



**PERFECTION
IAS**

VOLUME - 2

ENRICHMENT BOOK

FOR BPSK MAINS EXAM





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For 2019-20, the highest Per Capita GDDP is recorded for Patna (Rs. 1.31 lakh), whereas Sheohar has the lowest Per Capita GDDP (Rs. 0.19 lakh). It may be noted that the highest Per Capita GDDP (Patna) is nearly 7 times the lowest Per Capita GDDP (Sheohar).

To judge the extent of economic disparity across the districts, one may also consider other indicators - Consumption of Petroleum Products (Petrol, Diesel and LPG); per capita small savings.

FACTOR FOR RISE OF GROWTH

Bihar is moving towards silent breakthrough in last decade of development realizing its ancient glory. Bihar sustained the double digit growth rate for 5 yrs (except covid year) which even coastal states like Orissa could not match.

Along with economic growth, Bihar also focused on social development e.g. Bihar literacy increased by 17%; female literacy increased by 18%; IMR & MMR also decreased.

Various initiatives that led to these achievements are-

- **Good Governance programme-**
 - ❖ Bihar adopted '**Empowerment with Monitoring**' while empowering middle level bureaucracy to deal with administrative problems freely.
 - ❖ Now projects worth >10 crore needed cabinet approval (earlier 25 lakh) and for its monitoring – **Fortnightly review** meeting with CM.

Thus, empowered bureaucracy resulted in better law and order situations.
- **Integrated Growth Strategy-**
 - ❖ In this, along with governance the govt also focused on building infrastructures and social development like health, education.
 - ❖ Also per capita developmental expenditure increased grew at 16.9% in last 6 yrs which resulted in improvement of social outcome indicators.
- **Fiscal Prudence-**
 - ❖ Adopted measures to efficiently use the available resources with better finance management. Thus, the fiscal deficit decreased from 6% to 3% leading to a revenue surplus Bihar for continuous 10 yrs. Adhering to FRBM Act,2006
- **Rise in Private Investment**
 - ❖ Due to improved law & order situations
 - ❖ Empowered Bihar Diaspora came back
 - ❖ Rise of real estate sector was mainly led by increased private investment
 - ❖ Increased flyovers; malls; impacts upon other service sectors like Banking, Insurance, hospitality
- **Transformational Policies-**
 - ❖ Saat Nischay 1.0 and 2.0
 - Har ghar Bijli – increased per capita electricity consumption to 350 KWH(2019-20) from 112 KWH.
 - ❖ Farm policies pushed the Agriculture growth to 7% in last 5 yrs where it was only 2% in all India
 - ❖ IT sector promotion- IT city Rajgir; IT Park in Behta
 - ❖ New Industrial Policy 2016- focused on food processing, garments, IT etc. which are relevant for Bihar economy
 - ❖ First state in to announce Bihar Ethanol Production & Promotion Policy 2021
 - ❖ Jal Jeevan Hariyali – development with environment sustainability

WAY FORWARD

A long way to go for Bihar to make turnaround in various social indicators and make it a industrial hub. According to Kaushik Basu- “despite the impressive economic growth, the poverty has not declined in the state”.

But the optimistic future lies ahead. According to Amartya Sen- “ In Patliputra there was world class institutions, cutting edge mathematicians, rule of law, remarkable system of free public healthcare and good governance which was an inspiration”. If Bihar will use this inspiration, the turn around story of Bihar will set an example.

Future steps needed –

- ❖ Agriculture development- bring 2nd Green revolution
- ❖ Agro-Based industries/Food Processing
- ❖ Small/MSME- more labor intensive; use migrant skills
- ❖ Tourism- Blissful Bihar
- ❖ Bihar as Education hub like in Kota, Delhi, there are mostly Bihar teachers so Reverse Brain Drain
- ❖ IT/e-governance in law & order to make Bihar investor friendly

Poverty

According to Kaushik Basu- “despite the impressive economic growth, the poverty has not declined in the state”.

Bihar’s poverty rate is 33.7%(Tendulkar committee) vs India 22%. Also, the FIRST-EVER Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2021 prepared by Niti Aayog has said that Bihar has the highest proportion of people, at 51.91 per cent of the state’s population, who are multidimensionally poor.

Bihar Poverty is highly linked to its backwardness in pre and post independence period which can be seen in various indicators like lowest HDI, lowest literacy rate(64%), lowest per capita income etc.

Causes of Poverty

- **British Colonialism**

- ❖ Land & revenue policies like Permanent settlement/ Zamindari system etc. led to Agriculture backwardness. Bihar being rural economy as 88.7% population in rural areas could not grow without it.

This has led to lack of investment and overexploitation of farmers caused the stagnation of agriculture in state thereby reducing farmer income.

- ❖ This system also gave rise to Caste based politics.

- ❖ It further led to Industrial backwardness and loss of handicraft industry thus forcing farmers in poverty

- 1947-2005(After Independence)

- ❖ Failure of land reforms due to nexus of local administration led inequality in society. This led to development of Naxalism, caste based violence, etc. So, law & order problem arose.

- ❖ Political instability- During 70 yrs., Bihar has witnessed 40 governments & 23 CMs. It led to discontinuity in govt policy & implementation which led to further decline in per capita income.

- ❖ Freight Equalization Policy, 1952- Bihar could not benefit from its raw material sources thus no industrialization and no job opportunities leading to further decline in income.

- ❖ Post liberalization era & bifurcation of Bihar- Before liberalization, Bihar has already moved into industrially backward, barely urbanized, socially under developed. So, due to prolonged backwardness and systematic deprivation, the state could not freely compete with other states in post liberalization after 1993. Free competition made the condition worse.

After bifurcation, 85% mineral resources went to Jharkhand.

- ❖ Bihar has been dealing with paradox of both flood and draught. It has serious impact on both human and economic areas mostly to rural economy which is 88.7% in Bihar.

Steps taken by Bihar Government

- Saat Nischay Programme to improve both social and economic indicators and bring people out of poverty
- JeeVIKA- Bihar livelihood promotion society whose main aim is to bring people out of poverty and increase their income
- Bihar Industrial Investment and Promotion Policy 2016- to encourage industries to invest in Bihar to create job opportunities
- Agricultural Road Map to improve productivity, allied sector initiatives and increase farm income
- Bihar was first state to sign Sendai framework 2015 to deal with disasters; various dam projects, river interlinking projects, use of S&T in disasters
- Bihar’s pace of poverty reduction has been highest in India in last decade.
- MGNREGA, PMAY, PDS

Unemployment

Unemployment is defined as a situation in which all those who are able and willing to work cannot find work.

According to CMIE report “The unemployment rate in Bihar is higher than India as a whole. In 2021, the state had an unemployment rate of **12.8** per cent, while India’s unemployment rate was much lower at 7.7 per cent.”

Bihar impressive growth in last decade has been jobless growth.

Factors that affect unemployment in Bihar are-

- **Education** and **skill** opportunities in Bihar are also limited, which affects the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). GER in colleges is merely 14.5%; college density is only 7 (only 7 colleges for 1 lakh population) This leaves the youth with little avenue for skill-based job opportunities and they go for government jobs.
- **Industry-**

- ❖ Bihar has mostly food processing industries due to its highly fertile land while other industries are absent because of small agriculture landholding size of 0.39 hectare per person (91% small & marginal farmers). According to a report- To set up an industry, a company will have to get land from at least 40 people, and it's almost impossible to get so many people to agree to give their land at the same time.
- ❖ poor law and order, Red tapism as another deterrent to the setting up of industries in tertiary sector too.
Lack of industry, which means a lack of conducive market in the state, has been hindering opportunities for the youth here
- **Agrarian** economy because of its 88.7% population in rural areas has led to disguised and underemployment of youths. Also the benefits of green revolution could never come to Bihar state making the farmers more poorer.
- To bring in any industry or business that generates employment, the government needs to **provide basics amenities** like electricity, roads and land. The absence of a robust industry has led to lack of private sector jobs for the youth who have resorted to migrating from Bihar to Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and other parts of India for better opportunities.
- **Social factors-** Population pressure. Bihar has 3rd highest population (10.9 crore) and highest population density (1106). But it has only 2.86% of India's total geographical area which shows the limited resources available with Bihar.
- **CoVID** -The lockdown imposed after the outbreak of pandemic affected the informal workforce of Bihar massively. This is approximately 94 per cent of the total workforce in Bihar. Also, a huge influx of migrants during the initial phase of lockdown added to the woes. This has led to another major wave of unemployment in the state.

STEPS TAKEN BY BIHAR GOVERNMENT

- **Skilling youth**
 - ❖ Bihar Skill Development Mission
 - ❖ Modernizing ITI and setting up Centre of Excellence under Saat Nischay- Yuva Shakti, Bihar ki Pragati
 - ❖ RSETI, STRIVE scheme for skill training
- **Bihar Investor summit 2022-** to promote investment and industries in Bihar
- **Bihar Entrepreneurship Conference, Bihar Startup Policy, MM Udyami Yojana-** to promote self-employment
- **Agriculture Road Map; Bihar Agri Investment Promotion Policy** – implementation to increase productivity and production along with development of Allied sectors
- **Large infrastructure like Road, Railway etc. projects** to create backward- forward linkage
- **E-governance initiatives** – to improve ease of doing business
- **IT city at Rajgir, IT park at Behta**
- **35% Reservation to women in govt jobs-** has increased the women workforce in state
- **MGNREGA**

Note- Recently, in India Skills 2021 held in Delhi, Bihar got a total of 11 medals, including four gold, two silver and 5 bronze.

Way Forward for Bihar

- **Information technology** can become the game-changer for the currently ailing economy and it needs huge investment. The presence of large pool of educated and talented youth can be channelized for the development of Bihar.
- **Food processing** sector is one of the most prominent sector being an agrarian economy.
- **Leather** industry as Bihar has enormous amount of livestock that serves as a huge raw material base may prove to be another important game changer in the revival generating jobs.
- **Tourism sector needs to be boosted**

Bihar has a window of opportunity in the global employment market due to its demographic dividend. However, the government needs to invest in health, education and skill development to convert human resources into human capital, to ensure that Bihar's demographic dividend may turn into a demographic disaster.

Regional Disparity

- **North-South Divide –**
The Ganga divides Bihar into north and south. This natural partition is also the main economic divide in the state.
 - ❖ The prosperity of the south is in sharp contrast to the penury of the north. The south is more urban, with cities like Patna, Gaya, Munger and Bhagalpur. In the north, Muzaffarpur, Barauni and Begusarai are the comparable cities.
 - ❖ Other urban centres are more like towns with large populations. Darbhanga, which at one time boasted of the best medical school in the state, two top universities and an airport, looks like a relic of its past. There is a serious attempt to reconstruct the airport and make it functional by 2019 in order to link north Bihar directly with Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.
 - ❖ Air connectivity is a trigger for development. For instance, Kishanganj in the northeast has begun to boom because of its proximity to the Bagdogra airport in West Bengal.
 - ❖ The north is more populated and economically poorer, but culturally richer. The Maithili-speaking Darbhanga, Tirhut, Kosi, Purnea (also called Mithilanchal and Seemanchal) and Bhagalpur divisions in the south have powerful traditions of painting (Madhubani), music, architecture and sculpture. Bhojpuri-speaking Saran has rich folk song and theatre traditions symbolised by nautanki and Bhikhari Thakur's Bidesiya.
 - ❖ The state's southern parts are more sparsely populated and much more prosperous, with canal irrigation in the south-west, and includes the larger urban centres of Patna, Munger, Biharsharif and Nalanda. Nalanda was the seat of the oldest university in India, thriving between 500 CE and 1,200 CE. Today, the revamped Nalanda University is a global centre of excellence.
- **Rural-Urban Divide**
Bihar has 88.7% population in rural areas and 11.3% in urban areas. Thus, Bihar is largely considered as rural economy.
 - ❖ The urban centers have advantages over the far-flung rural areas with more per capita income, health and education facilities, more jobs opportunities in tertiary and service sectors, access to electricity

E-Governance

Acc. To A.P.J. Abdul Kalam- “E-governance is a transparent, smart governance with seamless access, secure and authentic flow of information crossing the inter-departmental barrier and providing a fair and unbiased service to citizens”.

Bihar Government has decided for **two core** priorities — good governance and development with justice since 2005-06. The State has received as many as **eight awards** in the field of e-governance. The government machinery has been strengthened with many Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives for delivering good governance

Bihar has a tele-density of **74.3** connections per hundred people which indicates that almost every household is having at least a telephone connection.

