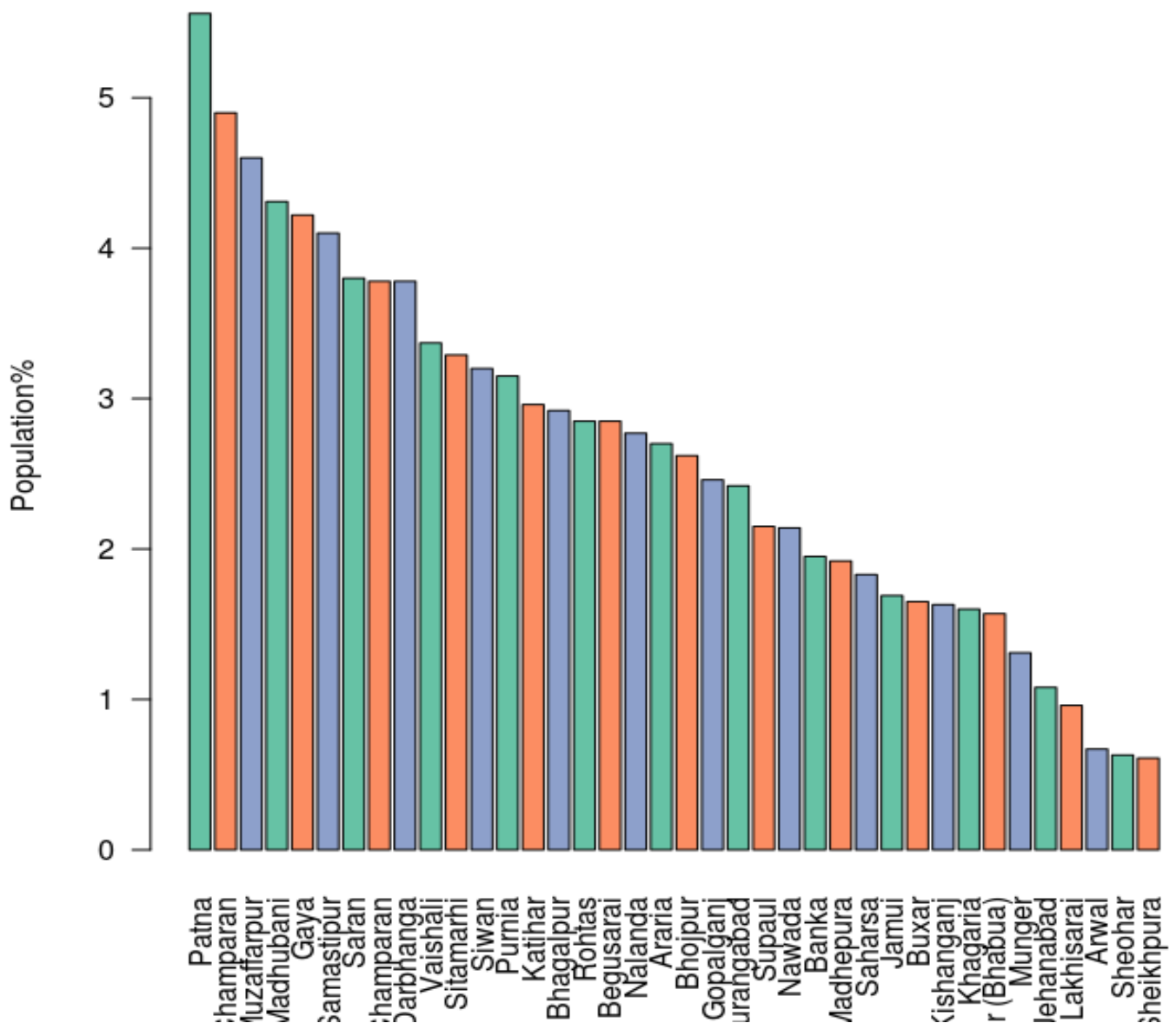


District wise Development Analysis in Bihar using socio economic parameters

1 .: Population % District wise

Bihar is third most populated state of India. Graph is showing population % in each district. Patna has highest 5.56% of total population while sheikhpura has lowest 0.61%.

