

Jharkhand: The Road Ahead

An Analysis of Socio-Economic Indicators

Introduction

Carved out from southern Bihar, Jharkhand was recognized under the Bihar Reorganization Act as a separate state on November 15, 2000. Immediately after separation from Bihar, the state faced immense socio-economic difficulties, in terms of low income, high levels of poverty and food shortages. However, since then, Jharkhand has made rapid progress towards development. The state is home to abundant bio-diversity and fertile land, with forests accounting for over **29 percent** of land cover. While agriculture is the mainstay for the rural population, it houses over **40 percent of the country's mineral reserves**. Major industries of Jharkhand include mining and mineral extraction contributes to over **14 percent of the state's SDP**. It is the **only state in India to produce coking coal, uranium and pyrite**. The state is also a leading producer of coal, mica, kyanite and copper¹. This abundance of raw material makes the state important to the engineering and manufacturing sectors.

Having recently been invested in infrastructure, industry, service delivery and renewable energy, Jharkhand has been touted to be one of India's most developed states. However, with the progress of the secondary sectors, the state lags behind with respect to the performance of its socio-economic indicators stating significant social and regional disparities.

Demographic Profile of Jharkhand



Jharkhand has only around **2 percent** of the country's population, amounting to roughly **33.0 million**. There exists a large tribal population in the state, comprising nearly **25 percent** of the state's population. The Population density (persons per sq km) is 414.

With a sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of **949**, Jharkhand has a male population of **16.9 million** and female population of **16.1 million**. It fairs marginally better than the national average of **943**.

¹ Department of industry, Government of Jharkhand, Ministry of Mines, 2016



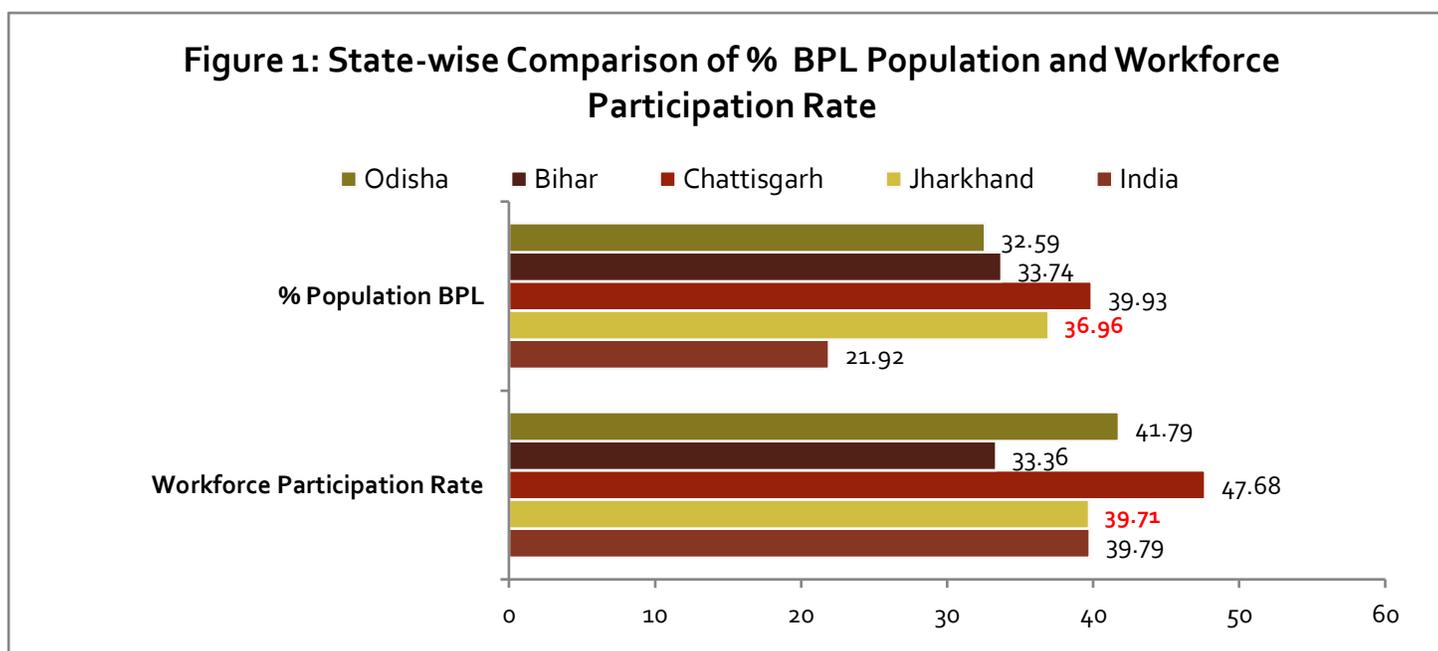
The Literacy rate of Jharkhand is **70.3 percent** as per NSSP 71st Round Survey, 2014, which is slightly below the National Average of **75.4 percent**. The male literacy rate stands at **79.6 percent** whereas the female literacy rate is **59.9 percent**. The female literacy rate has shown an annual growth of **4.26 percent** between 2001 and 2011 and **2.69 percent** between 2011 and 2014.



