

Agriculture and Economic Progress: A Case Study of Bihar

Dr. Himanshu Kumar

Guest Faculty, Dept of Commerce, Marwari College, Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar-812007, India

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ABSTRACT

This paper returns to the deep rooted suggestion that development of agriculture adds to by and large monetary turn of events, and asks whether the relationship actually holds in an inexorably globalized world. The investigation shows that the Bihar has broadened agribusiness creation for cultivation and cash crops at very more slow rate during the post-bifurcation period.

Economy of Bihar is mainly based on agricultural and therefore, economic development of the Bihar's economy is not possible without the growth of agriculture After the bifurcation of Bihar, the development rate as far as both GSDP and NSDP indicated astounding increment in practically all sub-areas when contrasted with pre-bifurcation period. On the other hand decline in per agricultural worker employment opportunities in rural areas has resulted in increase in labour migration from Bihar. Focus should be on marketing and export of agricultural produce and at the same time produce can be processed and value added resulting in high demand. Policy makers should involve themselves in strategic interventions to make the best use of available resources in order to enhance the per-capita income of the farmers in Bihar.

1. Introduction

Agriculture is the prime division and it assumes a key function in the improvement of a creating state like Bihar. It is verifiable truth that agro-natural circumstance of Bihar is very great for creation of different field and vegetable harvests, organic products, animals, fish, nectar and so forth. Bihar has restraining infrastructure underway of litchi and makhana in the nation and rose as significant maker of nectar and fragrant and restorative plants during most recent 5 years. Since 1991, horticulture segment of the nation has been delivered with plenty of issues. In the post-change period this division of Bihar has been to a great extent disregarded part regarding arrangement underpins by the Government of India.

Public and private interests in agribusiness have declined during most recent 15 years which brought about decrease in State net rural home grown item by 0.44 percent during 1999-2006 and decay of one percent in Ninth Five Year Plan. On the off chance that we look at the rural development in Bihar for longer period (30 years), there has been an obvious

development in farming division yet the State is still much behind to public agrarian turn of events

1.1 Key highlights of Bihar Economy

The province of Bihar was rearranged on November 15, 2000 with 38 locale, 9 divisions, 101 sub-divisions, 533 squares and 45,098 towns. Bihar is the third most crowded state and twelfth biggest state regarding topographical zone of about 94.2 thousand square km. It is partitioned by waterway Ganges into two sections i.e., North Bihar with a territory of 53.3 thousand sq. kms and South Bihar with a zone of 40.9 thousand sq. kms.

After the bifurcation, farming has gotten more significant as the state is left with leftover normal assets, for example, cultivable land, ripe soil and plentiful water. Because of this the economy of Bihar is basically founded on farming and unified divisions. Consequently, the correct monetary advancement of the Bihar's economy is absurd without the development of horticulture and unified segments. The horticulture area holds the key of the state's economy by offering multiple/4 to GDP and giving work to 81 percent of workforce in the state.

Table: 1.1.1 Key highlights of Bihar (Zone wise)