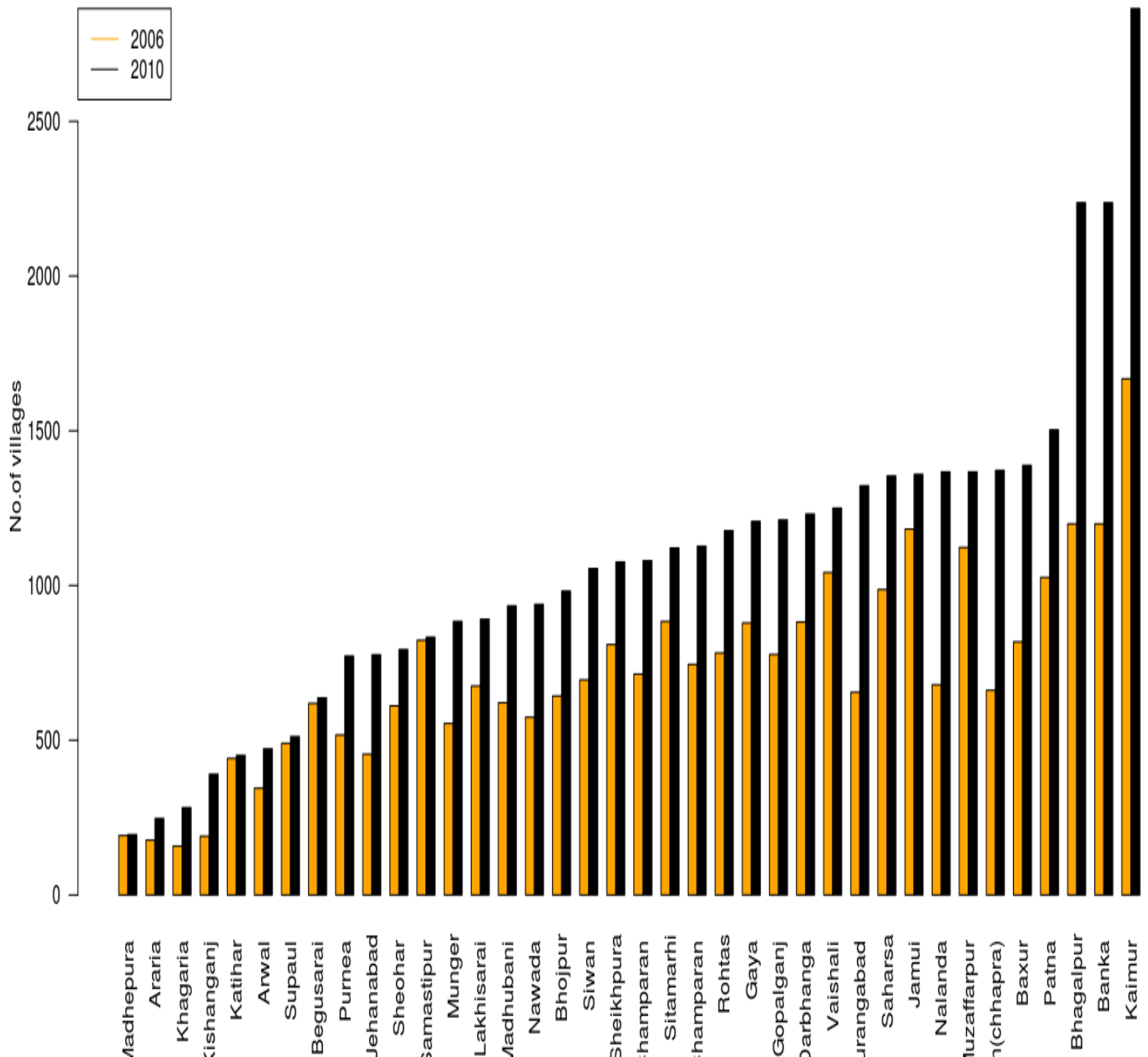
Population % District Wise



2 .: Electrified Villages Comparison in 2006 and 2010

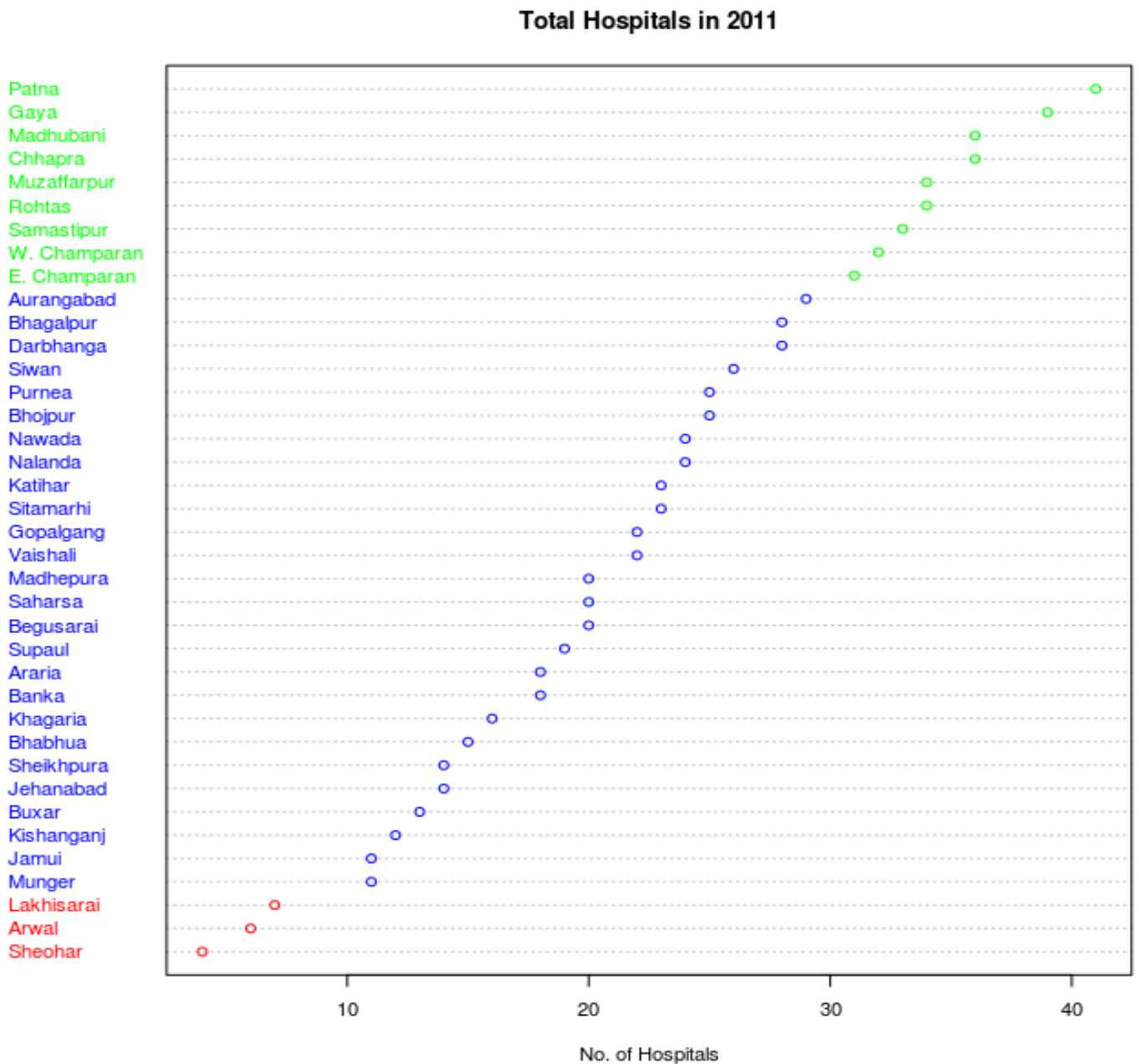
Some districts like Kaimur, Banka and Bhagalpur have more electrified villages in a tenure of 5 years and they have more development in comparison with districts like Madhepura, Araria and kishanganj. Development in villages of these districts is unapparent.