The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of Jharkhand is **39.70 percent**, which is slightly lesser than national average of **39.79**. In Jharkhand, the percentage of main workers to total workers is **52.05** whereas the percentage of marginal workers to total workers is **47.94**. The Gender-wise WRR in the state is **64.31 percent** whereas the national average stands at **68.88 percent**.

Comparing Jharkhand with Neighbouring Developing States: Analysis of Socio-Economic Indicators

Jharkhand's socio-economic structure today has changed remarkably since its formation in 2000. Though income and per capita income of Jharkhand is low in comparison to rest of the states, its growth rate has been higher than most of them. Despite this progress, Jharkhand remains a state with one of the highest poverty rates in India. Despite the high poverty rates, the work participation rate had registered a continuous increase from **37.5 (2001) to 39.1 (2011)** as compared to national average of **39.1 (2001) to 39.7 (2011)**². Figure 1 shows the State-wise comparison of percentage of BPL population and work participation rate.

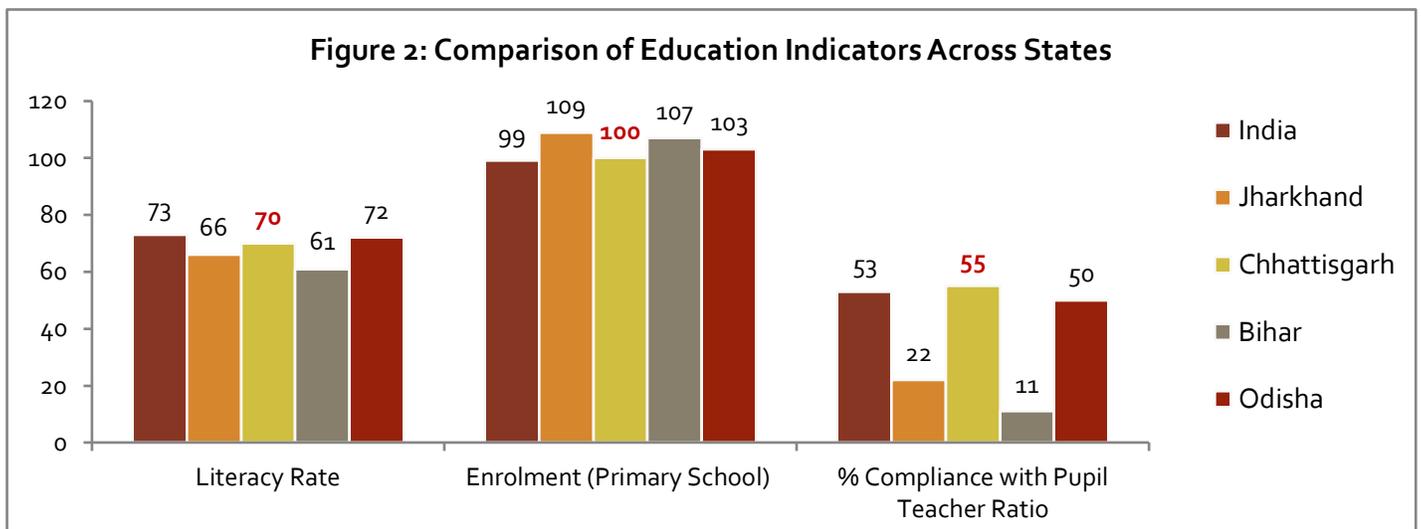


Source: Economic Survey of Jharkhand, 2016

² Economic Survey of Jharkhand, 2016-17

Education

Jharkhand has made some noticeable improvement in education in the recent years. The rate of literacy has increased from 53.56 percent in 2001 to 66.41 percent in 2011 and, the state has made progress in the inclusive coverage of almost all the educational parameters in this time period. Even though the literacy rate is much lower than the national average, Jharkhand's literacy rate has shown an annual growth of 2.40 percent between 2001 and 2011. The State has an impressive enrolment rate at the primary level, standing at 109, above the national average, as well as surpassing many other states. However, this ratio does not translate in terms of literacy as Jharkhand falls below the national average.