Zones	Districts	Area in (M. Ha)			Soil	Ph	Initiation/ Cessation of rainfall	Total rainfall (mm)	Temperature (Degree Celsius)		Main Cropping Systems
		Total Area	NSA#	Irrigated					Max	Min	
Zone-1	West and East Champaran, Gopalganj, Saran, Siwan, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Vaishali, Samastipur, Sheohar, Madhubani, Begusarai	3.26	2.15 (65.95)*	0.86 (40.00)**	Sandy Loam, Loam	6.5 - 8.4	12 th June/30 th Sep to 10 th Oct	1040-1450 (1245)	36.6	7.7	Rice-Wheat, Maize-Wheat, Maize-Arhar, Maize-Potato-Moong, Maize-Sweet Potato-Moong, Maize-Mustard-Moong, Rice-Potato-Maize, Rice-Sugarcane
Zone-2	Purnea, Katihar, Madhepura, Saharsa, Araria, Kishanganj, Supaul, Khagaria,	2.08	1.21 (58.17)	0.24 (19.83)	Sandy Loam, Clay Loam	6.8 - 7.8	7 th June/30 th Sep to 10 th Oct	1200-1700 (1450)	33.8	8.8	Jute-Rice, Jute-Wheat, Jute-Rice-Wheat, Jute-Rice-Wheat, Jute-Potato, Jute-Khalai-Wheat, Jute-Rice-Wheat, Jute-Potato, Jute-Khalai-Wheat, Jute-Mustard, Jute-Pea, Rice-Wheat-Moong
Zone-3 (A)	Banka, Munger, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Shekhpura, Bhagalpur	1.11	0.49 (44.14)	0.21 (42.86)	Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Loam, Clay	6.8 - 8.0	15 th June/30 th Sep to 10 th Oct	990-1240 (1115)	37.1	7.8	Rice-Wheat, Rice-Wheat-Moong, Rice-Gram-Rice, Rice-Potato-Onion, Rice-Rai-Moong, Rice-Bar seem, Rice-Wheat-Moong, Rice-Wheat, Rice-Gram-Rice, Rice-Gram-Moong, Rice-Gram-Moong, Rice-Wheat
Zone-3 (B)	Patna, Gaya, Jahanabad, Nawada, Rohatas, Bhojpur, Aurangabad, Buxar, Kaimur, Arwal	2.92	1.68 (57.53)	1.37 (81.15)							
Total	Bihar	9.37	5.53 (59.02)	2.68 (48.46)							

Source: Based on secondary data compiled from MOA, Govt. of Bihar

Figure: 1.1.1: Map of Bihar Zone-wise



Source: www.krishi.bih.nic.in

It additionally accept extraordinary significance in light of the fact that close around 90 percent of the number of inhabitants in the state living in provincial regions are legitimately or in a roundabout way rely upon horticulture and partnered exercises for their work. Bihar is the third biggest maker of vegetables and seventh biggest maker of organic

products in the nation. The gross trimmed territory in Bihar is 79.57 lakh hectares.

2. Review of Literature

Saini et al. (1996) in their examination named "Effect of Diversification on Small Farms Economy in Kangra District of

Himachal Pradesh" saw that the broadening of arable cultivating framework with business endeavours, for example, high yielding milk animals, poultry flying creatures, honey bee keeping, horticulture and so on brought about a stamped increment in the homestead pay from 6 to 138 percent. Since, capital and credit prerequisites have demonstrated an expanding pattern with the degree of enhancement, in this manner, sufficient offices ought to be caused accessible by the monetary establishments so as to broaden the current cultivating framework with most methodically, profitable and in fact achievable endeavours.

Shah Anita (1997) in her paper 'Food Security and Access to Natural Resources: A Review of Recent Trends' has inspected the ongoing patterns in the creation of food-grains in the nation. She came to at the resolution that the yield based development in food creation has occurred in the majority of the states including dry land locales and that the broadening is a bigger cycle that had just set in before progression. She additionally engaged that the move from oilseeds to food-grains creation is fundamental for monetary supportability of dry land cultivating. She saw that in spite of the fact that region under food-grains crops has decreased possibly during the post-changes period, the example isn't uniform across yields and areas.

Dev (2002) in his paper "Striking Initiative Needed on Agriculture and Rural Employment" has investigated the different elements influencing the development of agribusiness division. He likewise examined the moderate advancement in this segment and its unfavorable effect on the country business. This decrease in open speculation is a reason for concern. Farming improvement is a significant wellspring of increment in business. There is a need to move trimming design for non-food and money crops. Development in rustic non-ranch business (RNFE) can likewise improve country wages and work openings.

Hussain (2004) in his paper saw that the whole North-East has deficiency in food creation. The Brahmaputra valley, the Bark valley in Assam and the little Imphal valley in Landlessness among the working class has expanded significantly, in light of centralization of land in hardly any hands. Accordingly, countless landless workers have gotten absolutely jobless with no elective methods for business.