Electrified Villages in 2006 and 2010



3.: Total Hospitals in 2011

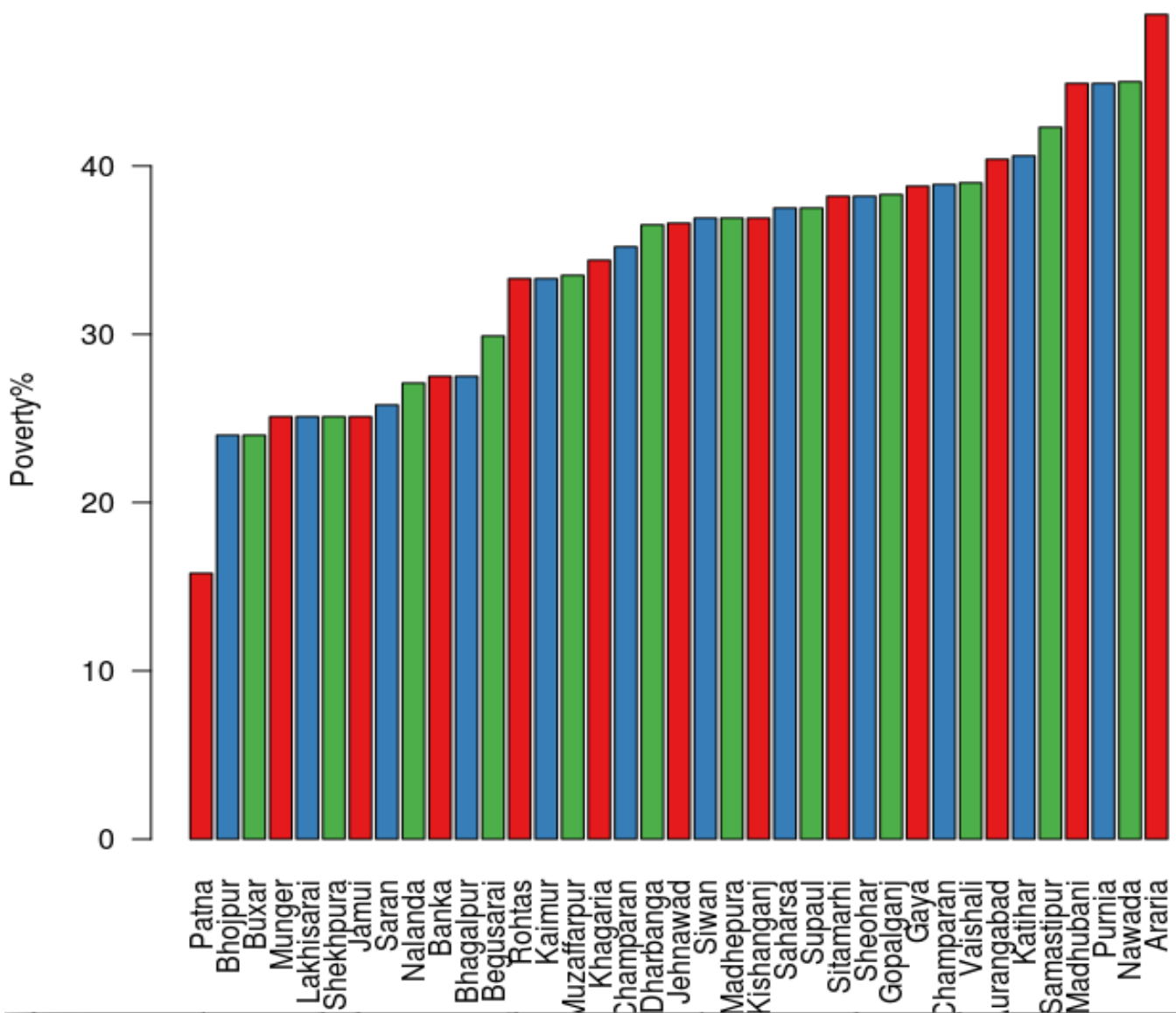
Districts in green having more than 30 Hospitals. People who are leaving in red districts are lacking in Health care services because of less number of health care centers and dispensaries. Lakhisarai, Arwal and sheohar have less than 10 Hospitals. They need to focus more on lifestyle issues and their relationships with functional health. Districts in blue are able to handle regulation and policy relating to people safety and health.



