transfer of water from the South Koel Basin has been proposed through the Tajna River at d/s of Murmu site into the Kharkai River via the river Sanjay.

2. **Inter Basin Transfer of Water from the Damodar – Barakar river Basin to the Subernarekha Basin**

   The scheme is based on the transfer of surplus from the Barakar River by the Balpahari dam. Almost 493.4 MCM water of the Damodar Basin had to be transferred into the Subernarekha Basin by establishing a proposed link connecting Balpahari site of the Barakar river near Tundi to the Subernarekha river at Muri and also connecting the Damodar river near Bermo.

3. **Inter Basin Transfer of water from Sankh Basin to South Koel Basin.**

   The scheme is based on the transfer of 403 MCM of water from the Sankh Basin to the South Koel Basin near Gumla. This water may also be transferred through the same inter river links as proposed for the South Koel Basin water into the Subernarekha Basin.

**Interstate Issues**

The department of water resources government of Jharkhand also works on the inter-state transfer of water resource by river. There are issues between the states on this regard, for instance, the management, construction, operation and maintenance and sharing of costs and benefits with the other states. Currently, there are three inter-state water-sharing projects.

1. **North Koel Reservoir Project:** The governments of Bihar and Jharkhand have agreed on the common components of the North Koel Reservoir Project. The project has two components (a) A dam across the river North Koel near Kutku and (b) is a Pick-up Barrage near Mohammadganj in Palamau.

2. **Batane Reservoir Project:** Two-tier committee has been set up for the guidance on the works of the common components of the Batane Reservoir project. The water of the reservoir shall be shared by Bihar and Jharkhand. The common components of the project shall be constructed by the government of Jharkhand as a deposit work and its cost will be shared between the two States in proportion to the irrigation benefits as per the
New Initiatives for the Development of Surface Water

Increasing the net irrigated area: Since, the productivity of crops seriously depends on irrigation; the state has planned to increase the Irrigation Potential Utilized by 59 per cent from the current 5.02 lakh hac. to 8 lakh hac. by 2020-21. This will be achieved through the effective implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, in restoring and renovating the existing water reservoirs, distribution systems and water management measures which focus on increasing the areas under micro-irrigation to enhance the efficiency of the usage of water.

To increase the productivity of crops and bringing in more fallow land under cultivation, the state is committed to increase the net irrigated areas. To ensure the national vision of har khet ko pani, the state will provide water-assurance through the completion of ongoing minor, medium and long-term irrigation projects

- Increase the area under micro irrigation through the effective implementation of PMKSY
- Construct rain water harvesting structures like farm /pond/ dobha and farm bund in all the villages
- Renovate 102 old major & medium irrigation schemes and nearly 1800 surface medium irrigation schemes by 2020-21 and ensure restoration of lost irrigation potential to the tune of 1.36 lakh hectare in major & medium irrigation sectors.
- Conduct a feasibility-study for the Damodar-Subernarekha link and the Subernarekha-Mahanadi link by 2018 with assistance from the government of India
- Start construction work for the Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha project during 2017-18 to 2019-20 through assistance from the government of India which will provide 207 MCM for irrigation
- Construct piped lift irrigation scheme on the Sone river and the Command area of the Sone lift scheme will be Garhwa, Palamau and Latehar (Dry districts)
- Construct 1000 lift irrigation schemes (of Rural Development department)
- Implement Neranchal National Watershed to increase the irrigation potential. Soil and water conservation by “Ridge to Valley approach” under the watershed schemes
- Implement the Tilka Manjhi Agriculture Pump Scheme to make available free-of-cost electricity to the small and marginal farmers for irrigation purposes
- Distribute solar pumps to the farmers of the non-electrified areas on 90 per cent subsidy basis to promote green energy consumption in agriculture
- Create awareness about the importance of drip and sprinkler irrigation.

Ground Water:-

Pre-Monsoon and Post Monsoon Water Level Measurement of 510 hydrograph stations have been fixed in the state by the Ground Water Directorateto monitor the depth of the ground water-level in the pre-monsoon as well as in the post-monsoon period. With the help of this data, the ground water balance is calculated block-wise. The main purpose of monitoring the water before and after the monsoon is to see whether the groundwater level is going down or maintaining its level. If it is going down, it shows that it has happened either because of an excess of withdrawal or less recharge by rainfall. In such conditions, the directorate publicities the artificial groundwater recharge and rainwater harvesting in the rural and urban areas of the state.

According to Central Ground Water Board, the contribution in the annual replenishable ground Water Resource (2013) from rainfall during the monsoon season was 85.45 per cent and 11.14 per cent from the non-monsoonal and remaining 3.43 per cent by the other sources like recharge as the return seepage irrigation and from water harvesting structures in Jharkhand. The ground water resources have been assessed block-wise. The annual replenishable groundwater resource of the state has been estimated as 6.56 bcm, and the net annual ground water availability is 5.99 bcm. The annual groundwater draft is 1.35 bcm and the stage of ground water development is 23 per cent. Out of 260 blocks, 4 have been categorized as ‘Over-exploited’, 2 as ‘Critical’, 10 as ‘Semi-Critical’, and 244 as ‘Safe’ and
there is no saline block in the state. As compared to the 2011 assessment, the annual replenishable groundwater resource, and net groundwater availability have increased from 6.31 bcm to 6.56 bcm and 5.76 bcm to 5.99 bcm respectively (2013). The annual groundwater draft for the state has decreased from 1.86 bcm to 1.35 bcm, and the stage of groundwater development has decreased from 32% to 23%. The change in groundwater draft is mainly due to the refinement of a number of abstraction structures.

