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General Studies
BIHAR SPECIAL
(Prelims)



आस्था IAS

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BPSC Preliminary Examination

Dear Students

Your decision to prepare for Civil Service Examination organised by BPSC is a pleasant and bold one. Start your preparation with enthusiasm and dedication so that you can achieve your goal.

Dear future officers, knowledge is power and this knowledge comes to you not by reading ten different sources once but reading one authentic source ten times. And the real challenge for BPSC exam is to locate that one authentic source from where most of your 150 questions can be churned out.

It gives me immense pleasure and satisfaction to place this booklet, which has been prepared by Aastha IAS team with diligence and utmost care under the able guidance of all the teachers who teach here. Don't forget to consult your class notes along with this booklet. Writing answers is an inseparable part of MAINS examination and must never be underestimated after reading this booklet.

This booklet will prove to be a constant and trusted companion during the course of your preparation and helpful in your success

Best wishes

R. Kumar

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Bihar

Introduction

Bihar is a state in Eastern India. It is the third largest state by population, the 12th largest by area, and the 14th largest by GDP in 2024. Bihar borders Uttar Pradesh to its west, Nepal to the north, the northern part of West Bengal to the east, and Jharkhand to the south. Bihar is split by the river Ganges, which flows from west to east. On 15 November 2000, southern Bihar was ceded to form the new state of Jharkhand. Only 15% of the population of Bihar lives in urban areas as per a 2020 report.Additionally, almost 58% of Biharis are below the age of 25, giving Bihar the highest proportion of young people of any Indian state. The official language is Hindi, which shares official status alongside that of Urdu. The main native languages are Maithili, Magahi and Bhojpuri. But there are several other languages being spoken at smaller levels.

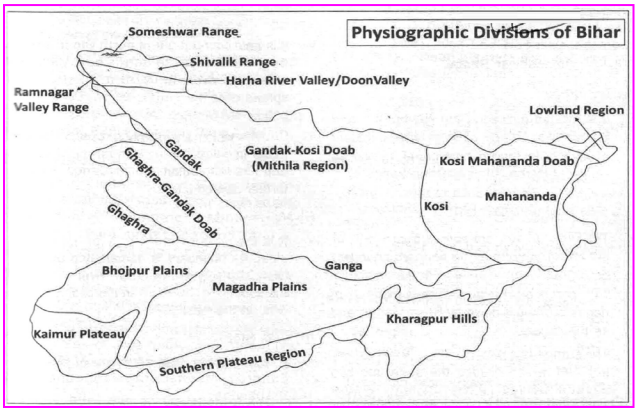
In Ancient and Classical India, the area that is now Bihar was considered the centre of political and cultural power and as a haven of learning. From Magadha arose India's first empire, the Maurya empire, as well as one of the world's most widely adhered-to religions: Buddhism. Magadha empires, notably under the Maurya and Gupta dynasties, unified large parts of South Asia under a central rule. Another region of Bihar, Mithila, was an early centre of learning and the centre of the Videha kingdom.

However, since the late 1970s, Bihar has lagged far behind other Indian states in terms of social and economic development. Many economists and social scientists claim that this is a direct result of the policies of the central government, such as the freight equalisation policy, its apathy towards Bihar, lack of Bihari sub-nationalism, and the Permanent Settlement of 1793 by the British East India Company. The state government has, however, made significant strides in developing the state. Improved governance has led to an economic revival in the state through increased investment in infrastructure, better healthcare facilities, greater emphasis on education, and a reduction in crime and corruption.

Geography

Physical Features

Latitude	24°-20'-10" ~ 27°-31'-15" N
Longitude	83°-19'-50" ~ 88°-17'-40" E
Rural Area	92,257.51 sq. kms
Urban Area	1,095.49 sq. kms
Total Area	94,163.00 sq. kms
Height above Sea-Level	173 Feet
Avg. Number of Rainy Days	52.5 Days in a Year



Bihar is located in the eastern region of India between latitude 24°-20'-10" N 27°-31'-15" N and longitude 82°-19'-50" E 88°-17'-40" E. It is an entirely land–locked state, in a Sub Tropical region of the Temperate zone. Bihar lies mid between the humid West Bengal in the east and the sub humid Uttar Pradesh in the west which provides it with a transitional position in respect of climate, economy and culture. It is bounded by Nepal in the north and by Jharkhand in the south. Bihar plain is divided into two unequal halves (North Bihar and South Bihar) by the river Ganges which flows through the middle from west to east. Bihar's land has average elevation above sea level is 173 feet.

Important City of Bihar

After the 2011 Census, Bihar was the third most populous state of India with total population of 104,099,452 (54,278,157 male and 49,821,295 female). Nearly 89% of Bihar's population lived in rural areas. The density was 1,106. The sex ratio was 918 females per 1000 males. Almost 58% of Bihar's population was below 25 years age, which is the highest in India. Most of Bihar's population belongs to Indo-Aryan-speaking ethnic groups along with few Dravidian-speaking and Austroasiatic-speaking people mostly in Chhotanagpur Plateau (now part of Jharkhand).Bihar has a total literacy rate of 61.80% (71.20% for males and 51.50% for females), recording a growth of 20% in female literacy over the period of a decade.

At 11.29%, Bihar has the second lowest urbanisation rate in India. As per of the 2011 census, Bihar is India's most densely-populated state.

Largest Cities in Bihar

	City	District	Population
1	Patna	Patna	20,46,652
2	Gaya	Gaya	4,70,839
3	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	4,10,210
4	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	3,93,724
5	Purnea	Purnea	3,10,817
6	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	3,06,089
7	Biharsharif	Nalanda	2,97,268
8	Arrah	Bhojpur	2,61,430
9	Begusarai	Begusarai	2,52,008
10	Katihar	Katihar	2,40,565

11	Munger	Munger	2,13,303
12	Chhapra	Saran	2,12,955
13	Saharsa	Saharsa	1,56,540
14	Hajipur	Vaishali	1,47,688

Source: Census of India 2011

Census Statistics		
Description	**2011**	**2001**
Actual Population	10,40,99,452	8,29,98,509
Male	5,42,78,157	4,32,43,795
Female	4,98,21,295	3,97,54,714
Population Growth	25.42%	28.43%
Percantage of total Population	8.60%	8.07%
Sex Ratio	918	919
Child Sex Ratio	935	942
Density/Km^2	1,106	881
Density/mi^2	2,863	2,283
Area(Km^2)	94,163	94,163
Area mi^2	36,357	36,357
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,91,33,964	1,68,06,063
Male Population (0-6 Age)	98,87,239	86,52,705
Female Population (0-6 Age)	92,46,725	81,53,358
Literacy	61.80 %	47.00 %
Male Literacy	71.20 %	59.68 %
Female Literacy	51.50 %	33.12 %
Total Literate	5,25,04,553	3,11,09,577
Male Literate	3,16,08,023	2,06,44,376
Female Literate	2,08,96,530	1,04,65,201

Divisions	9
Districts	38
Sub-Divisions	101
CD Blocks	534
Panchayats	8,406
Number of Revenue Villages	45,103
Number of Towns	199
❖ Statutory Towns	139
❖ Non-Statutory Towns	60
Police Stations	853
❖ Civil Police Stations	813
❖ Railway Police Stations	40
❖ Police Districts	44
Civil Police District	40
Railway Police District	4

Key Statistics - as per 2011 Census	
❖ Highest Density	Sheohar, 1880 per sq kms
❖ Lowest Density	Kaimur, 488 per sq kms
Most Populous District	Patna: 58,38,465
Least Populous District	Sheikhpura: 6,36,342
Sex Ratio (Females/Thousand Males)	918
❖ Highest Ratio	(Gopalganj) 1,021
❖ Lowest Ratio	(Munger) 876
Lowest Literacy Rate	Purnia, 51.08%
Highest Literacy Rate	Rohtas, 73.37%
Average Population of a District	27,39,459
Coordinates (Patna): 25.37°N 85.13°E	
Country	**India**
Formation	22 March 1912
Capital	Patna
Largest city	Patna
Districts	38
Government	
❖ Governor	Shri Phagu Chauhan
❖ Chief Minister	Shri Nitish Kumar
❖ Deputy Chief Minister	Shri Sushil Kumar Modi
❖ Legislature	Bicameral Legislative Council 75 Legislative Assembly 243
❖ High Court	Patna High Court
Area	
❖ Total	94,163 km2 (36,357 sq mi)
Population (2011)	
❖ Total	10,40,99,452
❖ Density	1,106/km2 (2,850/sq mi)
Time zone	(GMT+5:30)
Official language	Hindi
Website	state.bihar.gov.in

Bihar Sex Ratio & Density 2011

Sex Ratio in Bihar is 918 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 943 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 919 per 1000 males in Bihar.

Total area of Bihar is 94,163 sq. km. Density of Bihar is 1,106 per sq km which is higher than national average 382 per sq km. In 2001, density of Bihar was 881 per sq km, while nation average in 2001 was 324 per sq km.

Sex Ratio & Density						
State/District	**Persons**	**Male**	**Female**	**Sex ratio (female per 1000 male)**	**Density (Per sq.km)**	**Decadal growth rate)**
Bihar	10,40,99,452	5,42,78,157	4,98,21,295	918	1106	25.42
Araria	28,11,569	14,63,333	13,48,236	921	993	30.25
Arwal	7,00,843	3,63,497	3,37,346	928	1098	18.89
Aurangabad	25,40,073	13,18,684	12,21,389	926	769	26.18
Banka	20,34,763	10,67,140	9,67,623	907	674	26.48

Begusarai	29,70,541	15,67,660	14,02,881	895	1549	26.44
Bhagalpur	30,37,766	16,15,663	14,22,103	880	1182	25.36
Bhojpur	27,28,407	14,30,380	12,98,027	907	1139	21.63
Buxar	17,06,352	8,87,977	8,18,375	922	1002	21.67
Darbhanga	39,37,385	20,59,949	18,77,436	911	1728	19.47
Purvi Champaran	50,99,371	26,81,209	24,18,162	902	1285	29.43
Gaya	43,91,418	22,66,566	21,24,852	937	883	26.43
Gopalganj	25,62,012	12,67,666	12,94,346	1,021	1260	19.02
Jamui	17,60,405	9,16,064	8,44,341	922	568	25.85
Jehanabad	11,25,313	5,85,582	5,39,731	922	1209	21.68
Khagaria	16,66,886	8,83,786	7,83,100	886	1122	30.19
Kishanganj	16,90,400	8,66,970	8,23,430	950	897	30.40
Kaimur (Bhabua)	16,26,384	8,47,006	7,79,378	920	488	26.17
Katihar	30,71,029	16,00,430	14,70,599	919	1005	28.35
Lakhisarai	10,00,912	5,26,345	4,74,567	902	815	24.77
Madhubani	44,87,379	23,29,313	21,58,066	926	1282	25.51
Munger	13,67,765	7,29,041	6,38,724	876	964	20.21
Madhepura	20,01,762	10,47,559	9,54,203	911	1120	31.12
Muzaffarpur	48,01,062	25,27,497	22,73,565	900	1514	28.14
Nalanda	28,77,653	14,97,060	13,80,593	922	1222	21.39
Nawada	22,19,146	11,44,668	10,74,478	939	890	22.63
Patna	58,38,465	30,78,512	27,59,953	897	1823	23.73
Purnia	32,64,619	16,99,370	15,65,249	921	1011	28.33
Rohtas	29,59,918	15,43,546	14,16,372	918	763	20.78
Saharsa	19,00,661	9,97,174	9,03,487	906	1127	26.02
Samastipur	42,61,566	22,30,003	20,31,563	911	1467	25.53
Sheohar	6,56,246	3,46,673	3,09,573	893	1880	27.19
Sheikhpura	6,36,342	3,29,743	3,06,599	930	924	21.09
Saran	39,51,862	20,22,821	19,29,041	954	1496	21.64
Sitamarhi	34,23,574	18,03,252	16,20,322	899	1492	27.62
Supaul	22,29,076	11,55,283	10,73,793	929	919	28.66
Siwan	33,30,464	16,75,090	16,55,374	988	1501	22.70
Vaishali	34,95,021	18,44,535	16,50,486	895	1717	28.57
Pashchim Champaran	39,35,042	20,61,110	18,73,932	909	753	29.29

Source: Census of India 2011

Literacy Rate						
	Literates			Literacy rate (%)		
State/District	**Persons**	**Male**	**Female**	**Persons**	**Male**	**Female**
Bihar	5,25,04,553	3,16,08,023	2,08,96,530	61.80	71.20	51.50
Araria	11,95,768	7,27,643	4,68,125	53.53	62.30	43.93
Arwal	3,86,351	2,35,279	1,51,072	67.43	79.06	54.85
Aurangabad	14,66,002	8,68,733	5,97,269	70.32	80.11	59.71
Banka	9,65,321	5,90,961	3,74,360	58.17	67.62	47.66
Begusarai	15,48,673	9,18,507	6,30,166	63.87	71.58	55.21
Bhagalpur	15,73,066	9,37,669	6,35,397	63.14	70.30	54.89
Bhojpur	15,99,151	9,73,486	6,25,665	70.47	81.74	58.03
Buxar	9,89,807	5,93,544	3,96,263	70.14	80.72	58.63
Darbhanga	18,16,634	11,25,566	6,91,068	56.56	66.83	45.24
East Champaran	22,76,957	14,07,603	8,69,354	55.79	65.34	45.12

Gaya	22,97,613	13,68,803	9,28,810	63.67	73.31	53.34
Gopalganj	13,82,998	7,93,905	5,89,093	65.47	76.51	54.81
Jamui	8,58,588	5,34,385	3,24,203	59.79	71.24	47.28
Jehanabad	6,18,881	3,74,412	2,44,469	66.80	77.66	55.01
Khagaria	7,68,028	4,61,153	3,06,875	57.92	65.25	49.56
Kishanganj	7,45,056	4,39,921	3,05,135	55.46	63.66	46.76
Kaimur (Bhabua)	9,20,276	5,49,923	3,70,353	69.34	79.37	58.40
Katihar	12,80,190	7,62,256	5,17,934	52.24	59.36	44.39
Lakhisarai	5,07,270	3,05,182	2,02,088	62.42	71.26	52.57
Madhubani	21,55,338	13,40,085	8,15,253	58.62	70.14	46.16
Munger	8,01,817	4,73,741	3,28,076	70.46	77.74	62.08
Madhepura	8,34,577	5,17,666	3,16,911	52.25	61.77	41.74
Muzaffarpur	25,09,232	14,87,117	10,22,115	63.43	71.28	54.67
Nalanda	15,19,933	9,19,558	6,00,375	64.43	74.86	53.10
Nawada	10,91,012	6,59,474	4,31,538	59.76	69.98	48.86
Patna	34,59,679	20,28,047	14,31,632	70.68	78.48	61.96
Purnia	13,32,326	8,05,261	5,27,065	51.08	59.06	42.34
Rohtas	17,99,832	10,61,783	7,38,049	73.37	82.88	62.97
Saharsa	8,04,996	5,06,374	2,98,622	53.20	63.56	41.68
Samastipur	21,42,880	12,93,575	8,49,305	61.86	71.25	51.51
Sheohar	2,83,698	1,71,645	1,12,053	53.78	61.31	45.26
Sheikhpura	3,28,676	1,96,431	1,32,245	63.86	73.56	53.40
Saran	21,57,454	12,85,767	8,71,687	65.96	77.03	54.42
Sitamarhi	14,36,794	8,85,188	5,51,606	52.05	60.64	42.41
Supaul	10,33,283	6,47,672	3,85,611	57.67	69.62	44.77
Siwan	19,30,175	11,15,906	8,14,269	69.45	80.23	58.66
Vaishali	19,26,740	11,52,576	7,74,164	66.60	75.41	56.73
West Champaran	17,59,481	10,91,226	6,68,255	55.70	65.59	44.69
Source: Census of India 2011						

Key Statistics - as per 2011 Census	
Population	104,099,452
Male Population	54,278,157
Female Population	49,821,295
Urban Population (in percent)	11.3 percent
Rural Population (in percent)	88.7 percent
Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)	25.4 percent
Population Density	1106 persons per sq. km
Sex Ratio	918 females per 1000 males
Literacy Rate	61.8 percent
Male Literacy Rate	71.2 percent
Female Literacy Rate	51.5 percent
Rural Literacy Rate	59.78 percent
Rural Male Literacy Rate	69.67 percent
Rural Female Literacy Rate	49.00 percent
Urban Literacy Rate	76.86 percent
Urban Male Literacy Rate	82.56 percent
Urban Female Literacy Rate	70.49 percent
District with highest Population	Patna
District with lowest Population	Sheikhpura

District with highest Decadal Growth Rate	Madhepura (31.12 percetn)
District with lowest Decadal Growth Rate	Gopalganj (19.02 percent)
District with highest Population Density	Sheohar (1880)
District with lowest Population Density	Kaimur (488)
District with highest Sex Ratio	Gopalganj (1021)
District with lowest Sex Ratio	Munger (876)
District with highest Literacy Rate	Rohtas (73.4 percent)
District with lowest Literacy Rate	Purnia (51.1 percent)
Largest City	Patna

First in Bihar	
First Chief Minister of Bihar	Sri Krishna Singh (1946-1961)
First Governor of Bihar	Jai Ram Das Daulat Ram
First to receive the Jnanpith Puraskar	Dr. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar for 'Urvashi' (1972)
First who ascended to the throne of Delhi	Sher Shah Suri (1540)
First Deputy Prime Minister of India	Jagjivan Ram
First T.V. relay centre	Muzaffarpur (1978)

First to be award the Ashok-Chakra	Late Randheer Verma
First Ancient University	Nalanda University (5th century)
First Modern University	Patna University (1917)
First Open University	Nalanda University
First Bhojpuri Film	Ganga Maiya Tohe Piyari Chadhaibo
First Mithili Film	Kanyadan
First Hindi Film	"Kal Hamara Hai" (Director Girish Ranjan)
First Great Poet	Vidyapati
First Women Chief Minister	Rabri Devi
First Dalit Chief Minister	Bhola Pawan Shastri
First Muslim Chief Minister	Abdul Gaffoor
First Muslim Governor	Zakir Hussain
First independent (Not belonging to any political party) chief minister	Mahamaya Prasad Sinha
First daily Hindi Newspaper	Sarvahitaishi (1882)
First weekly Hindi Newspaper	Bihar Bandhu (1874)
First English daily Newspaper	The Searchlight
First English weekly Newspaper	The Bihar Herald (1875)
Historic Earthquake in Bihar	1934
First Neolithic age ornaments found in Bihar	Chirand (Chhapra)
First Oil Refinary Centre of Bihar	Barauni
First Irrigation Project of Bihar	Son Project
First Science Centre of Bihar	Sri Krishna Science Centre of Patan
First Sugar Mill in Bihar	Marhaura (1904)

Bihar : First In India	
First President of India	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
First Mathematician in India	Aryabhatt
First Chairman of the Constituent Assembly	Temporary - Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha Permanent - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
First Indian Governor during the British period	S.P. Sinha (1921)
First Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi	Champaran (Bihar) (1917)
First handwritten documentary evidence (Ashoka's Period)	Bihar
First Women Lok Sabha Speaker of India	Mira Kumar (2009)
Longest river bridge	Mahatma Gandhi Setu (5.6 km) (Patna to Hajipur)
First state to initiate BSNL mobile services	Bihar
First State to provide 50% women reservation in Panchayati Raj	Bihar
Biggest animal fair of India	Sonpur fair (confluence of Ganga and Gandak)
Biggest railway bridge in India	Abdul Bari Bridge, Koilwar on Son River
First Chairman of Bihar Legislative Assembly	Ram Dayalu Singh -1937
First State to launch E- Shakti Project	Paliganj, Bihar

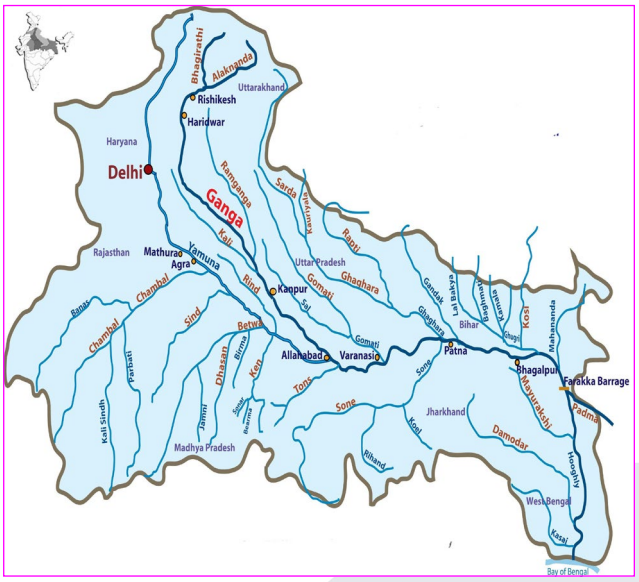
Bihar: First in World	
First democratic Republic of the World	Vajji Sangh (Vaishali)
First University in the World	Nalanda University
First emperor of the World who laid down the weapons	Emperor Ashok
First Mathematician of the World	Aryabhatt
The oldest glorious city in the World	Pataliputra
Ancient reputed city in the World	Pataliputra
First Yoga University in the World	Munger
World's Highest Buddha Stupa	Kesariya (Champaran)

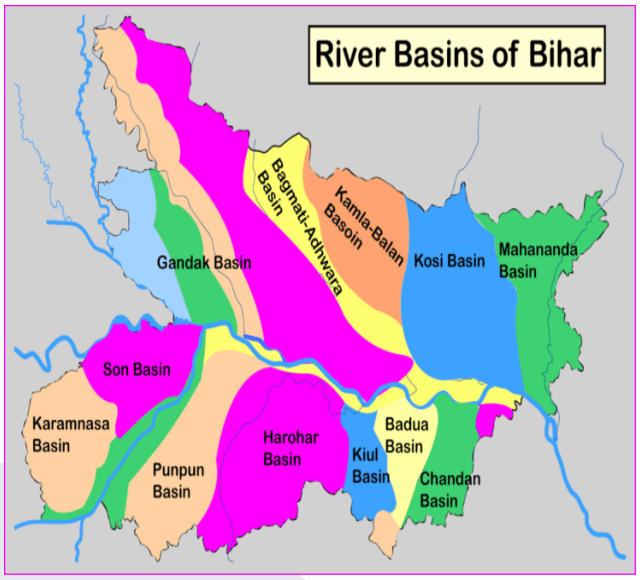
UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Bihar	
Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University)	Nalanda (2016)
Mahabodhi Temple Complex	Bodh Gaya (2002)

Important Persons by their Surname	
Name	**Surname**
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Deshratna, Ajatshatru
Jai Prakash Narayan	Loknayak, JP
Kunwar Singh	Babu
Dr. Shri Krishna Singh	Bihar Kesri
Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	National Poet (Rashtra Kavi)
Babu Jagjivan Ram	Babujee
Baidya Nath Mishra	Baba, Nagarjuna
Janardhan Prasad Singh	Justice of peace
Dr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha	Bihar Bibhuti
Vidyapati	Maithil Kokil, Mahakavi

Bharat Ratna Awardees of Bihar	
Name	**Years**
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1962
Dr. Zakir Hussain	1963
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	1992
J. R. D. Tata	1992
Jai Prakash Narayan	1999
Ustad Bishmillah Khan	2001

Birth Place of Important Personalities	
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Zeradai (Siwan)
Jai Prakash Narayan	Sitabadeyara (Chhapra)
Veer Kunwar Singh	Jagdishpur (Bhojpur)
Vidyapati	Bisfi (Madhubani)
Mandan Mishra	Mahishi (Saharasa)
Sri Krishna Singh	Barbigha (Munger)
Guru Gobind Singh	Patna City (Patna)
Fanishwar Nath Renu	Oorahi, Hingana (Araria)
Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'	Simaria (Munger)
Shiv Poojan Sahai	Onnkas (Bhojpur)





River				
❖ Ajay River	❖ Bagmati	❖ Budhi Gandak	❖ Bhutahi Balan	❖ Gandak
❖ Ganges	❖ Ghaghra	❖ Phalgu	❖ Kamala	❖ Karmanasha
❖ Koshi River	❖ Mahananda River	❖ Punpun	❖ Sapt Koshi	❖ Son River

Major rivers of Bihar and their origin

River	Point of origin	Confluence / Estuary
The River Ganges	Gangotri (Uttrakhand)	Bay of Bengal
Gandak River	Annapurna, Manangmot and Kashtang (Nepal and Tibet, Central Himalayas)	River Ganges near Pahleja Ghat
Old gandak river	Someshwara range of hills and Vishwambharpur chaur	Angadiya, north of Munger, River Ganges
Kosi River	Saptakushiki (Eastern Nepal)	River Ganges near Kadhagola (Purnia)
Son river	Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh)	River Ganga near Danapur, Patna
Saryu (Ghagra)	Nampa Range (Nepal)	Ganges river near Chhapra
Bagmati River	Mahabharata range of Himalayas (Nepal)	River Ganges at Ormaghat (Agadia)
Kamala River	Mahabharata range of Himalayas (Nepal)	Ganga river near Kadhagola
Mahananda River	Mahabharata range of Himalayas (Nepal)	Ganga river near Katihar
Karmanasha River	Vindhyachal Hills	Ganges river north of Chausa
Ajay river	Batpad (5 km south of Chakai in Jamui district)	Ganges River in West Bengal
Punpun River	MP plateau part of	Ganges river near Fatuha
falgu river	North Chotanagpur Plateau	Ganga river near Tall area

Rivers of Bihar joining the Ganges

River	place of confluence	River	Place of confluence	River	Place of confluence
Karmnasha	Near chausa	Saryu (Ghagra)	Near chapra	Gandak	Near Pahleja
Kosi	Near Khagadiya	Falgu	Near Urain (Munger)	Son	Hardi Chapra/Danapur
Kamla	Near kadhagola	Budhi Gandak	Near munger		

Waterfall

Waterfall	Location	Waterfall	Location	Waterfall	Location
Kakolat Waterfall	Nawada	Telhar Waterfall	Kaimur	Karkat Waterfall	Kaimur
Tutla Waterfall	Rohtas	Dhua Kund	Rohtas	Jamal Pur	Munger

Spring

Spring	Location	Spring	Location	Spring	Location
Satdhara Kund	Rajgir	Surya Kund	Rajgir	Makhdum Kund	Rajgir
Brahma Kund	Rajgir	Nanak Kund	Rajgir	Lakshman Kund	Munger
Rameshwar Kund	Munger	Gaumukh Kund	Munger	Sita Kund	Munger
Rishi Kund	Munger				

Lake

Lake	Location
Anupam Lake	Kaimur
Kharagpur Lake	Munger
Kanwar Lake	Begusarai
Ghora Katora Lake	Nalanda
Kusheshwar Sthan Lake	Darbhanga
Udaipur Lake	West Champaran
Muchalinda Lake	Gaya
Gogabeel Lake	Katihar

Hills

Hills	Location
Rajgir hills	Nalanda
Barabar hills	Jehanabad
Bateshwar hills	Bhagalpur
Kaimur Range	Kaimur
Brahmayoni hills	Gaya
Pretshila hills	Gaya
Ramshila hills	Gaya

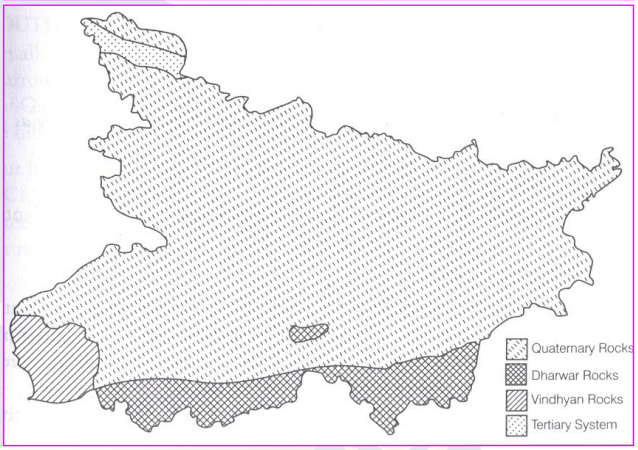
6 ropeway projects in Bihar as announced in Bihar budget 2022-23		
1. Pretshila	:	Gaya
2. Dungeshwari	:	Gaya
3. Brahmayoni	:	Gaya
4. Vanavar	:	Jehanabad
5. Mundeshwari	:	Kaimur
6. Rohtasgarh	:	Rohtas

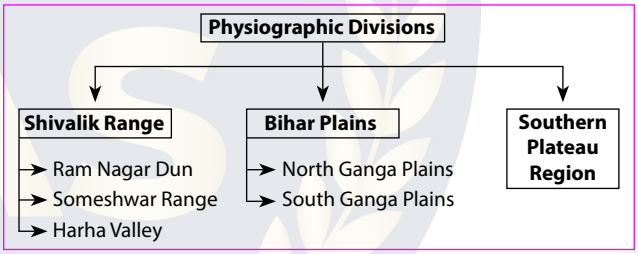
At present, total 13 minor hydroelectric projects in are operational in the stae, with a ttal installed capaciy of 54.3 MW.

In Bihar economic survey of 2021-22, total 11 hydroelectric projects in Bihar. They are:		
1. Amethi	:	Rohtas
2. Paharna	:	Rohtas
3. Rampur	:	Rohtas
4. Natvaar	:	Rohtas
5. Validaad	:	Arwal
6. Rajapur	:	Supaul
7. Mathauli	:	West champaran
8. Badval	:	West champaran
9. Tejpura	:	Aurangabad
10. Sipha	:	Aurangabad
11. Dehra	:	Aurangabad

Classification of Rocks in Bihar

Types of Rock	Description
Dharwar Rocks	They are equivalent in age with Archean rocks
	Found in south-eastern part of Bihar in Munger, Jamui and Nawada districts
	Region is dominated by Mica-schists
	Examples : Quartzite, Phyllite, Gneiss, Schist and Slate
Vindhyan Rocks	Horizontally bedded sedimentary rocks
	Found in south-western part of Bihar in between Kaimur district and Son valley in Rohtas district
	Are useful for building purpose
	Examples : Sandstone, Quartzite, Dolomite, Shale and Limestone
Tertiary Rocks	Formed by up warping of sediments deposited in Tethys sea between Eurasian plate and Indian plate
	Found in the Himalayan terai region of Bihar
Quaternary Rocks	Formed in Pleistocene and recent periods
	Formed in the down warped section between Himalayas and Chotanagpur plateau
	Examples : Aluminium, Conglomerate, Coarse gravels, etc.





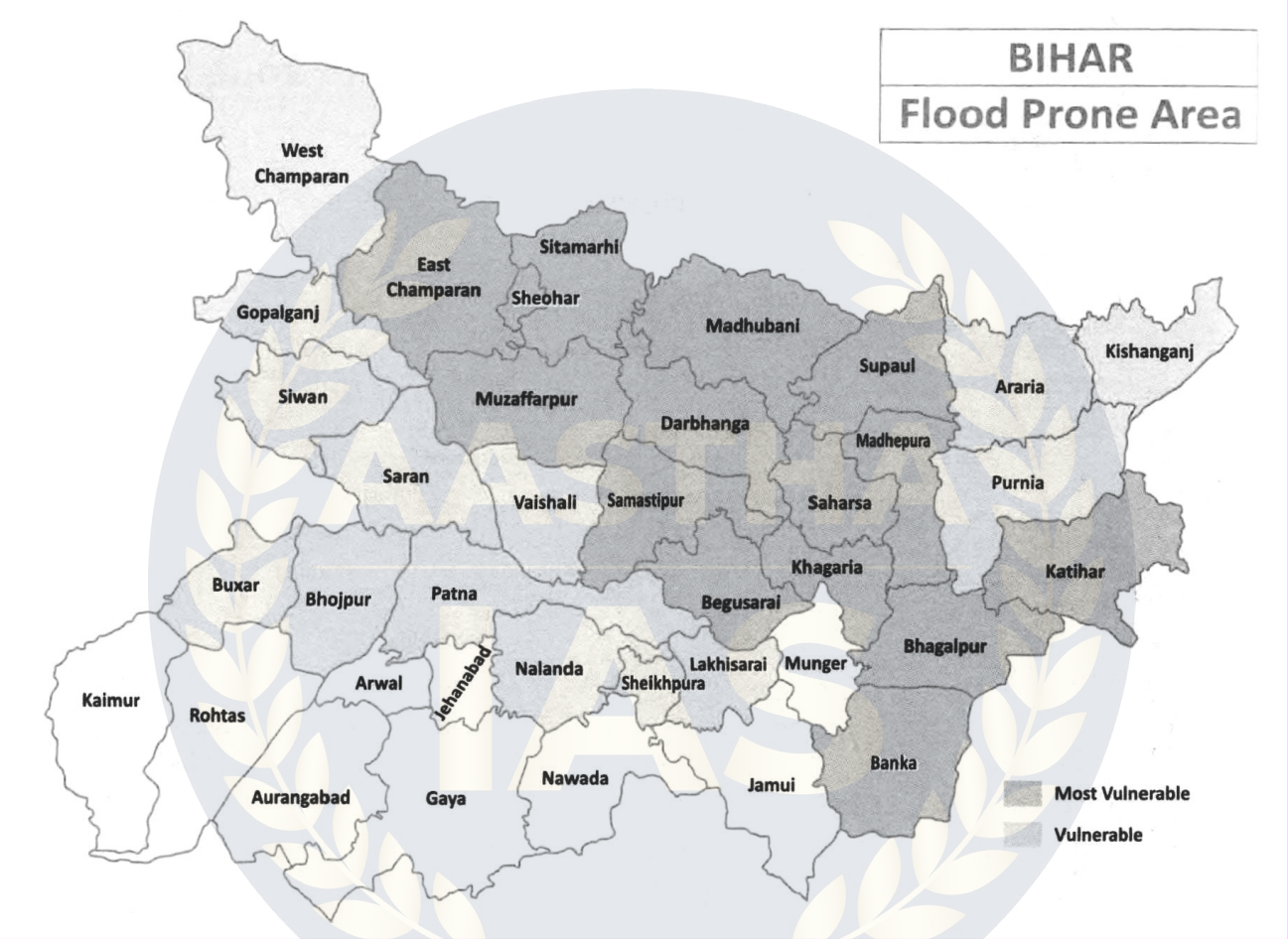
Flood

Bihar's topography is marked by a number of perennial and non-perennial rivers of which, those originating from Nepal are known to carry high sediment loads that are then deposited on the plains of Bihar. A majority of the rainfall in this region is concentrated in the 3 months of monsoon during which the flow of rivers increases up to 50 times causing floods in Bihar. According to the Bihar Government's Flood Management Information Systems Cell, floods of Bihar can be divided into 4 categories namely:

- **Class I:** Flash floods– floods occurring due to rainfall in Nepal, lead time is short (8 hours), receding of flood waters is fast;
- **Class II:** River floods– lead time 24 hours, receding of flood waters is 1 week or more;
- **Class III:** Drainage congestion in river confluence- lead time more than 24 hours, lasting full monsoon season (i.e. receding of flood water takes 3 months).
- **Class IV:** Permanent water logged area.

As such, 73.63% of the geographical area of North Bihar is considered to be prone to floods. Out of 38 districts, 28 districts get flooded (of which 15 districts are worst affected) causing huge loss of property, lives, farmlands and infrastructure. During the 2008 Kosi floods, over 350,000 acres of paddy, 18,000 acres of maize and 240,000 acres of other crops were adversely affected, impacting close to 500,000 farmers.

Flood affected District of Bihar		
Severely Affected Districts (15)	North Bihar	East Champaran, Vaishali, Muzzafarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Madhopura, Katihar, Supaul, Samastipur, Saharsa, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Khagaria
Moderately Affected Districts (6)	South Bihar	Patna, Nalanda, Buxar, Sheikhpura, Bhojpur, Lakhisarai



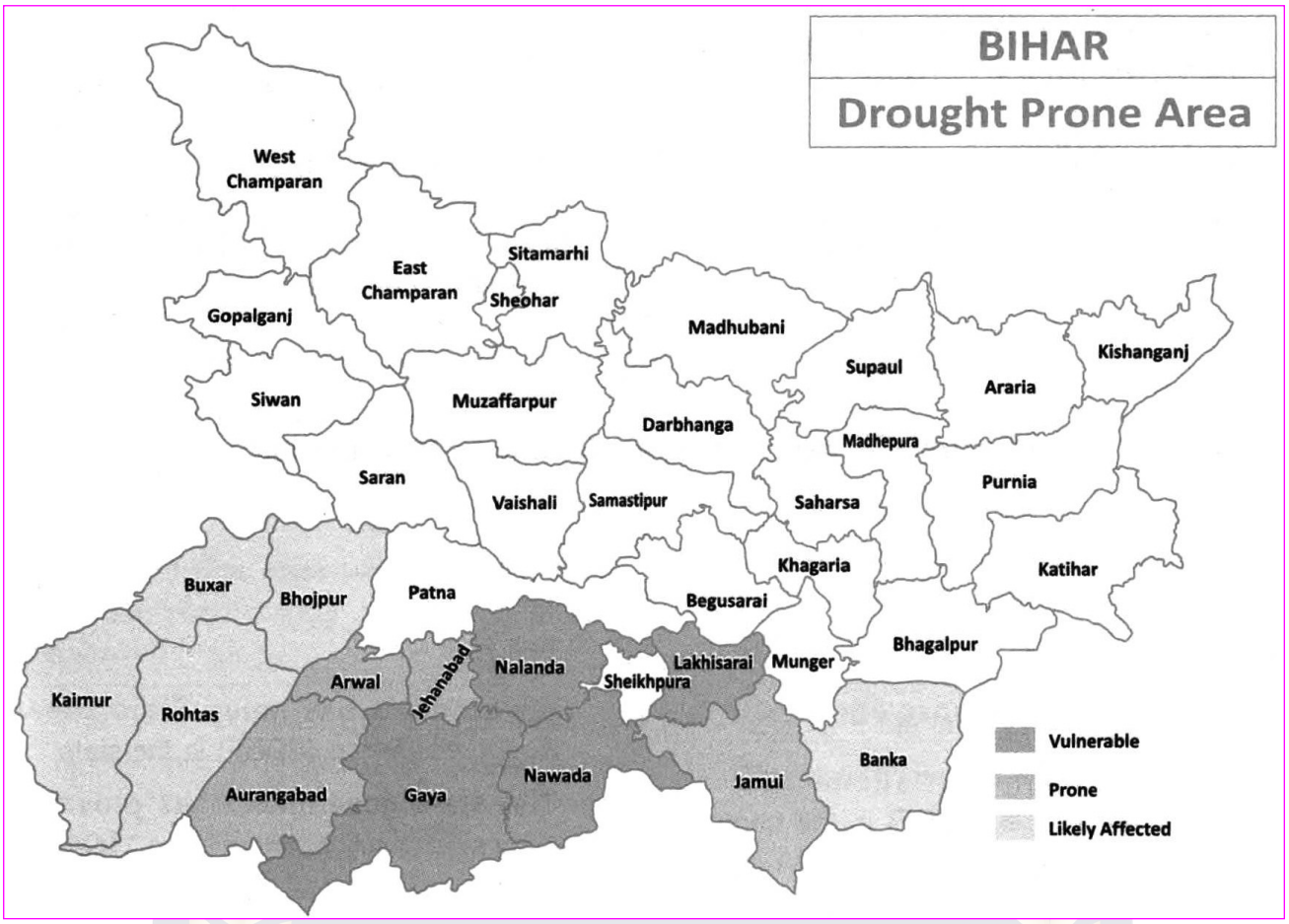
Drought

According to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), the Drought occurs in any region when actual rainfall is less than 75% of the normal rainfall. There is a continuous increase in the drought in Bihar.

Uncertainly of rainfall and short duration of monsoons are one of the major causes of drought. Some man made causes like absence of proper water conservation system, traditional irrigation system, deforestation at a large level and cropping patterns are few of the causes of drought.

In the absence of adequate rainfall, most part of Bihar including North Bihar which is prone to floods faces drought situations. South and South West Bihar are more vulnerable and often experiences severe drought situations. Districts of Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Aurangabad and Gaya are the known drought prone areas of the state.

A sum of ₹500 crore has been sanctioned from the state contingency fund as special assistance to the families of 7,841 revenue villages and attached tolas on october 2022. As many as 937 panchayats in 96 blocks of 11 districts in Bihar were declared drought-hit by the state cabinet. The part of the districts declare drought-hit are Jehanabad, Gaya, Aurangabad, Sheikhpura, Nawada, Munger, Lakhisarai, Bhagalpur, Banka, Jamui and Nalanda.



Forests

Distribution of the Forests: The state has got natural sal forests in the district of West Champaran in the terai region of shivaliks. Besides, Sal forests are abundant in the southern Bihar in the districts of Kaimur, Rohatas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jamui, Munger and Banka. The West Champaran district has moist deciduous Sal forest while south Bihar has dry deciduous Sal Forests. Most of the Natural Forests are notified as protected Forests. The Distribution of Forests in the Bihar State is as follows:

ISFR 2021 Report : Bihar

Geographical Area:

- 94,163 sq km

Geographical Coordinates :

- Latitude 24°16' N to 27° 45' N
- Longitude 83° 16' E to 88° 30' E

Population (According to caste census 2023) : 130.7 million

- Urban 19.5 million (15 %)
- Rural 110.5 million (85 %)
- Tribal 13.4 million (1.28 %)

Average Population Density

- 1,307 per sq km

Livestock population (as per 19th Live Stock Census)

- 32.93 million

No. of Districts: 38

Land use Pattern

Land Use Types	Area (in '000 ha)	Percentage
Geographical Area	9,416	
Reporting area for land utilization	9,360	100.00
Forests	622	6.65
Not available for land cultivation	2,150	22.97
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	15	0.16
Land under misc. tree crops and groves	248	2.65
Culturable wasteland	44	0.47
Fallow land other than current fallows	120	1.28
Current fallows	919	9.82
Net area sown	5,242	56.00

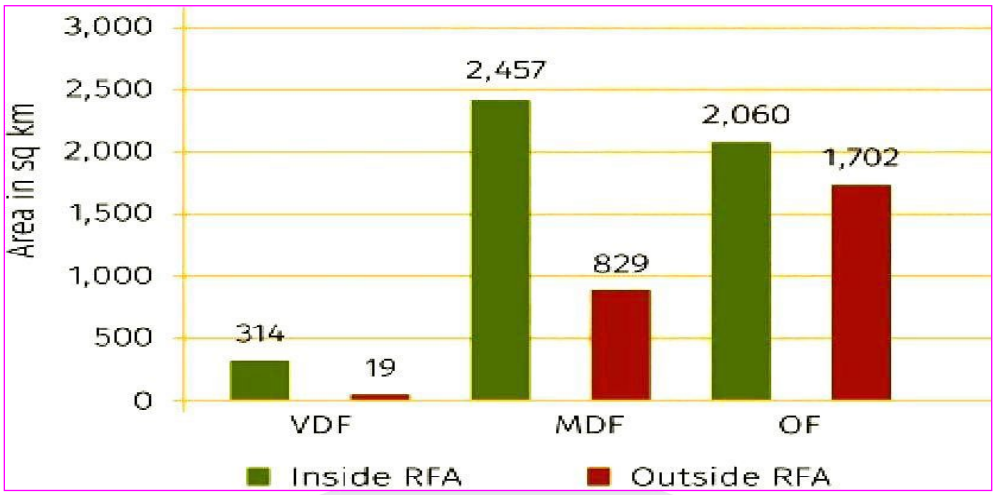
Forest cover in Bihar		
Class	**Area**	**% of GA**
VDF	333.42	0.35
MDF	3,285.83	3.49
OF	3,764.54	4.00
Total	7,380.79	7.84
Scrub	235.89	0.25

District wise forest cover in Bihar (in sq km)								
District	Geo-graphical Area (GA)	2021 Assessment				% of GA	Change wrt 2019 assessment	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
Araria	2,830	0.00	8.10	142.78	150.88	5.33	-0.13	0.38
Arwal	638	0.00	1.63	2.51	4.14	0.65	0.14	0.39
Aurangabad	3,305	0.00	62.44	97.41	159.85	4.84	3.09	16.85
Banka	3,020	0.00	99.96	177.06	277.02	9.17	16.29	21.59
Begusarai	1,918	0.00	28.93	53.65	82.58	4.31	0.63	0.00
Bhagalpur	2,569	0.00	46.41	23.52	69.93	2.72	0.20	0.00
Bhojpur	2,395	0.00	19.44	12.55	31.99	1.34	-0.26	1.25
Buxar	1,703	0.00	2.94	2.95	5.89	0.35	0.00	0.00
Darbhanga	2,279	0.00	43.54	94.44	137.98	6.05	0.32	0.00
East Champaran	3,968	0.00	64.61	101.19	165.80	4.18	1.94	0.00
Gaya	4,976	0.00	132.03	470.52	602.55	12.11	12.24	66.50
Gopalganj	2,033	0.00	2.64	5.92	8.56	0.42	3.65	0.00
Jamui	3,098	28.97	352.76	279.44	661.17	21.34	13.22	3.21
Jehanabad	931	0.00	0.00	4.43	4.43	0.48	4.43	5.13
Kaimur	3,332	0.00	519.83	531.73	1,051.56	31.56	-4.83	25.65
Katihar	3,057	0.00	6.22	55.76	61.98	2.03	0.00	0.00
Khagaria	1,486	0.00	3.18	15.27	18.45	1.24	0.00	0.00
Kishanganj	1,884	0.00	16.32	87.23	103.55	5.50	-0.15	0.00
Lakhisarai	1,228	17.00	143.5	22.91	183.41	14.94	3.00	4.80
Madhepura	1,788	0.00	0.93	51.91	52.84	2.96	-0.04	0.40
Madhubani	3,501	0.00	40.39	164.98	205.37	5.87	1.30	0.00
Munger	1,419	37.97	223.61	24.43	286.01	20.16	2.41	9.43
Muzaffarpur	3,172	0.00	52.17	114.12	166.29	5.24	4.47	0.00
Nalanda	2,355	0.00	6.86	31.71	38.57	1.64	6.72	10.59
Nawada	2,494	0.00	214.68	302.20	516.88	20.72	3.38	18.13
Patna	3,202	0.00	19.55	8.48	28.03	0.88	4.49	0.54
Purnia	3,229	0.00	5.00	50.67	55.67	1.72	0.00	0.00
Rohtas	3,881	0.14	351.25	318.52	669.91	17.26	-2.32	40.92
Saharsa	1,687	0.00	4.17	30.22	34.39	2.04	-0.23	0.00
Samastipur	2,904	0.00	105.39	48.83	154.22	5.31	0.86	0.00
Saran	2,641	0.00	26.28	33.04	59.32	2.25	0.19	0.00
Sheikhpura	689	0.00	1.00	0.19	1.19	0.17	0.19	0.00
Sheohar	349	0.00	2.00	19.57	21.57	6.18	0.99	0.00
Sitamarhi	2,294	0.00	37.41	110.38	147.79	6.44	0.01	0.00
Siwan	2,219	0.00	2.11	5.55	7.66	0.35	0.50	0.00
Supaul	2,425	0.00	3.89	130.43	134.32	5.54	-4.46	0.00
Vaishali	2,036	0.00	86.19	29.51	115.70	5.68	3.88	0.00
West Champaran	5,228	249.34	548.47	105.53	903.34	17.28	-1.32	10.13
Grand Total	94,163	333.42	3,285.83	3,761.54	7,380.79	7.84	74.80	235.89

Forest cover Inside Outside Recorded Area (or Green Water)

- The forst cover inside and outside Recorded Forest Area (RFA) has been analysed different categories and presented in Table given below.

Forest cover inside and outside Recorded Forest Area (or Green Wash) (in sq km)							
Forest Cover Inside the Recorded Forest Area (or Green Wash)				Forest Cover Outside the Recorded Forest Area (or Green Wash)			
VDF	MDF	OF	Total	VDF	MDF	OF	Total
314	2,457	2,060	4,831	19	829	1,702	2,550
6.50%	50.86%	42.64%		0.74%	32.51%	66.75%	



Forest Cover Change Matrix for Bihar						(in sq km)
Class	2021 Assessment					Total ISFR 2019
	VDF	MDF	OF	Scrub	NF	
Very Dense Forest	333	0	0	0	0	333
Moderately	0	3,244	27	7	2	3,280
Open Forst	0	33	3,612	17	31	3,693
Scrub	0	0	62	172	16	250
Non Forest	0	9	61	40	86,497	86,607
Total ISFR 2021	**333**	**3,286**	**3,762**	**236**	**86,546**	**94,163**
Net Change	0	6	69	-14	-16	



Area statistics of the Forest Types found in Bihar			(in sq km)
S.N,	**Forest Type**	**Area**	**% of the total mapped area**
1.	2/E1 cane brakes	2.61	0.03
2.	3B/C1b Moist teak forest	4.16	0.06
3.	3C/C2b (I) Bhabar-dun sal	278.11	3.68
4.	3C/C3a West Gangetic moist mixed deciduoud forest	176.39	2.33
5.	4D/SS2 Borringtonio Swamp forest	1.63	0.02
6.	4D/2S2 Eastern wet alluvial grassland	11.36	0.15
7.	5B/C1a Dry Siwalik sal forest	392.89	5.20
8.	5B/C2 Northern dry mixed deciduous forest	2,266.39	29.97
9.	5/051 Dry deciduous scrub	246.39	3.26
10.	S/E2 Boswellia forest	32759	433
11.	S/E9 Dry bamboo brakes	69.34	0.92
12.	5/182 Khair-sissu forest	2.61	0.03
	Sub Total	**5,360.05**	**70.89**
13.	ToF/Plantation	2,195.82	29.04
	Total (Forest Cover & Scrub)	**7555.87**	
	Grassland forest type (outside forest cover)		
14.	40/252 Eastern wet alluvial grassland	5.28	0.07
	Grand Total	**7,561.15**	**100.00**

Forest Fire Prone Classes			(in sq km)
S.N.	**Forest Fire Prone Classes**	**Forest Cover**	**% of Total Forest Cover**
1.	Extremely fire prone	24.38	0.33
2.	Very highly fire prone	471.89	6.39
3.	Highly fire prone	984.48	13.34
4.	Moderately fire prone	1,173.58	15.90
5.	Less fire prone	4,726.67	64.04
	Total	**7,381.00**	**100.00**

Tree Cover

Tree cover is defined as all tree patches of size less than 1 ha occuring outside the recorded forest area. Tree cover includes trees in all formations including scattered trees. Tree cover in Bihar has been estimated as given in following table.

2019 Assessment	2021 Assessment	Change wrt 2019 Assessment
2,003	2,341	338

Extent of Tree Outside Forest (TOF)

Trees outside Forests (TOF) refer to tree resources found outside the forests as defined in the Government records, Forest Cover outside the recorded forest area is derived using boundaries of RFA or Green Wash. Extent of TOF therefore may be estimated as the sum of extent of forest cover outside the recorded forest areas (RFA) and tree cover as given in following table.

Forest Cover Outside the RFA/GW	Tree Cover	Extent of TOF
2,550	2,341	4,891

Carbon Stock in Forest

The total Carbon stock of forests in the State including the TOF patches which are more than 1 ha in size is 56.88 million tonnes (208.56 million tonnes of CO, equivalent) which is 0.79% of total forest carbon of the country.

Major Invasive Species

Major invasive species as assessed from forest inventory data are presented in Table-

Major invasive species in the State inside the RFA/Green Wash in Bihar		
S. N.	**Species**	**Estimated Extent (in sq km)**
1.	Lantana camara	261
2.	Chromoloena adorata	47
3.	Argemone mexicana	17
4.	Cassia tora	15
5.	Senna accidentalis	14

Important wildlife species of Bihar: The State of Bihar is rich in wild animals. The important Terrestrial species are Tiger , Leopard, Bear, Hyena, Bison, Chital, Barking Deer etc. Besides there are many varieties of Crocodile, Magars and Fishes, Gangetic turtles in River systems. Bihar has got the privilege of having the National Aquetic animal , Fresh water Dolphin in the River Ganges, Kosi ,Gandak, Mahanada and Paimar rivers of the state etc. Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary has been notified at Bhagalpur portion of the River Ganges. Bihar is also famous for different wetlands and many varieties of local bird species as well as migratory birds. Different Natural wetlands like Kanwar lake, Baraila lake, Kusheshwar nath Lake, Udaypur lake and man made lakes Nagi Dam& Nakti Dam have been declared as Bird Sanctuary. The Bihar has breeding population of greater adjutants in Naugachia area of Bhagalpur district. The state has constructed a Rescue and Rehabilitation centre at Bhagalpur.

The sub Himalayan foothill of Someshwar and Dun ranges in Champaran constitute another belt of moist deciduous forests. These also consists of scrub, grass and reeds. Here the rainfall is above 1,600 mm and thus promotes luxuriant Sal forests in the favoured areas. The hot and dry summer gives the deduous forests. The most important trees are Shorea Robusta (Sal), Shisham, Cedrela Toona, Khair, and Semal. This type of forests also occurs in Saharasa and Purnia districts.

Protected Areas:

SL	Description	Number	SL	Description	Number
1.	National Parks	1	3.	Protected Forest Area	3,208.47 km^2
2.	Sanctuaries	11	4.	Protected Non-Forest Area	76.30 km^2

SL	Name of Park/Sanctuary	District	Type	Wildlife Species
1.	Barela Jheel Bird Sanctuary	Vaishali	Sanctuary	Migratory Birds, Aquatic Birds
2.	Bhimbandh Sanctuary	Munger	Sanctuary	Black Bear, Banking Deer, Spotted Deer, Hog Deer, Nilgai, Mongoose, Leopard, Wild Cat, Baboon (Langur)
3.	Kaimur Sanctuary	Rohtas	Sanctuary	
4.	Gautambuddha Sanctuary	Gaya	Sanctuary	
5.	Pant Sanctuary	Nalanda	Sanctuary	
6.	Kanwar Jheel Bird Sanctuary	Begusarai	Sanctuary	Aquatic and Migratory Birds
7.	Kusheshwarsthan Bird Sanctuary	Darbhanga	Closed Area	Aquatic and Migratory Birds
8.	Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary	Jamui	Sanctuary	Aquatic and Migratory Birds
9.	Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary	Jamui	Sanctuary	
10.	Sanjay Gandhi Botanical Garden	Patna	Botanical Garden	
11.	Gogabil Pakshi Vihar	Katihar	Closed Area	
12.	Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin	Bhagalpur	Sanctuary	Gangetic Dolphin, Turtles, Fishes
13.	Udaypur Sanctuary	West Champaran	Sanctuary	Marshy Forest with Oxbow Lakes
14.	Valmiki Tiger Reserve	West Champaran	National Park	Tiger, Rhinos, Black Bear, Otter, Wild Dog, Fishing Cat, Wild Pig, Leopard

Details of Protected Areas:

Fertile Land

The topography of Bihar can be easily described as a fertile alluvial plain occupying the Gangetic Valley. The plain extends from the foothills of the Himalayas in the north to a few miles south of the river Ganges as it flows through the State from the west to the east. Rich farmland and lush orchards extend throughout the state. Following are the major crops: paddy, wheat, lentils, sugarcane, jute (hemp, related to the marijuana plant, but a source of tough fibers and "gunny bags"). Also, cane grows wild in the marshes of West Champaran. The principal fruits are: mangoes, banana, jack fruit and litchis. This is one the very few areas outside China which produces litchi.

Mineral Production

The minerals are vital raw materials for a number of basic industries. The present state of Bihar contains minor minerals like soil, sand and stone, and the major minerals of the state include granite, bauxite, quartzite, pyrite, mica and limestone. There is also a possibility of petroleum reserves to be located in the districts of West Champaran, Purnea, Saharsa and Supaul.

Though a very small amount of minerals is available in the state, the revenue collection from it increased from Rs. 971.00 crore in 2015-16 to Rs. 994.90 crore in 2016-17.

Bihar is the principal holder of country's pyrite resources and possesses 94% of resources. The important mineral occurrences in Bihar are coal in Rajmahal coalfield; limestone in Kaimur (Bhabhua), Monghyr and Rohtas districts; mica in Nawada district; quartz/silica sand in Bhagalpur, Jamui, Monghyr and Nalanda districts; quartzite in Lakhisarai, Monghyr and Nalanda districts; talc/soapstone/steatite in Monghyr district. Besides, occurrences of bauxite in Monghyr and Rohtas districts; china clay in Bhagalpur and Monghyr districts; felspar in Gaya, Jamui and Monghyr districts; fireclay in Bhagalpur and Purnea districts; gold in Jamui district; granite in Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jahanabad and Jamui districts; iron ore (hematite) in Bhagalpur district; iron ore (magnetite) in Gaya and Jamui districts; lead-zinc in Banka and Rohtas districts and pyrites in Rohtas district.

- Steatite : 945 Tonnes
- Pyrites : 9,539 Tonnes/Year
- Quartzite : 14,865 Tonnes/Year
- Crude Mica : 53 Tonnes/Year
- Limestone : 4,78,000 Tonnes/Year

Different Mineral Locks In Bihar (2023)

On 16 january 2023,Union Ministry of Mines and Coal has allotted seven blocks to Bihar State Government for mining of Gluconite (Potash), Chromium, Nickel including

Platinum Group of Elements, Magnetite (Iron), Bauxite and Rare Earth metals in Bihar.