The access of internet in Bihar is less than one-fifth of the population (**17%**), which is a matter of concern, however, the coverage of Bharat Net extends to more than **55** percent of the GPs. Aadhar is required for getting benefit of many e-governance programmes and its coverage is nearly **85** percent.

The lack of financial literacy, financial inclusion, computer literacy, AADHAR entitlement, etc. limit the success and accessibility of e-governance programmes.

Note-Bihar Administrative Reforms Mission has been awarded with SKOCH Governance Gold Award at 75th SKOCH Summit 2021.

The following **basic infrastructures** have been created for fast and better e-governance services:

- **BSWAN 2.0** : It is a robust intra-network system established in all blocks and sub-divisions (635), all districts (38) and at state headquarters.
- **SecLAN 2.0** : which connects 25 Secretariat Offices.
- Bihar State Data Centre 2.0 and Private Cloud : This comprises a high-end and state-of the art IT infrastructure for delivery of shared, reliable and secured communication services for hosting and managing the e-governance applications of state and its constituent departments.
- **Wi-Fi Project** in universities
- Sahaj Taknik Yojana : in 2018 for deploying total digital solution for helping people to discover their entitlements and avail the benefits of social welfare schemes and government-to-citizen (G2C) services.

- Bihar AADHAR Authentication Framework (**BAAF**) : It is an umbrella framework which enables all adhar-based transactions to authenticate the identity of residents electronically, in a safe and quick manner, making service delivery more effective and efficient.
- National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) / **Bharat Net** : It is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (GP) in the country with 100 MBPS speed broadband connectivity. As on September 2019, a total of 5773 GPs in Bihar have been connected through the NOFN.
- **Service Plus Framework** : Implemented with an objective of paperless work in the different departments by computerised backend system (digitised).
- New IT Institutions : build an IT city at Rajgir (Nalanda)

Bihar Government initiatives in e-Governance:-

- **Biometric machines for attendance in office from June 2022**

Significance

- ❖ Enforce disciplined work culture
- ❖ Tracking progress of work in different sectors
- ❖ brings accountability and efficiency towards work

- **Maintenance of Law and Administration**

- ❖ Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS): for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing
- ❖ Cyber Security: Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) deals with cyber security threats.
- ❖ e-Prison
- ❖ CCTV and VC Surveillance of Jail, court, prison
- ❖ E-court
- ❖ E-Kamaan : It is an e-governance project which helps to allot duty among home guards by district administration
- ❖ Bihar SPARROW : Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window System is an online system based on the comprehensive performance appraisal dossier maintained for all officers of Bihar govt
- ❖ Child Labour Tracking System (CLTS) :
- ❖ E-Municipality Bihar
- ❖ E-Office
- ❖ Human Resource Management System (HRMS)

- **Public Finance Management**

- ❖ CFMS : The fiscal management was executed for the first time through IT-enabled module in Bihar in **2008** through the CTMIS (Comprehensive Treasury Management Information System) for constant tracking of revenues and expenditures. Since April 2019, the State Government has reformed the financial management modules and has come up with a latest technology, which rolled out the robust IT with high security features well-equipped with latest PFM procedures known as CFMS (Comprehensive Financial Management System). For the first time, CFMS connects all departments, treasuries, DDOs, Reserve Bank of India and other government offices. It provides real-time information regarding receipts, expenditures, debt and investments, including ways and means, among the stakeholders
- ❖ PFMS : Public Finance Management System since **2009** is an IT-based module executed by the Office of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA). It is implemented with the objective of tracking funds released under all Union Plan Schemes, and expenditure reporting on real-time basis .
- ❖ Goods and Service Tax Network
- ❖ GeM : Government e-Marketplace is implemented since April 01, 2018 in Bihar with the objective to enhance transparency, efficiency and speed in public procurement.
- ❖ E-Procurement System : A real-time bidding solution for buyers that enables users to participate in the tendering process by utilising the online solution of TENDERWIZARD.

- **Service Delivery**

- ❖ Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
- ❖ E-Labharthi : provides several e-services to the various departments such as Education, Social Welfare, SC/ST Welfare, etc.

- ❖ **Education :**
 - DBT through MedhaSoft application software
 - Management Information System by Bihar Education Project Council (BEPC) has been maintaining MIS at the state, district and sub-district levels since the inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
 - Bihar School Examination Board : **BSEB** is committed to provide IT-enabled platform to students right from filling of examination form to publishing of results through pre-exam and post-exam software. Further, the Board has initiated digitisation of certificates, which may be uploaded on the portal from the year 1984 to 2016. It has already been completed for the period of 2005 to 2016. Through this portal, anyone can verify certificates anytime from anywhere. Board has taken the another step to build examination halls in all nine divisions of the state, which equipped with CCTV cameras with an objective of taking malpractices free examination, storage of exam papers and their evaluations.
 - Mid-day Meal Scheme : Web-Based Monthly MIS is introduced in 2011
Dopahar is a programme of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) started in 2012 to obtain information from all the schools on real-time daily basis to collect data
- ❖ **Health :** to improve its quality, accessibility, handiness, accountability and transparency.
 - Health Management Information System (HMIS) : since 2008, which facilitates timely and regular reporting of health management system.
 - **Sanjivani** : It is an online OPD registration and drug distribution system, working since 2014.
 - Ayushman Bharat- National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) :
 - Other Initiatives : ANMOL (ANM On-Line) app taking real-time entry by ANM at the time of service delivery such as medicine, etc.
- ❖ Food and Civil Supply : Food security is crucial to achieving sustainable livelihood for the poor and weaker sections of society.
 - Fair Price Shop (**FPS**) automation ; Integrated Ration Card Management System
- ❖ Social Welfare Services :
 - Social Security Pension Management Information System (SSPMIS) : E-Suvidha Portal has been developed in September 2018, to ensure timely payments through DBT.
 - Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) : **Aangan** App
- ❖ Transport-Centric Services : M-Parivahan and online entry tax at checkpoints facilitate citizens in a hassle-free travel, whereas **digilocker** makes carrying documents like DL, Owner Book, etc. convenient.
- ❖ PAHAL : It aims to reduce diversion and eliminates duplicate or bogus LPG connections.
- **Rights & Grievance based Services-**
 - ❖ **Jaankari** : It is an e-governance system designed to enable a citizen wishing to file an application for seeking any information under the Right to Information (RTI), Act at Rs 10.
 - ❖ Bihar Right to Public Services Act, **2011** : provides statutory backing to citizens charter by developing a culture of timeliness, transparency and accountability This helps them track the status of their applications through SMS or internet.
 - ❖ Bihar Right to Public Grievance Redressal Act, **2015** which ensures a legal right to the complainant of hearing and redressal within a maximum time limit of 60 working days. This legal right completes the **three** pillars of good governance, viz. right to a) information; b) public services, and c) public grievance redressal.
 - ❖ Bihar Government Servant Grievance **Redressal** System : It is an e-governance initiative launched on 26.06.2019 for the service-related grievances of the employees and for retirement benefits at the employees of the State Government.
- **Disaster Management**
 - ❖ **WSIMS** : The WRD Scheme Implementation and Monitoring System helps officials monitor both physical and financial progress of schemes, with real-time planning, implementation and monitoring.
 - ❖ Flood Forecast Model (**FFM**) : It provides flood forecast by sending alert 72 hours in advance and consists of five sub models : (i) Bagmati – Adhwara FFM (ii) Kosi FFM started since 2018 (iii)

Gandak River Basin Model (iv) Flood Forecast Model for Mahananda Basin hand (v) Regional Model

- ❖ **River Behavioural Analysis Model** : since 2017, based on Satellite Image Input, which is developed for the **Kosi** main channel.
- ❖ Embankment Asset Management System (**EAMS**) : (i) Bagmati EAMS is the first EAMS developed ii) Kosi EAMS has been executed since 2016
- ❖ Real Time Data Acquisition System (**RTDAS**) : It was established under World Bank funded project and the National Hydrology Project. This IT-enabled project shares information with stake-holders on hydro-meteorological data and stores, transmits and analyses those information.
- ❖ Mathematical Modelling Centre (**MMC**) : It has been established in 2018 as a Centre of Excellence with the purpose of research and development on water resources.
- **Promotion of Economic Development.**
 - ❖ Infrastructure
 - Road : The State Government has taken several IT projects to develop and maintain the road network
 - Energy
 - SEITRA (Smart Energy Infrastructure Revenue Administration) : It is a web-based energy billing application
- **Support to Enhance Productivity and Investment**
 - ❖ Agriculture and Allied Sectors : National e-Governance Project in Agriculture (NeGP-A)

Trends of Panchayat Election in Bihar

Acc to Economic survey 2019, Bihar was one of the leading state to introduce Panchayati Raj Institution and the earliest PRI elections were held as early as in 1948 but was closed later. Finally it was revived after the 73rd CAA in 1993.

1993- Bihar Panchayati Raj Act enacted and later repealed after partition of state

2006- Bihar Panchayati Raj enacted for new Bihar state

2006- Bihar Panchayat election rules

2007- Separate Panchayati Raj department and Bihar Municipal Act

2012- The Gram Sabha rule

In 2001, Panchayat election was held after 23 years. Latest in 2016 and 2021.

Two constitutional bodies enacted under BPR Act, 2006- State Finance Commission(Art 243 I) and State Election Commission(Art 243K).

Note- Recently, with the order of the Supreme Court, it has become necessary for all the states to make a provision for reservation of seats for OBC category in local bodies.

- ❖ **The provision of OBC reservation in Panchayati Raj institutions in Bihar is applicable from the year 2006 and in the municipal elections from the year 2007.**

• **Women-**

- ❖ Role of women has increased both in voter turnout and as contestant. Bihar was the first state to provide 50% reservation to women in 2006 under BPR act, 2006. Further initiatives by Bihar govt like Saat Nischay, 35 % reservation in jobs have empowered them to come forward and actively participate in politics and not as proxy voters.
- ❖ In the first post reservation Panchayat elections in 2011, not many rural women were aware about the reservations they were given while in the second Panchayat elections in 2016, women were not so confident of being candidates for Mukhiya or ward members. While in 2021, large number of women filed nomination for Mukhiya and ward members on reserved seats also.
- ❖ Voter turnout in 2021 elections for women was 60% compared to men 46% Bihar had 71,046 women out of 1,36,573 Panchayati representatives after the 2016 panchayat polls. This comes to 52.025% representation of women.
- ❖ "It shows gender imbalance in Bihar's rural governance is gone, gender stereotypes are breaking and it would gradually end apprehensions about women being projected as proxies for their husbands. Women enjoying empowerment has started making a difference, as it will gradually help change the male-dominated climate not only in grassroots politics, but also in improving their much-needed participation in workforce.
- ❖ Women have outnumbered men in voting consistently since 2010. It has strengthened the democratic process through gender participation and equality and now their participation in

grassroots politics will create upward pressure and make more room for them with or without reservation.

- **Youth and New face-**

- ❖ Bihar with 57.2% population under 25 yrs age is the youngest state in country. Interest of politics in Bihar youth is embedded within. But at ground level panchayat elections, there was very low participation which has changed since 5 yrs. In 2021 elections, Acc to SEC Deepak Prasad-Nearly 90% of the newly elected panchayat representatives in the three-tier rural local bodies in Bihar are new faces with 60% youngsters being elected in good numbers. E.g.- At 21 yrs. Anushka Kumari became the youngest sarpanch
- ❖ old incumbents to the post of mukhiya, ward member in different panchayat bodies have not been re-elected in big number

- **Candidates from diverse background-**

- ❖ The winning candidates this time have come from diverse backgrounds like MBA degree holders, labourers, physically challenged and athletes.
- ❖ Various educated, qualified and skilled professionals won the election

- **Use of ICT infrastructure**

Many states of the country have appreciated the Panchayat elections being held in Bihar during Sep-Dec 2021. The new technology used in the Bihar Panchayat elections was studied by the State Election Commission teams of Delhi, Chandigarh, Odisha and Gujarat. **Technologies** used were-

- ❖ **EVM** machines were used for **first** in Bihar for Panchayat election which increases the transparency and efficiency and reduced booth capturing etc..
- ❖ **Biometric system** of voters' authentication linked with aadhaar cards had proven effective to check bogus voting, rigging and electoral malpractices. Even the use of digital technology in counting process has brought in more transparency in declaration of results and boosted confidence of candidates.
- ❖ **Digital locks** at the strong rooms for EVMs after the polls had given positive results in checking electoral malpractices or manipulations post polls.
- ❖ **OCR machine-** Optical character recognition (OCR) to analyse CCTV footage from counting booths.
 - Video analytics solution called JARVIS, which uses OCR and text recognition to identify the candidates and count votes directly from the camera feed by monitoring the EVM screens.
 - The data generated from the video analytics solution is hosted on the State Election Commission's servers where the data going to its website and data generated by Staqu's solution are matched. If any difference in the number of votes is detected, the commission is alerted immediately.
 - This is the **first** time that video analytics is being used during vote counting in any election in India.
- ❖ **Live webcasting** arrangements at the time of polling.