The groundwater is recharged by the different sources like recharge from rainfall from other sources in the monsoon and the non-monsoon seasons and other sources. The district-wise data reflects that the highest annual groundwater recharged is in Gumla (51790ham) followed by Giridih (46454 ham) and then Ranchi (43915 ham). The lowest groundwater recharged are in Koderma (9718.65 ham) and Jamtara (11479 ham) districts of the state. The groundwater recharged from the monsoonal rainfall was the highest in the Gumla (42355 ham) district followed by Giridih (41502 ham) and Ranchi (36157 ham). It is the lowest in Koderma (8563 ham) and Ramgarh (9342ham). The water recharged from other sources in the monsoonal seasons was the highest in Dhanbad (1739 ham) followed by Ramgarh (529ham), and it was the lowest in Saraikela Kharsawan (41.86 ham) followed by West Singhbhum (35.64 ham). Around 8264 ham groundwater in the Gumla district is recharged by the non-monsoonal rainfall that was the highest in the state in 2013 followed by Ranchi (6041 ham). The lowest recharge took place in the Koderma (786ham) and Jamtara (921) districts of the state. The highest groundwater recharge in the non-monsoon season from sources other than rainfall took place in Dhanbad (2301 ham) followed by the Chatra (1640 ham) district of the state. The lowest recharge by this method took place in West Singhbhum (123ham) and Saraikela-Kharsawan (157ham).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Monsoon Season</th>
<th>Non-Monsoonal Season</th>
<th>Total Annual ground Water Recharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recharge from Rainfall</td>
<td>Recharge from other Sources</td>
<td>Recharge from Rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>23033.61</td>
<td>475.88</td>
<td>2325.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>28610.09</td>
<td>496.15</td>
<td>2540.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>19926.15</td>
<td>158.65</td>
<td>2346.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>16128.37</td>
<td>1739.4</td>
<td>1761.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>27924.48</td>
<td>391.56</td>
<td>3058.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EastSinghbhum</td>
<td>28503.59</td>
<td>87.93</td>
<td>3934.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>30034.94</td>
<td>92.52</td>
<td>1427.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>41502.81</td>
<td>174.01</td>
<td>4190.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>21479.69</td>
<td>128.34</td>
<td>3431.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>42355.94</td>
<td>237.7</td>
<td>8263.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>31664.94</td>
<td>153.6</td>
<td>4894.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td>10023.11</td>
<td>108.2</td>
<td>921.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>13954.06</td>
<td>145.1</td>
<td>2400.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koderma</td>
<td>8563.23</td>
<td>74.21</td>
<td>785.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latchar</td>
<td>19745.68</td>
<td>147.21</td>
<td>3496.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>17069.5</td>
<td>65.69</td>
<td>2740.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>11393.35</td>
<td>69.17</td>
<td>2730.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District-Wise Availability of Ground Water in Jharkhand in 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Districts</th>
<th>Natural Discharge During non-monsoonal Season</th>
<th>Net Annual ground Water Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bokaro</td>
<td>2014.94</td>
<td>24718.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatra</td>
<td>2902.66</td>
<td>30384.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoghar</td>
<td>2296.29</td>
<td>20666.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhanbad</td>
<td>1960.68</td>
<td>19970.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>2770.44</td>
<td>30154.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EastSinghbhum</td>
<td>3287.01</td>
<td>29583.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garhwa</td>
<td>2963.32</td>
<td>28938.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giridih</td>
<td>4123.13</td>
<td>42331.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>2427.08</td>
<td>22973.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>4423.19</td>
<td>47367.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribagh</td>
<td>2798.58</td>
<td>34224.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamtara</td>
<td>751.44</td>
<td>10727.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khunti</td>
<td>1206.48</td>
<td>15861.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koderma</td>
<td>782.69</td>
<td>8935.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latehar</td>
<td>1577.79</td>
<td>22328.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The natural discharge of groundwater in the non-monsoonal season was 56,942 ham in the state. The district-wise data reflects that it was the highest in the Gumla district (4423 ham) followed by Giridih (4123 ham) and Ranchi (3601 ham) respectively. The net annual groundwater availability in the state was 599152 ham in 2013. Among the districts, it was the highest in Gumla (47368 ham) followed by Giridih (42332 ham) and Ranchi (40314 ham) respectively.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Districts</th>
<th>Natural Discharge During non-monsoonal Season</th>
<th>Net Annual ground Water Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lohardaga</td>
<td>1852.27</td>
<td>18277.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>1355.97</td>
<td>13104.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palamau</td>
<td>3095.94</td>
<td>33134.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramgarh</td>
<td>1128.96</td>
<td>10661.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>3601.51</td>
<td>40314.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahebganj</td>
<td>2408.84</td>
<td>23592.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraikela-Kharsawan</td>
<td>1372.38</td>
<td>12351.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>2793.29</td>
<td>29324.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Singhbhum</td>
<td>3047.25</td>
<td>29224.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (ham)</td>
<td>56942</td>
<td>599152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (bcm)</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>5.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, Central Ground Water Board Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation GOI, 2017

Conclusion

The state of Jharkhand is rich in the forest resources and forest cover has improved in the state due to the efforts made by the government. More than one-fourth of its land is covered by forests but to keep it an integral part of the state government, the government of Jharkhand is running various schemes and programmes, likes, for the conservation of the forests of the state, the government has initiated Mukhyamantri Jan Van Yojana, Compensatory Forest schemes, Nandi Mahotsav and Vrihat Vrikshharopan Abhiyan. Mukhyamantri Jan Van Yojana provides livelihood-security to the people through forestry. In Nandi Mahotsav and Vrihat Vrikshharopan Abhiyan, 9 lakh plants, have been planted in 2018.

Mines play a crucial role for Jharkhand as Jharkhand has been bestowed with a number of minerals and it is the state’s duty to use it to its full potential and also use it sustainably for the use of future generations too. There are 380 major mines and 3270 minor mines in the state. The mines are the major sources of royalty in the state. Currently, around Rs. 10,515.35 crore royalty comes from the major and minor mines of the state. The government has formulated the mineral policy 2017 for the better use of the mineral resources.

The state has a total agricultural land of 29.74 lakh hectares. There is need to create irrigation facilities for 24.25 lakh hectares of land. At the end of the 12th five-year plan (2017), 1535.72 thousand hectares cultivable area of the state have come under the irrigated land, that is, 63.32 per cent of the targeted area. It is a remarkable achievement of the state government. The irrigation potential to be created through the major and medium projects is 512.98 thousand hectares and 247 thousand hectares of the irrigation potential has to be created through minor schemes. As compared to the 2011 assessment, the annual replenishable groundwater resource, and net groundwater availability have increased from 6.31 bcm to 6.56 bcm and from 5.76 bcm to 5.99 bcm respectively (2013).
The variety of traditions, cultures and tourist destinations makes it an opportune place for attracting tourists not just from within the country but also from abroad. The art and craft of the state is characterized by its various tribal as well as non-tribal communities. The various pilgrimage sites, national park, waterfalls, wildlife sanctuaries, dams etc make it the perfect tourist destination for a-close-to-nature holiday that one is seeking.

The tourism statistics indicate that there has been a positive change in the statistics for Jharkhand. The number of national as well as international tourists have increased over a period of time.

Table 17.1: Year-Wise Tourist Inflow in Jharkhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>International</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,45,80,387</td>
<td>87,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,16,26,754</td>
<td>1,21,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3,24,77,676</td>
<td>1,33,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,34,27,144</td>
<td>1,54,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,31,79,530</td>
<td>81,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,33,89,286</td>
<td>1,69,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,37,23,185</td>
<td>1,70,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Tourism, GoJ

The table below also shows the month wise tourist inflow in the state. The highest inflow for both domestic as well as foreign tourists is during the month of August.

Table 17.2: Monthly Tourism Statistics for the year 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Domestic Tourists (No.)</th>
<th>Foreign Tourists (No.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>22,17,379</td>
<td>4,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>40,09,480</td>
<td>13,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>56,60,980</td>
<td>18,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>24,89,593</td>
<td>14,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>13,15,352</td>
<td>14,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>21,53,788</td>
<td>10,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>27,74,512</td>
<td>13,844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Department of Tourism, GoJ

New Schemes taken up during the past year

Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Jharkhand - Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, GoI

a) Providing tourism infrastructure facilities to enhance the tourism experience for the visitors/tourists, in accordance with the Swadesh Darshan Scheme Guidelines published by MoT, GoI

b) Tourism Infrastructure Development in the following eco-tourism destinations in Jharkhand:

- Dalma
- Chandil
- Getalsud
- Betla
- Mirchaiya
- Netarhat
Development of Deoghar under PRASAD scheme in Jharkhand

Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, GoI

Providing tourism infrastructure facilities to enhance the experience of tourism for visitors/ pilgrims, in accordance with the PRASAD Scheme Guidelines published by MoT, GoI

The development of Rajrappa Temple Precinct

Development of basic infrastructure, riverfront area and provision for pilgrim amenities at MaaChinnamastika Temple surroundings.