Key points

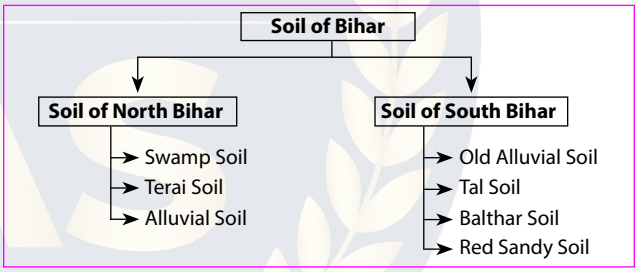
- The mining of these minerals will start this year itself. For this, the proposal for approval of mining in all these will be presented in the meeting of the State Council of Ministers on behalf of the Department of Mines and Geology. In this, guidelines will also be set regarding the income from mineral elements to the state government and the mining agency.
- As soon as the approval of the State Council of Ministers is received, the auction process of the mines present in the four districts will start. It includes Rohtas, Gaya, Aurangabad and Jamui. The government is taking the services of 'SBI Caps' to prepare its report.
- It may be noted that the Department of Mines and Geology has sought a detailed report from SBI Caps-Investment Bank and Project Consultant. After the report is received, the state government will start the process of allowing mining of glauconite and iron ore deposits worth about Rs 20,000 crore on lease basis in all districts.
- Earlier in the survey, about 25 sq. km in Rohtas district. Gluconite was found in the area. In this, 10 sq. km in Nawadih block of the district, eight sq. km in Tipa. And 7 sq. km in Shahpur block. area is included.
- Along with this, Gaya and about eight square kilometers in Danjana and surrounding areas of Madanpur block on the border of Aurangabad district. Nickel and chromium have been found in the area.
- It is notable that Gluconite (Potash) is widely used in medicine and chemical fertilizers. Nickel is used to coat iron and other metals to protect them from rusting. It is an element having ferromagnetism and magnets made from it are used in many industries.
- Apart from this, nickel is added to steel to make it 'stainless' (corrosion-proof), while chromium is used to make alloys. To make steel harder, it is used in tanning. It is also effective in controlling glucose in the human body. It is effective in green tinting of glass, chrome plating and other works. It is used in the oil industry as a catalyst, electrical engineering and as a corrosion inhibitor.

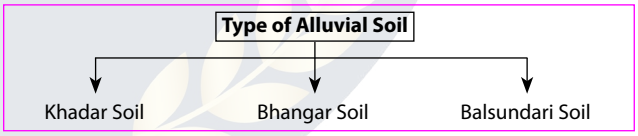
Soil

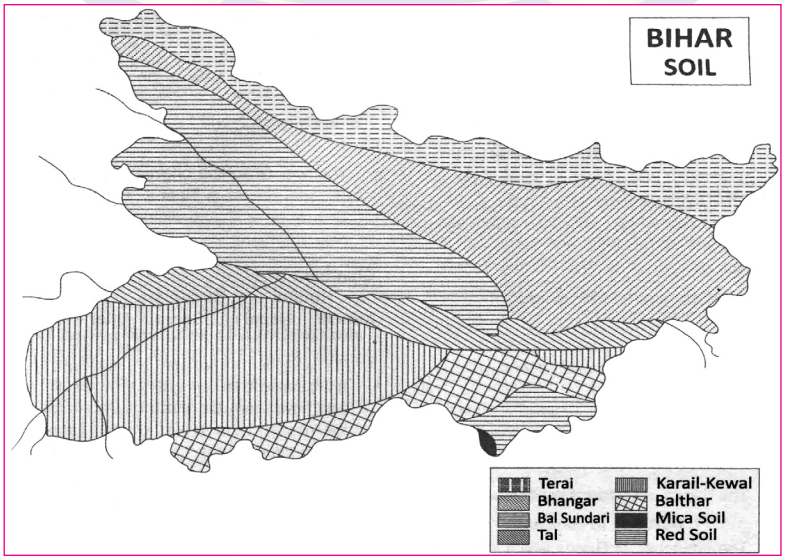
Soil has a number of characteristics, which may be regarded as the aggregate of the physical, chemical and biological properties. The Bihar plane consists of a thick alluvial mantle of drift origin overlying in most part. The siwalik and older tertiary rocks. The soil is mainly young loam rejuvenated every year by constant deposition of silt, clay and sand brought by different streams. This soil is deficient in phosphoric acid, nitrogen and humus, but potash and lime are usually present in sufficient quantity.

There are three major types of soil in Bihar:

- Piedmont Swamp Soil - found in northwestern part of west Champaran district.
- Terai Soil – found in northern part of the state along the border of Nepal.
- The Gangetic Alluvium – the plain of Bihar is covered by gangetic alluvium (both new as well as old).







Climate

The climate of Bihar is a part of the climatic pattern of the Indian subcontinent. It enjoys a continental monsoon type of climate owing to its great distance from the sea.

The factors affecting the climate of Bihar are:

- It extends from 22-degree north to 27-degree latitude. Hence its location is tropical to sub tropical.
- The Himalayan Mountains in the north have a significant bearing on the distribution of monsoon rainfall in Bihar.
- Bihar joins the Ganga delta and Assam.

Seasons and their duration:

- Cold weather season - December to February.
- Hot weather season – March to May.
- Southwest monsoon – June to September.
- Retreating southwest monsoon – October to November.

The climate of the state is by and large sub-tropical. There are four seasons in the state. They are –

(a) Spring season covering January and February months having average temperature ranging from 15°C to 16½°C

(b) Summer season covering March to May having average temperature ranging from 27½°C to 30°C

(c) Rainy season covering June to September having rain fall 1250 mm to 1400 mm

(d) Winter season covering October to December having average temperature ranging from 8°C to 15°C

Climate	
Classification	Cwa
Avg. temperature	27 °C (81 °F)
❖ Summer	34 °C (93 °F)
❖ Winter	10 °C (50 °F)
Precipitation	975.86 mm (Source:IMD)

Seasons

Winter

The cold weather commences early in November and comes to an end in the middle of March. The climate in the October and November is pleasant. The days are bright and warm and the sun is not too hot. As soon as the sun sets the temperature falls and the heat of the day yields place to a sharp bracing cold. The temperature in Winter all over Bihar varies from 0–10 °C. On 7 January 2013, in early morning, mercury dipped to a record low to 0 °C in Gopalganj, 0.2 °C in Jehanabad, 0.7 °C in Vaishali, 1 °C in Patna, Muzaffarpur and other cities. December and January are the coldest months in Bihar.Forbesganj Bihar Also recorded -2° Celsius.

Summer

The hot weather sets in March and lasts until the middle of June. The highest temperature is often registered in May which is the hottest month in the state. Like the rest of the northern India, Bihar also experiences dust-storms, thunder-storms and dust-raising winds during the hot season. Dust storms having a velocity of 48–64 km/hour are most frequent in May and with second maximum in April and June. The hot winds (loo) of Bihar plains blow during April and May with an average velocity of 8–16 km/hour. This hot winds greatly affects human comfort during this season.

Monsoon

Soon after Mid June this the rainy season commences and continues till the end of September, the beginning of this season occurs when a storm from the Bay of Bengal passes over Bihar. The commencement of monsoon may be as early as the last week of May or as the first or second week of July. The rainy season begins in June. The rainiest months are July and August. The rains are the gifts of the south west monsoon. The south-west monsoon normally withdraws from Bihar in the first week of October.

Post Monsoon

An important feature of the retreating monsoon season in Bihar is the invasion of tropical cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal at about 12° N latitude. Bihar is also influenced by the typhoons originating in the south China sea. The maximum frequency of the tropical cyclones in Bihar is during September–November especially during the asterism called hathiya. These cyclones are essential for the maturing of paddy, and are required for the moistening of the soil for the cultivation of rabi crops.

Parks and Sanctuaries

Valmiki National Park Wildlife Sanctuary

Valmiki national Park was Festablished in 1989 and covered across 340 sq km. Earlier it was a wildlife sanctuary (area is 550 sq km.) till 1978. It is located at West Champaran district of Bihar. This park is famous for the Royal Bengal Tigers, rhinoceros and bison. Huge number of flying fox i.e a kind of bat are also observed here. It has vast grass land and a large number of wild cats move across this land. The best time to visit here is winter.

Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary

Established in 1992 and covered up across 1350 sq km area. It is located at Kaimur Hills range (Kaimur District of Bihar) where beautiful lakes are present. This is the largest Wildlife Sanctuary in Bihar. It is famous for Black Buck. The best time to visit here is also winter season because many species specially the birds come here and enhance the beauty of this sanctuary. This is also famous for historical terracotta painting, caves etc.

Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary

Rajgir or Pant Wildlife Sanctuary, is situated in Nalanda Forest Division covering an area of 35.84 km^2 under the Nalanda district administration. This Wildlife Sanctuary represents a remnant patch of forests nestled in the picturesque Rajgir hills within the South Gangetic Plain. This sanctuary provides numerous ecosystem services to the surrounding landscape including varieties of flora and fauna. Therefore, to protect this forest a 35.84 km^2 was notified as Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary in 1978.

The sanctuary is enclosed by five peaks of the Rajgir hills that form a natural boundary, separating the sanctuary from the surrounding landscape of agricultural fields, habitation, roads and villages. These five peaks are Vipulgiri (1), Ratnagiri (2), Udaigiri (3), Sonagiri (4) and Baibhavgiri (5). To the north of the sanctuary is located the Pachanan and Saraswati rivers as well as the town of Rajgir.

A survey of wildlife found 28 species of larger mammals, over 183 species of birds, 39 species of reptiles, 11 species of amphibians, 13 species of fishes, 51 species of butterflies and 6 species of scorpions. Varied diversity and abundance of wildlife that is characteristic of this region, and the range of habitats and ecosystems found in Rajgir WLS.

Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin WildLife Sanctuary

As its name suggests that Vikramshila Wildlife Sanctuary is famous for its Dolphins. It is established in 1991 and located at Bhagalpur district of Bihar. Not only Dolphin but its biodiversity is also rich for its aquatic wildlife. It spread over 55 sq km. Total number of Gangetic dolphins in the world is approximately 1500, but half of them are found here.

Kanwar Lake Bird Sanctuary

Established in 1987 and located at Begusarai district of Bihar. It spread across 70 sq km. Kabar Taal Lake increase its importance, which is the largest Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake. This is the famous place for the birds lovers. This is the home of thousands of birds.

Bhimbandh WildLife Sanctuary

Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary established in 1975 and covers across 700 sq km, situated in Munger district of Bihar state.

Bhimbandh is situated south of the Ganges River, at the northern edge of Chota Nagpur Plateau and west of Santhal Pargana. it is surrounded on all sides by densely inhabited non-forestry areas. In the valley portions and at the foothills are several hot springs of which the finest are at Bhimbandh, Sita Kund and Rishi Kund. All the hot springs maintain nearly almost same temperature all year round. Of them, the Bhimbandh springs have the hottest temperature (52°C to 65°C) and discharge (0.84-1.12 cum/sec).

Gautam Budha WildLife Sanctuary

Established in 1976 and spread over 140 sq km, situated in Gaya district of Bihar Koderma district of Jharkhand. Leopard and Elephant are the important animals.

The refuge covers portions of the Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests and Chota Nagpur dry deciduous forests ecoregions. Plant communities include dry and moist sal (Shorea robusta) forests, raverine thorn forest, and tropical dry riverine forest. Fauna include tigers, leopards, wolves, sloth bears, chitals, chinkaras, and many species of birds.

Nagi Dam Wild Life Sanctuary

Nagi Dam Wildlife Sanctuary is Situated in Jamui District, Nagi Dam Bird Sanctuary is the smallest bird sanctuary in Bihar. It is spread over an area of about 2 sq km near Jhajha. The birdwatchers can identify a large variety of migratory birds.

Flora: Dry moist and sal forest, Mixed Deciduous forest and thorny forest.

Fauna: Mahuadwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leopard, Jungle Cat, Chinkara, Cheetal and many spices of terrestrial and aquatic birds.

Nakti Dam Bird Sanctuary

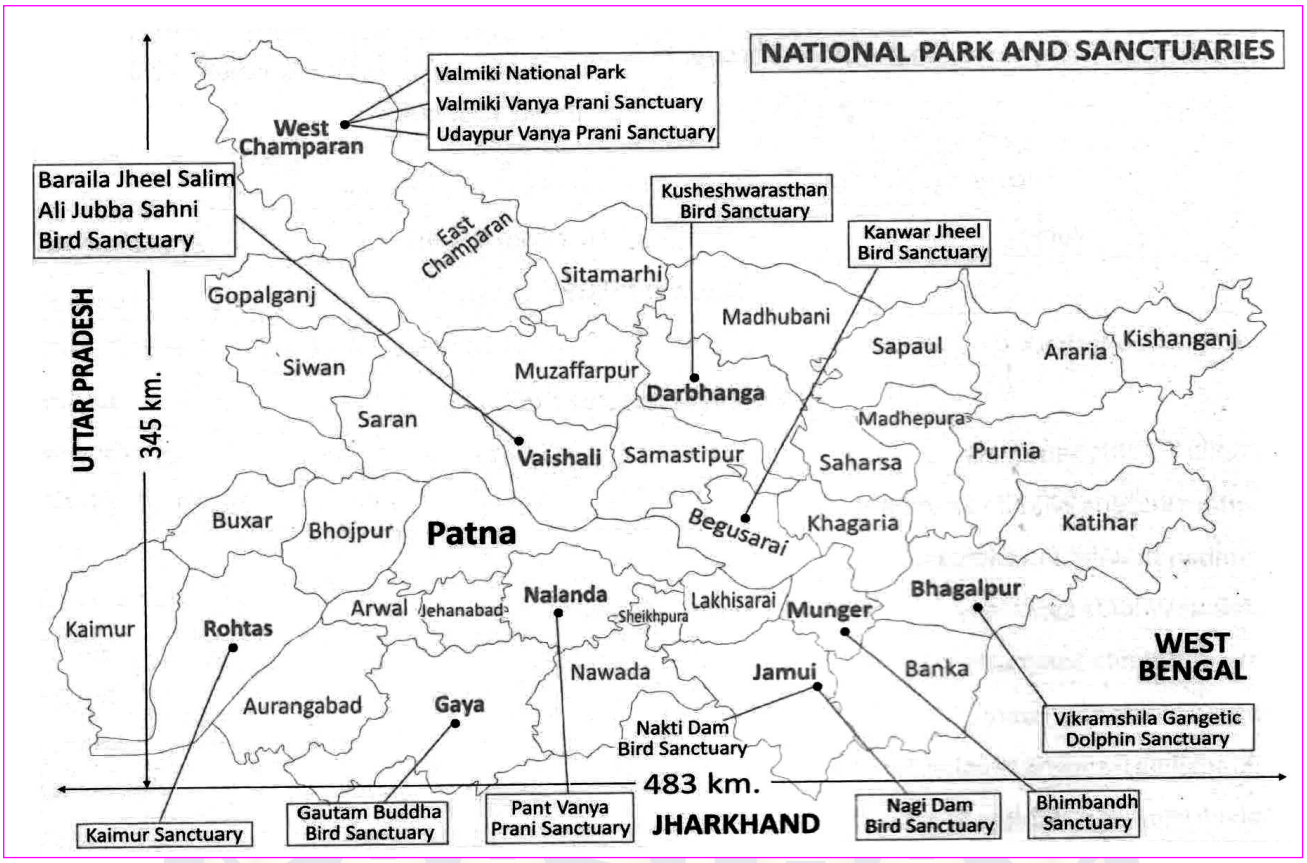
The Nagi Dam (791 ha) and Nakti Dam (332 ha) are two sanctuaries so close to each other that they can be taken as one bird area. Nagi is 7 km from Jhagha in the district Jamui, and Nakti is a further 4 km from Nagi, occupying similar habitat. These notified sanctuaries are surrounded by rocky hillocks, formed by the damming of streams. Both these waterbodies are quite deep, with a clear watersurface. These dams were built to supply water to local farms. There are cultivable lands adjacent to both the waterbodies.

Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary

Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary (also spelled Udaipur) is a wildlife sanctuary located in West Champaran district of Bihar state, India. It was established in 1978, and covers an area of 8.74 km^2.

The wildlife sanctuary is predominantly wetland, located on an oxbow lake in the floodplain of the Gandaki River. It is home to a variety of water birds, both resident and migratory. The sanctuary has areas of swamp forest, dry riverine forest, and khair-sissoo forest (Acacia catechu-Dalbergia sissoo). It is in the Lower Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests ecoregion.

The sanctuary has a rest house. The nearest town and railhead is Bettiah. The sanctuary is under the authority of the Deputy Director of the Champaran Forest Division, headquartered in Bettiah.



Agriculture & Industry

The principal commercial products of Bihar in crops are rice, wheat, lentils, maize (corn), sugar cane and for fruits, it is mangoes, bananas, jack-fruit, and litchis. In Industrial purview, Sponge Iron, Oil Refinery, Forging, Fertilisers, Jelly Filled Communication Cables, Watch Factory, Fruit Processing, Bulk Drugs are the major products of industries concentrated in Bihar.

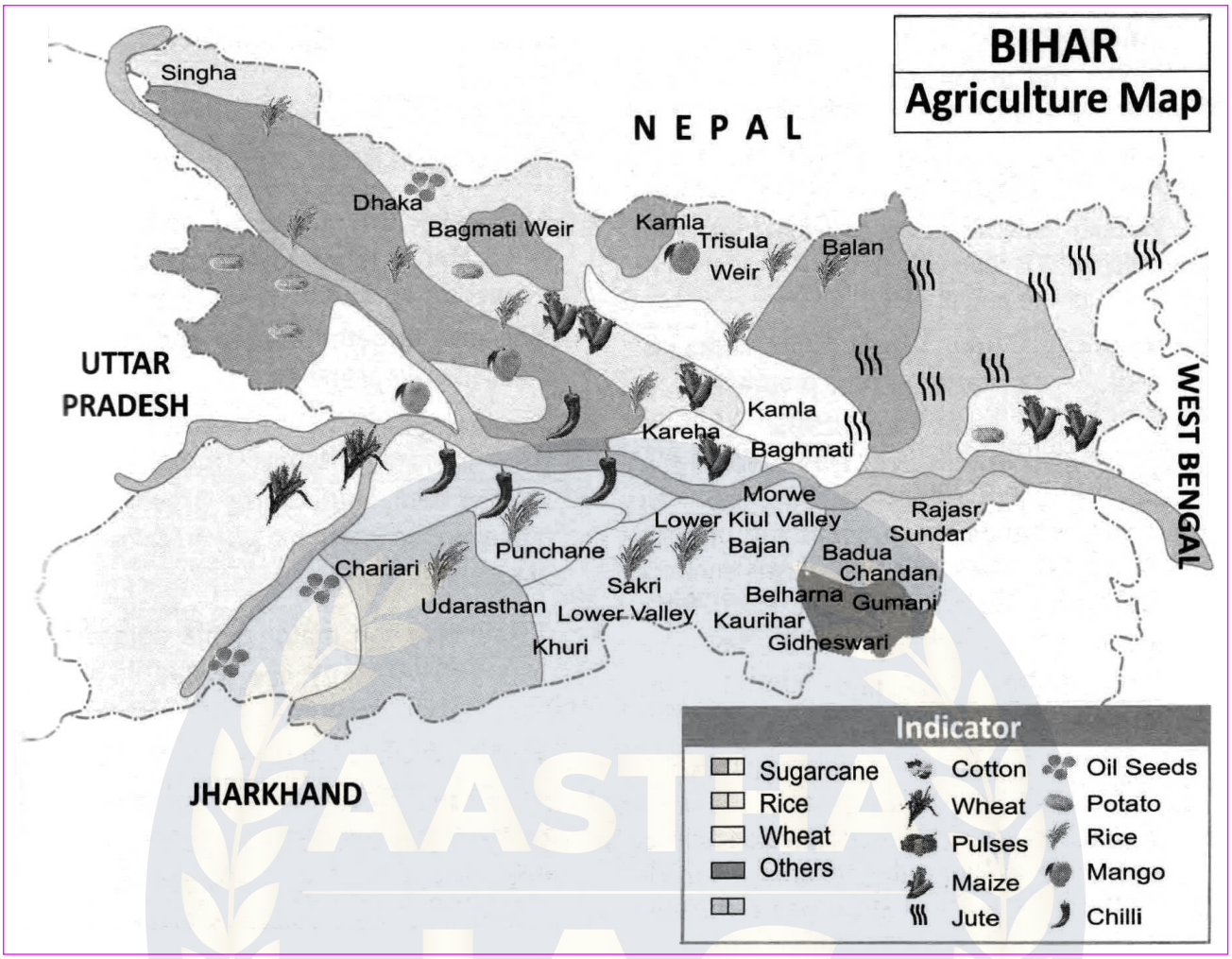
Fibers - silk (particularly from the Bhagalpur region in the East, producers of a distinct quality of silk, namely, tussar or tussah); and jute, transported to factories located mostly near Calcutta for easy export of the finished material.

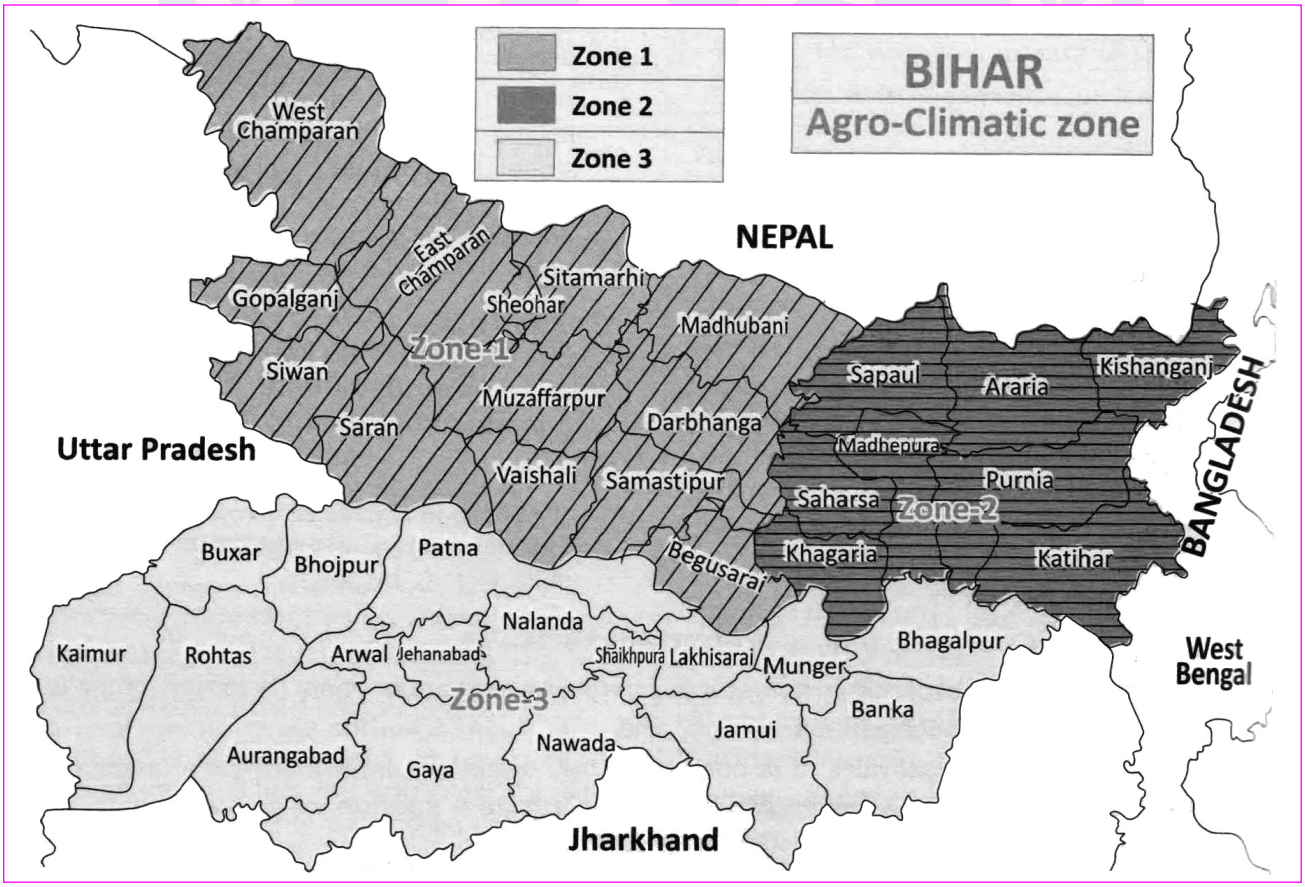
Forest Products - hard wood timber, saal and sakhua from the north; also cane for weaving, particularly from the swamps in West Champaran district of North Bihar.

North Bihar, a rich agricultural area, has many industries associated with agricultural products. There is numerous sugar factories scattered throughout the area. Many rice and edible oil-mills also dot the landscape. It also has some sundry, but important, manufacturing plants, for example the Button Factory at Mehsi (East Champaran), and the old and renowned rail wagon manufacturing plant, the Arthur Butler & Co, at Muzaffarpur. Immediately after independence however, a major industrial complex grew around Barauni. The industrial plants located there are: the Fertilizer Factory, the Oil (petroleum) Refinery Plant, and the Thermal Power Station. Recently, a Thermal Power Plant has also begun operation at Kanti, in the Muzaffarpur district along its border with East Champaran. Regarding 6 commerce and North Bihar, mention must be made of the gigantic annual cattle fair at Sonpur in the Saran district, close to the confluence of the Gandak and Ganges rivers. The fair is held around the religious festival of Kartik Purnima - full moon in the month of Kartik in the Hindu lunar calendar (corresponding to some time in Oct-Dec in the Gregorian calendar), which marks the end of the holy month of Kartik. Kartik Purnima in 1998 falls on Nov 4. This fair is reputed to be one of the world's largest such fair, where not just cattle but also exotic animals and horses and elephants are traded in large number.

For the betterment of farmers, in 2011 Bihar government announced the formation of **Agriculture Cabinet**. Bihar became the first in India to do so.

An agro-climate zone is a land unit, in the term of major climate, which is suitable for a canal-range of crops and cultivation depending upon the soil type, rainfall, temperature and availability which influences the types of vegetation.


BIHAR
Agriculture Map
NEPAL
Singha
Dhaka
Bagmati Weir
Kamla
Trisula
Weir
Balan
UTTAR
PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Kamla
Kareha
Baghmati
Morwe
Lower Kiul Valley
Bajan
Rajasr
Sundar
Badua
Chandan
Belharna
Gumani
Kaurihar
Gidheswari
Punchane
Chariari
Udarasthan
Sakri
Lower Valley
Khuri
JHARKHAND
Indicator
Sugarcane
Rice
Wheat
Others
Cotton
Wheat
Pulses
Maize
Jute
Oil Seeds
Potato
Rice
Mango
Chilli


Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 3
BIHAR
Agro-Climatic zone
NEPAL
West Champaran
East Champaran
Gopalganj
Sitamarhi
Sheohar
Madhubani
Zone-1
Siwan
Muzaffarpur
Saran
Darbhanga
Uttar Pradesh
Vaishali
Samastipur
Sapaul
Araria
Kishanganj
Madhepura
Saharsa
Zone-2
Purnia
Khagaria
Katihar
BANGLADESH
Buxar
Bhojpur
Patna
Begusarai
Nalanda
Kaimur
Rohtas
Arwal
Jehanabad
Shaikhpura
Lakhisarai
Munger
Bhagalpur
West Bengal
Zone-3
Banka
Jamui
Nawada
Aurangabad
Gaya
Jharkhand

Crops and their prime production area	
Crop	**Production Area / Location / District**
Highest production of wheat	In the gorge of Bagmati
Production of maize	In the north of the Ganges
Highest production of sorghum	In Shahabad area
Leader in sugarcane production	Central plains of Gandak and Kosi
Highest jute production	In Purnia
Highest lentil production	In Patna
Highest per hectare production of mustard	In Purnia

Zone-II (North — East)		
Purnia	Katihar	Saharsa
Supaul	Madhepura	Khagaria
Araria	Kishanganj	

Zone-III (South — East)	
Sheikhpura	Munger
Jamui	Lakhisarai
Bhagalpur	Banka

Zone-IIIB (South —West)		
Rohtas	Bhojpur	Buxar
Bhabhua	Arwal	Patna
Nalanda	Nawada	Jehanabad
Aurangabad	Gaya	

Two Distinct Regions of The State

There are two distinct regions which divide Bihar into two parts viz. North of Ganges River and South of Ganges River. North of Ganges River: - This region comprises areas lying in the north of river Ganges.

It covers the following districts:

Begusarai 8. Kishanganj 15. Saran 2. Khagaria 9. Darbhanga 16. Siwan 3. Saharsa 10. Madhubani 17. Gopalganj 4. Madhepura 11. Samastipur 18. West Champaran 5. Supaul 12. Muzaffarpur 19. East Champaran 6. Araria 13. Sitamarhi 20. Shivhar 7. Katihar 14. Vaishali 21. Purnea.

The area is alluvial plain and is densely populated. There is little forest, but no mineral wealth. The economy of the area is based mainly on agriculture. Inspite of higher yield per hectare, the per capita income of the people is the lowest in the region. This is because of excessive pressure of population on land, inequitable distribution of land, the area being flooded every year and less than optimum level of activities in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. There is a concentration of sugar mills in the region. Some giant industrial complexes (like Barauni Refineries and Fertilizers Factory etc.) have also come up in the region.

Development of Small Scale Industries in the region is looked after by District Industries Centres (DICs) located in each district of the region and by MSME-DI located at Muzaffarpur. Besides, there are two regional offices of Bihar Industrial Areas Development Authorities in this region one at Muzaffarpur and the other at Darbhanga to look after the objective of the industrialization of the region qualitatively and quantitatively.

South of Ganges River:

This is also an alluvial plain lying in the south of river Ganges and is primarily an agricultural area. Small quantities of minerals are also available in the region. The main industries are stone quarries, rice mills and a few sugar factories. It has large concentration of handlooms and powerlooms.

This region comprises of the following district:

1. Patna, 2. Bhojpur, 3. Buxar, 4. Rohtas, 5. Bhabhua, 6. Aurangabad, 7. Gaya, 8. Jehanabad, 9. Nawada, 10. Munger, 11. Nalanda, 12. Jamui, 13. Bhagalpur, 14. Banka, 15. Lakhisarai, 16. Sheikhpura, 17. Arwal. The Small Scale Industrial activities in the region are better in comparison to North Bihar. The development of Small Scale Industries in the region is being looked after by the District Industries Centres in each district of the region and by MSME-DI, located at Patna. Besides, there is the office of Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority at Patna which looks after activities of Small Scale Units functioning in the various Industrial Area Estate located in this region.

Cities under Population Above One Lakh

This is a list of urban agglomerations and cities (those not included in the Urban Agglomerations), with a population above 100,000 as per 2011 census in the Indian state of Bihar:

Rank	Name	District	Type*	Population 2011	Male	Female	Population (0-6 years)	Literacy Rate
1	Patna	Patna district	UA	2,046,652	1,087,864	958,788	239,035	84.05
2	Gaya	Gaya district	UA	470,839	249,797	221,042	62,389	85.45
3	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur district	UA	410,210	218,284	191,926	55,898	80.76
4	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur district	UA	393,724	208,509	185,215	47,784	85.07
5	Purnia	Purnia district	UA	310,817	163,892	146,925	47,730	74.04
6	Darbhanga	Darbhanga district	UA	306,089	161,346	144,743	42,213	80.74
7	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda district	City	296,889	154,915	141,974	43,646	80.32
8	Arrah	Bhojpur district	City	261,099	139,319	121,780	34,419	83.41

9	Begusarai	Begusarai district	City	251,136	133,931	117,205	37,966	79.35
10	Katihar	Katihar district	UA	240,565	126,834	113,731	32,824	80.09
11	Munger	Munger district	City	213,101	113,173	99,928	29,260	81.83
12	Chhapra	Saran district	UA	212,955	112,280	100,675	29,133	81.01
13	Danapur	Patna district	City	182,214	97,129	85,112	25,092	78.40
14	Bettiah	West Champaran district	UA	156,200	82,663	73,537	22,067	80.89
15	Saharsa	Saharsa district	UA	155,175	82,589	72,586	24,582	77.66
16	Sasaram	Rohtas district	City	147,396	77,687	69,709	19,363	82.31
17	Hajipur	Vaishali district	City	147,126	78,561	68,565	20,090	79.26
18	Dehri	Rohtas district	City	137,068	72,311	64,757	18,372	83.38
19	Siwan	Siwan district	City	134,458	70,670	63,788	17,632	84.65
20	Motihari	East Champaran district	City	125,183	67,438	57,745	16,325	87.20
21	Nawada	Nawada district	UA	118,820	62,361	56,459	16,475	81.80
22	Bagaha	West Champaran district	City	113,012	59,946	53,066	19,070	60.67
23	Buxar	Buxar district	UA	110,608	58,228	52,380	14,938	84.40
24	Kishanganj	Kishanganj district	City	107,076	55,688	51,388	17,017	74.71
25	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi district	UA	105,924	56,526	49,398	15,032	78.89
26	Jamalpur	Munger district	City	105,221	56,231	48,990	12,298	87.38
27	Jehanabad	Jehanabad district	City	102,456	54,868	47,588	14,516	79.66
28	Aurangabad	Aurangabad district	City	101,520	53,307	48,213	14,292	86.89
* UA=Urban Agglomeration								

Hydro-electricity Project	
Arwal	Arwal
Triveni	West Champaran
Valmiki Nagal	West Champaran
Dehri	Rohtas
Varun	Aurangabad
Agnur	Arwal
Sebari	Rohtas
Kataiya	Supaul
Shrikhandi	Rohtas
Belsar	Arwal

Wetlands

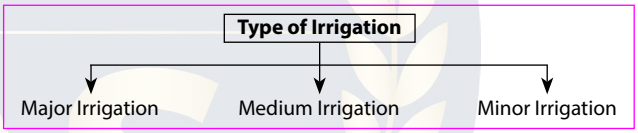
Wetlands are areas where water is the primary factor affecting the environment and associated plant and animal life. They occur where the water table is at or near the surface of the land or the where the land is covered by water. There are 47 wetlands under Ramsar convention in India.

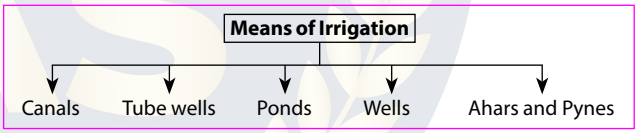
The Ramsar convention is an international treaty for conservation and wise use of wetlands. It is named after a city in Iran where the treaty was signed on February 2, 1971.

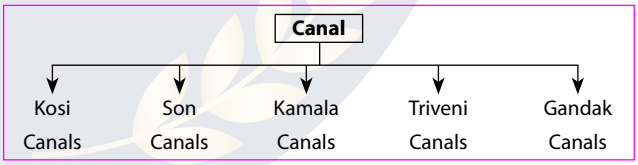
Kanwar Jheel (26.2 km^2) in Begusarai was declared wetlands of international importance under Ramsar convention on 21st July, 2020. It is an important wetland of the central asian Fly way for the population of migratory Birds.

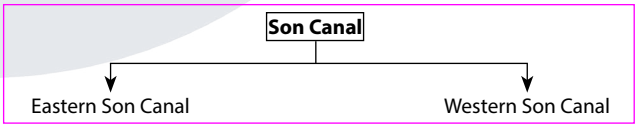
Irrigation in Bihar

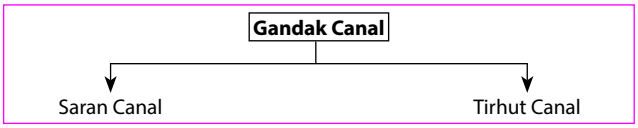
Irrigation is the process of supplying controlled amount of water to plants/crops at needed intervals. It helps to grow agricultural crops and maintain landscapes in dry areas. In times of faliure of monsoon irrigation projects have been started to fulfill the needs of the fields.











Major Irrigation Projects		
S.No.	**Name of the Project**	**Districts Benefitted**
1.	Son Canal System	Bhojpur, Rohtas, Patna, Jehanabad, Gaya, Aurangabad
2.	Son High Level Canal	Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Kaimur
3.	Badua Reservoir Scheme	Bhagalpur, Munger

4.	Chandan Reservoir Scheme	Bhagalpur
5.	Lower Merhar Irrigation Scheme	Gaya
6.	Lower Kiul Reservoir Scheme	Munger
7.	Kosi Project	Purnea, Katihar, Saharasa, Madhepura, Kishanganj, Supaul, Araria
8.	Kohira Dam	Kaimur
9.	Musakhand Irrigation Scheme	Kaimur
10.	Gandak Project	East and West Champaran, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur
11.	Lilajan Irrigation Scheme	Gaya
12.	Sahari Irrigation Scheme	Gaya, Nawada
13.	Kamala-Balan Irrigation Scheme	Madhubani
14.	Upper Morhar Irrigation	Jehanabad, Gaya, Nalanda

Transportation

The government of Bihar is very much focussed on the development of high quality infrastructure of the state. The basic infrastructure includes roads, waterways, railways, civil aviation, telecommunication and postal facility.

Bihar has road density of 5.7 (per 100 km^2) per lakh population as compare to 4.0 (per 100 km^2) at all India level. Haryana ranks first in road density (7.2) followed by Punjab, Maharashtra and Bihar.

Important facts

- Including Patna, the expressway will pass through 6 districts of Bihar.
- Under the Bharatmala Yojana, Bihar's first expressway was constructed as 80% green field.
- The 271 km long road connecting Aurangabad to Jaynagar on the Nepal border connects South to North Bihar.

Number of National Highways and their Lengths in Bihar (as on September, 2018)

S.No.	NH	Route	Total Length (km)
1.	2	Karmnasha (UP Border) Dehri-on Son-Dhobhi Bauparan (Th. Border)	205.7
2.	19	Manjhi-Chhapra-Hajipur-Patna	93.0
3.	28	(Uttar Pradesh Border) Gopalganj- Piprakothi-Muzaffarpur-Barauni	267.3
4.	28A	Piprakothi-Motihari-Chapua-Sugauli Raxaul (Nepal Border)	66.7
5.	30	Mohania-Arrah-Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	230.0
6.	30A	Fatuha-Chandi-Harnaut-Saksohra Barh	69.0
7.	31	Rajauli-Bakhtiyarpur-Barauni-Khagaria-Dalkola-Kishanganj	404.00
8.	57	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga-Farbis-ganj-Purnea	310.0
9.	77	Hajipur-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonbarsa (Nepal Border)	139.0
10.	80	Mokama-Lakhisarai-Bhagalpur-Kahalgaon-Mirza chowki	190.0
11.	81	Kordha-Katihar-Pranpur-Lama	55.0
12.	82	Gaya-Rajgir-Bihar sharif-Bar Bigha-Sarmera-Mokama	147.0
13.	83	Patna-(Uttar Pradesh-30)-Punpun-Masauri, Gaya, Bodhgaya-Dhobhi (NH-2)	125.0
14.	84	Arrah (NH-30)-Buxar	74.0
15.	85	Chhapra (NH-19)-Siwan-Gopalganj (NH-28)	92.0
16.	98	Patna (NH-30)-Phulwari Sharif-Bhusaula-Naubatpur-Bikram- Arwal- Aurangabad-Amba-Hariharganj	152.0
17.	99	Dhobhi (NH-2) - Chatra	11.2
18.	101	Chhapra (NH-19) - Baniapur-Muhammadpur (NH-20)	65.0
19.	102	Chhapra (NH-19) - Rewaghat- Muzaffarpur (NH-28)	75.0
20.	103	Hajipur (NH-77) - Jandaha- Musrigharari (NH-28)	59.0
21.	104	Chakia (NH-28) - Madhubani-Sheohar-Sitamarhi-Bitthamore-Jainagar- Khutauna-Narhiya (NH-57)	214.0
22.	105	Darbhanga (NH-57) - Aunsi-Jainagar	55.0
23.	106	Birpur-Madhepura-Bihapur (NH-31)	135.1
24.	107	Maheshkhunt (NH-31) - Sonbarsa Raj-Simri-Bakhtiyarpur-Saharsha- Baujanathpur-Madhepura-Murliganj-Purnia.(NH-31)	180.0
25.	57A	Farbisganj-Jojbani	13.0
26.	28B	Chapra-Bettiah-Bagaha-Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh Border)	112.0
27.	110	Bihar Sharif-ekangsari-Jahanabad Arwal	90.0
28.	2C	Dehri-on-cone-Banjria-Akbarpur Yadunathpur (Uttar Pradesh)	105.0
29.	333	Beriapur (NH-80) - Kharagpur- Laxmipur-Jamui-Chakai (Bihar & Jh. Border)	146.7
30.	527C	Majhauli (NH-57) - Katra-Jajubar-Pupari-Charaut (NH-104)	64.2

31.	327E	Galgalia (West Bengal-Bihari)- Thakurganj-Bahadurganj-Araria- Raniganj- Bhargama-Triveniganj-Pipra (NH-106) - Supaul-BariahiMarket (NH 107 on Bangaon)	227.1
32.	333A	Barbigha-Jamui-Banka-Panjwara (Jharkhand Border)	198.93
33.	131A	Ahmadabad-Manihari-Katihar Purnia	81.1
34.	133	Jakshan at NH-33 - (Pirpainti) connecting Godda to Champa more at NH-114A	11.0

One District One Product

Nalanda

Bawan booti



The Bawan booti handicraft of Nalanda is a very old tradition, in which fine threads are put by hand on plain cloth. Due to the presence of at 52 herbs in each workmanship, it has been given the name of Bavan booti. The entire design of the garment is made in booti. First President of the India, Rajendra Prasadgot Bawanbooti curtains made and installed in Rashtrapati Bhavan, after which this art got a lot of fame.

One District One Product

Sitamarhi

Applique Craft



Applique refers to a needle-work technique in which patterns or representational scenes are created by attaching small colourful pieces of fabric on to a larger piece of contrasting colour or texture. Applique work is done on sarees and dress materials to enhance their look. Various household furnishing items like bed-sheets, table cloth, pillow covers, cushion etc. are also adorned with applique work. Beautiful wall hangings are also created using the Applique work. The art is popular and practiced across the state.

One District One Product



BIHAR is a state that is deeply connected to its great cultural heritage. The traditional art, architecture, countless artefacts make Bihar the beautiful culturally rich state that it is. Bihar has been the main creator of handicrafts since the early period of human civilization. The craftsmanship here was at its peak during the Maurya period. The erstwhile Pataliputra developed as a center of stone sculptures during the Maurya period. The creation of terracotta had started in Bihar during the Maurya period. After independence, traditional handicrafts of Bihar took place and efforts were started to revive them. This increased their demand in the market.

One District One Product

Muzaffarpur

Sujani Embroidery



Sujani (or Sujini) is one of the most popular forms of conventional art and craft of Bihar. That art has been long preserved in the remote villages by the women who prepare articles of great aesthetic value. Sujani works are generally done by women in their free times. They make items like saree, dupattas and kurtas. The sujani technique of sewing together the layered pieces of old cloth is deeply rooted in to ancient beliefs.

One District One Product

Banka

Banka Silk



Bihar's Banka district is known for its **Banka tussar silk.** In its unfinished form, this coppery-gold silk yarn is coarse in texture and made from tussar cocoons. Silkworm cocoons are raised by a large section of the rural population in Banka and Bhagalpur districts in south Bihar.

A local traditional weaver, called a bunkar, spins the silk cocoons into resham (silk) thread and then weaves silk sarees by hand. Tussar silk sarees, dupattas, kurtas, scarves are sold all over India and overseas.

One District One Product

Madhubani

Madhubani Painting



The Mithila region of Bihar mainly the district of Madhubani is famous for its Mithila painting or Madhubani painting. It is done on clothes handmade papers and Canvas. Colors used in Mithila paintings are natural and they are derived from plants since ages. Madhubani painting has successfully carved out a niche in the heart of every art lover of the world. Jitwarpur, Ranti, Madhubani, Rashidpur, Simri are the major centers of the Madhubani painting.

One District One Product

Patna

Tikuli Painting



Tikuli is a rare and unique art of hand painting which originated more than 800 years ago in the Patna. The word "Tikuli" is derived from the word "Tikli" which is a dot like embellishment with glass base and gold foils in a variety of designs used by most of the married Indian women for adorning their forehead.The fusion has not only created a new charm to the art but has also imparted an economic value to the produce.

One District One Product

Supaul

Lac-Bangle



Lac bangles are wonderfully decorated in bright colors usually orange and yellow and they are striped exquisitely. The artisans involved in bangle making collect their raw material from the nearby forests mainly lac and the natural colors used in the making of these colorful roundels. Bright and brilliant colors are typically used in bangles. The artisans from Muzaffarpur specialize in the making of a special kinds of bangles called the lahathi. They form an integral part of Bihar's banbangle-makinga tradition. Small mirror like glass pieces are adorned on the bangles.

One District One Product

Kishanganj

Kheta Embroidery



Kheta is artistic expression that is exclusively practiced by the Shershabadi women from Kishanganj district in Bihar.

Kheta are embroidered quilts with geometrical motifs.The Kheta quilts are made by stitching and layering a few old recycled clothing, such as saris.The quilt are inspired by natural patterns and geometric motifs like flowers, flowing rivers, betel leaves, movement of earthworms, and basketry.

One District One Product

Kaimur

Carpet Weaving



The Kaimur region of Bihar is considered the main center of carpet weaving. Carpet weaving started about 300 years ago, but weaving of high class floor coverings started in Bihar since the Mauryan and Buddha periods. It prospered due to the royal patronage given to carpet weaving during the Mughal period. Simple lines and geometrical designs are used to make it.

One District One Product

Khagaria

Bamboo



Khagaria is the major manufacturing center of craft form bamboo.
At present, along with home-useful and traditional materials like soup, sieve, box, various types of decoration materials like small bags, trays, fruit pots, baskets, idols of gods and goddesses, bouquets etc are being manufactured in Bihar. It is a wonderful pleasure to watch the fickle fingers of the craftsmen who shape the object by cutting and peeling the bamboo with the help of just a knife.

One District One Product

Gopalganj

Handlooms



Gopalganj produces world-class handlooms. Bihar's Eastern region has the largest concentration of weavers in Bhagalpur and Banka District. This region is one of the largest producers of Handloom Silk items in the country because of its geo-climatic conditions. Nawada, Bhagalpur, and Gopalganj are the major pockets for Handloom products in the state, producing one of the best in the world.

One District One Product

Katihar

Jute



Katihar is one of the major center of production of Jute products in Bihar. Jute is a versatile natural fibre with a golden and silky shine, also known as 'the golden fibre'. It is the second most important vegetable fibre after cotton. The crop requires
abundant rainfall, grows best in warm, humid areas and takes between four and six months to mature, growing to a height of 3-4 metres.

One District One Product

Gaya

Stone Craft



Gaya district of Bihar is known for its stone craft since the ancient times of the Maurya Empire. The stone crafts of Bihar depict some of the unique sculptures of Lord Buddha which are found in neighbouring places of the district. The most famous stone carvings of Bihar are Ashoka Pillar at Lauria Nandangarh and Koluha, Vishnupad temple carved in black stone in Gaya city is another example of the great skill of the artisans of Bihar.

Patharkatti and Khukri village of Neemchalak Bathani block in Gaya, Bihar is one of the major centers of stone crafts. The artisans here follow the old techniques for polishing the stones.

One District One Product

Jamui

Crochet



Jamui is said to be the main center of crochet sales. A missionary couple MacRae introduced crochet to India in 20th century. Indian women learnt to make crochet and made prayer rugs and prayer caps. To make crochet all you need is a ball of thread or wool and a hook to pull one stitch through another.

One District One Product

Darbhanga

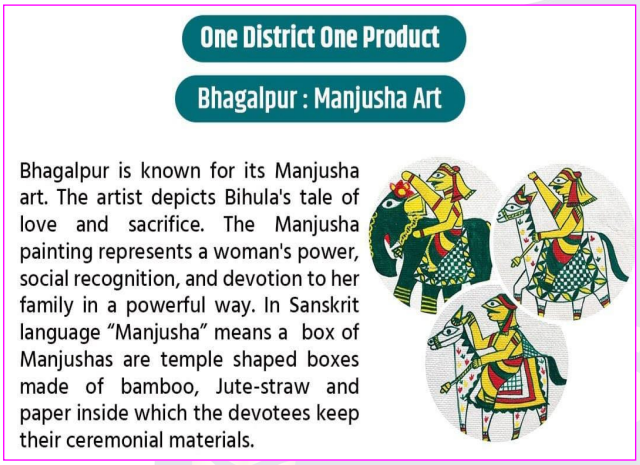
Mithila Painting



Mithila painting of Darbhanga is also called Madhubani painting, is a beautiful narrative art form created by the natives of Mithila.The traditional medium for Mithila painting is handmade paper and cloth canvas. Paintings of Mithila depict lions and Hindu duties using natural colors derived from plants.

Major centers of Madhubani painting include Jitwarpur, Ranti, Madhubani, Rashidpur, and Simri. The madhubani painting has successfully carved a place in the hearts of all art lovers.





Completed Major Irrigation Projects		
	Name of Project	**Districts Benefitted**
1.	Son Canal System	Bhojpur, Rohtas, Patna, Jehanabad, Gaya, Aurangabad
2.	Son High Level Canal	Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya, Kaimur
3.	Badua Reservoir Scheme	Bhagalpur, Munger
4.	Chandan Reservoir Scheme	Bhagalpur
5.	Lower Morhar Irrigation Scheme	Gaya
6.	Lower Kiul Reservoir Scheme	Munger
7.	Kosi Project including Rajpur Project	Purnea, Katihar, Saharsa, Madhepura, Kishanganj, Supual, Araria
8.	Kohira Dam	Kaimur
9.	Mushakhand Irrigation Scheme	Kaimur
10.	Gandak Project including Triveni, Dhaka Canals	E and W Champaran, Saran, Siwan, Vaishali, Gopalganj, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur
11.	Lilajan Irrigation Scheme	Gaya
12.	Sakari Irrigation Scheme	Gaya, Nawada
13.	Uderasthan Irrigation Scheme	Jehanabad, Gaya, Nalanda
14.	Upper Morhar Irrigation Scheme	Gaya, Nawada
15.	Kamala Balan and Trishula Irrigation Scheme	Madhuban

Demographics edit

Main articles: Demographics of Bihar, Languages of Bihar, and Religion in Bihar

Historical population		
Year	**Pop.**	**±%**
1901	21,243,632	—
1911	21,567,159	+1.5%
1921	21,358,905	–1.0%
1931	23,438,371	+9.7%
1941	26,302,771	+12.2%
1951	29,085,000	+10.6%
1961	34,841,000	+19.8%
1971	42,126,000	+20.9%
1981	52,303,000	+24.2%
1991	64,531,000	+23.4%
2001	82,999,000	+28.6%
2011	104,099,452	+25.4%
2023	130,725,310	+25.6%
Source: Census of India		

At the 2011 Census, Bihar was the third most populous state of India with a total population of 104,099,452. It was also India's most densely populated state, with 1,106 persons per square kilometre. The sex ratio was 1090 females per 1000 males in the year 2020. Almost 58% of Bihar's population was below 25 years age, which is the highest in India. In 2021, Bihar has had an urbanisation rate of 20%. Bihar has an adult literacy rate of 68.15% (78.5% for males and 57.8% for females) in 2020. Population increased to 130,725,310 as per the Bihar caste survey conducted in 2023.

Religion in Bihar (2023)

- Hinduism (81.99%)
- Islam (17.70%)
- Others (0.31%)

According to the 2023 census, 81.99% of Bihar's population practised Hinduism, while 17.70% followed Islam. Christianity (0.05%), Buddhism (0.08%), and Sikhism (0.01%) are religious minorities in Bihar. Most of Bihar's population belongs to Indo-Aryan-speaking ethnic groups. It also attracted Punjabi Hindu refugees during the Partition of British India in 1947.

Languages of Bihar from 2011 census

- Hindi (25.62%)
- Bhojpuri (24.93%)
- 'Other' Hindi[a] (14.31%)
- Maithili (12.58%)
- Magahi (10.90%)
- Urdu (8.45%)
- Surjapuri (1.79%)
- Others (1.42%)

Hindi is the official language of the state and is spoken natively by 25.54% of the total population. At 8.42%, Urdu is the second official language in 15 districts of the state. However, the majority of the people speak one of the Bihari languages, most of which were classified as dialects of Hindi during the census. The major ones are Bhojpuri (24.86%), Maithili (12.55%) and Magahi (10.87%) Angika and Bajjika, two other Bihari languages, are classified under other dialects of Hindi in the census. Maithili is a recognised regional language of India under the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Proponents have called for Bhojpuri, Magahi, Angika, and Bajjika to receive the same status. Smaller communities of Bengali and Surjapuri speakers are found in some parts of the state, especially in the eastern districts and urban areas.

Administration in Bihar

After the reorganization of Jammu & Kashmir' Bihar stands at 12th position in terms of area It is the 13th largest state among all the states and union territories including ladakh.

Bihar is a state in eastern India. It is the third-largest state by population and twelfth-largest by territory, with an area of 94,163 km² (36,357 sq mi). It is contiguous with Uttar Pradesh to its west, Nepal to the north, the northern part of West Bengal to the east, and with Jharkhand to the south. The Bihar plain is split by the river Ganges, which flows from west to east. Three main cultural regions converge in the state: Magadh, Mithila, and Bhojpur. Bihar is also the world's third-most populous subnational entity.

On 15 November 2000, southern Bihar was ceded to form the new state of Jharkhand Only 11.3% of the population of Bihar lives in urban areas, which is the lowest in India after Himachal Pradesh. Additionally, almost 58% of Biharis are below the age of 25, giving Bihar the highest proportion of young people of any Indian state. The official languages are Hindi and Urdu, although other languages are common, including Maithili, Magahi, Bhojpuri and other Bihari languages.

In ancient and classical India, the area that is now Bihar was considered a centre of power, learning, and culture. From Magadha arose India's first empire, the Maurya empire, as well as one of the world's most widely adhered-to religions: Buddhism. Magadha empires, notably under the Maurya and Gupta dynasties, unified large parts of South Asia under a central rule. Another region of Bihar is Mithila which was an early centre of learning and the centre of the Videha kingdom.

Since the late 1970s, Bihar has lagged far behind other Indian states in terms of social and economic development. Many economists and social scientists claim that this is a direct result of the policies of the central government, such as the freight equalisation policy, its apathy towards Bihar, lack of Bihari sub-nationalism, and the Permanent Settlement of 1793 by the British East India Company. The state government has, however, made significant strides in developing the state. Improved governance has led to an economic revival in the state through increased investment in infrastructure, better health care facilities, greater emphasis on education, and a reduction in crime and corruption.

The name Bihar is derived from the Sanskrit and Pali word vihāra (Devanagari:), meaning "abode". The region roughly encompassing the present state had many Buddhist vihāras, the abodes of Buddhist monks in the ancient and medieval periods. Medieval writer Minhaj us-Siraj Juzjani records in the Tabaqat-i Nasiri that in 1198 Bakhtiyar Khalji committed a massacre in a town identified with the word, later known as Bihar Sharif, about 70 km (43 mi) away from Bodh Gaya.

Bihar is a state situated in Eastern India. It is surrounded by West Bengal to the east, Uttar Pradesh to the west, Jharkhand to the south and Nepal to the north.

Seat of Government	Patna
Governor	Rajendra Arlekar
Chief Minister	Nitish Kumar
Legislature. Assembly	Bihar Legislative Assembly
Speaker	Nand Kishor Yadav
Members in Assembly	243
Council	Bihar Legislative Council
Chairman	Awadhesh Narain Singh
Members in Council	75
Judiciary High Court	Patna High Court
Chief Justice	K. Vinod Chandran

Administrative Divisions	
Divisions	9
Districts	38
Subdivisions	101
Cities and towns	207
Blocks	534
Villages	45,103
Panchayats	8,406
Police Districts	43
Police Stations	853

Bihar and Orissa Province

Following Divisions were included in Bihar and Orissa Province when it separated from Bengal Presidency in 1912:

- Bhagalpur Division (districts of Bhagalpur, Munger (Monghyr), Purnea and the Santhal Parganas)
- Patna Division (Gaya, Patna and Shahabad)
- Tirhut Division (Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzzafarpur and Saran)
- Chota Nagpur Division (Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi and Singhbhum)

- Orissa Division (Angul, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Sambatpur)

On 1 April 1936 Bihar and Orissa Province was divided into two new provinces:

- Bihar Province and Orissa Province
- Bihar and Orissa Province in 1912

Bihar Province

In 1936, Bihar became a separate province including part of Jharkhand.

After the independence of India in 1951, Bihar including Jharkhand had 18 districts, and had 55 districts in 1991.

Bihar

In 2000, Bihar again divided into two states: the current Bihar and Jharkhand. In 2001 Bihar had a total of 38 districts.