Source: Annual State of Education Report, 2016

The reason for poor literacy may be by the deficiency in education infrastructure. Out of 43,000 schools in the state, 35 percent are in a run-down state, 58 percent lack toilets, 45 percent do not have a water facility³. Further, Jharkhand has shown very poor performance in meeting the necessary Pupil: Teacher Ratio of 30:1, and falls far behind both the national average and other states in terms of the number of teachers hired for specified cohort of students. Such statistics will adversely affect the quality of education, and efforts must be taken to remedy the situation.

However, a notable improvement in female literacy in the state has been reflected in terms of diminishing gender gap⁴. In 2001, for Jharkhand, the gender gap was 42.24 percent which got reduced to 27.88 percent in 2011 and 24.75 percent in 2014. The state is slowly converging with the national gender gap in literacy rate. The difference of gender gap between India and Jharkhand was 13.56 percent point in 2001 which got reduced to 7.57 percentage point in 2011 and 5.40 percentage point in 2014. The table below shows the reducing gender gap of literacy rate of Jharkhand.

³ Annual State of Education Report, 2016

⁴ Calculated by the formula (Male literacy- Female literacy)/ Male literacy*100. It shows the percentage shortfall in female literacy from male literacy.

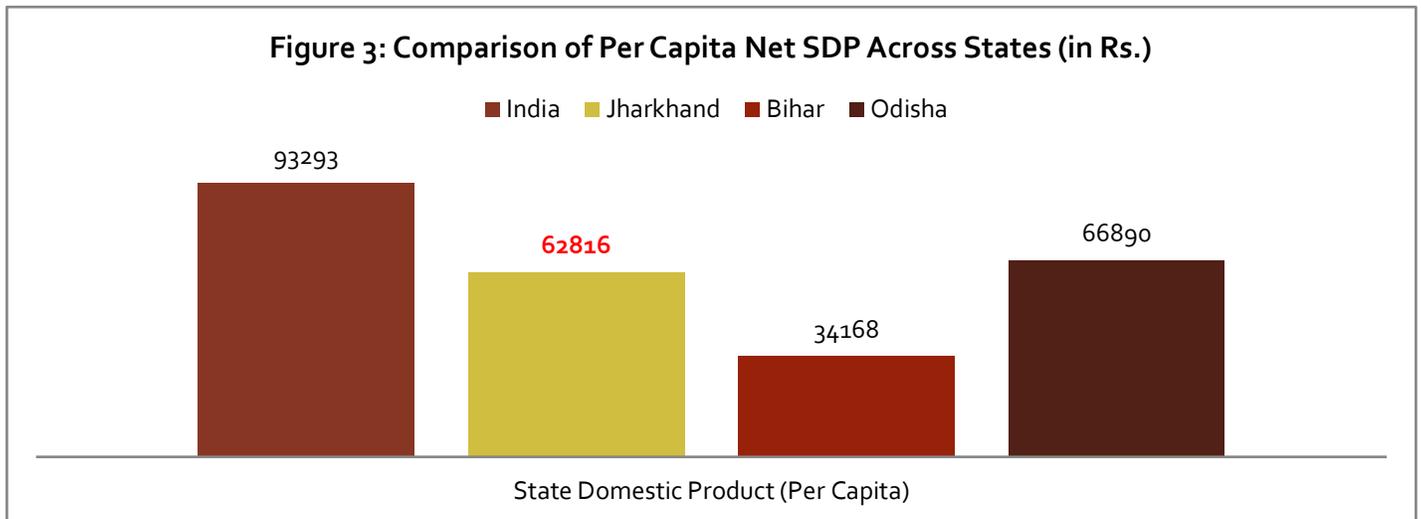
Table 1: Gender Gap of Literacy Rate

	2001	2011	2014
Jharkhand	42.24	27.88	24.75
India	28.69	20.31	19.35
Gap from India	13.56	7.57	5.40

