



Government of Jharkhand

JHARKHAND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2016-17



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**PLANNING-CUM-FINANCE DEPARTMENT
FINANCE DIVISION
GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND**

Executive Summary

Macroeconomic Overview

The growth in Jharkhand is all pervasive. All the sectors and most of the sub-sectors of the economy have recorded impressive growth in last five years. In consonance with the centre, Jharkhand too, has changed the base year, from 2004-05 to 2011-12, for estimation of state income and related aggregates. For the 2015-16, in the new series the growth figure has been upward revised by about 3 percentage points. The share of industry, especially the manufacturing sector has increased while the shares of agriculture and allied sector and tertiary/service sector have decreased in the estimation of the new series.

The average annual growth rate would have been in double digits had the performance been not abysmally poor in the year 2013-14. The poor performance in the year 2013-14 was mainly because of the contraction in the value of the output of crop, manufacturing and public administration by 4.5, 7.2 and 6.8 percent, respectively. About one third of the GSDP is contributed by these three sectors; about 9 percent of the GSDP is contributed by crop sector, about 20 percent by manufacturing sector and about 5 percent by public administration. Hence, the contraction in their output caused an excessive decline in the growth rate of the Jharkhand economy.

When the GSVA and NSDP at constant prices grew by a mere less than 1 percent and GSDP by less than 2 percent in the year 2013-14, in the same year, at the current prices, they grew by more than 7 percent. This was mainly because of high rate of inflation for that year. The high rate of inflation caused wide divergence in GSDP at current and constant prices in the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, but a very small difference in 2015-16. The growth rates of GSVA, GSDP and NSDP, at current prices, in the year 2015-16 are less than those at the constant prices. It is

because of the moderation in the inflation rate in the year 2015-16.

The performance of Jharkhand, in the last five years, has been better than the performance of the country as a whole. While the GDP of India grew at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent (CAGR), the GSDP of Jharkhand grew at the average rate of 8.8 percent per annum between 2011-12 and 2015-16. The growth rate of Jharkhand, in the last two years, has been a little more than 12 percent, while that of the country has been a little above 7 percent only.

Similarly, the growth in per-capita income, both at current and constant prices, has also been higher in Jharkhand than in India. The per capita income in Jharkhand has increased by 11.1 percent at current prices and by 7 percent at constant prices. If the per capita income of the country and Jharkhand is growing at the current rate of 5.1 and 7 percent per annum, respectively, then it will take another 18 years for the per capita income of the state to become equal to the national average.

The NSDP at constant prices of Jharkhand and Chandigarh grew at a compound annual rate (CAGR) of 8.8 percent and that of Gujarat, Mizoram and Tripura grew by more than 9 percent between 2011-12 and 2015-16, it grew by less than seven and half percent in all other states and union territories of the country. But despite the impressive growth rate, the per-capita income of the state is better than only five of the states of the country, namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Assam.

Sectoral Growth

All the major sectors and sub-sectors of the economy have experienced an impressive growth in the period 2011-12 to 2015-16. In this period, agriculture and allied sectors grew at a compound annual rate (CAGR) of 5.23 percent, industry by 7.20 percent and the service sector by 10.63 percent. The state, in 2016-17 has

experienced a normal monsoon and a spurt in other economic activities, hence, is expected to repeat an impressive performance this year.

The **agriculture and allied sector** has recorded an impressive average annual growth of above 5 percent between 2011-12 and 2015-16. The crop production in Jharkhand is mainly rain-fed; as a result, its production has fluctuated from year to year, depending on the weather condition in the state. Fishing, despite absence of perennial sources of water and recurrent drought in the state, has made rapid progress; it has grown at an average annual rate of about 6 percent in last 5 years. Livestock and forestry and logging sub-sectors have made very slow progress; it has grown at an average annual rate of 1.25 percent and 2.5 percent per annum, respectively in last five years.

The **industrial sector** grew at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent between 2011-12 and 2015-16. The value of the output of this sector, at constant (2011-12) prices, was about Rs. 63 thousand crore, it increased to Rs. 83 thousand crore in 2015-16. Though, there is about 2 percentage point decline in the contribution of industry in the GSDP of the state between 2011-12 and 2015-16, within this sector there is very little structural change. The state government is making efforts to improve the performance of this sector by attracting investment in both infrastructure, especially electricity generation, and manufacturing sector.

The **service or tertiary sector** has remained the most dominant sector of the state economy in terms of growth rate or in terms of contribution to state's GSDP as the value of the output of service sector (at constant prices), which constituted 35.5 percent of the GSDP of the state in the year 2011-12, increased to 38.4 percent in the year 2015-16. This sector recorded an annual growth of 10.63 percent in last five years. Except for Road transport, storage, financial services and public administration, the growth rates of all other sub-sectors in the service sector have

been in two digits.

There is a wide **regional and inter district disparity in Jharkhand**. A composite index of developmental indicators made by Institute for Human Development found out that usually the districts located in the north eastern and north western parts of the state are less developed than those located in the central and western parts of the state. This composite index has been made on the basis of 17 indicators related with eight major dimensions of development. The composite index of all the indicators show that Dhanbad, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Sarikela-Kharsawan and Purbi Singhbhum are the most developed districts while Pakur, Garhwa, Chatra, Palamau, Dumka and Godda are the least developed districts. Ranking of the districts on different dimensions or indicators of development is almost the same indicating that the developed districts have fared well in almost all the indicators of development and the less developed districts have lagged behind in almost all fronts of development.

Fiscal Development and State Finances

From the last three years, the fiscal position of the state has witnessed improvement. Total Receipts of the state, has experienced an estimated increase of 16.65 percent in the year 2016-17. The Total Receipt of the state, which had increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.1 percent between 2011-12 and 2013-14, jumped to 25.9 percent between 2014-15 and 2016-17.

The Revenue Receipt, too, has made an impressive growth in last three years. It has recorded an impressive growth of 32.9 percent between 2014-15 and 2016-17. Capital Receipt, however, has decreased by -4.4 percent in the second period (2014-15 to 2016-17). The reason for the decline in the capital receipt in the second period is a decrease of 43.86 percent estimated capital receipt this year (2016-17).

Tax revenue, which constitutes more than 60 percent of the total revenue receipts of the state, has increased at a compound average annual rate (CAGR) of 20.26 percent and the non-tax revenue by 19.51 percent per annum in this period. Because of almost uniform rate of growth in tax and non-tax revenue, the composition of revenue receipt has remained almost the same between 2012-13 and 2015-16. The share of non-tax revenue is expected to increase from 32.46 percent of the revenue receipt of last year to 36.28 percent this year.

The increased devolution under the Fourteenth Finance Commission which commences from 2015-16 onwards has improved the state finance significantly. As a result of higher devolution under the 14th finance commission the state's share in central taxes has increased by 68 percent in 2015-16 in comparison to the previous year.

The quality of expenditure of the state reflects its aims at achieving better quality of life and better infrastructural facilities which can promote growth in the GDP of the state. The growth in capital expenditure in the state in the year 2015-16 was 116 percent. This can be attributed to the high expenditure incurred because of the high level of internal debt of the state (the loan taken under UDAY scheme has been also included, which has increased the expenditure). The growth in the Total Expenditure (TE) of the government from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (BE) is estimated at 16.6 percent, from Rs. 54437 crore to Rs. 63502 crore respectively.

The outlay allotted to different departments and the expenditure incurred by each department are; the utilisation (percentage of expenditure) is highest in the Transport department, followed by the Road Construction department, and thirdly by Rural Development department. The utilisation rate of funds has improved, and is highest at 97.36 percent in the year 2015-16. The increase in the utilisation rate signifies that the advance budget planning and implementation has led to the increase in the utilisation rate of

the funds by the departments. This is a positive step towards the efficient use of the funds being allocated and utilised in time, and making the most of the funds provided for the betterment of the people.