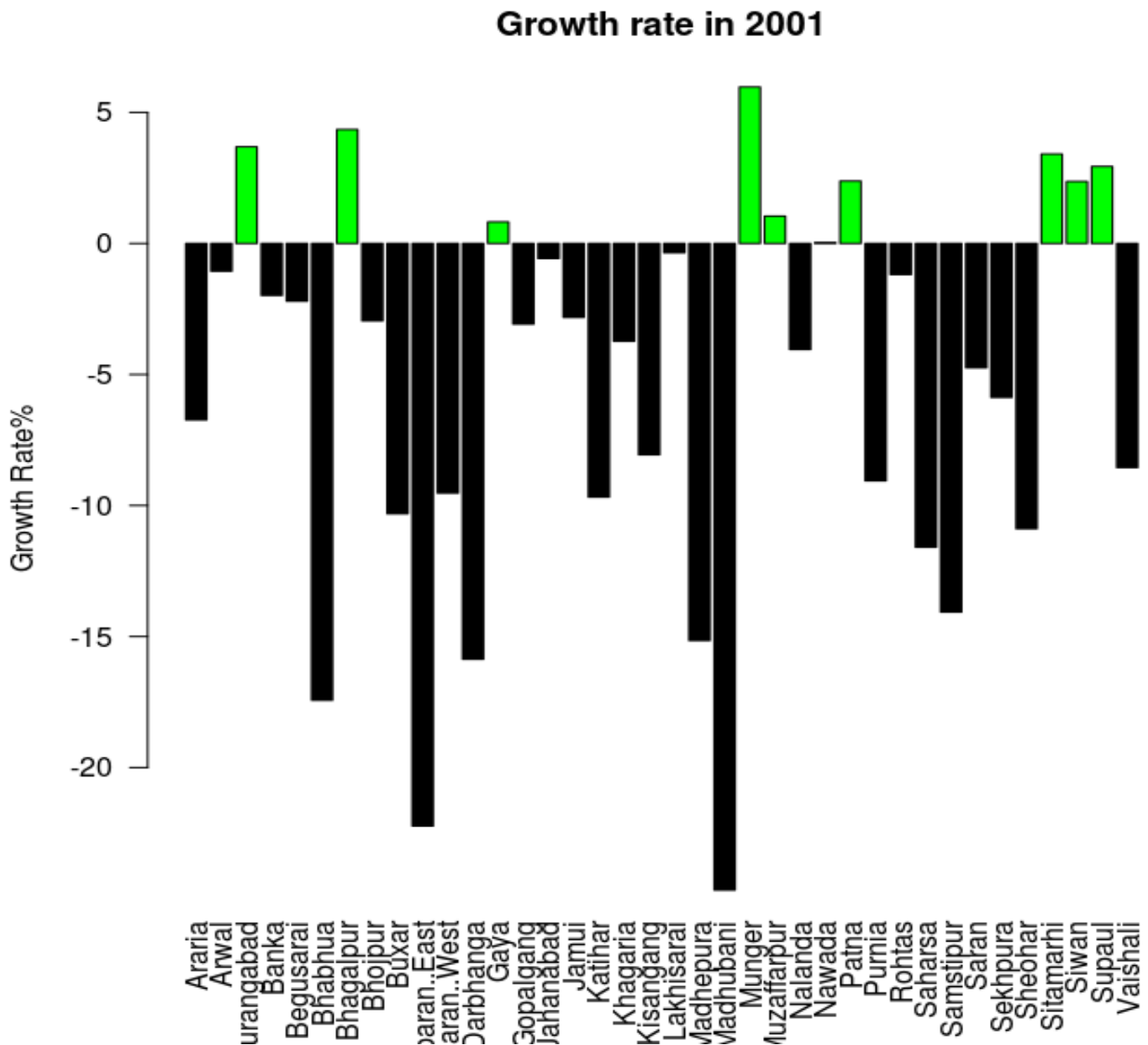
4 .: Poverty

Bihar has remained largely a poor and an under-developed state even after more than six-and-a-half decades of independence. Araria has largest 49% of poverty among other districts in state. The acute poverty in Bihar can be traced to the economic backwardness of both the agricultural and industrial sectors. State capital Patna has least 15.8% of poverty. One cause is a high population growth rate. Indian government and non-governmental organisations have initiated several programmes to alleviate poverty, including subsidising food and other necessities, increased access to loans, improving agricultural techniques and price supports, and promoting education and family planning