Source: Census 2001 and 2011, and NSSO 71st round, 2014

Economy

Though income and per capita income of Jharkhand is low in comparison to rest of the country, its growth rate is higher than most of them. The per capita income of the State is not less than the all India average but is lesser than most of the states of the country; it is better than only five states, namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Assam.



Source: National Health Profile, 2017

While the GDP of India grew at an average annual rate of **6.8 percent (CAGR)**, the GSDP of Jharkhand grew at the average rate of **8.8 percent per annum** between 2011-12 and 2015-16. The growth rate of Jharkhand, in the last two years, has been a little more than 12 percent, while that of the country has been a little above 7 percent only. As a result, while the GSDP of Jharkhand was **1.69 percent of the GDP** of the country in the year 2013-14, it became **1.84 percent of the GDP** of the country in the year 2015-16.

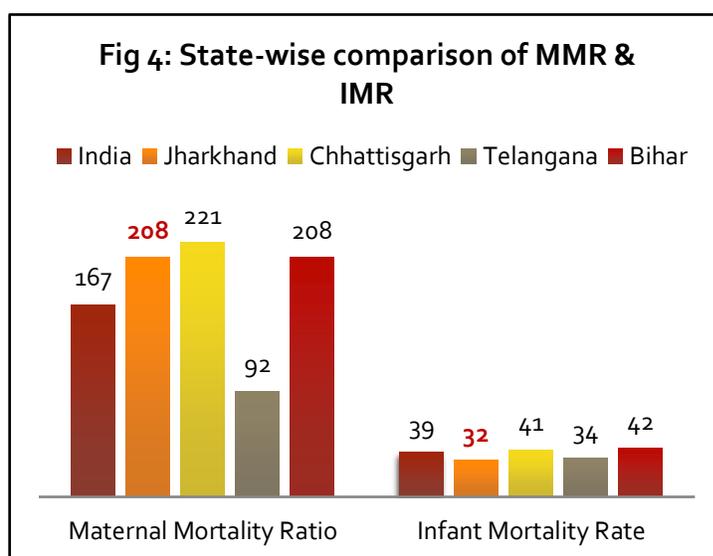
The per capita income in Jharkhand has increased by **11.1 percent at current prices** and by **7 percent at constant prices**, while in India they have increased by 10.1 at current prices and 5.1 percent at constant prices between 2011- 12 and 2015-16. But, despite the higher rate of growth, the per capita income of Jharkhand is less than that of all India average.

Health

Jharkhand Government has been working towards creating sustainable health infrastructure and trained health personnel in public, private and voluntary sectors to ensure basic as well as advanced health care services and facilities to its people. According to the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2014, CBR in Jharkhand stood at **23.8 against 24.6 per 1000 mid-year population** in the year 2013, which shows an improvement. However, it is higher than the national average of 21. Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate also **decreased in the year 2014** from their respective rates in the previous year. However, MMR is quite higher as compared to the India average. Jharkhand lags significantly behind the national average, and leading states such as Telangana in terms of the Maternal Mortality Ratio, showing a pressing need to improve support provided to mothers during childbirth.