Issues raised on Panchayati Raj Day

- ❖ coordination between village representatives and government officials,
- ❖ lack of transparency in allocation of funds and other work related to village,
- ❖ lack of villager's participation,
- ❖ right to impose tax in their respective village area, and
- ❖ training for new representatives

Role of Women in Bihar Politics

Although women constitutes half of population, their participation in all spheres of life have been low. Since independence, various programmes have been brought for socio-economic empowerment of women. This has led to increased participation in workforce and other spheres. But political empowerment of women have been very slow at both India and Bihar level due to proxy image, illiteracy, less awareness about rights etc.

In Bihar, though the grass root level governance at third tier has seen a major shift in last one decade due to Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006 where more than 50% candidates elected are women. This has not been the case at state level where strength in the state's legislative assembly is not well represented and **actually fell to 26 MLA(11%) in 2020** from the previous legislature 2015(28 or 10%) .

- Overall, Bihar reported **57.05 percent voter turnout this election, with women (59.69 percent) leading from the front**, while men reported 54.68 percent voter turnout. Women out-performed men in turnout in 166 of 243 constituencies during the 2020 polls. The women contesting has also increased, from 8% to 10%. A total of 371 women contested the 2020 elections, against 273 in 2015. This is due to the efforts of government towards women section like – Saat Nischay, 35% reservation in Jobs, Prohibition of alcohol, samaj sudhar campaign etc.
- In sociological terms, women MLAs do not differ much from their male counterparts. They are equally distributed between major caste groups (upper caste, OBCs and SCs), and have the same age distribution. The main difference is that one finds a greater number of **women candidates belonging to political families than men**.

Of the 84 women candidates fielded by major parties, 29 were those who belong to political families – either a politician’s spouse, daughter or widow. Only 13 of them won, which once more goes on to show that being a dynast does not necessarily provide an electoral advantage to women candidates, though it does help secure a ticket.
- In political terms, women and men candidates do not differ much either. Fifty-four per cent of the 84 women candidates from major parties were first-time contestants (12 out of 46 won), against 46% of first-time male debutants. Eight per cent of women candidates from major parties ran as turncoats, against 12% for men.
- All of this points to the fact that the marginalization of women in electoral politics does not serve any purpose other than perpetuating old prejudices and discrimination against them. Parties remain the main if not the only obstacle to women’s inclusion in electoral politics, since they control the nomination process. This is all the more significant when one considers that a greater number of women voters participate in Bihar elections than men which was 59.7% women against 54.7% for men, a gap similar to that in the previous election.
- At the moment, the fate of women’s representation is tied to the goodwill of parties and the inclusive mindset of their leaders, as well as the ability of such parties to perform well. It is only when women find substantial representation across parties that we can hope to see a change.

Factors restricting Women’s Participation in Politics

- **Socio- Structural:** Domestic responsibilities, Prevailing cultural attitudes regarding the roles of women in society and Lack of support from family restricts the number of women available to participate in the political process.

Moreover, the limited access to education (Bihar women literacy-53.47% one of lowest in Bihar) and Lack of Finance diminishes the confidence of the women to be a part of the political arena.
- **Political:** It focuses on the openness of political system to women. Political parties and electoral systems, which enhance or limit the ability of men or other groups to promote their own interests, can be crucial factors in allowing women access in equal numbers. **E.g.** the proportional representation system has been found to increase women’s representation
- **Limited autonomy in taking decisions about politics:** Two-third women reported that they have no freedom at all with respect to their political participation. The limited autonomy is **directly linked to the restrictive practices that women encountered at their homes**.
- **More preference to male candidates:** Around 50% women agreed that parties always prefer a male candidate while giving tickets and over 40 percent women expressed a feeling that voters are more likely to vote for men.
- **Patriarchy as the biggest obstacle:** More than one fifth of the women feel that patriarchal norms/structure of the society were the biggest obstacles that prevented them from taking part in politics followed by household responsibilities, individual barriers and cultural norms.
- **Increasing interest in politics but unwillingness for politics as a career:** The younger generation appears to be more plugged into politics as are those who have access to education. Women in rural areas have demonstrated a greater interest, especially in local politics.

However, 3/4th of the women respondents was not willing to make politics as their career if given the opportunity.

Strategies for Enhancing Participation of Women in Politics:

- **Women’s Reservation in Politics:** There have been proposals for introducing reservation of seats (33%) in legislative bodies for women. Such steps have already been taken at local level governance (PRIs) like 50% in Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006.

- **Improve capacity building, gender training and awareness raising** is also crucial. For example, SHG formation by JeeVIKA, SVEEP by ECI, MM Udyami Yojana
- Further it is important to **improve their access to education and work on gender sensitization** of both girls and boys at the educational level.
- **Reservation for women in political parties:** While this does not provide any assurance about the number of women parliamentarians, it does allow for a more meritocratic and less complex method of increasing participation. Sweden, Norway, Canada, the UK and France are examples.
- **Eliminate structural and legal obstacles** that hinder all girls' and women's participation in politics and decision-making, and hold those obstructing them accountable.

However, women's lack of access to education and to economic and political engagements is often deeply rooted in and hampered by cultural, religious or traditional norms and values. That is to say that mere increasing their participation or representation in the political processes might not be a panacea to all the women related issues as the major chunk of the problems emanate from a bound mindset.

Hence, women's empowerment not only requires socio-political reforms and technical capacity development, but also often requires men and women to change their mindset.

15th Finance commission and Bihar

The Finance Commission is a constitutional body formed by the President of India to give suggestions on centre-state financial relations. The 15th Finance Commission (Chair: Mr. N. K. Singh) was required to submit two reports. The first report, consisting of recommendations for the financial year 2020-21, was tabled in Parliament in February 2020. The final report with recommendations for the 2021-26 period was tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2021. Key recommendations in the report for 2021-26 include:

Share of states in central taxes

The share of states in the central taxes for the 2021-26 period is recommended to be 41%, same as that for 2020-21. This is less than the 42% share recommended by the 14th Finance Commission for 2015-20 period. The adjustment of 1% is to provide for the newly formed union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh from the resources of the centre.

Criteria for devolution

Criteria	14 th FC 2015-20	15 th FC 2020-21	15 th FC 2021-26
Income Distance	50.0	45.0	45.0
Area	15.0	15.0	15.0
Population (1971)	17.5	-	-
Population (2011)	10.0	15.0	15.0
Demographic Performance	-	12.5	12.5
Forest Cover	7.5	-	-
Forest and Ecology	-	10.0	10.0
Tax and fiscal efforts*	-	2.5	2.5

Individual share of states in the taxes devolved by the centre (out of 100)

State	14 th FC 2015-20	15 th FC 2020-21	15 th FC 2021-26
Bihar	9.665	10.061	10.058

States	Revenue deficit grants	Grants to local bodies			Disaster management	Certain sector-specific grants						State-specific grants
		Health grants	Rural local bodies	Urban local bodies		Health	PMGSY Roads	Statistics	Judiciary	Higher Education	Agriculture	
Bihar	0	6,017	19,561	9,999	7,824	3,223	1,694	77	960	483	1,720	2,267

ANALYSIS

- **Population**-Out of an estimated ₹42 trillion worth of taxes to be devolved over the five years, highly populous states of Uttar Pradesh (18%) and Bihar (10%) will alone command around 28% share due to greater needs. On average, these states will get much more per capita transfers than richer states in the south and west.
- **Income distance**- the latest formula gives less weight to income distance, a measure of inter-state disparity, than its predecessors. This could be of worry to poorer states like Bihar, whose per capita income gap with the richest states has almost tripled over the last two decades.
- **Tax & Fiscal efforts**-The revised weightage marks a trade-off between need-based equity and performance. the XVFC has awarded states' efforts to generate revenues (2.5%). Bihar has been revenue surplus for 5 years and maintained the fiscal deficit within limit except Covid year.
- **Demographic performance** -weightage (12.5%) for how well states have checked population growth. The total population growth of Bihar for 2011 was 25.42 percent while in 2001 it was 28.43 percent. It shows that Bihar has also improved on that but less compared to Southern states.
- **Forest & Ecology**- With 10% weightage, Bihar gained in this due to missions like Jal Jeevan Hariyali, Increase in Forest cover in last two decades after bifurcation.
- **Fiscal deficit and debt levels:** The Commission suggested that the centre bring down fiscal deficit to 4% of GDP by 2025-26. **For states**, it recommended the fiscal deficit limit (as % of GSDP) of: (i) 4% in 2021-22, (ii) 3.5% in 2022-23, and (iii) 3% during 2023-26. If a state is unable to fully utilize the sanctioned borrowing limit as specified above during the first four years (2021-25), it can avail the unutilised borrowing amount (calculated in rupees) in subsequent years (within the 2021-26 period).
- **15th FC on Bihar PRI**
 - ❖ Only 17 of 29 functions of 11th schedule were devolved to PRI while 17 out of 18 in urban local bodies
 - ❖ Accounts of both PRI and ULB were audited till 2017-18
 - ❖ State has set up property tax board as recommended by 13th FC
 - ❖ Bihar Devolution Index across all states
Finance rank- 16th ; Function- 15th ; Functionaries – 15th ; Policy devolution – 20th

Note- Over Rs 1.41 lakh crore has been released by the Centre in March, 2022 to the Bihar government as proceeds of central taxes and duties during 2020-21 and 2021-22 following recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission.

Prohibition of Alcohol in Bihar

The Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act, 2016 was enacted to enforce a complete prohibition of liquor in Bihar. Under the Act, manufacturing, bottling, distribution, transportation, collection, storage, possession, purchase, sale, or consumption of any intoxicant or liquor is prohibited.

Under the Act, offences involving the consumption of liquor may be punished with: (i) a fine (ranging from Rs 50,000 to five lakh rupees), or (ii) imprisonment (ranging from three months to ten years).

Since 2016, it has been amended 3 times- 2018, 2020, 2022.

Amendment in 2022

- there is a provision for the first-time offenders to get bail from the duty magistrate after depositing a fine. In case the offender is not able to deposit the fine, he/she is liable to face one month jail.
- Offences under the Act are tried by a **Sessions or Special Court**. The Bill provides for trial of: (i) consumption of liquor by Executive Magistrates, and (ii) all other cases by Special Courts.

- Offences under the Act are non-compoundable

Note:- In Jan 2022, Bihar Police launched a special campaign named 'Operation Prahar' for the arrest of criminals of serious crime and for the action of prohibition.

Prohibition day- On 26 November

Impact on Finance

- **Loss of Revenue**-Acc to CIABC- In last five years of prohibition, Bihar government incurred loss of possible ₹30-35,000 crore revenue and it was because of revenue crunch, Bihar's position in development index in comparison to other States has been at far behind position.
- **Politics trumps economics**- Acc to experts, Bihar's liquor ban is **good politics, bad economics**. In 1977, Karpoori Thakur too had banned alcohol - but it lasted only a little over a year.
 - ❖ **E.g.** Between 2005 and 2015, the number of alcohol shops doubled in Bihar because In 2006, Kumar established the Bihar State Beverages Corporation to provide suppliers remunerative prices, make liquor available at reasonable prices etc. It gave the state's finances a huge leg-up from Rs 272 crore, or 8.15 per cent of total own-tax revenue in 2004-05 to Rs 3,300 crore/15.6 percent
 - ❖ Prohibition appeals to all women, cutting across caste and religious barriers thereby increasing **share of vote** for any party.
- A state with massive levels of **unemployment** could have done so much to provide job opportunities to its young citizens with this money.
- Loss of **tourism** and leisure Industry which could have raised income of state and provide job opportunities
- **Loss of Bihar is gain for Other** -Usually, as in Gujarat, shops proliferate just across the state border. Moreover, Bihar has a long open international border with Nepal, which is manned by the central government's SSB. Tipplers are likely to troop into Nepal, have their fill and come back. The Bihar government's loss will be Nepal's gain.