The Fiscal Deficit of Jharkhand has been in compliance with the FRBM target of 3.5 percent over the years, except for the year 2015-16, where it has exceeded the limit this is because the borrowings under UDAY scheme. But since the borrowing under this scheme is not to be reckoned against the normal permissible net borrowing ceiling of the state, the deficit still meets the FRBM limit. The fiscal deficit of the state after excluding loan under UDAY scheme is 2.64 percent, well below the FRBM limit of the state. The budget estimates of 2016-17 show a decline in the fiscal deficit to 2.16 percent of GSDP. The Revenue Deficit is in the negative which shows that there is a surplus in terms of Revenue.

The budget of the state for the year 2016-17 has complimented its economic condition very well. A whopping Rs. 63,502 crores is the budget for the state and out of the total budget outlay, Rs. 26,437.34 crore was non-plan and Rs. 37,065.35 crore was under plan head. Realizing the importance the women play in the economy of any country or any state, widow pension schemes for women above 40 years has been initiated.

The Budget earmarked for Education, Art, Culture and Sports was 15.30 per cent, General Services, Legislature and Other Services (10.99 per cent), Rural Development (13.78 per cent), Agriculture Allied Activities (9.04 per cent), Mines and Industries (0.72 per cent), Social Security (9.76 per cent), Urban Development (3.53 per cent), Energy (6.32 per cent), Other Economic Services (2.42 per cent) and others (0.15 per cent).

Institutional Finance

The deposit and credit which are the core

functions of the banking business has expanded gradually in Jharkhand. There has been an increase in deposits during the past one year by about 15 percent between September-end 2015 and September-end 2016 (i.e. from Rs. 1,46,956.73 crore as in the end of September 2015 to Rs. 1,68,852.39 crore as at September-end 2016). Total Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio has increased marginally from 60.71 percent to 61.16 percent in the corresponding period. CD ratio of the commercial bank has declined marginally from 46.93 percent as at September end 2015 to 46.11 percent as at September end 2016. For the private banks, the increase has been around 1 percent. On the other hand, the CD ratio of RRBs has decreased from 41.53 percent to 38.83 percent during the same period. The CD ratio of cooperative banks has also decreased from 23.08 percent to 21.21 percent over the same period.

The share of priority sector advances (PSA) to total advances increased from 50.91 as at end-September 2015 to 54.84 as at end-September 2016 mainly as a result of an increase in PSA by 21.41 percent during the same period (from Rs. 34,853.71 crore as at end-September 2016). The share of agricultural advances to total advances has recorded a marginal decline from 17.82 percent to 17.06 percent during the same time period.

The recovery position of bank advances in the State in case of priority sector advances has improved during the past two years as the recovery has increased from Rs. 49,603.9 lakhs in 2014 to Rs. 4,64,801.40 lakhs in 2015 and further to Rs. 4,79,113.84 lakhs in 2016 (till Sept 2016). Recovery as a percent of demand has marginally decreased from 48.66 percent to 48.51 percent in 2015. In 2016 (till September 2016) recovery as a percent of demand was 36.85 percent. The recovery positions of the Government sponsored schemes have remained very low as compared to priority sector advances. Measures need to be taken to improve the recovery position of bank advances in the State.

Non-performing Assets (NPAs), an indicator of the health of the banking sector, recorded an increase from Rs. 4253.88 crore at September-end 2015 to Rs. 4532.51 crore as at September-end 2016. However, the ratio of NPA to the total advances has declined marginally from 6.21 percent to 5.87 percent during the same period. This indicates that the NPA situation has improved marginally, in relative terms; however, it still remains at a higher level.

In the priority sector advances, the share of Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) in total NPAs constituted around 46.50 percent followed by the agricultural sector (18 percent) advances to non-priority sector (NPS) around 17 percent of the total NPAs (as at September-end 2016). District wise NPAs data shows that Ranchi has the highest amount of NPAs (Rs. 153469.11 lakhs), followed by East Singhbhum (Rs. 69,929.02 lakhs) and Dhanbad (Rs. 35,839.47 lakhs).

Share of micro sector credit in total MSE was 55.40 percent as on September 30, 2016, against a benchmark of 60 percent as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India. The financing to MSE shows that the outstanding position of financing has increased from Rs. 15092.47 crore as at September-end 2015 to Rs. 21111.7 crore as at September-end 2016. The outstanding position of the medium enterprises has improved from Rs. 1,61,618.2 lakhs to Rs. 1,94,121.91 lakhs over the same period.

As per 57th SLBC report under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), a total of 5,18,350 accounts has been opened and an amount of Rs. 2270.69 has been disbursed as credit as on 30th September, 2016. The achievement under Stand up India Loan Programme was very low. In the special SLBC there has been discontent about so low achievement. 39 SC/ST beneficiaries and 152 women beneficiaries till 30th September, 2016 have received the benefit of this programme.

Performance of Micro Finance in Jharkhand has improved a lot. Savings amount of the SHGs

increased from Rs. 8492.52 lakh as at March-end 2015 to Rs. 9558.45 lakh as at March-end 2016. The share of NPA in loans to SHGs in Jharkhand has improved in 2015-16. NPA as percent of outstanding loans decreased from 25.57 percent as at March-end 2015 to 14.84 percent as at March-end 2016. The cumulative loan distribution to Joint Liability Group increased from Rs. 2,38,180.12 lakh to Rs. 3,85,688.29 lakh during this period.

The state has taken various steps to connect rural population with the banking sector. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has emerged as the most important scheme under Financial Inclusion. Total (Bank Saving and Bank Deposit) account opened under PMJDY till 30th September, 2016 was 87,07,622. In urban areas total of 20,12,586 accounts were opened whereas in rural areas around 8307622 accounts were opened. Total Rupay card issued under PMJDY was 61,63,115 but only 47,32,532 Rupay cards were distributed, while 14,30,583 were still remaining to be distributed and till date 31,07,833 cards have been activated.

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

The department of Rural Development has successfully presented a bottom up approach of development, by making the governance reach the grass root level.

In 2015- 16, Yojana Banao Abhiyan for the first time gave opportunity to the Gram Panchayats for preparing the holistic development plan for the panchayats. The recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission for Gram Panchayats also became a driving force for the preparation of the plans. Last year, Jharkhand was the first state to prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) based on convergence. To make GPDP a success in the state, a massive media campaign was launched at the state level followed by mid media activities in the districts, block and panchayat level.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojna, the state witnessed an increase in both- the scale of the program in terms of the physical target and increase in the allocated amount of money for building each unit of housing. For the year 2016-17, the central government proposed a plan for building 1,64,121 houses across all the districts of the state. Special focus has been given to the districts like Garwah, Palamu, Sahebganj and Dumka. Till December 2016, a sanction of 8,283 housing units has already been registered.

For women in different circumstances, including widow, divorced or deserted women, female victims of atrocities and those whose husbands are missing for at least 3 years, Jharkhand government has launched Bhimrao Ambedkar Awas Yojana. This scheme aims at building 11,000 houses for widows in 2016-17 with the budgetary allocation of Rs. 80 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) aims to provide connectivity by way of all-weather roads (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which are operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas. In the first phase habitation with a population of 1000 and more and a population of 500 and more were to be connected. In the second phase, realizing the presence of the sparse population in the hilly and forest areas, special provisions were made to connect habitations with 250 plus population. In the present financial year, Mukhya Mantri Gram Setu Yojna constructions of 284 such bridges are in progress. Out of this, 187 bridges are being constructed in the Tribal Sub Plan areas and 97 bridges are being built in Other Sub Plan areas.