Development of Basukinath in Jharkhand under Phase II of PRASAD Scheme

Providing tourism infrastructure facilities to enhance the tourism experience for visitors/ pilgrims, in accordance with the PRASAD Scheme Guidelines published by MoT, GoI

Development of Rural Tourism Circuit in Jharkhand

Providing tourism infrastructure facilities to enhance the tourism experience for visitors/ tourists, in accordance with the Swadesh Darshan Scheme Guidelines published by MoT, GoI

Development of Patratu as Mega Tourist Destination

Development of Parasnath Hill

The development of infrastructure facilities for the pilgrims climbing the hill on foot and increase the footfall to attract more tourists and provide amenities & facilities

Development of Chandil Dam

Development of Tourist Infrastructure Facilities at Dam & Reservoir sides.

Since the creation of Jharkhand, the status of tourism has improved. The continuous efforts of the department have yielded good results. Thus, to make the state a preferred destination for tourists, the following prospective measures are in focus.

- A detailed survey to be conducted to study the tourism potential of every district of the state.
- Reorganization of the circuits for integrated development, publicity, promotion and marketing. Each circuit will have a specific and exclusive marketing strategy and marketing plan.
- Conducting effective mass campaigns for the local community, particularly among the tribals, to create a favourable atmosphere and an affinity towards promoting tourism.
- Taking steps to focus upon ST/SC categories, the handicapped and women and encouraging them to actively participate in the process of the development of tourism.
- Organising various tourism-promotional events to attract tourists in the state.
- Upgradating Tourist Information Centres (TIC) for providing information related to accommodation in hotels, transport facilities etc.
- To ensure total security for the tourists, a State Tourist Friendly Security Force of ex- servicemen is to be introduced, who will be trained in hospitality and communication skills and for regulating tourism related activities etc.
- To prevent the exploitation of tourists on the national and state highways and in the various tourist destinations, the government has proposed to classify the dhabas situated on the national and state highways. This classification will be done on the basis of hygienic conditions, parking, quality of food, medical facility etc. The government has also planned to encourage ethnic Jharkhand cuisine in such dhabas/ line hotels.
- To provide up to date information about the various tourism-related activities, facilities, events etc. through the modern means of communication like web-site, email tourist help-line assistance, mobile messaging service etc. The installation of touch screen kiosks at the various places of public convergence will provide a detailed and complete information about the state.
- To promote excellence in tourism, the government will introduce monetary and non- monetary awards for the institutions and individuals contributing towards in the various sectors of tourism.
- To promote responsible tourism by taking appropriate measures for environmental protection.
• The department has decided to select four to five tourist-sites every year and to develop them as tourist destinations on the PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode. These destinations will provide all the facilities to the tourists at one site.

Box 17.1 : Jharkhand Travel Mart

The Jharkhand Travel Mart spread over three days showcased the tourism attractions of the state that would lead to an enhanced brand image as a tourist-destination. Jharkhand Travel Mart is a-must attend travel exhibition presenting a diverse range of destinations in the state and industry sectors to India and International travel professionals. It is a unique opportunity for the travel trade to meet, network, negotiate and conduct business. With the advent of the strong middle class, ‘Jharkhand’ is perceived as an excellent ‘Value for Money’ destination. With many new hotels & resorts coming up in Jharkhand it will be ideal for tour operators across India to come and see the properties and sell them in their local markets. The event showcased the best of what Jharkhand has to offer to the discerning travel-trade from India and abroad. The event was organized from 23rd March to 25th March, 2018 at The Mega Sports Complex Hotwar, Khelgaon, Ranchi.

Eco Tourism

Jharkhand has a forest cover of 33%, where there is an immense scope of developing eco-tourism. The lush green jungles, the perennial waterfalls, the terrain, the moderate climate, and the rich wild life make it an ideal destination for developing eco-tourism activities like forest trails, nature walks, jungle safaris, trekking, rock climbing etc. Many of the beautiful waterfalls like Jonha falls, Sita Dhara, Hundru fallls, Dassam falls, Panchghagh and Hirni falls located in very scenic surroundings are important places to discover and enjoy with a wonderful natural sightseeing.

The government has proposed to harness the tourism potential of the forests in the state by developing camping sites with basic infrastructure facilities and public convenience services. The private sector will be encouraged for setting up camping sites at various suitable locations on environment friendly basis. The government will provide accommodation to the tourists by opening the Forest Rest Houses (FRH) to the public. These Forest Rest Houses would as far as possible be managed through public-private partnership with capable and committed partners having a good track-record of promoting eco-tourism. The department has also proposed to develop eco-circuit-connection places within a 250 km radius.

The Jharkhand Eco-tourism Policy 2015 aims to establish Jharkhand as a national leader in the eco-tourism sector by providing meaningful and unique learning experiences of nature to the tourists through the conservation of the environment and showcasing the culture with the empowerment and meaningful involvement of local communities.

The major themes of the Eco-Tourism policy 2015 will cover a broad spectrum of objectives of conserving forests, community participation, wildlife conservation, capacity building, environmental awareness etc.

Eco-tourism - A Conservation Centric Activity

The Eco-tourism plan for the forest areas and nearby tourism destinations shall be conservation-centric and in consonance with the Wildlife Management Plan in the case of Protected Areas and with the Forest Working Plans the in case of other areas.

Eco-tourism - Community Based Activity

Emphasis shall be laid upon the active involvement of the local communities in order to enhance their economic conditions through eco-tourism activities. The type and scale of eco-tourism activities shall be compatible with the environmental and socio-cultural characteristics of the local communities leading to sustainable development of the area.

Capacity Building

The capacity of the local communities and government agencies involved in eco-tourism activities shall be strengthened and developed for responsible and sustainable tourism. Need based customised training courses shall be conducted for those engaged in community based eco-tourism enterprises: in natural and cultural heritage interpretation, hospitality, business management, communication skills etc.

Environmental Awareness

The creation of environmental awareness among all the
sections and age groups of the society, especially the youth, shall be incorporated as a major activity for each eco-tourism destination. Preference shall be accorded to the quality of experience rather than to the number of visitors as such.

Wild Life Tourism

The wild life sanctuaries and national parks would be integrated as an integral plan of Jharkhand tourism and priority would be given for professional visitors’ management. The quality of tourist facilities available at the park would be enhanced and steps would be taken to improve visitors’ information. Safaris and Zoological parks shall be set up at various places in the state as per the guidelines issued by Central Zoo Authority (CZA).

Box 17.2 : Sharad Utsav: Jharkhand tourism lures adventure junkies

Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation (JTDC) has arranged for the first time low-cost, Swiss-style dormitory tents for anyone up for a thrilling excursion during Sharad Utsav, an annual carnival that began on October 1 and will continue through the winter till February 2019.

“This is the second edition of our Netarhat tourism festival. Each of the dorm-tents can accommodate 15 persons. The tariff is only Rs 500 per bed per night,” said JTDC general manager Rajeev Ranjan. Apart from the tents, tourists can opt for double-bed Swiss cottages. “There are 20 such cottages for which the per night rental of each being a modest Rs 2,500, not inclusive of taxes though,” Ranjan said. While a large group of 15 adventure-seekers can plan their stay at the dormitory, smaller groups or even individuals can book a tent bed provided they are willing to share accommodation. “We had received an overwhelming response during the maiden edition of Sharad Utsav. We are sanguine the dorm tent will attract more visitors this time. There are already bookings for December,” the JTDC official said.

Among other perks of the carnival are chances to taste local cuisine and enjoy performances by tribal artistes on a wintry evening around a bonfire. The organisers have lined up a host of sporting and adventure events such as bicycle tours, trekking, zip lining, rock climbing, boating, kayaking, water skiing and water zorbing.