Impact on Society

Positive

- Increased liquor consumption was one of the causes responsible for **domestic violence** and said its consumption created "strife in the family".
- **Women empowerment** can be seen with participation being increased in every sphere like jobs, Panchayati raj,

Negative

- **illicit brewing** had increased 20 to 30 times after the ban.
- There has been rise of **liquor mafias**, people started drinking **spurious liquor** for non-availability of legal liquor and over 100 of them have lost their lives;
- **Judicial pendency of cases**-there has been 450,000 cases related with liquor in the court which has slowed down their legal process. In February 2022, the **Supreme Court** observed that trial courts in Bihar and the Patna High Court are being crowded by bail applications in matters under the Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act, 2016. It highlighted that at one stage, 16 judges of Patna High Court were listening to bail matters, of which a large part consisted of prosecutions under the 2016 Act.
- **Increased undertrials**-over three lakh people were arrested under prohibition laws and most of the poor families lost their sole bread earner;
 - about 40,000 people became **unemployed** due to prohibition
- **Governance issues**-poor implementation of the liquor ban, human resource training
- **crime rate** has also grown manifold contrary to the popular narrative that the ban has contributed towards peace and stability.
- A **correlation** between an increase in deaths owing to the consumption of toxic liquor and prohibition. Take Gujarat, for instance. The NCRB recorded 29 cases of consumption of toxic liquor death in Gujarat in 2013. Neighboring Rajasthan had zero death cases. Hence, the removal of ban doesn't necessarily ensure an absence of deaths .

Conclusion

Prohibition in India has met with only **partial success**. Be it Haryana, Andhra, Last year, Mizoram ended its 17-year-old ban. Manipur (only in capital Imphal) and Nagaland are also contemplating doing away with prohibition on alcohol. Gujarat is the only state where prohibition has consistently existed since the 1960.

The data from **NSSO** suggest Bihar did not have alcohol problem as shown- According to it, people in Bihar spend very little on alcohol. The per capita expenditure on alcohol is around Rs 15.50 a month in the state, which is below undivided Andhra Pradesh (Rs 173), Kerala (Rs 80.85), and Punjab (around Rs 72). The all-India average is around Rs 35 - more than double of Bihar's share.

The government can impose **cess on sale** of liquor to fund alcohol de-addiction and rehabilitation centres and put liquor under State control. The State government can direct liquor factories to **hire 50% of their workforce as women** which would lead their economic self-reliance and empowerment.

Launch vigorous **awareness** campaign about ill-effect of liquor consumption.

Liquidity injection through **partial lifting of the ban on alcohol** and subsequent elevated taxation can help boost the state's depressed finances. The revenue can help in creation of sustainable job opportunities for the migrant labourers who have come back.

The Bihar government should **learn from the neighboring Uttar Pradesh government** that is consistently working to transform the crisis into an opportunity **by** managing law and order through effective interventions in the bureaucracy.

Role of Bihar MP in National Politics

A Member of Parliament (MP) holds a very important position in a parliamentary democracy like India. With 543 MPs in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) representing more than 1.2 billion people, a Lok Sabha MP on an average represents more than 2.2 million people.

The state of **Bihar** has always held a vital role in the terrain of Indian Politics. The leaders of this state have worked tirelessly to ensure the well-being of all its citizens. Bihar consists of 40 seats in Lok Sabha and 16 seats in Rajya Sabha.

- **Legislative role of an MP** - MPs from Bihar support or abstain from vote of any bill e.g Citizenship Amendment Bill, Transgender bill, Triple Talak Bill etc.
- **Deliberative role of an MP** - MP from Bihar have used Question hour, zero hour, debates, speech to ensure the policies are framed considering the Bihar and similar states situations e.g. Ram Manohar Lohiya from Bihar used to criticize which led to more effective policies.
- MP from Bihar raises the regional issues like **backwardness, 2nd green revolution, caste census** at National level leading the way for regional politics at national level
- Regional parties MP from Bihar can help form **coalition government** at centre
- MP holding **ministries** at centre can led to development of that sector in Bihar **like** Ram vilas Paswan as railway minister, etc.
- With large number of Lok Sabha seats like **40 in Bihar**, it can swing the government in power in its favor which will help in development of Bihar with more funds and schemes. E.g., Janta party government in 1978
- Passing of important Bills from Bihar with support from Bihar MP like GST Act, Citizenship ACT, Transgender Act etc.
- **MPLAD** fund helps in inclusive development of their constituency

Rajya Sabha MP

- **Federal Chamber: Bihar** with **16 seats** in Rajya Sabha promotes cooperative federalism
- Enables participation of Senior **politician & statesman, intellectuals** from Bihar like Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, George Fernandes, Inder Kumar Gujra, Manoj Jha, Ram vilas Paswan etc.

CM & Bihar

The chief minister of Bihar is the chief executive of the Indian state of Bihar. As per the Constitution of India, the Governor of Bihar is the state's de jure head, but de facto executive authority rests with the chief minister.

Evolution in BIHAR

- 1st CM of Bihar- (Sri Krishna Sinha)-Bihar was rated as one of the best administered states in the country at that time.
- In late 60's, after death of central railway minister late Mr. Lalit Narayan- For two decades congress ruled the state with the help of puppet chief ministries hand in glove with the central government ignoring the welfare of the people of the state.
- 1977-Karpoori Thakur became Chief Minister from Janta Party
- 1990- Lalu P. Yadav-
 - ❖ He gained popularity with the masses through a series of **popular** and **populist** measures. After corruption charges on him, his wife Rabri Devi became CM.

- ❖ By 2004, 14 years after Lalu's victory, the World Bank believed that issues faced by the state was "enormous" because of "persistent poverty, complex social stratification, unsatisfactory infrastructure and weak governance".
- ❖ Lower caste empowerment took place but economic development was taken a back seat.
- 2005- Nitish Kumar CM who has regained Bihar's true identity, which is the place from where people who changed the world come like Gautam Buddha or Ashoka or Sher Shah Suri or the Sikh Gurus.

BIHAR ON PATH OF DEVELOPMENT UNDER CM NITISH

Nitish kumar moved from caste based politics to development politics with various roles under him-

- **Constitution-** Nitish kumar as head and leader of government has obligation to implement the features of Constitution for development of its citizens which he has rightly done so.
- **Governance-** Nitish Kumar with his vision of Sushashan Ki Sarkar and Good Governance Programme has led development of Bihar with safe & secure citizen/industry/tourism friendly environment.
 - ❖ Bihar adopted '**Empowerment with Monitoring**' where Fortnightly review meeting with CM occurred.
- **Economic Development-**
 - ❖ Despite the separation of financially richer Jharkhand, Bihar has seen double digit growth rate in last few years and real average growth of 7.5% in last decade except Covid year which is more than national average.
 - ❖ **Integrated Growth Strategy-** In this, along with governance the govt also focused on building infrastructures etc. Also per capita developmental expenditure increased grew at 16.9% in last 6 yrs which resulted in improvement of social outcome indicators.
- **Saat Nischay 1.0 and 2.0-**
 - ❖ For Bihar to be on a path of inclusive development, Nitish kumar focused – "Development with justice. For this, Saat Nischay-1 was launched by the CM Nitish Kumar soon after he was elected in 2015.
 - ❖ Seeing the success of Saath Nischay 1.0, CM launched Saat Nischay 2.0 with broader dimensions and deeper penetration in field of Woman, Youth, village, urban area, sanitation, irrigation, health.
 - **Yuva Shakti – Bihar Ki Pragati - focus on education, skill and employment of youths.**
 - **Sasakt Mahila – Saksham Mahila-Promoting entrepreneurship, higher - education and employment among women**
 - **Har khet tak Sinchai Ka Paani- To ensure the availability of water for irrigation in every farm as Bihar is Agriculture based state.**
 - **Swacch Gaon – Samridh Gaon - Improving infrastructure; Promoting cleanliness; animal husbandry**
 - **Swacch Sehar – Viksit Sehar-Clean City; Home for homeless; Electric Crematory; Shelter for elderly**
 - **Sulabh Samparkta- Connectivity to far flung areas; Relief form traffic jam**
 - **Sabke liye Atirikt Swasthya Suidha - Better health facilities and management for animals, Availaibility of better health services in villages**
- **Environment-** CM Nitish Kumar with a vision of 'Development with sustainability' launched various programmes like
 - ❖ Jal Jeevan Hariyali Mission(2019-22)- To improve water resources(Jal); Increase Allied sector activities like fishing etc (Jeevan) and to increase vegetation cover(Hariyali)
 - ❖ 'Kalrav' festival for wildlife conservation
 - ❖ Flood and disaster Management- Bihar was the 1st state to sign **Sendai** Framework for disaster risk reduction and prepare a plan under CM Nitish Kumar.
 - CM heads the State Disaster Management authority to oversee the monitoring and implementation of schemes and disaster management measures.
 - Increased coordination between SP & DM during flood
- **Social Reform-**
 - ❖ **CM** launched social reform campaign to eliminate child marriage, dowry, domestic violence. For this various schemes are launched by him like MM Kanya Utthan Yojana, JeeVIKA, Narishakti Yojana , NFHS-5 improved performance on sex ratio/TFR etc.

- **Social security– CM** focus on various sections for development
 - ❖ **Women-** CM Nitish Kumar one of prime focused has been the development of women as they constitute 49% of Bihar population which is very much essential for Bihar growth. For this he launched various schemes like- MM Mahila Udyami Yojana, 35 % Reservation in Jobs & police; 50% reservation in Panchayats, separate gender budget since 2008-09
 - ❖ **Senior citizen-** MM Vridhjan Pension Yojana
 - ❖ **Child-** MM Bal Sahayata Yojana
- **Youth & Demography--** Young people of 15-29 years age-group constitute 28 percent of Bihar's total population. To reap this demographic dividend, CM Nitish Kumar has special focus schemes for them like- MM Yuva Udyami Yojana; Special skill & training at ITI/NIC centres; focus on youth under Saat Nischay
- **Urbanization-** CM Nitish Kumar has also focused on urbanization of Bihar to remove excess pressure exerted on rural economy(88.7%) of Agriculture. This has led to increase in urbanization of Bihar from 11.3% in 2011 census to 15.3% in 2020 NFHS.
 - ❖ For this Various schemes have been launched under his monitoring like Swachh Shahr viksit Shahr under Saat Nischay 2, reform in election of Mayor, Reform for easily acquisition of land for industrial growth etc.
 - ❖ Increase in urbanization to 15.3% has led to government making efforts to improve urban centres like drainage, sanitation, water availability, land availability, disease control
- **Prohibition of Liquor-** Bihar govt under special supervision CM passed Bihar Prohibition & Excise Act 2016 which banned any use of liquor by humans which has led to-
 - Faster implementation of social reforms schemes like domestic violence, dowry
- **Tourism-** Bihar CM is at forefront to promote tourism hub in Bihar with tagline 'Blissful Bihar'.
 - Chairman of the Bihar Museum is now CM himself.
- **Bihar as Role model for other states - Four** schemes of Bihar was adopted by Centre to be implemented at all India level-
 - Special Corridor for Organic Farming
 - Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal Yojana
 - Har Ghar Bijli Yojana
 - Jeevika Mission

Note-

- ❖ **The Ministry of Home Affairs has presented the Bihar Police Academy, Rajgir, with the trophy of the best police training institute in the East Zone.**
- ❖ **Khagaria tops in aspirational district Programme of Niti Aayog**
- ❖ **Beggary Prevention in Bihar-** Recently, the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has sent officers of many states to Bihar for the study of successful begging prevention program in Bihar.
 - Under the Beggary Prevention Program of the Government of Bihar, a bridge course is conducted for the operation of rehabilitation homes and for earning a living.

DPSP

Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in part IV of the constitution (Article 36 – 51) represent a comprehensive program of ushering in social and economic democracy in the country. These represent a set of principles that governments of the day – both federal and state must keep in mind while making state policies. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution.

Directive Principles + Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution. Granville Austin has described the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights as the 'Conscience of the Constitution'

Significance of DPSP in Bihar

- promotes the social and economic democracy necessary for the backward and high poverty ratio(33.72%) states like Bihar.
- Symbolizes idea of Welfare state and not police state like FR.
- It provides stability & continuity in policies as there are common set of direction to all parties of Govt spheres in spite of the changes of the party in power which is very much in the case of Bihar which has seen 23 CM since independence.
- They are like an 'Instrument of Instructions' or general recommendations addressed to all authorities specially for Bihar to move from caste based politics to developmental politics.