Administrative Structure

Structurally Bihar is divided into divisions (Pramandal), districts (Zila), sub-divisions (Anumandal) & circles (Aanchal).

The state is divided into 9 divisions, 38 districts, 101 subdivisions and 534 circles. 12 municipal corporations, 49 Nagar Parishads and 80 Nagar Panchayats, for administrative purposes. The various districts included in the divisions—Patna, Tirhut, Saran, Darbhanga, Kosi, Purnia, Bhagalpur, Munger and Magadh Division—are as listed below.

Divisions

- Divisions of Bihar
- There are 9 divisions in Bihar.

1.	Patna division	2.	Saran division
3.	Tirhut division	4.	Purnia division
5.	Bhagalpur division	6.	Darbhanga division
7.	Kosi division	8.	Magadh division
9.	Munger division		

Districts

- List of districts of Bihar
- There are 38 districts in Bihar, grouped into 9 divisions.

1.	Araria	2.	Arwal
3.	Aurangabad	4.	Banka
5.	Begusarai	6.	Bhagalpur
7.	Bhojpur	8.	Buxar
9.	Darbhanga	10.	East Champaran
11.	Gaya	12.	Gopalganj
13.	Jamui	14.	Jehanabad
15.	Khagaria	16.	Kishanganj
17.	Kaimur	18.	Katihar
19.	Lakhisarai	20.	Madhubani
21.	Munger	22.	Madhepura
23.	Muzaffarpur	24.	Nalanda
25.	Nawada	26.	Patna
27.	Purnea	28.	Rohtas
29.	Saharsa	30.	Samastipur
31.	Sheohar	32.	Sheikhpura
33.	Saran	34.	Sitamarhi
35.	Supaul	36.	Siwan
37.	Vaishali	38.	West Champaran

Sub-divisions

Further information: Subdivisions of Bihar

Sub-divisions (Anumandal) in Bihar are like sub-districts. There are 101 subdivisions in Bihar.

Main category:

The Indian state of Bihar is divided into 534 CD Block called blocks.

Municipal Bodies

As per Census 2011, Bihar is the second least urbanised state in the country, with a rate of urbanisation of 11.3%, as compared to the national rate of 31.16%. The state has 139 Statutory Towns and 60 Census Towns.

For the administration of the urban areas, Bihar has 12 municipal corporations, 49 nagar parishads (city councils), and 80 nagar panchayats (town councils). Bihar has one municipal act to establish and govern all municipalities in the state: Bihar Municipal Act, 2007.

As per a 2017 report by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Bihar carry out 12 out of 18 functions, and the remaining 6 are carried out by Bihar state government department. The Fifth Bihar State Finance Commission report states that the ULB funds are 'grossly inadequate for their assigned functions, they are unable to utilize even that'.

The Bihar Municipal Act, 2007 creates the following categories of urban areas based on their population. All three types of urban areas must have at least 75% of their population engaged in non-agricultural work.

Types of Urban Areas according to the Bihar Municipal Act, 2007

Type	Population Criteria	Type of Local Body
City	Larger urban area: 2 lakh or more	Municipal Corporation
Town	Medium urban area: 40 thousand or more but less than 2 lakh	Municipal Council
Small Town or Transitional Area	12 thousand and more but less than 40 thousand	Nagar Panchayat

Further, depending on the population size, the Act prescribes the minimum and maximum number of councillors/wards allowed within each type of local government.

Minimum and Maximum number of Councillors/Wards Allowed according to the Bihar Municipal Act, 2007			
Population Range	Minimum	Incremental Number	Maximum
Municipal Corporations			
Above 10 lakh	67	One additional Councillor for every 75,000 above 10 lakh	75
Above 5 lakh upto 10 lakh	57	One additional Councillor for every 50,000 above 5 lakh	67
Above 2 lakh upto 5 lakh	45	One additional Councillor for every 25,000 above 2 lakh	57
Municipal Council			
Class 'A' Municipal Council	42	One additional Councillor for every 15,000 above 1,50,000	45
Class 'B' Municipal Council	37	One additional Councillor for every 10,000 above 1 lakh	42
Class 'C' Municipal Council	25	One additional Councillor for every 5,000 above 40, 000	37
Nagar Panchayat			
Nagar Panchayat	10	One additional Member for every 2,000 above 12,000	25

The Act mentions the following key positions as well as committees for ULBs:

Elected Officials	Councillor, Chief Councillor, Deputy Chief Councillor
Administrative Officials	Municipal Commissioner, Controller of Municipal Finances and Accounts, Municipal Internal Auditor, Chief Municipal Engineer, Municipal Architect and Town Planner, Chief Municipal Health Officer, Municipal Law Officer, Municipal Secretary, three Additional Municipal commissioners Such number of Joint Municipal Commissioners or Deputy Municipal Commissioners or Deputy Chief Municipal Engineers as the Empowered Standing Committee may, from time to time, determine,
Committees	Empowered Standing Committee, Joint Committee, Municipal Accounts Committee, Subject Committee, Ward Committee, Wards Committee

Ward Committees

Bihar Municipal Act, 2007 mandates the establishment of Ward Committees through the Bihar Urban Local Body (Community Participation) Rules, 2013 Section 31 of the Bihar Municipal Act, 2007 mandates the establishment of Ward Committees for each ward of a municipality. The ward level elected councillor would be the chairperson of their respective Ward Committee. Upto 10 representatives from the civil sociaety belonging to the ward would be nominated into the Committee by the ULB.

Even though the creation of ward committees is mandated in municipalities, they have not been formed in Bihar

High Court

Proclamation made by the Governor-General of India on the 22nd March, 1912 the territories of Bihar and Orissa which were formerly subject to and included within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, were promoted to the status of a separate province, and by Letters Patent, dated the 9th February, 1916 the Patna High Court was ushered into existence with Circuit sittings at Cuttack, and form the 26th February, 1916, the date on which the aforesaid Letters Patent was published in the Gazette of India, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal ceased to exercise jurisdiction, Civil, Criminal, Admiralty, Matrimonial, Testamentary and Intestate, Enrolment, etc. in all matters in which jurisdiction was given to the High Court of Judicature at Patna. Thus the ancient city of Pataliputra had a High Court of its own in 1916 with Sir Edward Maynard Des Champs Chamier, Kt. Barrister-at-Law as its first Chief Justice and Sarvashri Saiyid Sharfuddin, Barrister-at-Law, Edmund Pelly Chapman, I.C.S., Basant Kumar Mullick, I.C.S., Francis, Reginald Roe, I.C.S, Cecil Atkinson, barrister-at-Law and Jwala Prasad, B.A., LL.B., as Puisne Judges.

Foundation

The foundation-stone of the High Court Building was laid on Monday, the 1st December, 1913 by His Excellency the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, who in the memorable speech on the occasion said:

"The history which has led to the laying of this foundation-stone is within the knowledge of you all, and I think you will agree that when once it has been determined that Bihar and Orissa should be promoted to the status of a separate province, it would be an administrative anomaly that its people should still have to carry on their litigation at a place beyond its limits where the obvious inconvenience of distance, cost and time are enhanced by the disabilities of a different atmosphere and different vernacular……. I now proceed to lay this stone in full confidence that upon people of this province. I feel assured that within its walls in future days justice will be administered with courage and impartiality to the terror of evil-doers, and to the triumph of every cause which is right and true, so that the High Court of Bihar shall earn a name for sound sense and good law."

Opening

The Patna High Court building on its completion was formally opened by the same Viceroy in a durbar held for the purpose on Thursday. The 3rd February, 1916. On this occasion Lord Hardinge made the following observations :- "I am about to perform an almost unique duty and one which I do not think has fallen to the lot of any previous Viceroy…. I think when I look at this fine building that the people of this province may congratulate themselves in

many ways on their new institution. It will be itself is an emblem of the great, and, perhaps, even weightier, in its decision as between the individual and the State……. With my most earnest wishes that the labour of this Court may be inspired with wisdom, justice and mercy I will now proceed to open the building." The High Court actually commenced work from the 1st March, 1916. On that day the Hon'ble Judges wore full court dress. They were robed in red gowns, wigs, black knee breeches, black silk stockings and buckled patent leather shoes. Exactly at 10.35 the Judges entered the Chief Justice's Court room and took their seats on red morocco stuffed armless chairs on the dais. The Registrar of the Court, the Commissioner of the Division, the Commissioner of Excise and Registration and some local high officials took their seat on the dais behind the Judges. The Judges were welcomed on behalf of the Bar by Maulana Mazharul Haq, Barrister-at-Law. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice then announced the establishment of a High Court of Judicature for the province of Bihar and Orissa and the transfer of Jurisdiction Hitherto exercised in the province by the High court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to this Court.

In 1947 India attained Dominion status. On 26th January, 1950, it became a Republic. India has framed its own Constitution and the Judiciary has been charged with responsibility of protecting the individual rights of liberty and property guaranteed under the Constitution. Problems of complexity and questions of great significance have cropped up before the Court and they have been subject of most searching analysis and debate, and have been solved in many cases in an admirable manner. The jurisdiction and powers of the High Court have been considerably enlarged. Under Article 226 of the Constitution the High Court has been empowered to issue writs, direction or orders in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose, and, under Article 235 of the Constitution the control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the personnel of these courts has also vested in this Court. The scheme of separation of executive and judicial functions was introduced for the first time on 3rd January, 1950 in the districts of Patna and Shahabad. It has since been introduced in all the districts of the State. This scheme is based on the Meredith Committee Report and on the report of Shri Kanhaiya Singh. This scheme envisages that all magistrates and Munsif-Magistrates trying criminal cases should be under the control of the High Court through the Sessions Judges and that the District and the Subdivisional Magistrates should not have anything further to do with a criminal case after it has been transferred for trial to munsif or a Judicial Magistrate.

Legislature

Bihar is one of the six states where bicameral legislature exists. Other states are Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The Vidhan Parishad serves as the upper house and Vidhan Sabha serves as the lower house of a bicameral legislature.

Vidhan Sabha

Bihar has a deep and multi-faceted past. As history dawned in the Indian sub-continent during Ltie sixth century BCE, this region was in tire forefront of political and intellectual life. The Nanda dynasty carved out a powerful empire from their Capital at Rajgir, and later the Mauryas and the Guptas developed a pan-India empire from tire city of Patliputra (Modem Patna). Bihar also witnessed intellectual efflorescence with the rise of two profound doctrines, Buddhism and Jainism, dining this period.

Bihar has the distinction of nourishing one of the earliest democracies in the world. At Vaishali (40 Kms north of Patna) the Lichchavis, during the sixth century BCE, led a confederacy in which important political and administrative decisions were taken collectively by an assembly consisting of as many as 7707 members. The ancient Pali literature provides elaborate rules about conducting the assembly viz., process of moving resolutions, voting by ballot, decision by a majority of Votes, referring ticklish questions to committees, rules about quorum etc. The great Buddha had a high admiration for the constitution of Vaishali, and modelled his own religious sangha after it. Obviously, the people of Bihar have a long history democratic polity, as evidenced by Vaishali Sangha and several other such contemporary sanghas.

In order to trace the genesis of the present day Legislature of Bihar, let us turn the pages of modem history. During the rule of the East India Company, the area of Bihar was made a part of the Bengal Presidency. On 12th December, 1911 the British Emperor George V announced in his Delhi Durbar, the creation of a separate province by combining Bihar and Orissa, with Patna as its headquarter. In the same Durbar, the headquarters of the British Indian Government was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

On 22nd March, 1912 tlie creation of Bihar and Orissa state was notified and Sir Charles Stuwart Bailey became the first Lieutenant Governor of the State. For legislative authority of this newly created province, a 43-member Provincial Legislative Council was constituted. The first meeting of tlie newly constituted Bihar and Orissa Provincial Legislative council was held on 20th of January, 1913 in Patna. This is tlie same council, which after many changes and modifications in strength and constitution, now exists as the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

A new administrative system of Dyarchy was introduced by the Government of India Act 1919. According to this, administrative subjects were divided into two groups, namely 'reserved' and 'transferred'. Reserved subjects were administered by tlie Governor with his Executive Council where as the administration of transferred subjects was done by the Governor with the Provincial Legislative Council. At the same time the province of Bihar and Orissa was elevated to the status of Governor's province and in place of the Lieutenant Governor, a new Governor was appointed. Lord S.P. Sinha became the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

At this time, the need for an independent building and secretariat for the Provincial Legislative Council started to be felt. As a result a new building for the Council Secretariat was built in 1920 and tlie Council started functioning from tlie same building, which is tlie main building of Bihar Legislature today. After becoming Governor's State the first meeting of the Bihar and Orissa

Provincial Legislative Council was held under the Presidency of Sir Walter Maude on 7 February, 1921 and it was addressed by Governor Lord S.P. Sinha.

Soon there arose demands for giving more power to the Council. On the other hand the freedom movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi had also gained momentum. Under pressure of the freedom movement, an announcement was made by the British Government to establish a responsible government in India. After three Round Table Conferences and the Poona pact, the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act 1935. Under the Act, Bihar and Orissa were separated and made independent states. The beginning of the system of provincial autonomy was started by this Act. As one of the important provisions of the Act the system of bicameral provincial legislatures was also introduced. Accordingly a separate Upper House to be called the Bihar Legislative Council was created. In this way, the Bihar Legislative Council came into existence and its first meeting with 30 members was held under the Chairmanship of Sri Rajiv Ranjan Prasad on 22nd July, 1936 in a new hall built on the north side of the Assembly hall. Meetings of Bihar Legislative Council take place in this same hall even today.

In this bicameral system the number of members in the Bihar Legislative Assembly was increased to 152. In January 1937, elections to the Bihar Legislative Assembly were held and on 20th July, 1937 the first responsible government was formally constituted under the leadership of Dr. Shri Krishna Singh. The first joint session of the two houses took place on 22nd July, 1937. Shri Ram Dayalu Singh was elected as the Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

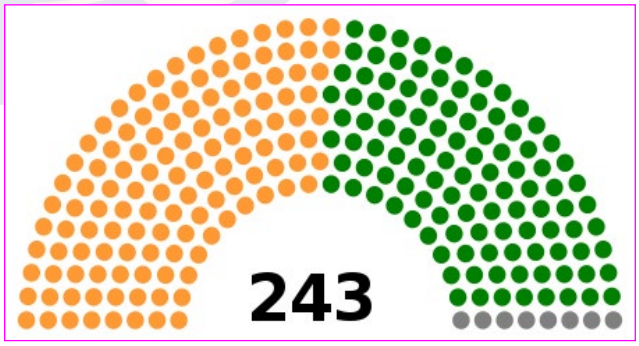
In the year 1939 after the outbreak of the First World War, the British Indian Government declared the participation of Indian in the war without taking consent of the provincial responsible governments. Protesting this high handedness, Shri Krishna Singh tendered his resignation on 31st October, 1939 and the Bihar Legislative Assembly was dissolved. After the end of the 2nd World war in 1945, the Bihar Legislative Assembly Elections were held again and a government under the leadership of Dr. Shri Krishna Singh was formed once again.

After the enactment of the Indian Constitution in 1950 the first and second general elections to the Bihar Legislative Assembly were held in 1952 and 1957 respectively. In 1952, 330 members were elected directly and one member was nominated separately. Following the recommendations of the State Reorganization Commission 1956, the geographical boundary of Bihar changed once again. As a result the number of elected members in the assembly got reduced to 318 from 330. In different elections held in 1962, 1967, 1969 (Mid term election) and 1972, the strength of the house remained 319. hi 1977 in proportion to the population growth the total number of elected members increased from 318 to 324 and the nominated member remained as earlier, so the total strength of the Bihar Legislative Assembly became 325.

After the passing of the Bihar Reorganization Act, 2000 by the Indian Parliament a new state of Jharkhand came into existence carved out of Bihar. As a result on 15th November, 2000, 81 members and one nominated member, altogether 82 members out of 325 became members of newly created Jharkhand Legislative Assembly. Thus the strength of the Bihar Legislative Assembly was reduced to 243, and this remains the same till now.

In the same way the strength of Bihar Legislative Council was increased from 30 to 72 in 1952. In the year 1958, this number was once again enhanced to 96. After the bifurcation and creation of Jharkhand state in 2000, the number of members of Bihar Legislative Council was reduced to 75, which is still the same.

2020 Bihar Legislative Assembly election



- National Democratic Alliance : 125 seats
- Mahagathbandhan : 110 seats
- Others/Independents : 8 seats
- Chief Minister before election : Nitish Kumar JD(U)
- Elected Chief Minister : Nitish Kumar JD(U)

The Bihar Legislative Assembly election was held in three phases through October–November to elect members to the Seventeenth Bihar Legislative Assembly. The term of the previous Sixteenth Legislative Assembly of Bihar ended on 29 November 2020.

The election was held in three phases for a total of 243 seats:- the first for 71 seats on 28 October 2020, the second for 94 seats on 3 November 2020, and the third for the remaining 78 seats on 7 November 2020. The counting of votes began on 10 November 2020 and the incumbent National Democratic Alliance emerged as the winner with 125 elected MLAs, whereas the principal opposition coalition of Mahagathbandhan won 110 seats. Other minor coalitions and parties won 7 seats while only 1 newly elected MLA was an independent.

After the elections, the incumbent Chief Minister Nitish Kumar was elected as the leader of the National Democratic Alliance in Bihar and was sworn in again as Chief Minister. On the other side, Tejashwi Yadav was elected leader of the Mahagathbandhan.

Election

Polling official administering indelible ink to a voter, at a polling booth, during the first phase of the Bihar Assembly Election, at New Madhya Vidyalaya, in Gaya, Bihar on October 28, 2020.

Voters standing in the queue to cast their votes, at a polling booth, during the first phase of the Bihar Assembly Election, at New Madhya Vidyalaya, in Gaya, Bihar on October 28, 2020.

The Chief Election Commissioner of India, Sunil Arora, announced on 25 September 2020 that the Bihar assembly election will be held from 28 October 2020, in three phases for 243 constituencies.Per the Election Commission of India, approximately 60 registered parties contest are to in the Bihar elections.

The elections were conducted amid the COVID-19 pandemic with the necessary guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India. The election will consist of both, virtual and physical campaigns. The authorities also passed the guidelines over limited people to be involved in the rallies. Due to Covid-19, the polling time will be increased by one hour and will now be from 7am to 6pm, except in Naxalite–Maoist insurgency affected areas. As per guidelines, maximum number of voters per polling station was reduced from 1,500 to 1,000. Arrangements were made for 7 lakh units of hand sanitisers, 46 lakh masks, 6 lakh PPE kits, 6.7 lakh face shields, and 23 lakh single use gloves.

Voting

The overall voter turnout in this election has been 57.05%, which is 0.39% more than the 56.66% in 2015 assembly polls. In these elections, a total of 59.58% female voted compared to 54.68% voter turnout of male.

Phase 1

A total of 1,066 candidates, including 952 male and 114 female, contested in the first phase of elections from different constituencies. The maximum number of candidates contesting from one constituency in the first phase was being at Gaya Town with 27 candidates and the minimum at Katoria with 5 candidates in Banka district. In the constituencies voting in the first phase of elections, approximately 2.15 crore registered electors were eligible to exercise their vote, out of which around 1.12 crore were male, 1.01 crore were female and 599 were categorised as the third gender.

The first phase of elections recorded a voter turnout of 55.68%. The male and female voter turnout for the first phase was 56.8% and 54.4% respectively. In the previous assembly election in 2015, the voter turnout was 54.94% for these constituencies.

Phase 2

In the second phase of elections, 1463 candidates contested the elections, of which 1315 candidates were male, 147 candidates were female and 1 candidate belonged to the transgender community.

The elections was held on 3 November. Voter turnout for the 2nd phase was over 55.7%.

Phase 3

In the third phase of elections, 1094 male candidates and 110 female candidates contested the elections for 78 Seats, out of total 23.5 Million eligible voters for this phase total 12.3 Million were Male and 11.2 Million were female voters.

The elections were held on 7 November 2020 and total Voting turnout was recorded 59.94%, which was highest among all three phases.

Incidents

On 27 October 2020 a day before the first phase of the election, three improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were recovered and diffused from two different places in Imamganj area of Gaya district.

On 28 October, During the Phase 1 of the election for 71 constituencies, two Improvised explosive devices (cane bombs) were recovered from the Maoist-infested Dhibra area in Aurangabad district. The bombs were diffused by the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and an alert was sounded in all Maoist-affected areas.

Summary

NDA secured a total of 125 seats (37.26% votes) while MGB won 110 seats (37.23% votes). GDSF got 6 seats, LJP & others won a seat each. The results surprised many analysts and polling agencies that predicted MGB to win. Only agency to correctly predict the Bihar election results was Politique Marquer that had predicted a narrow majority for NDA. Rashtriya Janata Dal won in 75 constituencies and became the largest political party in the Legislative Assembly, however its numbers reduced

compared to previous election. The Bharatiya Janata Party won 74 seats and was the biggest gainer in terms of number of MLAs elected as it added more than 30% to its seat count compared to the last election. The Janata Dal (United) and Indian National Congress won in 43 and 19 constituencies respectively and dropped the most seats compared to the previous election. The All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM) also made inroads in the state winning 5 seats. All the 5 MLAs of AIMIM were elected from constituencies in the Muslim dominated Seemanchal region of the State. The Communist parties also gained in these elections. The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation) won 12 seats, whereas the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Communist Party of India won 2 seats each. The Vikassheel Insaan Party which contested the Assembly elections for the first time won 4 seats. Sumit Kumar Singh was the only Independent candidate to win as a MLA.

The constituencies with higher female turnout than male, the NDA was in lead. Out of the 125 seats that NDA won, 99 were constituencies where female turnout was more than their male counterparts. About 20% of the seats, the margin of victory was less than 2.5% of the votes polled. The NDA won 21 seats with a less than 2.5% vote margin, while the Mahagathbandhan won in 22 such seats.

Government Formation

After the election process concluded, Chief Minister Nitish Kumar tendered his resignation to the Governor on 13 November 2020. The National Democratic Alliance members met at around 12:30 pm IST, on 15 November to formally announce and elect the new Chief Minister. Nitish Kumar was elected leader of the NDA and Chief Minister in the meeting. After being elected as the NDA leader in Bihar, Nitish said that he did not want to become the chief minister of the state and wanted someone from the BJP party to become the next chief minister. However he accepted the designation on insistation of the BJP. Soon after, Nitish visited the Governor to stake claim to form the new government.

Reactions and Analysis

After the election results were announced, the incumbent Chief Minister of Bihar Nitish Kumar thanked the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi for his contribution and support to the National Democratic Alliance in the election campaign. Narendra Modi himself declared victory and quoted "Democracy has once again won in Bihar."

Following the results, Tejashwi claimed to have "won 130 seats" and that "the mandate was in our favour, but the Election Commission's results were declared in favour of NDA". He claimed, that the MGB "lost about 20 seats" because of "irregularities" in counting of postal ballots and threatened to move court. The Election Commission termed the claims unfounded, adding that, according to procedure, the postal ballots including the invalid ones were re-verified where the margin of victory was less than the number of rejected ballots. Tejashwi also claimed that NDA won by "money, muscle power and deceit". Later the Election Commission declared that it had counted random voter-verified paper audit trail which matched the EVM count.

The Time magazine called the victory as a triumph for Modi's "Hindu Nationalist Message". According to analysts BJP has become more significant in the state than before. The 14th Dalai Lama congratulated Nitish on his election victory.

Vidhan Parishad



Bihar Legislative Council - An Introduction

The Bihar Legislative Council has a glorious parliamentary history. Morley-Minto made in accordance with the suggestions made by the Council Act 1909. On December 12, 1911, the Emperor of England announced the appointment of Lieutenant Governor for the province of Bihar-Orissa on December 12, 1911 and the new province was formed on March 22, 1912. 1 April 1912 Charles Stuart Bailey became Lieutenant Governor of the state of Bihar and Orissa. Indian Council Act to Lieutenant Governor counsel, amendments in 1861 and 1909 the Government of India Act, 1912 has been set up in Bihar Legislative Council by the three ex-officio members, 21 elected members and 19 nominated kept members. The first meeting of the Legislative Council was held on 20 January 1913 in the auditorium of Patna College (Bankipur).

Ever since its formation, the Bihar Legislative Council has been conscious of its fundamental duties to address the problems of the people. In 1913 AD, there was a significant debate in the Bihar Legislative Council regarding the education of children. After the first non-violent Satyagraha in Champaran by Mahatma Gandhi, Champaran Land-related Act, 1918 was passed in Bihar Legislative Council to provide relief to the ryots from the Tinkathia system. In 1921, the proposal to open the Tibetan and Ayurvedic dispensary was passed here. On November 22, 1921, the Bihar Legislative Council passed a bill for voting for women which is an important point in the glorious democratic history of Bihar.

Bihar and Orissa were declared Governors' Provinces on 29 December 1920 under the India Act, 1919 . The strength of the Legislative Council was increased from 43 to 103, with 76 elected, 27 nominated and 2 subject-matter members. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, Orissa was separated from the province of Bihar and Orissa and a new province was formed. The Legislature was made bicameral. The number of members of the Bihar Legislative Council was fixed at 29. On 21 March 1938 , the Bihar Legislative Council session took place in the newly constructed building. On 01 April 1950, the Secretariat of Bihar Legislative Council was separated.

After the independence of the country, the Bihar Legislative Council became more people oriented. Krishna Kumar 25 July Bihar Legislative Council by red 1952 presents non-governmental resolution, which he referred to the report of the committee of experts was headed by Mr. Fenton 0 in 1945-46 , the first rail-cum Mokamah light - Construction of road bridge (Rajendra bridge) was possible. In later years, a proposal to build a bridge over the Ganges River in Patna was also brought to the Bihar Legislative Council. The bridge was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister in May 1982 and the bridge was named Mahatma Gandhi Setu. March 22, 2012 The centenary celebrations were organized by Bihar Legislative Council on the completion of hundred years of its establishment. In its life span of more than a hundred years, the Bihar Legislative Council has always been proactive in addressing public problems.

The number of members in the Bihar Legislative Council has been increased and decreased from time to time. As per the provisions mentioned in Article 171 of the Indian Constitution applicable on 26 January 1950, the total number of members of the Legislative Council was fixed at 72. Again , the number of members of the council was increased from 72 to 96 in 1958 AD by the Legislative Council Act, 1957. Bihar Reorganization Act, 2000 18 districts of Bihar and 4 Prmondlon including Nvmber L5, 2000 e. Went to be carved out from Bihar went to establish the Jharkhand state and determine the number of the Bihar Legislative Council members reduced from 96 to 75. Currently 27 members in Bihar Legislative Council from Bihar Legislative Assembly constituency, There are 6 constituencies, 24 from local authority and 12 from nominated members, from the teacher constituency.

Bihar Day

Bihar Day (Bihar Diwas) is observed every year on March 22, marking the formation of the state of Bihar. It was on this day when the British carved out the state from Bengal in 1912. The Day is a public holiday in Bihar.

Bihar Diwas, Bihar Sthapana Diwas	
Observed by	Bihar, India
Type	State
Begins	22 March 1912
Date	22 March
Next time	22 March 2021
Frequency	Location of Bihar in India
Coordinates (Patna): 25.4°N 85.1°E	
Country	India
Formation	22 March 1912
Statehood	26 January 1950
Capital	Patna
Largest city	Patna
Districts	38
Government	
Body	Government of Bihar
Governor	Rajendra Arlekar
Chief Minister	Nitish Kumar (JD(U))
Deputy Chief Minister	Samrat Chaudhary Vijay Kumar Sinha
Legislature	Bicameral Council (75 seats) Assembly (243 seats) Seats reserved for schedule caste in Vidhan Sabha-38 Seats reserved for schedule tribe in Vidhan Sabha-02
Parliamentary constituencies	Rajya Sabha (16 seats) Lok Sabha (40 seats) Seats reserved for schedule caste in Loksabha-06
Area	
Total	94,163 km2 (36,357 sq mi)
Area rank	12th
Population (2011)	
Total	104,099,452
Rank	3rd
Density	1,102/km2 (2,850/sq mi)
Major Ethnolinguistic Groups	Bhojpuris Maithils Magahis
Demonym(s)	Bihari
GDP (2023–24)	
Total	₹9.76 lakh crore (US$120 billion)
Per capita	₹60,337
Languages	
Official	Hindi
Additional official	Urdu
Time zone	UTC+05:30 (IST)
UN/LOCODE	INBR
ISO 3166 code	IN-BR
Vehicle registration	BR
HDI (2017)	0.577 (medium) 33rd
Literacy (2011)	63.82%
Sex ratio (2011)	918 /1000
Song	Mere Bharat Ke Kanth Haar (The Garland of My India)
Mammal	Gaur (Mithun)

Bird	House Sparrow (Passer domesticus)
Flower	Kachnar (Phanera variegata)
Fruit	Mango (Mangifera indica)
Tree	Peepal tree (Ficus religiosa)

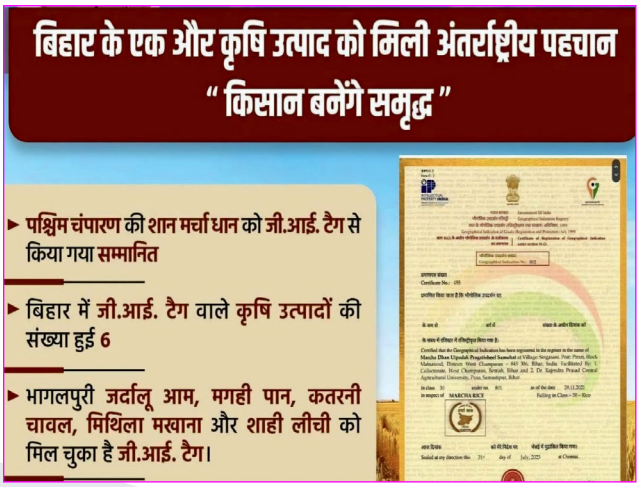
Bihar Day was started and celebrated on large scale by Bihar Government in the tenure of Nitish Kumar. Apart from India, it is celebrated in countries including the United States, Germany, Britain, Scotland, Australia, Canada, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Trinidad and Tobago and Mauritius.

Observance

Every year the Government of Bihar issues a notification declaring the 22 March to be a public holiday to be celebrated as Bihar Day. This holiday applies to all the offices and companies under the jurisdiction of the State and central Government as well as Schools celebrate this day by organising various programmes participated by students. The state government has decided 'Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali' as theme of 2021 celebrations to raise awareness about declining annual rainfall threatening water security in the state.







Culture of Bihar

When we think of culture, music, art and religion, we at once form an image in our minds, an image of the holy land of Bihar. The history of Bihar can be traced back to as far as the history of civilization itself. Lord Rama's wife, Sita is known to have been born in Bihar. The city of Pataliputra or Patna was founded by the great Mauryan emperor, Ashoka in 270 B.C. The religions of Buddhism and Jainism were founded in Bihar. Vardhamana Mahavira attained nirvana in this land and founded the new religion of Jainism. Another prince sacrificed all his worldly treasures and meditated under the Bodhi tree in Bodhgaya. He too attained salvation from the continuous cycle of birth and rebirth and founded Buddhism. Today he is known as the Buddha. Chanakya, also known as Kautiliya, wrote the first treatise on modern science of economics, called the Arthashastra and he too hailed from this land. This land also witnessed the birth of the tenth and last Sikh guru, Guru Gobind Singh, who attained sainthood in Bihar. The tribal and folk songs, as well as the varied dance forms of Bihar are a representation of the emotional upheavals experienced by the people, as well as their values, hopes, beliefs and traditions. The music and dance forms in Bihar are as many as the numerous tribal groups, filling the state with love, music, art and diversity.



Bihar has produced musicians like Bharat Ratna Ustad Bismillah Khan and dhrupad singers like the Malliks (Darbhanga Gharana) and the Mishras (Bettiah Gharana) along with poets like Vidyapati Thakur who contributed to Maithili Music. The classical music in Bihar is a form of the Hindustani classical music.

Folk Culture of Bihar



The region's folk songs are associated with the various events in the life of an ordinary person. The historical ballads dealing with the heroic deeds of the freedom fighter Kunwar Singh have also been immortalized through folk songs in the plain tracts of Bihar. Religiosity is the pivot around which the music and amusements of the village folk of Bihar revolve. There are songs like sohar - performed during childbirth, sumangali - associated with wedding, ropnigeet - performed during the season of sowing paddy, katnigeet - performed during the paddy harvesting season.

There is a great tradition of folk songs started by Bhikhari Thakur, an artist from the Bhojpur region. In the field Bhojpuri Music and Songs, there are notable works done by Mahendar Misir, Radhamohan Chaubey 'Anjan', Laxman Pathak Pradeep, and Sharda Sinha. Other wandering folk singers include the Kathaks, who travelled in groups and performed accompanied by dholak, sarangi, tamburu and majira. Other musician classes included Roshan Chouki, Bhajaniya, Kirtaniya, Pamaria and Bhakliya.



Bihar, in the ancient times has been an important place for dance and music. In places like Vaishali and Rajgir, in ancient Bihar, beautiful girls acted as Nagar Shobhinis or town ornaments (courtesans). Lord Buddha himself accepted this fact and he himself received an invitation from Amrapalli, the chief courtesan of Vaishali. Theses girls were proficient in music and dancing and were part of processions of religious and social nature. It appears that singing and dancing were the chief amusements of that age.

The regular history of Mithila music dates back from Nanyadeva (1097-1133), a great patron of music and author of a treatise on this art. He developed the popular ragas on systematic lines. This Mithila music was carried to Nepal, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, etc.

Folk Songs

Folk-song (lok geet) is a very important form of folk literature. One of the categories of folk-songs is the ceremonial or sanskar songs. These songs form an essential part of rituals of various ceremonies relating to child- birth, initiation (yagyopavita or janeu) ,marriage and in some areas with rituals of death as well. Child-birth, initiation and marriage and other ceremonies are accessions of great happiness and joy. But on such occasions great care is taken to avoid any misfortune; hence the ceremonial songs and rituals are believed to have a magical potency.

There are some folk-tales and folk-songs where the impact of Hindu mythology is clearly seen. There are stories of Rama and Sita from the Ramayana.Fairs, festival and melas have also contributed a lot in preserving the folklore. Being great hubs of social life, these melas have kept up the traditions, stories, ballads and songs. When people attend the Ramnavami or the Janakpur Mela, they are all imbued with the immortal saga of Rama and Sita. Pastoral songs form another important element in Bihar's folklore.

Folk Instruments



Songs, dances and dramas are accompanied by various musical instruments. Musical instruments of various kinds are common among various tribes and communities in this region. They comprise of the Dhol, Dhak, Dhanaka, Madal, Mandar or Madol, Nagara, flute, Pipahi (Shhehnai like), Jhanjh, clappers etc. Sometimes a C- shaped hom, Narsingha also called the Sakoa is used. Tumdak and Tamak are two percussion instruments played together.

The Tribal Folk Song of Bihar

The folk songs of the tribals have a strong ethical background. Just as in their dance there is no semblance of base. In spite of the absence of a script, many of the songs have been preserved. They have been handed down from generation to generation by the old men and women singing the songs to the younger generation and making them sing. The younger ones have the dancing

floor to themselves. But the older generation, men and women, sit, watch and correct mistakes and provide guidance in music or rhythm. Purity and the primeval form in tribal poetry, songs or dance has been preserved wonderfully, although without any written literature.

In their social life there is no place for the individual and it is the community for which the individuals exits. So the tribal songs have a moral and cultural bearing which makes them the common property of the entire community and the world at large. The universal appeal is a remarkable feature of the tribal songs and music.

Karma Dance



The traditional Karma Dance gets its name from the Karma tree which stands for fortune and good luck. The dance begins with the planting of the tree, followed by circular formations around it. In this group dance, there are usually as many men as women dancers. The dancers form a two-tiered formation and the movements are usually backward and forward, towards and away from each other. The dancers swing to the rhythm of the drum and the clapping of the women folk. Later, breaking the formation, the dancers thread in and out and the body movements involve bending of the torso and the knees.

The dancers put their arms around the waists of their neighbours and form semicircular rows. Each row of dancers sings and dances alternately to the accompaniment of the Mandur and Timki. Drums beat fast and loud and the dance ends on a happy note. The choreography is imaginative and the themes of the songs are contemporary and relevant.

Jhijhia Dance



Jhijhia is a prayer dance that originated in the Koshi region of Bihar and is performed during droughts, when the land is dry and parched and there are no signs of clouds in the lifeless sky. Through the Jhijhia dance, the young girls offer their prayers to the King of Gods, Lord Indra. The dancers pray to the Lord of Rains for life-giving rain and a good crop. The words of the song Haali Huli Barsaaun Inder Devta depict the conviction and deep devotion of the dancers as they pray to their Lord.

Kajari Song



Kajari is a song of rainy season. The popular melodious tune of Kajari songs produce a sweet sensation in body and it is heard from the very beginning of the Shravan month with the rhythmatic note of rain. The eves of village begin dancing like peacock with the song of "Bhijat awe Dhaniya Ho Rama ...".

Jhumar Dance



Jhumar is a traditional folk dance of Bihar, which is performed by the rural women. There is no fixed season for this beautiful dance form, it is a dance, which is performed at all times. Spring descends on earth with its beauty and spreads joy and happiness all around. The women dance with gay abandon. The men folk are invited to join in and they usually provide the musical accompaniment.

Magahi Jhumar Dance



The Magahi Jhumar dance is usually presented in the form of a duet, where male and female dancers play the role of husband and wife. They dance in unison, expressing their desires and aspirations. The wife asks her husband for good clothes and beautiful ornaments. The husband promises to give her everything she desires. This

vibrant folk dance in performed to the accompaniment of melodious music.

Jharni Dance



The Jharni Dance is a ritualistic dance performed by the Julaha community during Muharram. The dancers use bamboo sticks split at one end. They stand in a circular formation, and move around, each dancer striking the stick of his partner. The sound produced provides the beat for the dance.

Jat Jatin



Jat-Jatin is the most popular folk dance of North Bihar, especially in Mithila and Koshi region. It is performed by a pair of man and woman. Man goes to far-off place to earn livelihood. Jat-Jatin is a folk dance of the same emigrant husband accompanied by his spouse. Apart from poverty and sorrow, this dance reflects a rainbow of the sweet and tender quarrel as well as some complaints between husband and wife. The folk mocks to comfort the hurdles of life with a smile. The headlines of the lyrics is " Tikwa-jab-jab Maugailion re jatwa - Tikwa kahe na lawle re … "

Jhumeri



Jhumeri is a folk dance from Mithilanchal. After the month of Ashwin comes Kartik with its clear skies. On the full moon night of Kartik the young maidens of the village sing and dance to celebrate the turn of the season. The words of the Jhumeri song Kartik maas na akashey badari and the graceful movements of the dance cast a spell on the audience.

Sohar Khelwana



Sohar Khelwana is a dance performed by women to celebrate the birth of a child. In India, the arrival of a newborn is celebrated with traditional rituals. The child receives blessings from family members, neighbours and well-wishers. Through the Sohar songs, the women compare the new born to Lord Rama and Lord Krishna, popular Hindu Gods who are the embodiments of virtue. The eunuchs are an integral part of the celebration of childbirth and take part in this dance.

Holi Dance (Dhamar Jogira)



Spring arrives, resplendent in the colours of 'abir' as the magic of Holi sweeps across the land. Commemorative of the victory of good over evil, the Festival of Colours is celebrated with unabated enthusiasm by the young and old alike. Come Holi and the hues of the rainbow deck the air in fine mists, the streets in telltale smears and our hearts with the joyful hope that peace and happiness shall reign.

The Holi dance is a vibrant dance form of Bihar. The accompanying songs are sung in the Dhamar style.

Krishi Nritya



The rains have quenched the earth's thirst. The sight of their fields rich with the golden crop fills the farmers' hearts with joy. They express their happiness through dances, which are rhythmic and enjoyable.

Chaita



Chaita songs, as the name suggests, are sung in the month of Chaitra, when flowers appear in the mustard plants. Men sing these romantic songs.

Nachni



The Nachni dances with her Rashik or male partner, to the singing and clapping of male accompanists. Nachni dances are presented at various festivals and special occasions. The Nachni is not only the dancer, but also the singer. The accompanying musical instruments include the Nagara, Shenai and Harmonium.

Natua



The Natua dance begins with an item called the Natua Kachal. In this duet performance, the accompanying musical instruments include the Nagara, Dhol and Shenai. The costumes worn by the dancers are indigenous and attractive

Art and Crafts

The state of Bihar is rich in its arts and crafts, which is quite evident from the fact that it is home to some of India's first paintings, including the famous Madhubani paintings and the miniature paintings done on paper and leaves, wall decorations, patchwork, applique work and local handicrafts.

Mithila, a region situated to the north of Bihar, is the place where the Madhubani paintings are believed to have originated. These paintings are Bihar's most unique folk art, done on either paper or canvas by the women of Mithila.

The Miniature paintings make use of leaves or paper and depict the lives of Buddha or Mahavira. They are sold to the pilgrims and tourists in Bodh Gaya and are quite popular.

Bihar is also famous for stone pottery, white metal statuettes, bamboo artifacts, wooden toys and leather goods. Wood inlay is another ancient craft quite famous here. In this craft, the craftsmen use different wood and metal to create inlaid designs for table toys, wall plaque and trays. In north Bihar, a special grass called Sikki is found which when dyed in bright colours and woven with the natural grass makes excellent attractive baskets, boxes and figures.

Madhubani Painting



Madhubani painting, also called Mithila Painting, is a traditional folk art of Bihar which has succeeded in creating a place globally. Madhubani painting has been done traditionally by the women of villages around the present town of Madhubani and other areas of Mithila region of Bihar. The painting was traditionally done on freshly plastered mud wall of huts, but now it is also done on cloth, hand-made paper and canvas. The colors used are derived from plants.

Madhubani painting is a traditional Indian art form mostly done by women. Madhubani paintings mostly depict nature and Hindu religious motifs, and the themes generally revolve around Hindu deities like Krishna, Ram, Shiva, Durga, Lakshmi, and Saraswati. Natural objects like the sun, the moon, and religious plants like tulsi are also widely painted, along with scenes from the royal court and social events like weddings.

These paintings were usually made on the eve of important dates, to mark the ceremonies to be performed, like a wedding, festivals, religious events etc. Traditionally, rice ground into paste was used to create these works of art.

Upendra Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan is able to mobilise and maintain interest in Madhubani paintings, thus keeping alive a centuries old art form. Today, not only women but also men are learning the Madhubani art of painting.

Manjusha Art



14 GI tags have been granted to Bihar, the latest being 'Manjusha Art'. Manjusha Art is a handicraft product whose application for a GI tag was filed by Upendra Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan on 7th August, 2019 and the product was certified on 14th September, 2021.

Manjusa art is believed to be the only art form in the history of art form in India which has a sequential representation of the story and is displayed in a series. This is also called a scroll painting. Manjusa art is a folk art of Bhagalpur, Bihar, and has been dated back to the 7th century. The name Manjusa is also associated with an elaborate story, a goddess and also a festival celebrated in Bhagalpur. The Sanskrit word "Manjusa" means a box and Manjusas are temple shaped boxes, made of bamboo, Jute-Straw and Paper inside which the devotees keep their ceremonial materials. These boxes are however illustrated with paintings that tell a tale. The tale is that of Bihula who saved her husband from the deity's wrath and a snake-bite and also of Bishahari or Mansa, the snake goddess known for her anger when displeased but also her fierce protectiveness when propitiated. Earlier the story called `Bihula-Bishahari Gatha' had an oral tradition of being sung though, nowadays not too many people sing it, but in Assam and Bengal the tradition is still continued and the songs are sung with the story of Bihula. It is a well-known folk art.

In an attempt to save this art form from extinction, in the year 1984 the Bihar government made an intitative called "Jansampoorna vibagh" in which they went to the villages of Bhagalpur and showed them slideshows of Manjusa art and educated people about this traditional art form encouraging them to revive this age old tradition. This initiative has led to other governmental and non governmental organisations to come up with unique plans to promote this art form by using them as a mode of communication in various schemes.

Patna Kalam



Patna School of Painting or Patna Qalaam (Patna Kalam) or Company Painting is a style of Indian Painting, which existed in Bihar, India in the 18th and 19th centuries. Patna Kalam caught the connoisseurs eye for its clear stylistic difference and unusual use of water colours. For the first time, there was a rich coherence between realism and visual perspective. This style combined elements of the Mughal and British styles of paintings so well, that it was called the Feringhee Kalam (the White man's art). The paintings were done on surfaces as diverse as paper, mica and even ivory diskettes, that were used as brooches. That it was the world's first independent school of painting which dealt exclusively with the commoner and his lifestyle also helped Patna Kalam paintings gain in popularity. The subjects of these paintings had always been the common man and his mundane routines. It's basically a miniature form of painting which has, because of its unique style and form, occupied separate shelves at art galleries in London and museums in Prague.

Tikuli Art



Having its origin in Patna city, the craft, which is believed to be around 800 years old, involved melting glass, adding traced pattern in natural colours and thereafter embellishing it with gold foil to create the "tikuli" or "bindi", which is worn by married Indian women on their forehead.

Bamboo & Cane crafts



The bamboo and cane crafts of Bihar have a rich historical past that is amalgamated with the preferences of the modern urban people. As Bihar is affluent in the tradition of the powerful dynasties like Magadha Majanapadas, Mauryan Empire and Gupta Empire, the artisans had received encouragement from them. With the introduction of modern technologies the bamboo and cane craft of Bihar has flourished. As the time precedes the tradition of the past and the style of the modern age have developed the cult of the bamboo and cane crafts of Bihar. This has also led to improvements of the products at a high grade with subtle changes.

The bamboo and cane crafts of Bihar have unique features that carry intrinsic beauties and great creativeness offered by the local artisans. Initiated in the prehistoric age, the bamboo and cane crafts of Bihar comprise utility items like baskets, household wares, woven mats, furniture and cane products like cane furniture and other decorative objects. The majority of artisans are the tribal people of Bihar who etch out the lifeless bamboos and canes with dexterity and turn them into exquisite art pieces that are of great value.

The abundant accessibility of bamboo and cane in the areas of Tarai and Bhabhar has aided the bamboo and cane craft of Bihar to reach its zenith. An oldest form of creation of bamboo and cane crafts of Bihar is basketry that is used to serve the purpose of utilitarian item as well as suit other needs. The artisans of Bihar make deft synthesis of Japanese techniques with the Indian tradition and given rise to a complete unique crafts of bamboo and cane. The Bhotiyas, which are the tribal from the Trans-Himalayan region are skilled bamboo and cane artistry. A vast variety of baskets, cups, saucers created by them for local consumption has now found an export market and considering the financial assurance from these crafts the non-tribals are now taking up basket making as their profession too. The designs of these bamboo and cane crafts vary from simple plain weaving or ribbing and sometimes painting the bamboo-strips or cane reed in vivid colors.

The artisans while creating items from bamboo and cane keep in mind about their longevity that follows the style as well. They sometimes use bamboo stems or culms with smaller diameters along with cane in whole or split form for creating a variety of baskets, furniture, mats etc. Large containers are made and these are used widely for storing grain among the local people of Bihar. Apart from these bamboo and cane crafts, Bihar is adored for its creativity in making furniture out of bamboo and cane, woven mats for floors etc.

The availability of raw materials, suitable weather, numerous artisans and land for bamboo agriculture have fastened the growth of the bamboo and cane crafts of Bihar.

Bill-hook, knife and a jak (v shaped wooden frame) are the essential tools required for bamboo craft. Saws, hammers, pliers and pincers in addition to daos and knives are used for making bamboo and cane furniture.

Metal Craft



Brass and Bell Metal art is about 300 years old in Bihar. It is popular for decorative items like idols of God-Goddesses, statues and other daily utility items.

Bell metal is a mixture of copper and tin. Wax and wood which are essentially needed for these forest based metal crafts, are naturally available in abundance in tribal areas of Bihar. The craft received patronage from the Royal families, who used to pay the artisans to make idols.

Brass or bell metal craft items are prepared by melting the metal using a lost wax technique. All individuals and group artisans work around their houses or at a common place. Raw materials required for bell metal art are cluster

of bees wax, brass metal and fire wood. The raw materials such as wax and metal are purchased from market. The others like clay and fire wood etc. are collected from the nearby forest itself. Artisans use a mixture of wax and resin and also pitch from coal tar.

They mix two kilograms of pitch with 250 grams of resin, melt the two items and strain them separately. Then they mix the two and heat the mixture over fire, stirring it all the while. This process of mixing takes two hours or sometimes more. The mixture is strained again before using. The manner of use of this mixture is identical with that of resin. These artisans are very precise in their work and follow their technique meticulously.

The next step is to wax them. The wax wires are prepared by pure bees wax. The wires are separated and attached with the clay model from its front to back in a round fashion. The whole of the clay image is covered with the wax wires and then they make several designs with these wires. After the desired designs on the image are completed, it is immediately coated again with clay. This time they use local soil added with sand and goat dung. At the time of coating, a hole or an opening is generally kept at the base of the image. The metal is then taken in a container. Generally the metal is brass or bell metal. The container is then covered with a clay cup and is put into the furnace for two to three hours. After that the molten metal is poured on to the image through the opening. Then the mould is kept for cooling. When the mould is cooled then water is sprinkled on the image, which makes the clay coat to crack and break. The metal moulds into the shapes and designs made by the wax wires. Thus at last an artistic bell metal or brass object is ready. The image is then scrubbed with sandy clay to give it shine. Sometimes they are even polished with wet tamarind.

As the Bell Metal products started easily flowing into the external markets, the number of artisans involved in the craft increased and so did the production.

Sikki Craft



Crafting products, mainly various forms of utilitarian containers, figurines of Gods and Godesses, and toys, using Sikki grass were an integral part of the living heritage of the women of the part of Northern Bihar, which used to be known as Mithila. This used to be one of the 5 forms of hand crafts that a lady was supposed to be expert in, namely – Painting (this art form has become famous as Madhubani / Mithila painting), embroidery (known as Suzni craft), embroidery (known as Kashidakari), Papier mache craft and Sikki grass work). Before marriage, a girl's skill in these 5 crafts used to raise her demand as a bride in the village, and products made in these five crafts was to go as a part of the dowry from the girl's side.

The Sikki grass craft has thus have been existing since hundreds of years, and it is difficult to ascertain exactly how old this craft is. However, as a craft being used for commercial use has been a more recent phenomenon, over the last couple of decades.

Papier Mache



Papier mache is an ancient craft of Bihar that was used for the preparation of masks for different dance forms. It is a construction material made from a paper pulp. Newspaper or waste Paper, multani mitti, methi powder (for fragrance and protection from insects) and adhesive made from water and wheat flour is used for paper mache crafts.

First, the dry paper is soaked in water for about one week. After it has fragmented in the water, it is crushed in khal musal, or beaten with a hammer, to make it into a paste. Multani mitti is soaked in water for at least 24 hours. Then, the paper, multani mitti, methi powder and adhesive are mixed together to form various shapes and sizes. Whole process is done by hand and at the end the shapes are dried and painted to give it a perfect look. At present paper mache is used in production of utilitarian accessories and households. There is a huge collection of paper mache crafts in the museum of Upendra Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan. The institute also gives training on paper mache to the students and artisans.

Stone Carvings (Pattharkati)



The tradition of the stone craft of Bihar dates back to the ancient eras and it had reached its zenith during the Mauryan period as the dynasty was characterised by its craftsmanship. The Pattharkatti region of Atri in Gaya is one of the major centres of stone craft in Bihar. Other centres are located in Nalanda, and Patna. The stone craft of Bihar demonstrates some huge statues of the great sage, Buddha that are basically found in the neighbouring places of Gaya. Including these, various Stupas and monasteries stand as the great examples of the excellent artistic quality of the artisans of Bihar. Among the most popular stone carvings, the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath is the beautiful piece that exhibit marvellous art of stone craft of Bihar. Black stone artisans of Gaya in Bihar are also well acclaimed for their creation of the Vishnapad temple in black stone in Gaya.

The stone craft of Bihar follows the traditional technique of polishing which is practiced at Patharkatti in Gaya district. The availability of a huge variety of stones with the accessibility of dexterous artisans has been the reasons of the development of the stone craft of Bihar.

The state is abundant in supplying lustrous gray green stones with black variety, blue black pot stone and several other stones from which several artifacts are created by the artisans. These stones are used not only to create deities or religious figures but are used in creating household items such as thali, bowls etc.

The Gaya town of Bihar presents a huge variety when it comes to stone crafts like statues, images, pestle, stem handled drinking glasses, smoothly turned out coasters and large platters customarily used to serve offerings to deities at temples, the mortar kharal (medicine grinder) tableware, plates, tapering glasses, glass covers etc.

The stone crafts of Bihar are also famous for architecture works of fountains and tables. Including these artifacts the deft artisans of Bihar create numerous traditional Buddha figurines and excellently carved the images of Lord Ganesha.

The traditional craft of Bihar, the stone craft has gained its popularity in the entire country and in the whole world as well for the creative designs amalgamated with rich Buddhist tradition. The masterly creations of the artisans have attracted the fancy of the tourists and have promoted the tourism of India to some extent. The innovating ideas of the artisans with the changing trend and style of craftsmanship have been alleviating this craft.

Pottery & Ceramics

Pottery and ceramics have been an important part of human culture for thousands of years. From prehistoric storage jars to tiles on the space shuttles, pottery and ceramics have played a key role in innumerable human endeavors.

In art history, ceramics and ceramic art mean art objects such as figures, tiles, and tableware made from clay and other raw materials by the process of pottery. Some ceramic products are regarded as fine art, while others are regarded as decorative, industrial or applied art objects, or as artifacts in archaeology. They may be made by one individual or in a factory where a group of people design, make and decorate the ware. Decorative ceramics are sometimes called "art pottery".

Pottery is generally considered to be containers made from clay. "Pot" is a term used for any number of container forms. Both words derive from the Old English potian, "to push". When we consider how the potter pushes as they throw the clay on the wheel, it is easy to see how the process got its name.

Bihar has a rich history of clay pottery work. Since the time of Mauryan and Gupta this art has been in practice in Bihar. The archeological excavations at places like Nalanda and Rajgir had confirmed the existence of this artistic craft in Bihar.

Beautiful earthen utensils and tiles are made by potters of Bihar. They have the abilities and skill to do artistic and beautiful paintings on earthen pots. Patna is very famous for such work. Patna is also famous for making earthen statutes of various gods and goddess.

Wood Carving



From time immemorial Bihar had a history of wooden craft which consist of manufacturing of wooden furniture and toys. Right from the time of Mauryan and most particularly form the time of Ashok it has remained high on scale in terms of artistic beauties, creativity, durability

and cheap price. During Ashok's reign beautiful royal throne, royal gates or doors and panels of temples were manufactured by wood artists of Bihar. This ancient art has not only been preserved but also has been converted into a means of livelihood by artists of Bihar which is one of the few places where wood carving work is still practiced.

Bihar is one of the few places where the wood carving and inlay work is done with wall plaques, table tops, pens and paper cutters being from wood and inlaid with diverse materials ranging from metal, ivory, stag horn to chips of different wood. Patna is a very famous centre of wooden toy making.

Textile – Sujini Embroidery



Sujani (or Sujini) is one of the most popular form of conventional art and craft prevailing in Bihar. It is a traditional quilt made in the rural areas of that state. The art has been preserved in the remote villages by the women who prepare articles of great aesthetic value, primarily meant for household use. Created with the simplest of stitches, with readily available fabrics and at times with well-worn pieces of clothes, the Sujani works are generally crafted by women in their free time at home.

The craftswomen produce furnishings such as bedspreads, wall hangings, cushion and bloster covers, as well as clothing items like saris, dupaattas, and kurtas.

Traditionally, at the time of child birth, patches of different colored cloth from old saris and dhotis were sewn together with a simple running stitch to make a quilt called Sujani. The purpose of using old cloth with sujani was very specific – to wrap the newborn, to allow it to be enveloped in a soft embrace, resembling that of its mother.

Three or four sections of saris or dhotis were laid on top of each other and quilted with the thread that was unpicked from the used garments. The stitch filling of the motifs was done with a simple running stitch and the outline of the motif was usually done with a chain stitch in dark color.

The Sujini is distinctive for its transformation of a traditional craft into a vehicle for expressing contemporary social and political themes. These narratives proclaim that social change is the essence and purpose of the craft revival. Tragically similar stories abound: drunk, disabled, absentee, or unemployable husbands, unsympathetic cruel and demanding mothers-in-law, property that has been mortgaged to pay off debts. A typical quilt is divided into two parts. One side seeks to portray the realities-a drunken man beating his wife; a man giving dowry; men cloistered in a village meeting, and women in purdah. The other side seeks to express a vision – a woman selling her produce in the market; a woman addressing a meeting; a woman judge, and power!

Sun and cloud motifs signifying life-giving forces, fertility symbols, sacred animals, fantastic winged creatures for protection against destructive forces, and other motifs to attract blessings from the gods. Different coloured threads were also symbolically used, such as red, signifying blood, a life force, and yellow for the sun.