In the year 2016-17, under NRLM 42 new blocks were targeted to be intervened. Till October, the components of NRLM were implemented in 93 intensive blocks spread across all the 24 districts of the state. Other than the above 93 blocks, NRLM has its interventions through DRDA which are categorised as non-intensive blocks.

National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) is a component of NRLM which is carried out in some selected intensive blocks. Till now, a total of 4,948 villages have been canvassed under NRLP, in which a total of 41,051 SHGs are actively working.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna is a sub component under NRLM, which identifies women worker as an integral part of the agricultural sector. Under the ambit of this program, 8 project proposals covering 27,630 households of 22 blocks in the 10 districts of Jharkhand have been sanctioned since its inception.

The MGNREGS seeks to enhance the livelihood security of the households in the rural areas by guaranteeing at least 100 days of wage employment in a year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This scheme works have been undertaken in almost all the gram panchayats across the state. In the current financial year, 14.2 lakh households have been provided with employment, generating about 512 lakh mandays. In this period a total of 20.13 lakh individuals worked under the program. Up till now, a total of 18,651 households have been provided with 100 days of employment in 2016-17.

Apart from generating employment, this program also aims at creating valuable rural assets which can provide recursive livelihood opportunities for the rural populace. In the current financial year, a total of 1,88,064 assets have been already completed, while, the construction of 1,77,144 assets are in the on-going process. In addition to this, a total of 1,53,360 works have also been approved this year.

Under Yojana Banao Abhiyan, more than ten lakh MGNREGA schemes were planned out of which 1.8 lakh schemes are for water harvesting and conservation. A large number of the planned schemes were for enhancing the livelihoods of vulnerable families.

MMSGY was initiated in the year 2016-17 to bridge the differences of development in the urban and rural areas of the state by creating urban like infrastructure, so that the urban services, amenities and opportunities can be easily reached at the door step of the rural households. The program targets to strengthen almost all the sectors like rural governance, sustainable energy, rural industry and market, production system, skill development, education and healthcare through technology led innovations like ICT, smart grid, digitized marketing and web connect.

Some of the good practices that have been tried in this financial year are shifting of post office accounts to bank accounts and DBT, expediting Aadhaar seeding process, SHG women mate, GeoMGNREGA, NREGA Sahayata Kendra and digitization of the department.

Urban Development

Urban areas are considered to be 'engines of growth' and 'shrines of social change' as they are harbingers of economic prosperity and herald an overall socio-spatial development. The proportion of Jharkhand's total population residing in urban areas is 24.05 percent according to Census of India 2011 which stands quite a few notches lower to the national average of 31.14 percent.

The share of urban population in Class-I cities has increased from 41.1% during 2001 Census to 54.56% in 2011 Census. Deoghar, Chas, and Giridih emerged as the new Class-I cities during 2011 adding up to the already existing list of seven other cities. While Ranchi and Jamshedpur were the two major cities during 2001 Census together comprising of 24.35% of Jharkhand's urban population, in 2011 Census Dhanbad and Ranchi emerged as the major cities with a whopping share of about 28.18 % of Jharkhand's urban population. Dhanbad and Ranchi also emerged as the two million plus cities in 2011 Census, thus becoming Jharkhand's maiden

entry into the country's list of million plus cities as there were no million plus cities in the state till 2001 Census.

Among the Class-I cities Bokaro Steel City (18.7%) and Adityapur (14.8%) have more than average households without electricity connection. Ranchi (12.2%), Giridih (12.0%) and Deoghar (10.7%) are the other Class-I cities which need improvement in the provision of domestic electricity connections.

Roads are integral to providing physical connectivity in an urban sphere. Higher road density indicates higher connectivity within the urban centre. Jharkhand has an average urban pucca road density of 3.05 kilometers per square kilometer. The availability of facilities of street lighting is gauged here through a number of streetlights per kilometer of pucca road. The average number of streetlights per km pucca road in urban Jharkhand stands at 10.7. Giridih and Deoghar has better streetlight facilities than other big towns.

Availability of health infrastructure is a strong indicator of urban development. There are 259 Allopathic hospitals in urban areas of Jharkhand out of which 78 are located in Class-I cities while 31 exist in the Class-II towns. Jamshedpur with 27 allopathic hospitals tops the chart followed by Dhanbad and Ranchi which have 14 each and Bokaro Steel City with 8 allopathic hospitals.

Education is one of the key aspects which enhance the capability of the people. Availability of educational institutions in the vicinity works as an incentive for the populace. Jharkhand has 1669 government primary schools located in its urban areas out of which 724 are situated in the Class-I cities alone and only 209 exist in the tier-II towns.

In Jharkhand, several state and centre sponsored program schemes are running which focuses primarily on the provision of basic services and infrastructure in the urban slums, programmes like JnNURM and Swatch Bharat Mission are

directly related and working for the achievement of better drainage and sanitation facilities for Urban Jharkhand.

Under the "Rajiv Awas Yojana" construction of 3931 dwelling units for slum dwellers is under progress out of which 1,565 dwelling units are to be constructed in Ranchi, 1,983 in Dhanbad and 383 in Chas.

Ranchi city has been selected in the list of 98 cities of India by MoUD in Fast Track round of Smart City Challenge. For successful and timely execution of this important project a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) named "Ranchi Smart City Corporation Limited" has been constituted. Five major roads have been identified in the state capital for its comprehensive development. Detail Project Report (DPR) for the development of the five roads has been prepared by M/s Mecon Limited, Ranchi. Detail project Report (DPR) of two flyovers at Ratu road and Kantatoli chowk in Ranchi has got cabinet's approval. Metro Rail project has been taken up by Government of Jharkhand as most suitable option for Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in Ranchi. M/s IDFC has prepared Detail Project Report (DPR) for the said project which is in process to get cabinet's approval.

Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the pre eminent sectors of Jharkhand's rural economy. The Agriculture and Allied sector has recorded an impressive average annual growth of above 5 percent between 2011-12 and 2015-16. The crop production in Jharkhand is mainly rain-fed; as a result, its production has fluctuated from year to year, depending on the weather condition in the State. In comparison to previous year, its production declined by 4.5 percent in the 2013-14 and increased by 16 percent in the year 2015-16. Livestock and forestry and logging sub-sectors have made very slow progress in the last five years. They grew at an average annual rate of 1.25 percent and 2.5 percent per annum, respectively.

As per the Annual Plan (2016-17), Government of Jharkhand, the total geographical area of the State is 79.71 lakhs hectares. Of this total area, the net sown area is 25.75 lakhs hectares, accounting to be 28.08 percent of the total geographical area.

Production of Food-grains has decreased by 20 percent between 2014 and 2015. For rice and pulses the decrease has been around 38 percent and 17 percent during the same year (i.e. from 4324.4 thousand tons to 2669 thousand tons). The production of wheat and coarse cereal has also declined by 8.91 percent and 18.9 percent over the same time period.

There is a wide gap between the Kharif seed required and the Kharif seed distributed. Almost every crop has a huge amount of deficit. Paddy (C) has the highest seeds deficit of 129240.17 Q. It is followed by Paddy (H) with 71,949.50 Q of seed deficit and then Maize with 61908.8 Q of seed deficit. Urad, Moong and Jowar showed a seed deficit of 7309.72, 1470 and 1,611 Q respectively.

There is a continuous pattern of shortage of supply of fertilizers. However, there have been some exceptional years (Kharif year 2014-15 and 2015-16, Rabi year 2011-12) where supply has exceeded the requirement and consumption was less than the requirement.