Eco-sensitive Zones

The development of facilities and activities related to Eco-tourism in eco-sensitive zones shall be subject to provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and in compliance with the notifications issued in connection with the eco-sensitive zones under the mentioned rules from time to time.

Wetlands

The important wetlands of Jharkhand are Udhwa lake Bird Sanctuary, Getalsud dam, Chandil dam, Kansjor dam, Konar dam, Tilaiya dam, Massanjore dam, Maithon dam, Tenughat dam etc. These wetlands harbour avifauna and attract migratory avifauna in winters. There is an immense eco-tourism potential in these wetlands. The conservation of these wetlands with the engagement and empowerment of local communities including displaced persons from reservoirs where Eco-tourism activity is proposed to be taken up can play a major role in the maintenance of the water cycle and water regime of that area. While preparing the site-specific plan of Eco-tourism the unique character of wetlands shall be conserved.

There are various activities that can be taken up with the Eco-tourism policy which are elaborated below:-

Nature Campus

Camping sites may be identified and provided with basic infrastructure facilities and public convenience services to enable the tourists to stay in the natural surroundings either solely to experience the wilderness or for participating in other activities requiring an overnight stay in the forests. The private sector shall be encouraged for setting up of camping sites at various suitable locations on environment-friendly basis.

Treking and Nature Walks

There is a great potential for trekking in Jharkhand. A master plan for the development of trek routes would be prepared and implemented. Trekking routes of varying distances and guided nature trails through the designated paths may be identified and developed for tourists in scenic landscapes rich in biodiversity, causing minimum disturbance to the natural vegetation and soil.
Wildlife Viewing and River/Reservoir Cruise

Wildlife viewing in eco-friendly vehicles would be promoted at appropriate sites. Sites having water bodies would be developed for providing river/reservoir cruise facilities in non-polluting boats.

Adventure Sports

### Box 17.3: 5\textsuperscript{th} Wild Adventure Rally, 2018

Wild Adventure Rally (WAR) is a motorsport event, one of its kind, in the whole of Jharkhand, which is a national level platform to show the passion one holds for motorsports. It is presented by Ranchi Adventure Wheelers (RAW). It hails its origin from the year 2011 and this is the 5th time it has taken place. It was organised from the 26th to 28th January 2018. The lovers of motorsports had the opportunity to bring forward their abilities and passion and make their dreams translated to reality. It began from the capital of Jharkhand, Ranchi and advanced till Netarhat, an amazingly beautiful place of the state passing through Bero-Sisai-Ghaghra-Chainpur; and then back from Netarhat-Lohardaga-Ranchi. The areas under the rally were properly undersought by the team regarding its safety.

RANCHI ADVENTURE WHEELERS founded in 2011 is a national level motorsport club of India which functions under the ages of FMSCI. FMSCI is recognized by the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports as the only National Sports Federation (NSF) for the promotion and governance of motorsports in India. RAW has been organizing TSD (TIME-SPEED-DISTANCE) rallies as WILD ADVENTURE RALLY (WAR) since 2011. RAW has organized several motorsport rallies in the last 6 years in JHARKHAND. RAW has also played a significant role in the Indo-Nepal Friendship Rally, the Bangladesh Bhutan Indo Nepal Rally & the Indo Myanmar Thailand Rally.

A Time-Speed-Distance or TSD rally is an adventure sport for normal road worthy cars which run over public roads following all traffic rules and includes off-road track sections through forests etc. The rally is adjudged for the accuracy of following the route, maintaining time over the undisclosed track as per given average speeds in the road-book handed to the navigator of each team, minutes before they are flagged off. The contestants compete in teams who start the rally at fixed intervals.

Facilities for adventure sports such as rock climbing, rappelling and parasailing along with water sports such as rafting, boating and canoeing would be developed in consultation with and cooperation from experts in and around the forest areas. The proposals of the Tourism Department in respect of adventure tourism like trekking, camps & cultural programmes will also be taken care of.

Herbal Eco-tourism

Herbal eco-tourism would be made the thrust area at suitable locations having a rich herbal heritage. Traditional medicinal practices of such locations would be explored and identified, and based on these; authentic herbal products having appropriate certifications and recognition would be made available to the tourists.

Nature Interpretation Centres

Existing Nature interpretation facilities would be strengthened to make them more comprehensive to accommodate the requirements of the different groups of visitors. Measures will be taken at each eco-tourism destination to enrich visitor-experience.

Tree Plantation

Tree plantation as an eco-tourism linked activity will be given special attention and efforts would be made in a planned manner to deal with the problem of non-biodegradable wastes, intensive campaign to regulate plastic and other hazardous waste will be launched with the assistance of the private sector and non-government organizations (NGOs).

Conservation Education

Conservation education would be promoted in and around each destination for creating awareness amongst school and college students, local communities, government staff and visitors in order to maintain and enhance the support for eco-tourism and environmental conservation.
**Box 17.4 : Jharkhand Eco-Tourism Authority (JETA)**

To implement the eco-tourism policy of the state government and to take all necessary initiatives and activities to promote, nurture, develop and sustain eco-tourism in the state, an institution, namely Jharkhand Eco-tourism Authority (JETA) shall be set up. This institution will strive to establish Jharkhand as a national leader in the eco-tourism sector by providing meaningful and unique learning experiences from nature through the conservation of the environment and culture with the empowerment and meaningful involvement of local communities.

**Spiritual/ Religious Tourism**

Jharkhand has an abundant number of religious places of national importance. The holy city of Deoghar is the abode of Baba Baidyanath, one of the 12 Jyotir Lingas scattered across the country. The most sacred pilgrimage-site for the Jains, the Parasnath, where 20 out of the 24Tirthankars attained Mahanirvana, is situated in Jharkhand. One of the most revered shaktisthals-Rajrappa and Ma Bhadrakali temple are located in the Ramgarh and Chatra districts respectively. A large number of religious tourists visit such sacred shrines in the state throughout the year.

**Box 17.5 : Rajrappa Mahotsav 2018**

State Festivel “Rajarappa Mahotsav” celebration is a symbol of confluence, faith and exultation. This year, this festival was organized on 24-25 February 2018 at C.C.L. Ground, Rajarappa, Ramgarh. The honorable Chief Minister Shri Raghuvar Das inaugurated this event.

Famous artists enchanted the audience with their singing and dance performances on the auspicious occasion of the festival.

Rajarappa is a very important place from the point of view of tourism. Here is a magnificent temple of Maa Chinnamastika. According to the belief Maa Chinnamastika had cut her head to calm her anger after killing the demons. In this temple, the statue of Maa Chinnamastika is shown without a head. Thousands of devotees come to pray to Maa Chhinmastika every day.

Religious destinations, mainly Parasnath, Deoghar, Rajrappa and Ithkhori have been major attractions among the foreign tourists. Experts believe that the formation of the states had seen a major deterrent to the growth of tourism. Some of the major announcements by state government for improving tourism are:

1. Jain pilgrimage centre ‘Parasnath’ in the Giridih district would be developed as an international tourist destination on the public-private partnership mode.
2. Gaya to Bhadrakali temple in Chatra and Shantiniketan- Tarapith to Maluti in Dumka- would get a makeover.

**Box 17.6 : Itkhori Mahotsav 2018**

The state Itkhori Festival is held every year in the Bhadrakali Temple premises. The main objective of the festival is to foster cultural harmony in the people and establish an international identity in the field of tourism. Continuing this tradition, the three-day ‘Itkhori Mahotsav’ was organized from the 19th to the 21st of February 2018.