This Sujani technique of sewing together layered pieces of old cloth is deeply rooted in two ancient beliefs. First, cloth bound together by Sujani served a ritual function – it invoked the presence of a deity, Chitiriya Ma, the Lady of the Tatters and stitching together these disparate pieces symbolically embodied the holistic Indian concept that all parts belong to the whole and must return to it. The second purpose of stitching pieces of old cloth together was to wrap the newborn; to allow it to be enveloped in a soft embrace, resembling that of its mother. In fact, the word Sujani itself reflects this principle – 'su' means easy and facilitating, while 'jani' means birth.

Today production of Sujini embroidery is done mainly in about 15 villages adjoining village nameld Bhusura in Ghaighatti block of Muzaffarpur district in Bihar and also in some pockets of Madhubani. Bhusura, the village where Sujuni was developed is less than 100 kms away from the center of Mithila painting. The rural women of Muzaffarpur district of north Bihar now continue to embroider in the Sujini tradition, using a combination of a fine running stitch. This is an ideal vehicle for assisting the many Rajput women who are living in poverty, but are prevented by social custom from working. Women can now earn money while practicing a craft that their fathers, husbands, and in-laws deem 'respectable'. Craft revival is often characterized by nostalgia for perceived aesthetics and lost skills.

Textile – Applique



Khatwa is the name given to appliqué works in Bihar. Khatwa is about designing by cutting of one fabric and stitching the pieces to another fabric. Khatwa is mainly

used to create designer tents, canopies, shamianas and much more. Making of such tents involves work by both men and women. While cutting of clothes is done by men, women use their expertise in stitching part. Khatwa is also used in designing women garments as well. This is where the real talent of Bihar people is seen in the work. The designs created are more sharp, intricate and highly appealing. Most of the garments shop sell these highly artistic clothes.

People in some villages of Bihar are involved only in art works and it is their main source of income. Since the same skills are passed down to generations, the expertise and innovations are immaculate. So when you are visiting Bihar, don't forget to buy yourself some really great paintings and some exquisite clothes.

Language and Literature

Hindi is the official language of the state. Maithili (including its dialect Bajjika), Bhojpuri, Angika and Magahi are also widely spoken in the state. Maithili is a recognised regional language of India under the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India.Bhojpuri and Magahi are sociolinguistically a part of the Hindi Belt languages fold.

Golden period of Hindi Literature in Bihar

Hindi literature has flourished significantly in the state. Raja Radhika Raman Singh, Shiva Pujan Sahay, Divakar Prasad Vidyarthy, Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, Ram Briksha Benipuri, are some of the luminaries who contributed to the richness of Hindi literature. The Hindi language and literature began around mid to late nineteenth century. It is marked by the appearance of Bhartendu Babu Harischandra's (a resident of Varanasi in U.P.) drama "Harischandra". Devaki Nandan Khatri began writing his mystery novels in Hindi during this time (Chandrakanta, Chandrakanta Santati, Kajarki Kothari, Bhootnath, etc.) He was born at Muzaffarpur and spent a part of his life in Tekari Estate in Gaya in Bihar. He later became an employee of the Raja of Benares (now Varanasi.) He started a printing press called "Lahari" which began the publication of a Hindi monthly, "Sudarshan", in 1898. One of the first short stories in Hindi was "Indumati" written by Pundit Kishorilal Goswami and published in 1900. The collection of short stories "Rajani aur Taare" published by Anupam Prakashan in Patna contains an extended history of the origin and evolution of the short story as a distinct literary form in the Hindi literature.

Vidyapati

Vidyapati (1352–1448), also known by the sobriquet Maithil Kavi Kokil (the poet cuckoo of Maithili), was a Maithili and Sanskrit poet, writer and polyglot.

The poetry for which Vidyapati is best remembered, however, is a collection of love poetry written between 1380 and 1406. This collection expands on what had become the cult of Radha and Krishna, subject also of the 12th century Bengal poet Jayadeva's celebrated Gita Govinda ("Song of the Cowherd" [Govinda is another name for Krishna]). According to the English scholar W.G. Archer, Vidyapati's work is distinct from that of Jayadeva in both form and voice. Unlike Jayadeva's work, which is a unified dance-drama, Vidyapati's offering is a collection of separate love songs that examine the many moods and seasons of love and lovemaking. Jayadeva's viewpoint is also unremittingly masculine, while Vidyapati finds Radha's feminine sentiments and observations the more nuanced, and he does not esteem Krishna over Radha.

Nagarjun

Vaidyanath Mishra (30 June 1911 - 5 November 1998), better known by his pen name Nagarjun, was a Hindi and Maithili poet who has also penned a number of novels, short stories, literary biographies and travelogues, and was known as Janakavi- the People's Poet. He is regarded as the most prominent protagonist of modernity in Maithili.

His famous poems like Bādal kō Ghiratē Dēkhā hai, is a travelogue in its own right. He often wrote on contemporary social and political issues. His famous poem Mantra Kavita, is widely considered the most accurate reflection of a whole generation's mindset in India. Another such poem is Āō Rānī Hum hōēgē Pālakī, which sarcastically humiliates the then prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, for the extravagant welcome thrown by him for Queen Elizabeth.

Besides these accepted subjects of poetry, Nagarjun found poetic beauty in unconventional subjects. One of his most astonishing works is a poem based on a show called With Sharp Teeth. Another such creation is a series of poems on a full-grown jackfruit.

Maila Aanchal by Phanishwar Nath Renu

Considered to be one of the finest examples of a regional novel, Maila Aanchal expertly reflects the uniqueness of the region it is set in- a village in Bihar. The setting plays as much a role in developing the story as do the characters - because the behavioral traits, superstitions etc. are firmly rooted in the region the characters reside in.

Religion

Hindu Goddess Sita, the consort of Lord Rama is believed to be born in Sitamarhi district in the Mithila region of modern-day Bihar. Gautama Buddha attained Enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, a town located in the modern day district of Gaya in Bihar. Vasupujya, the 12th Jain Tirthankara was born in Champapuri, Bhagalpur. Vardhamana Mahavira, the 24th and the last Tirthankara of Jainism, was born in Vaishali around the 6th century BC.

Bihar has produced musicians like Bharat Ratna Ustad Bismillah Khan and dhrupad singers like the Malliks

(Darbhanga Gharana) and the Mishras (Bettiah Gharana) along with poets like Vidyapati Thakur who contributed to Maithili Music. The classical music in Bihar is a form of the Hindustani classical music. Gaya is another centre of excellence in classical music, particularly of the Tappa and Thumri varieties. Pandit Govardhan Mishra – son of the Ram Prasad Mishra, himself an accomplished singer – is perhaps the finest living exponent of Tappa singing in India today, according to Padma Shri Gajendra Narayan Singh, founder secretary of the Sangeet Natak Academi of Bihar. Gajendra Narayan Singh also writes, in his memoir, that Champanagar, Banaili, was another major centre of classical music. Rajkumar Shyamanand Sinha of Champanagar, Banaili princely state, was a great patron of music and was himself one of the finest exponents of classical vocal music in Bihar in his time. Singh, in another book on Indian classical music, has written that "Kumar Shyamanand Singh of Banaili estate had such expertise in singing that many great singers including Kesarbai Kerkar acknowledged his ability. After listening to bandishes from Kumar Sahib, Pandit Jasraj was moved to tears and lamented that, alas!, he did not have such ability himself."

During the 19th century, when the condition of Bihar worsened under the British misrule, many Biharis had to emigrate as indentured labourers to the West Indies, Fiji, and Mauritius. During this time many sad plays and songs called "birha" became popular, in the Bhojpur region, thus Bhojpuri Birha. Dramas incorporating this theme continue to be popular in the theatres of Patna.

Media

Print media

Popular Hindi newspapers in Bihar include the Hindustan Times, Dainik Jagran, Navbharat Times, Aj The Hindu and Prabhat Khabar. E-papers, such as the Bihar Times and Patna Daily, have become very popular among educated Biharis, especially those living outside the region. National English dailies like The Times of India and The Economic Times and Bihar Now are read in urban regions.

Television and radio

Several national and international television channels are popular in Bihar. DD Bihar, Sahara Bihar, and ETV Bihar-Jharkhand are the channels dedicated specifically to Bihar. In 2008, two dedicated Bhojpuri channels, called Mahuaa TV, and Purva TV were launched.

Several government radio channels exist in Bihar. All India Radio has stations in Bhagalpur, Daltonganj, Darbhanga, Patna, Purnea, and Sasaram. Other government radio channels include Gyan Vani in Patna; Radio Mirchi, also in Patna; and Radio Dhamaal in Muzaffarpur.

Online Media

Nowadays online media portals are becoming very popular among Bihari youth. There are portals in Bihar but most popular is Aapna Bihar. It very popular among the Bihari migrants across the world. It mainly post the positive stuffs about Bihar.

Cinema

Bihar has a robust Bhojpuri-language cinema industry. There are also a small Maithili-, Angika- and Magadhi-language film industries in the region.

The earliest Bihari films were released in the 1960s. The first Bhojpuri film was Ganga Jamuna, released in 1961. The same year also saw the release of the first Magadhi-language film, called Bhaiyaa. In 1962, a well-received Bhojpuri film, Ganga Maiyya Tohe Piyari Chadhaibo ("Mother Ganges, I will offer you a yellow sari"), was released, directed by Kundan Kumar. Three years later, the first movie filmed in significant portions in the Maithili language, Kanyadan, was released.

Over the next two decades, films were produced sporadically. In general, Bhojpuri films were not commonly made in the 1960s and 1970s. By the 1980s, though, enough Bhojpuri films had been made to comprise a small industry. Films such as Mai ("Mom," 1989, directed by Rajkumar Sharma) and Hamar Bhauji ("My Brother's Wife," 1983, directed by Kalpataru) continued to have at least sporadic success at the box office. However, this trend faded out by the end of the decade, and by 1990, the Bihari film industry seemed to be defunct.

Yet the industry took off again in 2001 with the extremely popular Saiyyan Hamar ("My Sweetheart," directed by Mohan Prasad). This success was quickly followed by several other very popular films, including Panditji Batai Na Biyah Kab Hoi ("Priest, tell me when I will marry," 2005, directed by Mohan Prasad) and Sasura Bada Paisa Wala ("My father-in-law, the rich guy," 2005). In a measure of the Bhojpuri film industry's rising status, both of these films did much better business in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar than mainstream Bollywood hits did. Additionally, both films, made on extremely small budgets, earned back more than ten times their production costs. The success, status, and visibility of Bhojpuri cinema has continued to increase. The industry now supports an awards show and a trade magazine, Bhojpuri City, and now produces over one hundred films per year. Many of the major stars of mainstream Bollywood cinema, including Amitabh Bachchan, have recently worked in Bhojpuri films.

Fairs of Bihar			
S.No.	**Fairs**	**District**	**Description**
1.	Sonpur	Saran	Since 1850, it is being held at Harihar Kshetra of Sonpur and is Asia's largest animal fair.
2.	Book Fair	Patna	Started in 1971 and organised at Gandhi Maidan by National Book Trust.
3.	Sahodhara Tharu Mela	West Champaran Religious festival organised at Shaktipeeth temple in Narkatiaganj every year on the occasion of Ramnavami.	
4.	Betia Fair	West Champaran	On the occasion of Dussehra, an animal fair in Betia is organised for a month.
5.	Mandar Fair	Banka	In Baunsi of Banka, on the occasion of Makar Sankranti, the fair is organised on Mandar Hills.
6.	Kakolat Fair	Nawada	On the occasion of Makar Sankranti for six days.
7.	Janki Naumi Fair	Sitamarhi	Organised at Janki Garhi in Sitamarhi district, the birth place of Sita.
8.	Hardi Mela	Muzaffarpur	On the occasion of Shivratri for 15 days.
9.	Vaishali Fair	Vaishali	Organised at the birth place of Lord Mahavira.
10.	Simariya Fair	Begusarai	Organised in Simariya village in the month of Kartik.
11.	Saurath Mela	Madhubani	Organised at Sabagacchi for unmarried people who are looking for their partner.
12.	Pitra Paksha Fair	Gaya	On the occasion of Sharaddha, people pay homage to their ancestors for their salvation.
13.	Pawapuri Nirvan	Rajgir, Pawapuri	On the occasion of Diwali and the Nirvana day of Mahavira.
14.	Singheshwar sthan Fair	Madhepura	On the occasion of Shivratri, a big fair is organised.
15.	Urs Makhdum Shah	Bihar Sharif	Urs in Maner.
16.	Baba Brahmesh- warnath Fair	Buxar	It is held twice a year on Shivratri and Krishna Paksha ekadashi in Baisakh month.
17.	Malmas Fair	Rajgir	Organised in Rajgir, people bath at Rajgir kund (Hot springs).
18.	Baunsi	Banka	At Mandar foothills, people bath in the holy Kund.

Cultural Festivals in Bihar					
S.No.	**Festival**	**District**	**S.No.**	**Festival**	**District**
1.	Rajgir Festival	Rajgir	22.	Ghazha Mahotsav	Aurangabad
2.	Vaishali Mahotsav	Vaishali	23.	Baba Koteshwar Mahadev Festival	Gaya
3.	Kako Festival	Jehanabad	24.	Nandan Gadh Mahotsav	West Champaran
4.	Bodh Mahotsav, Bodhgaya	Gaya	25.	Kesaria Mahotsav	East Champaran
5.	Mandar Mahotsav	Banka	26.	Vidhyapati Mahotsav	Samastipur
6.	Surya Festival, Deo	Aurangabad	27.	Dasrath Manjhi Utsav	Gaya
7.	Martand Festival	Madhubani	28.	Kunwar Singh Vijay Utsav	Arrah
8.	Kosi Festival	Saharsa	29.	Anga Mahotsav	Munger
9.	Mundeshwari Festival	Kaimur	30.	Harihar Shetra Mahotsav	Sonpur
10.	Thawe Festival	Gopalganj	31.	Vishwamitra Mahotsav	Buxar
11.	Vikramshila Festival	Bhagalpur	32.	Ambey Utsav	Aurangabad
12.	Patna Sahib Festival	Patna	33.	J.P Narayan Mahotsav	Saran
13.	Sitamarhi Festival	Sitamarhi	34.	Dinkar Sahitya Utsav	Begusarai
14.	Lachuwar Festival	Jamui	35.	Kinnar Mahotsav	Patna
15.	Sufi Festival, Maner	Patna	36.	Mahnar Mahotsav	Vaishali
16.	Sufi Festival	Jehanabad	37.	Jai Mangla Gadh Mahotsav	Begusarai
17.	Ugratara festival, Mahishi	Saharsa	38.	Utsad Bismillah Khan Mahotsav	Dumrai
18.	Vanabar Festival	Jehanabad	39.	Pawapuri Mahotsav	Nalanda
19.	Ahilya Gautam Festival	Darbhanga	40.	Manjusha Mahotsav	Bhagalpur
20.	Munger Festival	Munger	41.	Valmiki Mahotsav	West Champaran
21.	Mithila Festival	Madhubani			

Tourism in Bihar

Bihar is a place full of history and spiritual significance. The rich culture and heritage of Bihar is evident from the innumerable ancient monuments which attracts thousands of tourist every year to Bihar. The Department of Tourism with the Union Ministry of Tourism has made Provisions to promote and incentivise tourism opportunities in the state. Hence all the tourist places have been categorised into eight circuits i.e. Buddhist Circuit, Jain Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Shiv Shakti Circuit, Sufi Circuit, Sikh Circuit, Gandhi Circuit and Eco Circuit. The state government is committed to improve the tourism for which the -vestment has been increased.



Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation (BSTDC) Ltd.

Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation (BSTDC) was established in 1980 for the development of tourism in the state. Blissful Bihar is the tagline of Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation ltd.

Timeline of Bihar

Neolithic age

Chirand, situated on the northern bank of the Ganga River in Saran district has continuous archaeological record from the Neolithic age (about 2500–1345 BC). The occupational categorization in Chirand covers three periods – Period I Neolithic (2500–1345 BC), Period II Chalcolithic (1600 B.C) and Period III Iron Age.

Later Vedic Period

1100-500BCE: Mithila region of Bihar became the centre of Indian Power in the later Vedic Period under the rule of Janaks. Sita, a daughter of one of the Janaks of Mithila is mentioned as the consort of Lord Rama, in the Hindu epic, Ramayana, written by Valmiki.

Mahajanpadas

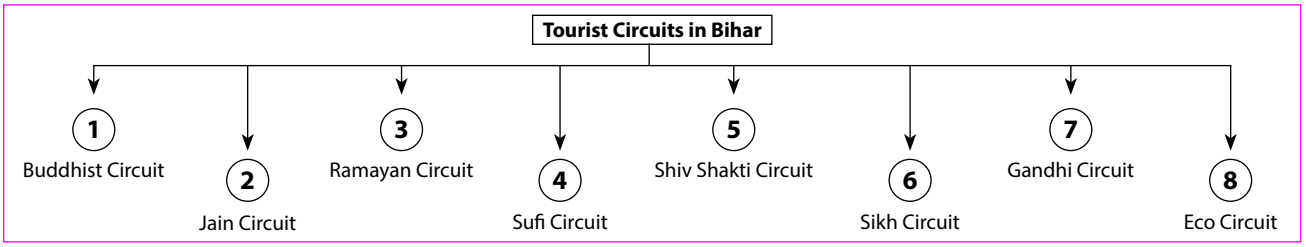
- **Around 500-around 300 BCE:** Foundation and rule of world's first republic, Vajji, a confederation of various clans, in the Mithila region of present-day Bihar with capital at Vaishali and Lichhivis are the most powerful clan of Vajji.
- **560-480 BCE:** Rule of Anga Kingdom in present-day south-eastern Bihar.
- **490 BCE:** Establishment of Pataliputra (Modern Patna).
- **Before 325 BCE:** Nanda clan rules in Magadha.

Magadh Empire

- **450 BC-362 BCE:** Mahapadma Nanda was ruler of the Magadh Empire, Nanda Dynasty.
- **325 BC-185 BCE:** Period of the Maurya dynasty
- **340 BCE:** Period of Chandragupta Maurya
- **304 BCE:** Ashoka born in Pataliputra
- **273 BCE:** Ashoka crowned new Emperor of Magadh
- **273 BC-232 BCE:** Ashoka expands Magadh to greatest territorial extent, with Pataliputra (modern Patna) as its capital.
- 232 BCE Death of Ashoka
- **185 BCE-80 BCE:** Shunga dynasty established by Magadh General Pushyamitra Shunga.
- **75 BCE-26 BCE:** Kanva Dynasty
- **240 AD-600 AD:** Gupta Dynasty. First ruler is Srigupta.
- **375 AD-415 AD:** Reign of Chandragupta II
- **500 AD:** Attack by Huna tribe weakens the Gupta dynasty.

Pala, Sena, Harshvardhan and Karnata rule

- **Around 6th century-11th century:** The rule of Pala and Sena dynastys in Mithila region.
- **600 - 650:** The empire of Harsha Vardhana expands into Magadh.
- **750 - 1200:** The Pala Dynasty expands into Magadh.
- **11th century- around 1325:** The Karnata dynasty rules Mithila region.



Islamic Sultanate

- **1200:** Bakhtiyar Khilji's army destroys the Buddhist universities at Nalanda and Vikramshila. Start of the Afghan-Muslim rule in Magadh region.
- **1200-1400:** Sharp decline of Buddhism in Bihar and northern India in general
- **1250-1526:** Magadh (in around 1250) and Mithila (in around 1325) regions come under the rule of the Delhi Sultanate.
- **1526-1540:** Mughal Emperor, Babur, defeats the last Sultan of Delhi Sultanate, Lodi, and establishes the Mughal Empire.

Islamic Sur Dynasty

- **1540-1555:** Sher Shah captures empire from Mughals.
- **1540-1555:** Building of the Grand Trunk Road, Introduction of the Rupee and Custom Duties
- **1556:** Mughal dynasty regains control of Agra after the Battle of Panipat.

Mughal Rule

- **1556 - 1764:** A province named "Bihar" is formed and ruled under the Mughal Empire.
- **1666:** Guru Gobind Singh The 10th and last Sikh Guru, is born in modern-day Patna
- **1757-1857:** The British East India Company expands it rule into Bihar from Bengal

East India Company

- **1764: Battle of Buxar:** Tax collection becomes the duty of the East India Company.
- 1764-1920 Migration of Bihari & United Provinces workers across the British world by the Company and later British government.

Civil War and Rebellion

- **1857:** Period of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. East India Company Sepoys from the Bengal Army (80% Hindu according to William Daryample in the book "The Last Mughal") declare Bahadur Shah Zafar II Emperor of Hindustan. The region becomes the centre of resistance to the East India Company. End of the Muslim Era.
- **1858:** Mughal Sultanate-e-Hind reorganised to form the new British Indian Empire after the British Government abolishes the East India Company.

Bengal Presidency

- **1877:** House of Windsor is made the new Imperial Royal Family. Queen Victoria declared the first Emperess of the British Indian Empire
- **1912:** Province of Bihar and Orissa separated from Bengal it's a wrong Information written by Wikipedia that Bihar got separated from West Bengal,' west bengal got separated from Bengal province in 1947 as west bengal and East Pakistan (also known as east bengal for a time being) Bihar has been formed by the separation from U.P in 1960 to 1966 mostly in 1962 but orrisa is the only part of west bengal during his separation. Another way Bengali is finding to extract.
- **1913:** Start of the dramatic slowdown in wealth creation in India and Bihar
- **1916:** Patna High Court founded
- **1917:** Mahatma Gandhi arrives in Champaran with a team of eminent lawyers: Brajkishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, Shri Krishna Sinha, Anugrah Narayan Sinha and others. The Champaran Satyagraha movement is launched.Establishment of Patna University.
- **1925:** Patna Medical College Hospital established under the name "Prince of Wales Medical College"

Bihar Province

- **1935:** 1935 Government of India Act federates the Indian Empire.
- **1936:** Sir James David Sifton appointed the first Governor of Bihar.
- **1937:** First Democratic election of Bihar in March, 1937.Congress emerged as largest political party, Muslim Independent Party headed by Barrister Muhammad Yunus stood second.Barrister Mohammad Yunus formed Government and became first Premier (April- July, 1937)of Bihar province.
- **1937:** The first Congress ministry is formed in Bihar under provincial autonomy granted by British rule, Dr.Sri Krishna Sinha sworn in as Premier and Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha became Deputy Premier cum Finance Minister.Other two ministers inducted were Syed Mehmud and Jaglal Chaudhry.
- **1942:** Launch of Quit India Movement.Prominent Bihar leaders like Rajendra Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha & Sri Krishna Sinha imprisoned.

First Government

- **1946:** First Cabinet of Bihar formed; consisting of two members, Sri Krishna Sinha as first Chief Minister of Bihar and Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha as Bihar's first Deputy Chief Minister cum Finance Minister (also in charge of Labour, Health, Agriculture and Irrigation). Other ministers are inducted later.The Cabinet served as the first Bihar Government after independence in 1947.
- **1947:** Indian Independence; Bihar becomes a state in the new Dominion of India.
- **1947-1949:** Hindu-Muslim religious violence leads to the migration of millions of Bihari Muslims to Pakistan (West and East)
- **1952:** Indian Government adopts symbols related to Bihar (Ashoka Chakra added to the Indian flag,

the Lion Pillor is made the symbol of the central government of India, all state governments, reserve bank, and the military, whilst the Rupee, introduced in the area which is part of modern-day Bihar, is retained as the currency)

- **1950:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad is appointed the first President of India.
- **1952:** Many development projects needed for the all round development of the state initiated, be it on irrigation front or on industrial front by the state government. It included several river valley projects right from Koshi, Aghaur and Sakri to several other such river projects.
- **1952-57:** Purulia became a part of West Bengal state. Bihar rated as the best administered among the states in the country.
- 1955 The Birla Institute of Technology (BIT) is established at Mesra, Ranchi.
- **1957-62:** Second five-year plan period, Bihar government brought several heavy industries like Barauni Oil Refinery, HEC plant at Hatia, Bokaro Steel Plant, Barauni Fertiliser Plant, Barauni Thermal Power Station, Maithon Hydel Power Station, Sulphur mines at Amjhaur, Sindri Fertiliser Plant, Kargali Coal Washery, Barauni Dairy Project, etc. for the all round development of the state.

Indira Gandhi

- **1974-1977:** Suspension of the Republican Constitution. Immediately after proclamation of emergency, prominent opposition political leaders from Bihar like Jayaprakash Narayan & Satyendra Narayan Sinha were arrested without any prior notice. Bihar is the centre of resistance against the Emergency.
- **1977:** Janata Party Came to power at Centre and in Bihar;Karpoori Thakur became CM after winning chief ministership battle from the then Janata Party President Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
- **1984:** Indira Gandhi Assassination leads to deadly anti-Sikh Riots in northern India, including Bihar.
- **1985:** Pandit Bindeshwari Dubey sworn in as Bihar Chief Minister after Congress's victory in assembly elections. Kanti thermal power station started operations as the second thermal power plant in Bihar, after Barauni Thermal Power Station, with the help of efforts by the then MP of Muzaffarpur, George Fernandes.
- **1988-1990:** Removal of Bihar CM Bhagwat Jha Azad, Veteran Leader S N Sinha sworn in as Chief Minister of Bihar, Lalu Prasad Yadav appointed Leader of Opposition.

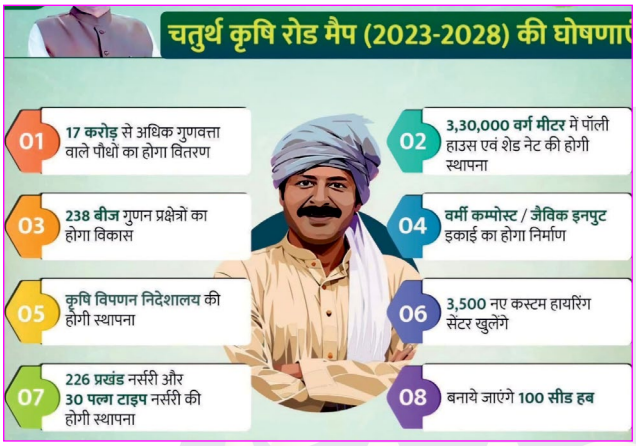
Lalu Prasad

- **1990:** Janta Dal wins Bihar election, Laloo Prasad becomes Bihar Chief Minister defeating former Janata Party CM Ram Sundar Das.
- **1990-2005:** Social injustice
- **1995:** Janta Dal's second electoral victory.
- **1995-2000:** Economic stagniation, state GDP contracts.
- **1996:** Lalu Prasad appoints wife, Rabri Devi, as Chief Minister.
- **1997:** Split in Janta Dal, Nitish Kumar and Ram Vilas Paswan create Janta Dal (United).
- **1999:** President's ruled is imposed in Bihar because of complete denigration of governance; lifted because it is not endorsed by the Rajya Sabha;Rabri Devi is back as CM.
- **2000:** Bihar divided into two states, ie, Bihar and Jharkhand by the NDA central government.
- **2000:** Lalu Prasad's split Janta Dal wins elections.
- **2000:** Nitish Kumar becomes Bihar Chief Minister for seven days;resigns after his government fails to garner majority. Janata Dal is back in power.
- **2002-2004:** Deadly crime wave grips Patna and Bihar.
- **2003:** Maharashtra railways exams attacks, Assam ethnic conflict.

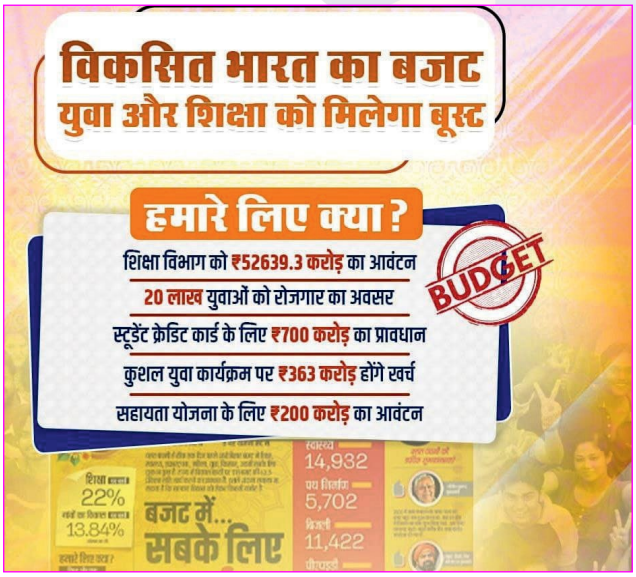
Nitish Kumar

- **2005:** In Feb, Lalu Prasad Yadav/ Rabri Devi lose power after 15 years
- **2005:** In November, Janta Dal (United) with the BJP wins the state election.
- **2005 - 2007:** Nitish Kumar is declared the best Chief Minister in India by the India Today magazine
- **2007:** Bhojpuri cinema hall complex bombed in Punjab. 6 UP and Bihari migrant workers killed.
- **2008:** Second Bihari-Bhojpuri Immigrant Worker Crisis: Migrants and students attacked in Maharashtra, Assam, Manipur, and Nagaland. Economic revival Q1 2008, resulting in labour shortages in Punjab, Maharashtra.
- **2008:** Floods in Mithla region kill 3,000 people, displace millions.
- **2010:** Nitish Kumar again becomes Bihar Chief Minister after a historic mandate.
- **2014:** Nitish Kumar resigns after historic debacle in 2014 Lok Sabha elections; Jitan Ram Manjhi is Bihar's new CM
- **2015:** Nitish Kumar sworn in as Bihar CM for the fourth time after resignation of incumbent Jitan Ram Manjhi

- **2020:** Nitish Kumar sworn in as the Chief Minister of Bihar for the seventh time in two decades, in presence of top leaders of the NDA including Union Home minister Amit Shah and BJP national president Jagat Prakash Nadda.
- **2022:** On 10 august 2022, Nitish Kumar sworn in as the chief minister of Bihar for the eighth time in two decades forming the government with Mahagathbandhan.







History of Bihar

The history of Bihar is one of the most varied in India. Bihar consists of three distinct regions, each has its own distinct history and culture. They are Magadh, Mithila and Bhojpur. Chirand, on the northern bank of the Ganga River, in Saran district, has an archaeological record from the Neolithic age (about 2500–1345BC). Regions of Bihar—such as Magadha, Mithila and Anga—are mentioned in religious texts and epics of ancient India. Mithila is believed to be the centre of Indian power in the Later Vedic period (c. 1100-500 BCE). Mithila first gained prominence after the establishment of the Videha kingdom. The Kings of the Videha Kingdom where called Janakas. A daughter of one of the Janaks of Mithila, Sita, is mentioned as consort of Lord Rama in the Hindu epic Ramayana, written by Valmiki. The Videha Kingdom later became incorporated into the Vajji confederacy which had its capital in the city of Vaishali, which is also in Mithila.

Magadha, another region of Bihar was the centre of Indian power, learning and culture for about a thousand years. One of India's greatest empires, the Maurya empire, as well as two major pacifist religions, Buddhism and Jainism, arose from the region that is now Bihar. Magadha empires, most notably the Maurya and Gupta empires, unified large parts of the Indian subcontinent under their rule. Their capital Pataliputra, adjacent to modern-day Patna, was an important political, military and economic centre of Indian civilisation during the ancient and classical periods of Indian history. Many ancient Indian texts, aside from religious epics, were written in ancient Bihar. The play Abhijnanashakuntalam was the most prominent.

The present-day region of Bihar overlaps with several pre-Mauryan kingdoms and republics, including Magadha, Anga and the Vajji confederation of Mithila. The latter was one of the world's earliest known republics and had existed in the region since before the birth of Mahavira (c. 599 BCE). The classical Gupta dynasty of Bihar presided over a period of cultural flourishing and learning, known today as the Golden Age of India.

The Pala Empire also made their capital at Pataliputra once during Devapala's rule. After the Pala period, Bihar played a very small role in Indian history until the emergence of the Suri dynasty during the Medieval period in the 1540s. After the fall of the Suri dynasty in 1556, Bihar again became a marginal player in India and was the staging post for the British colonial Bengal Presidency from the 1750s and up to the war of 1857–58. On 22 March 1912, Bihar was carved out as a separate province in the British Indian Empire. Since 1947 independence, Bihar has been an original state of the Indian Union.

Prehistoric Era

The earliest proof of human activity in Bihar is Mesolithic habitational remains at Munger.

Prehistoric rock paintings have been discovered in the hills of Kaimur, Nawada and Jamui. It was the first time that a Neolithic settlement was discovered in the thick of the alluvium, over the bank of the Ganges at Chirand. The rock paintings depict a prehistoric lifestyle and natural environment. They depict the sun, the moon, stars, animals, plants, trees, and rivers, and it is speculated that they represent love for nature. The paintings also highlight the daily life of the early humans in Bihar, including activities like hunting, running, dancing and walking. The rock paintings in Bihar are not only identical to those in central and southern India but are also akin to those in Europe and Africa. The rock paintings of Spain's Alta Mira and France's Lascaux are almost identical to those found in Bihar.

In 2017 bricks dated to mature Harappan period were discovered from the outskirts of the ancient city of Vaishali. Any in depth research which may establish definite links between Indus Valley Civilization and Bihar is yet to be conducted. A round seal excavated from Vaishali dated 200 BC-200 AD has three inscribed letters which according to Indus Valley Civilization scholar Iravatham Mahadevan represents formulas inscribed on the Indus seals and dates it to the earliest layers of excavation i.e 1100 BC.

The Rise and Spread of Jainism and Buddhism in Bihar

During the sixth century B.C. there were as many as sixty-two religious sects which arose in the mid-Gangetic plain. The fertile soil of Bihar has the unique distinction of giving birth to Mahavira, Purana Kassapa, Ghoshala, Ajita Kesakambalin, Pakudha Kaccayana, Sanjay Belatthiputta and Gautama Buddha. Of these numerous sects, Jainism and Buddhism were the most important, and they emerged as the most potent religious reform movements.

Jainsim

The origin of Jainism is very old. The Rig Vedic hymns mention Rishabha and Arishtanemi, two of the Jaina tirthankaras. Rishabhanatha (Adinath) was the first tirthankara. There were 24 tirthankaras in all. The first 22 are unknown to history. The 23rd tirthankara named Parsvanatha (who lived 250 years before Mahavira) had real existence. He was son of king Asvasena of Banaras. His four main teachings were non-injury (ahimsa), non-lying (satya), non-stealing (asteya) and non-possession (aparigraha). Mahavira adopted all these four teachings and added one more i.e. brahmacharya to it.

Mahavira (540-468 B.C.)

Vardhaman Mahavira occupies an important place in the history of ancient India. He was born in 540 B.C. at Kundagram near Vaishali. His father Siddhartha was a Kshatriya prince of Kashyapa gotra and was the head of Jnatrika clan of the Lichchavis of Kundagram. His mother Trishala (also known as Priyakarini or Videhadatta) was the daughter of king Chetaka of Vaishali. Mahavira was married to Yashoda, daughter of Simhavarman, king of Kaundinyapura. He had a daughter named Anojja who was married to Jamali. Mahavira renounced his family at the age of 30 years after the death of his parents, became an ascetic and proceeded in search of truth. He attained Kaivalya (perfect knowledge) under a sal tree on the banks of river Rijupalika at Jrimbhikagrama in eastern India at the age of 42. From now onwards he was called Jina or Jitendriya (one who conquered his senses), Nirgrantha (free from all bonds), Kaivalin (supreme omniscient), Arhant (blessed one), and Mahavira (the brave). Mahavira preached for 30 years and died at the age of 72 years in 468 B.C. at Pavapuri near Rajagriha.

Jaina Philosophy

Mahavira delivered his first sermon on the mount Vipulachala. He had eleven ganadhars (interpreters)- Indrabhuti Gautama, Agnibhuti, Bhavabhuti, Aryavyakta, Sudharma, Mandika, Mauryaputra, Akampi, Achalabhrta, Medarya and Prabhasa. All these ganadhars were inhabitants of different places of Bihar. Mahavira visited various places in Bihar such as Champa, Nalanda, Vaishali, Pawapuri and Gaya. Rajagriha was the centre. of intense activity. Mahavira delivered his sermons in Ardhamagadhi.

Mahavira had close relations with Bimbisara, the king of Magadha, Dadivahana, the king of Champa and Satavika, the king of Kaushambi, which facilitated the spread of this new religion.

Teachings of Jainism

Pancha Mahavrata (Five Vows of Jainism)

The five cardinal principal of Jainism are:

1. Ahimsa - non-violence
2. Satya - truth, no lies
3. Asteya - non-stealing
4. Aparigraha - non-possession
5. Brahmacharya - chastity

- Only the last principle was added by Mahavira, the others were propounded by Parsavanatha.
- The five principles or vows when observed by a monk strictly are called mahavratas and when observed by a common follower in a less rigourous manner are called anuvratas.

Triratna (Three Gems)

The ultimate goal of Jainism is the realization of nirvana or moksha, which can be attained by following the triratna:

1. Samyak jnan - right knowledge

2. Samyak vishwas- right faith.
3. Samyak karma- right conduct/action

Theory of Syadvada (May-be)

In Jainism reality is characterized by anekatva or plurality. All our judgements are necessarily relative. There is no certainty in any knowledge and syadvada is the wisest course to adopt. To every question the correct reply is Syad-Perhaps (May be). There can be no absolute judgement on any issue.

- Jaina believe in dualistic philosophy of Jina (eternal soul) and Ajiva (eternal element) everywhere. The Jina acts, and is effected by acts, it is a knowing self; the Ajiva is atomic and unconscious.

Jaina Cosmic Cycles

Each cosmic cycle is divided into two halves, the ascending (utsarpini) and descending (avasarpini). At present we are in the phase of descent.

Royal Patrons of Jainism Chetaka (Lichchhavi Prince), Chandragupta Maurya, Amoghavarsha (Rashtrakuta) Kharavela (King of Kalinga), Samprati (Ashoka's grandson), Chandapradyota (King of Avanti), royal dynasties of South India such as Gangas, Kadambas and Chalukyas.

Division of Jainism

- According to Jaina literature Parishista Parvana, a severe famine occurred in Magadha 200 years after Mahavira's death. In order to protect themselves, many Jainas migrated to Sravanbelagola (Karnataka) under the leadership of Bhadrabahu. The rest of them stayed back in Magadha under the leadership of Sthulabahu. The emigrant Jainas spread Jainism in south India. Numerous Jaina monastic establishments, called basadis came up in Karnataka and were granted land by the king for their support.
- When the famine ended after 12 years the emigrants came back to Magadha, where they developed differences with the local Jainas. Those who returned from south claimed that even during the famine they had strictly observed the religious rules.
- In order to sort out the differences and to compile the teachings of Jainism, a council was convened in Pataliputra but the southern Jainas boycotted it and refused to accept its divisions. From now onwards the southern Jainas began to be called digambaras (those whose remained naked) and the Magadha Jainas as shvetambars (those who adopted white garments).

Jaina Councils	
First Jaina Council (300 BC)	
President	Sthulabahu (disciple of Sambhutavijaya)
Place	Pataliputra (Modern Patna)
Result	Jainsim divided into Digambars and Shvetambars, compilation of 12 Angas

Second Jaina Council (512 AD)	
President	Devardhi Kshamasramana
Place	Vallabhi (Gujarat)
Result	Jaina literature was given a definite shape in which it is found even today.

After his return from south, Bhadrabahu had retired to Nepal. Now, Sthulabhadra was the last man who knew all 14 Purvas (i.e. old texts) in which the teachings of Mahavira were collected. He had learnt them all from Bhadrabahu, but was prevented to teach the last four to his successors. In view of the danger of loss of sacred scriptures, Sthulbhadra called a council at Pataliputra, in which 10 Purvas were re-arranged in 12 Angas. The present scripture of Jaina is simply rearrangement of the first 11 Angas made in Valabhi, the 12th Anga having already been lost by that time.

Contribution of Jainism

Jaina Literature

- Both the Svetambara and Digambara sects called their sacred books the Agama Siddhanta.
- The sacred literature of Svetambaras is written in a form of Prakrit called Arsa or Ardha - Magadhi and is classified as follows:
  1. 12 Angas
  2. 12 Upangas
  3. 10 Prakirnas
  4. 6 Chhedasutras
  5. 4 Mulasutras
  6. Miscellaneous texts, 4 in number.
- Kalpasutra, which forms a part of fourth Chhedasutra, was written by Bhadrabahu.
- Antarakatha-Samgraha by Rajasekhara.
- Katharatnakara by Hemavijaya
- Kathakosa and Panchasati prabodhasambandha by Subhasilagani
- Parisishtaparvana or Sthaviravali- Charita was written by Hemachandra, which is an appendix to Trishashtisalaka - purusha-charita.
- Theravali by Merutunga.
- Padma Charita by Vimalasuri.
- Prameya kamalamartand Prabhachandra.

Buddhism (563-483 B.C)

Gautama Buddha or Siddhartha, the founder of Buddhism was born in 563 B.C. in Lumbini (Rummindei) now in Nepal, in the Sakya Kshatriya clan of Kapilvastu (Piprahwah in Basti district of UP). His father was Suddhodhana. His mother Maya, who was a princes of the neighbouring clan of the Koliyas, died seven days after giving birth to Siddhartha. He was brought up by his stepmother Prajapati Gautami. He was married at the age of 16 years to Yashodhara and had a son named Rahul.

Gautama wanted to leave the world in search of truth about samsara. He was taken aback by the sight of an old man, a diseased man and a dead man.

He received a severe shock and knew no peace of mind. The sight of an ascetic, however, helped him to make up his mind to leave the world in search of peace and enlightenment. He left his wife and child in the palace and left the city unnoticed accompanied by his horse Kanthaka and charioteer Chandaka. This event is known as Mahabhinishkramana (Great Renunciation).

After leaving home, Siddhartha lived as a homeless ascetic for six continuous years, seeking instruction under two teachers first Alara Kalama in Vaishali and second Ramaputta Uddaka at Rajagriha. Unable to find peace from any of these instructors, he resorted to a life of austerity and extreme self-mortification. However, soon he realised that mere self-mortification could not lead to salvation. He gave up the path of self- mortification and began to take limited quantity of food. He went to Niranjana river (which joins Phalgu near Gaya) and attained supreme spiritual illumination on the full moon day of Vaishakha Purnima under a Pipal tree now called the Bodhi tree, near the village of Uruvela (modern Bodh Gaya). From now onwards he was called Buddha (the enlightened one), or Tathagat (one who attained the truth), or Sakyamuni.

Buddha has attained enlightenment (nirvana) at the age of 35 only and spent 40 years in teaching and preaching. He began his first sermon not at Gaya where he attained enlightenment but at Sarnath (Rishipatana) near Varanasi at Deer Park where he preached five associates who left him on his giving up of severe austerities. This sermon was called Dharmachakra pravartana (turning of the wheel of law). He gave maximum sermons at Sravasti the capital of Kosala.

The Buddha died at the age of 80, in 483 B.C. under a sal tree at Kusinagar in UP. This event is known as Mahaparinirvana. His death is said to have caused by a meal of pork (sukaramaddava) which was given to him by a his disciple Chunda a blacksmith, at Pavapuri.

The Buddha appointed no successor to him and told Anand that the Dhamma and Vinaya preached by him would take his place when he would be no more. Subhadra, a wanderer became an arhat and the was the last disciple of Buddha. Buddha's last words were that decay is inherent in all component things and they should work out their salvation with diligence. The relics of Buddha were divided into eight shares and each was enshrined in a stupa.

Main Features of Buddhism

The fundamental findings of the Buddha are known as four noble truths (aryasatyani). The first noble truth deals with misery (dukha), the second noble truth speaks of causes of misery (samudaya), the third noble truth deals with cessation of miseries (dukh) nirodha) and the last noble truth deals with the road (path) leading to cessation of misery (marga).

Buddha asserts that this marga is eightfold and is called ashtangika marga. It consists of right views (samyak-drishti), right resolve (samyak sankalpa), right speech (samyak vak), right conduct (samyak- karmanta), right livlihood (samyakajva), right effort (samyak-vyayama), right mindfulness (samyak smriti) and right concentration (samyak-samadhi).

There are das sheela or ten commandments of Buddha speak the truth, do not commit theft, observe brahmacharya, do not covet anything, always practice ahimsa, never make use of flowers, perfumes and scents, do not indulge in singing and dancing, avoid associating with women, do not take food at a forbidden time and do not sleep on soft and comfortable beds. All the monks were required to follow all the ten rules strictly.

Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha are the three gems (triratnas) of Buddhism. The disciples used to live in monastic organizations called Sangha. At the close of the vassa (retreat during the rainy season) the monks met together to confess their offences committed during their stay in the rainy season. This ceremony was called upostaha. Gautama Buddha was not in favour of admitting women as nuns, but he did so reluctantly at the request of his chief disciple, Ananda.

Outcome of Buddhist Councils

First Buddhist Council

- It was convened to compile dhamma (religious doctrines) and vinaya (monastic codes) of Buddha.
- Compilation of Vinaya Pitaka by Upali and Sutta Pitaka by Ananda.

Second Buddhist Council

- Permanent schism of the Buddhist church into sthaviras and maha sanghikas

Third Buddhist Council

- The Abhidhamma Pitaka was compiled by Moggaliputta Tissa.

Fourth Buddhist Council

- The Buddhism was divided into two broad sects - Mahayana and Hinayana.

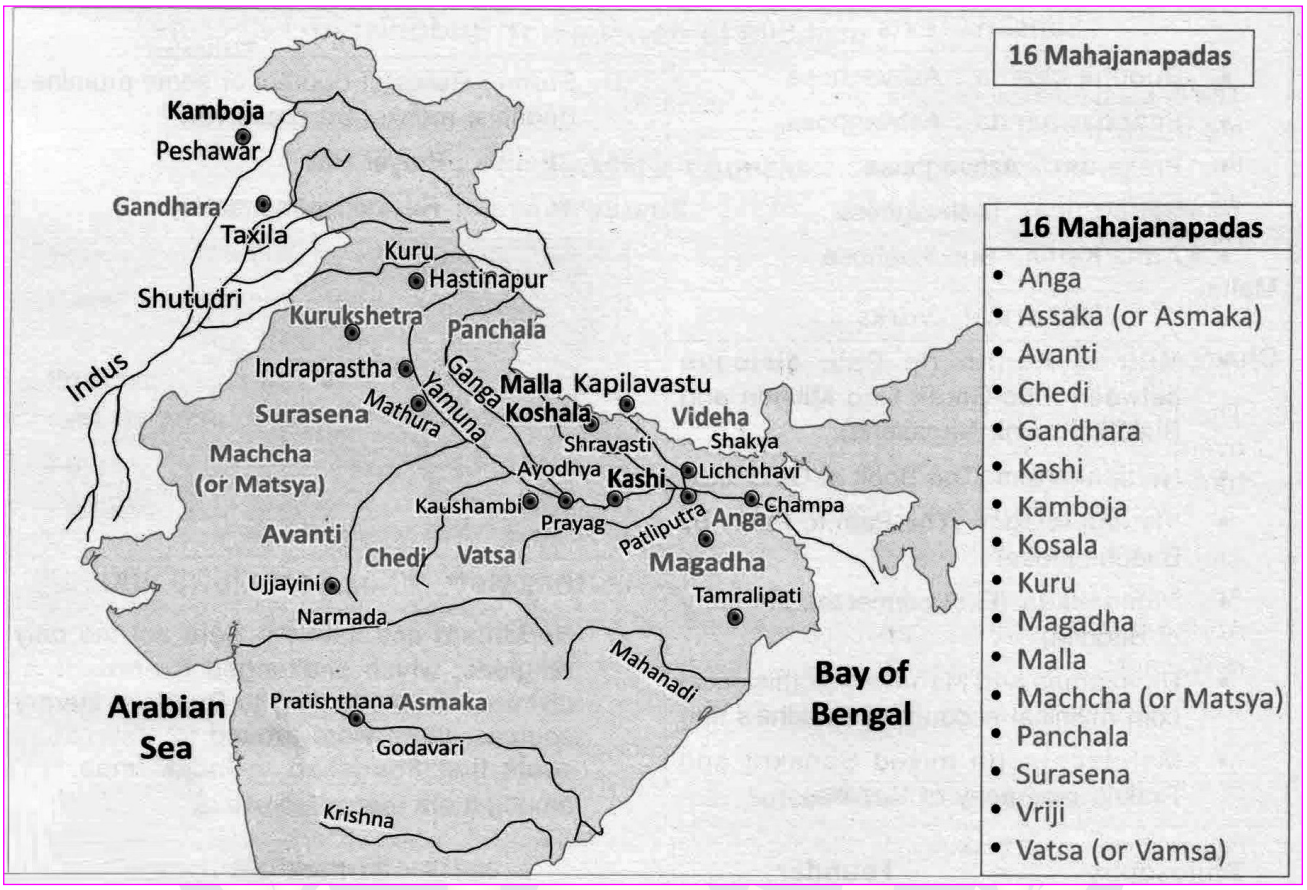
Contribution of Buddhism

Buddhist Scriptures

Pali Canonical Texts The Buddhists scriptures in Pali are commonly referred to as Tripitaka i.e three fold basket. These are:

1. **Vinaya Pitaka** It deals with the rules and regulations (Patimokkha) for monks (bhikkhus) and nuns (bhikkhunis). An account of life and teachings of the Buddha is also given.

Buddhist Councils (Sangiti)				
S. No.	**Year**	**Place**	**President**	**Ruler**
First Buddhist Council	483 BC	Sattapani Cave (Rajagriha)	Mahakassapa	Ajatshatru
Second Buddhist Council	383 BC	Vaishali	Sabakmir	Kalashoka
Third Buddhist Council	251 BC	Pataliputra	Moggaliputta Tissa	Ashoka
Fourth Buddhist Council	First Century AD KD	Kundalvana (Kashmir)	Vasumitra	Kanishka



2. **Sutta Pitaka** It consists of discourses, as delivered by the Buddha himself on various occasions. The Dhammapada (the law path), containing the summary of Buddha's universal teachings, is regarded as one of the great religious texts to the world.
3. **Abhidhamma Pitaka** It contains the philosophy of the Buddha's teachings. Dhammasangani provides good a insight of Buddhist philosophy and ethics. Kathavatthu (Vinnanapada), ascribed to Mogaliputta Tissa throws invaluable light on the evolution of Buddhist philosophy.

Some Other Sects

1. **Ajivikism** It was founded by Makkhali Ghosala. It believed in the principle of Niyati, which is the only determining factor in the universe.
2. **Amoralism** Purana Kasyapa believed in the doctrine of akriyavada or non- action. He maintained that a man did not incur sin through actions which were popularly known as bad.
3. **Materialism** Ajita Kesakambalin was a senior contemporary of Buddha. His doctrine known as Ucchedavada. He held that the body consists of four elements, into which it dissolved after death.
4. **Eternalism** Pakudha Kaccayana's doctrine is known as Sasvatavada. According to him there seven are elements which are not only immutable but they do not in any way contribute to pleasure or pain. The body is dissolved into these seven elements, which are eternal.
5. **Agnosticism** Sanjay doctrine is known as Belatthiputta's Viksepavada, or that which diverts the mind from the right track.

Vedic Period (1700–600 BCE)

Anga, Kosala, Videha and other kingdoms of the late Vedic period.

Rigvedic period

Kikata was an ancient kingdom in what is now India, mentioned in the Vedas. Some scholars have believed that they were the forefathers of Magadhas because Kikata is used as synonym for Magadha in the later texts. It probably lay to the south of Magadha Kingdom in a hilly landscape. A section in the Rigveda (RV 3.53.14) refers

to the Kīkaas (Hindi:), a tribe which most scholars have placed in present-day south western Bihar (Magadha) such as Weber and Zimmer while some scholars such as Oldenburg and Hillebrandt dispute that. According to Puranic literature Kikata is placed near Gaya. It is described as extending from Caran-adri to Gridharakuta (vulture peak), Rajgir. Some scholar such as A. N. Chandra place Kikata in a hilly part of Indus valley based on argument that countries between magadh and indus valley are not mentioned such as kuru, kosala etc. Kikatas were said to be Anarya or non vedic people who didn't practice vedic rituals like soma, According to Sayana, Kikatas didn't perform worship, were infidels and nastikas. The leader of Kikatas has been called Pramaganda, a usurer. It is unclear whether Kikatas were already present in Magadh during rigvedic period or they migrated there later. Like Rigveda attributes of Kikatas, Atharvaveda also speaks about south eastern tribes like Magadhas and Angas as hostile tribe who lived on the borders of Brahmanical India. Bhagvata Purana mentions about the birth of Buddha among Kikatas.

Some scholars have placed the Kīkaa kingdom, mentioned in the Rigveda, in Bihar (Magadha) because Kikata is used as synonym for Magadha in the later texts; however, according to Michael Witzel, Kīkaa was situated south of Kurukshetra in eastern Rajasthan or western Madhya Pradesh. The placement in Bihar is also challenged by historical geographers Mithila Sharan Pandey (who argues they must have been near Western Uttar Pradesh), and O.P. Bharadwaj (who places them near the Sarasvati River), and historian Ram Sharan Sharma, who believes they were probably in Haryana.

Northern black polished ware

Urbanization in the gangetic plains began with the appearance of Northern black polished ware period and archaeologists trace the origin of this pottery in Magadh region of Bihar. The oldest dated site of NBWP is in Juafardih, Nalanda, which is carbon dated to 1200 BC.

Late Vedic Kingdoms

Anga Kingdom

Anga kingdom is described in the Mahabharata. Karna, a friend of Duryodhana, was the king of Anga.

Videha (Mithila) Kingdom

Videha is mentioned in both the Ramayana and the Mahabharata as comprising parts of Bihar and extending into small parts of Nepal. The Hindu goddess Sita is described as the princess of Videha, daughter of Raja Janak. The capital of Videha is believed to be either Janakpur (in Present-day Nepal), or Baliraajgadh (in Present-day Madhubani district, Bihar, India).

Expansion of the Magadha state in the 6th-4th centuries BCE.

Magadha Kingdom

The Magadha was established by semi-mythical king Jarasandha, who the Puranas state was a king of the Brihadrathas dynasty and one of the descendants of King Puru. Jarasandha appears in the Mahabharatha as the "Magadhan Emperor who rules all India" and meets with an unceremonious ending. Jarasandha was the greatest among them during epic times. His capital, Rajagriha or Rajgir, is now a modern hill resort in Bihar. Jarasandha's continuous assault on the Yadava kingdom of Surasena resulted in their withdrawal from central India to western India. Jarasandha was a threat not only for the Yadavas but also for the Kurus. Pandava Bhima killed him in a mace dual aided by the intelligence of Vasudeva Krishna.



Thus, Yudhishthira, the Pandava King, could complete his campaign of bringing the whole of India into his empire. Jarasandha had friendly relations with Chedi king Shishupala, Kuru king Duryodhana and Anga king Karna. His descendants, according to the Vayu Purana, ruled Magadha for 1000 years followed by the Pradyota dynasty, which ruled for 138 years from 799–684 BCE. However, there is insufficient evidence to prove the historicity of this claim. These rulers are nonetheless mentioned in the Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain texts. Palaka, the son of the Avanti king Pradyota, conquered Kaushambi, increasing the kingdom's power.

State	Capital	King/Other related unique aspect (s)
Anga (Modern districts of Munger and Bhagalpur, Bihar)	Champa located at the confluence of Ganga and Champa (South-East Asia).	Champa was an important commercial centre on the trade routes from where merchants sailed to Suvarnabhumi.
Vajji (North of Ganga in the division of Tirhut Confederacy of 8 or 9 clans of Lichchhavis (Capital: Vaishali), Videhans (Capital: Mithila), Jnatrikas in Kundapura) and Vajjis (Capital: Vaishali) were important.	Vaishali (Modern Basrah in North Bihar)	King: Chetaka (Brother of Trishala, mother of Mahavira and father of Chellana, wife of Bimbisara).

Magadha (Modern Patna and Gaya)	Rajagir or Girivraja	Haryanka Dynasty

Mahajanapadas

In the later Vedic Age, a number of small kingdoms or city states, dominated Magadha. Many of these states have been mentioned in Buddhist and Jaina literature as far back as 1000 BCE. By 500 BCE, sixteen monarchies and 'republics' known as the Mahajanapadas —Kasi, Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji (or Vriji), Malla, Chedi, Vatsa (or Vamsa), Kuru, Panchala, Machcha (or Matsya), Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja— stretched across the Indo-Gangetic plains from modern-day Afghanistan to Bengal and Maharashtra. Vajji covered the modern North Bihar, Magadha covered South-western Bihar while Anga covered South-eastern Bihar. Many of the sixteen kingdoms had coalesced to four major ones by 500/400 BCE, that is by the time of Siddhartha Gautama. These four were Vatsa, Avanti, Kosala and Magadha. In 537 BCE, Siddhartha Gautama attained the state of "enlightenment" in Bodh Gaya, Bihar. Around the same time, Mahavira who was born in a place called Kundalagrama in the ancient kingdom of Lachuar in Jamui District in modern-day Bihar. He was the 24th Jain Tirthankara, propagated a similar theology, that was to later become Jainism. However, Jain orthodoxy believes it predates all known time. The Vedas are believed to have documented a few Jain Tirthankaras and an ascetic order similar to the sramana movement. The Buddha's teachings and Jainism had doctrines inclined toward asceticism, and were preached in Prakrit, which helped them gain acceptance amongst the masses. They have profoundly influenced practices that Hinduism and Indian spiritual orders are associated with namely, vegetarianism, prohibition of animal slaughter and ahimsa (non-violence).