Chattopadhyay (2005) has made an endeavour to investigate the distributional effect of horticultural development on provincial West Bengal during the most recent twenty years of the earlier century. He saw that before the 1980s; the assessed pace of development of agrarian yield in West Bengal was poor. It was even not exactly the proportion of development of the rustic and complete populace of the state.

Mathur et al. (2006) have broke down the development pattern in horticulture creation the country over and area. They have likewise broke down the various components for the development in farming. They have utilized the adaptable type of Cobb-Douglas creation capacity to recognize the various components influencing the agrarian creation. This is went with the ongoing decrease in yield per hectare for various food crops. There are tremendous between state contrasts in development pace of farming and considerably more so for food-grains.

Thakur (2006) in his paper named "Development and Diversification of Agriculture in Eastern India" saw that there is

an enormous extension for rural broadening in the eastern conditions of India. This is conceivable by utilizing logical practices and data sources suitable to their neighbourhood conditions. He contended that the yield broadening can be utilized as an instrument to build the absolute efficiency and homestead pay in these states. Agribusiness can be broadened between the yield, live stock, fisheries, cultivation, horticulture, and sericulture and so on., for which north-eastern states have abundant potential.

Birthal and Joshi (2006) in their paper "Expansion towards High Value Agriculture-Role of Urbanization and Infrastructure" have examined the broadening cycle in Indian agribusiness towards high worth wares (HVCs) for example organic products, vegetables and domesticated animals items. It was discovered that the portion of HVCs in chilly farming items is high when contrasted with other food products and furthermore the compound yearly development pace of HVCs is additionally higher when contrasted with other food wares consequently changing the expanded broadening of Indian agribusiness towards HVCs.

Deshpande et al. (2007) in their paper named "Harvest Diversification and Agriculture Labor in India" have painstakingly inspected the cycle of yield expansion in farming and its effect on agribusiness work. They perceived that there is immediate association between the expansion and the government assistance of horticulture work. They demonstrated that broadening for rice and wheat in certain states has prompted the government assistance misfortunes in these districts.

3. Research Design

The current investigation is principally founded on optional information. The measurements are gathered from various authority archives of Government of India and states distributed by various Government bodies and authority sites. These information have been classified for various agro-climatic Zones of Bihar for additional examination. Information on zone, creation and yield of harvests have been gathered from National Horticulture Board, Government of Bihar.

The essentialness of an investigation generally relies upon the techniques followed in the examination region viz. assortment of information and the strategies executed for its examination. For this reasons we have utilized some straightforward and simple to fathom factual apparatuses in the light of the targets and nature of the information.

4. Research objectives

- To observe the growth pattern of agriculture in Bihar.
- To understand the role of agriculture in economic development of Bihar
- To study the growth post-bifurcation period of Bihar.

5. Role of Agriculture in Economic Progress of Bihar

Bihar being the poorest states of India after another eastern state i.e. Orissa. Farming and partnered divisions are the foundation of Bihar economy. The majority of the number of inhabitants in Bihar is reliant on horticulture. 74.57 percent of complete specialists (agribusiness and non-horticulture) are farming labourers and just 25.43 percent are non-rural labourers in Bihar. Thus, a supported agrarian development in

Bihar will have the positive effect on the state of the labourers and help in mitigation of neediness in Bihar since dominant part of the individuals living underneath destitution line in the state are farming workers. Sadly, the exhibition of horticulture area in Bihar has been continually poor in contrast with public normal. It has not had the option to abuse its capability of farming development and assets stay undiscovered because of lack of foresight and agrarian arrangements.

Bihar falls behind in horticultural execution in contrast with different states in India in light of its customary editing examples and helpless impetuses. For instance, Bihar has about 2.9 percent of the absolute developed region of the nation and 8.07 percent of the nation's populace, and produces about 4.92 percent (10,710 thousand tons) of the all out food-grains in 2016-17. The yield of food-grains in the state was 1740 kg/ha as against the public normal of 1999 kg/ha during a similar period. The yield of rice in Bihar was 1485 kg/ha as against public normal of 2123 kg/ha. Thus, the yield of wheat was 1907 kg/ha as against the public normal of 2709 kg/ha.

