



Bihar Economic Survey 2024-25

Why in News?

Bihar Economic Survey 2024-25 was presented in the Assembly by the Finance Minister on 28 February 2025.

- This is the **19th economic survey of the state**, which discusses in detail the state of Bihar's economy and the direction of development.

Key Points

- **Economic growth rate:**
 - **Bihar ranks second** among the fastest growing states in the country.
 - **The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** of Bihar in the financial year 2023-24 is estimated at Rs 8,54,429 crore at current prices and Rs 4,64,540 crore at 2011-12 constant prices.
 - The GSDP recorded a growth of 14.5% (at current prices) and 9.2% (at constant prices) in the financial year 2023-24.
 - Per capita income increased to Rs.36,333 at constant prices and Rs.66,828 at current prices in the financial year 2023-24, which is higher than last year.
 - **Patna is the richest district** and **Sheohar is the poorest district** in Bihar.
- **Fiscal deficit:**
 - The fiscal deficit was Rs 44,823 crore in the financial year 2022-23, which is reduced to Rs 35,660 crore in the financial year 2023-24.
 - It is estimated to be Rs 29,095 crore in the financial year 2024-25.
 - **The revenue saving** stood at Rs 2,833 crore in the financial year 2023-24 while it is expected to be Rs 1,121 crore in the financial year 2024-25.
 - **The total expenditure of the state** was Rs 2.52 lakh crore in the financial year 2023-24, which is estimated to increase to Rs 2.79 lakh crore in the financial year 2024-25.
 - **Development expenditure** is estimated to increase from Rs 1.69 lakh crore to Rs 1.77 lakh crore.
- **Agricultural and Industrial sector:**
 - Rice production increased by 21% and wheat production increased by 10.7%.
 - Livestock and fisheries have increased at the rate of 9.50%.
 - The Bihar government is implementing the Agricultural Investment Promotion Policy for seven products. These products are makhana, fruits, vegetables, maize, medicinal plants, honey and tea.
 - Investment of Rs 75293.76 crore proposed in the industrial sector of Bihar.
 - The **service sector (tertiary sector)** remains the largest contributor to Bihar's **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)**, accounting for 58.6%, followed by the **industry (secondary sector) at 21.5%** and **agriculture (primary sector) at 19.9%**.
 - Investment in micro-enterprises has surged by 135%, accompanied by a **107% rise in employment**.
 - Similarly, investment in large-scale units has grown by 131%, leading to a 187% increase in employment opportunities.
 - Additionally, Bihar's **mining sector has recorded a 9% growth**.
- **Roads and infrastructure**

- During the year 2005-2025, rural paved roads have increased from 835 km to 1.17 lakh km.
- The transport system in the **state is expanding with the construction of new expressways and national highways.**
- Bihar recorded the third highest growth (7.6%) in the transport and communication sector during 2011-24, after Uttar Pradesh (10.1%) and Karnataka (7.7%).
- The road density in Bihar is 3167 per thousand square kilometres. It is at third place in terms of road density.
- **Digital Governance and the Energy Sector**
 - The government adopted technologies like CCTNS, CFMS, Cyber Cell, **e-Challan** while promoting **e-governance.**
 - **Per capita energy consumption** to increase from 134 kilowatt-hours (2012-13) to 363 kilowatt-hours (2023-24).
 - The top five districts in electricity consumption are Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Rohtas and Nalanda.
 - Public utility services like water supply, electricity and gas connections have registered an increase of 14.5%
- **Women empowerment:**
 - 1,063.5 thousand **Self Help Groups (SHGs)** were formed.
 - **Women empowerment** was promoted by providing a cumulative credit of Rs 46.9 thousand crore to 2,198.4 thousand SHGs.
 - **Total deposits** stood at Rs 5.27 lakh crore by FY 2024-25, of which Rs 2.97 lakh crore was disbursed as loans and the credit-deposit ratio stood at 56.3%.
 - The **female labour force participation rate** has improved from financial year 2022-23 to 2023-24. The rate increased from 24.8% to 33.5% among rural women and from 13.8% to 18% among urban women.
 - The labour force participation ratio of men and women in Bihar is lower than the overall Indian average.
- **Education and Health Sector:**
 - In the last 18 years, expenditure on education has increased 10 times, on health 13 times and on social services 13 times.
 - The **child welfare budget** was introduced in 2013-14 and grew by 19.4% annually between 2016-23.
 - Dropout rate in government secondary schools recorded a decline of 62.25% in five years.
- **Environment and climate change:**
 - Efforts have been made to tackle climate change in the state by implementing schemes like **Green Budget** and **Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali Mission** .
 - There has been an increase of 687 square km in forest cover in the state in 12 years.