On the auspicious occasion of the festival famous Sufi, Hindi Bhojpuri and cultural artists enchanted the audience with their singing and dancing.

According to the popular belief, this place was named “Itkhori” after the Lord Buddha’s split with his family. Itkhori literally means “lost here”. This place is the confluence of the three religions, Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. Importance of Itkhori is not only religious but also historical and archaeological.
In Jharkhand and also in many part of the neighboring as well as distant states, the month of Shravan (July-August) is almost synonymous with Baidyanath Dham or Baba Dham as it is also known. Come Shravan and scores of people from those states throng to Deoghar which literary means the abode of God, for offering puja at the ancient temple of the presiding deity Lord Shiva who is also known as Ravaneshwar.

There is no definite information about when the temple was constructed or by whom. But the importance of Deoghar mentioned in old spiritual texts like the Shivpurana suggests that it must be around a thousand years since it was made.

The added attraction of Baidyanath Dham temple is that it is believed that the Shivalinga here is one of the twelve Jyotirlingam scattered across the country.

The main temple is a 72 feet high attractive structure with a pyramidal tower that faces the east. The top of the tower has three gold vessels and a Panchsula (five spears set in a trident-like shape). Inside the temple, there is an eight-petal lotus jewel called Chandrakanta Mani. The sacred Shivalinga is placed inside the sanctum sanctorium.

The temple complex also has 22 other shrines dedicated to the various gods and goddesses including one Shaktipeeth—one of the total of 52 across the country, which are dedicated to Goddess Sati, the wife of Lord Shiva.

The devotees visiting Deoghar during Shravan collect water in earthen pots from the river Ganga at Sultanpur across the border of Bihar and trek about 107 kms carrying that water in those earthen pots tied to a decorated bamboo pole known as Kanwar that is hung from the shoulders of the devotees that has earned them the sobriquet of kanwariyas.

They carry the kanwar in a very respectful manner through the journey and patiently stand, on reaching Deoghar, in very long serpentine queues that take hours on end to reach the sanctum sanctorium of the main temple where they offer the painstakingly carried water to the Shivalinga there.

The ritual continues for the entire month of shravan and the entire process during this period is known as Shravani Mela. Such is the rush of devotees during this month and even during the rest of the year that their movement has been recognized as the most important religious tourism of the state that contributes maximum to the tourist traffic of Jharkhand.

Rural Tourism

The rural areas of Jharkhand are also very rich naturally, ethnically and culturally. There is an immense potential of rural tourism in Jharkhand. Accordingly certain villages in the different regions of the state are being developed, to provide basic facilities to their visiting tourists. Awareness programmes including the upgradation of rural tourist sites should also be done to promote rural tourism.

Chhau Mahotsav was organized in Seraikela-Kharsawan from the 11th to the 13th of April, 2018.

It is organized to promote folk and traditional art form at the Kharsawan Arjun Stadium. The Chhau form of dance is popular in the three eastern states of West Bengal and Odisha apart from Jharkhand. In Jharkhand this tribal dance form originated from Seraikela and is known as Seraikela Chhau. The Seraikela Chhau is the subgenre of the Indian tribal martial dance attributed to Mayurbhanj in Odisha and the use of masks is a special feature of this dance form. A dance centre is also successfully being run at Seraikela by the State’s Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs department.
Box 17.9 : Aadi Mahotsav

As the name of this event Aadi Mahotsav suggests, it is the ‘adi’ factor that is important here. The Adivasi way of life is guided by primal truths, eternal values and a natural simplicity. The greatness of the tribes lies in the fact that they have managed to retain the primal skills and their natural simplicity. Their creations issue from the depths of time. This quality gives their art and craft a timeless appeal. The crudest tribal handicraft instantly touches a primal instinct in all of us. This is particularly true of tribal music and dance.

The tribes of India have a wide range of handicrafts. These include handwoven cotton, wool and silk fabrics, woodcrafts, metal craft, terracotta, bead-work, masques and other objects. They also produce compelling paintings. It is true that the tribes did not develop these arts and handicrafts for the market. They developed them for their own captive use. But we all live in a changing world. Nobody can remain unaffected by these changes. Not even the tribes. Like all of us, the tribes too now need cash for sundry purposes. It is therefore important that their natural skills must be channelled to promote their sources of income. It is for this reason that the government seeks to promote interaction between the tribal artisans and the mainstream designers from reputed designing organizations. The idea is to expand the product-range and designs. The synergy between these two can generate marketable products of art and handicraft for the top-end global market. Single items of bell-metal produced by the late Jaideo Baghel of Kondagaon in Bastar sold for as much as five lacs of rupees! This only points to the fact that on the one hand there are skills in the tribal pockets of India, where on the other there is a high-end demand in our cities and in the international market.

The need is to put two and two together for a win-win result. Events such as this Aadi Mahotsav are very important in this regard. The government has formed the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) for achieving this. TRIFED is doing significant work in this direction and has now embraced e-commerce and digital platforms to take the business forward.

The theme of the festival is: A Celebration of the Spirit of Tribal Culture, Craft, Cuisine and Commerce. The festival will feature an exhibition-cum-sale of tribal handicrafts, art, paintings, fabrics, jewellery and much more through 100 stalls.

Over 150 tribal artisans and artists from over 28 States creating a mini-India participated in the festival. A special feature of the festival is that the tribal Indian are cuisine, recreated and presented in delectable forms to suit the urban tastes by special tribal chefs.

The festival was held from the 19th to the 28th of January, 2018 at Audrey House, Ranchi.

Mining Tourism

Jharkhand has considerable mineral resources and is a major centre for iron ore, coal and copper mining, as well as gold and silver. The state under its new plan for attracting more tourists, intends to redevelop the closed and abandoned mines and promote them as tourist attractions. This will be a different experience for the tourists who visit Jharkhand. The government is already in talks with several mine operators for the same. Coal mining major Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) has prepared a comprehensive plan of packaged tours to monetize a fire zone area in Jharia that once destroyed many mines. The tours would also showcase mining operations. A fire zone area is a place where underground fire rages in a coal mine which also renders the surface area unsafe. Once the fire dies, many of these areas are reclaimed through eco-restoration work. Initially it will be free of cost but depending on the response, it will be made chargeable.

The tours would commence from Koyla Bhawan, the company’s headquarters. The first tour would be a day-long site-seeing trip of Lodna fire area and eco restoration works carried out by the company on reclaimed fireland.

schemes of the state government

Tourism Publicity

Publicity will be made through print and electronic media, hoardings, information kiosks, signage, film websites, representation and participation in the national
and international tourism fairs and festivals, exhibitions, marts etc. The department has planned for publicity in the following ways:-

a) The department is participating in the maximum number of tourist fairs/marts organized by the different organizations in the leading city of the country.

b) The department is organizing fairs within the state to promote tourism and to attract tourists from outside the state. The department has decided to organize 10 big fairs, 3 International fair and at least 15 small fairs in the different districts of the state.

c) It has also proposed to publicise through moveable LED display screens in the different cities of the country.

d) The department has proposed to participate in the International Tourism Fair like WTM London, ITB Berlin etc.

Consultancy, Security and other Services

A detailed project report has been proposed which will include those areas which are required to be developed as potential tourist spots. For this consultancy services will be hired for promoting tourism-related activities, conducting tourist related surveys, studies etc.