While the geographic impact of Jainism was limited to India, Buddhist nuns and monks eventually spread the teachings of Buddha to Central Asia, East Asia, Tibet, Sri Lanka and South East Asia. Nalanda University and Vikramshila University one of the oldest residential universities were established in Bihar during this period.

According to both Buddhist texts and Jain texts, one of Pradyota tradition was that king's son would kill his father to become the successor. During this time, it is reported that there was high crimes in Magadha. The people rose up and elected Shishunaga to become the new king, who destroyed the power of the Pradyotas and created the Shishunaga dynasty.

The Magadha Empire

Shishunaga (also called King Sisunaka) was the founder of a dynasty collectively called the Shishunaga dynasty. He established the Magadha empire (in 684 BCE). Due in part to this bloody dynastic feuding, it is thought that a civil revolt led to the emergence of the Shishunaga dynasty. This empire, with its original capital in Rajgriha, later shifted to Pataliputra (both currently in the Indian state of Bihar). The Shishunaga dynasty was one of the largest empires of the Indian subcontinent.

The Hariyanka dynasty king Bimbisara was responsible for expanding the boundaries of his kingdom through matrimonial alliances and conquest. The land of Kosala fell to Magadha in this way. Estimates place the territory ruled by this early dynasty at 300 leagues in diameter, and encompassing 80,000 small settlements. Bimbisara is contemporary with the Buddha, and is recorded as a lay disciple. Bimbisara (543–493 BCE) was imprisoned and killed by his own son who became his successor, Ajatashatru (491–461 BCE), under whose rule, the dynasty reached its largest extent.

Licchavi was an ancient—before the birth of Mahavira— republic in what is now the Bihar state of India. Vaishali was the capital of Licchavi and the Vajjian Confederacy. The Mahavamsa tells that a courtesan in that city, Ambapali, was famous for her beauty, and helped in large measure in making the city prosperous.

Ajatashatru went to war with the Licchavi several times. Ajatashatru is thought to have ruled from 551 BCE to 519 BCE and moved the capital of the Magadha kingdom from Rajagriha to Pataliputra. The Mahavamsa tells that Udayabhadra eventually succeeded his father, Ajatashatru, and that under him Pataliputra became the largest city in the world. He is thought to have ruled for sixteen years. The kingdom had a particularly bloody succession. Anuruddha eventually succeeded Udaybhadra through assassination, and his son Munda succeeded him in the same fashion, as did his son Nagadasaka.

This dynasty lasted until 424 BCE, when it was overthrown by the Nanda dynasty. This period saw the development in Magadha of two of India's major religions. Gautama Buddha in the 6th or 5th century BCE was the founder of Buddhism, which later spread to East Asia and Southeast Asia, while Mahavira revived and propagated the ancient sramanic religion of Jainism.

The Nanda dynasty was established by an illegitimate son of King Mahanandin from the previous Shishunaga dynasty. The Nanda dynasty ruled Magadha during the 5th and 4th centuries BC. At its greatest extent, the Nanda Empire extended from Burma in the east, Balochistan in the west and probably as far south as Karnataka. Mahapadma Nanda of Nanda dynasty, has been described as the destroyer of all the Kshatriyas. He defeated the Ikshvaku dynasty, as well as the Panchalas, Kasis, Haihayas, Kalingas, Asmakas, Kurus, Maithilas, Surasenas and the Vitihotras. He expanded his territory to the south of Deccan. Mahapadma Nanda died at the age of 88 and, therefore, he ruled during most of the period of this dynasty, which lasted 100 years.

The Maurya Empire at its largest extent under Ashoka the Great.

Silver punch mark coin of the Maurya empire, with symbols of wheel and elephant. 3rd century BC.

In 321 BC, exiled general Chandragupta Maurya, with the help of Chanakya, founded the Maurya dynasty after overthrowing the reigning Nanda king Dhana Nanda to establish the Maurya Empire. The Maurya Empire (322–185 BC), ruled by the Mauryan dynasty, was geographically extensive, powerful and a political-military empire in ancient India. During this time, most of the subcontinent was united under a single government for the first time. The exceptions were present day Tamil Nadu and Kerala (which was a Tamil kingdom at that time). The empire had its capital city at Pataliputra (near modern Patna). The Mauryan empire under Chandragupta Maurya would not only conquer most of the Indian subcontinent, defeating and conquering the satraps left by Alexander the Great, but also push its boundaries into Persia and Central Asia, conquering the Gandhara region. Chandragupta Maurya then defeated an invasion led by Seleucus I, a Greek general from Alexander's army. Chandragupta Maurya's minister, Kautilya Chanakya, wrote the Arthashastra, a treatise on economics, politics, foreign affairs, administration, military arts, war and religion.

Chandragupta Maurya was succeeded by his son, Bindusara, who expanded the kingdom over most of present-day India, other than the extreme south and east. At its greatest extent, the Empire stretched to the north along the natural boundaries of the Himalayas, and to the east stretching into what is now Assam. To the west, it reached beyond modern Pakistan, annexing Balochistan and much of what is now Afghanistan. The Empire was extended into India's central and southern regions by the emperors Chandragupta and Bindusara, but it excluded the republic of Kalinga.

The Maurya Empire was inherited by Bindusara's son, Ashoka. Ashoka initially sought to expand his kingdom but in the aftermath of the carnage caused during the invasion of Kalinga, he renounced bloodshed and pursued a policy of non-violence or ahimsa after converting to Buddhism. Following the conquest of Kalinga, Ashoka ended the military expansion of the empire, and led the empire through more than 40 years of relative peace, harmony and prosperity. Ashoka's response to the Kalinga War is recorded in the Edicts of Ashoka, one of the oldest preserved historical documents of the Indian subcontinent.

Mauryan Administration, Economy, Society and Art

Mauryan Administration

Central Administration

Saptanga Theory Chanakya propounded the saptanga theory or the theory of seven elements of the state.

These are (i) svamin (king), (ii) amatya (minister), (iii) janapada (territory and population), (iv) durga (fort), (v) kosa (treasury), (vi) bala (army) and (vii) mitra (ally).

Tirthas		
1.	Mantri	Minister
2.	Senapati	Commander-in-chief
3.	Purohita	High Priest
4.	Yuvaraja	Crown Prince
5.	Dowarik	Protector of the gates
6.	Antarveshik	Head of the Interior
7.	Prashasta	Head of the prisons
8.	Samaharta	Collector of the revenues
9.	Sannidhata	Treasurer
10.	Pradeshta	Commissioner
11.	Paur	Kotwal of the capital
12.	Nayak	Protector of the city
13.	Vyavaharik	Chief Judge
14.	Karmantika	Head of the mines
15.	Mantriparishad Adhyaksha	Head of the council
16.	Dandapala	Head of the police
17.	Durgapala	Protector of the fort
18.	Antapala	Head of the borders

Sub-councils	
Sub-councils	**Functions**
First	Formulated the rules and regulations for the infantry
Second	For cavalry
Third	For elephantry
Fourth	For chariotry
Fifth	For navy
Sixth	For commisariat

Officers

1. **Mahamatras and Dharmamahamatras** It indicated a definite high rank in the hierarchy of officials.
2. **Ithijhaka - mahamatras (Stri - adhyaksha mahamatras)** They had control over women.
3. **Rajukas** They are mentioned in the Rock Edict III and Pillar Edicts I and IV.
4. **Yuktas** They are mentioned in Rock Edict III and were entrusted with the secretariat work and accounting.
5. **Prativedakas** It is mentioned in Rock Edict VI and were special reporters of king.
6. **Pulisas** They were acquainted with pubic opinion which they reported to the king.
7. **Vachabhumikas** They were superintendent of cattle wealth.

- In the Kalinga edict certain mahamataras were designated as Nagara - Viyohalakas or Nagar Vyavaharikas. They were appointed at Tosali and Samapa and administered justice in the cities.

Adhyakshas		
	Official	**Function**
1.	Koshadhyaksha	Superintendent of treasury
2.	Lauhadhyaksha	Superintendent of metals

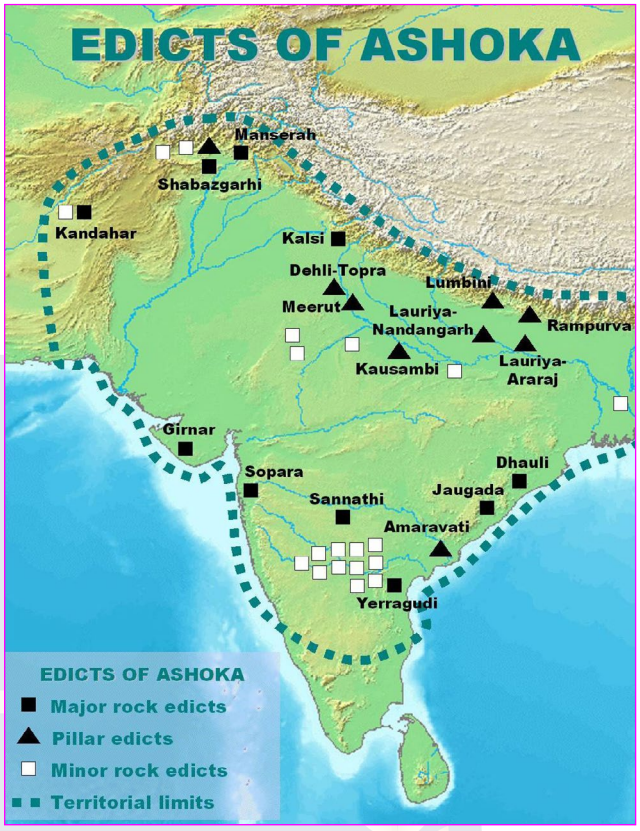
3.	Akaradhyaksha	Controller of mining and metallurgy
4.	Lavanadhyaksha	Salt commissioner
5.	Lakshanadhyaksha	Officer of the mint
6.	Koshagaradhyaksha	Superintendent of warehouses
7.	Suvarnadhyaksha	Superintendent of precious metals and jewellery
8.	Panyadhyaksha	Head of trade and commerce
9.	Ayudhagaradhyaksha	Commander of ordnance
10.	Kupyadhyaksla	Manager of forests
11.	Manadhyaksha	Surveyor and time -keeper
12.	Pautavadhyaksha	Controller of weights and measures
13.	Shulkadhyaksha	Controller of customs and octroi
14.	Sutradhyaksha	Textile commissioner
15.	Sitadhyaksha	Superintendent of crown lands
16.	Sunadhyaksha	Controller of animal slaughter
17.	Suradhyaksha	Head of alcoholic beverages
18.	Nauadhyaksha	Controller of shipping
19.	Akshapataladhyaksha	Controller of accounts
20.	Bandhanagaradhyaksha	Incharge of jail department
21.	Dhyutadhyaksha	Controller of gambling
22.	Vivitadhyaksha	Head of pasture lands
23.	Madradhyaksha	Passport officer
24.	Pattanadhyaksha	Superintendent of ports and harbours
25.	Ganikadhyaksha	Controller of entertainers
26.	Samsthadhyaksha	Controller of private trade
27.	Asvadhyaksha	Controller of cavalry

Taxes	
Tax	**Source**
Pindakara	Tax paid in kind by a group of villages
Bhaga	Land tax
Prakriya	Royalty
Senabhakta	Supply provisions to royal army by villages passing through their area
Hiranya	Tax paid in cash
Pranaya	A gift of affection
Kara	A tax in cash
Parsvam	Surcharges
Parigha	Monopoly tax
Pravesya	Import tax
Vartani	Road cess
Pratikara	Taxes in land
Shulka	Customs duty

Mauryan Sculptures

According to Rock Edicts of Ashoka:

"Beloved-of-the-Gods (Ashoka), King Priyadarsi, conquered the Kalingas eight years after his coronation. 150000 were deported, 100000 were killed and much more died (from other causes). After the Kalingas had been conquered, Beloved-of-the-Gods came to feel a strong inclination towards the Dhamma, a love for the Dhamma and for instruction in Dhamma. Now Beloved-of-the-Gods feels deep remorse for having conquered the Kalingas."



The Mauryan Empire under Ashoka was responsible for the proliferation of Buddhist ideals across the whole of East Asia and South-East Asia. Under Ashoka, India was a prosperous and stable empire of great economic and military power whose political influence and trade extended across Asia and into Europe. Chandragupta Maurya's embrace of Jainism increased social and religious renewal and reform across his society, while Ashoka embraced Buddhism. Ashoka sponsored the spreading of Buddhist ideals into Sri Lanka and South-East Asia. The Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath, is the emblem of India. Archaeologically, the period of Mauryan rule in South Asia falls into the era of Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW). The Arthashastra, the Edicts of Ashoka and Ashokavadana are primary sources of written records of the Mauryan times.

Ashoka was followed for 50 years by a succession of weaker kings. Brihadrata, the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty, held territories that had shrunk considerably from the time of emperor Ashoka, although he still upheld the Buddhist faith. The Shunga dynasty was established in 185 BC, about fifty years after Ashoka's death, when the king Brihadratha, the last of the Mauryan rulers, was assassinated by the then commander-in-chief of the Mauryan armed forces, Pushyamitra Shunga.

Pushyamitra Shunga was a Brahmin who then took over the throne and established the Shunga dynasty.

Buddhist records such as the Ashokavadana write that the assassination of Brihadrata and the rise of the Shunga empire led to a wave of persecution of Buddhists, and a resurgence of Hinduism. According to John Marshall, Pushyamitra Shunga may have been the main author of the persecutions, although later Shunga kings seem to have been more supportive of Buddhism. Other historians, such as Etienne Lamotte and Romila Thapar, partially support this view.

Middle Kingdoms

The Gupta dynasty ruled from around 240 to 550 CE. The origins of the Gupta Dynasty are shrouded in obscurity. The Chinese traveller Xuanzang provides the first evidence of the Gupta kingdom in Magadha. He came to India in 672 CE and heard of 'Maharaja Sri-Gupta' who built a temple for Chinese pilgrims near Mrigasikhavana. Ghatotkacha (c. 280–319) CE, had a son named Chandra Gupta I (Not to be confused with Chandragupta Maurya (340–293 BC), founder of the Mauryan Empire). In a breakthrough deal, Chandra Gupta-I was married to a woman from Lichchhavi—the main power in Magadha.

Samudragupta succeeded Chandra Gupta-I in 335, and ruled for about 45 years, until his death in 380. He attacked the kingdoms of Shichchhatra, Padmavati, Malwas, the Yaudheyas, the Arjunayanas, the Maduras and the Abhiras, and merged them in his kingdom. By his death in 380, he had incorporated over twenty kingdoms into his realm, his rule extended from the Himalayas to the river Narmada and from the Brahmaputra to the Yamuna. He gave himself the titles King of Kings and World Monarch. He is considered the Napoleon of India. Chandra Gupta-I performed Ashwamedha Yajna to underline the importance of his conquest.

Chandra Gupta-II, the Sun of Power (Vikramaditya), ruled from 380 until 413. Only marginally less successful than his father, Chandra Gupta-II expanded his realm westwards, defeating the Saka Western Kshatrapas of Malwa, Gujarat and Saurashtra in a campaign lasting until 409. Chandragupta-II was succeeded by his son Kumaragupta-I. Known as the Mahendraditya, he ruled until 455. Towards the end of his reign a tribe in the Narmada valley, the Pushyamitras, rose in power to threaten the empire.

Skandagupta is generally considered the last of the great rulers. He defeated the Pushyamitra threat, but then was faced with invading Hephthalites or Huna, from the northwest. He repulsed a Huna attack c. 477. Skandagupta died in 487 and was succeeded by his son Narasimhagupta Baladitya.

The Gupta Empire was one of the largest political and military empires in ancient India. The Gupta period is referred to as the Classical age of India by most historians. The time of the Gupta Empire was an "Indian Golden Age" in Indian science, technology, engineering, art, dialectic, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion and philosophy.

The Gupta Empire had their capital at Pataliputra. The difference between Gupta Empire's and Mauryan Empire's administration was that in the Mauryan administration power was centralised but in the Gupta administration power was more decentralised. The empire was divided into provinces and the provinces were further divided into districts. Villages were the smallest units. The kingdom covered Gujarat, North-East India, south-eastern Pakistan, Odisha, northern Madhya Pradesh and eastern India with capital at Pataliputra, modern Patna. All forms of worship were carried out in Sanskrit.

Rapid strides were made in astronomy during this period. Aryabhata and Varahamihira were two great astronomers and mathematicians. Aryabhata stated that the earth moved round the sun and rotated on its own axis. Aryabhata, who is believed to be the first to come up with the concept of zero, postulated the theory that the Earth moves round the Sun, and studied solar and lunar eclipses. Aryabhata's most famous work was Aryabhatiya. Varahamihira's most important contributions are the encyclopaedic Brihat-Samhita and Pancha-Siddhantika (Pancasiddhantika). Metallurgy also made rapid strides. The proof can be seen in the Iron Pillar of Vaishali and near Mehrauli on the outskirts of Delhi, which was brought from Bihar.

This period is also very rich in Sanskrit literature. The material sources of this age were Kalidasa's works. Raghuvamsa, Malavikagnimitram, Meghaduta, Abhijnanasakuntala and Kumarasambhava, Mrichchakatika by Shudraka, Panchatantra by Vishnu Sharma, Kama Sutra (the principles of pleasure) and 13 plays by Bhasa were also written in this period.

In medicine, the Guptas were notable for their establishment and patronage of free hospitals. Although progress in physiology and biology was hindered by religious injunctions against contact with dead bodies, which discouraged dissection and anatomy, Indian physicians excelled in pharmacopoeia, caesarean section, bone setting, and skin grafting. Indeed, Hindu medical advances were soon adopted in the Arab and Western worlds. Ayurveda was the main medical system.

Provincial Administrative System of Gupta Period

The largest administrative unit under the Guptas was bhukti which was placed in charge of uparika. In Bihar, there were Tirabhukti (now Tirhut) comprising territories north of Ganga, Srinagarabhukti (Patna, Shahabad and south Munger) and Magadhabhukti (Rajagriha and Gaya).

The bhuktis were divided into vishayas or districts and were placed under a vishayapati. The vishya of Rajagriha, and Gaya were included in Magadhabhukti. Krimila

Vishaya belonged to Nagarabhukti. The vishayapati was assisted by city banker (Nagarasrestha), president of traders' guild (Sarthavaha), chief merchant (Kulika) and chief secretary (Prathama Kayastha).

The vishaya was divided into vithis. The lowest unit was the village which was administrated by the elders known as mahattara. Certain villages were granted by the king to Brahmanas. These were called agrahara villages and were free from taxes. These villages were looked upon by an officer called Agraharika.

According to some historian's work

The Gupta Empire is considered by many scholars to be the "classical age" of Hindu and Buddhist art and literature. The Rulers of the Gupta Empire were strong supporters of developments in the arts, architecture, science, and literature. The Gupta Empire circulated a large number of gold coins, called dinars, with their inscriptions. The Gupta Dynasty also left behind an effective administrative system. During times of peace, the Gupta Empire system was decentralised, with only taxation flowing to the capital at Pataliputra. During times of war however, the government realigned and fought its invaders. The system was soon extinguished in fighting off the Hunnic Invasions.

Nalanda is considered one of the first great universities in recorded history. It was the centre of Buddhist learning and research in the world from 450 to 1193 CE. It reached its height under the Palas.

The Pala Empire was a Buddhist dynasty that ruled from the Bengal region of the Indian subcontinent. The name Pala (Modern Bengali: pal) means protector and was used as an ending to the names of all Pala monarchs. The Palas were followers of the Mahayana and Tantric schools of Buddhism. Gopala was the first ruler from the dynasty. He came to power in 750 in Gaur by a democratic election. This event is recognised as one of the first democratic elections in South Asia since the time of the Mahā Janapadas. He reigned from 750-770 and consolidated his position by extending his control over all of Bengal as well as parts of Bihar. The Buddhist dynasty lasted for four centuries (750-1120 CE).

The empire reached its peak under Dharmapala and Devapala. Dharmapala extended the empire into the northern parts of the Indian Subcontinent. This triggered once again the power struggle for the control of the subcontinent. Devapala, successor of Dharmapala, expanded the empire to cover much of South Asia and beyond. His empire stretched from Assam and Utkala in the east, Kamboja (modern day Afghanistan) in the north-west and Deccan in the south. According to Pala copperplate inscription, Devapala exterminated the Utkalas, conquered the Pragjyotisha (Assam), shattered the pride of the Huna, and humbled the lords of Pratiharas, Gurjara and the Dravidas.

The Palas created many temples and works of art as well as supported the Universities of Nalanda and Vikramashila. Both Nalanda University and Vikramshila University reached their peak under the Palas. The universities received an influx of students from many parts of the world. Bihar and Bengal were invaded by the south Indian Emperor Rajendra Chola I of the Chola dynasty in the 11th century. The Pala Empire eventually disintegrated in the 12th century under the attack of the Sena dynasty. Pala Empire was the last empire of middle kingdoms whose capital was once in Pataliputra (modern Patna) under Devapala's rule.

Dynastic Succession in Bihar (Ancient)	
Haryank Dynasty	Bimbisara
↓	↓
Shishunag Dynasty	Shishunag
↓	↓
Nanda Dynasty	Mahapadma Nanda
↓	↓
Mauryan Dynasty	Chandragupta Maurya
↓	↓
Shunga Dynasty	Pushyamitra Shunga
↓	↓
Kanwa Dynasty	Vasudeva
↓	↓
Gupta Dynasty	Srigupta
↓	↓
Pala Dynasty	Gopala

Medieval Period

Bihar was largely in ruins when visited by Xuanzang, the famous Buddhist monk from China, and suffered further damage at the hands of Muslim raiders in the 12th century. With the advent of the foreign aggression and eventual foreign subjugation of India, Bihar passed through very uncertain times during the medieval period. Muhammad of Ghor attacked this region of the Indian subcontinent many times. Muhammad of Ghor's armies destroyed many Buddhist structures, including the great Nalanda University.

The Buddhism of Magadha was finally swept away by the Islamic invasion under Muhammad Bin Bakhtiar Khilji, one of Qutb-ud-Din's generals destroyed monasteries fortified by the Sena armies, during which many of the viharas and the famed universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila were destroyed, and thousands of Buddhist monks were massacred in the 12th century.

After fall of Pala empire, the Chero dynasty ruled some parts of Bihar from 12th century to 16th century till Mughal rule.

Medieval Bihar saw a period of glory lasting about six years during the rule of Sher Shah Suri, who hailed from Sasaram. Sher Shah Suri built the longest road of the Indian subcontinent, the Grand Trunk Road, which

started at Calcutta (Bengal) and ended at Peshawar, now Pakistan. The economic reforms carried out by Sher Shah, such as the introduction of the Rupee and Custom Duties, are still used in the Republic of India. He revived the city of Patna, where he built his headquarters.

Hemu, the Hindu Emperor, the son of a food seller, and himself a vendor of saltpetre at Rewari, rose to become Chief of Army and Prime Minister under the command of Adil Shah Suri of the Suri Dynasty. He had won 22 battles against the Afghans, from Punjab to Bengal and had defeated Akbar's forces twice, at Agra and Delhi in 1556, before succeeding to the throne of Delhi and establishing a 'Hindu Raj' in North India, albeit for a short duration, from Purana Quila in Delhi. He was killed in the Second Battle of Panipat.

Mughal Empire

In 1576, after the Battle of Tukaroi, Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great conquered Bengal Sultanate and added it to his empire domain. He divided Bihar and Bengal each into one of his original twelve subahs (imperial top-level provinces; Bihar with seat at Patna) and the region passed through uneventful provincial rule during much of this period. Bihar was left under Mughal control until the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

After 182 years of Mughal control, Bihar passed into the control of Nawabs of Bengal under British suzernity. This period saw Bihar's exploitation at the hands of the rulers in the form of high taxes, but the Nawabs of Bengal also allowed trade to flourish in the region. Some of the greatest melas of the Indian subcontinent, such as the Soenpur Mela, which was the biggest cattle fair in India, were allowed to continue and even flourish with traders coming from near and far.

Prince Azim-us-Shan, the grandson of Aurangzeb was appointed as the governor of Bihar in 1703. Azim-us-Shan renamed Pataliputra or Patna as Azimabad, in 1704.

Akbar and Bihar (A.D. 1556-1605)

Akbar who possessed a high degree of statesmanship realized the strategic importance of Bihar. After the defeat of Daud Khan in the Battle of Rajmahal, Akbar made Bihar a separate Subah of his empire. Though Akbar placed Bihar in the hands of Munim Khan and Muzaffar Khan during 1576 to 1580, Bihar during this period was virtually in the hands of a number of military commanders and fief holders.

The absence of any controlling authority in Bihar led to a chaotic situation. Strict revenue regulations were enforced upon the jagirdars. As a result of this, the jagirdars revolted. Raja Todar Mal, Masum Khan and others were sent by the emperor to control the rebellion, which was eventually crushed and order restored. With this state of affairs in Bihar and Bengal, Khan-i-Azam Mirza Aziz Koka was sent as governor of Bihar in A.D. 1580. Due to the rebellion of Dalpat Sahi, the then Ujjaini chief, Mirza Aziz Koka's arrival in Patna was delayed. Shahbaz Khan and Mirza Aziz Koka crushed the rebellion but dissension arose between Khan-i-Azam and Shahbaz Khan. Raja Todar Mal brought peace between the two. Soon Todar Mal left Bihar and went to Delhi and was appointed Wazir.

Khan-i-Azam was transferred to Malwa in AD. 1583 and he was succeeded in Bihar by Sayeed Khan Chagta. He was finally transferred to Bengal.

In A.D. 1587 Man Singh was appointed as governor of Bihar. After the death of his uncle Raja Bhagwan Das, Man Singh received the title of Raja and a mansab of 5000. According to Abul Fazal, Man Singh administered excellently and crushed all the rebellions. In AD. 1594 Man Singh was transferred to Bengal. Sayeed Khan who was replaced by Man Singh in Bengal, became the governor of Bihar for the third time. He remained in office during A.D. 1594-99. It was at this time Dalpat Shahi revolted. Prince Danyal proceeded to

Bihar to crush the revolt. Dalpat Shahi was defeated and subdued and gave his daughter in marriage to Prince Danyal.

After the departure of Sayeed Khan, Asif Khan was appointed as the last governor during the reign of Akbar. Meanwhile, Prince Salim revolted and soon took control of all regions up to Hajipur and Patna and handed over the subah of Bihar to Qutub-ud-din Kokaltash. Salim's two firmans dated 1601 and 1604, are known where under the title Salim Shah he made a grant of Madad-i-Mash land to the descendant of the famous Pir Damaria's family. Later in A.D. 1604 he appointed Sharif Khan as the governor of Bihar, but he had hardly taken over charge when he was displaced by Asif Khan.

Jahangir and Bihar (A.D. 1605-1627)

Bihar remained an independent administrative unit of Mughal empire during the reign of Jahangir. Soon after his accession to the throne, Jahangir replaced Asif Khan with Lala Beg, also called Beg Bahadur, as the governor of Bihar. Lala Beg suppressed the revolt of Sangram Singh of Kharagpur and was given the title of Jahangir Quli. According to the History of Kashmir written by Haider Malik Jawara, it was during this period that Mehrunissa (Nur Jahan), the widow of Sher Afghan, passed through Darbhanga on her way to Delhi. She is said to have constructed a sarai later called Noor-sarai and a mosque in Darbhanga.

Next in the line of succession of Beg Bahadur were Islam Khan, Afzal Khan (son of Abul Fazal), Jafar Khan. After Jafar Khan, Ibrahim Khan, a brother of Nur Jahan, was appointed as the governor of Bihar. His important conquest was that of Kukradesh (Chotanagpur) and acquisition of diamond mines. He also arrested Durjan Sal and sent him to royal court of Jahangir. Durjan Sal was

imprisoned in Gwalior. Ibrahim Khan was promoted, given the title of Fateh Jung and raised to the governorship of Bengal (1617).

Next in line was Jahangir Quli, son of Mirza Aziz Koka. He was followed by Muqarrab Khan who had well contacts with the English traders at Surat. The English looked on Muqarrab Khan as one of their best friends. In A.D. 1621 Jahangir appointed his son Prince Parvez as the governor of Bihar. Prince Parvez, the first Mughal Prince to rule Bihar gave his name to Parvezabad, now known as Paleza. One of his important officer, Nazar Bahadur, constructed the famous Sangi Masjid, now known as Pathar- ki- Masjid.

When Shah Jahan (Prince Khurram) revolted, Parvez was deputed against him. When Shah Jahan turned his attention to Patna many Jagirdars of Parvez joined him. However, Shah Jahan was defeated and driven out of Bihar. Soon, Parvez also left Bihar and was succeeded by Mirza Rustam Safri, the last governor of Bihar during Jahangir's reign. As Mirza was too old, his son Mirza Murad I was sent to Patna where he built a mansion on the banks of the Ganges. His tomb, in the compound of the General Hospital of Patna: and the place of Muradpur, Patna still reminds of him.

Shah Jahan and Bihar (A.D. 1627-1658)

Khan-i-Alam was appointed as the governor of Bihar on Shah Jahan's accession. According to Abdul Hamid Lahori, the official historian, Khan-i-Alam failed to discharge his duties efficiently and was recalled within a year. He was replaced by Mirza Safi also known as Saif Khan. He was one of the best governors of Bihar under Mughals as noted by Peter Mundy who came to Patna in A.D. 1632 shortly after Saif's transfer to Allahabad. Saif constructed a madrasa or college and at mosque attached to it. Shahi Idgah in Patna city was built by him. Two intellectuals from Tirhut were sent to the imperial court, who are now regarded as the ancestors of Raja of Darbhanga.

Saif Khan was transferred to Allahabad in A.D. 1632 and was succeeded by Abdullah Khan. He suppressed a revolt of the Ujjainia chief Raja Pratap. The next governor of Bihar was Shaista Khan (A.D. 1639-43). The most a important event in the regime of Shaista Khan and his successor Itiqad Khan, was the subjugation of the Cheros of Palamau area. Itiqad Khan, in addition to Bihar, was given the charge of Bengal also. Soon he was transferred to Bengal. Azam Khan and then Sayeed Khan were appointed as the governors of Bihar. In A.D. 1651 Jafar Khan was appointed governor. He built the famous Bagh-i-Jafar Khan at Patna and a single-domed Dundi Bazar mosque. He was succeeded by Zulfiqar Khan in A.D. 1655 followed by Allahwardi Khan.

The period of Allahwardi Khan in Bihar coincides with the period of wars among the sons of Shah Jahan. Initially, Allahwardi Khan supported Shah Suja. Dara Shikoh sent his son Sulaiman Shikoh to oppose Shuja. Allahwardi Khan played a dubious role in the battle of Bahadurpur and Shuja was defeated. On the other hand, Aurangzeb defeated Dara in the battle of Samugarh. This provided opportunity to Shuja who once again reoccupied Bihar. When Shuja proceeded towards Delhi, he was defeated by Aurangzeb in the battle. of Khazwa in A.D. 1659. Aurangzeb now occupied Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Aurangzeb and Bihar (A.D. 1658- 1707)

Daud Khan Quraishi was the first governor during the reign of Aurangzeb. He defeated the Cheros of Palamau and thus extended the limits of the empire to include Chotanagpur. He erected a mosque near the Palamau fort. He also founded the town Daudnagar in the Gaya district. One of his associates Zafar Khan constructed a building called Dar-ul-adl in Patna city.

Daud Khan was succeeded by Jan Nisar Khan also known as Lashkar Khan. It was during his tenure that European travellers Tavernier and Bernier visited Patna. Lashkar Khan was succeeded by Ibrahim Khan (1668) to 1673 A.D.). His reign witnessed a severe famine in Patna. John Marshall who visited the Guighui Factory and the Dutch traveller De Graffie and Thomas Bowery have given graphic descriptions of horrible scenes witnessed during the famine.

Ibrahim Khan was succeeded by Amir Khan and later by Tarbiat Khan. Amir Khan successfully suppressed the rebellion of the Afghans of Shahjahanpur and Kanth Gola. The third son of Aurangzeb, Prince Azam was appointed governor of Bihar in A.D. 1677, but he was soon transferred to Bengal. Prince Azam was succeeded by Saif-ud-din-Mahmud under the title of Saif Khan in A.D. 1678. He was followed by Safi Khan. The rebellion of Ganga Ram occurred in Bihar during his regime. Safi Khan was dismissed for the misappropriation of government funds and was replaced by Buzurg Ummed Khan.

According to Maasir-i-Alamgiri, Buzurg Ummed Khan was succeeded by Mukhtar Khan. His appointment was cancelled immediately and was succeeded by Fidai Khan. An important event during this time was the rising of Kunwar Dhir of Baranaun in the Shahabad district. Shamsher Khan Quraishi, the faujdar of Shahabad and Tirhut, helped in defeating Dhir. The Emperor was pleased with him and appointed him the subedar of Bihar. In A.D. 1703 prince Azim-us-Shan who was then the governor of Bengal was given the additional charge of governor of Bihar. He came to Patna in A.D. 1704.

Murshid Quli Khan was appointed Dewan of Bihar who was strict and hard working. As the Prince was lazy, the relations between them became restrained. Aurangzeb sanctioned the proposal of his grandson Azim-us-shan to name Patna as Azimabad, after himself. In 1706 AD. Aurangzeb appointed him to suppress the

revolt in Deccan. While on his way, he received the news of Aurangzeb's death at Kara and he at once turned towards Delhi and Agra. The resources he had carried away from Bihar and Bengal helped Muazzam to succeed Aurangzeb under the name Bahadur Shah (1707-12).

Modern Period

The Later Mughals

When Bahadur Shah ascended the throne of Delhi, he appointed his son Azim-us-Shan as the governor of Allahabad in addition to those of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. He appointed Syed Husain Ali Khan as his naib or deputy in Bihar. Later Syed Husain Ali Khan was made governor of Bihar. It was towards the end of his governorship that Farrukhsiyar came to Bihar, camped at the famous Bagh Jafar Khan and later at Bagh Afzal and began to plunder Khalsa lands. He also managed to occupy the fort of Rohtas from the rebels.

After the death of Bahadur Shah, Jahandar Shah ascended the throne with the help of Zulfiqar Khan. However, Farrukhsiyar declared his own accession from Patna in AD 1712 and captured the throne of Delhi with the help of Syed brothers. During his reign Ghairat Khan was appointed governor of Bihar. It was during his regime that the English sent an embassy under Surman to the imperial court. After Ghairat Khan, Mir Jumla was appointed the governor of Bihar. Later Khan Zaman was appointed the governor of Bihar.

Fakhr-ud-Daulah was appointed the governor of Bihar in AD. 1727. He was the last independent Mughal governor of Bihar, for after him the governorship of Bihar became linked to Bengal. After the recall of Fakhr- ud-Daulah, Prince Mirza Ahmad (the future Ahmad Shah) was appointed the governor of Bihar.

European Companies and Bihar

Bihar was an important centre since 17th century for the trade of saltpeter. It was also famous for cotton textiles, indigo, etc. Portuguese were the first European company to enter Bihar. They established their factory at Hooghly in Bengal, but frequently visited Patna for trade through water channels and roads. In 1632 Dutch Factory was established in Patna. Its site was the present northern building as Patna College.

The English East India Company established a factory at Alamganj in Patna in 1620 for the trade of saltpeter. But the factory was closed in 1621 itself. It was only in 1651 that the company revived its trade in the region (presently company factory at Gulzar Bagh has been turned into government printing press).

Later in 1774-75, the Danes started a factory in Patna at Nepali Kothi.

Alivardi Khan and Bihar

Prince Mirza Ahmad appointed Shuja- ud-din, the governor of Bengal, as his deputy in Bihar, but neither of them actually came to Bihar. Shuja-ud-din appointed Alivardi Khan on his behalf to rule Bihar. Thus, Bihar was now completely under Bengal. Alivardi Khan's reign was characterized by significant developments in Bihar. He won the loyalty of the Hindus and of the Rohilla Chiefs. He subdued the revolts of the Ujjainis, defeated the Rajas of Bettiah and Darbhanga and also Sunder Singh, the Raja of Tikari.

The political situation changed with the death of Shuja-ud-din, who had earlier nominated his son Sarfaraj Khan as his successor. However, in the battle of Gharia in 1740, Sarfaraj Khan was killed and Alivardi Khan became the governor of all the eastern provinces- Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He appointed Haibat Jung, father of Siraj-ud-Daulah, as his deputy in Bihar. It was not easy for Alivardi Khan to rule Bihar, because he had to face the invasions of the Marathas and the Afghans.

The Ujjainis of Shahabad, under the leadership of Noril Singh and Udwant Singh once again revolted, which was subdued by Haibat Jung. The Raja of Ramgarh was also subdued and the fort of Chatra was occupied. Further progress ceased because of Maratha inroads under Raghuji Bhonsle. Haibat Jung also successfully crushed the rebellion of Mustafa Khan Barech. Haibat Jung was a successful governor of Bihar. However, his tragic end was blow to Alivardi Khan.

The Nizamat of Bihar was given to Siraj- ud-Daula with Raja Janki Ram as his deputy. It was at his instance that the mausoleum of Haibat Jung was erected in Begumpur Muhalla of Patna city. At the time of his death Haibat Jung recommended his Diwan, Ram Narayan, for the deputy governorship of the province. He was poetically surnamed Mauzum and he was a distinguished Persian poet. He was also a favourite disciple of Irani poet, Shaikh Ali Hazin. Ram Narayan subdued the risings of the Bhojpuria Rajputs of Shahabad, Sunder Singh of Tikari, Kamgar Khan of Narhat Samai and Bishun Singh of Siris Khutumba, by combined use of force and friendship.

With the death of Alivardi Khan new developments took place in Bengal which culminated in the battle of Plassey (1757) in which Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated and Mir Jafar was appointed as the new governor of Bengal who was loyal to the English. A new situation aroused after the battle of Plassey. This time was characterized by the decay and disintegration of the mighty Mughal empire which generated lawlessness and disorder all over the country as well as in Bihar. Most of the decisions related to Bihar were now taken from Bengal.

Bihar After the Battle of Plassey

As Raja Ram Narayan was not a part of the conspiracy of Plassey, he felt insecure in the new situation. In the meantime, the Mughal Emperor, Alamgir II was murdered at the instance of notorious wazir Imad-ud-Mulk and Prince Gauhar declared himself Emperor under the title Shah Alam II at Ghatowli. He was received in Bengal as the Mughal Emperor.

Mir Jafar was removed from the masnad in 1760 and Mir Qasim his son-in-law was appointed in his place by

the British. He captured Raja Ram Narayan and transferred him to Munger fort after the battle of Udhua- Nala. Before leaving Munger, Mir Qasim ordered Ram Narayan to be drowned in the Ganges. This ended the career of Raja Ram Narayan, one of the important personalities in this period of Bihar's history.

When Shah Alam II invaded Bihar in AD 1761 for the third time he was defeated and taken prisoner and escorted by Carnac from Gaya to Patna. In the meantime Mir Qasim had transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Munger where he established a gun factory. Munger was chosen because of its strategic position, being situated on the mainline between Bengal and Bihar. Mir Qasim's relations with the English were not cordial, as he wanted to stop the misuse of dastaks by the English traders.

Battle of Buxar

When the English army led by Major Adams and Major Knox consequently captured Munger and Patna, Mir Qasim left Bihar for Awadh. He managed to secure support of Emperor Shah Alam II and Nawab Shuja-ud daulah of Awadh by paying them ten lakh and seventeen lakh rupees respectively. He then proceed to Bihar. On the other hand Major Hector Munro was now the head of the British army.

Both the armies met at Buxar on October 22, 1764. It led to a crushing defeat of Shuja- ud-daulah whose army finally collapsed at Kora on May 3, 1765. Mir Qasim fled and led a wandering life till he died in poverty at Delhi in 1777. The victory of English at the battle of Buxar was more important than the battle of Plassey. Plassey saw the defeat of the Nawab of Bengal whereas Buxar saw the defeat of the great power of Awadh and submission of Mughal Emperor,

The Emperor Shah Alam II entered into a treaty with the British at Allahabad. He was given the district of Kora and Allahabad and an annual tribute of Rs 26 lakhs and in return, the Emperor by a firman dated August 12 and August 19, 1765 granted to the East India company the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

The East India company thus became the virtual masters of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Other Major Revolts

European Companies in Bihar

- The Dutch established their trading center in Patna in 1638 AD. However, Bihar Public Service Commission considers 1632 AD as correct option. According to the Patna District Gazetteer, Peter Mundi saw Dutch merchants visiting Patna in 1632 but it does not mention the details of the establishment of the Dutch factory. The IGNOU notes and other authentic books quote time of yestablishment of the Dutch factory in Patna in 1638.
- Present Patna College and Collectorate used to be an opium den of Dutch.
- Cotton clothes, opium, indigo etc. were exported from here.
- In 1760 AD, Mir Qasim was made the Nawab of Bengal in place of Mir Jafar.
- In 1763 AD Mir Jafar was again made the Nawab of Bengal after removing Mir Qasim.
- On July 19, 1763, Mir Qasim was defeated by Adams Thomas in the Battle of Katwa. After this he was also defeated in the battle of Giria and Udhwa Nala.
- On October 22, 1764, the joint forces of Mir Kasim, Nawab of Awadh Shuja-ud-daula and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II fought in the battle of Buxar. They were defeated by Major Hector Munro.
- On August 12, 1765, under the Treaty of Allahabad, East India Company got the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in return for an annual payment of Rs 26 lakhs to Emperor Shah Alam-II.

Major Rebellion

- During the reign of Clive, the soldiers of Munger and Allahabad revolted, which is known as the White Rebellion.
- The Nile rebellion took place in 1760-61 AD.
- **Wahabi Movement-** Its founder was Abdul Wahab. It was popularized in India by Syed Ahmed Barelvi. Patna was an important center of this movement.
- **Faraji Movement-** Haji Shariatullah was its main leader. Patna was its center.
- During the British Raj, prisoners lodged in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar were given brass pots, but in 1856, earthen pots were given in their place, stwhich provoked the **'Lota Rebellion'.**
- In Hajipur, Tirhut, Saran and Purnea, Nonia used to collect and prepare saltpetre. Saltpetre's monopoly was high after the Company's rule. As a result, Nonia started stealing and secretly trading in saltpetre, due to which the merchants associated with it had to face English cruelty, which was the main reason for the **Nonia rebellion** that broke out between 1770-1800 AD.

Kol Rebellion

- This was the first organized and widespread tribal revolt in Bihar.
- Only the area of Hazaribagh was left untouched by this rebellion.
- The immediate reason for this rebellion was snatching away the rights of Singrai Manki and giving them to the Sikhs and the atrocities committed on their sisters.

- Due to such misdeeds by the Dikus, Singrai Manki and Surga Munda together with other tribals blew the trumpet of rebellion.
- Soon this rebellion took a violent form and spread to the entire area. Finally, after a long struggle, this rebellion was also suppressed.
- After the Kol rebellion, important changes were made in the governance system of Chotanagpur.
- Now the provisions of Regulation (XIII) were implemented under the Charter of India Act, 1833 for the governance of this region.
- Under this law, Chotanagpur Khas, Palamu, Kharagdiha, Ramgarh and Korunda were separated from the former Ramgarh district and organized as a non-regulation province of Jungle Mahal and Tributary Mahal and named South-West Frontier Agency.
- The responsibility of governing this administrative area was entrusted to the representative of the Governor General and the first representative appointed to this post was Captain Thomas Wilkinson.
- It was the same Wilkinson, who had played a leading role in the suppression of the Kol Rebellion and further became famous in the general public by the name of Kisun Saheb.
- Further Wilkinson made Wilkinson Rule, which was implemented in 1837 AD in Kolhan area.

Santhal Rebellion

- The main reasons for this revolt were the excessive collection of rent by the landlords, exploitation of the Santhals by the moneylenders, partisan behavior of the police and courts and forcing of Santhals by the government to lay the railway between Bhagalpur and Burdwan.
- The main objectives of this rebellion were drive away the Dikus, to end foreign rule and to establish Abu'a Raj i.e. self rule.
- On June 30, 1855, the Santhal representatives gathered at Bhognadih (Sahibganj) and decided to revolt.
- In this meeting, Sido was elected as the king, Kanhu as the minister, Chand as the administrator and Bhairav as the commander.
- Women also took part in the Santhal rebellion, which is exemplified by the sisters (Phulo and Jhano) of Sido-Kanhu.
- This rebellion had spread from Bhagalpur to Burdwan. Barhait was the main center of the rebels.
- Sido, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav led the rebellion in Damin-i-Koh, Arjun Manjhi and Bhairav Manjhi in Hazaribagh and Gora Manjhi in Birbhum.
- The rebels targeted moneylenders, dikus and government buildings.
- The government adopted a repressive attitude toward this rebellion and suppressed it with extreme barbarity.
- Major Baro was sent to suppress the rebellion, who was defeated by the Santhals in the field of Pirpainti.
- The main credit for the suppression of this rebellion is given to Captain Alexander and in this work he was assisted by Lieutenant Thomson and Reid.
- Kanhu was killed in the struggle, then Chand and Bhairav were also killed. Finally, in February 1856, Sido was captured and hanged at Barhait.
- After this rebellion (1858 AD) the East India Company made large-scale changes and reforms in its administrative system.
- Based on the report of Alice Adams, the name of Damin-i-Koh was changed to Santhal Pargana under Act 37 of 1855, in which Dumka, Deoghar, Godda and Rajmahal were four districts.
- Also in 1860 AD the rights of the Santhals were restored by passing the Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act. A commissioner was appointed for governance in the Santhal Pargana area.
- A new police law called "Yule Rule' (1856) was introduced with the help of George Yule, Commissioner of Bhagalpur.
- Under this law, policing powers were given to the village headman on the basis of consensus by implementing the traditional village head system.
- Reflecting the importance of the Santhal rebellion, Karl Marx considered it to be the first revolt of India, which could not overthrow the British rule, but it did become the reason for giving birth to the Safahor movement.
- Presently the Jharkhand government celebrates 30 June as 'Hul Diwas' in honor of the Santhal rebellion.

Munda Rebellion (1899-1900 AD)

- In view of the prevalence of this movement in Bihar, it is given the name of 'Ulgulan' or 'Great Movement'.
- This movement had affected other areas including South Ranchi as well.
- Since this rebellion was an organized rebellion of the Mundas, hence it is called Munda rebellion.
- This rebellion broke-out due to the change of the collective land ownership system into the Zamindari land ownership system, climaxed in the form of the religious-political movement of Birsa.
- Birsa Munda was born on November 15, 1875 in Ulihatu village of Ranchi (Present Khunti) district.

- The name of the early teacher of Birsa was Jaipal and the name of the religious teacher of Birsa was Anand Pandey, who was a Vaishnavite.
- Birsa's family adopted Christianity and in 1886 AD Birsa was enrolled in a high school in the name of Daud in Baibasa, run by the German Christian Mission.
- Further Birsa renounced Christianity and came in contact with Anand Pandey, where he learned Vaishnavism.
- Birsa propagated a religion combining the philosophies of Munda, Vaishnavism and Christianity, which people called 'Birsa Dharma' and their followers were called Birsaits.
- He exhorted the people to stay clean, give up drug addiction, social evils and superstitions and aboveall turn towards monotheism. Birsa insisted on worshiping only 'Singabonga'.
- In 1895 AD Birsa was arrested on charges of sedition and sentenced to a fine and two years of imprisonment in the Hazaribagh Central Prison.
- But after two years, on November 30, 1897, Birsa was released from Ranchi Jail.
- After his release, Birsa intensified his activities and hstarted arming the Mundas. On December 25, 1899, the fire of Ulgulan erupted in Chakradharpur of Singhbhum and Khunti, Kari, Torpa, Tamar, Basia areas of Ranchi,
- Rebels attacked hordes of Christians and churches. Initially, the target was all Christians, but later action was taken only against the British officers with the aim of avoiding the killing of the innocent.
- The government strongly suppressed this rebellion. On January 9, 1900, there was a fight between the rebels and the British on the Sail Rakab hill, some distance from Dombari, in which the rebels were defeated at the hands of Commissioner Farbes and Deputy Commissioner Street Field.
- In the greed of a govemment reward of 500 rupees, the people of Jirakel villages informed the British about the secret location of Birsa Munda and Birsa was captured from Chakradharpur (Singbhum).
- On June 1, 1900, the deputy commissioner announced that Birsa had contracted cholera and on June 9, 1900, Birsa breathed his last in jail.
- Reasons for the rebellion-abolishing the Munda Khuntkatti system, the practice of baith begari, misleading policies of the missionaries and disillusionment of the Mundas with them, frustration with the police and law and order. The immediate reason was the Chotanagpur Forest Protection Act of 1894.
- The main objectives of the revolt - to establish an independent Munda state, to get back their lands from the Dikus and drive them out of their territory, to oppose Christianity.
- Important results of the revolt - Establishment of Gumla in the year 1902 and Khunti as a subdivision in the year 1903, by passing the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908, restoring the Khuntakatti rights, ban on bonded labor and fixing the rates of land revenue.

Tana Bhagat Rebellion

- Tana literally means to stretch or to pull. The Bhagats wanted to pull and throw away their pathetic condition and wanted to achieve good position in life and therefore they were called Tana Bhagat and their movement was called Tana Bhagat movement.
- This movement in its early phase was known as Kurukh Dharam (the original religion of Rukh or Oraon).
- Under the leadership of Jatra Bhagat, it was announced that we will not give revenue, will not do forced labor and will not pay taxes. From April, 1914, he emphasized on religious reform works in Oraon. He insisted only on the worship of Dharmesh (God of Oraon), animal sacrifice, meat-liquor and renunciation of evils. In fact, He campaigned not to work with the Dikus, due to which he was put in jail in the year 1916. Jatra Bhagat was often considered by the tribals to be an avatar of Birsa Munda and was also called 'German Kaiser Baba'.
- Further the Tana Bhagat movement was led by Devmani Bhagat, Shibu Bhagat, Balram Bhagat, Bhikhu Bhagat.
- They presented four-point demands to the Raja of Palamu
  - They should be given the right to self-government.
  - Rajpada (kingship) should be abolished.
  - Equality should be established.
  - Land revenue should be abolished.
- The Raja of Palamu rejected the above demands, but still these demands reflect the changes in the tribal movement.
- On December 9, 1919, Turia Bhagat and Jitu Bhagat started the movement of non-payment of Chowkidari tax and revenue to the landlords. But with the passage of time, the Tana Bhagat movement started fading away and the need was felt to paint this religious movement in a political colour. At the same time Tana Bhagats heard about Gandhiji and they started to think that Jatra Bhagat was reincarnated as Gandhiji.
- When Gandhiji started the non-cooperation movement, Tana Bhagats also joined the Indian

independence movement for the first time under the leadership of Sidhu Bhagat.

- Tana Bhagats showed activism in the freedom movement by taking part in satyagraha demonstrations, picketing at liquor shops. Influenced by Gandhiji, they also adopted Charkha and Khadi clothes.
- It is also recorded in the history of Congress that a large number of Tana Bhagats participated in the Gaya session of Congress in the year 1922 and the Nagpur Satyagraha of 1923.
- In the year 1940, in the Congress session, Tana Bhagats gave a gift of 400 rupees to Mahatma Gandhi.

British Raj under Babu Kunwar Singh

Veer Kunwar Singh, during India's First War of Independence in 1857, he led a select band of armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the British East India Company.

After the Battle of Buxar, 1764, which was fought in Buxar, hardly 115 km from Patna, the Mughals as well as the Nawabs of Bengal lost effective control over the territories then constituting the province of Bengal, which currently comprises Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha. The British East India Company was accorded the diwani rights, that is, the right to administer the collection and management of revenues of the province of Bengal, and parts of Oudh, currently comprising a large part of Uttar Pradesh. The diwani rights were legally granted by Shah Alam, who was then the sovereign Mughal emperor of India. During the rule of the British East India Company in Bihar, Patna emerged as one of the most important commercial and trading centres of eastern India, preceded only by Kolkata.

The first seeds of resentment against British rule emerged when Fateh Bahadur Sahi, the chieftain of Huseypur in Saran district, initiated a struggle against the East India company in 1767. His revolt escalated in 1781 when various other zamindars and chiefs in South Bihar began to join his revolt including Raja Narain Singh and Akbar Ali. The British were able to successfully put down the revolt.

Babu Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur and his army, as well as countless other persons from Bihar, contributed to the India's First War of Independence (1857), also called the Sepoy Mutiny by some historians. Babu Kunwar Singh (1777–1858) one of the leaders of the Indian uprising of 1857 belonged to a royal Rajput house of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district of Bihar. By that time Bihar had many feudal estates or Zamindars. Most notably Tekari Raj, Raj Darbhanga, Tajpur Estate, Mohrampur Jagir, Bettiah Raj, Hathwa Raj, Kharagpur Raj and Banaili Estate. At the age of 80 years, during India's First War of Independence, he actively led a select band of armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the East India Company, and also recorded victories in many battles.

The British Raj

Under the British Raj, Bihar particularly Patna gradually started to attain its lost glory and emerged as an important and strategic centre of learning and trade in India. From this point, Bihar remained a part the Bengal Presidency of the British Raj until 1912, when the province of Bihar and Orissa was carved out as a separate province. When the Bengal Presidency was partitioned in 1912 to carve out a separate province, Patna was made the capital of the new province. The city limits were stretched westwards to accommodate the administrative base, and the township of Bankipore took shape along the Bailey Road (originally spelt as Bayley Road, after the first Lt. Governor, Charles Stuart Bayley). This area was called the New Capital Area. The houses of the English residents, were all at the west-end at Bankipore. The greater part of the English residences were on the banks of the river, many of them being on the northern side of an open square, which formed the parade ground, and racecourse (present Gandhi Maidan). There was also the Golghar a wondrous bell-shaped building, one hundred feet high, with a winding outer staircase leading to the top, and a small entrance door at the base, which was intended for a granary, to be filled when there was the expectation of famine. It was initially considered to be both politically and materially impracticable.

To this day, locals call the old area as the City whereas the new area is called the New Capital Area. The Patna Secretariat with its imposing clock tower and the Patna High Court are two imposing landmarks of this era of development. Credit for designing the massive and majestic buildings of colonial Patna goes to the architect, I. F. Munnings. By 1916–1917, most of the buildings were ready for occupation. These buildings reflect either Indo-Saracenic influence (like Patna Museum and the state Assembly), or overt Renaissance influence like the Raj Bhawan and the High Court. Some buildings, like the General Post Office (GPO) and the Old Secretariat bear pseudo-Renaissance influence. Some say, the experience gained in building the new capital area of Patna proved very useful in building the imperial capital of New Delhi.

The British built several educational institutions in Patna like Patna College, Patna Science College, Bihar College of Engineering, Prince of Wales Medical College and the Bihar Veterinary College. With government patronage, the Biharis quickly seized the opportunity to make these centres flourish quickly and attain renown. In 1935, certain portions of Bihar were reorganised into the separate province of Orissa. Patna continued as the capital of Bihar province under the British Raj.

Indian National Congress and Bihar

During the initial years of Congress formation (1885-1908), there was a great deal of enthusiasm in Bihar about it and many delegates participated in the sessions of Congress. As a matter of fact, a Bihar Provincial Congress Committee was formed in 1908 under the presidentship of Nawab Sarfaraj Husain Khan Bahadur, with its headquarters at Patna.

The Provincial Congress Committee used to hold a political conference. The first session of Bihar Provincial Conference was held at Patna in 1908, with Sir Ali Imam as its President. Mazhar-ul-Haq also participated in it. The year 1912 was memorable in the history of Bihar. A separate province of Bihar was formed. Also in the same year the 27th session of Indian National Congress was held at Bankipur, Patna with R.N. Mudholkar as its President. Mazhar-ul-Haq was the Chairman of the reception committee and Sachchidanand Sinha was the General Secretary. In 1914 two eminent persons from Bihar, Mazhar-ul-Haq and Sachchidanand Sinha, were elected to serve on a deputation sent to England by the Congress along with Bhupendra Nath Basu, MA Jinnah, N.M Samarth, B.N. Sharma and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Home Rule Movement and Bihar

The Home Rule movement which was started by Anne Beasant also made an impact in Bihar. At a meeting held at Bankipur on December 16, 1916, it was decided to start a Home Rule League in Bihar. The following persons were elected as the office-bearers:

President Mazhar-ul-Haq

Vice Presidents Sarfaraj Husain Khan, Purnendu Narain Sinha

Secretaries Chandrabansi Sahay, Baijnath Narain Singh

Anne Beasant visited Patna on April 18. 1918 and paid a second visit on July 25, 1918 and met Hasan Imam and Sachchidanand Sinha. Home Rule movement was instrumental in creating awareness among people.