Table 2: Birth and Mortality Indicators

Indicators	SRS 2013	SRS 2014
Child Birth Rate (CBR)	24.6	23.8 (India – 21)
Child Death Rate (CDR)	6.8	5.9 (India – 6.7)
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	37	34 (India – 39)
	SRS 2010-12	SRS 2011-13
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	219 (India – 178)	208 (India – 167)



Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India

Jharkhand has made a mark in constructing an extensive network of public health facilities in the State. According to the Rural Health Statistics (RHS) as on March 2016, Jharkhand has **3953 active Sub-Centres (SCs)**, **327 Primary Health Centres (PHCs)**, and **188 Community Health Centres (CHCs)**, **12 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs)**, **24 District Hospital (DHs)** and **95 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)**. However, the state faces deficit in human capital, with the number of patients for each doctor, which stands at **3029**, compared to the national average of 2046, and is well below the national target of 1000 patients per doctor. In terms of health infrastructure, Jharkhand requires an increase in the number of hospital beds, as the present figure of 18,518 is inadequate in light of the national average of 11,000.

Fig 5: Statewise Comparison of population per Govt. Doctor

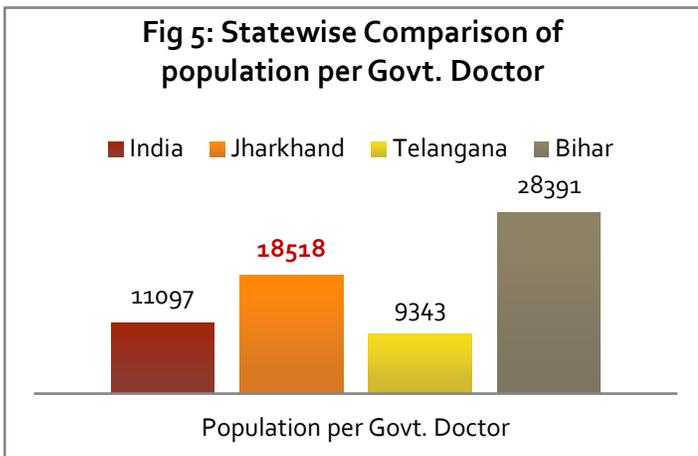
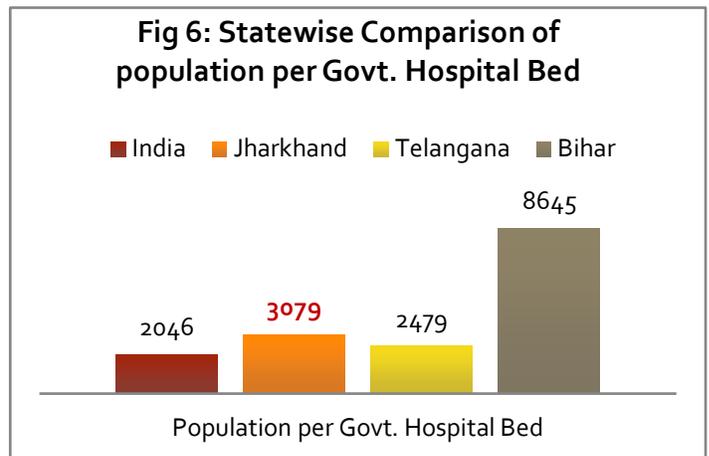