Implementation of DPSP in Bihar

Art 38- Zamindari abolition Act

Art 39(a)- Mukhyamantri Akshar Anchal Yojana; JeeVIKAA; Satat JeevikoParjan Yojana; MM Gram Parivahan Scheme; MGNREGS; Atmanirbhar BHARAT; PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Art 39(b)- PDS system; Jal Jeevan Hariyali; Jal Jeevan mission

Art 39 (c)- the Bihar Land Reform Act 1950

Art 39(d)- Minimum wages Act 1948; Equal Reuneration Act 1976

Art 39(e)- MM Kanya Suraksha Yojana; MM kanya utthan yojana- Ayushman Bharat

Art 39(f)- Child labor Prohibition Act 1986

Art 39A- Enactment of NALSA Act, 1987; organize Lok Adalats/nyaya Pachayat

Art 40- Bihar Panchayati Raj Act,2006

Art 41- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana; Avsar Bade Aage Padhe(Saat Nischay); MGNREGS; National Education Policy; Right to Education

Art 42- separate feeder for hospitals, industries & agriculture; Har ghar nal ka jal; MM Vridhjan pension yojana;

Har ghar Bijli Lagataar; PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan; UJALA; PM Gram Sadak Yojana

Art 43 & 43A- Trade union Act 1926; Factories Act 1948

Art 43B – Bihar Cooperative societies (amndt) Act, 2013

Art 45- Right to Education Act 2009; National Education Policy 2020

Art 46- MM SC/ST Udyami Yojana; by centre(SC/ST/OBC/EWS reservation in jobs and education; SC/ST prevention of atrocities act 1989, Eklavya model School, establishment of nscs, ncst, ncobc

Art 47- Bihar Prohibition & Excise Act 2016; by Centre (POSHAN Abhiyan; Mid day Meal; National Health Mission; Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY; ICDS

Art 48- Bihar Agriculture Roadmap ; By centre(Soil health card; per drop more crop; laws to prohibit slaughter of cows in some states; PM Fasal Bima Yojana; PM Kisan; PM Kisan Sampada)

Art 48A- Jal Jeevan Hariyali; by Centre(Env't Protection Act 1986; WPA 1972; CPCB/SPCB; NGT Art 2010; India's INDC Target; International solar alliance;)

Art 49- by Centre(HRIDAY; Ancient Monument & Archaeological sites Act 1951)

Art 50- by centre(Criminal Procedure Code 1973; 7th schedule; collegium system)

Art 51- by centre(Panchsheel; Nam; Gujral doctrine; International solar alliance; CDRI-Coalition for disaster resilience infrastructure)

Governor

The governor is the chief executive head of the state. But, like the president, he is a nominal executive head (titular or constitutional head). The governor also acts as an agent of the central government. Therefore, the office of governor has a dual role.

Bihar & Governor

The relationship between the Raj Bhavan and the government had moved through more downs than ups and less cordial.

- 1st Governor of Bihar, Jairamdas Daulatram has confrontation with CM S K Sinha.
- Since then, the relationship between the Raj Bhavan and the government had never been cordial, barring a few exceptions like A R Kidwai, who had a good rapport with the then CM Jagannath Mishra.
- 1989- b/w governor Govind Narain Singh and CM Bhagwat Jha Azad
In 1999- b/w governor Sunder Singh Bhandari and the Rabri Devi government.
- In 2005, Buta Singh recommended dissolution of the Assembly (which was then in a suspended animation).
- In 2013- Deputy CM Sushil Kumar Modi called the outgoing Governor Devanand Konwar “the most corrupt governor” and demanded an “impartial inquiry” into his tenure.

ROLE of Governor in Bihar

- **Executive-** Governor in Bihar appointed tribal welfare minister till 2006 which promoted the development of tribal areas to great extent
- **Legislative-** Governor in Bihar nominated member for state legislative council from distinguished field to bring expertise and efficiency in policies and its implementation.
- **Emergency Powers-** Bihar has seen President's rule 8 times since independence where Governor acted as an administrator to run the state under President. It has led to various developments in Bihar as well as Judicial remarks for evolution in role of Governor.

- **Covid-19** – Proactive role of Governor in Bihar during recent epidemic has led to benefits like – passing of laws, High court verdicts, administrator working efficiently for welfare to citizens

Role of Caste & Class in Politics

It is said that “**Indians do not caste their vote, they vote their caste**”.

Class is system of social stratification in west. It is based on economic status & it is open (mobility is permitted) while caste is related to idea of purity and pollution and it is closed system (no mobility) based on birth rather than worth.

There is difference b/w upper caste and dominant caste. The politics in India is shaped by dominant caste, political system work in favor of dominant caste and it is more evident at state level.

Class is dominant because of-

- (i) land owners/economic prosperity
- (ii) numerical majority makes them politically powerful.

Since the beginning of coalition politics, mandalisation of **politics** started which has led to

- Increased role of caste in Politics at regional through regional Parties
- Redressal of caste discrimination

Example of dominant castes- Reddy & Kammas in A.P.; Lingayats & Vokkalingas in Karnataka; Marathas in Maharashtra's; Yadav in Bihar; Jats in West UP & Haryana.

Bihar and Caste/Class Politics

- Dominance of upper caste in state politics increased after independence and more so after emergency. Bihar has been centre of pro and anti-mandal agitation in 1990 and also centre of anti-emergency in 1975 under JP Narayan
- Pre- Mandal- largely dominated by Congress Party
Post- Mandal- Rise of regional parties with increased role of regional leaders among the voters belonging to lower strata- OBC, Dalit, Adivasis,
- 1995- 1st time contest b/w OBC vs OBC (Lalu Yadav vs Nitish Kumar)
- 2005- Nitish Kumar as CM with more focus on developmental politics and less on caste politics

Positive Impact of Caste/Class Politics

- **Democracy**- one of main reason for success in democracy is that caste allowed integration of people with political system. It became means for mobilization like Yadav, Muslims during 1990-2005.
- **Development** – There has been ‘politicization of caste’ i.e. ritualistic significance of caste has gone. Today, caste is more important for secular benefits like job, education etc.
- **Coalition**- It has brought different caste together e.g. BJP with Dalit & Brahmin; SP-RJD for Muslim & Yadav; Congress KHAM (Kshatriya, Harijan, Adivasi, Muslim in Gujarat; RJD-JDU Kurmi with Yadav etc.
- **Rights**- It made lower caste aware of their rights which has led to inclusive development. e.g. Yadav & other OBC in Bihar; From 1990 Dalit became autonomous and not with Congress
- **Caste Based Mobilization**- has been important factor behind India's and Bihar's silent revolution leading to regional development of Bihar and say in National politics since last 3 decades.
- **Demand of Caste based Census**

Negative Impact in Bihar

- **Unequal**- It has not resulted into any concrete transformation in the distribution of power in society. Democracy is a grand success however there is no democracy b/w elections like use of money & muscle power; booth capturing; dynastic politics
- **Poor Policies**- It is not convincing how leaders wanted caste free India when public policy has been based on caste. E.g., 1st Backward Class Commission in 1952 under Kelkar
- OBC Politics e.g., Yadav in Bihar; Marathas, Jat and Dalit politics e.g. Jitan Ram Manjhi in Bihar; BSP in UP
- Promotion of **Criminalization** of Politics as leaders of particular caste group tries to appease their caste with illegal means. E.g., ADR- 46% new MP are criminal; 26% increase from 2014.
- Caste has become a major obstacle in the establishment of a casteless society and has cemented communal connections
- Political leaders use caste consciousness for mobilization but do not pursue vigorously, economic and social problems that the majority members of the caste face.

REGIONALISM

Regionalism is a strong attachment to one's own region. For Example, in India people identify themselves based on their states like a Bihari, Bengali, Tamilian etc. which more than the identity of an Indian.

Factors responsible for regionalism in Bihar

- **Socio-economic factors-**
 - Failure of Green Revolution and rise of intermediate caste asserting their power
 - Deepening of social cleavages as a result of continuous mobilization of people on ethnic grounds led to rise of regional parties
 - Backwardness and low industrialization led to surge of people outside Bihar as Bihari migrants leading to give Bihar an image
- **Political-**
 - Introduction of President's rule in Bihar 8 times has led to strengthening of local leaders and parties which can be seen as regional government formed since 1989 till today.
 - Regional Parties raising demand of local issues of Bihar like Agriculture, Flood, Industry, Migrants issue, special category to Bihar etc.
 - Linguistic Reorganization has led to dominant caste forming their own regional parties and raising regional demands

Impact of Regionalism

Positive

- **Development-** Focusing on the special demands of Bihar will help in it's inclusive development and contribute towards nation also
- **Promote grassroot democracy-** For Bihar regional development, strengthening of Panchayat & local governance is of immense importance
- Socio-cultural diversity of Bihar will be promoted and it will help people to practice their Bihari culture without any hesitation

Negative

- It might promote a feeling disaffection towards people of Bihar
- It might promote security challenges through rise of insurgent groups or Naxalism
- Regional leaders playing politics of vote bank and coalition politics which might lead to policy paralysis; increased role of money and muscle power
- Sometimes regional issues might dominate over national concern which will lead to slow the development of other region e.g. MSP for food grain was brought by th demands of Maharashtra but it did not have much significance for states like Bihar, UP

Cooperative Federalism

Efforts by Bihar in promoting Cooperative Federalism

- **GST-** Previous Deputy CM Sushil Modi of Bihar had been heading the group of CM under GST Council and promoting the coordination between different states and centre.
- **Covid-** Bihar has taken several measure as directed by Centre and also itself to contain the spread of CoVID like largest vaccination in a single day, special arrangements for migrants like train t
- Supporting landmark **bills** for socio-economic development like GST Bill, Triple talaq, Aadhaar Bill, Citizenship Bill etc.
- **Policies-** Bihar was first state to pass Ethanol policy 2021 in line with centre; 1st state to adopt Sendai framework 2015; special focus on sanitation/Swachh Bharat through Saat Nischay
- **Issue of Caste Based Census-** Bihar wants to conduct caste census as opposed to centre. The reason given was that the upliftment of backward sections of society through their proper identification.
- **States demand GST compensation for 5 more years**

Technology Issues

- **Smart Meter-**
 - Bihar government came with a plan to install smart meters to reduce electricity theft and enhance the income of distribution companies.
 - But there has been protest at several places for its installation because sudden change in behavior of citizens is difficult. E.g. At Munger
- **GPS-**
 - Bihar govt ordered to install GPS in taxi to ensure women safety and help police for any incident.
 - This has been opposed by taxi providers due to increase in expenditure on installation of new devices in covid hit time where income has reduced for taxi drivers.E.g. Gaya
- **Integrated Command & Control system of Smart City project**

COVID & BIHAR

Bihar health department will share its best practices adopted during Covid-19 on national platform

4 innovative models are as following-

1. **Home isolation medical kit** for home isolated patients
 - ❖ to adopt best practices during home isolation thus preventing further spread.
 - ❖ Necessary medicines to their door step with free of cost thus promoting service delivery and .
2. Home Isolation tracking(**HIT**) **app-**
 - ❖ HIT helped to track down home isolated people and gave valuable data to health department to assess the grave situation of pandemic.
 - ❖ got necessary precautions through HIT app on regular basis.
 - ❖ one of crucial digital system of Bihar health department in battle against covid-19 and promote vaccination
3. Salary and allowance transfer of ASHA worker through **ASHWIN portal**, so that ASHA workers didn't worry about their salary and stick to their humanitarian work.
4. Bihar government facilitated
 - ❖ health security - health insurance worth 5 lakh under **Ayushman Yojana** to 80 lakh people.
 - ❖ Food security- provided ration to all eligible poor people,

Use of Technology In Covid

- Tika Express- for remote areas vaccination through village wide campaign
- "Vaccine Mitra Chatbot" aim is to promote COVID-19 vaccination.

CASTE BASED CENSUS

The Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011 was a major exercise to obtain data about the socio-economic status of various communities since 1931 when caste based census was conducted. **The caste data has not been released till now. So, there has been a demand to conduct caste census along with Census 2021 by Bihar govt.**

Pros

- **Policy** -The precise number of the population of each caste would help reform the reservation policy to ensure equitable representation of all of them.
- **Reduce Inequalities**-will facilitate governments take better decisions for the development and welfare of people
- no caste census till 1931 so our dependency in inadequate data has been increased
- **Constitutional directions: Article 340** mandates the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of **socially and educationally backward classes** and make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by governments.
- Reduce inclusion and exclusion errors
- The **Justice Rohini committee** was appointed in 2017 to look into the **sub-categorisation of the OBC communities**; in the absence of data, there can be no data-bank or any proper sub-categorisation.