Wayside Amenities

At present the highways play an integral part in the promotion of tourism. Therefore, an initiative named “Aram” has been started. It has been proposed to set up wayside amenities on the national highways and state highways at regular intervals should be set up, in which an effort will be made to promote Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

Training and Skill Development

Trained man power is a primary need of the tourism industry because tourists depend on tour operators, travel agents, guides and other tourism functionaries. Thus, the state government is encouraging and supporting the creation of standard training facilities in the non-governmental sector, in addition to those available in the public sector.

Using IT Facilities

The development and maintenance of the purpose of websites for tourism is also a part of the scheme. In some of the tourist places like amusement parks etc, there is a large inflow of the tourist. Hence the department has proposed to provide WIFI facilities in these places.

New Tourist Information Centre (TIC)

The department has taken the initiative of opening new Tourist Information Centres (TIC) in this financial year in the various important cities of the country with the coordination of Jharcraft.

Involving SGHs, NGOs for Maintenance and Management of Tourist Destination

The state government has evolved a system in which Self Help Groups (SHGs), Non Profit Organisations (NGOs), service providers, voluntary agencies etc. will be involved in the maintenance and management of tourist destinations in the state. The Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation will play a pivotal role in this regard. A special tourist friendly force has been proposed in this regard.

Up-gradation of hotels, tourist complexes, TIC and tourist spots

It has been proposed to upgrade the existing tourist complexes, hotels, TICs and tourist spots so as to provide better facilities to the tourists. There are various tourist circuits, spots and destinations in Jharkhand which require a high quality infrastructure, public and wayside amenities etc.

Land Acquisition/Purchase/Transfer for Developing Tourist Spots

To provide quality tourist facilities at the various tourist spots in the state, the availability of land is the most critical aspect. Thus, it has proposed to acquire/purchase/transfer such lands in this regard.

Incentives Under State Tourism Policy

Tourism has been given the status of Industry in Jharkhand. It has been proposed to provide various promotional offers to the organizations and persons who invest in the internal tourism sector under the state policy. A transparent, effective and easy procedure will be made in this regard.

ART & CULTURE

The varied and rich art and culture of Jharkhand is evident from the different forms of art and culture
like Dokra art, bamboo craft, wood craft, metal work, Jadupatiya, Chador Badoni, stone carvings, Patikar paintings etc. The richness and variety symbolize the beauty, history and tradition of the state’s culture.

Jharkhand’s culture expresses its emotions through the medium of song, dance and plays. The government of Jharkhand has been making a lot of efforts to sustain the state’s culture and tradition.

The various efforts that have been taken by the state government are as follows:

### Cultural Welfare Scheme and cultural publication

The following works are proposed for the welfare and promotion of artists under the scheme:

- Cultural honour to eminent artists
- Monthly pension to ill/old-age artists
- Workshops and training sessions on the design, manufacture and exhibition of the traditional instruments/costumes & ornaments, visual arts and other art forms
- Medical grants to artists
- To make & install statues of eminent artists and personalities
- To prepare documentary films and coffee-table books on subjects related to Jharkhand’s art & culture

#### Box 17.10 : Paryatan Parv 2018

The Ministry of Tourism, government of India, in collaboration with other central ministries and state governments has organized a “Paryatan Parv” across the country from the 16th to the 27th September 2018. The objective of the Programme is to draw focus on the benefits of tourism, showcase the cultural diversity of the country and reinforce the principle of “Tourism for All”.

#### Organization of Cultural Programmes

The following programmes are being proposed under this scheme to promote cultural activities in the state:

- Organize Saniparab at state level & commissionary level
- To organize Subah-Sabere at state level and commissionary level
- Cultural Programmes in different traditional melas (fairs) of the state. These include Shrawani Mela, Deoghar; Maghi Mela, Sahebganj; Chhau Mahotsav, Saraikela; Itkhori Festival
- Inter-state cultural exchange programme

#### Box 17.11 : Lokmanthan 2018

Lokmanthan 2018 was organized from 27-09-2018 to 30-09-201 at Harivansh Tana Bhagat Indoor Stadium, Khelgaon – Hotwar, Ranchi. It is a colloquium of thinkers and practitioners. The main objective is to provide a public-discourse-platform to share, brain storm and perorate on the contemporary issues of the country that not only influence the home but also the world. ‘Confluence of evolving nationalism, aspirations, social justice and harmony through empathy and sensitization culminating into social mobility using development as an instrument’ is the moving Mantra of the national convention.

The event observed dignitaries deliberating on the contemporary issues of nationality, identity, art & tourism.

#### Cultural Grants in Aid

Several N.G.O.s are working in the field of art and culture in the different areas of the state. These institutions create both a cultural environment and cultural consciousness. Hence, these N.G.O’s need to be given financial aids as grants.

Several dance-groups and artists who have formed SHGs and are contributing to the growth and development of art and culture need to be given financial aids as grants to support their ongoing activities.

**Guru Shishya Parampara: Reviving the rare art form of Jharkhand**

This is a scheme that has been introduced to revive the rare art forms of Jharkhand. The prominent traditional cultural gurus of the rare art forms of the state will be located and will be given the responsibilities to train a certain number of tribal disciples in that particular art form. For this purpose the gurus will be given some
honourarium and the tribal disciples will be given some incentives.

Regional and Tribal Language and Cultural Growth Centre

Nine regional and tribal languages are popular in Jharkhand and these are Ho, Mundari, Santhali, Kurukh, Oraon, Kurmali, Panchpargania etc. The department has proposed to encourage the growth of these regional languages and start growth centres under this scheme. A Ho Regional Language and Cultural Growth Centre is functioning at Chaibasa and other centres are in process.

Development of the Museums and Cultural Awareness

Museums of the state government and the museums run by the trusts of repute require development in terms of display, purchase of equipment and antiquities etc. Research libraries form an integral part of the museum. Heritage-awareness programmes are for conserving our precious heritage and imparting knowledge to students and the general population. To purchase equipment and antiquities, museums require financial support. Hence, the government has decided to give financial assistance to the museums run by the government trusts/societies.

Archaeological Activities and Schemes

The department has taken up an archaeological survey of all the districts of the state one by one and then steps will be taken to declare protected monuments of the state. 154 archaeological sites and monuments have been listed till date. Documentation-work of prominent monuments will also be carried out. Conservation work of ancient monuments will also be taken up. Archaeological Training/Workshop/Awareness programmes are also in progress with the help of universities and schools.

Construction of Cultural Building

Akhra and Dhumkuria traditions of Jharkhand need to be revived and promoted for these which enshrine the traditional tribal values of life. Villagers perform their dance and songs in the evenings at the Akhra and in the Dhumkuria the adolescent youth are educated. These Akhra and Dhumkuria Bhawan are like the cultural and educational centres of villages which need promotion and protection. Both are traditional art centres of the village artists. Under this scheme, these centres may be established, renovated and promoted. Some other noted cultural centres will be established under this scheme.

Construction of Museum Building

The main objective of setting up of museums is to restore, conserve and display the objects and artefacts of archaeological and historical importance. On the basis of antiquarian remains, a museum has to be constructed with several sections, so that it can be easily accessible to the visitors. This fund will be used for setting up of new museums and for the necessary renovation and repair of the existing museums.

Establishment of Pottery Board

The government has decided to constitute and establish a pottery-board for the upliftment of the art of pottery. Under this scheme financial help will be provided to traditional craftsmen (Kumhar). After the study of established pottery board of other states the Board of Jharkhand will be established.

Regional Language and Cultural Growth Centre

The department proposes to start regional language and growth centres under this scheme. A Ho regional language and cultural growth centre is working at the Chaibasa centres for other regional languages such as Kurukh, Mundari and Santhali also need to be started.