Fig 6: Statewise Comparison of population per Govt. Hospital Bed

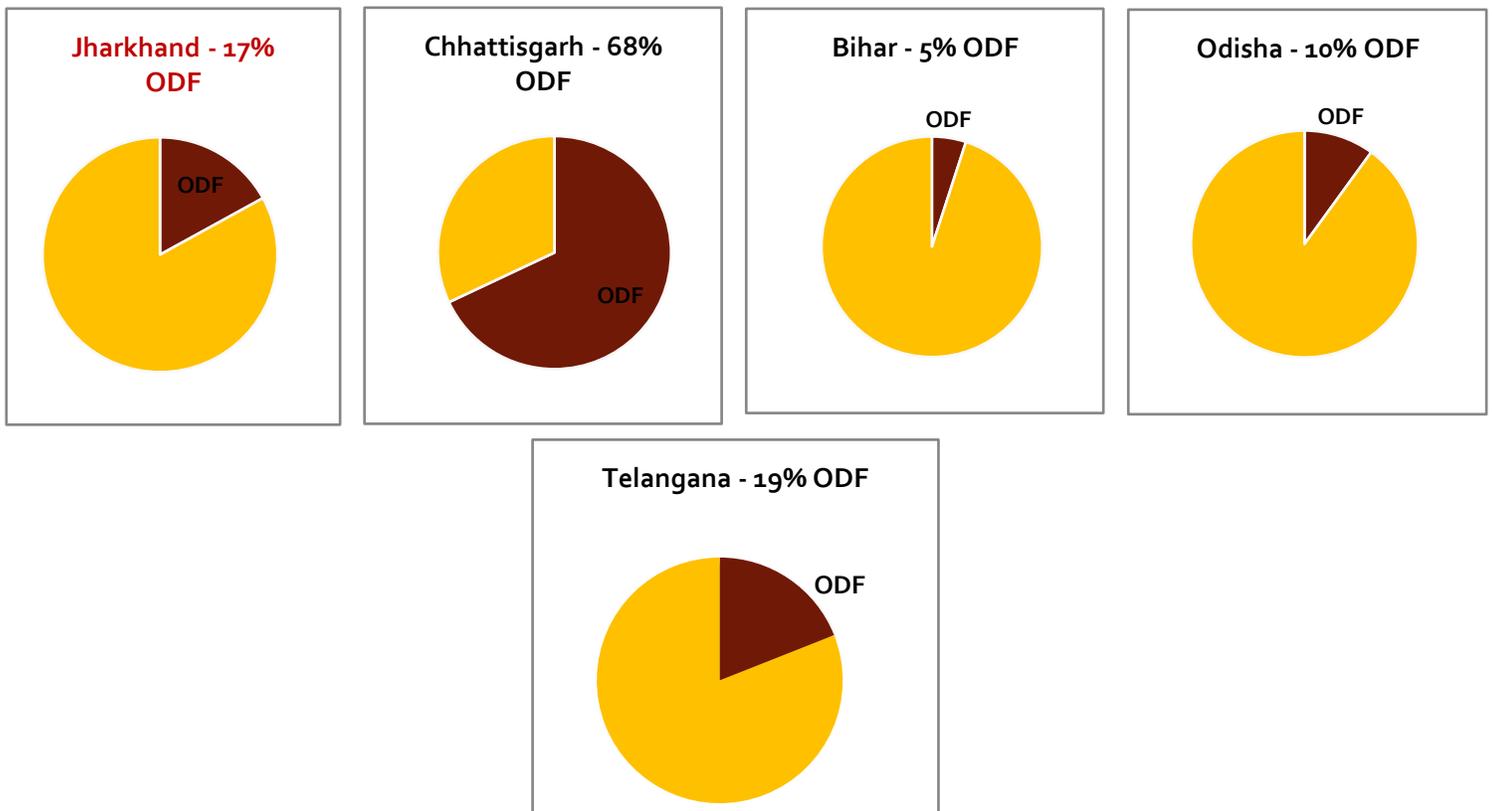


Source: National Health Profile, 2017

Water and Sanitation

The availability of portable water and proper sanitation practices have taken the centre stage in realising the goal of strengthening health indicators in Jharkhand. With the advent of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and National Drinking Water Programme, the state has been able to achieve higher coverage of toilet of **46.6 percent** in the year 2016-17. Jharkhand has made substantial achievements over the past one year and is ahead of the states like Bihar and Odisha. However, states like Chhattisgarh and Telangana have performed well.