Cons

- might lead to social tension among some sections and increase demands for larger or separate quotas.
- Might increase more casteism in society

2nd Green Revolution in Bihar

Bihar with 88.7% of rural population is heavily dependent on agriculture whose growth is essential for the development of Bihar. Through Green Revolution, India has come out from 'Nation with a begging bowl' to self-sufficiency in production. But 1st Green Revolution stopped short of being inclusive and equitable in terms of its region wise adoption like Punjab vs Bihar. Bihar's gangetic plain being the most fertile plain in the world remained far behind.

Need for a second green revolution in Bihar

- **Regional Expansion**-The earlier phase of GR was **Restricted to a few regions** with fertile and irrigated lands like Punjab, Haryana. With rainfed areas constituting 65% of total area under cultivation, a sizeable area like Bihar was bypassed in the first go. These must now form **core area of intervention**.
- **Crop Expansion-Only limited crops** (wheat, rice, cotton etc.) received attention in the 1st phase, promoting monocultures. There is a **need to diversify** the crop bouquet to include coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, etc. which are often imported.
- **Nutrition**-Though India boasts of record buffer stocks, **under nutrition** is vastly prevalent due to lack of access to micronutrient rich food especially in states like Bihar with poverty ratio 33.7%. Also, rising incomes have led to changing diets. Need to meet this structural gap.
- **Climate change**- has resulted in uncertainty as a result of frequent droughts, flood, heat wave, cold wave, cyclones that endanger food security

Need/Significance of technology in 2nd green revolution

- **Limited resources:** Bihar has approx. 10% of India's population but only 2.86% of India's land e.g. automated **precision agriculture** (drip and sprinkler; robots for no-till sowing, weed removal, GPS enables mapping of farms, laser levelling etc.).
- **Agriculture extension and awareness:** to provide information to farmers on subjects eg. Kisan Suvidha App, Kisan TV, ITC- e-choupal, Aaqua, IFFCO agri portal, Mahindra Kisan Mitra, e Agriculture project (by eKutir in Odisha).
- **Resource mapping:** with commercial satellites, UAVs, drones providing detailed field data on mobile phones regarding site suitability of a particular crop, soil texture, moisture, water management, health of the crops, etc. Thus, allows farmers to plan long term changes long before the stress factors endanger the crops.
- **Soil Health:** Technology will ensure right kind of nutrients for a specific soil area to be applied at the right rate, at the right time and in the right place for optimal soil health. For eg. Soil Health Card and soil testing labs, use of leaf colour charts and optical sensors farmers to guide the application of urea etc.
- **Reduce farms losses:** reliable weather forecast, possibility to foresee pests or disease conditions, overcome post-harvest losses due to scientific storage and movement of agri produce etc. leading to reduced wastage, increased output and productivity of crops
- **Livestock productivity** - Farm animals fed and monitored by electronic sensors and identification systems; targeted approach to veterinary care for eg. monitoring and surveillance for detection and diagnosis of livestock diseases.
- **Market linkages:** Access to price information, national and international markets, commodity trading markets, for eg. e NAM, e-commerce
- **Biotechnology revolution** -
To **improve genetic traits** of crops by making them draught, pest, weed, climate resistant.
To **improve nutritional value of crops** to ensure food and nutritional security eg. GM Crops, Bio fortification of crops
- **Sustainable agriculture:** Use of technology for new disease resistant hybrids, biological pest control, reduced pesticide and fertilizer use, improved cultural practices, organic farming, in field sensors to detect underground water level etc leading to better and sustainable resource management
- **Insurance and Farmer's social security** - Satellite data for assessment of crop losses and timely compensation to the farmers for eg. under PM Fasal Bima Yojana
- **Facilitating Land reforms:** Digitization of land records and conclusive titles

Thus, to make second Green Revolution an **Evergreen Revolution**, technological inputs are needed.

Challenges

- Illiteracy and lack of awareness among farmers
- High cost of technology, low technology penetration
- Lack of investment in R&D and innovation
- Chronic farm sector problems like small & fragmented land holdings, lack of power, rural infrastructure, funding, availability of key inputs (labour, water, fertilizer, pesticides etc)
- Government policies - for eg, on MSP, procurement, agriculture marketing (APMC)

Steps by Bihar Govt

- **Organic Corridor** in 13 districts along Ganga basin
- **Har Khet ko Paani** under Saat Nischay to increase area under irrigation
- Agriculture extension & Technology like Krishi vigyan Kendra at BAU Pusa

Way Forward

Thus, to usher in the second green revolution on the back of technology and modernization, there is a need to **harness the connections among stakeholders across the entire value chain.**

- expansion of area under irrigation.
- Private players can pitch in through much needed investment in infrastructure and R&D.
- Such lab to land programmes must be inclusive, broad based and sustainable.
- This coupled with a **second-generation land reform** may be instrumental in increasing agriculture growth rate.

Schemes such as ‘Bringing Green revolution to eastern states’, technology mission on oilseeds, coarse cereals, millets, pulses, and trial on GM crops are steps in right direction. But a comprehensive approach is needed

APMC 2006 AND Bihar

In 2006, Bihar was the first state in the country to abolish the APMC Act which facilitated private companies to directly purchase from farmers. Under the APMC Act, the local municipal bodies used to charge 1 per cent of the selling price, both from the farmer and the purchaser.

After the abolition of APMC Act in the state, the Bihar government had introduced Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) as a designated agency for the procurement of paddy and wheat. There are roughly 8,500 PACS across the state.

Impact on Bihar

Positive Impact

- **Production**-the agricultural productivity has increased. Between 2011-12 and 2018-19, India’s growth rate was 7.5 per cent while it was 13.3 per cent in Bihar.

	2005-06	2018-19
Wheat	1379 kg per hectare	2998 kg per hectare
Rice	1075 kg per hectare	1948 kg per hectare
Maize	2098 kg per hectare	4771 kg per hectare

- Bihar is among the leading producers of maize in India, the fourth largest producer of vegetables and the eighth largest producer of fruits in the country. Around 70 to 80 per cent of the population is involved in agriculture in Bihar..
- In comparison, before the reforms were implemented, from 1993-94 to 2000-05, India’s average growth was 6.8 per cent and Bihar was trailing at 5.3 per cent. Between 2005-06 and 2014-15, Bihar’s agricultural growth was 4.7 per cent while India’s agriculture grew by 3.6 per cent. In the last five years, India’s agricultural growth has been 2 per cent while that of Bihar has been 7 per cent. Bihar is an example that agriculture does well when reforms are carried out.
- As agriculture grew, other sectors also grew. Bihar’s construction growth rate currently is 29 per cent

Negative Impact

- **Small & Marginal Farmer**-middlemen and local traders were making huge profits by buying the farmers produce even below the MSP as small producers do not go to PACS
- **Payment system** -generally gets delayed in government procurement

- **Less Price Realization to farmers**-Minimum support price for paddy fixed by the Bihar government is 1,868 per quintal but farmers are selling their produce to middlemen at 1,100 per quintal.
- **Distress Selling**-When the government fails to procure food grains from farmers on time, then farmers are compelled to sell their produce in open market to local traders. Economist Diwakar informs that at present paddy is sold for 900-1,000 a quintal in Bihar against the MSP of 1,868 fixed by the Centre.
- **Investment**-However, 15 years after the abolition of the APMC Act in Bihar, the state's agricultural marketing system is still unable to attract private investment.
- **Agri Growth rate**-The effect of APMC's abolition is also noticed in the state's annual growth rate of its agriculture and allied sectors — it has declined from [14.9 per cent in 2004-2005](#) (at 1999-2000 constant prices) to [0.6 per cent in 2018-19](#) (at 2011-12 constant prices).

PACS

An alternative decentralized procurement system through trade unions —Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) — was adopted in Bihar after repealing the APMC Act in 2006 for the procurement of two staple crops — rice and wheat.

PACS promote agricultural equipment bank and its own storage facility. PACS buy food grain from farmers and sell it to the FCI, SFCs or to private wholesalers. The state does not bear the onus of buying excess grain directly from farmers at the MSP.

Pros

- **Increased income**-PACS gave farmers economic freedom and increased their revenues
- **No middlemen**-It had broken the cartel system of APMC and promoted contract farming in Bihar through direct selling to flour mills etc.
- **Food security** – ensure buffer stock through timely procurement and management of food grains
- **Democracy**- promotes empowerment of citizens at panchayat through formation of PACS union at Panchayat level who are better aware about the problems.

Cons

- **Targets**-failed to achieve procurement targets because of its operational inefficiency and lack of transparency.
- **Delayed Procurement**-PACS does not procure wheat at the time of harvest. Not all farmers possess storage capacity and they are in need of money since almost all farmers (97 per cent) in Bihar are marginal and small farmers. This results in huge pressure on farmers to sell at a lower price either in the market or to the middlemen.
- **Less Price Realization to farmers**-Although rice has been procured through PACS, farmers show unwillingness to sell their produce, since the PACS offers a lower price than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and there is a delay in receiving payments after selling produce. It is Evident from a survey in the districts of Gaya and Purnia sold 10 quintals of paddy at Rs 1,050 a quintal against the MSP of Rs 1,868.

Ideal Development Plan of Bihar

Bihar is moving towards silent breakthrough in last decade of development realizing its true potential and remembering its ancient glory. Bihar sustained the double-digit growth rate for 5 yrs (except covid year) which even coastal states like Orissa could not match.

Along with economic growth, Bihar also focused on social development e.g., Bihar literacy increased by 17%; female literacy increased by 18%; IMR & MMR also decreased.

Various models and Plans have been adopted and proposed for its ideal development-

1. Cluster Based - Bihar with a population of 10.4 crore and diverse in terms of its geography have divided into many clusters for ease of implementation in policies

- **Food processing industries** would call for commodity specific cluster-based approach under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Therefore, to push Resurgent Bihar.
- **PMEGP**-Employment Generation and Livelihood Promotion through Cluster-Based Approach for empowering migrant workers e.g., 7 clusters in Muzaffarpur district
- **Vocal for Local programme**- hyperlocalised production system e.g., Makhana cluster for Mithila region

2. Urban Based- Bihar is on path of urbanization from 11.3% in 2011 to 15.3% in 2020. Thus, towns are very important part of growth in next decade or so.

- **Smart City Project**- Currently being implemented in 4 districts is based on model urban planning model like drainage, transport,

- **Rajgir as IT City hub**
- 3. **Aspirational Block** - It is to be developed on lines of successful aspirational district programme. E.g., one block one product of Haryana
- 4. **Model Villages**- stubble management in Rohtas; Sukhet model of Madhubani district to check model; MPLAD & MLALAD developing their villages as role model
- 5. **Resource Based** –
 - **Mineral** resources in south Bihar- It can be harnessed to setup industries near resources.
 - **Agri** Resources- Bihar being one of most fertile land in the world can set up food processing industries, agro industries
 - **Water** Resources- Flood water increases the fertility of soil. This water can be channelized for proper utilization in irrigation, industries, personal etc.
 - **Human Resources**- Skills and capabilities of rich demographic youth, migrants can be harnessed to develop industries.
- 7. **Tourism Based**- Bihar with its ancient glory can attract large number of tourist both domestic and international like Buddhism Circuit in Nalanda, Rajgir as major picnic & leisure spot, Zoo and National Parks etc.
 - a. It will enhance the revenue of people in surrounding areas with job opportunities in semi-skilled sector.

Trends In Agriculture

Bihar underwent a remarkable turnaround in economic performance in the mid-2000s. Effective policies, better infrastructure, governance, and social protection, and greater political stability have all contributed to this improvement.

Bihar lost the bulk of its mineral resources in 2000 when the new state of Jharkhand was created, but it retained its fertile agricultural land and water resources. About 70% of its rural workforce is employed in agriculture, which contributes over a quarter of the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Hence, rapid agricultural development remains important for Bihar. Recognizing this, the state government started implementing what it called **Agricultural Road Maps in 2008 and abolishing APMC Act in 2006**- aimed at increasing productivity growth in the crop and livestock sectors and boosting farm incomes.