According to the data released by IMD and the Department of Agriculture, GOJ, the State surpassed the level of normal rainfall by getting 133 percent and 110.87 percent surplus rainfall during the latter part of the Kharif crop season for the month of August 2016 and September 2016 respectively.

As per the Water Resource Department the availability of water resource in the State is only 287810 lakhs m³, out of which 237890 lakh m³ is from surface water and the remaining 49920 lakh m³ is from ground water. To solve the water problem, the State Government has approved various irrigation projects. A total of 102 major

and medium irrigation schemes have been completed till date. In the year 2016-17, around 56742 hectares lost irrigation potential has been restored by modernization and by lining of 30 canals of medium irrigation schemes.

The fisheries department has set a target to increase the size of Pond Aquaculture from 88,000 in the year 2015-16 to 1,22,000 in the year 2018-19 and further to 1,40,000 in the year 2020-21, that is a total increase of 59.09 percent from 2015-16 to 2020-2021. For Reservoirs/ Dams a target has been set to reach around 40,000 by the end of 2020-2021 from 23,000 in 2015-16. For Cage Aquaculture the target is to increase the current 2800 cages in the year 2015-16 to 12000 cages in the year 2020-21. Total Fish production is targeted to reach around 2,30,000 in the year 2020-21 from current 1,20,000 (2015-16) which is approximately an increase of 91 percent.

Area and production of different varieties of Fruits, Mango has the highest area coverage and production wise consideration shows that Jackfruit is the highest. Tomato has the highest area coverage among vegetables, whereas production wise Potato is the highest produced vegetable followed by Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, and Cauliflower. The production of milk, meat, egg and wool in the State has shown marginal increase during the period 2014-15 and 2015-16. The population of Cattle, Buffalo, and Goat in the State has also shown a marginal increase as compared to the previous Census.

Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, Jharkhand Government has appointed agricultural insurance company (AIC) as the nodal insurance company for the current financial year 2016-17. In 2016-17, a total sum of Rs 11.02 crore as premium amount has been debited from the account of 174796 farmers for the Kharif crops.

The State Government of Jharkhand is planning to launch a new scheme called "ARYA" to attract

rural youth in agriculture. The objective of the ARYA scheme will be to promote the green revolution in the state. Under the ARYA scheme, the state government will attract rural youth in agriculture by making them skilled and make the state self-dependent in agriculture.

As of January 2017, 44,454 Soil Health Cards (SHC) have been printed in State. Till now, almost around 3, 37,636 farmers were covered under this scheme. Farmers from districts like Ranchi, West Singhum and Chatra were very responsive to this scheme where a total of 21, 017 sample soils were entered covering 96,453 farmers. In these districts a total of 6670 Soil Health Card were printed and distributed.

Food and Public Distribution System

Public Distribution System in Jharkhand is responsible for distributing subsidized food and non-food items to the poor. Centre is directly involved in the allotment of food grains and kerosene oil to the beneficiaries at an issue price given to the state for distribution. 9,17,900 Antodaya Anna families(AAY) and 42,52,408 eligible persons from priority households were distributed food grains, salt, sugar and kerosene oil in the financial year 2016-17. At present there are 23,236 PDS shops in the state which are been operated by PDS shop owners and Women Self Help Groups. The state government has planned to computerise the Fair Shops for better management, efficiency, monitoring, grievances redress and for minimising the pilferages. 20,370 e-pause machines till date have been installed in different PDS shops of the state. There are a total of 474 godowns in Jharkhand and 158 godowns are still under the construction procedure to meet up the capacity requirement. Setting up of digital weighing machines has started in 245 godowns and are aiming in completing the installation of all these machines by January 2017.

A total of 58,40,806 heads have ration card in state. Allotment of ration card through UID number is been done. For priority households

and AAY families the total amount of rice received in the month of October 2016 was 128548.549 tons and the total amount of wheat received in the month of October 2106 was 16410.921 tons.

Through Patra Grihast Yojna, 42,52,408 families per beneficiary get 5kg rice/ wheat for Rs. 1 kilogram. According to the NFSA, Rs. 3 per kg rice is been provided from centre. But with an additional subsidy the state is making it available at the rate of Rs. 1 per kg. Among the general category people 2476948.70 quintals of rice and 316193.20 quintals of wheat were distributed in the month of October, 2016. Among schedule caste people 780663.71 quintals of rice and 99655.09 quintals of wheat were distributed in October, 2016.

Dhan Adhiprapti Yojna is a central government scheme. It has a broad objective of ensuring minimum support prices (MSP) to the farmers and making available food grains to the weaker sections at affordable prices. Jharkhand State Food Corporation is the nodal agency for food grains procurement. There are a total of 370 grain procurement centres in Jharkhand.

Dakiya Scheme has been started for primitive tribe group. Through this scheme, it has been planned to provide grains and other food necessities at the door step to all those primitive tribe groups who can't reach the PDS shops. Through Godown Mazdoor Insurance Scheme the state government is providing insurance to all the labours who are involved in collecting and distributing the grain sacks in various PDS shops. The state government will be paying for the insurance of these labours in Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna. Jharkhand has become the first state to implement direct cash transfer (DBT) in kerosene oil. Under the DBT in kerosene oil scheme, PDS kerosene will be sold at non-subsidised price and the subsidy will be directly transferred in consumer's bank accounts. The department has launched mobile kitchens that will provide dal-bhaat-sabji to below poverty line (BPL) residents for only Rs. 5. Eight mobile

dal-bhaat kitchen to be launched by end of 2016; two each in Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad and one each in Palamu and Dumka.

Industry and Mining

Jharkhand is becoming the vanguard of industrialisation among the Indian States. The State has made impressive strides over the years towards industrialisation. Jharkhand is presently producing about 20-25% of total steel being produced in the country. With the proposed expansion of a number of integrated steel plants, Jharkhand will be producing over 25 MT of steel and thus will turn to be a potential steel-hub in India. The CAGR (between 2011-12 and 2015-16) for the industrial sector is 7.2 percent (GSDP) and 7.4 percent (NSDP). The growth rate in 2015-16 (GSDP) is 12.2 percent.

The manufacturing sector which witnessed a huge growth in 2012-13, suffered through major setbacks in 2013-14 and brought the growth rate down from 23.6 percent to (-8.4) percent, owing to the economic slowdown of the country. The initiatives like “Make in Jharkhand” have made it possible for the manufacturing sector to improve by boosting investments and promoting manufacturing units in the State.

Mining and quarrying, another important constituent of industrial sector in the State, grew at an average annual rate of 7.22 percent during this period. The construction sub-sector, however, recorded a very modest growth in last five years; it grew by an average annual rate of 4.11 percent per annum only.

The level of investments has increased in the year 2014-2015. There has been increase in investments in Mega Industries, Large and medium industries, Food and, Micro and Small industries. The number of units have also shown an increase in all sectors, especially in the Food Industry, where there were no units set up for the last 14 years, but has shown a drastic improvement during the year 2014-15 with

46 units coming up. Jharkhand Food and Feed Processing Policy can be the probable reason for this. This has also resulted in an increase in the employment levels of the State, which does paint a positive picture of the scenario.

Several initiatives taken up by the Jharkhand Government in the last year have started yielding fruitful results. From developing a single window portal, www.advantage.jharkhand.gov.in, which enables investors to get all the required information for investment and also get approvals to clearance of the Jharkhand Single Window Clearance Bill 2015, Jharkhand has come a long way in making the required progress at the forefront of the industrial sector.

Infrastructure and Communication

The catalytic infrastructure that is required for the development of the State is making progress. The Government of Jharkhand is making efforts to improve and expand infrastructure in the State through numerous projects and programmes in a bid to bring it at par with the national standards.