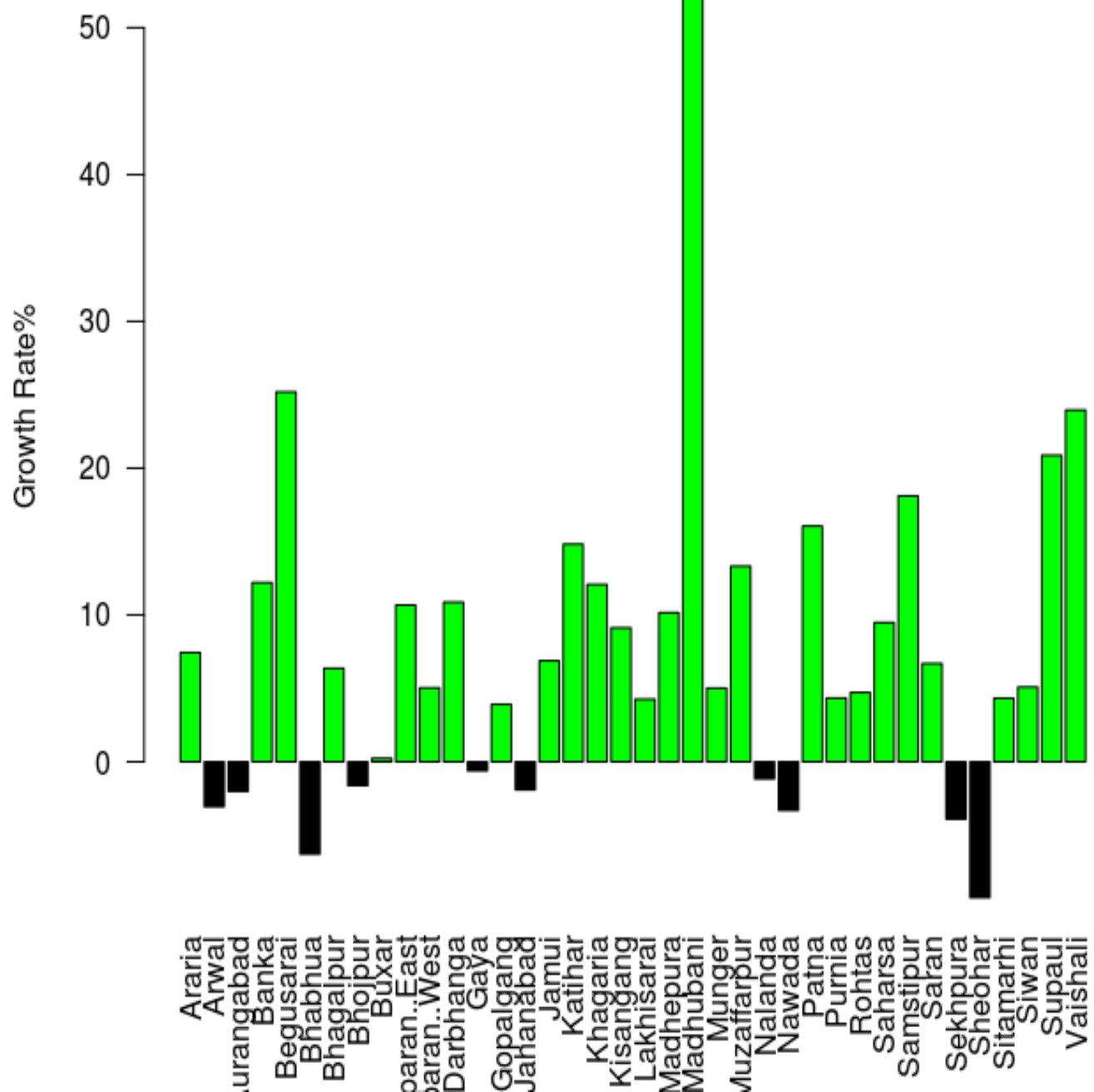
District Wise Poverty%



The economy of Bihar is largely service-oriented, but it also has a significant agricultural base. Bihar is India's most flood-prone State, with 76% of the population in the north Bihar living under the recurring threat of flood devastation. The kosi floods of 2001 and 2002 has significantly negative impact on growth rate. Munger has highest Growth rate in 2001.



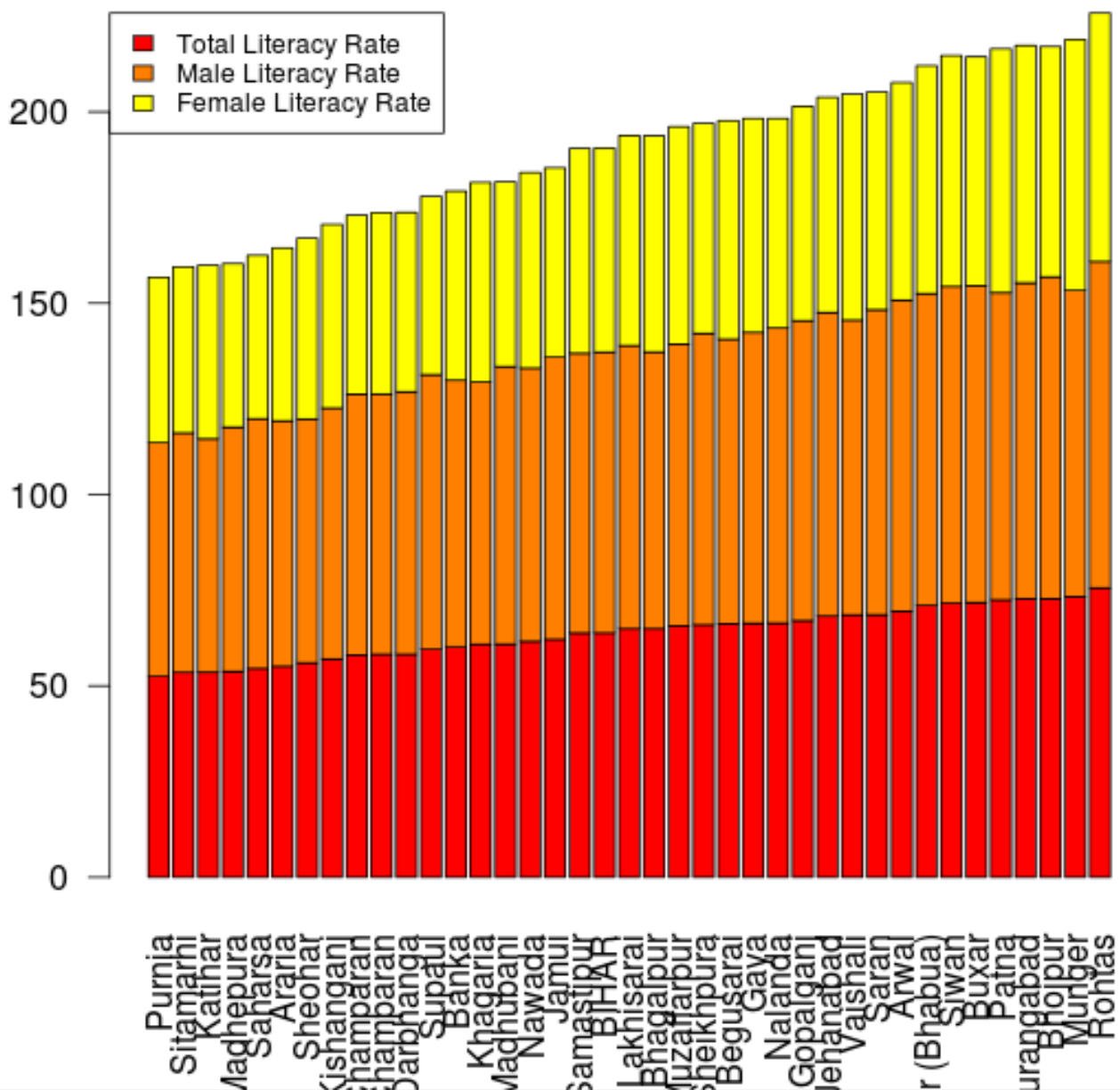
Growth rate in 2005



6.:Literacy Rate

Bihar has a total literacy of 63.82%. Overall Males and Female literacy is 73.39% and 53.53% respectively. Rohtas has highest literacy rate of 75.59% followed by Munger (73.36%) . Purnia has lowest literacy rate of 52.49% followed by sitamarhi (53.53%) & Katihar (53.56%).