Without satisfactory homestead and non-ranch business openings, they are additionally compelled to live underneath destitution line. The circumstance is probably going to intensify on account of the developing weight of populace ashore and the restricted extent of expanding extra creation and their appropriate reconciliation with neighbourhood and worldwide business sectors. This is proposed not exclusively to free the little and minimal ranchers from the neediness trap, yet additionally to satisfy the nation's developing needs for organic

products, vegetables, milk and milk items, meat, fish, eggs and so forth which for the most part show rising patterns with expanding levels of per-capita pay in the economy.

6. Key findings

- If we take a gander at Bihar's year-wise development rates execution against 'comparable' states like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan we can reason that Bihar had really shown improvement over practically all states
- Vegetable cultivators don't get even 50 percent of shoppers' cost of vegetables.
- Access to power is restricted to just 5 % of rustic families contrasted with 44 % broadly; absence of country jolt is an impressive boundary to both ranch and non-ranch improvement.
- Besides, helpless foundation and low harvest efficiency, there is no composed game plan for promoting of rural produce in Bihar. Farmers without admittance to surface water system (just 30 % of water system is from surface sources) need to depend fundamentally on diesel, instead of power, to tap groundwater sources which raise creation expenses and influences seriousness.
- Floods, water logging, helpless waste, and lacking public ventures on growing and keeping up surface water system frameworks.

Table:-6.1 Yield of Major Crops of Bihar

Region	Crops	Year			CAGR		
		2001-2002	2010-2011	2017-18	Pre	Post	Over-all
Area (In'000 Hectare)	Food grains	7408 (84.5)	9883.2 (87.5)	9876 (86.3)	3.14**	2.70*	2.57*
	Non-Food grains	1359.5 (15.5)	1410 (12.5)	1570.8 (13.7)	1.03***	1.11*	1.13*
Production (In'000 MT)	Food grains	9192 (31.4)	12066 (38.9)	11770 (34.0)	6.46*	1.65***	0.27
	Non-Food grains	20107 (68.6)	18969 (61.1)	22797 (66.0)	-1.74	-0.53	-0.17
Yield (Kg/Hectare)	Food grains	1241 (7.7)	1221 (8.3)	1192 (7.6)	3.22**	-1.02	-2.24**
	Non-Food grains	14790 (92.3)	13453 (91.7)	14513 (92.4)	-2.74***	-1.62**	-1.28***

Source: Based on secondary data compiled from MOA, Govt. of Bihar

Table:-6.2 Yield of Different Food Crops (Agro-Climatic Zone-wise)