- **Agriculture growth**- Agricultural growth responded well to these new initiatives in their first four years, reaching 3.1% annum during the first Road Map, but declined to 1.3% in the second Road Map, averaged about 2.0% during 2001 to 2017, and has shown a decelerating trend since 2012-13. It has also remained quite volatile from year to year.
 - Between 2005-06 and 2014-15, Bihar's agricultural growth was 4.7 per cent while India's agriculture grew by 3.6 per cent.
 - In the last five years, India's agricultural growth has been 2 per cent while that of Bihar has been 7 per cent. Bihar is an example that agriculture does well when reforms are carried out.
- **Production - Food** grain Production increased from 16.31 lakh tonnes in 2018-19 to 17.95 lakh tonnes in 2020-21- a growth of 4.91 percent.
 - It will ensure Food security and increased state revenue through export
- **Productivity**- It increased from 2626 kg per hectare in 2018-19 to 2961 kg per hectare in 2020-21 **due** to technological improvements, assured irrigation, certified seeds, extension services. It will help the land scarce Bihar to cope up with rising population with increased production in limited land.
- **Sugarcane** – primary input for agro-processing industries, It provides economic revenue to farmers, direct and indirect employment benefits in rural areas of North West Bihar like W.Champaran, E.Champaran etc.
 - **Total** production in 2020-21- 58 lakh tonnes
 - MM Ganna Vikas Programme- distribute certified seeds to farmers
 - Bihar Ethanol Production & Promotion Policy – will boost up the production and encourage farmers to grow Sugarcane which will enhance their income
 - Sugar Incentive Policy in **2006**-In order to encourage investment in sugarcane base industries in the state. It has been revised in **2014** which is far more attractive and suitable for the investors.
 -
- **Horticulture**- This sector fuels the agri growth- fruits, vegetables & flowers

- **Fruit-** 45 lakh tonne in 2018-19 to 50 lakh tonne in 2020-21. It will promote Agri Food Processing industries in Bihar
- **Vegetables-** 166 lakh tonne in 2018-19 to 179 lakh tonne in 2020-21. It will help meet nutritional needs and promote agro based industries
- **Flowers-** 7000 tonne in 2018-19 to 11k tonne in 2020-21. It increases the income for small & marginal farmers which is 90% in Bihar and adopt Floriculture as a profession.
- **Animal Husbandry-** growth rate of 10% ; 30% share in agriculture GSV A I last 5yrs
 - Due to climatic variation and limited land resources, it provides a risk reduction strategy for income of rural households, especially small & marginal farmers.
 - Demand increasing due to change in dietary habits of people
 - **Milk** production increased at rate of 7.1% per year from 87 lakh tonne in 2016-17 to 115 lakh tonne in 2020-21. It will promote Agro based industries with more job opportunities in MSME sectors.
 - **Poultry-** total egg production from 111 crores in 2016-17 to 301 crores in 2020-21. It will help meet the nutritional needs of people with additional income to farmers.
 - **Total livestock** population increased from 301 lakh in 2007 to 365 lakh in 2019
- **Fisheries-**
 - Important for socio-economic development of state for their role in augmenting incomes for rural poor and generating employment opportunities
 - Valuable source of income for landless laborers and land poor farmers
 - growth rate in last 5yrs is 7% which increased from 5 lakh tonnes in 2016-17 to 6.83 lakh tonnes in 2020-21
- **Seeds-** Seed Replacement Rate (SSR) is a measure of how much of the total cropped area was sown with certified seeds in comparison to farm saved seeds.
 - We note here that enough seeds are available for fruits, vegetables, flowers and high value / costly seed crops but not enough seeds are supplied in case of low value and high volume crops such as rice, wheat.
 - For crops such as **wheat**-this ratio must be between 20-30%. For **oilseeds** and **pulses**-this ratio must be between 20-100% and for some crops such as Hybrid cotton, it must be 100%.
 - **SRR** for paddy – 41.3 in 2018-19 to 48.7 in 2020-21
 - **SRR** for Wheat- 32.9 in 2018-19 to 44.5 in 2020-21
 - **SRR** for pulses is low – 11.1 percent in 2020-21 **hence** low production
 - **SRR** for oilseeds- 54 percent in 2020-21
- **Fertilizers-**
 - consumption increased from 201 kg per hectare in 2018-19 to 207.6 kg per hectare in 2020-21
 - urea highest- 22.89 lakh tonnes; NPK consumption increased from 17.3 lakh tonnes in 2018-19 to 18.3 lakh tonnes in 2020-21 which shows the modern techniques being adopted by farmers to enhance productivity
 - Bio/Organic fertilizers using neem coated urea and Organic Farming Corridor in 13 districts of Bihar is being Promoted for sustainable agriculture
- **Power-**
 - Consumption increased from 394 MU of energy in 2016-17 to 1244 MU in 2020-21 which is a growth rate of 216%
 - Overall energy consumption – 2.5% in 2016-17 to 5.1% in 2020-21
 - Separate feeder for Agri & Non Agri purpose under MM Krishi Vidyut Sambandh Yojana for continuous supply of power for irrigation and other purposes
 - Decrease reliance on handpumps and increase in solar power under KUSUM and make them 'Urjadata'
- **Agriculture Credit-**
 - **KCC** members increased from 2.53 lakh in 2018-19 to 4.9 lakh in 2020-21 which has been very much beneficial for small & marginal farmers which is 97% of population.
 - **Subsidy-** Electricity subsidy increased from 104 crore in 2017-18 to 616 crore in 2020-21 – beneficial for poor and low income farmers.
- **Storage & capacity**
 - Increased from 4.99 lakh tonnes in 2017-18 to 5.19 lakh tonnes in 2020-21

- It reduced food wastage of around 30% thereby enhancing food security and state's revenue
- **Procurement-** increased from 0 tonnes in 2017-18 to 3.71 thousand tonnes in 2020-21 through decentralized system by PACS at Panchayat level thus enhancing the income of farmers and reducing distress selling
- **Irrigation**
 - Public expenditure increased from 987 crore in 2017-18 to 2115 crore in 2020-21
 - Gross Irrigated area increased from 52.47 lakh hectare in 2015-16 to 54.35 lakh hectare in 2019-20
 - 'Har Khet ko Paani' under Saat Nischay has been very instrumental in ensuring the goal of irrigated water to every field in convergence with PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana. It reduced dependence of farmers on variable rainfall patterns.

Food Processing and Bihar

Bihar lost the bulk of its mineral resources in 2000 when the new state of Jharkhand was created, but it retained the one of world's most **fertile** agricultural land and water resources. About 70% of its rural workforce is employed in agriculture, which contributes over a quarter of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

Hence, rapid agricultural development remains important for Bihar. Recognizing this, the state government started implementing what it called **Agricultural Road Maps in 2008 and abolishing APMC Act in 2006-** aimed at increasing productivity growth in the crop and livestock sectors and boosting farm incomes.

Food processing has been targeted by successive policies of the Government of Bihar as the lead sector for industrialization in a state with a very low industrial base.

Why Food Processing Industry in Bihar? / Potential in Bihar

- **Workforce-**Bihar has 88.7% population in rural areas with 75% workforce in agriculture sector which can fuel this **sunrise** industry
- **Growth-**In the last five years, India's agricultural growth has been 2 per cent while that of Bihar has been 7 per cent which maintains a continuous supply for inputs.
- **Production-**Bihar is among the leading producers of maize in India, the fourth largest producer of vegetables and the eighth largest producer of fruits in the country.
- **Priority sector-**Governance and Policy reforms provides a friendly environment for this sector on priority basis
- **Geographical advantage-** Bihar has one of the most fertile land in alluvial plains which is most suited for this type of industry
- **Income-** It enhances the income of farmers through better forward and backward linkages, promote contract farming, curtails distress selling especially for Bihar which has 91% small and marginal farmers
- **Ensure Food Security and Reduces Malnutrition-** Reduces wastage which is around 25-30% of total food grains;
 - By 2027, it is envisaged to increase the processing facilities by 50 percent while reducing the wastages of agriculture produce by 5 percent. As a result of this, the income of farmers may increase by 30 percent and this would also create about 10-15 lakh new employment opportunities.
 - **Curbs food inflation** as food processing increases **shelf life** of food products through value addition
- **Employment generation**
 - Highly **labour intensive** sector that creates 18 direct and 64 indirect jobs in organized sector and 20 jobs in unorganized sector, across the supply chain, for every Rs. 10 million invested
 - Promotes **rural employment** and **entrepreneurship** → leads to rural prosperity
- **Curbs migration under duress especially in Bihar** –
 - Higher farm incomes □ increase in overall rural incomes □ better standard of living □ disincentivizes migration
 - **Reduces dependence on agriculture** □ promotes movement of labour from **agriculture to manufacturing** □ **decreased disguised** unemployment □ helps in **poverty reduction**
- **Promotes crop diversification** - incentivizes farmers through remunerative prices to diversify into high value & high demand products such as fruits, vegetables, pulses, coarse cereals, milk, fish etc.
- **Benefits End-consumers & enhance their choices** – Consumers (10.4 crore population) get access to greater variety of safe, convenient and high quality products (eg. ready to eats), at affordable prices
- **Reduces Malnutrition through Fortification** with Vitamins & minerals

- **Gender Empowerment:** As FPI is related to animal husbandry where 70% workers are women workers.
- **Increase in Demand for processed food** – that is convenient, hygienic and high quality, **due to Socioeconomic transition i.e. rising** disposable income, changing consumption patterns, demographic profile in favor of young population, increase in nuclear families, working women, media penetration etc.
- More than 70% of the FPI is spread in the unorganised sector in the form of the cottage and small industries. So, there is a lot of scope of bringing them under the organised sector.

Government schemes & policy initiatives

- **Bihar Investment and Promotion Policy 2016**– Recognizes food processing recognized as a priority sector
- **Bihar Startup Policy 2017 & MM Udyami Yojana under Saat Nischay**- It will promote new and young entrepreneurs thus a shift from job seekers to job providers and make Bihar as a hub.
- **Agriculture sector reforms** - Repeal of APMC act in 2006, Agri Road Map- I,II,III; linkages of farmers through collection centres/KVKs, facilitating e-NAM platforms; Ethanol Production & Promotion Policy 2021
- **Food Safety & Standards** - rationalization of food laws and enactment of Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006
- **FDI**- 100% FDI, under the automatic route allowed in food processing industries.
- **Focus on infrastructure** - Setting up of Agri Export Zones (AEZ), **Mega Food Parks at Muzaffarpur and Kagaria**
- **Agro-Processing Cluster (APC)** which is being developed in the Begusarai.
- **Schemes** – Schemes under PM SAMPADA Yojana, Modernization of abattoirs, National Horticulture Mission, Dairy Development Programme, etc.
- **Human Resource Development**
 - ❖ office of Capacity Enhancement Centre (CEC) at **Patna** under NIFTEM for training entrepreneurs from Bihar and northeastern state interested in food processing activities.
 - Skill development – under PM Kisan Sampada Yojana, Sector Skill Council, Food Industry Capacity
- **One District One Product (ODOP) and One Block one Product** – ‘Makhana King’ cluster; Shahi Litchi

Bihar & Agri Research

Agri research and extension is significant for Bihar with very low level of awareness and literacy among farmers.

Significance

- to make an effective reach of modern technology to farmers.
- Latest agricultural practices & technologies are known to farmers
- more sync between demand and supply of production.

Steps

- **Kisan chaupals** regularly at panchayat level and **Kisan Pathshala** at field level helps in solving farmers' problems and helps in bringing knowledge to the farmer's door step.
- Farmers are taken for **exposure visit to** Agriculturally important locations.
- **Kisan Vikas Kendra** under BAU Pusa and others collaboration
- **Bihar Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (BAMETI)** established- to incorporate new technologies in the services of agricultural extension in the state.
- Agriculture research such as the molecular, Biology, genetic engineering, tissue culture, bio-fertilizer and nanotechnology will enhance productivity and resilience to climate change.
- **Research programmes** of the university have been **divided** into **six** research groups such as Crop improvement, Natural Resources Management, Crop Protection, Animal Science, Social Science and Product Development and Marketing.
- Several laboratories have been developed to catch up with the global standard like Phytosanitary Certificate lab, Testing laboratories to promote the brand value and export of agri commodities.
- **Enhanced Quality seeds**-Sabour Samridhi, Sabour Nirjal variety in wheat, Sabour Tisi-1 variety of Tisi, Sabour Agrim variety of Cauliflower, Sabour Litch-1 variety of Litchi, Sabour Bael-1 variety of Bael and Sabour Makhana-1 variety of Makhana.