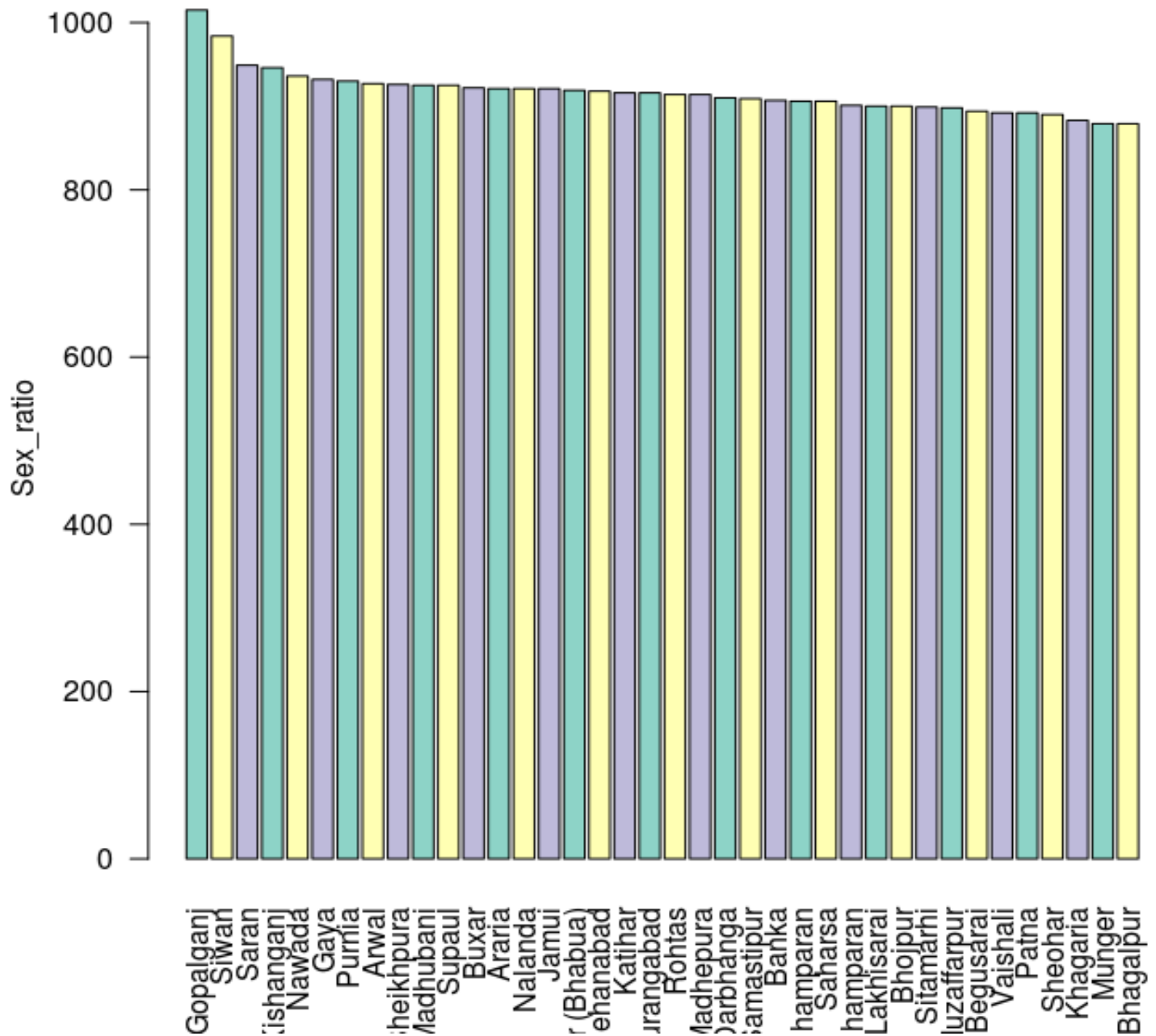
Literacy Rate %



7.: Sex Ratio

The Sex Ratio in Bihar is 916 for each 1000 male. Gopalganj has highest sex ratio of 1015 followed by Siwan(984) . Bhagalpur has lowest sex ratio of 879 followed by Munger(879) and Khagaria(883).