Crops	Agro Climatic Zones	Area in lakh Hectares (Lha)							Production (in lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT))							Yield (Production lakh MT/Area lakh Hectares)						
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Aghani Rice	Zone-1	8.93	9.12	8.89	9.06	9.03	8.72	8.77	12.36	12.08	14.38	10.1	10.5	5.19	6.76	1.38	1.32	1.62	1.11	1.16	0.6	0.77
	Zone-2	6.34	5.57	5.63	5.54	5.56	5.29	5.26	7.58	6.29	5.37	6.05	7.71	4.1	5.07	1.2	1.13	0.95	1.09	1.39	0.78	0.96
	Zone-3 (A)	1.91	3.01	2.53	2.88	2.83	2.47	2.61	2.52	3.64	3.22	3.99	3.85	2.53	2.83	1.32	1.21	1.27	1.38	1.36	1.02	1.09
	Zone-3 (B)	12.13	11.71	11.58	11.33	11.65	9.11	9.42	23.56	22.37	23.53	21.91	23.83	5.25	15.57	1.94	1.91	2.03	1.93	2.04	0.58	1.65
	All Bihar	29.3	29.4	28.64	28.81	29.07	25.6	26.05	46.02	44.38	46.49	42.05	45.9	17.07	30.23	1.57	1.51	1.62	1.46	1.58	0.67	1.16
Summer Rice	Zone-1	0.22	0.2	0.19	0.22	0.2	0.2	0.19	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.24	0.21	0.18	1.39	1.71	1.88	1.72	1.23	1.06	0.96
	Zone-2	1.02	1.04	0.95	0.99	0.96	0.93	0.94	2.14	1.76	1.84	1.59	1.44	1.38	1.64	2.11	1.7	1.94	1.61	1.5	1.49	1.75
	Zone-3 (A)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01	1.86	1.63	1.84	0.26	1.4	1.34	1.36
	Zone-3 (B)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.83	1.56	1.91	1.52	1.41	1.23	1.47
	All Bihar	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.21	1.17	1.14	1.13	2.47	2.13	2.22	1.97	1.7	1.62	1.83	1.98	1.7	1.93	1.62	1.45	1.42	1.61
Bhadai (Autumn) Rice	Zone-1	4.06	4.33	4.49	4.41	4.14	4.21	3.97	5.72	5.72	6.02	4.8	5.28	3.72	3.59	1.41	1.32	1.34	1.09	1.27	0.88	0.9
	Zone-2	1.31	1.55	1.39	1.19	1.35	1.3	1.37	1.22	2.1	1.3	1.19	1.55	1.31	1.38	0.93	1.35	0.93	1	1.14	1.01	1.01
	Zone-3 (A)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.15	1.27	1.24	1.08	1.23	0.91	0.91
	Zone-3 (B)	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	1.16	1.3	1.23	1.17	1.24	0.91	1
	All Bihar	5.41	5.92	5.97	5.63	5.54	5.53	5.39	6.98	7.87	7.42	6.03	6.88	5.06	5.02	1.29	1.33	1.24	1.07	1.24	0.91	0.93
Wheat	Zone-1	9.15	9.04	9.27	9.19	8.92	9.07	9.13	20.07	19.78	18.5	16.51	14.72	16	12.02	2.19	2.19	2	1.8	1.65	1.76	1.32
	Zone-2	3.47	3.62	3.9	3.82	3.67	3.52	3.42	7.14	7.43	6.76	6.11	4.6	4.82	2.82	2.06	2.05	1.73	1.6	1.25	1.37	0.83
	Zone-3 (A)	1.58	1.65	1.5	1.48	1.57	1.49	1.35	2.66	2.86	2.49	2.31	2.73	2.03	1.82	1.68	1.73	1.66	1.56	1.74	1.37	1.35
	Zone-3 (B)	6.61	6.36	6.6	6.82	6.61	6.2	6.12	15.96	14.1	16.19	15.42	14.83	9.78	11.12	2.41	2.22	2.45	2.26	2.25	1.58	1.82
	All Bihar	20.81	20.67	21.26	21.3	20.77	20.28	20.02	45.84	44.17	43.93	40.36	36.89	32.63	27.78	2.2	2.14	2.07	1.89	1.78	1.61	1.39

Source: Based on secondary data compiled from MOA, Govt. of Bihar

Table:-6.3 Zone-wise Annual and Average Annual Growth Rate Area, Production and Yield of Food Crops