- Provides helpful **facilities** such as Community Radio Stations, Mobiles Messaging Services and Farmer Helpline.
- **Establishment of new agricultural universiteis/ colleges** will be considered for proper development of agricultural education and research in the state.
- Phython facilities, pesticide residue analysis facility and quality control laboratory will be created for the purpose of the advanced research.
- Research will be done to increase productivity in the Tal/Diara/Chaur area of Bihar through appropriate technology including makhana- cum-fish farming.
- **Adaptive and mitigation research** of variable climate and contingency planning will be done.
- To ensure food and livelihood security in the **Kosi** region of Bihar, research trial on technical innovation and sustainable agriculture will be conducted.
- The practical **use of** molecular biology, biotechnology, nanotechnology, information tehnology and geospatial technology will be promoted for increasing productivity, for capacity building and for human resource development in rural areas.
- Technologies for **Integrated farming system** approach and technology for **dry land areas** will be developed. Technology and management options will be developed according to the needs of the small and marginal farmers.
- **Public private partnership** will be promoted in agricultural research, skill development for agricultural entrepreneurship will be developed. Programmes for technology transfer through e-extensions will be implemented.

Bihar & Climate Change

With an average of over 10 percent annual growth, Bihar has registered a [higher growth](#) than the Indian economy in the three years preceding 2019/20. However, Bihar is also a state that is vulnerable to climate change, which threatens to undermine its developmental efforts,

Bihar is a landlocked state with a continental monsoon type climate. Due to change in rainfall and climate change patterns, it is further fueled up by paradox of flood and drought at same time in different parts of Bihar

According to an IIT study, 14 out of 50 most vulnerable districts to climate change in India are in Bihar.

Major drivers of Vulnerability and its Impact

- **Lack of crop insurance**-Small and marginal farmers predominantly characterize 91% of Bihar's agricultural sector, these farmers get affected to a large extent with no credit to adapt.
- **Floods**- are the major manifestation of climate change in Bihar, making it suffer an annual loss of hundreds of crores of rupees.
 - Bihar incurred a loss of nearly ₹500 crore, besides heavy casualties, due to floods in 2019. The Central government has already identified as many as 14 districts vulnerable to extreme weather conditions.
- **Drought**- Bihar has 17 district which are drought prone which leads to distress on farmers and other activities
- **Rainfed Agriculture**- More than 50% of area I under rainfed agriculture leading to fall in production and impact on food security, farm income.
- *Lack of forest area for the rural population,*
- **Health**- *high sensitivity of the health sector (disease prevalence) coupled with a low adaptive capacity due to a lack of healthcare workers*
- *Volatility-high yield-variability of food grains,*
- **Cyclones & Lightning**-While 27 out of 38 districts of the state are fully affected by high-speed winds of 47 m/s density. Climate change is making extreme climate events more frequent in the state and the incidences of landslides, flash floods, and Lightning are on the rise.
- **Horticulture**- Lack of area under Horticulture increases the risk of farmers to go into poverty

Steps By Bihar Govt

- **Bihar state Action plan 2015** – It was drafted by Bihar govt but not approved by centre so later withdrawn. Earlier, Bihar also became the first state to design a framework under UN Sendai framework under Disaster risk Reduction 2015
- **State action plan on climate change(SAPCC)**-The Bihar State Pollution Control Board (BSPCB) signed an agreement with UNEP to frame a strategy to develop a low carbon emission pathway in 2022.

Significance

- ❖ **Curb** carbon emission problem
- ❖ Data collection and analysis on Biomass fuel, electricity of coal etc. will result in better management of resources
- **Climate Resilient Agricultural Programme**
 - Significance
 - ❖ crop productivity has increased tremendously in the state. the profitability of agriculture ranged between Rs. 1.11 lakh per hectare and Rs. 1.87 lakh per hectare.
 - ❖ reducing -farmer distress, demand for farm loan waiver, farmer suicides
- **Interlinking** of rivers Project- so that excessive water from swollen rivers can be diverted to less flooded rivers.
- **Irrigation-**
- **Jal Jeevan Hariyali-** The state government through Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali intends to limit the impacts of climate change, promote ecological balance, and promote water conservation
 - intensive plantation drive and revival of water bodies so that the groundwater depletion can be checked effectively.
 - Floods recharge the soil fertility every year. The fertility can be utilized by the government by enabling the farmers. It is one such example. Similarly for South Bihar, restoration of wells and canals is needed.
- Remote sensing and GIS technique will be used extensively under the Krishi Road Map.

Way Forward

- **Climate Resilient Environment-** If the state government is basically talking about reducing poverty, enhancing the sources of livelihood, better health facilities, strengthening institutions – all these are going to make your state climate resilient
- **Mainstream Adaptation strategies-** Bihar basically needs to mainstream the adaptation strategies within the development. One of the factors of vulnerability continues to be the lack of alternative sources of livelihood. A large chunk of people in Bihar are dependent on climate-sensitive livelihood, for example, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, etc. then, of course, larger section of people are vulnerable to climate change. Thus, the state needs to also focus on non-farming sectors, by doing so it will build a climate-resilient community
- State Action Plan-Bihar definitely needs an action plan in line with national and international standards.

Bihar & Land Reforms

Bihar has 2.86% of total geographical area of India but has 10% of India's population. Bihar's total geographical area is 9.4 million hectares. Land is a scarce resource in Bihar and increasing population is putting further pressure for both agri and non-agri purposes.

Features

- **Fragmentation of Landholding-** average landholding size is 0.39 hectare in Bihar.
 - Small & marginal constitutes **97%** which is concern for viability of farming and adoption in modern technology
 - Due to high population density 1106 vs India 382, the state agriculture is under huge pressure to meet the needs of everyone.
- **Land Utilization Pattern-**
 - Forest constitutes 7.84% of total area in state which is very low of ideal (33%) leading to a stress on environment and causing climate change distress.
 - Area under cultivable Land increased from 41 lakh hectare in 2017 to 43 lakh hectare in 2020 leading to more production.
 - In 2019-20, the net sown area was 51 lakh hectares with gross cropped area of 73 lakh hectare.

Steps taken by Govt

- **Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling & Acquisition of surplus Land) Act 1861-**
 - Abolition of Zamindari system with a ceiling on land
 - Redistribution of land to landless labourers & Tenancy Reforms
- **The Bihar Urban Planning and Development (Amendment) Bill, 2022 -** Under the Bill, the obligation of consent of the private landowners has been removed with the acquisition of land by a government or any

urban development authority. In lieu of this, compensation will be given to the person concerned with the land.

Significance

- ❖ Fast growth of urbanization due to less litigation in courts which is very dismal in Bihar- only 11.3% urbanization
- ❖ Fast pace of industrialization and job opportunities due to easy availability of land
- **Land record Modernization Scheme-** digital records of lands are maintained.
 - it will resolve land disputes and reduces litigations in court
 - Bihar government to launch doorstep delivery of digitized land records
 - Bihar is the first state in the country where aerial photography project for *land* reforms has been initiated
- **Land Pooling** to Promote Contract Farming in Agriculture Sector
- **Digitisation of Survey Maps**
- **Data Centre-cum-Modern Record Room-** In all Blocks of the state, Data Centre-cum-Modern Record Rooms are being constructed of preservation of survey maps/digitised survey maps, computerised land records and other records.
- **Operation Bhumi Dakhal Dehani-**The main objective of the above operation is to restore possession land to all parch holders within a time frame, who have been dispossessed from their settled land.
- **Operation Basera-** Under this scheme, all Mahadalit families, who are devoid of homestead land and falling in eligible category in the rural areas, are to be provided homestead and.

MSME & BIHAR

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Bihar have demonstrated considerable strength and resilience in maintaining a consistent rate of growth and employment generation during the global recession and economic slowdown. Bihar economy during the recent years has shown an appreciable growth performance by contributing to creation of livelihood opportunities to millions of people, in increasing the overall economic growth of the State. Prompt and appropriate fiscal stimulus, effective monetary policy and huge capital inflows were greatly instrumental in the bounce back situation of the economy. As a catalyst for socioeconomic transformation of the state, the MSME sector is extremely crucial in addressing the state objectives of bridging the rural-urban divide, reducing poverty and generating employment to the teeming millions

Features of MSME In BIHAR

- **Heterogenous-**Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Bihar offer a heterogeneous and varied nature of fabric in terms of the size and structure of the units, variety of products and services, scale of production and application of technology. They contribute to the socio-economic development.
- **Enterprise Reduction-**The 2.92 percent growth and development of MSME sector in Bihar has been inconsistent and ordinary over the preceding decades. The number of such enterprises has decrease from about 3962 units in 2017-18 to 3737 units in 2018-2019 and again to 3133 units enterprises in 2019-2020.
- **Investment & Employment-**The contribution of MSME sector towards investment and employment has been **inconsistent** with decreasing trend- 385.64 crore in 2017- 2018 , 253.85 crore in 2018-2019 & 315.59 crore in 2019-2020.
- **Rural-Urban divide -**Available data from the Fourth All India Census of MSME in Bihar 2008-2009, indicate that around 76% of these enterprises are based in rural areas of the state and 65% of total manufacturing output is contributed by the MSME sector.

Potentialities for Growth : Opportunities

- **Employment-**MSME have substantially contributed to the economic development of our state. The MSME sector in Bihar occupies the **second** position next alone to agriculture in terms of employment generation.
- **Production-**This sector accounts for about 95% of the industrial units, 65% of manufacturing output. MSMEs have greater opportunities to grow as ancillary industries to unleash higher industrial growth.
- **Inclusive Growth-** MSMEs being less capital intensive and more employment friendly have easier access to raw materials, subsidies and other incentives under cluster programs.
 - The state has huge growth potential to create and enhance the capacity of enterprises both in the manufacturing and service sector by using the available resources.
 - Development of the sector is therefore extremely important as it holds the key to inclusive growth and plays a pivotal role in holistic development of the state.

- **Back one of Supply chain-MSMEs** in Bihar consistently feed the domestic and the international value chain as manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, retailers, contractors and service provider by accounting for a substantial segment of our industrial units.

Issues and Challenges

- **Lack of Adequate Capital and Credit:** Easy and timely access to credit is crucial factor to development and growth of enterprises- a crucial reason for industrial sickness of this sector. Complex collaterals instead by the banks, cumbersome sanction procedures and delay in disbursement and high rate of interest on term loans further worsen the situation.
- **Poor and Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities:** like water, power supply, road/rail connectivity etc. adversely affect this sector and contribute to enhance their operational cost by rendering the MSMEs less competitive in the challenging market situations.
- **Inadequate Access and Marketing Linkages:** Poor marketing linkages characterized by inadequate Government support and patronage, lack of adequate marketing infrastructure/ network facilities continue to be a greater challenge for marketing and sale of MSME products.
 - In a non-cluster situation, these enterprises get segregated and are unable to ensure reduction in procurement cost from big companies and fail to streamline the output- supply chain.
- **Lack of Skilled Human Resources:** Non-availability of skilled workforce and better managerial/entrepreneurial expertise at affordable cost near the location of enterprises is another such big challenge for the MSMEs in Bihar.
 - Lack of managerial competence, absence of proper training on resource planning and capital management etc. hinders the growth of enterprises
- **Lack of Access to New Technology:** Most of the industries today require application of advanced technology in their operations whereas in the **Bihar** context continuance of low technology base results in low productivity by making these enterprises uncompetitive in the ever-widening market contexts.
- **Lack of Government Institutional Assistance** - Absence of a common regulatory body and inadequate provisions for start-ups affect the growth of such enterprises.

Steps Taken by Bihar Govt

- The "implication of industrial incentive **2006**" by Government of Bihar would make a substantial impact in the area of indigenization and would also attract sizable foreign investment.
- "Bihar Industrial Investment promotion police (BIIPP) **2016** "-Offers huge opportunities to MSMEs to participate in path of industrial progress in the state.
 - The development of MSME will result in growth of state per capita income as well as more employment opportunities
- **Bihar Govt. (BIADA) ties up with SIDBI to promote MSME sector in state**
 - Cheap and easy availability of loans
- Creation of adequate **Marketing Linkages:** The Govt. of Bihar policy regarding 20% mandatory procurement of MSME products by government Departments/ State PSUs should be ensured.
- **Skill Development and Capacity Building:**
 - professional support from Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (**RSETI**)
 - training at **ITI** in partnership with **Tata** trust
- **Bihar Startup Policy 2017 & MM Udyami Yojana** – will promote entrepreneurship in MSME sector thus creating largescale employment opportunities and skill development of young and aspiring youth in Bihar