The Road Construction Department has been doing extensive work. Total length of Roads (including State Highways, MDR and other RCD roads) has increased from 7501 km in the year 2014 to 9751.5 km in the year 2016. Road density of Jharkhand is below the national average. Hence, in order to catch up to the national average in the 12th plan period a length of around 7660 km road has to be upgraded to SH/MDR category.

The electricity access of Jharkhand, when compared at all India level, shows a very low percentage. The availability of power is around 0.70 percent when compared to the all India level. The power requirement, per capita availability and installed capacity has also been stagnant when compared to the All India level. However, when figures are taken only from Jharkhand, it has been observed that Jharkhand is progressing at a slow pace.

The State has successfully achieved 93 percent village electrification by providing electricity to 27,462 villages out of a total of 29,492 villages. The remaining 2,030 villages are expected to be electrified by December 2017 under various central and state government schemes.

In terms of per capita consumption, Jharkhand with per capita consumption of 552 kWh is significantly lower than the national average of 1,010 kWh, which signifies that not only a massive electrification drive is required, but round the clock electricity is also to be ensured to all the connected consumers.

The electricity distribution system of the State has been expedited in the direction of strengthening and renovating. Important steps have been taken in the direction of strengthening the protection system of the electricity sub-centre. Transformer Replacement Policy is being prepared in order to bring transparency in the replacement of burnt transformers like the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Under this policy consumer can lodge their complaints through SMS so that the damaged transformers would be replaced under certain period of time.

The State has witnessed improvement in terms of demand supply gap over the last few years through the bridging of gap between the national and the Jharkhand figures. The Energy shortage has decreased from 8 percent in the year 2010-11 to 6 percent in the year 2014-15. The gap is seen to be closing with the national average of 5 percent.

The Government of Jharkhand has recently notified a draft for a new solar policy. The new policy will be known as the Jharkhand State Solar Power Policy 2015. This new Policy will be in operation for five years from the date of issuance and will remain operational till modified or superseded by a new policy.

In a growing economy like Jharkhand, railways undoubtedly have an important role to play. The Government of Jharkhand has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the

Ministry of Railways, under which 6 new railway projects have been started. There are a number of proposals for the enhancement and improvement of civil aviation facilities. One of the most projected developments is in the retrieval and up-gradation of the State owned aerodromes, helipads and base infrastructure. Another objective in the priority list of the State is setting up of proper training base in order to implement the existing programmes of enabling the youth to get employment in the aviation sector. This also includes the construction and equipage of a multi-disciplinary aviation academy and infrastructure set up at Dumka, Palamu and Chaibasa.

A joint venture (PPP mode) has been made with Tata Motor company in Jamshedpur to establish the Heavy Motor Vehicle Driver Training Institute. The detailed plan and DPR has been submitted at the Centre. In view of the Skill India Mission, a proposal to establish Heavy Motor Driver Training Institute in 10 acres of land under PPP Mode at Dhanbad, Saraikela-Kharasva and Deoghar have been submitted to the Government.

In the year 2015-16, the utilization pattern in I.T was 88 percent, the highest in the years. The Aadhaar Based Attendance System has been implemented from 01.01.2014 in all the Government buildings to ensure proper employee attendance, leave management, tracking of attendance, prevention of forgery in attendance. For computerization of Law Department & AG Office, software has been installed. Through this software all the Departments can download/view the digital copy of filed cases / case status / judgments online on the dedicated portal vidhi.jharkhand.gov.in. Online Affidavit Management System has also been incorporated in this portal.

Initiatives taken in 2016-17 by the department of I.T are: e-District, e-Mulakat, Common Service Centre (CSC), JharNet, WAMIS (Works and Accounts Management Information System), IIIT, Ranchi city WiFi, Payment Gateway etc.

Labour and Employment

As per the Report on Fifth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey (2015-16), Ministry of Labour & Employment Labour Bureau, Government of India, The unemployment rate based on usual principal status approach was estimated to be 7.7 percent in Jharkhand which is higher than the all India average of 5 percent. Another report of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, GOI estimated that the overall employment in Jharkhand which was around 15, 54, 000 in 2009 has increased to 15, 78, 000 in 2012. However, public sector still continues to be the major employer in the state.

As per 2001 census the total Working Force Participation Rate (WPR) in Jharkhand was 37.5 and it was less than the national average (39.1). However, as per 2011 census it is almost equal that is, 39.70 percent and 39.79 percent respectively. The Urban WPR in Jharkhand has improved during 2001 to 2011, from 25.6 percent to 29.2 percent but, it is still quite lower than the national average which is 35.3 percent.

There has been a sharp decline in the ratio of main workers to total workforce from 2001 to 2011 in Jharkhand (63.77 to 52.05) as compared to the national average (77.81 to 75.23). Similarly the proportion of main workers to total workforce is quite low- only 52.0 percent in Jharkhand compared to 75.2 percent of the national average in 2011. This highlights either the scarcity of regular employment opportunities or inability of the workforce to grab all types of additional employment opportunities created in the state.

The overall female WPR rate is better in Jharkhand than the national average and is improving. For Jharkhand this ratio has improved from 34.11 to 35.68 as compared to the all India average of 31.62 to 31.11 during 2001 to 2011. There has been a change in the rankings of districts on the basis of WPR. In 2001 Gumla was ranked first but in 2011 it slipped on to fourth rank and a newly

created district Khunti got the first rank.

The services of Employment Exchange Offices are improving day by day. There has been over 50 percent increase in the number of registrations in 2015-16 as compared with 2014-15. From 2009-10 to 2016-17, more than 139 Rojgar Mela and 185 Recruitment Camps have been organized in the state in which more than 1,35, 299 candidates were selected for jobs.

Minimum wages for unskilled workers is now Rs. 224.93 per day as compared to Rs. 210 earlier on account of a Rs. 14.93 Dearness Allowance to be effective from October 2016. This will benefit a large number of workers (about 90 percent) in the unorganized sectors of Jharkhand. Several new initiatives have also been taken to improve the employability of the citizens as well as creating employment and self-employment opportunities. They include Model Career Centres, Truck Driving Schools, Hunar and Mukhyamantri Jan-Van Yojna.

Education

Jharkhand has made some noticeable improvement in education in the recent years. The rate of literacy in Jharkhand's has increased from 53.56 percent in 2001 to 66.41 percent in 2011 and to 70.3 percent in 2014. The state has made progress in the inclusive coverage of almost all the educational parameters in this time period. To improve the quality of education and to increase investment in this sector, the Government of Jharkhand has not only taken some effective steps but has also shown enormous progress.

Jharkhand's literacy rate has shown an annual growth of 2.40 percent between 2001 and 2011, while, India's literacy rate has shown an annual growth of 1.42 percent in the same time period. The NSSO 2014 results also narrate the same story. According to this survey, the literacy rate of Jharkhand during 2014 was 70.3 percent with an annual growth of 1.95 percent in its literacy

rate between 2011 and 2014, while, India has witnessed an annual growth of 0.61 percent in its literacy rate in the same time period.

In terms of annual growth in literacy rate of districts like Pakur, Garhwa, Giridih and Palamu fared well with a growth rate more than 4 percent. However, the most literate districts like Ranchi and East Singhbhum had an annual growth in literacy rate of less than 2 percent.

The highly urbanized districts of the state like Ranchi, East Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Ramgarh and Bokaro has 67.44 percent, 66.81 percent, 64.29 percent, 63.09 percent and 60.63 percent of women literacy rate respectively, whereas, the comparatively less urbanised districts like Godda, Sahibganj and Pakur recorded 44.14 percent, 43.31 percent and 40.52 percent of women literacy rate respectively.