Crops	Agro Climatic Zones	Growth Rates in Area							Growth Rate in Productions							Growth Rates of Yield						
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	AAGR	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	AAGR	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	AAGR
Aghani Rice	Zone-1	2.1	-2.5	1.9	-0.4	-3.4	0.6	-0.3	-2.3	19	-29.8	4	-50.6	30.2	-4.92	-4.3	22.1	-31.1	4.4	-48.8	29.5	-4.70
	Zone-2	-12.1	1.1	-1.7	0.4	-4.9	-0.7	-3.0	-17	-14.8	12.8	27.4	-46.8	23.6	-2.47	-5.6	-15.7	14.7	26.8	-44.1	24.4	0.08
	Zone-3 (A)	57.5	-15.8	14	-2	-12.4	5.3	7.8	44.8	-11.7	23.9	-3.3	-34.3	11.8	5.20	-8	4.9	8.7	-1.4	-25	6.1	-2.45
	Zone-3 (B)	-3.5	-1	-2.2	2.9	-21.8	3.3	-3.7	-5	5.2	-6.9	8.7	-78	196.8	20.13	-1.6	6.3	-4.8	5.7	-71.9	187.3	20.17
	All Bihar	0.3	-2.6	0.6	0.9	-12	1.8	-1.8	-3.6	4.7	-9.5	9.1	-62.8	77.1	2.50	-3.9	7.5	-10.1	8.2	-57.8	74	2.98
Summer Rice	Zone-1	-8.3	-5.9	14.8	-9.1	2	-7.8	-2.4	12.7	3.7	5.2	-34.9	-12.3	-16.2	-6.97	22.9	10.2	-8.4	-28.4	-14	-9.1	-4.47
	Zone-2	1.9	-8.7	4.1	-2.4	-3.7	1.4	-1.2	-17.7	4.3	-13.8	-9	-4	18.3	-3.65	-19.2	14.2	-17.2	-6.8	-0.3	16.7	-2.10
	Zone-3 (A)	40.3	-28.3	-24.3	3.6	-14	5.7	-2.8	22.7	-18.8	-89.3	456.9	-17.3	7.2	60.23	-12.5	13.3	-85.9	437.7	-3.8	1.4	58.37
	Zone-3 (B)	22.8	-10.4	-16.3	-25.1	153.4	-67.5	9.5	4.5	9.7	-33.6	-30.4	122.1	-61.4	1.82	-14.9	22.5	-20.7	-7.1	-12.3	18.7	-2.30
	All Bihar	0.4	-8.4	5.7	-3.7	-2.2	-0.9	-1.5	-13.6	4.1	-11.2	-13.8	-4.8	13	-4.38	-14	13.6	-15.9	-10.5	-2.7	14.1	-2.57
Bhadai (Autumn) Rice	Zone-1	6.6	3.7	-1.7	-6.1	1.5	-5.6	-0.3	0	5.2	-20.2	9.9	-29.6	-3.5	-6.37	-6.2	1.4	-18.8	17.1	-30.6	2.2	-5.82
	Zone-2	19	-10.6	-14.3	13.7	-4.3	5.9	1.6	72.7	-38.4	-7.9	29.7	-15.5	5.7	7.72	45.1	-31.1	7.5	14.1	-11.7	-0.2	3.95
	Zone-3 (A)	-2.2	100.9	-42.6	-16.2	41.3	-15.2	11.0	7.8	96.5	-50	-4.5	4.9	-15.3	6.57	10.3	-2.2	-13	13.9	-25.8	-0.1	-2.82
	Zone-3 (B)	-15.7	195.6	-76	102.4	-46.5	114.9	45.8	-5.7	179.6	-77.2	114.4	-60.6	134.5	47.50	11.9	-5.4	-5	6	-26.4	9.1	-1.63
	All Bihar	9.5	0.9	-5.6	-1.6	-0.1	-2.5	0.1	12.7	-5.7	-18.8	14.1	-26.5	-0.7	-4.15	2.9	-6.5	-13.9	16	-26.4	1.8	-4.35
Wheat	Zone-1	-1.3	2.6	-0.9	-2.9	1.7	0.7	0.0	-1.5	-6.5	-10.7	-10.9	8.7	-24.9	-7.63	-0.2	-8.8	-9.9	-8.2	6.9	-25.4	-7.60
	Zone-2	4.5	7.6	-1.9	-3.9	-4.2	-3	-0.2	4.1	-9.1	-9.6	-24.6	4.8	-41.6	-12.67	-0.4	-15.5	-7.9	-21.6	9.3	-39.8	-12.65
	Zone-3 (A)	4.4	-9.5	-1.4	6.1	-5.2	-8.9	-2.4	7.4	-13.2	-7.1	18.2	-25.5	-10.4	-5.10	2.9	-4.1	-5.8	11.4	-21.4	-1.6	-3.10
	Zone-3 (B)	-3.7	3.8	3.3	-3.1	-6.2	-1.3	-1.2	-11.6	14.8	-4.7	-3.8	-34.1	13.7	-4.28	-8.2	10.7	-7.8	-0.7	-29.7	15.2	-3.42
	All Bihar	-0.7	2.9	0.2	-2.5	-2.4	-1.3	-0.6	-3.6	-0.6	-8.1	-8.6	-11.5	-14.9	-7.88	-3	-3.3	-8.3	-6.2	-9.4	-13.8	-7.33