Revolutionary Nationalism and Bihar

While the Congress was following constitutional means for the attainment of self- Government, a section of nationalists preached radical ideas and followed revolutionary methods. The partition of Bengal (1905) and the policies of Lord Curzon gave a stimulus to the nationalists. The activities of Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Nath Datta had an impact on Bihar. On April 30, 1908, in Muzaffarpur a bomb was thrown which killed two European ladies, the wife and daught of Mr. Pingle Kennedy. The bomb was infact meant for Kingsford, the then District Judge of Muzaffarpur, who had made himsel extremely unpopular by passing heavy sentences on political workers. For the offence Khudiram Bose was arrested and hanged on August 11, 1908 and his associate Prafulla Chaki shot himself dead.

Deoghar was another centre of revolutionary activities. Sil's lodge was used for the preparation of bombs and training of associates. They were guided by Sakharam Ganesh Deoskar of Karun in the Deoghar district. Indunath Nandy preached this revolutionary view in the different villages of Bihar with the help of magic lanterns. Ranchi was another such centre and Anusheelan Samitis were started in Patna. Some revolutionaries from Dumka were convicted in the Rodda Arms case.

Champaran Satyagraha

Champaran is an area of historic significance. It was here in Champaran that Mahatma Gandhi, after his return from South Africa, tested his new weapon of Satyagraha on Indian soil, which he had forged abroad. Satyagraha was a unique method which was based on truth and non-violence.

The Problem in Champaran

There were two systems of indigo plantation carried out in north Bihar by the European indigo planters. These systems were (a) Zerait and (b) Assamiwar. Under the Zerait system, the indigo cultivation was under their direct management. The tenant - labourers were ill-paid. In the Assamiwar system, the factory chiefs had the indigo lands cultivated by tenants. The most prevalent method under this system was Tinkathia, which was common in Champaran. The other two methods Khushki and Kurtauli were not much prevalent here.

Under the tinkathia system, a tenant had to cultivate indigo on three kathas per bigha (3/20th of the land) of his holdings during a long period and was entitled to get a price for it according to written agreements. However, the planters coerced the tenants for converting their lands into indigo - producing fields, extortion of forced labour from them by threatening them, very small payments (sometimes no payment) and infliction of heavy fines for failure to grow indigo. The protests carried out by the oppressed tenants always fell on deaf ears.

Role of Raj Kumar Shukla

Raj Kumar Shukla, a leader of the Champaran ryots managed to bring Gandhiji to Champaran. He met Gandhiji in the Lucknow session of Congress in December 1916 and placed the grievances of the indigo. growers. A resolution was moved in this session by Braj Kishore Prasad regarding a probe into the agrarian trouble. The resolution was passed.

After this session, the Bihar delegate, Raj Kumar Shukla in particular, urged Gandhiji to visit Champaran to witness the miseries of the ryots. Gandhiji promised to tour Champaran. Raj Kumar Shukla met Mahatma Gandhi at Calcutta, Gandhiji started from Calcutta with Shukla

on April 9, 1917 and reached Patna next morning. Both proceeded to Muzaffarpur the same night.

Gandhiji in Champaran

On April 10, 1917, Gandhiji had reached Muzaffarpur in the night where students of JBB college under the leadership of Acharya Kriplani welcomed him. Till 14th April, Gandhiji analysed the situation of Champaran by meeting with the members of Planters Association.

Gandhiji reached Motihari on April 15, 1917. The Government however did not like Gandhiji to probe the agrarian trouble. The Magistrate ordered him not to enter the villages. A case was lodged against him on 18th April. Gandhiji clearly stated him aim for coming to Champaran and refused to leave Champaran before receiving the whole information. Defying the government order he announced to face the consequences. Watching the gravity of the situation, the government withdrew the case on April 20. This was the first phase of success for Gandhi.

Government machinery got confused to see the enthusiasm of the farmers and the activities of Gandhi and his associates.. The Lieutenant Governor, Sir Edward Gait took immediate constructive steps to solve the problem. With the result, Champaran Enquiry Committee was constituted to investigate and report on the agrarian conditions in Champaran, Gandhiji became a member of the committee on condition that he should be free to consult his associates during the progress of the enquiry. On the recommendations of this committee Champaran Agrarian Bill was presented before the legislative council on November 29, 1917. Champaran Agrarian Act was passed on May 1, 1918 by the signature of Lt. Governor, which accelerated the process of putting on end to the curse of indigo. Mahatma Gandhi's method in Champaran proved a complete success. It is a landmark in the history of Satyagraha, as also in the history of Bihar, as well as India.

Welfare Works by Gandhiji in Champaran

Gandhiji's mission was also marked by welfare work for the people in Champaran. During the progress of the Satyagraha, Gandhiji became well acquainted with the poverty, illiteracy, ignorance and social fabric of the region. Gandhiji along with Kasturba came to Champaran on November 8, 1917 with the purpose of getting people rid of all those social evils.

Social workers from Bombay, Karnataka and Maharastra started flocking in Champaran. He opened the first school at Barharwa Lakhan Sen, 20 miles east of Motihari on November 14, 1917. On November 20, 1917 another school at Bhitharwa in Nepal Terai was opened. Volunteers plunged into works of education, sanitation and health and the whole Champaran was engulfed with the feeling of change.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

It was on the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs that the non-cooperation movement against the British rule was started under the leadership of Gandhi and the movement reached its height during 1921-22. Bihar played an important role in this non-cooperation movement.

On August 28, 1920, the Bihar Provincial Conference presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad passed a resolution supporting Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation, which he had declared on August 1, 1920. Gandhiji visited Patna in December and laid the foundation of a National College and Bihar Vidyapeeth, which played an important part in training young national workers. It was during this time that Maulana Abdul Bari joined the movement.

Events During Non-Cooperation Movement in Bihar

Some of the important features of this movement in Bihar are mentioned here:

1. Teachers and students left schools and colleges and the lawyers abstained from attending courts. Many officials left their jobs. Foreign goods were boycotted.
2. There was a boycott of auctions for settlement of ferries and pounds in Munger and Bhagalpur.
3. There was a strike in the Government press in Patna.
4. There was a police strike in March-April, 1921 which spread to Patna, Purnea, Munger and Champaran.
5. When the Prince of Wales landed in Bombay on November, 17, there was hartal in whole of Bihar. When the Prince e was visited Patna on December, 22, there a complete boycott.
6. The arrest of Gandhiji in March, 1922 was marked by state-wide protest meetings.
7. The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee of the Congress visited Bihar in 1922.
8. Bihar Vidyapeeth was established on February 6, 1921, which was inaugurated by Gandhiji. Maulana Mazharul Haque and Braj Kishore Prasad were made its Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. Rajendra Prasad was made Principal at National School, Patna.
9. Mazharul Haque established Sadakat Ashram near Digha in Patna which became the main centre of national movement. He also started a newspaper called Motherland from September 30, 1921.

The most significant event was the 37th session on the Congress at Gaya in 1922 presided over by C.R. Das, which voted for the continuance of the boycott of legislatures. In this session Rajendra Prasad was elected secretary of the Congress and the office of AICC was shifted to Patna. The Tana Bhagats also attended the Gaya Congress. Rajendra Prasad himself participated in the famous flag Satyagraha

at Nagpur in 1923 along with a group of volunteers from Bihar.

The non-cooperation movement was on February 5, 1922 an account suspended of the Chauri Chaura incident, and Bihar concentrated on khadi production and other constructive activities

As a result of break in the Congress the Swaraj Party was formed in January 1923 under the presidentship of CR Das and Motilal Nehru as its secretary. The Swaraj Party in Bihar was formed in February, 1923 Shri Narayan Prasad was its first President and Abdul Bari was its secretary. The party participated in the assembly elections held in November, 1923 and won 8 seats in the assembly and 10 seats in the council.

Swami Sahajanand: Pioneer of the Peasant Movement

Swamiji's stature can be gauged from the fact that Bihar's famous Chief Minister Mr. Babu worked as his secretary in the Provincial Kisan Sabha formed by him. Subhash Chandra Bose used to call him in public meetings by the name of a magical charisma on earth.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati is that respectable presence in the freedom movement, on which the entire Indian society feels proud. Gandhiji's Champaran Satyagraha made the freedom movement attractive to the farmers and laborers. In Gujarat, the success achieved in the peasant struggles of Kheda and Bardoli under the leadership of Sardar Patel instilled confidence among the farmers that only the Congress can do the work of improving their condition after independence.

Swami ji tried to make the farmer's movement more popular when he called for the abolition of Zamindari system in independent India. Needless to say that the bulk of the leadership of the party in North India belonged to the Zamindar family. The major part of the leadership was not only keeping distance from sensitive issues like land reform, social change, but was also ready to counter the attacks on class interests from time to time.

Impressed by the movement of Swamiji Gandhiji, he joined the Nagpur conference in 1921. Before this, his recluse mind was influenced by renunciation. To put an end to these tendencies, the family members got her married at the young age of 16. Unfortunately, his wife died after two years of marriage. After refusing to remarry, he took initiation from Dashanami monk Swami Achyutananda in Kashi. He was born on February 22, 1889 in Deva village of Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh, near Kashi.

From 1910 to 1912, he did a deep study of Sanskrit literature, grammar, justice and Mimamsa in Kashi and Darbhanga - In Ballia, Hathua Naresh was engaged in the work of reforms by gathering homogeneous Bhumihar society. Impressed by the social organization, Swami ji started taking out Brahmin letters. After meeting Mahatma Gandhi in Patna in November 1920, he became a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement and united the people against the British Raj.

In this connection, got an opportunity to study the economic and social condition of the village-countryside closely. In the year 1927, he made his permanent residence by building Shri Sitaram Ashram in Bihta, Patna on the land given by Sitaram ji and in 1929 broke ties with Bhumihar Brahmin Sabha due to differences.

In the same year, by forming the Provincial Kisan Sabha, he started a struggle to get rid of the exploitation of the landlords and to get the rights of the ryots on the land. He played a leading role in relief work during the severe earthquake of 1934 in Bihar. Due to the aggressive attitude of the landlords, he started giving revolutionary form to the struggle. It was from here that due to the conduct and pro-feudal behavior of the Congress leaders, their differences started coming to the fore.

At that time, a gathering of socialist-minded people was trying to get organized in the Congress as well - in the year 1934, a huge conference was organized at the Anjuman Islamia Hall in Patna, in which Jayaprakash Narayan, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mahant of the ashram, Veteran leaders like Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Sampurnanand, Achyut Patwardhan, EMS Namboodiripad, Aruna Asaf Ali were present.

In the year 1936, Swamiji was unanimously elected as the President of the All India Kisan Sabha Foundation Conference in Lucknow. In the same year, the assembly issued a farmer's manifesto and raised the demand for waiving off all the loans by abolishing the Zamindari system. Top writers of that era also started associating with Swamiji, among whom Ramvriksh Benipuri, Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, Mahashweta Devi, Bhishma Sahni, Prabhakar Machwe, Agyey, Mulk Raj Anand, Nagarjuna etc. were prominent. Swamiji's stature can be gauged from the fact that the famous Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Babu worked as his secretary in the Provincial Kisan Sabha formed by him.

Subhash Chandra Bose used to call him in public meetings by the name of a magical charisma on earth. Before his death, he prepared the agenda of peasant rebellion in his autobiography, in which he wrote that freedom and real social service is to give rights to those whose rights have been snatched away. Swamiji passed away in Muzaffarpur on June 26, 1950 - the result of his struggles was that the Zamindari system ended in independent India, but dreams are still unfulfilled. The issues of the recent farmer's movement have proved it - lakhs of farmers have been forced to commit suicide.

Had Batakh Miyan not been there, there would have been no Gandhi era.

On Gandhi's death or birth, people remember him, as well as Godse is also remembered as a murderer, but Batakh Miyan remained almost anonymous, despite the proverb that 'the savior is greater than the killer'....

Mahatma Gandhi is an important personality behind the global identity of India's freedom movement and today his birthday is celebrated all over the world as Non-Violence Day. Gandhi came to Champaran in 1917 to understand the problems of the local farmers. Gandhi's stay in Champaran proved to be a milestone in his career, but during this time the British had hatched a conspiracy to kill Gandhiji and a terrorist named Batakh Miyan saved him by risking his life. This historical episode has gone somewhere in the pages of history. From historians to those who tell the story of Champaran, this name is hardly remembered. The intention of the British was to throw the whole country into the furnace of communal riots by making a Muslim chef a pawn.

Batakh Miyan, as the name suggests, was a Pasmanda. Motihari used to work as a cook in Neel Kothi. It is a matter of 1917. In those days, Gandhi was wandering in the area of Champaran to understand the problems of indigo farmers. It was the same time in 1917, when in the villages of Rohtas (then Shahabad) district, feudal forces immersed in communal frenzy attacked Muslim settlements riding on elephants and horses. Later on, communal riots spread to many other places as well.

Bahar Hussainabadi (1864-1929) has written in his autobiography that one day Gandhiji went to meet Irwin, the manager of Motihari Kothi. In those days, even though Gandhiji did not have the fame like other big leaders of the country, but in the eyes of the people of Champaran, he was no less than a messiah. The indigo farmers thought that they would only be able to drive away the indigo British from their area, and this thing bothered the indigo planters and they wanted to drive Gandhi out of Champaran at any cost. For the purpose of talks, Irwin, the then English manager of Neil's estates, invited him to dinner at Motihari. Then Batakh Miyan used to be Irwin's cook. Irwin ordered a glass of poisoned milk to be given to Batakh Miyan for killing Gandhi. The British had a plan to kill Gandhiji by giving poison in milk at the hands of Batakh Ansari and if he did not do so, Batakh Miyan was also threatened with death. Distressed by the plight of indigo farmers, Batakh Miyan saw a ray of hope in Gandhi. His conscience did not accept this order of Irwin. While giving a glass of milk, he told Rajendra Prasad that poison was mixed in it, you should warn Gandhiji.

Patriot Batakh Ansari resolved to bear the oppression and tyranny of the British and warned Gandhiji about this conspiracy of the British. It is said that a glass of milk was overturned on the ground and a cat licked it to death. Gandhi's life was saved but Batakh Miyan and his family later had to pay a heavy price for it. After Gandhiji's departure, the British not only brutally beat Batakh Miyan and put him behind bars, but also demolished his small house and made it a graveyard.

People remember Gandhi on his death or birth, as well as Godse is also remembered as a murderer, but Batakh Miyan remained almost anonymous. Despite the proverb that 'the one who saves is greater than the one who kills'. Everyone remembers the name of the killer, only a few people know the one who saves. After the country's independence, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who became the first President of the country during his visit to Motihari in 1950, took care of Batakh Miyan and ordered the administration to allot some acres of land to him.

Batakh Miyan could not get that land due to administrative lethargy despite his running for fame. He died in 1957 in the condition of poverty. From 1950 until his death, Rajendra Prasad instructed the Bihar government to return the land snatched away by the British to the patriot who saved Gandhi's life, and to provide financial protection to the entire family, including his son Muhammad Jan Ansari. He was overwhelmed by the patriotism of Batakh Miyan. Later, his son along with his family was put to sleep at the Rashtrapati Bhavan as special guests. His memory in Champaran is now preserved in the form of Batakh Miyan Gate at Motihari Railway Station. History has forgotten Batakh Miyan Ansari, the nameless warrior of the freedom struggle.

In 1990, the State Minorities Commission exposed this whole episode for the first time and took an effective initiative to provide justice to the descendants of Batakh Miyan with evidence. Then somewhere the attention of the media went towards this, and his name cropped up in the news media across the country. Later, with the effective intervention of the Legislative Council, his memorial was built in the village of Batakh Miyan and a 'Museum' was built in his memory at the district headquarters and all the promises were made along with some land which are yet to be fulfilled. The 'museum' named after him has been occupied by paramilitary forces.

One question often haunts the mind: when this incident happened, many people who played an important role in the country's politics witnessed it, but this story of Batakh Ansari's patriotism remained buried in the veil of oblivion. But why so.

We remember Godse who killed Gandhi and today his children are flourishing, but not only have we forgotten Batakh Miyan who saved him, but today his movement is in trouble. Had Gandhi not been there, perhaps the nature of the country's independence would have been different and if Batakh Miyan had not been there, there would have been no Gandhian era.

Simon Commission

In 1928, Simon Commission came to India which faced boycott throughout the country and black flags were shown. This commission was also boycotted in Bihar. An all-party meeting was convened under the leadership of Anugraha Narayan Sinha in which it was decided to boycott the commission.

Civil Disobedience Movement and Bihar

Civil Disobedience movement was started under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. In 1929, at Lahore Congress a proposal for complete independence was passed which was presided over by Jawahar Lal Nehru. 26 January, 1930 was declared independence day. It was celebrated with joy throughout Bihar.

On the other hand, Gandhiji started his famous Dandi march on March 12, 1930. April 6, 1930 was fixed as the date of breaking the salt law. In a speech at Patna, Rajendra Prasad reviewed the possible lines of civil disobedience. Jawahar Lal Nehru's tour of Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts from March 31 to April 3 was a source of great inspiration to the people

The salt satyagraha in Bihar was started on April 15, 1930 in Saran and Champaran districts. From April 16 to 21, 1930, Patna witnessed one of the most heroic scenes in the face of violence on the part of the police, In Patna the salt satyagraha was inaugurated on April 16, 1930, when the volunteers proceeded to Nakhas Pind, near Mangle Tank in Patna city, which had been selected as the spot for the violation of salt laws by manufacturing salt. The atrocities of the police on the volunteers wounded many of them. Even Abdul Bari was dealt with three blows when he was trying to control the crowd in front of Patna college. Kriplani and Rajendra Prasad were also assaulted by the police. But the repression and use of force failed to terrorise the patriots.

In Bhagalpur, the volunteers started a regular camp at Bihpur where they practised lathi play. However, the government decided to declare the camp illegal and break it up. Subsequently the camp and the local office of Congress were seized. Considerable agitation prevailed in Bihpur and about 130 out of 250 chowkidars in this police station resigned. The action taken by the Government was condemned even by the liberals of Bhagalpur and the five newly elected members of the Legislative Council resigned in protest.

In the Munger district, Shrikrishna Sinha, the then secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and Nand Kumar Sinha led the congress activities. Hundreds of activists were arrested for breaking the salt law. The inmates of Chapra jail refused to use foreign clothes and went for naked hartal till swadeshi clothes were provided. Agitation was launched for the non-payment of Chowkidari tax in Bihar. The Congress was declared illegal organization on June 30, 1930. Rajendra Prasad was arrested on July 5 and imprisoned for six months. But all the leaders were set free after Gandhi-Irwin Pact on May 5, 1931. Gandhiji attended the Round Table Conference in London but came back disappointed. He declared to start the movement again where he had left it.

Viceroy Lord Willingdon made every attempt to prevent the movement from gathering momentum. Gandhiji was arrested. A large number of ordinances were passed which covered almost every aspect of human life.

Fires were opened in Motihari, Rosera in Darbhanga district, Sheohar in Muzaffarpur district, Begusarai and Tarapur in Munger district. Gandhiji objected to communal award of Ramsay Mc Donald following which amendments were made in favour of the Harijans. Harijan Sevak Sangh was constituted and its branches were opened in Bihar. Gandhiji supported individual civil disobedience movement on July 12, 1933, 900 persons in Bihar were sent to jail.

The unrestricted use of all weapons of persecution at their disposal, the movement continued in all its forms such as picketing of foreign clothes and the sale of liquor, non-payment of taxes. Civil Disobedience movement was suspended in 1934. The movement did not bring self-rule but increased national awareness.

Elections under Government of India Act, 1935

Congress decided to contest the elections under Government of India Act, 1935. The elections to the Legislative Assembly in Bihar took place between January 22 to 27, 1937. Of the total 152 seats in the Assembly, Congress contested on 107 seats and won 98 seats.

As a result, Congress Ministry was formed in Bihar on July 20, 1937, with Shri (Krishna Sinha, as Premier Ram Dayalu Singh became the speaker and Abdul Bari became the Deputy-speaker. The other Ministers were Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Syed Mahmud. and Jaglal Chowdhary. (Baldeva Sahay was appointed Advocate-General. The Ministry in Bihar strongly resented to a circular issued by Mr. Brett the Chief Secretary, and he had to withdraw it. When the Governor refused to release the political prisoners, the Ministry resigned. However, the ministry resumed. office only after an agreement was reached on this matter in February 1938.

With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, the Indian nationalists insisted on a clear declaration of war aims by the British Government and formation of a national government. But there was no initiative on this aspect by the British Government. There was a widespread resentment in Bihar as in other parts of India. Shri Krishna had moved a resolution in the Assembly that the Government have decided to regard India as an independent nation entitled to frame its own constitution. This resolution was passed by 73 votes to 6.

Finally, the Bihar Ministry gave its resignation on October 31, 1939 on n this issue. The Governor assumed on himself all legislative and administrative powers. Jaiprakash Narayan was arrested under the Defence of India Rules for a speech delivered at Jamshedpur on February 18, 1940. It added to the national discontent in Bihar.

Individual Civil Disobedience

The August Offer made on August 8, 1940 by Viceroy Linlithgow made no improvement to clear the constitutional deadlock and it was condemned by the Congress. As a moral protest against the policy of British Government, Gandhiji decided to launch individual civil disobedience only by chosen individuals. The response in Bihar was quick and enthusiastic.

The individual satyagraha started in Bihar on November 28, 1940. Shri Krishna was the first satyagrahi in Bihar followed by Anugraha Narayan Sinha. He was arrested in Patna city while delivering a speech. Gauri Shankar Singh was the satyagrahi in Gaya where he performed Satyagraha on December 4, 1940. Shyam Narayan Singh performed Satyagraha on December 9, 1940 at Silaw.

Quit India Movements and Bihar

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was one of the greatest upsurges of modern history. Bihar played a decisive role in the movement in the face of most ruthless repression. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution on August 5, 1942 in Bombay, later called the Quit India Resolution, which demanded the withdrawal of the British power from India. This resolution was fully endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee held at Bombay on August 7 and 8, 1942. It was here that Mahatma Gandhi gave the famous slogan of Do or Die.

To prevent the outbreak of mass civil disobedience, the Government, in the early hours of August 9, arrested Mahatma Gandhi and all members of the Congress Working Committee. In Bihar too, many nationalists were arrested. The District Magistrate of Patna W. G. Archer himself arrested Rajendra Prasad and he was taken to Bankipur jail. The Advocate General Baldeva Sahay resigned from his office in protest to Government repression. Phulan Prasad Verma, Shrikrishna Sinha, Anugraha Narayan Sinha and some other leaders were also arrested.

The repression inflicted by the government failed to check mass upheaval. The students played a heroic role in this freedom movement. On August 11, a band of students marched in order to hoist the national flag on the building of the Patna Secretariat. At about 4.57 p.m. under the orders of the District Magistrate W.G. Archer, thirteen or fourteen rounds were fired in which seven students were killed and several were injured. The seven student martyrs were:

Students of Patna Secretariat Incident		
Name	**District**	**School/College**
Umakant Sinha	Saran	Rammohan Roy Seminary
Ramanand Singh	Patna	Rammohan Roy Seminary
Jagatpati Kumar	Gaya	BN College
Satish Prasad Jha	Bhagalpur	Patna college Patna
Devipada Choudhary	Bhagalpur	Millar High School
Rajendra Singh	Saran	Patna High School
Ram Govind Singh	Patna	Punpun High School

As a result of this incident, a widespread upheaval broke out spontaneously. There was a complete strike in Patna on August 12. The same evening a meeting was organized by Jagat Narayan Lal, in which it was decided to cripple the government machinery. To paralyse the administration, the agitators uprooted railways lines, damaged telegraphs wires and telephones, burnt police stations, seized post offices and other government buildings.

The Government did not hesitate in using any method of repression to suppress the movement. There was large-scale arrests and imprisonments, whipping and other kinds of torture. Some areas were placed under the control of military, which went beyond their powers. Imposition of heavy fines, indiscriminate shooting of people by troops and police, looting the property, burning people's houses and intimidation in other ways became common.

By October-November, 1942, the movement losed its momentum, but was not yet completely over. The movement went underground and many patriots of Bihar went to Nepal Terai.

Independence movement

Bihar played a major role in the Indian independence struggle. Most notable were the Champaran movement against the Indigo plantation and the Quit India Movement of 1942.

After his return from South Africa, it was from Bihar that Mahatma Gandhi launched his pioneering civil-disobedience movement, Champaran Satyagraha. Raj Kumar Shukla drew Mahatma Gandhi's attention to the exploitation of the peasants by the European indigo planters. Champaran Satyagraha received the spontaneous support from many Biharis, including Brajkishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad (who became the first President of India) and Anugrah Narayan Sinha (who became the first Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Bihar).

In India's struggle for independence, the Champaran Satyagraha marks a very important stage. Raj Kumar Shukla drew the attention of Mahatma Gandhi, who had just returned from South Africa, to the plight of the peasants suffering under an oppressive system

established by European indigo planters. Besides other excesses they were forced to cultivate indigo on 3/20 part of their holding and sell it to the planters at prices fixed by the planters. This marked Gandhi's entry into the India's independence movement. On arrival at the district headquarters in Motihari, Gandhi and his team of lawyers—Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Brajkishore Prasad and Ram Navami Prasad, who he had handpicked to participate in the satyagraha—were ordered to leave by the next available train. They refused to do this, and Gandhi was arrested. He was released and the ban order was withdrawn in the face of a "Satyagraha" threat. Gandhi conducted an open inquiry into the peasant's grievances. The Government had to appoint an inquiry committee with Gandhi as a member. This led to the abolition of the system.

Raj Kumar Shukla has been described by Gandhi in his Atmakatha, as a man whose suffering gave him the strength to rise against the odds. In his letter to Gandhi he wrote "Respected Mahatma, You hear the stories of others everyday. Today please listen to my story.... I want to draw your attention to the promise made by you in the Lucknow Congress that you would come to Champaran. The time has come for you to fulfill your promise. 1.9 million suffering people of Champaran are waiting to see you."

Gandhi reached Patna on 10 April 1917 and on 16 April he reached Motihari accompanied by Raj Kumar Shukla. Under Gandhi's leadership the historic "Champaran Satyagraha" began. The contribution of Raj Kumar Shukla is reflected in the writings of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, first President of India, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Acharya Kriplani and Mahatma Gandhi. Raj Kumar Shukla maintained a diary in which he gave an account of struggle against the atrocities of the indigo planters, atrocities so movingly depicted by Dinabandhu Mitra in Nil Darpan, a play that was translated by Michael Madhusudan Dutt. This movement by Mahatma Gandhi received the spontaneous support of a cross section of people, including Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Bihar Kesari Sri Krishna Sinha, Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha and Brajkishore Prasad.

Shaheed Baikuntha Shukla was another nationalist from Bihar, who was hanged for murdering a government approver named Phanindrananth Ghosh. This led to the hanging of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru. Phanindranath Ghosh hitherto a key member of the Revolutionary Party had betrayed the cause by turning an approver and giving evidence, which led to his murder. Baikunth was commissioned to plan the murder of Ghosh. He carried out the killing successfully on 9 November 1932. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and, on 14 May 1934, he was hanged in Gaya Central Jail.

In North and Central Bihar, a peasant movement was an important side effect of the independence movement. The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati who in 1929 had formed the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights. Gradually the peasant movement intensified and spread across the rest of India. All these radical developments on the peasant front culminated in the formation of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress in April 1936, with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati elected as its first President. This movement aimed at overthrowing the fedual zamindari system instituted by the British. It was led by Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and his followers Pandit Yamuna Karjee, Rahul Sankrityayan and others. Pandit Yamuna Karjee along with Rahul Sankrityayan and other Hindi literaries started publishing a Hindi weekly Hunkar from Bihar in 1940. Hunkar later became the mouthpiece of the peasant movement and the agrarian movement in Bihar and was instrumental in spreading the movement. The peasant movement later spread to other parts of the country and helped in digging out the British roots in the Indian society by overthrowing the zamindari system.

Bihar's contribution in the independence movement has been immense with famous leaders like Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Shaheed Baikuntha Shukla, Sri Krishna Singh (Sinha),Bihar Bibhuti Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Mulana Mazharul Haque, Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan, Basawon Singh (Sinha), Yogendra Shukla, Sheel Bhadra Yajee, Pandit Yamuna Karjee, Dr. Maghfoor Ahmad Ajazi and many others who worked for India's indepdence and worked to lift up the underprivileged masses. Khudiram Bose, Upendra Narayan Jha "Azad" and Prafulla Chaki were also active in revolutionary movement in Bihar.

Towards the end of 1946, between 30 October and 7 November,a massacre of Muslims in Bihar made Partition more likely. Begun as a reprisal for the Noakhali riot,it was difficult for authorities to deal with because it was spread out over a large number of scattered villages, and the number of casualties was impossible to establish accurately: "According to a subsequent statement in the British Parliament, the death-toll amounted to 5,000. The Statesman's estimate was between 7,500 and 10,000; the Congress party admitted to 2,000; Mr. Jinnah claimed about 30,000."

The first Cabinet of Bihar was formed on 2 April 1946, consisting of two members, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha as the first Chief Minister of Bihar and Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha as Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Bihar (also in charge of Labour, Health, Agriculture and Irrigation). Other ministers were inducted later. The Cabinet served as the first Bihar Government after independence in 1947. In 1950, Dr. Rajendra Prasad from Bihar became the first President of India.

	Authors	Books
1.	Aryabhatta	Aryabhattiyam, Dashgitisutram
2.	Vidyapati	Padavli, Kirtilat, Kirtipataka
3.	Ashvaghosh	Buddhacharita
4.	Nagarjuna	Batesarnath, Paaro
5.	Kautilya	Arthashastra
6.	Baanbhatta	Harsharita, Kadambari
7.	Mandan Mishra	Brahma Siddhi, Vidhi Vivek
8.	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	Urvashi, Hunkar, Rashmirathi, Renuka, Parshuram ki Pratiksha
9.	Phanishwarnath 'Renu'	Paltu Babu, Julus, Maila Aanchal
10.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	India Divided, Champaran Mein Satyagrah
11.	Jyotireshwar Thakur	Varna-Rathakar

Post-Independence

The 1974 smallpox epidemic of India occurred primarily in Bihar and a few other Indian states, killing thousands of people. The state of Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar in the year 2000.

Land had always been in the hands of upper castes since the early days, and until the 1960s it continued to be so. Then the Bihar government passed the Bihar Land Reforms Act in 1972. This abolished the Zamindari system and gave the state more powers to redistribute land to the poor peasants. The main beneficiaries of this were the backward castes (later called OBCs), who had previously been landless peasants much like the Dalits. However this faced resistance from the landholding upper castes: Rajputs, Brahmins and Bhumibars. Although the backward castes now had some land, the mainly-Dalit peasants were still landless and forced to work. The 1960s saw the rise of many Maoist militias among the Bihar peasants and upper-caste militias that opposed them, a trend lasting into the 1990s. In 1994, the upper-caste landlords, mainly Bhumibars, founded the Ranvir Sena. Their tactics included indiscriminate massacres of the lower-caste peasants, tactics that were soon matched by the MCC, one of the Maoist militias, but the Ranvir Sena were still considered to be the most cruel and bloodthirsty of all the fighters since they never spared women or children. Ranvir Sena militias in particular committed numerous caste atrocities against Dalits and other lower castes, like the Bathani Tola massacre and Laxmanpur Bathe massacre.

Bihar Timeline (From 1713 CE — 2000 CE)	
1713	Coronation of Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar
1733	Complete control of Bengal Nawab on Bihar
1733-40	Alivardi Khan appointed as Deputy Governor in Bihar
1740-80	Haibat Jung appointed as Deputy Governor of Bihar.
1748	Revolt of Rohilla Sardars and murder of Haibat Jung
1751	Attack of Maratha's on Bihar
1757-58	Mir Zafar became Nawab of Bengal
1759	An effort by Prince Gauhar (Shah Alam) against British in Bihar
1764	Battle of Buxar
1765	Diwani rights of Bihar, Bengal Orissa given to British by Shah Alam II
1770-1800	Nonia revolt
1772	Construction of Padri Ki Haveli in Patna
1774	Provincial Assembly constituted under the provisions of Regulating Act of 1773 in Bihar
1789-1817	Revolt of Chhotanagpur and Tamar Revolt
1821	Wahabi Movement started
1830-31	Kol revolt
1832-33	Bhumij Revolt
1835	First district school opened in Patna
1855-56	Santhal revolt
1857	Revolt of Sepoys near Deoghar at Rohini Village. In Patna, under Pir Ali and in Danapur and Arrah under the leadership of Veer Kunwar Singh, the revolt begins.
1858	Grand victory of Kunwar Singh on British
1866-86	Indigo revolt in Champaran and Muzaffarpur
1870	Kharwar revolt urder Bhagirath Manjhi
1874	Famine in Bihar
1875-1900	Life span of Birsa Munda
1884	Birth of Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Ziradei, Siwan
1906	Demand of separate province for Bihar
1908	Khudiram Bose along with Praful Chaki attempted to assassinate British Judge Douglas Kingsford
1909	Second session of Bihar Provinical Congress in Bhagalpur
1911	Proclamation to establish Bihar as a separate province in Delhi Durbar
1912	Establishment of Golf Club and on I' April, Bihar became separate from Bengal formally, 27th session of INC at Bankipur
1913	Anushilan Samiti started its branch in Patna by Sachindranath Sanyal and start of the dramatic slowdown in wealth creation in India and Bihar.
1913-14	Tana Bhagat movement started
1916	Establishment of Patna High Court and starting of Home Rule movement under the leadership of Mazharul Haque.
1919	Khilafat movement started in Bihar and the movement of peasants under the leadership of Swami Vidhyananda 1935 Government of India Act, 1935 federates the Indian Empire and creates a new Bihar.
1920	Non Cooperation Movement started in Bihar and the establishment of Sadaqat ashram by Maulana Mazharul Haque in Patna.
1921	Establishment of Bihar Vidhyapeeth on, 6th February by Mahatma Gandhi 16th session of Bihari Student's Conference at Hazaribagh 1939
1922	37th session of INC at Gaya
1923	Formation of Swaraj Dal in Bihar under the leadership of Shri Krishna Singh
1925	Patna Medical College Hospital established under the name Prince of Wales Medical College.
1928	Boycott of Simon Commission in Bihar

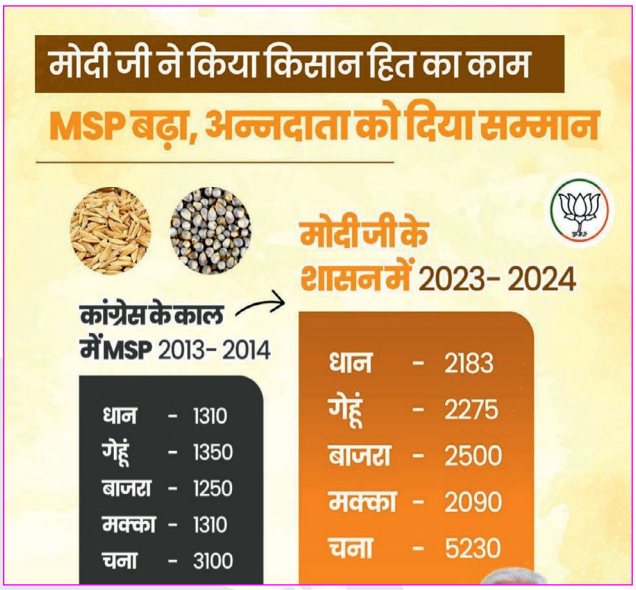
1929	Formation of Kisan Sabha
1930	Salt Satyagraha started in Bihar, establishment of Swadeshi Sangh at Patna
1931	Formation of Bihar Socialist Party, celebration of Independence day on 26 January, 1931
1934	Congress won in provincial election and Muhammad Yunus became first Indian Prime Minister from Bihar. The formation of Congress Cabinet under the leadership of Shri Krishna Singh. Formation of Bihar Congress Socialist Party
1934	Individual Satyagraha started in Bihar, formation of Indian Congress Socialist Party in Patna. Heavy earthquake in north Bihar.
1936	Formation of Orissa as a separate state from Bihar. Sir James David Sifton appointed as the first governor of Bihar
1940	Formation of Forward Bloc branch in Bihar, 53' session of INC at Ramgarh
1942	Seven students became martyr in the firing in front of Patna Secretariat during Quit India movement.
1942-43	Formation of Azad Dasta
1947	Dr. Shri Krishna Singh became the first Chief Minister of Bihar and the formation of first Cabinet under his leadership. Bihar becomes a state in the new Dominion of India. Religious violence leads to the migration of millions of Bihari Muslims to the new Pakistani states of Sindh and East Pakistan (East Pakistan known as Bangladesh since 1971).
2000	Bihar separated from Jharkhand.

Contribution of Bihar, First in World	
First yoga university in the world	Munger
First Democratic Republic of the world	Vajji Sangh (District Vaishali)
First emperor of the world who laid down the weapons	King Ashoka
First university of the world	Nalanda University
First famous mathematician in the world	Aryabhatt
The oldest glorious city in the world	Pataliputra

The caste wars coincided with the rise of backward caste politics against upper-caste domination in Bihar and throughout North India after the implementation of the Mandal Commission report. The most numerous and powerful backward community were the Yadavs, and the 1990s saw the rise of the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) led by Lalu Prasad Yadav. This party held the Yadav/Muslim votebank, a combination also held by the Samajwadi party, its UP counterpart. This allowed the RJD to sweep to power throughout the 1990s. His platform was one of social justice, increasing reservations for lower castes. However critics of the era have claimed it was a 'Jungle raj.'

2005 Bihar assembly elections ended the 15 years of continuous RJD rule in the state, giving way to NDA led by Nitish Kumar. Bihari migrant workers have faced violence and prejudice in many parts of India, like Maharashtra, Punjab and Assam.

To mark the separation of Bihar from Bengal on 22 March 1912, the completion of 100 years of existence is being celebrated in the name of Bihar Shatabadi Celebration Utsav. There was a political crisis over post of the chief minister during February 2015.



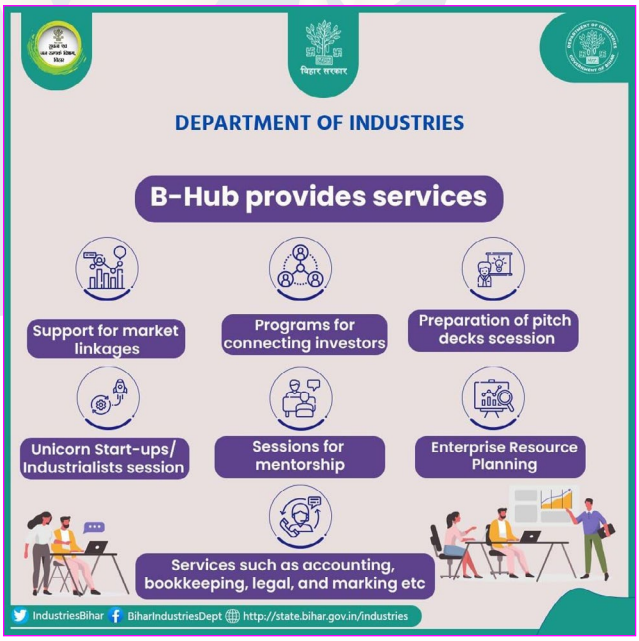
Bihar Government New Initiative

For Youth

Aarthik Hal Yuvaon ko Bal

The State Government has launched special schemes/ programs/ policies to enable the youth of Bihar become self-reliant by improving their competency through creating opportunities for education and skill development and better employability. These schemes include :

Kushal Yuva Program



Bihar Start Up Policy

Provision of free internet facilities through Wi-Fi in all Government universities and colleges in the state.

Bihar Student Credit Card Yojna

Bihar Student Credit Card Yojna was launched on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October, 2016.

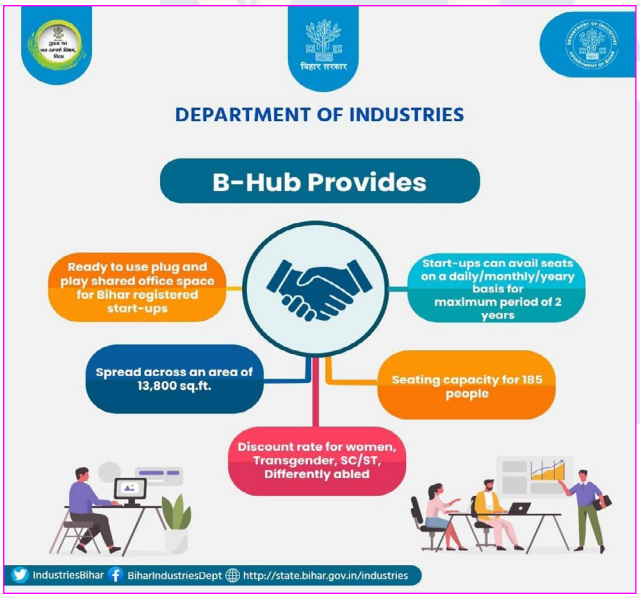
Under this scheme, an education loan of Rs. 4 lacs will be provided to every 12th pass students, willing to go for higher education who otherwise is deprived of due to financial reasons. Initially, loan was provided by the Banks and the State Government was giving guarantee to the Banks. Later on due to difficulties in getting the loan sanctioned from banks, the State Government decided to finance the loan through newly created Bihar State Education Finance Corporation.

This loan is given to the youth at a nominal interest rate @ 4% and women, handicapped and transgenders @ 1% simple interest. Loan will be provided to cover livelihood expenditure to be incurred on their education, cover their tuition fee of the institution (including hostel charges) and even for rented accommodation in case of non availability of hostel.

The loan will be available for higher education in general courses like B.A/B.Sc and professional/ technical courses like engineering / medical/ management/ law.

The State Government has set up a cumulative target of 12.25 Lakhs till financial year 2019-20.

This scheme will be beneficial for students deprived of higher education due to financial constraints. At the same time it will also help improve the gross enrollment ratio in higher education.



Mukhyamantri Nishchay Swayam Sahayata Bhatta Yojana

Mukhyamantri Nishchay Swayam Sahayta Bhatta Yojana was launched on 2nd of October, 2016.

The unemployed youths of age group of 20-25 years who are not studying anymore & are in search of employment are being provided a financial assistance of Rs. 1000 per month for two years to meet their expenses in seeking employment. The beneficiaries of this scheme shall have to take training under Kushal Yuva Programme as well. This scheme is being implemented by the Planning and Development Department.

The State Government has set up a cumulative target of 41.74 Lakhs till financial year 2019-20.

Kushal Yuva Program

"Kushal Yuva Programme" was launched on 2nd of October, 2016.

Under Kushal Yuva Programme, youths in age group 15-28, who have cleared the class 10th or 12th exam, are being imparted the knowledge of Languages (Hindi/ English), Communication Skills, Soft Skills with Basic Computer Knowledge. The duration of the entire training is of 240 hours. This includes 80 hours of language (Hindi & English) and communication skills, 120 hours of basic computer skills and 40 hours of soft skills. This scheme is being implemented by Labour Department.

BSDM has established one skill development training centre in each block of the State where soft skills, communication skills (English & Hindi) and Basic computer literacy training will be imparted.

To provide uniform training to all students throughout the State the department has signed an agreement with a company from Maharastra-MKCL (Maharastra Knowledge Corporation Limited).



District Registration and Counseling Center

District Registration and Counselling Centre have started from 2nd of October, 2016.

District Registration and Counselling Centres, equipped with modern equipment and facilities have been established in all districts headquarters. They would facilitate the execution of three schemes under Aarthik Hal

Yuvao ko Bal nishchay. It will also help prospective youths in online registration of the applications, verification of their documents and further course of action.

Waiting hall, May I Help You counter, token counter, clean drinking water and toilet for applicants are available at these centres. The facility to register for Aadhar Card and Pan Card is also available at these centres.

Applicants have to come to the centre on the allotted date and time for verification of their original documents along with PDF copy of the application and submit the self attested copies of the documents.

Bihar Start-Up Policy, 2017

To encourage the young entrepreneurs in the State to start new ventures, the Bihar Start Up Policy, 2017 is also being implemented. Under this policy, Venture Capital Fund of Rs. 500 cr. has been provisioned. Under this scheme, suitable environment will be created in the state to establish industrial units. Arrangement of financial assistance, incubation centre, funding, publicity, standardization amongst others are part of this policy.

Free Wi-Fi In All Universities And Colleges

With an objective of augmenting knowledge base of youth with the aid of Information Technology and to support them in equipping themselves with essential skills in this competitive era, free Wi-Fi connectivity in all universities and colleges in being provided by the Government.

The State Government has sanctioned scheme for this purpose. It has been implemented by Information Technology Department through Beltron which is the executing agency for building and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Internet facility through free Wi-Fi has been made available in 320 institutions, including 16 Universities, 262 constituent colleges, 07 state engineering colleges, 09medical colleges, 08 agricultural colleges. The students and staffs of universities and colleges have been benefitted from this scheme.

The Government has also provided online services for Bihar Student Credit Card Scheme.

For Women

Aarakshit Rozgar, Mahilaon Ko Adhikar

Under this Nishchay, 35% horizontal reservation has been given to women in recruitments across all cadres and services of the State. The notification to this regard has been issued in February, 2016 and thus this was the first resolve to be fulfilled by the State Government. Till date, 2,693 women have been appointed under the provision of horizontal reservation.

Women Empowerment

The approval for 35% horizontal reservation for women in direct recruitment across all cadres and services of the State has been given.

Women Empowerment Policy, 2015 has been enforced in the State. Initially, with the provision of 50% reservation in Panchayati Raj institutions, Municipal bodies and in appointment of teachers in primary schools, the State Government laid foundation of the women empowerment initiative. The establishment of Mahila Police Battalion, 35% reservation of women in the appointment of Police Sub Inspectors and constables and formation of "self help groups" under Jeevika, self confidence and self reliance has increased among women. It has become a silent revolution which is transforming the social scenario of the State, specially the rural areas.

The implementation of nishchay "Aarakshit Rozgar Mahilaon Ka Adhikar" has been one of the major steps forward in the direction of consolidation of women empowerment in the State.

For Infrastructure

Har Ghar Bijli

This Nishchay has an objective to provide electricity connection to all willing households. It has been successfully implemented and the targets were achieved 2 months ahead of the stipulated time frame covering all 1.19 crore house holds by December 2018.

"Har Ghar Bijli" Nishchay was launched on 15th of November 2016.

To achieve this resolve, Mukhyamantri Vidyut Sambandh Nishchay Yojana was implemented under which the Government has ensured electric connection to all households in the rural areas

Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal

This resolution aims at providing piped quality drinking water to every single household of rural and urban areas of the State. This is being implemented by Panchayati Raj and Public Health Engineering Departments in rural areas and by Urban Development and Housing Department in urban areas. Under this, schemes have been formulated to provide piped water supply to every household with a view to end their dependence on Hand-pumps (chapakal) and other sources of drinking water.

Four schemes launched by the State Government for achieving this resolution :

- Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay Yojana.
- Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay Yojana (Quality affected areas).
- Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nischay yojana(Non quality affected areas).

- Mukhyamantri Shahri Peyjal Nischay Yojana.
- Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nishchay Yojana
- Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nishchay Yojana was launched on 27th September, 2016.

All households in 58,612 non-quality affected wards that do not have access to good quality drinking water shall be provided piped drinking water under Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nishchay Yojana by 2019-20 through community participation. The scheme is being implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department.

Phase-wise implementation of the scheme has been done by taking up small and micro water supply schemes. The requirement of water will be fulfilled through boring, submersible pumps and distribution pipelines. The cost of water supply works will be met by convergence of funds available on the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission and 5th State Finance Commission and the State Plan fund. An estimated expense of Rs. 8373.54 crores is likely to be incurred for completion of the scheme.

Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyajal (Quality affected areas) Nishchay Yojana

Mukyamantri gramin peyjal (quality affected areas) Nishchay yojana was launched on 27th September, 2016.

The scheme is being implemented in Gram Panchayats, where water is totally affected with iron, fluoride and arsenic. Under this scheme, all households in 22261 quality affected habitations of 2411 Gram Panchayats will be provided clean drinking water through piped water supply.

This scheme is being implemented by Public Health Engineering Department.

In order to provide clean and pure drinking water on priority to 21,300 habitations affected by iron and fluoride the scheme costing Rs.7439.25 crore was sanctioned in 2016.

Schemes costing Rs. 391.61 crores were sanctioned in the year 2016 to provide pure drinking water through piped water supply in 961 arsenic affected habitations.

In 500 habitations affected by fluoride 500 schemes have already been initiated under the Nishchay "Har ghar Nal Ka jal".

Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal (Non quality affected areas) Nishchay Yojana

Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal (non quality affected areas) Nishchay Yojana was launched on September 27, 2016.

Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal (non quality affected areas) Nishchay Yojana is being implemented in such wards of Gram Panchayats where the quality of water is not good or where the Public Health Engineering Department is already implementing schemes for supply of drinking water.

Under this scheme, rural households in 1683 identified Gram Panchayats where water is totally or partially not of good quality shall be eligible households under this scheme. All households of these Gram Panchayats will evenly get the benefits of this scheme without any discrimination.

Schemes costing Rs.543.61 crores have been sanctioned under the state plan in 2016 for implementation of the community driven Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyajal (Non quality affected areas) Nishchay Yojana for piped water supply to all households in 845 Gram Panchayats which were partly covered previously by Public Health Engineering Department. 15253 wards will be covered under this scheme.

Mukhyamantri Shahri Peyjal Nishchay Yojana

Mukhyamantri Shahri Peyjal Nishchay yojana was launched on 27th Sept, 2016.

Mukhyamantri Shahri Peyjal Nishchay yojana is being implemented by Urban Development & Housing Department. Under this scheme all households in all the 140 urban municipal areas who have not yet got piped drinking water will be covered and will be supplied piped clean drinking water.

It aims to ensure supply of pure tap water to each family living in urban areas in the next five years.

The scheme will be executed in phases, starting with municipal bodies with less population. In the first phase the execution of House Water Connection Scheme is covering 4.83 lacs households spread over 1438 wards of 85 municipal bodies at the cost of Rs. 1519.16 crore.

In the year 2017-18, the target has been set to provide safe potable drinking water to 10.39 lakh households sperad over 3377 urban wards.

Ghar Tak Pakki Gali Naaliyan

In order to strengthen the rural infrastructure, schemes under "Ghar Tak Pakki Gali Naliyan" Nischay were launched on 28th of October, 2016. The details of the schemes are as follows :-

- Gramin Tola Sampark Nishchay Yojana (Rural Habitation Connection Guarantee Scheme).
- Mukhyamantri Gramin Gali Nali Puccikaran Nishchay Yojana.
- Mukhyamantri Shahri Nali Gali Puccikaran Nishchay Yojana
- Gramin Tola Sampark Nishchay Yojana

"Gramin Tola Sampark Nishchay Yojana" was launched on 28th October,2016.

This scheme has been implemented by Rural Works Department This scheme has been launched to give connectivity to those tolas / habitations which have been not been covered either under PMGSY or under MMGSY

and having a population between 100 and 249. They mostly belong to the economically and socially backward classes, schedule castes and scheduled tribes.

Under this scheme, 4643 habitations with population more than 100 and less than 250 have been identified and are being given connectivity.

Mukhyamantri Shahri Nali Gali Pakikaran Nischay Yojan

Mukhyamantri Shahri Nali Gali Pakikaran Nischay Yojana was launched on 28 0ctober2016.

This scheme has been executed by Urban Development and Housing Department in Urban Area.

The scheme will connect all households in urban areas of the state with pakki gali-nali. All wards in every urban body will be connected with bylanes alongwith drains.

This scheme will be completed in a phased manner by all municipal bodies of the State 2020-21.

Mukhyamantri Gramin Gali-Nali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana

Mukhyamantri Gramin Gali-Nali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana was launched on 28th of October, 2016.

This scheme intends to create a network of by-lanes and drainage in villages and habitations in the rural areas of the State. Panchayati Raj Department is implementing the scheme through Gram Panchayats.

The scheme aims to cover all habitations in the State. Small and micro schemes of brick soling, paver block, PCC by lanes (with drainage) is being taken up in phased manner in all the gram panchayats, entailing an estimated expenditure of Rs. 14249.58 crores. The cost will be covered by convergence of funds available on the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission, the 5th State Finance Commission and the State Plan.

Schemes are to be selected by Gram panchayats through ward sabhas and gram sabhas. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes inhabitated areas will be given priority in the selection of scheme in Gram Panchayats thereafter priority will be given to areas with higher population. Generally, the ward is considered as a unit for implementation, and the schemes have been implemented by Gram Panchayats through formation of "Ward Execution and Management Committee" under the chairmanship of the ward members.

Under the Mukhyamantri Gramin Gali-Nali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana, 114691 wards of all the 8386 Gram panchayats shall be covered in next four years. Rs.3053 crores will be spent during this financial year.

Shauchalay Nirmaan, Ghar Ka Samman

The State Government has launched the Nischay "Shauchalay Nirmaan Ghar Ka Sammaan" on 27th of September, 2016.This nishchay is being executed in urban areas by Urban Development and Housing Department and in rural areas by Rural Development Department. The Nishchay aims at providing toilet facilities to each household in order to achieve the objective of Open Defecation Free, Healthy and Clean Bihar. Collective behaviour change is also being encouraged among the rural and urban households for the regular use of toilets. An approximate 1.68 crore toilet less families are being targeted.

To fulfill this Nischay, two schemes have been started by the state government :

- Lohia Swacch Bihar Abhiyaan.
- Shauchalay Nirmaan Yojana (Urban areas).
- Lohia Swacch Bihar Abhiyaan

The execution of Lohia Swacch Bihar Abhiyaan, has been done through the Rural Development Department

The mandate of the Lohiya Swacch Bihar Abhiyaan is to facilitate construction of 1.21 Cr Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) by beneficiaries and construction of the Community Sanitation Centre for landless rural families.

Shauchalay Nirmaan (shahri kshetra) Yojana

The scheme is being implemented by the Urban Development and Housing Department. Approx. 7.93 lacs families in urban area would be covered under this scheme.

State have been providing a grant of Rs. 12,000 for the construction of private toilet to individual households and Rs.384267 for community toilets.

For Skill Development

Avsar Badhe, Aage Padhe

The Government has launched the Nishchay "Awsar Badhe Aage Padhe" has the objective of expanding the opportunities for Higher, Technical and Professional education in the State itself for the youths by establishing various new institutions of higher learning. This will strengthen the supply side of skilled workers in the State. The aim is to provide better opportunities of technical and professional skill based education in the State. Under this Nishchay, the following institutions are being established in phased manner:-

- One GNM institute in every district.
- One Para Medical institute in every district.
- One Polytechnic institute in every district.
- One Women industrial training institute in every district.
- One Engineering College in every district.
- One Nursing college in all medical college in every district.
- One ANM institute in every sub-division.
- One Government Industrial training institute in every sub-division.

- Five more new Medical Colleges in the state.
- One GNM School in every district
- One GNM (General Nurse Midwifery) school is to be established in every district of the state.

GNM Institutes are already operational in 5 districts of the state. Construction work of GNM Institute is already under progress in 10 districts, in which construction work of 5 institutes have been completed and action is being taken to start the academic session.

The cost of construction of each GNM Institute will be Rs. 13.35 crores. Thus, the total expenditure of Rs. 301.13 crores has been approved by the State Government for construction of GNM institutes in all of the 23 earmarked districts.

In the financial year 2017-2018, target has been set to start the construction of 5 new GNM institute. The target is to construct 6 GNM institute in the financial year 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and in the year 2020-2021. Hostel is to be constructed along with the GNM Institutes.



Construction work of GNM Building has been started in 12 districts.

With the establishment of this new GNM Institutes the students of the state will get a better infrastructure and plat for technical education and at the same time it will help in overcoming the shortage of GNM ('A' grade nurse) in state hospitals and create new job opportunities.

One Para Medical Institute In Every District

One Para Medical institute is to be established in every district of the state.

Para Medical Institute in 5 districts are already operational in the state. In the next five years, under the "Mukhyamantri Nishchay Para Medical Institute Shemes" Para Medical Institute is to be established in remaining 33 earmarked districts of the state.



The cost of construction of each Para Medical Institutes will be Rs. 9.98 crores. Thus, the total expenditure of Rs. 329.34 crores has been approved by the State Government for construction of Para Medical Institutes in all 33 earmarked districts.

In the financial year 2017-2018, target has been set to start the construction of 8 Para Medical Institutes. The construction of 8 new institutes has to be started in each financial year 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 and the construction of 9 new institute has to be started in financial year 2020-2021. Hostels will also be constructed along with every Para Medical Institute.

Construction work of Para Medical institute building has been started in 17 districts.

With the establishment of the new Para Medical Institutes students of the state will get a better environment of technical education and at the same time they will help overcome the shortage of Para Medical staffs in state hospital and will create new job opportunities.

One Polytechnic Institute In Every District

In order to provide easy access to technical education to the youths of the State, one polytechnic Institute is being established in every district.

There are 19 districts of the state that have already one polytechnic institute established and running.

Under the Nishchay, target has been set to operate polytechnic institution in 19 districts.

Under the Nishchay, the target has been set to construct building in 11 districts of the state, out of which administrative approval has been received for building construction in 8 districts and work has started in 5 districts, out of which work has been completed in 1 district.

Remaining work of construction and operation will be done in coming years.

One Women Industrial Training Institute is to be established in every district of the state.

In 16 districts, out of 38 districts of the state, Women Industrial Training Institute is already operational at present.