The total number of government schools in the state is 40,437, out of which 25,791 are primary level government schools. In addition to this, there are 2586 private schools and 4418 Madrasa and others in the state. In terms of middle and higher education, the state has 1972 government schools, 1166 private schools and 2971 other types of schools. To improve the quality of education JEPC under SSA has taken the following initiatives like introducing school kit which will meet the requirements of every student, changing the school hours to increase the attendance rate, then Jharkhand Awasiya Vidhyalaya providing hostel facilities to students, through Swach Vidhyalaya Swachh Bachhe campaign inculcating etiquettes, mannerism and personal hygiene among students. The government is focusing on starting Humara Vidhyalaya Adarsh Vidhyalaya so that students can avail good environment for learning and the government is also going to introduce Bal Samgam which can be used as a platform to develop leadership qualities among students. Further, for over 5 lakh students in rural areas of Jharkhand, the government has planned to upgrade 5,000 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) schools and recruit

around 15,000 teachers. Some initiatives like changing the school hours and introducing egg/seasonal fruit in the Mid Day Meal were done this year. Some new initiatives like transparent communication, Pankh Yojna, Live Smart Class have been introduced by the state.

The government of Jharkhand is determined in bringing some significant changes in Jharkhand's higher education system. In current financial year, the state has decided in introducing 100 colleges including polytechnic and technical institutions which are expected to be completed in coming 2-3 years.

According to AISHE 2015-16, total number of private and public colleges in Jharkhand is 274. Social category and gender wise enrolment in higher education has increased from 3,14,280 in 2014-15 to 3,43,784 in 2015-16. OBC students enrolment rate is highest both among male and female students.

Jharkhand is among those 17 successful state/UTs that under the Swach Vidyalaya Scheme have been able to complete the construction of 15795 toilets in different schools of government.

Establishment of Gym and WIFI network in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya. Under innovative learning, permission for the establishment of digital library has been granted. Along with that permission for setting up of WIFI facility in all universities, BIT Sindri and in all Polytechnic colleges has been also accepted.

To improve the quality of education and to increase the private investment in state, 5 private universities have been given the "letter of Intent". For a student exchange programme, the state has signed a MoU with Tech Mahindra (IT-ITES) for skill development, robotics and cloud computing, apart from setting up incubation centre and BPO.

An initiative has been taken of holding the classes in two shifts (that is day and evening) in colleges and universities so that none of the youth gets left out from attaining higher education.

Health

According to the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2014, CBR in Jharkhand stood at 23.8 against 24.6 in 2013 which shows an improvement, however it is higher than the national average of 21. Similarly CDR stood at 5.9 in 2014 versus 6.8 in 2013 indicating a significant improvement in reducing mortality as compared to the national average of 6.7. Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) also decreased in 2014 from their respective rates in the previous year. However, MMR is quite higher than the India average.

The state has been able to bring down the proportion of communicable as well as non-communicable diseases quite significantly. Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Jharkhand has performed exceedingly well in recent years. The prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 0.96 in 2014-15 but it has declined to 0.69 in 2015-16. Similarly, the number of annual new case detection rate (ANCDR) has also gone down from 13.63 per 100,000 population in 2014-15 to 12.15 per 100,000 population in 2015-16.

With an aim to reduce IMR and under 5 years Mortality Rates, several schemes under NHM are running in the state and among them Immunization scheme is playing an important role in improving both the present and the future health outcome of the children. Jharkhand has shown significant improvement in providing Full Immunization coverage in recent years. In 2016-17 (up to October, 2016), it has been able to provide coverage of upto 96 percent in the state.

In order to facilitate the transportation of the pregnant women to the nearest health care service, Government of Jharkhand provides the facility of 'MamtaWahan' service for the would-be mothers in the state. Under this service, round-the-clock ambulance services are provided for pregnant women. As this service is having increasing demand so its availability has

been increased from 2420 in 2015-16 to 2657 in 2016-17.

Under gender plan, Jharkhand has programs focused on maternal care, family planning, reproductive health, HIV prevention, Anemia reduction, and program for free distribution of sanitary napkins to adolescent school going girls. Dedicated Mother and Child Hospitals are planned to be made functional in 2016-17.

Jharkhand has achieved in constructing an extensive network of public health facilities in the state. According to the Rural Health Statistics (RHS) as on March 2016, Jharkhand has 3953 active Sub-Centres (SCs), 327 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and 188 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 12 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs), 24 District Hospital (DHs) and 95 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs).

Several new initiatives have also been initiated and proposed to improve conditions and access to health facilities in the state. Some of them are Jharkhand State Genetic Screening and Counselling Campaign, Establishment of Para-Medical Institute in Patliputra Medical College and Hospital (PMCH), Dhanbad and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College and Hospital (MGMMCH), Jamshedpur, New Medical College and Hospital at Hazaribagh, Dumka and Palamu, and incentive for establishing Private Medical colleges.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is held as the nodal department for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of programs of Drinking water and sanitation in the rural areas of Jharkhand. The main vision of the department has been to provide safe and adequate drinking water and access to improved sanitation to all.

The National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) has been divided into dedicated components like NRDWP (Coverage), NRDWP

(Q and M), NRDWP (Sustainability), NRDWP (Water quality), NRDWP (DDP areas), NRDWP (Natural calamity) and NRDWP (Support). In accordance with water and sanitation policy of the Government, for a state, the total fund released under the programs are divided into sub heads for different components.

Jalmani is a sub-program under NRDWP, which aims to provide clean water in the schools and Aaganwaadis situated in the rural areas. Due to variety of factors, the quality of drinking water is likely to deteriorate by the time it actually reaches the consumption point, especially in vulnerable areas like rural schools. In order to address this key requirement it has been decided to install simple Stand Alone Purification systems, in one lakh schools as a value addition to the Rural Water Supply Programme.

The State has started Jharkhand State Water and Sanitation Mission with the technical & financial support from the Government of India & World Bank. The project is being implemented in 6 districts i.e. Dumka, Saraikela, Kharsawan, Jamshedpur, Khunti, Palamu and Garhwa.

Through Jharkhand State Water and Sanitation Mission (JSWSM) the State plans to enhance Rural Pipe Water Supply and Sustainable Sanitation solution reaching at least 45% and 80% of the rural household by the end of 12th Five year plan period (2017) respectively through community involvement in planning and implementation of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) program.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), in the year 2016-17, the State Government was able to cover 4,81,262 households, raising the cumulative state coverage upto 46.59 percent. Among districts, Dumka, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Sahibganj and Ramgarh have registered above 60 percent coverage, while, districts like Giridih, Godda and Palamu are still lacking behind.

The State Government has planned to achieve a cumulative state coverage of 52.43 percent till March 2017 with an aim of making 428 Gram

Panchayats open-defecation-free. To achieve this ambitious task, the State Government is promoting Information Education and Communication (IEC) Activities in the village.

In the coming financial year, 75 blocks covering 1000 Gram Panchayats will be targeted to be made open defecation free. It is planned that about 4.50 lakh units of IHHL will be installed in these targeted Panchayats. It has also been decided that the Open-Defecation-free Panchayats will be given priority for RPWSS.

Under Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation, in terms of sewerage and drainage, most of the Class-I cities of Jharkhand have a combination of both open and closed drainage system and the condition of Class-II towns is also not so good.

The urban development department has a vision to provide safe and sufficient drinking water to all citizens. In the first phase, urban agglomerations like Pakur, Chakradharpur, Jamtara, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Garwah, Saraikela, Bundu were targeted for full coverage. In addition to this, under JUDCO new schemes covering areas like Phusro, Khunti, Medininagar, Simdega, Koderma, Chakuliya, Mazhiyaon and Latehar are being implemented.