Source: Based on secondary data compiled from MOA, Govt. of Bihar

Table:-6.4 Growth of Bihar after bifurcation

YEARS	JHARKHAND	BIHAR
2006-07	6.7	-4.7
2007-08	2.5	11.8
2008-09	8.0	-5.1
2009-10	15.2	12.1
2010-11	-3.2	0.9
2011-12	2.3	17.7
2012-13	20.5	7.6
2013-14	-1.7	14.5
2014-15	4.9	10.4
2015-16	6.0	14.7
2016-17	6.5	13.1
Average since 2004-05	6.3	11.4

Source: Report, Planning Commission of India

Table:-6.5 Comparative Statistics of Growth rate of various developing States

Year	Bihar	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan
2010-11	0.9	5.6	5.3	6.6
2011-12	17.7	12.8	9.2	11.6
2012-13	7.6	10.9	4.6	5.1
2013-14	14.5	7.7	12.3	9.0
2014-15	10.4	6.6	10.5	5.5
2015-16	14.7	8.6	8.1	10.9
2016-17	13.1	7.1	N.A	N.A
Average Growth over 2005-12	11.3	8.5	8.3	8.1
Average Growth over 1994-02	4.9	3.9	4.7	7.3
Change in % growth over the 2 periods	6.3	4.6	3.6	0.8

Source: Report, Planning Commission of India

- More than 90 percent ranchers offer their produce in towns to vagrant dealers on under 80 percent of winning business sector cost.
- Food Corporation of India has begun buying rice and wheat throughout the previous not many years however little and minimal ranchers who establish 96 percent of complete homestead family units are as yet offering their produce to town merchants at 5 to 10 percent not as much as acquirement cost since their surpluses are so little which couldn't be effortlessly shipped to acquisition focuses.
- Some ranchers offer their produce to brokers since instalment is made through bank mind acquirement focuses and larger part of little and peripheral ranchers don't have ledgers in Bihar.
- Government has started a few activities for improving rural promoting situation. The significant advances incorporate foundation of terminal business sectors, food-parks, provincial caps and so on yet every one of these undertakings are still in arranging stage.
- There is a need to build up a reasonable advertising plan which obliges the need of little and minimal ranchers in the State. The feeble agrarian augmentation framework is another significant purpose behind moderate farming development in Bihar. Agrarian augmentation framework has nearly crumpled in Bihar.

7. Conclusion

Monetary development starting in agribusiness can have an especially solid effect in diminishing destitution and craving. Expanding work and wages in horticulture animates interest for non-rural products and ventures, giving a lift to non-ranch country livelihoods also. Significant harvests developed in Bihar are rice, wheat, maize, gram, red gram, sugarcane, potato and different vegetables. Notwithstanding, the horticultural division in Bihar is tormented with various, and notable, imperatives and issues. Public approach needs to focus on between local and intra-cultural contrasts, especially the possibilities for little ranch support in popularized markets.

The critical need of great importance is to expand Investments in provincial foundation for water the board/soil preservation/development of streets to connect country region with metropolitan region and so forth. With suitable innovation, framework, it is conceivable to expand food grain creation and check the movement of the individuals from Bihar.

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