Under the scheme, target has been set to start the institute in 22 districts, out of which institute has started in 14 districts of the state

Under the scheme, target has been set to construct building in 22 districts, out of which administrative approval has been received for building construction in 11 districts and work has started in 4 districts..

One Engineering College In Every District

One Engineering College is being established in every district of the state.

In 7 districts of the state, one Engineering College is already established and operational.

Under the Nishchay, target has been set to start engineering college in 31 districts, out of which in 9 district it is already started.

Under the Nishchay, target has been set for building construction in 25 districts, out of which administrative approval has been received for building construction in 11 districts and work has been started in 5 districts.

Construction and operation work in remaining districts will be done in coming years.

One Bsc. Nursing College In All Medical Colleges

One B.Sc Nursing College is to be established in every medical college of the state.

BSc Nursing college is already operational in Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Science and construction work of building for BSc Nursing college in Nalanda Medical College has been completed and process of starting academic session is underway.

The cost of construction of each BSc Nursing College will be Rs. 26.49 crores. Thus, the total expenditure of Rs. 423.96 crores has been approved by the State Government for construction of BSc Nursing College in all 16 earmarked colleges.

Target has been set to construct 4 BSC Nursing colleges each in the financial year 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020 and in the year 2020-2021.

Hostels are to be constructed along with BSc Nursing colleges in the state.

With the establishment of this new BSc Nursing Colleges where the students of the state will get a better environment of technical education and at the same time they will help overcome the shortage of teachers in ANM/ GNM Institutes and new jobs will be created.

One ANM School in Every Sub Division

One ANM school in every sub division of the state is to be established.

ANM Institute is already operational in 37 Sub Divisions of the state. Construction work has been completed in in 10 Sub Divisions and the process to start the academic session is in progress.

In the next five years, under "Mukhyamantri Nishchay ANM Institute Scheme" the target is to establish ANM Institute in remaining 54 Sub Divisions of the state.

The cost of construction of each ANM Institute will be Rs. 6.30 crores. Thus, the total expenditure of Rs. 340.58 crores has been approved by the State Government for construction of ANM Institute in earmarked Sub Divisions of the state.

Target has been set to construct 13 ANM Institute each in the financial year 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 and 14 each in the year 2019-2020 and in 2020-2021.

Hostels are also to be constructed along with ANM Institutes.

Construction work of building for ANM institute has been started in 33 subdivisions of the state.

With the establishment of this new ANM Institutes, where the students of the state will get a better environment of technical education and help overcome the shortage of ANM nurses and at the same time create new job opportunities.

Agricultural Road Map

Given the substantial yield gaps of most agricultural commodities on the one hand and low farmers' income and widespread rural poverty on the other, and also taking into account the richness of natural resources and high level of peoples' aspirations, a gradual approach for liberating the people of Bihar from twin traps of hunger and poverty will neither be economically sound nor socially expedient. In the context of National Food Security, it is worthwhile recalling words of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, from the report of National Commission on Farmers: "Unless we develop this region into an agriculturally prosperous area, our country may have to revert to a ship-to-mouth existence once again after 40 years".

Goals:

Formation of Road map implementation Support Unit for the execution of DRR Roadmap, MOU has been signed with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Bangkok, Thailand to execute the DRR Roadmap.

The programmes and activities relating to agriculture, animal husbandry and cooperative sectors were primarily included in the first agriculture road map.



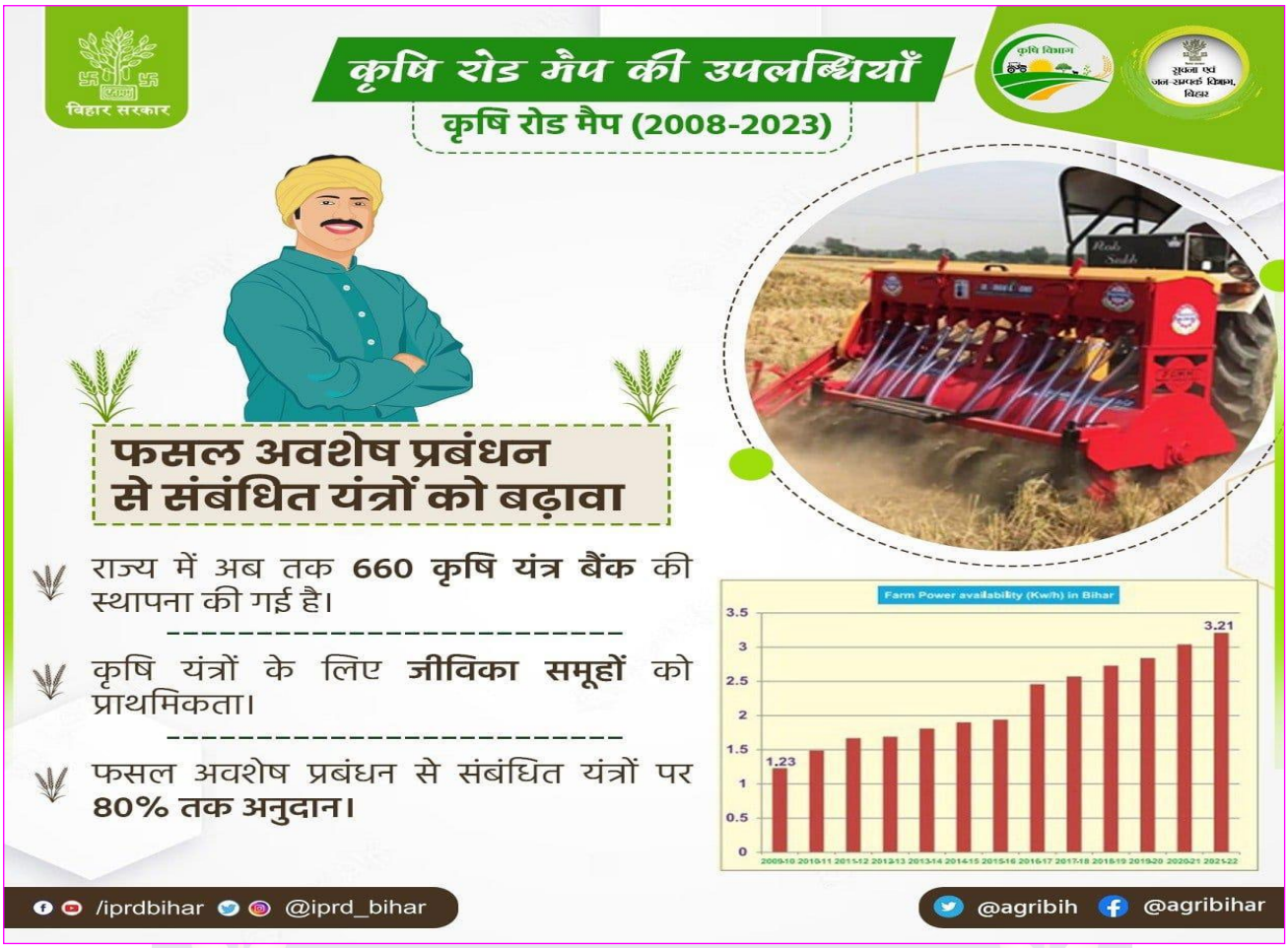
First Agricultural Road Map (2008-2012):

The first step was taken with "Mukhyamantri Tivra Beej Vistar Yojna" in the year 2008. In more than forty thousand villages high yielding variety seeds of wheat and paddy were distributed. These seeds reaching from one farmer to another established new records in the production as well as productivity of wheat and paddy in 2011-12. Positive steps were taken in the fields of crop diversification, horticulture, bee keeping, green manure, vermi composting and mushroom cultivation with focus on improvement in the productivity of the major crops for increasing the earning of the farmers. Bihar holds first position in India in honey bee box based honey production. Green manure and vermi composting have started showing results in "greening" Bihar. In a few districts mushroom cultivation has emerged as an avenue for gainful employment which also ensures development, food security as well as nutritional security, Execution of many programmes has increased the employment opportunities and it has led to increase in incomes.

Agriculture Road Map has led to forty fold increase in the plan outlay of agriculture department in five years.

A world record was created in the year 2012 for productivity of paddy of 224 quintal per hectare and productivity of potato of 729 quintal per hectare. Bihar received Krishi Karman award from Government of India for significant achievement in production of rice for the year 2012.

The total milk production recorded to 6643 thousand tonnes in 2011-12 while it was 5451 thousand tonnes in 2006-07. The per capita milk availability had increased to 175 gms/day in 2011-12 from 154 gms/day (2006-07).



Second Agricultural Road Map (2012-2017):

The exercise of preparation of second road map had taken about a year's time. It started with the constitution of an Agriculture Cabinet i.e. a cabinet committee on agriculture on the April 14, 2011. The Hon'ble Chief Minister is its chairman and the Hon'ble ministers of 18 agriculture related departments are its members. The Agriculture Cabinet in its first meeting on the April 26, 2011, constituted 14 committees under the chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner, departmental Principal Secretaries and Secretaries. Retired and working officers and agriculture scientists are its members. The agriculture cabinet, in four successive meetings deliberated the reports of these committees for about 15 hours. After all these deliberations a draft road man was prepared and it was placed before a Kisan Samagam of more than 2000 farmers who were invited from different parts of the state on the February 4, 2012. After that it was discussed in the legislative Assembly on the 27 and 28 February 2012 and on 1st March 2012 in the Legislative Council. The meeting of 14 committees was again convened to discuss all the suggestions and comments and a final draft agriculture road map was prepared which was approved by agriculture cabinet in its meeting on 16th March 2012. Finally the state cabinet approved the Road Map on 03.04.2012.

Goals:

Major goals of agriculture road map envisage are increase in farmers' income, food security, nutritional security, to create gainful employment and to check migration, to ensure equitable farm agricultural growth with focus on gender and human aspects, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and one product from Bihar in every Indian's plate.

The second Agriculture Road Map was more comprehensive. Various programmes and activities relate to agriculture, animal husbandry, pisciculture, cooperatives, water resources, minor water resources, land reforms, energy, environment and forest, rural roads, storage facilities and warehouses, food processing were implemented in the second roadmap.

Achievement of First Road Map:

The state has achieved a production of 65.16 lakh MT of milk, 110.02 crores of egg, 2.18 lakh MT of meat and 5.06 lakh MT of fish. The target of forest cover in the state in the agriculture road map has been increased to 15 percent from 9 percent. As per the estimate of Forest Survey of India, the state's forest cover has increased to more than 12.88 percent. During the last five years, more than 18.47 crore saplings have been planted. There has been significant achievement in enhancement of storage capacity of food grains and expansion of

rural roads. About 68,591 kilo-meters of rural roads have been constructed. Grain procurement through PACS has also started. 174 rice mills, 44 flour mills, 43 maize processing plants, 53 RABC (Rural Agri Business Centres), 5 dry warehouse based rural agri business centre, 16 fruits and vegetables processing plants, 9 milk processing plants, 4 makhana processing plants, 3 honey processing plants, 12 biscuit production units, 10 edible oil mills, 7 ice cream manufacturing plants and 28 other food processing units were established in the state. I.Sc.(Ag) course have commenced in 11 government basic schools from 2015. In the last 5 years initiatives have been taken for the registration of farmers. Direct payment of subsides in the bank account of the farmers has also been initiated.

Bihar received Krishi Karman award from Government of India for significant achievement in wheat for the year 2013 and maize for the year 2016.

After incorporating all changes and suggestions from the experts, the roadmap was finalised. Former agriculture advisor to the Honorable Chief Minister, Dr. Mangala Rai provided valuable suggestions after detailed discussion with all departments concerned. On 16 September 2017 and 22 September 2017, discussion was held with Honorable Chief Minister along with Honorable ministers of twelve departments on the final draft of the Agriculture Road Map for their insights and suggestions. The final draft was approved on 3 October, 2017 by the council of ministers of the state of Bihar.

Sector wise major strategies and programmes for the third agricultural road map were formulated keeping in mind the current scenario of the state. The main aim of this road map is to have at least one food item (vyanjan) of Bihar in every Indian's food plate (thali). To implement programmes relating to organic farming, food security,



Third Agricultural Road Map (2017-2022) :

Experiences and learning from the two earlier road maps and situations arising due to changing scenario have been kept in mind while formulating the third Agriculture Roadmap. Draft road map was formulated in consultation with subject experts of different departments. On 16 June 2017, a "Kisan Samagam" was organised at Gyan Bhavan, Patna to discuss and to seek opinion on draft agriculture road map from the farmers. The draft agriculture roadmap was published on agriculture department website for comments from public till 31 July 2017. All suggestions received thereof were sent to subject experts for review. nutritional security, inclusive growth and increase in income of farmers, emphasis will be put on sustainable technologies and processes so that present needs will be met while keeping the opportunities for the future growth intact. This is an effort for adoption of strategies for integrated agriculture and diversification of crop and enterprises for rainbow revolution which will act as a model for inclusive growth.

Currently, the state 's agricultural policies are guided by the third edition of the road map (2017-2022), which was extended till March 31, 2023, owing to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Fourth Agricultural Road Map (2023-2028)

According to officials in the agriculture department, the fourth Edition of the Bihar agricultural road map will be unveiled on April 1 with a focus on crop diversification, doorstep veterinary services, increased foodgrain production, and improved agricultural marketing.

The Agriculture department has scheduled a conference of farmers and agriculturists from across the state on February 21, 2023 in Patna prior to the launch, where feedback will be collected regarding new initiatives that must be taken and included in the upcoming road map for five years (2023-28).

The department is working on a number of new initiatives to strengthen the farm sector. The new road map will focus on increasing the production of millets, oil seeds, and pulses with the aim of giving farmers the option of crop diversification and boosting their income.



Women Empowerment- All Initiatives

Different schemes are being implanted for an inclusive development of women under the following five-point strategy;

- Development and strengthening at policy level and legal structure
- Education and organization of the community and Society
- Enhancing girl,s access to formal schools and quality of those Schools
- Provision of opportunities of economic support, encouragement and employment to women and girls
- Ensuring self reliance though awareness, training, skills and organization

50 percent reservation to women in panchayati raj institutions

50 percent reservation to women in panchayati raj institutions and urban bodies laid the foundations of a social revolution as it aimed at providing equal rights, equal social status and equal opportunities to women. The initiative was the pioneer in the entire country. This paved way for women's respectful partnership in local self governance as policy makers. Election of more than 50 percent women to all the tiers of the three-tier panchayati raj system created a historical record. Later on this pattern was followed by Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

50 percent reservation has been provided to women in primary school teaching in order to ensure equal employment opportunities to them.

50 percent reservation to women in appointing primary school teachers through panchayati raj institutions and urban bodies in their own categories.

Land is being purchased in the name of female member of the family under state government's policy decision to provide land purchasing tax scheme to the Mahadalit landless families.



Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana

Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana has been started with a view to attract girls and their guardians towards schools. A fixed amount of rupees 600 for Class I, II / 700 for Class III to V and 1000 for Class VI to VIII is provided to the girls studying regularly in classes 1-8 to purchase school uniforms. Bihar Shatabdi Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana provides the fixed amount of rupees 1500 to purchase uniforms to the girls regularly attending classes 9-12 in schools/inter colleges of the state government from the year 2011-12 onwards.

Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana

Many girls used to drop-out after middle school because high schools were located at a distant place from their home . Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana has been started in the year 2007 to facilitate regular studies of such girls. Under this scheme, a one-time financial aid of rupees 3000 is given to the girls studying in standard 9. The scheme has benefitted more than 67 Lac school girls so far and has brought revolutionary change in the society.

Mukhyamantri Balika ProtsahanYojana

Mukhyamantri Balika ProtsahanYojana aims at providing an incentive amount of Rs. 10,000 to the girls securing first division in matriculation examination

Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalaya

Buildings of 530 Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas constructed, 535 Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas in operation with an enrolment of 50381 girls. Out of this, approximately half of girls belong to scheduled castes and 4,245 girls are from minority communities.



Higher secondary schools are being established in each gram panchayat as a compliance of state government's policy decision. This will enable girls' access to higher secondary education and will also be helpful in stabilising population.

Ratio of boys and girls appeared in the annual examination of standard 10 was 67:33 in the year 2005 which now rose to 50:50 as a result of the state government's efforts for ensuring better educational status of girls.

Akshar Anchal Yojana

Implementation of Mukhyamantri Akshar Anchal Yojana (from 2009-10) made more than 67 lac women literate. 20 percent decadal increase in women's literacy was recorded in the Census 2011. This achievement led our state to receive national level award. Mahadalit, Alpsankhyak and Extremely Backward Class Akshar Anchal Yojana has been started in the year 2013. The objective is to provide Elementary education to the women and to link the deprived children of the above catogary to school. For this an amount Rs. 32,500 Lac has been sanctioned for the year 2019-20. Since the inception of the scheme in the year 2013 67.20 lac women at 27138 centres has been benefitted and 17.36 lac deprived children has been enrolled in the main stream of education.

Bihar witnessed the maximum increase in women's literacy and literacy among SCs/ STs in the entire nation during the decade of 2001-2011. The achievement led our state to receive national level award.

Jeevika

Formulation of state action plan for the self help group's movement aiming at integrated development and empowerment of the women belonging to poor and vulnerable section. Jeevika project aims at forming 10 Lac self help groups that will have a participation of 1.5 crore women. The intervention will provide income opportunities to BPL families residing in rural areas. Credit linkages established with banks from the year 2007 onwards through Jeevika. This aims at enhancing small savings. significant progress has been recorded in the fields of institutions building, capacity building and financial inclusion. Jeevika has been successful in creating a sound and sustainable base of self help groups and their federations. A total of 8.15 lac women's self help groups covering 88.16 Lac families were formed till 2015. At present 50023 village organisations and 820 cluster level federations are in operations. Jeevika's financial inclusion made splendid progress in terms of 6.02 lac self help groups linked to banks.







Hunar & Auzar

Thousands of girls belonging to minority groups have been given vocational training of 20 different trades under 'Hunar' programme. They have also been provided with tool-kits under 'Auzar' programme for supporting them to begin self-employment and to gain self-reliance. 1,21,700 women belonging to minority, scheduled castes/ tribes, backward and extremely backward communities have been trained so far. Under Hunar-V in the year 2019-20, 1,50,000 trainees are targeted of giving training in different skills.

Tarang- 2019, Bihar interuniversity cultural fest was organized by pataliputra university in Patna with an eneavour to connect the gennext with the rich culture, heritage, art and culture of the state. 1,000 boys and girls participated in the different event.

Janani Bal Suraksha Yojana

Remarkable achievement has been recorded in institutional deliveries under 'Janani Bal Suraksha Yojana'. Health protection was provided to pregnant women and nursing mothers through trained health workers like ASHA and MAMTA. Health Department observed year 2011 as safe Motherhood year as a step towards women's empowerment. Only 4 percent women used to visit hospitals for institutional delivery in the year 2006-07. The percent now rose to 47.

The infant mortality rate of the state was 61 per thousand births in the year 2005 which has reduced to 35 per thousand births at present. Our efforts culminated in an increase in the regular immunisation percentage from 18.6 in the year 2005 to 84 percent in the year 2018-19. This is even higher than the national average. The maternal mortality rate which was 312 in the year 2005 reduced to 165 in the 2018-19. Average life expectancy of the women of Bihar has also increased from 61.6 years in 2006 to 68.5 years in 2016.

Establishment of the new women battalion of Bihar Armed Forces. Establishment of Women Police Stations in all the districts. 35 percent additional reservation to women in direct recruitment for the post of constable to junior inspector in police force. Process in going on for establishing a special battalion consisting of scheduled caste women.

Bihar State Women Empowerment Policy, 2015

Bihar State Women Empowerment Policy, 2015 has been approved and adopted in March 2015 for social, economic, political and cultural advancement of the women and to bring them in national mainstream of development. The policy strives for eliminating gender based discrimination, caste and structural hindrances restricting women's access to social, economic, political, educational and health related resources. It will also ensure women's judicious access to resources and creation of a conducive environment. The policy has been dedicated to the people by honorable chief minister on March 22, 2015 during the inaugural session of Bihar Diwas, 2015. A consultation workshop was organized in order to formulate and integrated plan of action for the implementation of the Women Empowerment Policy. The integrated action plan has been approved by the committee headed by Chief Secretary, Bihar.

Establishment of Gender Resource Centre for capacity building on laws and acts related to violence and to conduct advocacy on issues related to women empowerment.

Working Women Hostel being operated in Patna district to provide safe accommodation to working women.

Pre-examina tion training to the girls through pre-examination training centrdanes. Students' Guidance Centres established in 2011 at Chandragupta Maurya Management Institute for scheduled caste girls.

Training on computer, accounting, tally, DTH installation, spoken english and beautician to 30 percent Mahadalit women out of total trainees through Bihar Mahadalit Vikas Mission under Dashrath Manjhi Kaushal VikasYojana and to schedule caste women under Scheduled Caste sub-plan of Special Central Assistance Scheme.

Vikas Mitras

Selection of Vikas Mitras at each Panchayat (rural) and ward/ ward group (urban) dominated by Mahadalit community. This aims at an effective implementation of the various development and welfare schemes targeting the said community. 50 percent reservation to women in the selection of Vikas Mitras.

Women Helpline

Women Helpline have been established and made functional in 38 district of State under 'Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana to provide free psychological and legal aid to the victims of domestic violence. 38505 cases of domestic violence, 168 cases of dowry deaths, 7475 cases of dowry atrocities and 487 cases of human trafficking registered through Women Helpline till year 2019. Out of these 32511, 156, 6107 and 452 cases resolved respectively. An amount of Rs. 44.45 Lac has been spent for running Women Helpline in the year 2014-15.

Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana stands to provide psychological consultation medical or legal aid to the victims of domestic violence, sexual harassment and other social malice. The scheme also has the components like short stay homes, trainings for skill building and capacity building. Short stay homes being operated in 33 districts and selection of agencies for running short stay homes under way. Total 16504 cases has been registered at Short stay homes and out of that total 16346 rehabilitated till date.

Samajik Punarvas Kosh Yojana is in operation in all the districts with a view to rehabilitate survivors of violence and human trafficking. This also provides for financial assistance for the treatment etc. An amount of Rs. 3000 per survivor (out of total 6000 per survivor) is immediately paid to the survivors of human trafficking. Long term stay and rehabilitation centre is in operation at Gola Road, Patna to provide relief to survivors of human trafficking.

Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana

Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana is in operation from the financial year 2007-08. The scheme provides a financial assistance to poor families at the time of marriage of girls after attaining the age of 18 years. The scheme has multiple objectives of encouraging marriage registration, preventing child marriage and encouraging girls' education. A total of 15,67,081 girls benefitted from the year 2007-08 to 2018-19.

Decision has been taken to award state level prize to one woman and district level prizes to 38 woman (one from every district) for outstanding work in the field of economic and social development, education, health, cultural development, legal awareness, environment conservation under Mukhyamantri Mahila Sashaktikaran Puraskar Yojana. A cash prize of Rs. 1,00,000 (One lac) at state level and Rs. 50,000 (Fifty thousand) at district level along with a citation every year on the eve of International Women Day (8th March) to be provided.

Sabla programme was launched in 12 districts (Patna, Buxar, Gaya, Aurangabad, W. Champaran, Vaishali, Saharsa, Kishanganj, Katihar, Banka and Munger) in the financial year 2011-12 for empowering the adolescent girls (11-18 years). The main focus of the programme is to make the adolescent girls self- reliant, providing skill development training and to provide supplementary nutrition. Total 20 Lacs adolescent girls is to be benefitted through the scheme in the financial year 2019-20.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana stands to provide a cash incentive of Rs. 6000 in two installments to the pregnant women first and then to the nursing mothers. Currently the scheme operates in Vaishali and Saharsa.

Initiatives for inclusion of innovative trades and occupations at Women Industrial Training Institutions in all the blocks of the state in order to meet the present demands. The step aims at integrating women in the mainstream of society. Provision of an incentive money of Rs. 150 per month to every enrolled women trained with a view to inculcate interest towards skill building in them.

Plan to establish women industrial training institutions in 22 uncovered district in a phased manner. Such institutions established in 16 districts viz. Patna, Bhagalpur, Ara, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Motihari, Saharsa, Purnea, Munger, Gaya, Siwan, Jehanabad, Forbisganj, Begusarai, Supaul and Saran (chhapara).

Upgradation work going on in for the modernisation and Upgradation of industrial training institutes at Dehri-On-Son, Munger, Hajipur, Begusarai, Buxar, Madhepura, Bettiah, HathuaSupaul, Ghoghardeeha, Veerpur and women industrial training institutions at patna and Muzaffarpur.

Economy of Bihar

Statistics

GDP	₹6.79 lakh crore (US$96 billion) (2021-22 est.)
GDP rank	14th
GDP growth	2.5% (2020-21)
GDP per capita	₹50,555 (US$660) (2020–21)
GDP per capita rank	33rd
GDP by sector	Agriculture 24% Industry 15% Services 61% (2020-21)
Inflation (CPI)	2.2% (2016–17)
Population below poverty line	33.73% (2017-18)
Human Development Index	0.576 (2018)
Labour force by occupation	Agriculture 56% Industry 8% Services 36% (2015)
Unemployment	16% (Nov. 2020)
Public finances	
Public debt	38.66% of GSDP (2022-23 est.)
Budget balance	₹-25,885 crore (US$–3.4 billion) 2.97% of GSDP (2022-23 est.)
Revenues	₹1.97 lakh crore (US$26 billion) (2022-23 est.)
Expenses	₹2.23 lakh crore (US$29 billion) (2022-23 est.)
Economic aid	7.9% (2017-18)

CHAPTER-I : BIHAR ECONOMY : AN OVERVIEW

1. As per the quick estimate for 2022-23, the GSDP of Bihar, at current prices, is estimated to grow by 15.5 percent to Rs. 7.5 lakh crore, whereas the real GSDP is estimated to grow by 10.6 percent to Rs. 4.4 lakh crore in 2022-23. The gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in the state, at current prices, as a percentage of GSDP (at current prices) is estimated to be 4.7 percent in 2022-23.
2. The nominal per capita income in the state is estimated to be Rs. 59,637, with an increase of 13.9 percent over the previous year. After adjusting for increase in prices, the real per capita income of the state is estimated to grow by 9.0 percent in 2022-23 to reach Rs. 35,119.
3. The rapid growth in the state's economic activities in 2022-23 is preceded by a significant expansion in the previous year after a sharp recovery from contractions during the Covid-19 pandemic.
4. As per the quick estimate for 2022-23, the share of the tertiary sector in the gross value added in the state's economy is estimated to be 60.0 percent, whereas the share of the primary and secondary sectors is estimated to be 20.0 percent each in 2022-23. The value added by the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is estimated to increase by 6.7 percent, 6.8 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively, in 2022-23.
5. Recent patterns suggest that the direction of the overall economic growth in the state has largely been determined by contraction and expansion in the services sector. The year-on-year growth in this sector has been more volatile than the other two sectors, particularly in the last five years. The changes in the value added by this sector could be due to the nature of the sector's economic activities that require movement of people, goods and services, which remained disrupted during the pandemic.
6. The primary sector has the most significant share in employment, and the lowest in the gross value added in both Bihar and India. Within the primary sector, Agriculture remains the biggest employer in the state. The share in the gross value added by the primary sector in 2021-22 was 20.7 percent in Bihar, and the sector absorbed 47.8 percent of the total workforce in the state. The secondary sector had 20.7 percent share in the gross value added in Bihar in 2021-22 and 25.9 per cent share in employment in the state. The share of the tertiary sector in the gross value added in Bihar was 58.6 percent in 2021-22, whereas the share of the sector in employment was 26.3 percent.
7. The inflation rate, measured as a year-on-year percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), in Bihar was 5.5 percent between September 2022 and September 2023. The inflation rate in rural and urban areas was 5.5 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, during the same period.
8. Economic activities in the state have increased significantly in the recent decade. However, there is a significant variation in the per capita income across the districts, as approximated by the per capita Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at constant (2011-12) prices.
9. The overall picture that emerges from the analysis of recent years' economic activities in the state, as presented in the Bihar Economic Survey 2023-24, is encouraging as the state has shown improvement on various socio-economic indicators. These developments, coupled with various past and present policy initiatives, indicate potential for further development in the state.

Pres Release

Budget 2024-25 has laid in Bihar legislature.

1. Budget Estimates of 2024-25 in Brief:-

- **Total Expenditure (a+b) : ₹ 2,78,725.72 crore.**
  - (a) Scheme Expenditure : ₹ 1,00,019.63 crore.
  - (b) Establishment & Commitment Expenditure : ₹ 1,78,706.09 crore.

- **Committed Expenditure**
  - **(I) Salary (a+b+c+d) : ₹ 71,816.82 crore**
  - (a) Establishment & Commitment Expenditure : ₹ 40,559.34 crore
  - (b) Annual Scheme : ₹ 2,390.78 crore
  - (c) Grant in Aid- Salary : ₹ 23,914.73 crore
  - (d) Contractual Salary : ₹ 4,951.97 crore
  - (II) Pension : ₹ 31,796.13 crore
  - (III) Interest : ₹ 20,526.19 crore
  - (IV) Repayment of Public Debt : ₹ 22,392.72 crore
  - **Total (I+II+III+IV) : ₹ 1,46,531.86 crore**
- **Total Receipts**
  (Revenue Receipts+Capital Receipts)(1+2) : Rs. 2,78,925.72 crore
  - **(1) Revenue Receipts : ₹ 2,26,798.40 crore**
  - **(A) Revenue Receipts from Central Govt. (I+II) : ₹ 1,65,172.54 crore**
    - (I) State's Share of Central taxes : ₹ 1,13,011.92 crore
    - (II) Grants-in-Aid from Central Govt : ₹ 52.160.62 crore
  - **(B) State's Own Revenue (I+II) : ₹ 61,625.86 crore**
    - (I) State's Own Tax Revenue : ₹ 54,300.00 crore
    - (II) State's Non Tax Revenue : ₹ 7,325.86 crore
- **State Own Tax Revenue:**
  - Commercial Tax : ₹ 42,500.00 crore
  - Stamp and Registration : ₹ 7,500.00 crore
  - Transport : ₹ 3,700.00 crore
  - Land Revenue : ₹ 600.00 crore
  - **Total : ₹ 54,300.00 crore**
- **State's main Non-Tax Revenue**
  - Receivable from Jharkhand State due for pension share's liabilities : ₹ 825.14 crore
  - Mines : ₹ 3,500.00 crore
  - Interest receipts : ₹ 1,719.26 crore
  - Major Irrigation : ₹ 60.00 crore
  - Other Non Taxes : ₹ 1,221.46 crore
  - **Total : ₹ 7,325.86 crore**
  - **(2) Capital Receipts (i + ii) : ₹ 52,127.32 crore**
    - (i) Borrowings : ₹ 51,688.14 crore
    - (ii) Recoveries of Loans : ₹ 439.18 crore
- **Total Expenditure (I+II) : ₹ 2,78,725.72 crore**
  - **(1) Revenue Expenditure : ₹ 2,25,676.99 crore**
    In which
    - (a) Salary : ₹ 71,816.82 crore
    - (b) Grant for Non Salary : ₹ 36,935.81 crore
    - (c) Grant for Asset Creation : ₹ 21,746.51 crore
    - (d) Pension : ₹ 31,796.13 crore
    - (e) Interest Payment : ₹ 20,526.19 crore
    - (f) Scholarship : ₹ 3,073.26 crore
    - (g) Subsidy (Including Resource Gap) : ₹ 11,654.92 crore
    - (h) Cash & Material assistance in Disaster : ₹ 3,397.82 crore
    - (i) Repair and Maintenance : ₹ 6,116.74 crore
    - (j) Other Expenditure : ₹ 18,612.79 crore
  - **(II) Capital Expenditure : ₹ 53,048.72 crore**
    In which
    - (a) Capital Outlay : ₹ 29,415.91 crore
    - (b) Public Debt : ₹ 22,392.72 crore
    - (c) Loans and Advances : ₹ 1,240.09 crore
- **Revenue Surplus : 1.121.41 crore**
  (Revenue Receipts-Revenue Expenditure)
  (2,26,798.40-2,25,676.99-1,121.41 crore)
  - Revenue Surplus/GSDP : 0.11%
- **Fiscal Deficit : ₹ 29.095.42 crore**
  (Total Non Debt Expenditure-Total Non Debt Receipts)
  - Fiscal Deficit/GSDP : 2.98%

2. **Budget expenditure of Rs. 2,78,725.72 crore** has been estimated for the Year 2024-25 which is Rs. 16,840.32 crore more than Rs. 2,61,885.40 crore for the year 2023-24 budget estimate.
3. **Establishment & Commitment Expenditure** for the Financial Year 2024-25 is estimated at Rs. 1,78,706.09 crore, which is Rs. 16,850.42 crore more than Rs. 1,61,855.67 crore for the year 2023-24 budget estimate.
4. **Annual Scheme Outlay** for the financial year 2024-25 is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.00 crore.

   Good Governance Programme, 2020-25:- Under Seven Nischay-2 of Aatmanirbhar Bihar (2020-25) Rs. 5,040.00 crore Budget Estimated in Various Department for the Financial Year 2024-25.
5. **Revenue Expenditure** for the financial year 2024-25 is estimated at Rs. 2,25,676.99 crore. which is Rs. 17,828.99 crore more than Rs. 2,07,848.00 crore for the year 2023-24 budget estimate.
6. **Capital Expenditure** for the financial year 2024-25 is estimated at Rs. 53,048.72 crore.

7. **The Capital and Revenue expenditure** for the year 2024-25 Revenue expenditure is Rs. 2,25,676.99 crore and Capital expenditure is Rs. 53,048.72 crore respectively.

   The total expenditure is Rs. 2,78,725.72 crore. The percentage of Revenue and Capital expenditure in total expenditure is 80.97 and 19.03 respectively.

8. **Development and Non-Development expenditure** for the year 2024-25 Development expenditure is Rs. 1,76,866.42 crore and Non-Development expenditure Rs. 1,01,859.30 crore respectively. The total expenditure is Rs. 2,78,725.72 crore. The percentage of Development expenditure and Non-Development expenditure in total expenditure is 63.46 and 36.54 respectively.

9. **Total Revenue Receipt** has been estimated at Rs. 2,26,798.40 crore in 2024-25 which is Rs. 14,471.44 crore more than Rs. 2,12,326.97 crore for the year 2023-24 budget estimate.

10. **State's Own Tax Revenue** is estimated at Rs. 54,300.00 crore in 2024-25 which is Rs. 4,599.95 crore more than Rs. 49,700.05 crore for the year 2023-24 budget estimate.

11. **State's Non Tax Revenue** is estimated at Rs. 7,325.86 crore in 2024-25 which is Rs. 814.12 crore more than Rs. 6,511.74 crore for the year 2023-24 budget estimate.

12. **State's Share in Central Taxes** is estimated at Rs. 1,13,011.92 Crore in 2024-25 which is Rs. 10,274.66 crore more than Rs 1,02,737.26 crore for the year 2023-24 budget estimate.

13. **Grants in Aid from Central Government** to State is estimated at Rs. 52,160.62 crore in 2024-25 which is Rs. 1,217.30 crore less than Rs. 53,377.92 crore for the year 2023-24 budget estimate.

14. **The State has Revenue Surplus** of Rs. 1,121.41 crore during 2024-25 which is 0.11% of GSDP. GSDP estimate is Rs. 9,76,514.00 crore for the year 2024-25.

15. **The Fiscal Deficit** has been estimated at Rs. 29,095.42 crore which is 2.98% of GSDP estimate at Rs. 9,76,514.00 crore for the year 2024-25.

16. **The Outstanding Public Debt** is estimated at Rs. 2,97,908.99 crore in 2024-25 which is 30.51% of GSDP of Rs. 9,76,514.00 crore. Total debt including liability in public account estimate is Rs. 3,48,370.45 crore in 2024-25 which is 35.67% of GSDP of Rs. 9,76,514.00 crore.

The department wise Annual Scheme Outlay 2024-25 has been made as follows:

(Rs in Crore)

SL. No.	Name of Department	Scheme Outlay	Percentage
1.	Education Department	22200.35	22.20
2.	Rural Development Department	13840.56	13.84
3.	Social Welfare Department	8191.79	8.19
4.	Rural Works Department	7409.13	7.41
5.	Health Department	7117.56	7.12
6.	Urban Development and Housing Department	6066.17	6.07
7.	Road Construction Department	4194.16	4.19
8.	Water Resource Department	3232.63	3.23
9.	Agriculture Department	2782,00	2.78
10.	BC and MBC Welfare Department	1878.53	1.88
11.	Others	23087.12	23.09
TOTAL		**100000**	**100.00**

- **Revenue Surplus:** If revenue receipt is more than revenue expenditure the surplus amount is called revenue surplus. For the year 2024-25 revenue surplus is Rs. 1,121.41 crore. This revenue surplus will be used for investment in physical infrastructure generating productive capital assets like roads, buildings, power, schools, health centre's, irrigation schemes etc.
- **Fiscal Deficit:-** Fiscal deficit is the amount left by subtracting revenue receipt, recoveries of loans and advances and repayment of public debt from total expenditure. For the year 2024-25, estimated Fiscal Deficit is Rs 29,095.42 crore, which is 2.98 percent of GSDP Rs 9,76,514.00 crore.
- **Capital Outlay:-** Expenditure on creation /extension of assets is treated as capital outlay expenditure. Capital outlay for the year 2024-25 is estimated at Rs 29,415.91 crore, which is Rs 158.60 crore more than Rs 29,257.31 crore for the year 2023-24.
- **Debt Management:** The Fiscal Deficit to GSDP has been maintained within the statutory limit of 3.0% as per FRBM Act. As per FRBM Act it is required to take loans and debts within the limit of Fiscal Deficit. GSDP 9,76,514.00 in the year 2024-25 (B.E) is based on data provided by Department of Planning and Development (Directorate of Economics and Statistics). At the end of financial year 2024-25 an anticipated public debt is Rs. 2,97,909.00 crore which is 30.51% of GSDP. At the end of financial year 2023-24 an anticipated revised public debt is Rs. 2,68,613.58 crore which is 31.27% of GSDP Rs. 8,58,928.00 crore.
- **Fiscal Management:-** Bihar is one of those states which have taken its fiscal responsibility seriously and implemented the FRBM Act in letter and spirit. For this Bihar Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2022 has been notified. In the year 2024-25 we are again likely to generate a revenue surplus and the fiscal deficit is likely to be contained at 2.98% of State GDP that is within the FRBM limits of 3.0%.
- **Amount Earmarked for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:** In the financial year 2018-19, amount to be spent for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community has been

earmarked separately under Minor Head so that it can not be spent for any other purpose. For the financial year 2024-25, Rs. 17,049.70 crore has been earmarked for Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan and Rs. 1,443.95 crore has been earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan.

- **Education Department:** For the year 2024-25 expenditure for this department is estimated at Rs. 52,639.03 crore. in which Rs 50,690.81 crore for Revenue Section and Rs 1,948.22 crore for Capital Section.
- **Health Department:** For the year 2024-25 expenditure for health department is estimated at Rs. 14,932.09 crore, in which Rs 14,268.20 crore Revenue Section, and Rs 663.90 crore for Capital Section.
- **Road Sector:-** Departments of Road construction and Rural works are involved in this sector. For the year 2024-25 the proposed expenditure is estimated at Rs. 15,235.12 crore. For the year 2024-25 the total amount includes Rs 3,000.00 crore for (OPRMC) maintenance of road.
- **Welfare Sector:-** A provision of Rs. 12,377.26 crore for the welfare of SC & ST, Minority, OBC & MBC and Social welfare for year 2024-25.
- The State's finances are in good shape. This can be seen from the following Fiscal achievements.

I. The Fiscal Deficit was 5.97 percent of GSDP Rs. 7,51,396.00 crore during 2022-23 which is more than the prescribed conditional limit of 3.5 percent. The reason for this increase is due to receipt of Rs. 8,455.85 crore in interest free loan, Account adjustment in consolidated fund from suspense account etc.

II. Public Debt Liability Rs. 2,42,845.73 crore was 32.32 percent of GSDP Rs. 7,51,396.00 crore during 2022-23. By the end of 31st March, 2023 public debt and other liabilities is Rs. 2,93,307.17 crore which is 39.03 percent of GSDP. This is under prescribed limit of 40.8 percent by the 15th FC.

III. The Interest Payment was 8.79 percent of Total Revenue Receipt during 2022-23.

Technical Notes

CHAPTER-I : Bihar Economy ; An Overview

Constant Prices: Constant prices adjust for the effects of inflation,while computing GSDP. Use of constant prices enables measurement of the actual change in output, correcting for the effects of inflation. Generally, a base year is identified for constant price estimates of income.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): CPI is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food, medical care. It is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them with appropriate weight.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP): GSDP is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all final goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time.

Gross State Value Added (GSVA): Value of output minus cost of inputs is the value added by a production unit. GSVA is the sum of value added for all final goods and services. GSDP is GSVA plus subsidies, minus taxes.

Per Capita Income (PCI): PCI or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI): WPI is used to measure the average change in price of the sale of goods and services, when transactions are made in bulk by the wholesalers.

CHAPTER-II : State Finances

Capital and Revenue Accounts: Capital accounts include those transactions of the State Government which have long term implication. For example, borrowing is a capital receipt, and investment on road is a capital expenditure. On the other hand, revenue accounts include those transactions that have implications only for the current year. For example, collections under GST (revenue receipt) and payment of salary (revenue expenditure).

Direct and Indirect Tax: Direct taxes are taxes where the burden of tax falls on the person on whom it is levied (for example, taxes on income or wealth). In case of indirect taxes, the incidence of tax is usually not on the person who pays the tax. For example, sales taxes , which is paid by the seller, but paid by the buyer.

Fiscal Deficit: The excess of total expenditure over total non-borrowed receipts is called the fiscal deficit.

Primary Deficit: The primary deficit is the revenue deficit, minus the interest payments. It denotes government's deficit, without taking into account liabilities created in the past.

Public Debt: Public debt receipts and disbursals are borrowings and repayments during the year, respectively. The difference between borrowings and repayments in a year is the net accretion to the public debt.

Ways and means advance (WMA): One of RBI's roles is to serve as banker to both central and state governments. In this capacity, RBI provides temporary support to tide over mismatches in their receipts and payments in the form of ways and means advances.

CHAPTER-III ; Agriculture and Allied Sector

Artificial Insemination: The mechanical injection of male semen into the womb of the female with a special syringe-like apparatus. The process begins with the collection of semen from the male. This method is used extensively in dairy husbandry.

Barren and Unculturable Land: Land which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost is classified as unculturable, whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings.

Certified Seed: The seed grown from a pure stock which meets the standards of certifying agency (usually a state government agency). The certification of seeds is based on germination rate, freedom from weeds and disease, and trueness to variety.

Culturable Waste Land: This includes land available for cultivation, but not cultivated during the last five years or more in succession including the current year for some reason or the other. Such land may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use.

Current Fallows: This represents cropped area which is kept fallow during the current year.

Gross Cropped Area (GCA): This represents the total area sown once, and those areas sown more than once in a particular year. For areas sown more than once, they are counted as many times as they are sown.

Gross Irrigated Area (GIA): It is the total area under crops, irrigated either once or more than once in a year. For areas irrigated more than once, they are counted as many times as they are irrigated.

Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops: This includes all cultivable land which is not included in 'Net area sown' but is put to some agricultural use.

Net Area Sown (NSA): This represents the total area sown with crops and orchards. Area sown more than once in the same year is counted only once.

Net Irrigated Area (NIA): It is the total area irrigated through any source in a year, irrespective of the number of times it is irrigated.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI): The System of Rice Intensification is a low water, labor- intensive method that uses younger seedlings singly-spaced and typically hand-weeded with special tools, aimed at increasing the yield of rice production.

Zero-Tillage: Zero-tillage (also No-tillage) is a practice in which the crop is sown directly into soil not tilled since the harvest of the previous crop. It is typically practised in arable areas where fallowing is important.

CHAPTER-IV ; Enterprises Sector

Capital-intensive industries: An industry which requires substantial amount of physical capital to produce goods and services.

Household Enterprise: A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household, irrespective of whether the enterprise is located on the premises of the household or not.

Own-account Enterprise (OAE): An enterprise which is run without any hired worker employed on a fairly regular basis, is termed as an own-account enterprise.

Unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises: This includes non-agricultural enterprises which are 'not incorporated' (i.e. not registered under Companies Act, 1956). The domain of 'unincorporated enterprises' excluded: (a) enterprises registered under Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 or beedi and cigar manufacturing enterprises registered under Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966, (b) govemment/public sector enterprises, and (c) cooperatives. Thus, the coverage is restricted primarily to all household proprietary and partnership enterprises. In addition, Self Help groups (SHGs), Private Non-Profit Institutions (NPIs) including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) and Trusts all also covered under OAE.

CHAPTER-V: Labour, Employment and Migration

Child Labour: Child labour is defined as the work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and harm their physical and mental development.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): Labour Force includes all workers, either employed or unemployed. LFPR is the number of persons in labour force as a percentage of total population.

Unemployment Rate (UR): UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR): WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

CHAPTER-VII ; Energy Sector

Conventional Energy: Conventional energy is the energy obtained from source which are fixed in nature like oil, gas and coal.

Non-Conventional energy: Non-conventional energy includes energy from wind, tides, sun, geothermal heat and biomass. The energy supply from these sources are unlimited.

Peak Demand: Peak demand is used in energy demand management describing a period in which electrical power is expected to be provided for a sustained period at a significantly higher than average supply level.

Transmission and Distribution loss (T&D): T&D loss is the loss of energy during its transmission from the point of generation to the point of billing. This is calculated for a period of time, generally a year.

CHAPTER-VIII : Rural Development

System of Wheat Intensification (SWI): SWI is a new wheat cultivation technique aimed to increase productivity of wheat crop using the principles of system of rice intensification.

CHAPTER-IX : Banking and Allied Sectors

Credit Deposit Ratio (CD Ratio): It is the ratio of how much a bank lends out of the deposits it has mobilized in a particular State.

Non-Performing Asset (NPA): A non performing asset is a loan or advance for which the principal or interest payment has remained overdue for a period of at least 90 days.

Repo Rate: It is the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India lends money to commercial banks in the event of any shortfall of funds.

CHAPTER-XI ; Human Development

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): CBR is defined as the number of live births per 1000 population.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): IMR indicates the number of children dying before the age of one year per 1000 live births.

Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB): LEB reflects the average number of years a newly bom is expected to survive under the current schedule of mortality.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR): MMR is the number of registered maternal deaths due to birth or pregnancy-related complications per 100,000 live births.

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NMR): NMR denotes the number of children dying during the first 28 days of their birth, per 1000 children.

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (PMR): PMR indicates stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life per 1000 live and stillbirths.

Slipped-back Habitations: It includes those habitations which were fully covered for water supply at one time, but have slipped back partially or not-covered in the current year.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): TFR refers to the total number of children bom or likely to be bom to a woman of child-bearing age in her lifetime.

Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR): It is the number of children dying between birth and exactly five years of age per 1000 live births.

CHAPTER-XII ; Child Development

Stunting (height-for-age): Is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Underweight (weight-for-age): This is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for- height. It takes into account both acute and chronic under-nutrition. Children whose weight-for-age score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Wasting (weight-for-height): It measures the body mass in relation to body height and describes current nutritional status. Children with score less than minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or undernourished. Children with weight-for-height score less than minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

CHAPTER-XIII: Environment and Climate Change

Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): The amount of dissolved oxygen used by microorganisms in the biological process of metabolizing organic matter in water.

Carbon Dioxide (CO_2): A colourless, odourless, nonpoisonous gas that results from fossil fuel combustion and is normally a part of the ambient air.

Carbon Stock: Forest carbon stock is the amount of carbon that has been sequestered from the atmosphere and is now stored within the forest ecosystem, mainly within living biomass and soil, and to a lesser extent also in dead wood and litter.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds in water, both organic and inorganic.

Crown Density: The density tells us the amount of plant material, such as leaves, branches, and fruit, that block skylight from shining through the tree crown. It is measured as the percent of total light that is blocked by tree material.

Dead Organic Matter: This carbon pool contains all non-living woody biomass and can be divided into two components - wood (fallen trees, roots and stumps with diameter over 10cm) and litter (greater than 2mm and less than 10cm diameter).

Dissolved Oxygen: The oxygen freely available in water; vital to fish and other aquatic life. It is the concentration of oxygen dissolved in water, expressed as milligrams per liter or as a percent of saturation.

Faecal Coliform: Bacteria found in the intestinal tracts of mammals. Their presence in water or sludge is an indicator of pollution and possible contamination by pathogens.

Fluoride: Gaseous, solid, or dissolved compounds containing fluorine that result from industrial processes; Excessive Fluoride amounts in food can lead to fluorosis.

Forest Cover: This includes all lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree crown density of more than 10 percent, irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NCh): Products of combustion from transport and stationary sources and major contributors to acid deposition and the formation of ground-level ozone in the troposphere.

Particulate Matter: Fine solid or liquid particles that pollute the air and are added to the atmosphere by natural and man-made processes at the earth's surface. Examples of particulate matter include dust, smoke, soot, pollen and soil particles.

Protected Forest: An area notified under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act or other State Forest Acts, having limited degree of protection. In protected forest, all activities are permitted, except those specifically prohibited.

Reserved Forest: An area constituted under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act or other State Forest Acts, having full degree of protection. In reserved forests, all activities are prohibited, unless specially permitted.

River Basin: The portion of land drained by a river and the streams that flow into it. The quality of a river basin affects the quality of water, so efforts to protect and improve water quality must often include plans for managing river basins.

Soil Organic Carbon: It is a measurable component of soil organic matter. Soil Organic Matter is the organic component of soil, containing small plants residues, small living soil organism and decomposed organic matter.

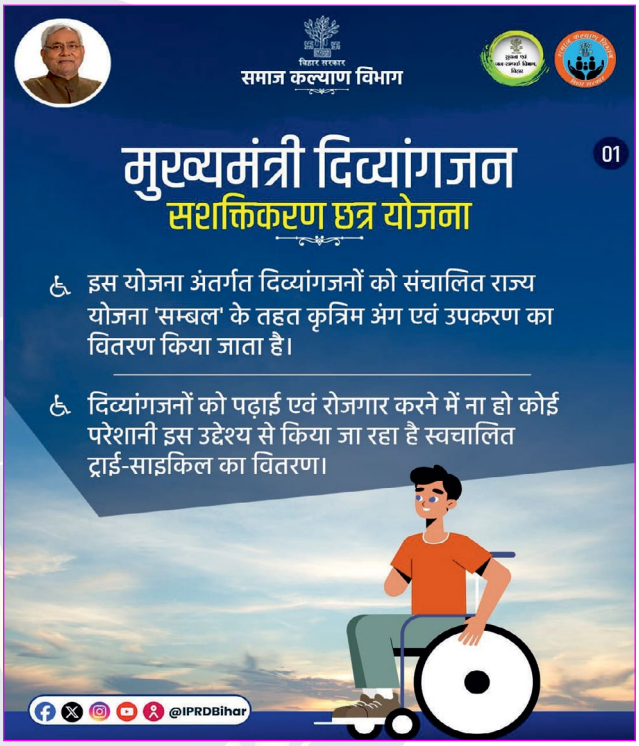
Sulphur Dioxide (SO2): A corrosive gas produced by the burning of fuels, such as coal and oil, that contain sulphur. It is also produced from sea spray, organic decomposition and volcanic eruptions.

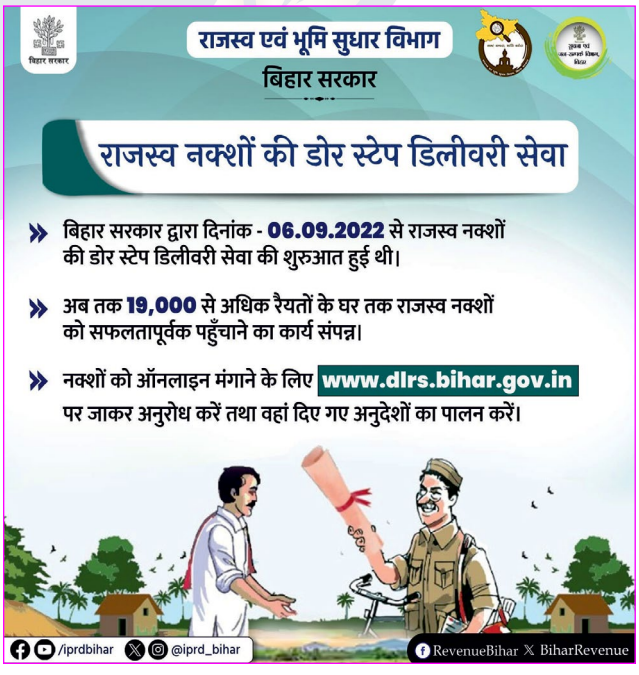
CHAPTER-XIV : E-Governance

E-Government Development Index (EGDI): The EGDI is a composite index based on the weighted average of three normalized indices. One-third is derived from a Telecommunications Infrastructure Index (TII), one-third from a Human Capital Index (HCI) and one-third from the Online Service Index (OSI) which assesses e-govemment development at the national level.

LAN: Local Area Network is a computer network that spans a relatively small area. Most often, a LAN is confined to a single room, building or group of buildings. However, one LAN can be connected to other LANs over any distance via telephone lines and radio waves.

WAN: Wide Area Network is a telecommunications network that extends over a large geographical area for the primary purpose of computer networking. WAN is often established with leased telecommunication circuits.





बिहार सरकार

उद्योग विभाग

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मुख्यमंत्री उद्यमी योजना



मुख्यमंत्री अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति उद्यमी योजना

- वित्तीय सहायता: (अधिकतम) ₹10 लाख रूपये
- अनुदान की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि पर ब्याज: 0%

मुख्यमंत्री महिला उद्यमी योजना

- वित्तीय सहायता: (अधिकतम) ₹10 लाख रूपये
- अनुदान की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि पर ब्याज:0%

मुख्यमंत्री अति पिछड़ा वर्ग उद्यमी योजना

- वित्तीय सहायता: (अधिकतम) ₹10 लाख रूपये
- अनुदान की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि पर ब्याज: 0%

मुख्यमंत्री युवा उद्यमी योजना

- वित्तीय सहायता: (अधिकतम) ₹10 लाख रूपये
- अनुदान की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि पर ब्याज: 1% वार्षिक

मुख्यमंत्री अल्पसंख्यक उद्यमी योजना

- वित्तीय सहायता: (अधिकतम) ₹10 लाख रूपये
- अनुदान की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि: परियोजना राशि का 50%
- ऋण की राशि पर ब्याज:0% वार्षिक



PR No.: 002776 (Industry)/0: 2024-25

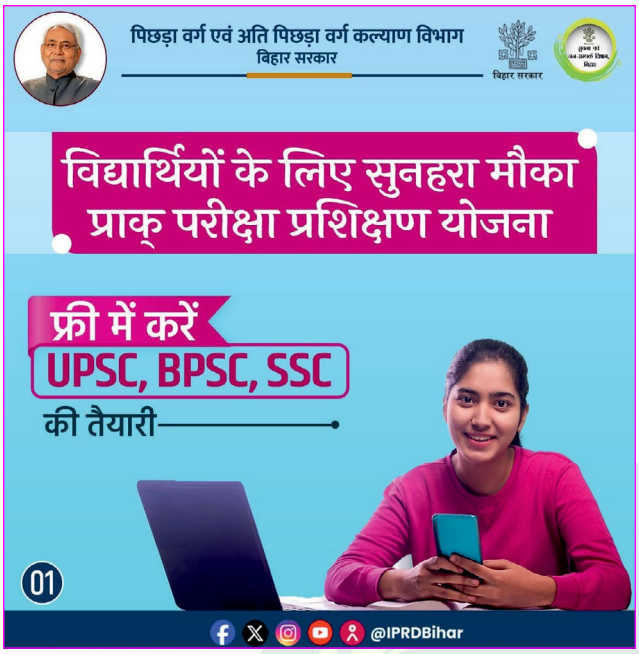
वर्ष 2024-2025 के लिए ऑनलाईन आवेदन देने की अवधि

1 जुलाई से 31 जुलाई 2024 तक

बढ़ते उद्यमी, बढ़ता कारोबार
औद्योगिक उड़ान के लिए, बिहार है तैयार

अधिक जानकारी के लिए विजिट करें : https://udyami.bihar.gov.in 18003456214 पर संपर्क करें

के लिए QR कोड स्कैन करें





बिहार सरकार

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग

कृषि वानिकी (अन्य प्रजाति) योजना में शामिल होने का सुनहरा अवसर

कृषकों के लिए खुशखबरी

आमदनी और हरियाली बढ़ायें

मात्र ₹10 प्रति पौधे की सुरक्षित राशि 3 वर्षों के लिए देकर पौधे प्राप्त करें। 3 वर्ष बाद सुरक्षित जमा राशि ₹10 वापस कर दी जायेगी। कृषकों को 3 वर्ष पश्चात् पौधों की 50 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक उत्तरजीवितता होने पर ₹60 प्रति पौधा अलग से दिये जायेंगे।

कृषकों से अनुरोध है कि,
योजना अन्तर्गत सुरक्षित राशि ₹10/– प्रति पौधा भुगतान करने हेतु संबंधित वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी के कार्यालय में संपर्क कर निम्न माध्यमों से राशि का भुगतान करें।

1. सुरक्षित राशि Fixed Deposit या NSC जिसकी वैधता 15 जून 2027 तक हो के माध्यम से संबंधित वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी के पदनाम से उपलब्ध करायी जा सकती है।
   या
2. नगद राशि भी जमा की जा सकती है।

⇒ विस्तृत जानकारी एवं शर्तों के लिए https://state.bihar.gov.in/cache/36/Media%20Gallery/Scheme%20Info/krishivaniki%20_os.pdf लिंक पर क्लिक करें।
⇒ अधिक जानकारी के लिए हमें कॉल करें : 0612–2226911 (कार्यालय अवधि में)
⇒ संलग्न आवेदन पत्र भरकर, स्थानीय वन प्रमण्डल या वन प्रक्षेत्र कार्यालय में सुरक्षित राशि ₹10/– प्रति पौधा के साथ समर्पित करें।
या
hariyalimission@gmail.com पर ई. मेल करें।

कृषि वानिकी–अन्य प्रजाति योजना में शामिल होने के लिए आवेदन प्रपत्र

1. वन प्रमंडल का नाम :– ..... 2. जिला का नाम :– .....
3. वन प्रक्षेत्र इकाई का नाम :– ..... 4. प्रखंड का नाम :– .....
5. आवेदक का नाम :– ..... 6. पिता/पति का नाम :– .....
7. पेशा :– ..... 8. जन्म तिथि :– .....
9. स्थायी पता :– .....
10. वर्तमान पत्राचार का पता :– .....
(दूरभाष/मोबाईल नं0) ..... 11. ई–मेल (यदि हो) :– .....
12. भूमि का विवरण :–

क्र0	खाता नं0	खेसरा नं0	रकबा (एकड़ में)	रसीद सं0/वर्ष

13. समूह में आवेदन करने पर भूमि की विवरणी (जगह कम पड़ने पर अलग पृष्ठ में विवरणी संलग्न करें।)

क्र0	खाता नं0	खेसरा नं0	रकबा (एकड़ में)	रसीद सं0/वर्ष

14. प्रस्तावित वृक्षारोपण (कृपया ✓ करें)
(क) फार्म वानिकी (पूरी भूमि पर)
(ख) कृषि वानिकी (कृषि फसलों के साथ या मेड़ पर)
15. इच्छित प्रजाति का नाम लिखें।

क्र0 सं0	प्रजाति का नाम	पौधों की संख्या

16. बैंक खाता विवरणी :–

बैंक खाता नं0	बैंक का नाम एंव शाखा	I.F.S.C कोड

17. घोषणा :– मैं स्वेच्छा से अपनी भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण करना चाहता/चाहती हूँ तथा रोपित पौधों की सुरक्षा एवं संपोषण की जिम्मेदारी लेता/लेती हूँ। वृक्षों के परिपक्व होने अथवा आँधी तूफान में गिरने/सूखने की स्थिति में ही इन पौधों की कटाई आवश्यकतानुसार करूँगा/करूँगी। पौधों का सुरक्षित मूल्य देने के लिए मैं सहमत हूँ।
संलग्न अभिलेख की विवरणी
1.
2.
3.