In urban areas, the SBM has received good response, as in the Financial Year 2016-17, application for construction of 2,35,085 individual household latrine were received by the Department.

In the year 2016-17, the State has witnessed 3750 MT/D of solid waste production from its urban areas. A high power committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has been constituted for planning and monitoring of the program. In the year 2016-17, total 15 cities have been targeted across the State for the execution of Solid Waste Management program. Out of these, 13 projects have been already approved by the high power committee at Ranchi, Dhanbad, Giridih, Pakur, Chakulia, Latehar, Saraikela, Mihijam, Chirkunda, Deoghar, Khunti, Godda and Bundu.

Women, Child Development and Social Security

The Government of Jharkhand, through its Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development (DSWWCD), is working towards empowerment of women and development, care, and protection of children. It also caters to the needs of the senior citizens and the persons with special needs (disabled).

Women Development Programmes aim at providing support for nutritional, financial, and mental development of adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers, homeless and single women and victims of witch hunting, sexual abuse and human trafficking. Adolescent girls and young women in Jharkhand face multiple constraints to education, training, and employment. In order to impart skills among girls the Government of Jharkhand has initiated the Tejaswini Yojana. This scheme targets some of the most binding constraints faced by AGYW's (Adolescent Girls and Young Women) in getting education, training, and employment. The project is going to be implemented in 17 districts of Jharkhand. Mukhyamantri Laxmi Ladli Yojana has been started by the state government for the protection, education and secured future of girl child of BPL family. Its main objective is to reduce gender discrimination against female population, dropout rate in school and empowerment of women. JWDS is running Adolescent Helpline-cum-Counselling Centre "Umang" with the support of RINPAS, Ranchi at their administrative building. The centre aims to provide counselling (in person or telephonic) to adolescent and young girls and boys under stress.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) SABLais running in seven districts of Jharkhand, namely Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Gumla, Sahibganj, Giridih, West Singhbhum. 88 Projects are being run under this scheme and 14,052 AWCs have been involved. Under this scheme, regular meetings of the

Kishori Samuha/Balika Mandals have been held at the AWCs on the issues of prevention of early marriages, up gradation of skills of adolescent girls, health and legal awareness, etc.

Child Development Programmes are being run with the assistance of 38,432 functional Anganwadi Centres established across the state. The department in collaboration with the department of Health has initiated several child nutrition programmes and set up Malnutrition Treatment Centres (MTCs) to deal with the grave problem of malnutrition; especially among children in the state. A total of 86 MTCs are functional in the state. At present altogether 224 ICDS projects have been running in all the 24 districts of the state covering more than 52 lakhs children up to six years of age. The programme is implemented through a large network of AWCs which operate at the village level. Newborn care is yet another child health scheme under NHM initiated to prevent neonatal and early childhood mortalities. Emphasis has been laid on reducing high neonatal deaths through facility based and home based care. ASHA make home visits to all newborns up to 42 days of life and receive cash incentives for home based newborn care. In addition to birth registration, they measure and record weights of newborns, ensure BCG, first dose of OPV, and DPT vaccination, and monitors mothers' and children's health for up to 42 days of delivery.

Routine immunisation and vaccination are extremely important to prevent child morbidity and mortality, the total percentage of children aged 6-59 months who received Vitamin A dose was 18.7 percent with 23.2 percent from the urban areas and 17.4 percent from the rural areas of Jharkhand in 2013-14. Nearly 6.3 percent children (aged 6-59 months) received IFA supplementation with 6.6 percent children from the urban areas and 6.2 percent children from the rural areas. Almost 12 percent children (aged 6-59 months) received de-worming medication in 2013-14.

The Government of Jharkhand has been committed to the cause of protecting its vulnerable population through several social security programmes. Several policies have been formulated and are being implemented by the state, which includes Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), and Annapurna.

Tribal Welfare and Interventions for the Underprivileged

The population of Jharkhand comprises of 32 tribes who are primarily rural with about 91.01 percent of tribes residing in rural areas of Jharkhand. Nine out of thirty-two notified Scheduled tribes of Jharkhand fall under the category of PTGs. The Scheduled Castes of Jharkhand are also predominantly rural with 79.11 per cent of them residing in villages. Districts like Ranchi, Gumla, Pakur and Sahebganj have been marked as minority concentrated districts in Jharkhand.

The Government of Jharkhand has focused special attention towards equipping the youth from underprivileged communities with an adequate cultural capital in terms of quality education and is running several schemes to fulfill this objective. Pre-Matric and post-Matric Scholarships are being provided to students from underprivileged communities. The government is further providing 'Activities Scholarships' in order to encourage the budding sportsmen and sportswomen of the State belonging to underprivileged communities. The government is providing the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minority communities students with residential-educational facilities, so that the chances of acquiring cultural capital are not hampered.

For underprivileged community students government has established 116 residential

school with facilities like fooding, books, stationary, etc. 23 such residential schools have been established for the SCs, 89 for the STs and 4 for the OBCs. Around 20,000 students are enrolled in these residential schools. The government is also running 8 residential schools for the PTGs with the assistance of non-governmental institutions. These residential schools are benefitting around 800 students belonging to the Primitive Tribal Groups. Free education and food is being provided for the Pahariya tribal students in Pahariya Schools. Around 350 Pahariya students are enrolled in these 32 Pahariya schools and are drawing the benefits of this scheme. In order to facilitate transportation for students belonging to underprivileged communities, about 5,94,333 students are getting benefitted by 'Cycle Distribution Scheme'.

For the youths belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Classes and Minority communities, the Government of Jharkhand in collaboration with IIT is offering professional training in various trades to the unemployed youths and post-training for self-employment opportunities in several institutions. Under the vocational training scheme, around 385 tribal youths including 147 PTGs in 10 batches have been imparted training on improved agriculture for 10 days at Divyayan KrishiVigyan Kendra (DKVK), Morabadi, Ranchi.

Under the 'Jharkhand Tribal Development and Empowerment Project' sponsored by the World Bank, project interventions have been done in Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla, Simdega and Lohardaga West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharsawan, Latehar, Godda, Dumka, Pakur, Sahebganj and Jamtara. 6000 solar lanterns have been distributed among the poor tribal specially the PVTG beneficiaries in those villages where reach of electricity is nil or negligible. 75 farmers from Kutchai Block of Saraikela-Kharsawan district have been identified and imparted training in Tasar Training Institute, at Kharsawan.

Mango orchards have been developed in Khunti and Dumka districts. In this regard 5 farmers from Dari village were taken to Torpa Block to see the WADI orchard developed by BIRVA funded by NABARD. Training programme for 70 Lac rearing farmers has been planned at IINRG, Namkum, Ranchi. Under innovative intervention; one demonstration unit of medicinal plants garden has been developed at JTDS/TRI.

Further, 1000 villages have been chosen as targeted in the year 2016-17 under the 'Chief Minister Village Development Scheme for the Scheduled Tribes' which aims at ensuring the all-round development of the Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand by connecting them with the educational, social, economic, cultural, health and other developmental schemes of the state. Under 'Chief Minister Manure security scheme' 35 kg manure is provided to ST families every month.

The welfare department is running a medical assistance scheme for the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes. The Government has initiated several child nutrition programmes and set up Malnutrition Treatment Centers (MTCs) to address the severe malnutrition found in the underprivileged communities. A toll free health helpline- '104-health information helpline' has been established in Ranchi for facilitating quality medical assistance and 18 health centers have been established in remote areas in the Santhal Paragana areas. Under the Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme more than 240 new houses have already been completed in Ranchi and Dhanbad and in Chas 1636 houses are under construction. Mean while, 14 towns in Jharkhand have been selected for the Prime Minister's "Housing for all" Scheme.