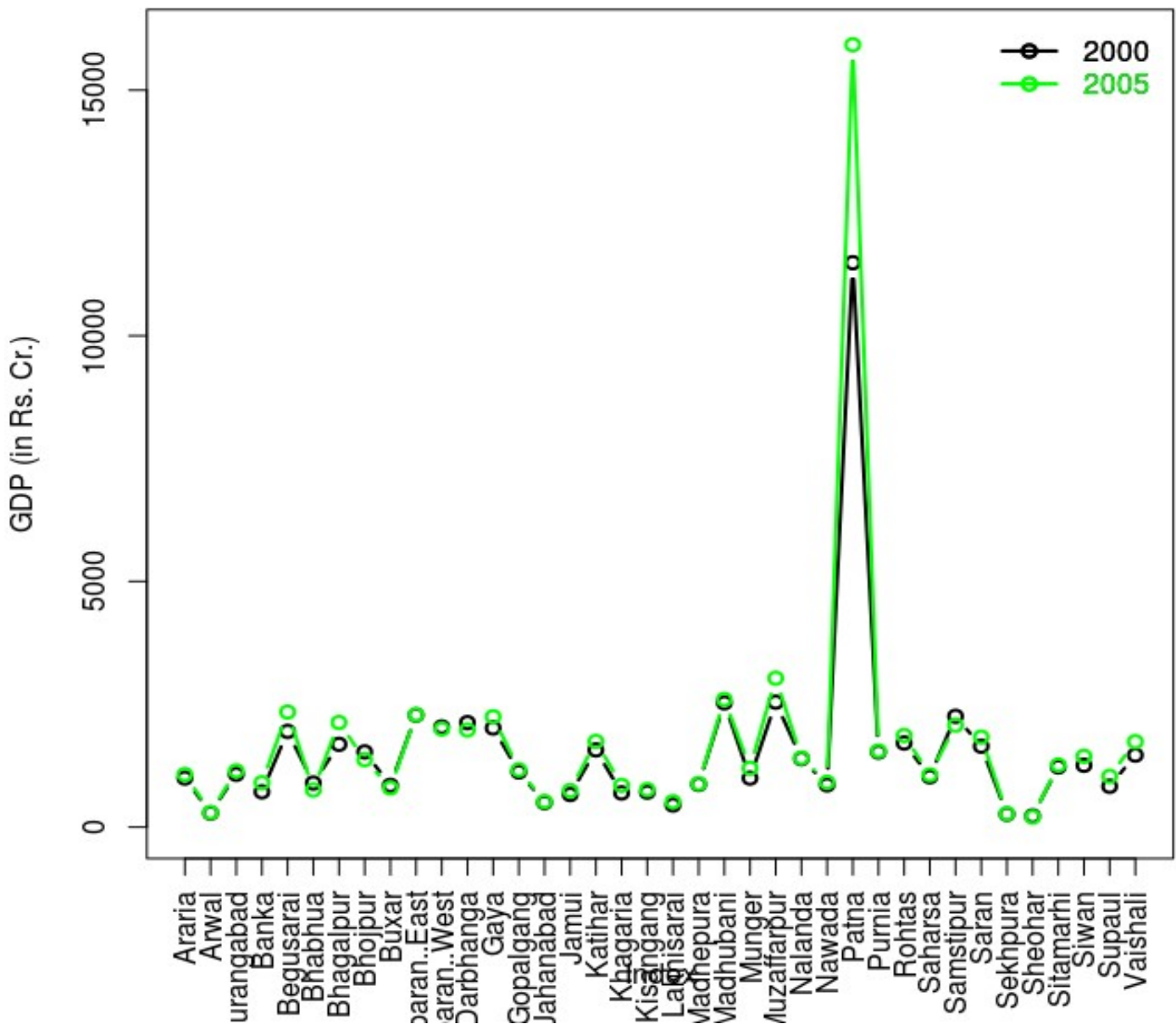
Sex Ratio District Wise



8.: Gross Domestic Product(GDP)

Bihar has the lowest GDP per capita in India. GDP of Bihar in 2000 was Rs 58223 Cr. And in 2005 was Rs. 78494 Cr. Patna alone has GDP of Rs. 10355 Cr in 2000 and Rs. 15923 Cr in 2005. As we can see in line plot only Patna has increased his GDP approximately by Rs. 5000 Cr and all other districts has same GDP as before.