आवेदक का हस्ताक्षर एवं पूरा नाम
(तिथि के साथ)

PR No.- 001364 (Forest)D. 2024-25

Executive Summary

CHAPTER-II : STATE FINANCES

1. The State government has continuously supported economic growth and achieved other development goals with prudent management of its fiscal resources. Continuing the trend of expanding government expenditure, the total expenditure by the State government increased by 20.1 percent in 2022-23 over the previous year to Rs. 2,31,904 crore. The share of Establishment and Committed expenditure of the State government was 54.7 per cent of the total expenditure, and the Scheme expenditure's share was 45.3 percent.
2. Out of the total expenditure by the State government in 2022-23, the revenue expenditure's share was 79.3 percent and capital expenditure's share was 20.7 percent. The state government's capital expenditure increased by 41.4 percent over the previous year to Rs. 47,928 crore in 2022-23. The expenditure from the revenue account of the State government increased by 15.5 percent over the previous year to Rs. 1,83,976 crore in 2022-23.
3. A significant part of the State government's revenue expenditure is on Social Services — 48.0 percent in 2022-23. The expenditure increased by 16.1 percent over the previous year in 2022-23 to Rs. 88,348 crore. The State government spent Rs. 39,598 crore on Economic Services and Rs. 56,029 crore on General Services in 2022-23. The increase in expenditure on these two categories was 15.9 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively, in 2022-23.
4. The total receipt in the revenue and capital accounts of the State government in 2022-23 was Rs. 1,72,688 crore and Rs. 48,325 crore, respectively. Total borrowings by the State government in 2022-23 was Rs. 48,284 crore, which was mainly used to fund the increased level of capital outlay. The outstanding debt of the State government was Rs. 2,93,307 crore at the end of 2022-23. The government repaid Rs. 14,351 crore of its public debt, and the interest payment was Rs. 15,184 crore in 2022-23.
5. Revenue from taxes and Grants-in-Aid are the two major components of receipt in the revenue account, with a share of 80.8 percent and 16.8 percent, respectively, in 2022-23. The non-tax revenue has a relatively smaller share in the total receipt.
6. The receipt from the State's own sources of revenue was Rs. 48,153 crore in 2022-23. Of these, Rs. 44,018 crore was tax revenue, whereas Rs. 4135 crore was from non-tax sources. Out of the total tax revenue of Rs. 44,018 crore collected by the State government in 2022-23, Rs. 23,243 crore was collected as SGST.
7. The total expenditure on salaries and pensions by the State government increased by 9.9 percent in 2022-23 to Rs. 47,924 crore. The State government's salary expenditure was Rs. 24,816 crore and pension expenditure was Rs. 23,108 crore in 2022-23. These expenditures were 27.8 percent of the total receipt in the revenue account and 26.0 percent of the revenue expenditure by the State government in 2022-23.
8. The State government's overall distribution of receipts and expenditures in 2022-23 indicates prudent fiscal management, focusing on the state's economic growth.

CHAPTER-III: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

1. On an average, the agriculture and allied sectors contributed to around 20 percent to the Gross State Value Addition (GSVA) during 2018-19 to 2022-23. During the same period, the crop sector accounted for 9.9 percent of GSVA, followed by livestock at 6.6 percent, fishing and aquaculture at 1.8 percent, and forestry and logging at 1.6 percent.
2. Bihar, a land-locked state with fertile soil across its Gangetic plains, is well-equipped for crop cultivation. In 2021-22, the net sown area was 50.70 lakh hectares, constituting about 54.2 percent of the total geographical area in the state.
3. Bihar's resilience in overcoming adverse climatic conditions is evident in its impressive foodgrain production of 19,736 thousand tonnes in 2022-23. Since the implementation of the programmes outlined in various Agriculture Roadmaps, a total of five Krishi Karman Awards have been awarded to the state for its achievements in production and productivity of rice, wheat, and maize.
4. In 2022-23, Bihar's sugarcane production reached 214.76 lakh tonnes in 2022-23, with an average yield of 98.73 tonnes per hectare. About Rs. 1275.62 lakh was disbursed for seed production, distribution, and farmers' training programmes in 2022-23.
5. Providing irrigation to farmers is vital to promote sustainable water management practices. As of March 2023, 37.38 lakh hectares of irrigation potential has been created, and 25.04 lakh hectares of irrigation has been achieved under major and medium irrigation projects. Har Khet Tak Sinchai Ka Paani is a flagship initiative of the State government and aims to provide irrigation to unirrigated villages, with an allocation of Rs. 200.00 crore for 2023-24.
6. The impressive egg production (327.43 crores) and fish production (8.46 lakh tonnes) in 2022-23 indicate robust poultry and fisheries sectors in the state. With an amount of Rs. 292.38 lakh outlined for 2023-24, the Jalashaya Matsyiki Vikas Yojana seeks to improve

fish output from all reservoirs, stock fingerlings, and install cages in the state.

7. The agriculture sector's share in the total energy consumption has increased from 726.71 MU in 2018-19 to 3780.94 MU in 2022-23. Under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Mukhyamantri Krishi Vidyut Sambandh Yojana, subsidized power is being provided for agricultural purposes, reducing crop production costs, and benefiting farmers.
8. In 2022-23, Rs. 3965.67 lakh was spent under the Jaivik Corridor Scheme to establish a cluster of organic farms along the banks of Ganga. Besides these, about 3,31,265 farmers received free alternate crop seeds as compensation for damaged crop areas under the Contingent Crop Scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 2177.51 lakh in 2022-23.
9. The State government has allocated Rs. 6065.50 lakh under the Climate Resilient Agriculture Programme from 2019-20 to 2022-23 in eight districts, and Rs. 23,848.86 lakh from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in the remaining 30 districts to combat climate change through practical strategies and technology demonstrations to farmers.

CHAPTER-IV ENTERPRISES SECTOR

1. On industrial development, during 2019-20 to 2023-24, the State government has received 1934 proposals for investment, and 1689 have already received Stage-1 clearance, and the total proposed amount of investment was Rs. 53607,27 crore.
2. Out of the total investment worth Rs. 4712.97 crore, 39.7 percent came for food processing units. In the ethanol industry, Rs. 686.74 crores have been invested in six ethanol production units.
3. BIADA has acquired 7347.53 acres of land and constructed 711 sheds till September 30, 2023.
4. In 2022-23, in 111 small enterprises, the total investment made was worth Rs. 684.02 crore, and 8560 fresh jobs were generated.
5. For medium-sized enterprises, the investment amount recorded 2.9 folds increase, from Rs. 162.7 crore in 2021-22 to Rs. 470.32 crore in 2022-23. The number of workers employed has increased from 801 in 2021-22 to 5623 in 2022-23, which is 602 percent increase in just a year.
6. The State government in its IT Policy 2024 has made several provisions for encouraging investors from the IT/ITES, Electronic System Design and Manufacture (ESDM) and ancillary industries sectors to make Bihar their preferred destination. An impressive range of provisions like Capital Subsidy, Lease Rental Subsidy, Power Tariff Subsidy and Employment Generation Subsidy has been provided under the policy.
7. The New Tourism Policy (2023-28) is now in force. This will facilitate the creation of world- class infrastructure and preparation of efficient workforce that is specialised in tourism and hospitality. This will also ensure safety and security of tourists and develop theme-based tourist destinations.
8. As part of the Fourth Agriculture Roadmap (2023-2028), the State government has been implementing the Bihar State Jaggery Industry Promotion Programme to establish 405 jaggery units in the next five years.
9. Among the priority sectors, general manufacturing received investment worth Rs. 1585.67 crore in 2022-23, i.c. 26 times higher than that in 2021-22. The number of jobs created in general manufacturing was 6103 in 2022-23, nine times more than that in 2021-22.
10. On Start-ups, in 2022-23, the State government has spent Rs. 9.75 crore. So far in 2023-24, the State government has provided Rs. 2.78 crore as the first instalment of the seed fund to 62 aspiring start-ups.
11. For various Udyami Yojanas (SC/ST, EBC, Young entrepreneurs, Women entrepreneurs, Transgender entrepreneurs) in 2022-23, the State government has disbursed Rs. 1549.57 lakh, i.e. 9 times more than that in 2021-22. In 2021-22, 62324 applications for all these schemes together were received and that number has increased to 223863 in 2022-23, showing an increase of 260 percent in just one financial year.
12. In 2022, 254.17 lakh tourists visited Bihar. The State government has increased the budget allocation for tourism from Rs. 84.6 crore in 2018-19 to Rs. 490.0 crore in 2022-23, registering 5.8-fold increase in the last five years.
13. For Eco-tourism and Parks Development Scheme, for 2023-24, total allocation is Rs. 64.24 crore and 87.8 percent of this has already been spent on various projects.
14. In 2022-23, sugar production has increased from 45.6 lakh quintals in 2021-22 to 62.74 lakh quintals in 2022-23.
15. In sugar mills, ethanol production increased from 57,575.7 KL in 2020-21 to 1,11,624.6 KL in 2022-23. Similarly, electricity generation increased by 40 percent during this period.
16. The number of cooperative societies has increased by 6.0 percent between 2021-22 and 2022-23. In 2022-23, the average daily milk collection increased to 1662.0 thousand kg, which is 35.3 percent more than that in 2021-22. Till August 2023, the average daily milk collection was 2148.60 thousand kg.

17. The revenue collection of the Department of Mines and Geology has increased to Rs. 2729.73 crore in 2022-23. In 2022-23, almost half of the total revenue (Rs. 1384 crore) was generated by e-auctioning of sand ghats.

CHAPTER-V LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILL

1. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23, in Bihar the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was 50.9 percent of the total population. The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in Bihar was 48.7 percent.
2. During 2018-19 to 2022-23, cumulatively, 1692.4 thousand people from Bihar applied for passports, and 1662.4 thousand received the same. Between 2021-22 and 2022-23, the number of such applications increased by 82 percent.
3. Under the Bihar Shatabdi Asangathit Karyakshetra Kamgar Evam Shilpkar Samajik Surakhsha Yojana, in the last five years, the total grant provided was worth Rs. 28.41 crore to the victims of different kinds of accidents at workplace. Between 2021-22 and 2022-23, the total amount of grant increased from Rs. 3.25 crore to Rs. 6.14 crore.
4. The State government, through the Bihar Building and Other Construction Worker Welfare Board, provides social security measures for construction workers. In 2022-23, 142.6 thousand workers registered with the Board and 162.2 thousand workers received the benefits. For various welfare schemes, the State government allocated Rs. 464.69 crore, of which Rs. 129.36 crore has been utilised to provide financial support to workers in 2022-23.
5. In 2022-23, 834 children engaged in labour have been rescued and 452 were rehabilitated which is 54 percent of the total number of children rescued. The rehabilitation rate has improved over the last three years and was the highest in 2022-23.
6. The BPSC, in 2023-24, advertised vacancies for 170461 posts. The BTSC, during 2019-20 to 2023-24, advertised vacancies for 43745 posts.
7. In 2022-23, Bihar State Electronic Development Corporation (BSEDC) deployed 5084 workers at different departments.
8. There are 151 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), including 38 Women ITIs in the state. In 53 ITIs, 11 new trades have been started. Further, in 11 Women's ITIs, 4 new trades have been initiated.
9. In collaboration with Tata Technologies, 60 ITIs will be converted to Centres of Excellence (COE) in the first phase to cater to the needs of Industry 4.0.
10. The financial allocation to run the schemes of different departments is done under the State Plan, the State Plan (Saat Nishchay-2), and under Centrally sponsored schemes. Under the State Plan, Rs. 65,502.76 lakh has been allocated. With a utilisation ratio of 78.1 percent, Rs. 51,185.6 lakh has been spent in 2022-23. Under the State Plan (Saat Nishchay-2), Rs. 58,874.83 lakh has been allocated primarily for construction, renovation, and strengthening of Industrial Training Institute (ITI) buildings and also to BSDM to run Skilling programmes. The utilisation of funds across the schemes under the State Plan (Saat Nishchay-2) was remarkably high at 82.9 percent.
11. JEEVIKA is the nodal agency to support the RSETIs. The number of on-going training programmes at these RSETIs is 915, and the total number of trained individuals was 28292 in 2022-23. Further, 22769 people were trained to become self-employed in 2022-23.
12. JEEVIKA is the implementing body of DDU-GKY (as aligned with Make-in-India, Digital India, Smart Cities, and Start-Up India, Stand-Up India). As of September 2023, 80431 candidates have received training and, of them, 39282 have received employment.

CHAPTER-VI: PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1. The construction as well as communication sectors emerged as important growth drivers of Bihar economy. The construction sector grew by 1.5 times, from Rs. 27.0 thousand crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 40.9 thousand crore in 2022-23, at constant (2011-12) prices. The transport, storage and communication sector grew by nearly two-and-a-half folds and reached Rs. 46.7 thousand crore mark during 2022-23 from being Rs. 17.5 thousand crore in 2011-12.
2. The construction, transport, communication, trade and hotel sectors, overall, contributed 37 percent share in the Bihar economy, compared to 27 percent in the Indian economy. It is important to note here that these sectors increased by 2 percentage points at the state level; while at the national level, they increased by 1 percentage point only during 2022-23, compared to the previous year.
3. The State government spent Rs. 1.54 lakh crore during 2005-24 on roads and bridges, including the rural road network. The highest investment of Rs. 21,567 crore was done for construction of roads during 2015-20. However, during the last four years (2020-24), the State government spent Rs. 17,844 crore on building the road network in the state. The rural road networks have been constructed on a massive scale during the last decade (2015-24). A sum of Rs. 52,756 crore has been spent on rural road network expansion during 2005-24.
4. Apart from stepping up public investment in infrastructure, the State government has been

actively engaged in involving the private sector to meet the growing demand for physical infrastructure. In terms of road density (per 1000 sq.km.), Bihar ranks third among the major states of India. Further, Bihar (1.25 lakh) is at the third place in the list on account of the highest number of transport motor vehicle registrations during the calendar year 2022, after Uttar Pradesh (2.76 lakh) and Maharashtra (1.88 lakh).

5. The State government has adopted many policies to curb vehicular air pollution through Bihar Clean Fuel Policy 2019, Electric Vehicle Policy 2023, Vehicle Scrapping Policy, etc. and strict enforcement of Pollution-under-Control norms.

6. The railways grew by almost two times during the last 12 years, from Rs. 2.8 thousand crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 5.4 thousand crore in 2022-23. The size of air transport in GSVA jumped by seven times, from Rs. 30.8 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 228.2 crore in 2022-23. The scheme expenditure of the Building Construction Department has recorded a jump of more than 116 times, while Committed and Establishment expenditure accounted for only around 5-time increase during the last one-and-a-half decade (2008-09 to 2023-24).

CHAPTER-VII : E-GOVERNANCE

1. The state has received several prestigious awards in the field of e-governance such as Prime Minister National Award for Excellence in Public Administration, Digital India award, CSI Nihilent e-Governance award, Skill Development and Employability under National e-Governance award, CSI SIG e-Governance Award of Excellence 2021 for ASHWIN portal and MEDHA Soft portal.

2. The State government is progressing fast to take all gram panchayats on board for accessing e-governance programmes, services and entitlements (Direct Benefit Transfers). Bihar recorded 53.6 telephone connections per 100 persons. It indicates that each and every household has at least two or more mobile phone connections on an average (assuming that a household has five members on an average). Further, the fact that every third person has access to internet services in Bihar reveals that almost every household in the state has internet access. Also, all panchayats have been onboarded in terms of digital access in Bihar.

3. ERSS (Emergency Response Support System-Dial 112) is a Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD), operational since July 2022. This is enabled with the facility to dispatch Emergency Response (ER) units to persons in distress, in particular for safety of women and children. The emergency response centre is receiving emergency calls through voice call to 112, email, WhatsApp, panic buttons, activated calls and 112 India mobile app. Till date, a total of 3.3 crore calls have been received and assistance has been provided to the victims.

4. Keeping in view the increasing challenges posed by cyber offenders, the State government has sanctioned 44 cyber police stations which are all functional since June 2023. Along with necessary hardware and software, posts of software programmers and data entry operators have also been sanctioned for cyber police stations. At the Police Headquarters level, a facilitation centre with 24X7 support has been set up to provide assistance for reporting on National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP) Help Line 1930. On the basis of complaints received on this helpline, 1692 FIRs were registered and Rs. 32.84 crore was held in lien. Also, Rs. 6.10 crore was refunded to the victims' accounts in 2023.

5. The State government has established an ICT-based solution to provide online services for land record management system, including mutation, lagan payment, Jamabandi correction and viewing, online filing of revenue court cases, LPC, and Record of Rights. All these have been made available online via internet-based secure software programmes. Technical support is provided 24X7 to all 534 circles, 101 subdivisions, 38 district headquarters and the state headquarters.

CHAPTER-VIII : ENERGY SECTOR

1. The availability of energy is a criterion for economic growth and social progress. In the recent past, Bihar has progressed remarkably in terms of the availability of power. The increase in supply hours and availability of quality power has increased the per capita consumption of power from 134 Kwh in 2011-12 to 329 Kwh in 2021-22, i.e., an increase of 145.5 percent over a decade..

2. The performance of DISCOMs on the revenue front also remained appreciable in the present decade. The AT&C Loss, which was 54.63 percent in 2012-13 has now come down to 24.32 percent in 2022-23.

3. Also, a sum of Rs. 300 crore is being allocated every year from 2021-22 to 'Har Khet Tak Sinchai Ka Paani', a scheme of Saat Nishchay-2. Given the anticipated increase in power demand, the State government has taken various short-term and long-term measures such as addition to the capacity, improvement in operational efficiency, rehabilitation and extension of the distribution network, etc.

4. The energy deficit has gradually declined from (-) 3307 Mega Unit in 2017-18 to a surplus of 4034 MU during 2022-23.

5. Bihar is constantly moving towards renewable energy sources, i.e. hydel, solar, etc. Around 31 percent of power came from renewable energy sources, while 69 percent power was thermal power during 2021-22. However, the state would achieve the target of 35 percent power generation from renewable energy sources by 2025-26. This is an environment-friendly approach.
6. Another remarkable trend in the energy sector in Bihar is that the share of domestic connections has been gradually declining due to corresponding increase in the share of commercial, industrial, agricultural, etc. connections in the total. This shows that Bihar is attracting investment in industries and trade.

CHAPTER-IX RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. In Bihar, 10.47 lakh SHGs have been formed and a total of Rs. 34000 crore as Bank Credit has been provided through 1894.9 thousand credit links till September 2023. Under the alternative banking model, 5006 Bank Sakhis were selected to promote financial transaction in rural areas by establishing Customer Service Points (CSPs). This initiative led to transactions worth Rs. 1074207 lakh.
2. Under the Satat Jeevikoparjan Yojana, 1,65,143 households have been trained to start income-generating activities. For asset creation, Rs. 2 lakh has been provided under the Livelihood Investment Fund to 1,52,830 households in 2022-23.
3. In 2022-23, 167.0 lakh job cards were issued to households across 38 districts in the state, compared to 189.0 lakh in the previous year. Eighteen percent of all households were issued job cards. Further, 34.8 percent of households with job cards demanded employment in 2022-23. Between 2021-22 and 2022-23, the number of person-days of employment generated has increased significantly from 954.3 lakh to 2,365.7 lakh person-days.
4. In 2022-23, 4753.75 acres of land were distributed among 95,075 families in 2022-23 under the Homestead Land scheme (Mahadalit Vikas Mission, Grihsthal Yojana, and Tribal Sub-plan). The financial allocation for the scheme has increased from Rs. 4,520 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 7.355 crore in 2022-23.
5. Under the Mukhyamantri Gramin Peyjal Nishchay Yojana, Gram Panchayats have executed 67,000 schemes for providing clean drinking water in 58,003 wards. Currently, 57,767 wards have access to clean drinking water, with connections to 96 lakh families.
6. Rural households with Pucca Streets and Drains have progressed rapidly under the Mukhyamantri Gramin Gali-Naali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana, with completion in 1,14,507 wards. A budget provision of Rs. 200.00 crore has been made for the implementation of the Yojana in 2023-24.
7. In 2022-23, Rs. 247.13 crore has been earmarked for comprehensive installation of solar street lights in four wards of each panchayat under the head of the State Plan and from the grant based on the recommendations of the Sixth State Finance Commission.
8. Under the Mukhyamantri Gramin Solar Street Light Yojana, Solar Street lights (SSL) have been installed in 9,075 wards and 2,301 panchayats across 38 districts. The total count of SSLs was 84,874.
9. In Gram Kachaharis (Village Courts), between 2021-22 and 2023-24, out of the total 83657 civil cases filed 69725 (83.3 percent) have been disposed. And, out of 71160 criminal cases filed, 62111 (87.3 percent) have been disposed. That means, 82.2 percent of the total cases filed in these years have been disposed of.

CHAPTER-X : URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Two major components of urbanisation are urban development and housing. Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, CAGR on urban development projects was 27.0 percent and that on housing development was 11.0 percent. The overall CAGR was 17.1 percent.
2. The budgetary allocation of the Department of Urban Development and Housing has increased by almost three times, from Rs. 2051.81 crore to Rs. 5786.59 crore between 2018-19 and 2021-22.
3. Under the Mukhyamantri Shahri Peyajal Nishchay Yojana, till September 30, 2023, 18.33 lakh households out of 19.22 lakh have received piped drinking water facilities on their premises.
4. Under the Mukhyamantri Shahri Naali Gali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana, in 2022-23, 8.38 lakh households have benefited, compared to just 3.61 lakh in 2018-19. Cumulatively, till September 2023, 1372.64 kms. of streets have been completed, which is 2.4 times the length completed in 2018-19. Further, till September 2023, 1356.74 kms. of drains have been constructed, which is 3 times more than the length constructed in 2018-19.
5. Under NMCG, the sewerage network projects have received Rs. 3129.53 crore between 2017-18 and 2022-23. During the same period, Rs. 2716.21 crore has been spent, which is 87 percent of the sanctioned funds.
6. To make the river Ganga pollution-free, sewerage treatment work has been planned through 34 schemes, approved in 24 cities located on the banks of Ganga and the tributaries. In Patna, 1165.55 kms. of sewerage network and 11 schemes related to STP of 350 million litres per day (MLD) capacity have been approved.

7. Under DAY-NULM, between 2020-21 and 2022-23, the number of SHGs has increased from 2876 to 5594, registering a jump of 94 percent. The number of SHG members has increased by 87 percent. The State government has identified 1,83,295 street vendors.
8. To support urban homeless people, 101 shelter homes, with total 3674 beds, have been constructed across the state.
9. For Patna Metro Rail Corporation Limited, almost one-third of the physical target has been achieved, and 19 percent of the allotted funds has been spent till July 2023. The Central government has provided Rs. 872.50 crore and the State government has provided Rs. 2529.59 crore to implement the project.
10. For municipal finance, the self-generated income was Rs. 13884.5 lakh in 2022-23, 147 percent more than that in 2019-20. Holding tax contributed 66 percent of the total self-generated income in 2022-23. The share of external income has reduced marginally from 86.8 percent in 2018-19 to 78.2 percent in 2022-23. On the expenditure side, the major cost components have been establishment, operation or maintenance, and others, in that order.

CHAPTER-XI : BANKING AND ALLIED SECTORS

1. The availability of low-cost financial capital from formal financial institutions is crucial to boost the economic activities in Bihar. The banks and allied institutions need to provide the credit needed for expansion of the economic activities, particularly those that are not wholly dependent on government expenditure.
2. The role of technology in banking activities has significantly improved customers' access to capital from formal sources. On the other hand, it has also reduced banks' cost in providing their services to customers. Technology-based low-cost solutions like bank Customer Service Points (CSP) or Bank Mitras and ATMs have rapidly expanded banking services to the areas that were unserved otherwise.
3. The number of bank branches in the state was 7883, whereas the banks operated through 47,083 CSPs on March 31, 2023. The number of ATMs and POS machines was 7124 and 82,002, respectively, as of March 31, 2023. The number of internet banking users in the state has rapidly increased from 72.8 lakh users on March 31, 2021 to 118.9 lakh users on March 31, 2023.
4. Out of 7883 bank branches in Bihar on March 31, 2023, 48 percent were located in rural areas, 31 percent in semi-urban, and 21 percent in urban areas. The public sector banks have the largest branch network of 3956 branches in Bihar, followed by 2110 branches of Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and 1230 branches of Private sector banks. The Co-operative banks and Small Finance Banks (SFB) had a network of 294 and 293 branches, respectively, as on March 31, 2023.
5. The achievement of the Annual Credit Plan of the banks in the state in 2022-23 was Rs. 2,20,520 crore, which is 37.1 percent higher than the previous year and 108 percent of the credit target set for the year. The achievement rate of 151.1 percent for the non-priority sectors was much higher compared to 94.0 percent for the priority sector in 2022-23. Among the priority sectors, the achievement rate was 101.4 percent for Agriculture and 78.7 percent for Small and Medium Enterprises.
6. The Credit-Deposit Ratio (CD Ratio) of the banks in Bihar has improved significantly in recent years, from 53.0 percent on March 31, 2022 to 55.6 percent on March 31, 2023.
7. The size of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as a percentage of the total outstanding by the banks in the state has continuously declined in recent years. It has decreased from 11.3 percent in 2021-22 to 9.3 percent in 2022-23. The total NPA of the banks in Bihar has decreased from Rs. 23,870 crore in 2021-22 to Rs. 22,944 crore in 2022-23.

CHAPTER-XII : HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1. The comprehensive expenditure on social services during 2005-06 to 2022-23 has increased 13.3 times. The expenditure on health increased more than eleven times and on education increased by ten times. The share of expenditure on social services in the total expenditure increased by 9.4 percentage points, from 31.9 percent in 2005-06 to 41.3 percent in 2022-23.
2. Between 2010-14 and 2016-20, the Life Expectancy at Birth (LeB) for Bihar has undergone a significant change from being 68.1 years in 2010-14 to 69.5 years in 2016-20, registering an increase of 1.4 years during this period.
3. Between NFHS-3 (2005-06) and NFHS-5 (2019-21), institutional deliveries in India increased by 49.9 percentage points, from 38.7 percent to 88.6 percent respectively. For Bihar, this increase was by 56.3 percentage points, from 19.9 percent in 2005-06 to 76.2 in 2019-21. Under Janani Suraksha Yojana, in 2022-23, about 15.75 lakh females opted for institutional delivery, and in 2023-24 (up to September 2023), 7.58 lakh pregnant women have already availed the benefit.
4. The full immunization coverage among children aged 12-23 months in Bihar has increased substantially from 11.6 percent (NFHS-2, 1998-99) to 71.0 percent in 2019-20 (NFHS-5), an increase of 59.4 percentage points.

5. At the primary level, the dropout rate declined to zero, which means presently all students are completing their primary education. In the upper primary, the dropout rate has declined by 39.4 percentage points, from 42.2 percent in 2015-16 to 2.77 percent in 2022-23. At the secondary level also, the decline is almost 40.0 percentage points during the same period. In 2022-23, changing the previous trend, the dropout of girls is less than that of boys at the upper primary and secondary levels. During this period, the decrease in dropout at the secondary level is 36.20 percentage points for girls and 42.54 for boys.
6. To provide quality education, 1,77,929 teachers have been recruited in 2023-24 in two phases in the schools of Bihar. In Phase-I, a total of 1,04,648 teachers and in Phase-II 73,281 teachers have been appointed in different grades.
7. For ensuring quality technical education, in addition to the existing strength, 1978 permanent teachers under various categories have been recruited, with 1258 for Government Engineering Colleges and 720 for Government Polytechnic Institutes.
8. At present, the approved intake capacity of Government Engineering Colleges and Government Polytechnic Institutes is 13,835 and 16,245, respectively. The number of M. Tech seats has also increased to 240. Also, 33 percent of the total seats at the degree level and higher courses are reserved for girls/women in all the institutions affiliated with the Bihar Engineering University. Also, in addition to the existing permanent faculties, recently 1,978 permanent teachers under various categories have been recruited, with 1,258 teachers forGovernment Engineering Colleges and 720 teachers for Government Polytechnic Institutes.
9. On an average, the share of the outlay for women in the total state budget has been about 14 percent. The expenditure on women development as a percentage of GSDP has been around 4 percent during 2016-17 to 2021-22. In 2021-22, the share of expenditure on women was 17.4 of the total budget and 5.2 percent of GSDP.

CHAPTER-XIII: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1. As per the projected figures for 2021, the total population in the 0-18 years age group is 33 percent of the total population of India, while in the 0-6 years age group the population is 11 percent of the country's total population. In Bihar, this share of the child population (0-18 years) accounts for 42 percent of the total population of the state in 2021. Correspondingly, the share of the 0-6 years age group is 16 percent of the state's population. The state has 12 percent of India's total child population. According to the projected figures, there are 2.45 crore female children and 2.73 crore male children in Bihar, adding up to 5.18 crore population in 2021.
2. Between 2016-17 and 2021-22, the overall expenditure for children has increased at an annual rate of 19.5 percent. In the same period, the per capita expenditure increased 2.4 times, from Rs. 3275 to Rs. 7956. In 2021-22, the share of expenditure on child development amounted to 21.46 percent of the total state budget and about 6,4 percent of GSDP.
3. The budget for nutrition under ICDS has increased at the rate of 5.9 percent annually from Rs. 1352.33 crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 1767.38 crore in 2022-23.
4. A total of 32.88 thousand out-of-school children (OOSC) in the age group of 6-13 years is included in the regular education system in 2022-23. Out of this, 22.80 thousand are in the age group of 6-10 years and 10.09 thousand are in the age group of 11-13 years. In the age group of 6-13 years, 18.21 thousand boys and 14.67 thousand girls have been mainstreamed. Also, in the 6-10 years age group, 12.27 thousand are boys and 10.52 thousand are girls. For the 11-13 years age-group, the matching figures are 5.94 thousand for boys and 4.15 thousand for girls. Out of total 32.88 thousand OOSC, 26.6 percent are SC, 3.3 percent are ST, and 14.6 percent are from Minority Communities.

CHAPTER-XIV : ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1. The Bihar government has implemented the first-ever Green Budget in the country, and launched the Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali Abhiyan in 2019, aiming to balance environmental sustainability with economic development, addressing climate change, biodiversity, and environmental pollution. Under the Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali Abhiyan, about 288.31 lakh plantations were undertaken in 2022-23.
2. Registering 849.1 mm of rainfall in 2022, Bihar experiences varying rainfall patterns, with over 81.7 percent of it coming from the south-west monsoons.
3. Bihar experiences a humid sub-tropical climate with hot summers and mild winters, with an average annual mean temperature of 24.7 degree Celsius during 2022-23.
4. The Bihar State Pollution Control Board (BSPCB) has partnered with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to develop a strategy for 'Climate Resilient and Low Carbon Development Pathway for the state of Bihar' with a goal to minimize carbon emissions to the lowest possible level by 2070, focus on climate-resilient development, analyse greenhouse gas emissions across various sectors, including energy, industry, transportation, and construction, and develop vulnerability profiles for social and economic sectors in the state.

5. The National Wetlands Decadal Change Atlas lists 4526 wetlands in Bihar with an extent of at least 2.25 hectares. The Climate Change and Wetland Wing of the State government and the State Wetland Authority are collaborating with partners to manage and develop 133 wetlands that are larger than 100 hectares.
6. A total of 35 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) are now operational across 23 districts in the urban areas in the state, keeping tab on key air pollutants. Bihar is the first state in the country to monitor ambient air quality at the block level in rural areas using indigenous technology in collaboration with IIT Kanpur. The project uses 534 low-cost sensors and satellite data, with additional sensor sets installed at the BSPCB headquarters in Patna.
7. Bihar's geographical location makes it vulnerable to several natural disasters. In 2022-23, Rs. 430.92 crore was allocated for disaster management, primarily for local disasters like lightning and drowning. In 2022-23, flood-induced crop production loss was estimated at Rs. 5,257.69 lakh, affecting 0.57 lakh hectares. During the same year, JEEVIKA conducted flood preparedness and management training in 28 districts, involving over 37,22,080 staff and community professionals at the Cluster and Block levels.

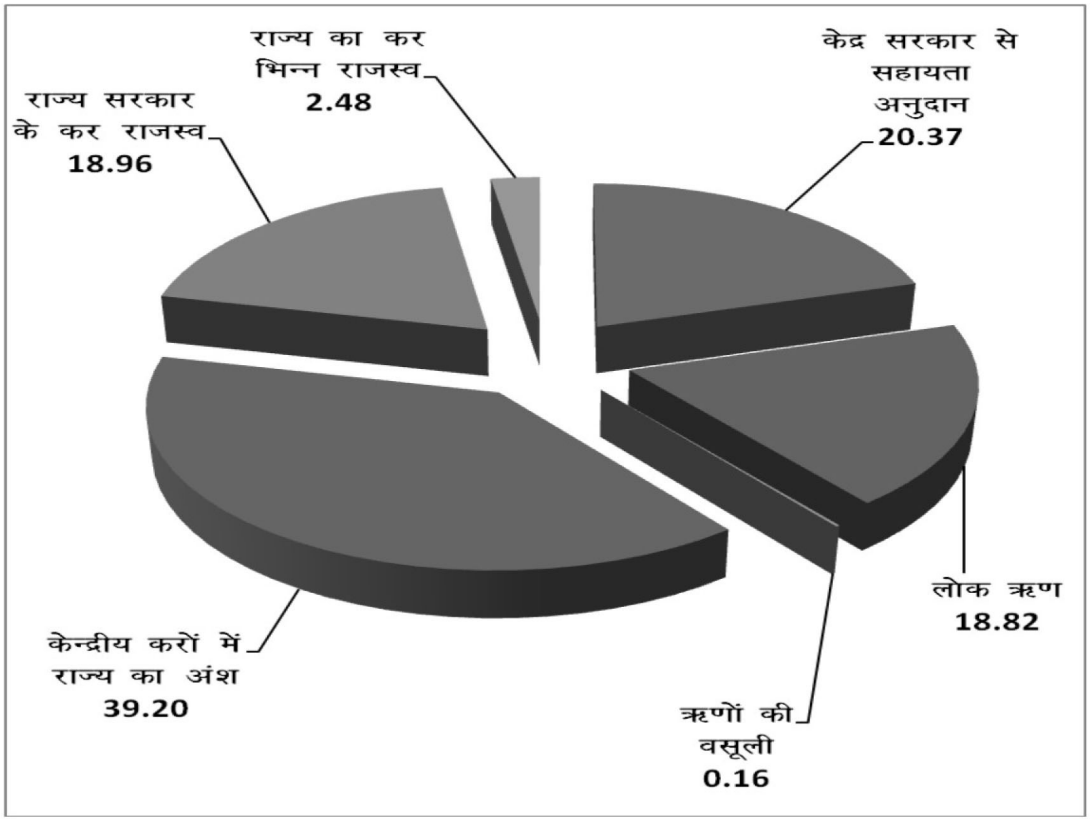
Details of amount provided in important schemes in the financial year 2024-25

S.N.	Name of Scheme	Provided Amount
1.	Samagra Shiksha / Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	14596.46
2.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)	5092.00
3.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	4320.00
4.	Urban Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission including NRHM	3619.55
5.	Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Yojana	3374.00
6.	Saksham Anganwadi Poshan-2.0	2967.36
7.	Chief Minister Gram Sampark Yojana	2955.41
8.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	2475.73
9.	Human Resources in Health and Medical Education	2240.33
10.	Housing for All (Urban)	2103.07
11.	Scholarships / Stipends / Incentives	2078.73
12.	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	2071.54
13.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	1444.45
14.	Chief Minister Rural Road Upgradation Scheme	1400.00
15.	Urban Renewal Mission	1382.00
16.	Roads (Asian Development Bank funded)	1379.00
17.	Chief Minister Area Development Scheme	1296.00
18.	Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)	1203.78
19.	Irrigation Creation Projects	1125.30
20.	Bridges	1100.00
21.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Works (AIBP) and other water resources programmes	1007.00
22.	Project of Rural Development (NABARD funded)	991.00
23.	Chief Minister Old Age Pension Scheme	897.38
24.	Under NFSA Inter-state handling of food grains and Fair Price Shop Dealer Margin	861.84
25.	Swachh Bharat Mission-2	706.98
26.	Primary School Building	700.01
27.	Bihar Student Credit Card Scheme	700.00
28.	Development of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas	674.42
29.	Smart City Mission	640.00
30.	Irrigation water to every farm-Saat Nischay-2	640.00
31.	Panchayat Government Building	636.00
32.	Chief Minister Drinking Water Nischay Scheme	620.00
33.	Chief Minister (Intermediate and Graduate Passed) Incentive Scheme-Saat Nischay-2	600.00
34.	Anganwadi Services	582.37
35.	Big Roads	570.37
36.	Rural Water Supply Scheme	555.00
37.	Bihar State Crop Assistance Scheme	541.00
38.	Building construction of government and government-aided secondary schools	500.01
39.	Storm Water Drainage System	500.00
40.	Scheme for pre-production and post production facilities	497.53
41.	Intensified Field Development and Training Support New Scheme	495.00
42.	For Mahadalit Development	492.00
43.	Other Housing	430.00
44.	Maintenance of Education Department Buildings	426.00
45.	Water-Life-Greenery	413.29
46.	Central Road Fund	400.00
47.	Flood Control Projects (Works)	398.00
48.	Bihar Skill Development Mission	367.06
49.	Project of North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited	363.00
50.	Review of Survey and Settlement Work	354.74
51.	Project of South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited	343.00
52.	Buildings for Scheduled Castes	341.49
53.	Stadium and Sports Structure	330.00

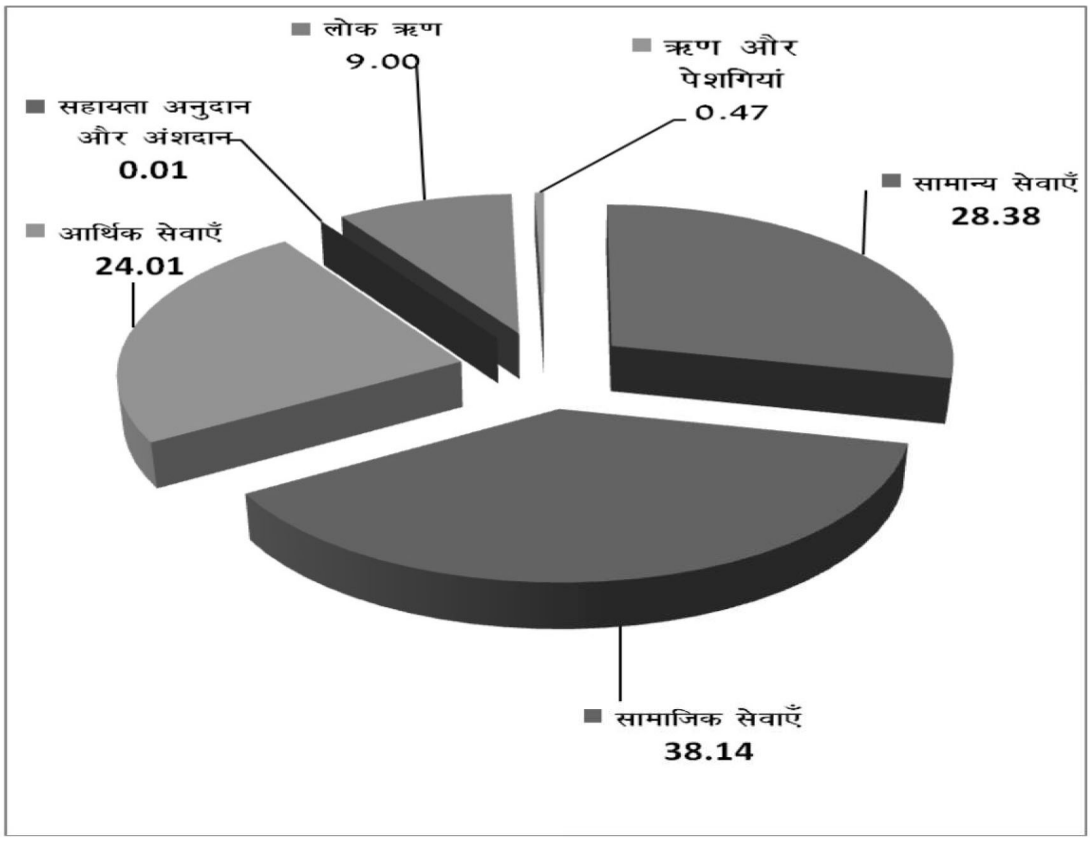
54.	Prime Minister Agricultural Irrigation Scheme	323.24
55.	Modernization of Machines- Seven Including Nishchay-2	320.50
56.	Construction and maintenance of police buildings	300.04
57.	Garden development scheme	300.00
58.	Construction and renovation of residential school and hostel buildings for backward classes	300.00
59.	Project of Bihar State Power Transmission Company Ltd.	300.00
60.	Special Assistance (BRG Path)	295.27
61.	Engineering College	295.00
62.	Clean Village-Nishchay-2 Program	276.00
63.	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	266.16
64.	Chief Minister Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneur Scheme	252.83
65.	Sustainable Livelihood Scheme	250.00
66.	University Fund	250.00
67.	Chief Minister Youth Entrepreneur Scheme-Saat Nishchay-2	250.00
68.	Chief Minister Youth Entrepreneur Scheme-Saat Nishchay-2	250.00
69.	National Rural Drinking Water Program (Jal-Jeevan Mission)	246.48
70.	Supplementary Nutrition	243.51
71.	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	232.25
72.	Construction of Health Centers Saat Nishchay 2	231.00
73.	Chief Minister Rural Housing Scheme	230.00
74.	Samartha	227.42
75.	Bihar State Disability Social Security Pension Scheme	223.00
76.	Pre-Matric / Post-Matric Scholarship	217.05
77.	Building	215.37
78.	Bihar State Power (Holding) Company Ltd.	210.52
79.	Multi-Sectoral Development Program for Minorities	206.25
80.	Buildings of Government High Schools	205.00
81.	Development of Universities of the State	205.00
82.	Connectivity - Saat Nishchay-2	200.00
83.	River Management Activity and Work in Border Areas	200.00
84.	Chief Minister Urban Drinking Water Nishchay Scheme	200.00
85.	Chief Minister Nishchay Self Help Scheme	200.00
86.	Development of Agricultural Market (NABARD)	200.00
87.	Renovation of buildings of teacher training institutes	195.00
88.	Expansion of seed multiplication firms Expenditure on farming	193.99
89.	Laxmibai Social Security Pension Scheme	186.00
90.	Construction/Reconstruction/ Upgradation/Land Acquisition of Buildings of Industrial Training Institutes	182.75
91.	Emergency Plan for Flood and Drought	180.00
92.	Bihar Administrative Reforms Mission Society	174.00
93.	Buildings for Engineering/Technical Colleges and Institutions (Science and Technology)	174.00
94.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure	162.00
95.	Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM)	154.80
96.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	153.65
97.	Infrastructure Maintenance (NHM)	152.00
98.	Management Grant for Procurement Work	150.00
99.	For Police Administration and Infrastructure Strengthening and Upgradation	150.00
100.	Development of Animal Resources and Animal Health Management (Saat Nischay-2)	150.00
101.	Bihar State Power Generation Company Ltd.	150.00
102.	For Construction of Central/Divisional/ Sub Jails and Other Buildings	150.00
103.	Sports	150.00
104.	Tourism Development	148.50
105.	Pradhan Mantri Micro Food Enterprise Upgradation Scheme (PMFME)	145.94
106.	Cultural Infrastructure	138.00
107.	Hospitals, Dispensaries and Other Establishments	135.06
108.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	133.78
109.	Chief Minister Vidhyarthi Protsahan Yojana	133.75
110.	Establishment of New Industrial Training Institute (including women)	132.28
111.	Promotion of Agriculture Mechanization	130.00
112.	Polytechnic (Nishchay)	130.00
113.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Science City	125.00
114.	Purified Fencing of Graveyards	125.00
115.	Bihar State Road Transport Corporation (BSRTC)	124.00
116.	North Koel Reservoir Project (NABARD LTIF)	120.68
117.	Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana	120.00
118.	Grant to Cooperative Societies for Construction of Godowns	119.87
119.	Renovation of Health Centres Seven Nischay 2	119.00
120.	Grant to Urban Local Bodies for Transport	115.00
121.	Promotion of Agricultural Innovation	115.00

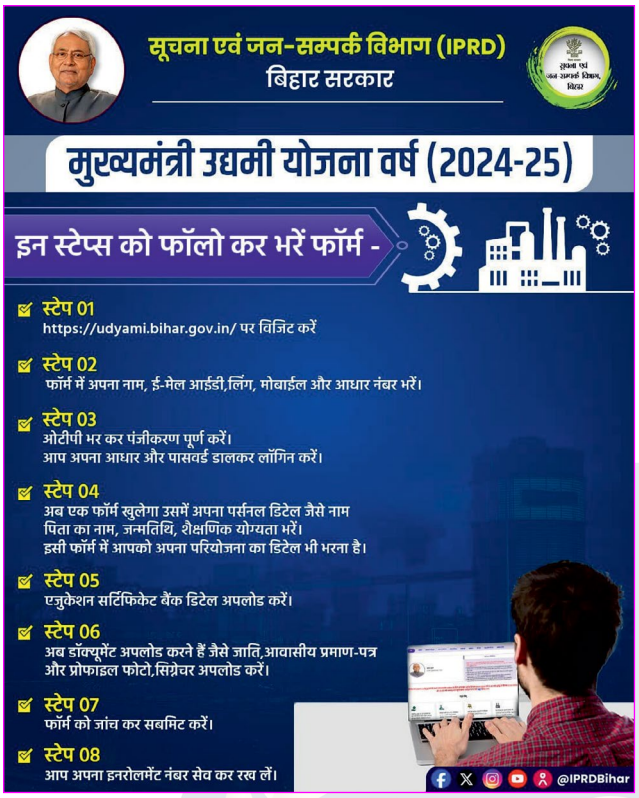
122.	National Agricultural Extension and Technology Mission	114.00
123.	Airports	113.75
124.	Mission Vatsalya, Child Protection and Child Welfare Services	113.00
125.	Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission	110.00
126.	Bihar Shatabdi AIDS Peedit Kalyan Yojana	109.00
127.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	108.92
128.	For LWE Districts	101.46
129.	Rural Tola Sampark Nischay Yojana	100.00
130.	Anganwadi Kendra Bhawan (SIDBI)	100.00
131.	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	100.00
132.	Purchase of Fire Extinguishers	100.00
133.	Minimum Essential Programme	100.00
134.	Construction of Boundary Walls in Elementary/Higher Secondary Schools	100.00
135.	Construction of Boundary Walls of Elementary Schools	100.00
136.	Development of Natural Forests	100.00
137.	Forestry outside Natural Forest Areas	100.00
138.	Tourism Infrastructure Development (SIDBI)	100.00
139.	Bihar Laghu Udyami Yojana (SIDBI)	100.00
140.	Share of Bihar State Minority Financial Corporation as Capital	100.00
141.	Fisheries Sampada (Saat Nischay-2)	100.00
142.	Mukhya Mantri Balika Cycle Yojana	100.00
143.	Model Schools	100.00
144.	Construction of Moksha Dham	100.00
145.	Development of Eco Tourism and Parks	100.00
146.	Construction of Food Storage Godowns	100.00

रूपया कहाँ से आता है:



रूपया कहाँ जाता है:




सूचना एवं जन-सम्पर्क विभाग (IPRD)
बिहार सरकार
मुख्यमंत्री उद्यमी योजना वर्ष (2024-25)
इन स्टेप्स को फॉलो कर भरें फॉर्म -
स्टेप 01
https://udyami.bihar.gov.in/ पर विजिट करें
स्टेप 02
फॉर्म में अपना नाम, ई-मेल आईडी,लिंग, मोबाईल और आधार नंबर भरें।
स्टेप 03
ओटीपी भर कर पंजीकरण पूर्ण करें।
आप अपना आधार और पासवर्ड डालकर लॉगिन करें।
स्टेप 04
अब एक फॉर्म खुलेगा उसमें अपना पर्सनल डिटेल जैसे नाम
पिता का नाम, जन्मतिथि, शैक्षणिक योग्यता भरें।
इसी फॉर्म में आपको अपना परियोजना का डिटेल भी भरना है।
स्टेप 05
एजुकेशन सर्टिफिकेट बैंक डिटेल अपलोड करें।
स्टेप 06
अब डॉक्यूमेंट अपलोड करने हैं जैसे जाति,आवासीय प्रमाण-पत्र
और प्रोफाइल फोटो,सिग्नेचर अपलोड करें।
स्टेप 07
फॉर्म को जांच कर सबमिट करें।
स्टेप 08
आप अपना इनरोलमेंट नंबर सेव कर रख लें।
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बिहार सरकार
समाज कल्याण विभाग
मुख्यमंत्री दिव्यांगजन
सशक्तिकरण छत्र योजना
03
आवेदन की पात्रता
चलंत (Locomotor) दिव्यांगजन छात्र/ छात्राएं जिनका आवासन बिहार राज्य स्थित महाविद्यालय/ विश्वविद्यालय परिसर से तीन किलोमीटर या उससे अधिक दूरी पर हो
अथवा
वैसे दिव्यांगजन जो स्वावलंबन के उद्देश्य से बिहार राज्य में अपना रोजगार करते हों और परिवार के कमाऊ सदस्य हों तथा उनके आवास से उनका रोजगार स्थल तीन किलोमीटर या उससे अधिक दूरी पर हो।
बिहार राज्य के स्थायी निवासी एवं बिहार में आवासन अनिवार्य होगा
आयः-अधिकतम 2 लाख प्रतिवर्ष
आयुः-18 वर्ष या उससे अधिक
दिव्यांगता (प्रतिशत):- न्यूनतम 60 प्रतिशत चलंत दिव्यांगता
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बिहार सरकार
समाज कल्याण विभाग
मुख्यमंत्री दिव्यांगजन
सशक्तिकरण छत्र योजना
04
बैटरी चालित ट्राई-साइकिल के लिए वेबसाइट के माध्यम से ऐसे करें आवेदन
https://online.bih.nic.in/SWF/SWFTC/Register.aspx पर विजिट करें।
अब जो फॉर्म खुलेगा उसमें बैटरी चालित ट्राई-साइकिल प्राप्त करने का उद्देश्य, अपना नाम ,पिता / पति का नाम, जन्म तिथि शारीरिक विकलांग का प्रकार यदि मेडिकल बोर्ड का प्रमाणित प्रमाण पत्र है तो अपलोड करें।
अब शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों की श्रेणी और प्रतिशत भरें।
अब अपना लिंग,आधार नंबर, ई-मेल, मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
अब कैप्चा वेरीफाई कर रजिस्ट्रेशन पूर्ण करें।
आपका रजिस्ट्रेशन हो चुका है।
प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों में से सुयोग्य दिव्यांगजनों का चयन डीएम की अध्यक्षता में किया जाता है, उसके बाद बैट्री चालित ट्राई-साइकिल का वितरण किया जाता है।
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बिहार सरकार
समाज कल्याण विभाग
मुख्यमंत्री दिव्यांगजन
सशक्तिकरण छत्र योजना
02
आवेदन की प्रक्रिया
आवेदन के लिए विजिट करें
https://online.bih.nic.in/SWF/SWFTC/Register.aspx
आवश्यक दस्तावेज -
आधार कार्ड
आय प्रमाण-पत्र
आवासीय प्रमाण-पत्र
महाविद्यालय/विश्वविद्यालय का आई.कार्ड (पहचान पत्र)
रोजगार/व्यवसाय संबंधित प्रमाण-पत्र, मान्यता प्राप्त दिव्यांगता प्रमाण-पत्र एवं फोटो आदि संलग्न करना अनिवार्य होगा।
प्राप्त आवेदनों की स्क्रीनिंग जिला स्तर पर जिला पदाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में की जाएगी।
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IAS / PCS में सफलता की परंपरा जारी... संस्थान के कुछ सफल छात्र





1st Rank IAS 2010
Shah Faesal



Armstrong Pame
IAS 2010


1st Rank BPSC 60-62
Shushant Singh Chanchal


1st Rank (46वीं)
Amritendu Sekhar


1st Rank (48वीं)
Prashant Singh


2nd Rank (53वीं)
Rajnish Kumar


5th Rank (56 वीं)
Rakesh Singh


Premsukh Delu


Simrat Kaur


Upender vir Singh


Chanchal


Dhawal Jaishwal


Pramod


Vivek Gupta


Azhar Jamal


Amastrang Pame


Anant Lal Gyani


Jaiprakash


Arvind Singhvi


Nirlipt Rai


Mithlesh Mishra


Nitina Nagauri


Jafar Mallik

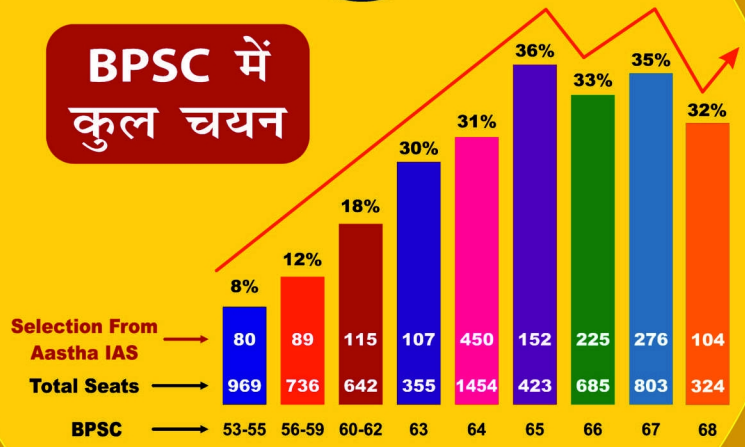

Rajesh Kumar


Aashish Anan

अन्य बहुत से सफल छात्र...

AASTHA IAS

BPSC में कुल चयन



बिहार में सेवा करने वाले अधिकारियों में आस्था IAS की बढ़ती भागीदारी

Increasing share of Aastha IAS in Bihar PCS Officers