Figure 7 : State-wise Percentage of Area declared Open Defecation Free

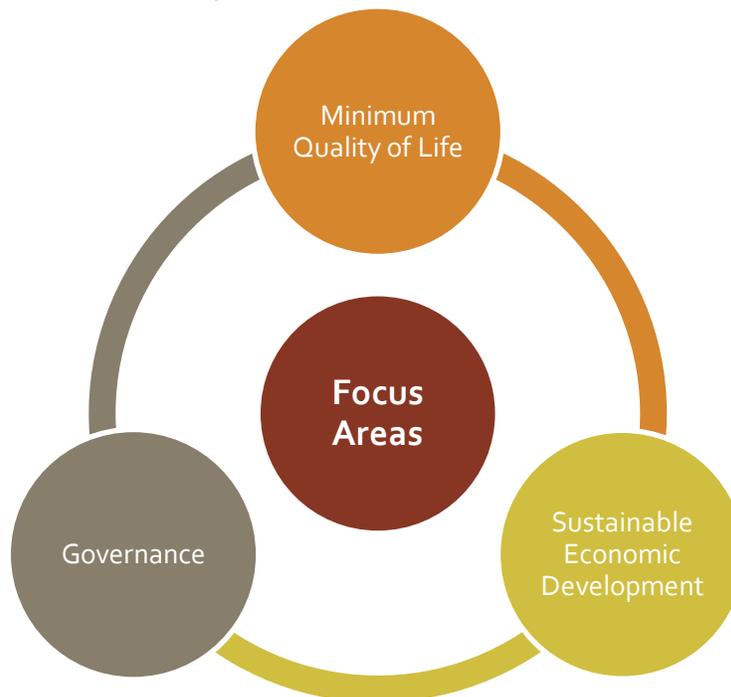


Source: Swachh Bharat Mission (G), 2017

Due to paucity of surface sources and shallow aquifers, population of Jharkhand primarily depends on ground water sources. Across India, **50 percent** of the households have access to piped water facility, but in Jharkhand, the piped water supply coverage is around **13 to 15 percent**, with **10 percent** from treated sources and **5 percent** from untreated sources. As per census 2011 data, in Jharkhand around **23.2 percent** have drinking water facility within the premises, **44.9 percent** have near the premises whereas **31.95 percent** have water facility away from the premises. About **30 percent** of the Habitations have partial facility of safe Drinking Water. The rest have access to water which contains traces of Arsenic, Flouride and Iron contamination. The provision of safe drinking water therefore is a gigantic and urgent challenge for Jharkhand's public service delivery mechanism.

Jharkhand Vision 2022

Recently, the Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Mr. Raghubar Das agreed to work in line with NITI Ayog' vision on 2032, which aims to eliminate poverty, double farmer's income by 2022 and work towards creating sustainable development in Jharkhand. In addition to this, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Vision Document 2022 for the State of Jharkhand⁵ focuses on three key areas of development to be achieved in next 5 years. The Jharkhand Vision for 2022 is a holistic roadmap, envisioning sustainable progress in all sectors over the next five years.



⁵ <http://www.indiaat75.in/document/jharkhandvissiondocument.pdf>, accessed on 29th July, 2017

With respect to Standard of living, the state has recognised its deficits in the healthcare, education and sanitation sectors. Strong emphasis is to be given to health, with specific attention on women and child mortality. Focus will be put on preventive measures and awareness against serious diseases. The government aims to widen the coverage of health insurance, and encourage the introduction of private actors and non-governmental organizations into the healthcare domain. Further, linking healthcare efforts with other sectors such as rural development, sanitation, public health and nutrition would multiply the rate of development. The goal for the state is to provide healthcare access to the last village, household and person.

In terms of education, the state aims to focus on primary education as a priority. The state aims to look into demand side issues, in terms of human resources, as well as address problems of equity in schools. Vocational training is also an area of focus for the Jharkhand Government. The target for sanitation is to ensure that every village in the state is Open Defecation Free by 2019⁶, and to provide access to clean drinking water in all habitations. In furtherance of this, the state aims to ramp up efforts to engage and mobilize people, and ensure behavioural change for increased usage of toilets.

With respect to Sustainable Economic Development, the state's effort should be channelized in utilizing the enormous potential of the forest & increase the output by 20 percent. It should also focus on increasing the agricultural productivity to 2,000 kgs per hectare and increasing generation to 10,000 MU and bring AT&C losses to lesser than 15 percent. An important focus area should also be following social and environmental compliance under mining and minerals.

Jharkhand needs to overcome existing socio-economic deficits in order to accelerate its economic growth and achieve its stated targets. This can only be done through collaboration and a concerted emphasis on improving living standards, creating sustainable development and achieving efficient governance which in turn would support the state to fulfil the vision of becoming the best performing state in the country.

DISCLAIMER: The opinions expressed herein are entirely those of the author(s). Swaniti makes every effort to use reliable and comprehensive information, but Swaniti does not represent that the contents of the report are accurate or complete. Swaniti is a non-profit, non-partisan group. This document has been prepared without regard to the objectives or opinions of those who may receive it.

⁶ Jharkhand Vision Document 2022, found at <http://www.indiaat75.in/document/jharkhandvissiondocument.pdf>
<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=149778>