Constitution of State Level Lalit Kala, Music Drama & Sahitya Kala Academy

Fine Arts College

For the promotion, protection and preservation of music, dance and drama it has been proposed to constitute the Jharkhand Sangeet and Natak Academy. For the protection, promotion and preservation of different traditional languages and literature, there is need to constitute a Sahitya Kala Academy. For the promotion, protection and preservation of visual arts such as painting, sculpture and crafts, it has been proposed to constitute Jharkhand Lalit Kala Academy.

The new schemes that have been implemented are:

Creation of I.T. Applications

The department has the formidable task of the identification of sports talent, talent and achievement related to art and culture, creation of this vast database and also documentation of tangible and intangible art forms, a lot of which are becoming extinct. It is possible to do this in a time-bound and targeted manner by the
use of I.T tools, creation of website on wiki mode and having all beneficiary schemes online. The department proposes to do this with the technical support of the Department of Information & Technology.

**Creation of Culture Corpus Fund**

All centres are running on Corpus Fund. It is proposed to create a Corpus Fund like these centres so that cultural events may be organized regularly and smoothly without being dependent on allotment from the state. With the help of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs, a Corpus Fund can be created, where the accounts of the Corpus Fund can be maintained separately in Jharkhand Kala Mandir.

**SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS**

The state has a unique and glorious sports tradition. Jharkhand sportspersons are known for their performances and achievements in the disciplines of archery, hockey, cricket, athletics, kho-kho and football. Jharkhand is the home of the celebrated hockey wizard and captain of the first Olympic gold winning Indian team, Jaipal Singh Munda.

The youth constitute the most creative segment of a society. Their role and contribution are vital to Jharkhand. In order to promote sports and youth related activities, and to nurture the budding talents of the youth at an early age, the state has taken the initiative in organizing different sports competitions at the panchayat, block and district levels.

**Sports University**

In its pursuance of the state resolution of the Department of Tourism, Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs, the govt. of Jharkhand has established a sports university to promote the state’s sports in association with CCL, Ranchi. The proposed sports university is a joint venture of the central coalfields limited and the government of Jharkhand. It will be setup at the mega sports complex in Hotwar and become functional by 2018. The proposed sports university will be governed by the Memorandum of Association, Memorandum of Understanding and Sankalp of the state govt. of Jharkhand. The university will offer the state the facilities to enhance the physical, psychological, spiritual and intellectual development of young sports persons. It would serve as a key institution for the promotion and development of sports in the state.

**Sports Academies**

Sports Academies are a unique concept and one of its kind. It will provide a unique opportunity to the children of Jharkhand to embrace their love for sports. These sports academies are going to be professionally managed with special emphasis on skill development and concentration on scientific methodology to develop world class players from amongst the students.

The successful operation of the Sports Academy hallmarks the dedicated efforts of the effective machinery created by a joint venture of the state govt. of Jharkhand and Central Coalfields Ltd. As part of the MoU signed, 07 sports academies was required to be operational in one year. JSSPS was successful in opening 08 sports academies (i.e. Badminton, Hockey, Football, Wrestling, Archery, Swimming, Volleyball and Athletics) and have been made operational, meeting the deadline in a cost effective and ergonomic manner.

**Box 17.12 : AirTel Ran-O-Thon**

Airtel in association with the government of Jharkhand and the Round Table India organized a marathon on the 21st of January, 2018 at Ranchi University.

The state of Jharkhand is endowed with immense biodiversity, moderate climate, rich cultural and historical heritage, places of worship and ethnic aspects to make the state the ultimate destination for tourists. The state government has a firm belief that the development of the tourism sector would not only generate immense employment opportunities but also would also contribute in accelerating the economic development. This would not only ensure showcasing the rich traditional and cultural heritage of the state but also would have a cascading effect in the development of other sectors. The state government has accorded tourism the status of industry in Jharkhand. It is felt that to ensure a rapid development in the tourism sector, there is a need to develop tourist circuits and destinations providing various amenities, both way-side and at different destination points, supporting the tourists by providing conveyance, lodging and other prerequisites, etc.

The involvement of the private sector, NGOs, self-help groups and local government stakeholders as partners in the promotion and development of the tourism industry.
of the state is an important and crucial aspect, which would go a long way in the maintenance of the tourism infrastructure.

Steps Initiated towards Development

The government of Jharkhand has twin objectives of promoting Tourism, sports, Art and Culture and other youth related activities on the one hand in order to harness and channelize the youth-power and energy while on the other hand it works towards preserving and promoting the cultural diversity and heritage of the state. The state has a unique and glorious sporting and cultural tradition. Jharkhand sports persons are known for their performances and achievements in the disciplines of archery, hockey, athletics, kho-kho and football. Besides this, Jharkhand has a distinguished cultural identity and for this the state government runs several schemes to preserve, protect and promote the rich and diverse culture and art of the state.
STATISTICAL APPENDICES
### Appendix 1: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)

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Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for Fiscal Studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)
## Appendix 2: Growth (YoY) in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at Current Prices (2011-12)

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*Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planningcum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for Fiscal Studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)*

*Note - P-Provisional, Pr-Projected*
## Appendix 3: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

(Rs. In Lakh)

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### Appendix 4: Growth (YoY) in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

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Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for Fiscal Studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)

Note - P-Provisional, Pr-Projected
## Appendix 5: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at current prices (2011-12)

(Rs. In Lakh)

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**Source:** Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for Fiscal Studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)

**Note:** P-Provisional, Pr-Projected
### Appendix 6: Growth (YoY) in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at Current Prices (2011-12)

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Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for Fiscal Studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)

Note - P-Provisional, Pr-Projected
### Appendix 6: Growth (YoY) in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at Current Prices (2011-12)

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**Source:** Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for Fiscal Studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)

**Note:** P-Provisional, Pr-Projected
### Appendix 8: Growth (YoY) in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

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**Source:** Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, (Projections by Centre for Fiscal Studies, Govt. of Jharkhand)

**Note:** P-Provisional, Pr-Projected
### Appendix 9: Percentage Distribution of GSDP by Industry constant Prices (Based on Base Year 2011-12)

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Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand
Note - P-Provisional, Q-Quick, Pr-Projected, A-Advance

### Appendix 8: Growth (YoY) in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Jharkhand at constant prices (2011-12)

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Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning cum Finance Dept., Govt. of Jharkhand, Note - P-Provisional, Q-Quick, Pr-Projected, A-Advance
## Appendix 10: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Current Prices (2011-12)

(Figures in ₹ Crore)

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**Source:** CSO  
**Note:** As on 28.02.2018
## Appendix 11: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)

(Figures in ₹ Crore)

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Source: CSO

Note: As on 28.02.2018
## Appendix 12: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices (2011-12)

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Source: CSO  
Note: As on 28.02.2018
## Appendix 13: Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)

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Source: CSO

Note: As on 28.02.2018
### Appendix 15: Per Capita NSDP at Constant Prices (2011-12)

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Source: CSO

Note: As on 28.02.2018
### Appendix 16: Budget - At a Glance

#### Jharkhand Economic Survey 2018-19

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#### Sources

- **Receipts**
  - Revenue
    - State's share of Central Taxes
    - State's Own Taxes
  - Non-Tax Revenue
  - Loans

- **Liabilities**
  - Total Receipts
  - Non-Plan Expenditure
  - On Revenue Account of Payments