GDP Comparison

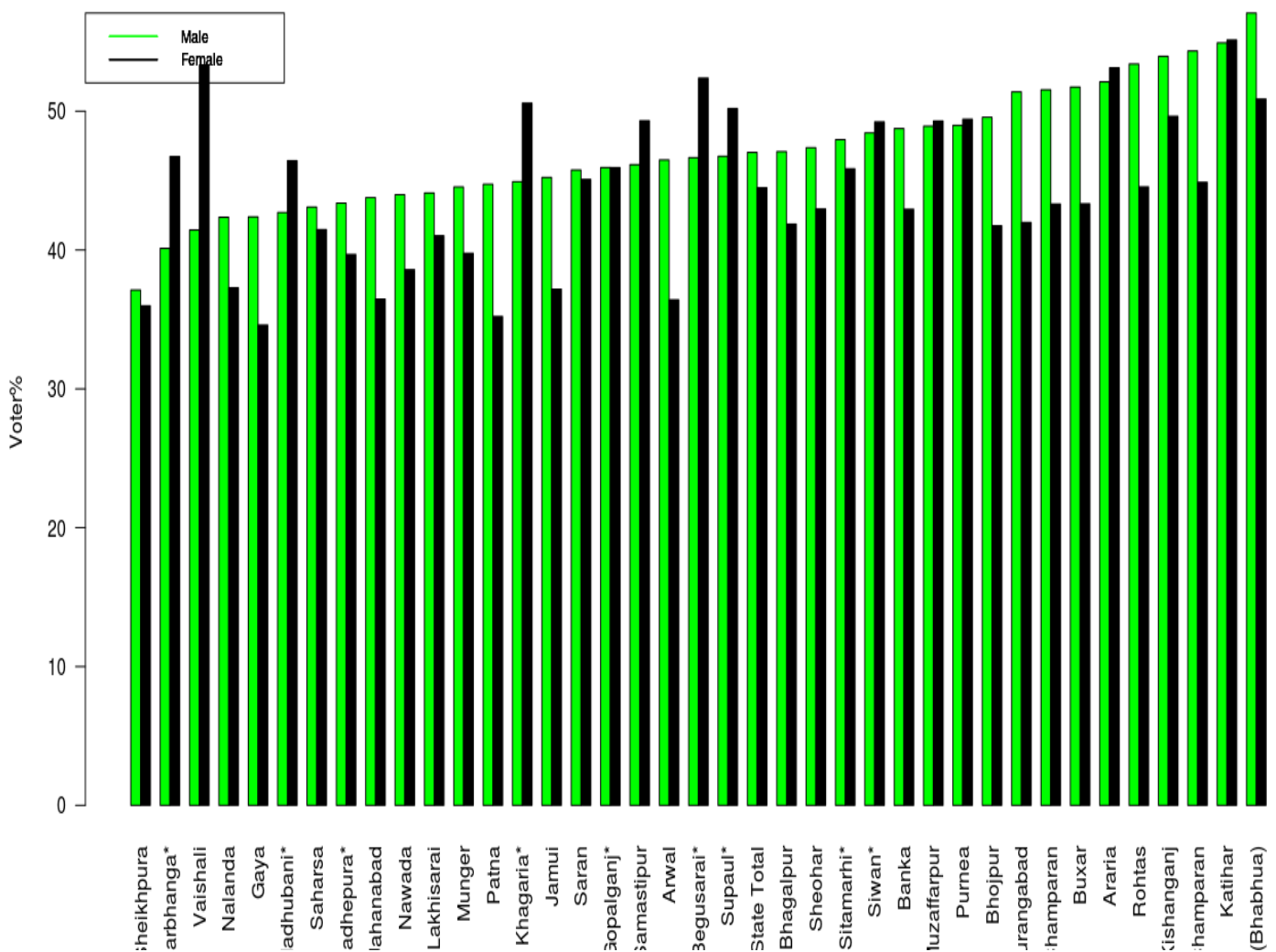


9.: Comparison of Bihar Legislative Assembly Election 2005 and 2010

(a) Vote % comparison between Male and Female in Assembly Election 2005

Darbhanga, Vaishali, Saharsa and Khagaria etc had more female voters than male. Vaishali had highest 53.34% of female voters and Kaimur(bhabhua) had highest 57.07% of male voters. Overall voting % for male was 47.03% and for female was 44.49%.

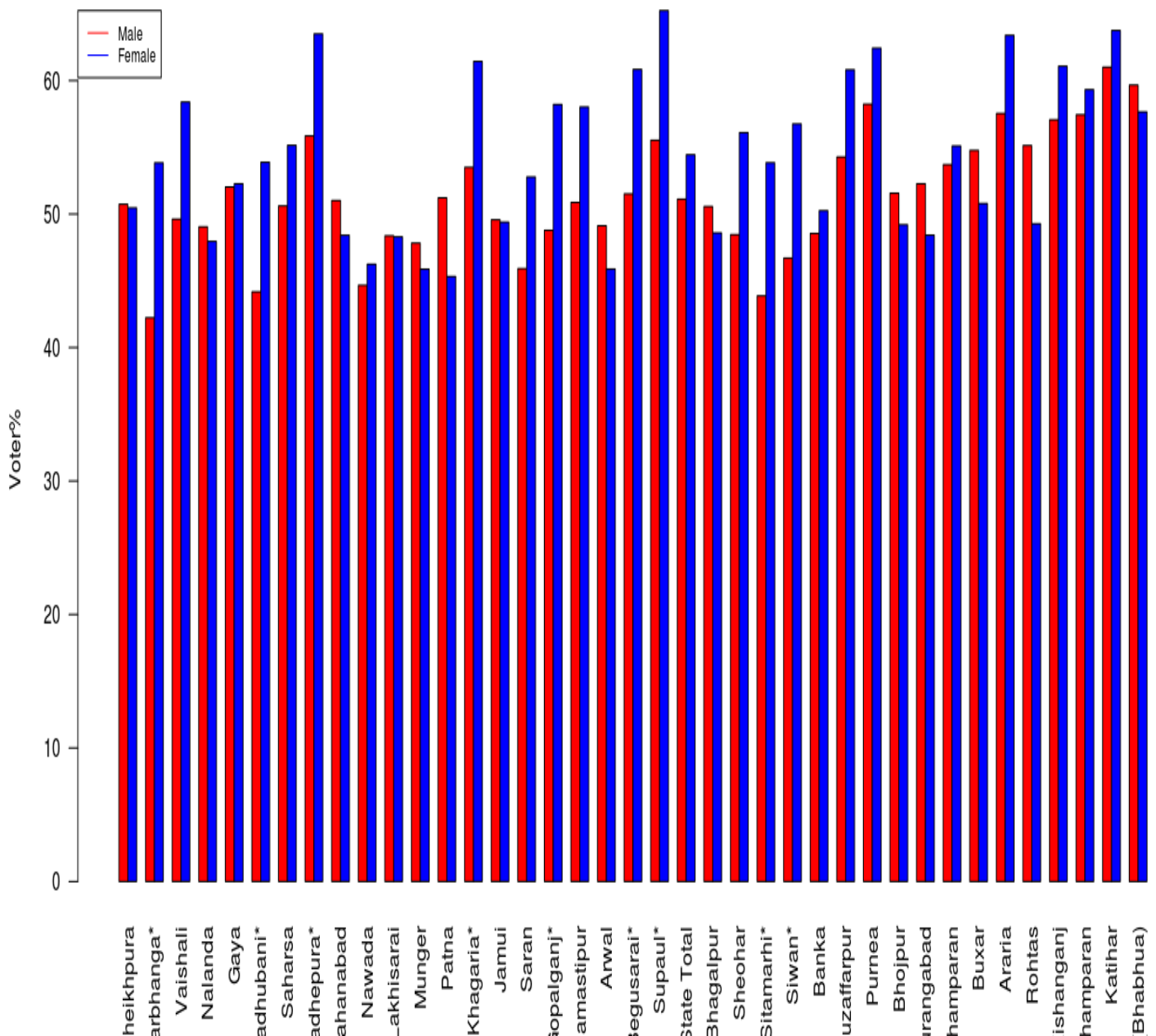
Voter% Comparison between Male & Female in Assembly Election 2005



(b) Vote % comparison between Male and Female in Assembly Election 2010

Women voters outnumbered their male counterparts. While the male turnout was 51.11%, it was 54.44% for women. As we can see in beside bar chart blue bar for many districts is higher than red bar. Supaul, Madhepura, Saharsa and Araria etc had more female voters than male. Supaul had highest 65.24% of female voters and Katihar had highest 61% of male voters.

Voter% Comparison between Male & Female in Assembly Election 2010



(c) Total Vote% Comparison between assembly Election 2005 and 2010

The polling in Bihar saw a historic turnout, with an average 52.65% of the electorate across 243 constituencies casting their votes by a provisional count, compared with 45.85% in the 2005 assembly election. One of the reasons was that there was a systematic electoral campaign in all the districts. Highest voter turnout was 55.13% in 2005 and 62.29% in 2010 both in katihar.