A new scheme- 'Chief Minister's Scheduled Tribe Gram Vikas Yojna' was launched by the department of welfare for the social and economic upliftment of the scheduled tribe people in the tribal dominated villages of the state. Under this scheme, about 5,755 such villages were marked

which had over 80 percent of tribal population and in 2016-17, a total of 1000 villages are being targeted under the scheme.

Forest, Environment and Disaster Management

Forest resource has been an important component in the development paradigm of Jharkhand, as a very significant proportion of the population of the State is directly or indirectly dependent on it for their daily chores of life. Tribal communities of the state depend on forests for livelihood and sustenance so forest policies have direct bearing upon tribal development and well being.

Currently, forests in Jharkhand are spread over 23,478 sq km comprising of 32.94 percent of the State's total geographical area. According to the IFSR 2015, Dry Peninsular Sal forest (45.03 percent) and Dry mixed Deciduous Forest (41.21) cover most of the forest area of the State and are the home of some of the finest timber producing trees. About 2133 sq km of the forest is spread over 36,622 very small patches and 1677 sq km of forest in 598 small patches. The State has three huge forests in Palamu, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, Ranchi and Hazaribagh. These large forests constitute 45.87 percent of the total forest area of the State.

In recent years, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is being used to study the forest cover in Jharkhand. The NDVI map of Jharkhand for the latest data available for November, 2016 shows 43.8% of the total area of the State with high green leaf cover or greenness. Patches of high greenery is visible in Sahibganj, Garhwa, Palamu and Paschim Singhbhum districts. While 25.9% of the total area of the State has moderate greenness which corresponds to shrubs and grasslands, about 30% of the State's area has low or very low vegetation cover.

In the year 2015-16 the department was successful in planting 20,78,05 units of plants covering an area of 1507.62 ha of land.

In addition to this, the authority was also successful in creating 1000 gabions of new linear plantation in the financial year. Besides undertaking new plantation works, the authority is also responsible for maintaining the works undertaken in the previous financial years. Under this head, the authority undertook maintenance of about 2 crore plants and about 36000 linear plantation gabions.

The Mukhyamantri Jan Van Yojna is a demand driven program in a three year phase. In the second year of the program, the Department has witnessed an overwhelming response from the people. In the year 2016-17, a total of 1595 applications have been received out of which 1292 applications have already been approved which will approximately cover 3895 acers of private land for plantation. Maximum applications came from districts like Palamu (352), Sariaikela Kharswan (313) and Godda (251) closely followed by Ramgarh and West Singhbhum.

Under the National Mission for Green India (GIM), 18 villages have been chosen for the first phase of implementation of the mission in Saraikela-Kharswan district. In these villages holistic development plans will be undertaken in a method of convergence with flagship programs like MGNREGA and CAMPA.

Under the biodiversity board, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) has been formed in almost all the Panchayats and Municipal Corporations in phased manner. A total of 337 BMCs have been constituted till November 2016.

A total of 20955 villages in the State were affected by natural calamity in Jharkhand in the year 2015-16. Dumka was the worst affected with 3397 villages affected, followed by 2242 in Ranchi and 1858 in Palamu. The least affected districts were Pakur, Hazaribagh and Bokaro. Due to these natural calamities, the State has witnessed Rs. 0.10 crore infrastructural damage (roads, bridges, buildings, industries, power,

telecommunication, railways, hospitals) and Rs. 4.18 crore damage in private properties and others.

To enhance the preparedness of the state for district control and faster response, the state has taken several steps. SDMA and DMA have been constituted in the state. Further, training, and workshops have been conducted with the personnel and stakeholders.

Tourism, Arts, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs

The tourism policy of the state aims in making Jharkhand as one of the most preferred destinations for tourist, both inside and outside of the country. The state government has a firm belief that development of tourism sector would not only generate immense employment opportunities directly or indirectly but will also contribute in accelerated economic development. Jharkhand has emerged as one of the preferred tourist destination. The growth in percentage is highest in comparison to other states. The sight of pristine forest and pilgrim places are the reason behind the increase in tourists in the state. The state has been ranked 17th among 36 states and union territories for the total tourist flow, according to latest figure of union tourism ministry. Jharkhand has recorded a 40% increase in tourism from 2012 to 2014, with 33.5 million visitors in 2014, including 154731 foreign tourists, up from a miniscule 3111 foreign visitors in 2001.

Under eco tourism the government has proposed to harness the tourism potential of the forests in the State by developing camping sites with basic infrastructure facilities and public convenience services. Private sector will be encouraged for setting up of camping sites at various suitable locations on environment friendly basis. Wild life tourism is an integral part of eco-tourism. There are a number of sanctuaries, national parks and-wild life reserves, which have been proposed to be utilised for the purpose of promoting eco-

tourism. Jharkhand government has proposed to start mining tourism and with BCCL has planned to open the closed Moonidih mining area for tourists. The mining tour will include Moonidih mechanised mines, night visit of fire area with trained guides and a trip to see mining, loading and washeries operations to make people aware of the hard work done by coal miners. Jharkhand has abundant number of religious places of national importance. Religious destinations, mainly Parasnath, Deoghar, Rajrappa and Ithkhori have been major attractions among foreign tourists and the department has taken up “Amadubi Village” to unveil the aspects of rural tourism in Jharkhand.

The Government of India, Department of Tourism had launched Hunar Se Rojgar scheme with an objective to reduce the skill gap that affected hospitality and tourism sector. Under Mukhya Mantri Tirth Darshan Yojna two special trains to Puri (Odisha) have been started that will ferry a total of 1000 pilgrims every month. The pilgrims will be fed, lodged and taken out for sightseeing by IRCTC while the expenses will be borne by JTDC. The first train from Hatia to Puri ran on November 12th, 2016. After this trains were started from Bokaro and Santhal Parganas.

Arts and craft play a significant part in the cultural heritage of Jharkhand. The government is trying all possible ways to protect the cultural heritage of the state and its traditions. Jharkhand Kala Mandir, (Ranchi and Dumka), Government Chhau Dance Centre, Saraikela and Manubhum Chhau Kala Kendra, Silli are the government institutions that have been proposed to grant activities

in the field of art and culture. Through Guru Shishya Parampara the prominent traditional cultural gurus of rare art forms of the state will be located and will be given the responsibilities to train certain number of tribal disciples in that particular art form. Ho regional language and cultural growth centre is working at Chaibasa. The department has proposed to start tribal regional language and growth centre under this scheme. Northeast Fair was organised in the state with an aim to establish the conversation of eastern part with the whole country. Audrey House is one of the few surviving heritage buildings of Ranchi and this infrastructure has been proposed to be used as Art Gallery and a performing art centre for the upcoming artists. Jharkhand participated in the 1st National Tribal Carnival held on 25th October, 2016 in New Delhi. Mardana, Jhumar, Paika, Chhau, Karsa, Nagpuri, Santhali, Khariya, Mundari etc were performed by the Jharkhand artists.

Government of Jharkhand has established a sports university to promote the state sports in association with CCL, Ranchi. Sports Academies are a unique concept and it will provide unique opportunity to the children of Jharkhand to embrace their love for sports. JSSPS was successful in opening 08 Sports Academies (i.e. Badminton, Hockey, Football, Wrestling, Archery, Swimming, Volleyball and Athletics) and making them operational in meeting the deadline in a cost effective and ergonomic manner. Every year Yuva Mahotsava is organised in the state at national level in which participants from all across the state is invited.