- **Which**
  - Internal Debt of the State
  - Loans

**Note:** All values are in crores.
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Source: Jharkhand Economic Survey 2018-19
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### Statistical Appendices | xix
## Appendix 17: Number of Teachers in 2017-18: Dept of Education Schools (Including Jr. Colleges)

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Source: UDISE 2017-18
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Source: UDISE 2017-18

### Appendix 18: Number of Schools in the state after merger in 2017-18

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Source: UDISE 2017-18
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Source: UDISE 2017-18
### Appendix 20 : Samarth Residential Schools

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*Source: UDISE 2017-18 (After Merger)*
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Source: UDISE 2017-18 (after Merger)
<p>| AC_YEAR | SCHMTG_DESC | I | I-V | I-X | I-XII | VI-X | VI-XII | IX-X | IX-XII | Total | Pr Section | Upr Section | Secondary Section | Higher Secondary section | H Sec | Pt | Upr | Pt | Sec | Hr Sec | (I-VIII,VI-XII,IX-XII) |
|---------|-------------|---|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|---|-----|---|-----|-------|---------------------|
| 2016–17 | Central Govt. | 0 | 2 | 11 | 32 | 0 | 3 | 22 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 76 | 45 | 70 | 70 | 56 | 60 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 56 |
| 2016–17 | Department of Education | 24406 | 12411 | 1390 | 132 | 15 | 86 | 410 | 358 | 318 | 57 | 39583 | 38339 | 14444 | 2694 | 860 | 917 | 24406 | 12426 | 1834 | 860 |
| 2016–17 | Government Aided | 500 | 480 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 92 | 7 | 33 | 4 | 22 | 1182 | 1009 | 623 | 165 | 28 | 50 | 500 | 495 | 137 | 28 |
| 2016–17 | Madarsa recognized (by Wakf board/ Madarsa Board) | 3 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 1 |
| 2016–17 | Madarsa unrecognized | 43 | 58 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 110 | 69 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 60 | 8 | 1 |
| 2016–17 | NCLP | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2016–17 | Tribal Welfare Dept. | 55 | 48 | 40 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 144 | 105 | 57 | 9 | 9 | 55 | 48 | 48 | 9 |
| 2016–17 | Un- Recognised | 1669 | 2637 | 502 | 36 | 23 | 81 | 3 | 37 | 0 | 12 | 5000 | 4844 | 3282 | 659 | 39 | 51 | 1669 | 2660 | 620 | 39 |
|         |                | 26931 | 15827 | 2261 | 464 | 86 | 598 | 463 | 526 | 327 | 266 | 47749 | 45483 | 19699 | 4639 | 1254 | 1520 | 26931 | 15913 | 3385 | 1254 |
| 2017–18 | Department of Education | 24086 | 12409 | 1391 | 132 | 15 | 77 | 408 | 365 | 321 | 56 | 39260 | 38018 | 14432 | 2694 | 861 | 917 | 24086 | 12424 | 1833 | 861 |
| 2017–18 | Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 |</p>
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Source: UDISE 2017-18 (After Merger)
### Appendix 23: Availability of Facilities in Dept of Education Schools only

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Source: UDISE 2017-18 (after Merger)
xxx | Statistical Appendices

Source: UDISE 2017-18 (After Merger)

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22
23

19

Population (06-14 age
Group)
Boys
Girls
Total

230404
124153
94203
163153
74139
48775
67251
67699
42603
82898
184290
137239

213547
114316
91871
151722
69459
47759
62773
64262
41214
80528
167900
135417

443951
238469
186074
314875
143598
96534
130024
131961
83817
163426
352190
272656

21059
63699
25114
23197

50148

53607
28886
21918
37960
17250
11348
15647
15751
9912
19288
42878
31931

45713
22752
33024
59908
28485
29127

85703
43321
62002
111576
54871
54959

95289
18396 39455
57358 121057
22678 47792
21040 44237

45141

47984 101591
25687 54573
20643 42561
34092 72052
15608 32858
10731 22079
14105 29752
14440 30191
9261 19173
18095 37383
37728 80606
30428 62359

39990
20569
28978
51668
26386
25832

Population (14-16 age
Group)
Boys
Girls
Total

17946
54284
21402
19769

42735

45684
24617
18678
32349
14700
9671
13334
13423
8447
16437
36541
27211

38956
19388
28142
51053
24275
24822

80188

85496
45929
35806
60635
27649
18575
25037
25403
16131
31450
67843
52457

72135
36454
52184
93921
46167
46254

15263 33209
47589 101873
18816 40218
17457 37226

37453

39812
21312
17128
28286
12949
8904
11703
11980
7684
15013
31302
25246

33179
17066
24042
42868
21892
21432

Population (16-18 age
Group)
Boys
Girls
Total

35440 54998 53823 108821 12796 12094 24890 10905 10034 20939
1951017 3100553 2887962 5988515 721398 648932 1370330 614769 538410 1153179

56173 90512 81869 172381
172355 273777 255260 529037
68045 107939 100926 208865
62984 99701 93637 193338

135668 215533 200893 416426

144642
77699
60601
102586
46781
31438
42360
42986
27299
53226
114760
88791

57072 122013 196470 177963 374433
29355 61676 97783 91534 189317
41357 88272 141935 128960 270895
73741 158849 257482 229941 487423
37659 78127 122429 117428 239857
36867 78246 125187 114960 240147

GIRIDIH
154246 145063 299309 76158 68484
GODDA
83115 77655 160770 41038 36661
GUMLA
63065 62408 125473
31138 29463
HAZARIBAG
109224 103065 212289 53929 48657
JAMTARA
49633 47184 96817 24506 22275
KHUNTI
32653 32443 65096 16122 15316
KODARMA
45022 42642 87664 22229 20131
LATEHAR
45322 43653 88975 22377 20609
LOHARDAGA
28521 27997 56518 14082 13217
PAKAUR
55497 54703 110200 27401 25825
PALAMU
123375 114055 237430 60915 53845
PASHCHIMI
91876 91989 183865 45363 43428
SINGHBHUM
PURBI
144291 136467 280758 71242 64426
SINGHBHUM
RAMGARH
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RANCHI
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SAHIBGANJ
72261 68559 140820 35678 32367
SARAIKELA- 66746 63608 130354 32955 30029
KHARSAWAN
SIMDEGA
36819 36562 73381 18179 17261
JHARKHAND 2075697 1961801 4037498 1024856 926161

64941
32321
46915
85108
40468
41379

7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

131529 120891 252420
65462 62179 127641
95020 87603 182623
172374 156200 328574
81961 79769 161730
83808 78093 161901

BOKARO
CHATRA
DEOGHAR
DHANBAD
DUMKA
GARHWA

Population (11-14 age
Group)
Boys
Girls
Total

1
2
3
4
5
6

Population (6-11 age
Group)
Boys
Girls
Total

Districts Name

S
No

Appendix 25 : NET Enrolment Ratio (NER) - All Category

Jharkhand Economic Survey 2018-19


## Appendix 26: Enrolment in Class I-VIII in all Management Schools

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Source: UDISE 2017-18 (After Merger)
## Appendix 27 : District wise Number of Ration Card Holder

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**Note:** As on 10.12.2018
## Appendix 28 : Report on Plant (Forest Division)

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Note: As on 11.12.2018
### Appendix 29.2 : Aspirational Districts Score/Delta Position as per website Report

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Agriculture &amp; Water Resources</th>
<th>Financial Inclusion</th>
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Note: As on 11.12.2018
### Aspirational Districts Score/Delta Position as per website Report

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<th>Basic Infrastructure</th>
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**Note:** As on 11.12.2018