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## Impact of rural development programs on the rural community in Bihar: A critical review

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### Abstract

Rural development is a crucial aspect of the economy, since it greatly impacts the capacity of businesses by affecting work ethics. The potential for improvement in a certain area is determined by the quantity and characteristics of its resources. Rural development is crucial for a country's economic growth since it stimulates the economy to progress and thrive. The enhancement of nearby levels may be resolved by an evaluation of the existing and prospective resource base of the region, and comparing it with the present state of their usage. The Indian rural areas are now experiencing severe drought and famine, which significantly impact the lives of people who are unaware and heavily reliant on agriculture.

In order to guarantee the successful implementation of this rural occupation endeavour, it is essential to foster transparency, caution, and careful attention to the development of awareness among the rural population about these Rural Development Programs. The challenges pertaining to many aspects of financial development and improvements are mostly associated with concerns about the allocation of resources and their economic outcomes. The evaluation aims to distinguish the many development initiatives being implemented by the government and their influence on the local community residing in the state of Bihar. The evaluation is only based on the discretionary data gathered from different reports and information available on government web platforms.

**Keywords:** Rural development, economy, government, local community

### 1. Introduction

Bihar is considered the most disadvantaged state in India and is ranked among the least economically progressive regions in the country. Over the last several years, the Bihar government has made many efforts to alleviate poverty and provide employment opportunities for the rural population. The deep-rooted poverty in Bihar's towns remains prevalent, with little signs of improvement. The state and national government, in conjunction with NGOs, are implementing various social development initiatives for the community. It was argued that in order to establish a rural network, there should be a focus on improving the rural economy via non-agricultural activities. The state needs a robust and effective structure to address the issue of poor governance and ensure the support of various political and socioeconomic groups at the local level. Furthermore, the management and delivery of government entities' specific goals and projects should be enhanced.

#### 1.1 Social Development- Theoretical Framework

Headway is often referred to be a complex and significant social process that encompasses several aspects such as the natural environment, social relationships, education, production, consumption, and well-being. The evaluation overseen by the Food and Agriculture Organization communicates that the primary objective of development is to provide increasing opportunities for a better living for everyone. It receives a fair distribution of pay and other social resources in order to promote value and sustainable production, increase employment levels, and enhance working conditions for education, health, food, housing, and social well-being.

Social progress is intricately linked to enhancing the achievements of each person in the public sphere, enabling them to reach their utmost potential. It implies investing in individuals. To achieve their ambitions with confidence and pride, it is necessary to remove

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any limitations that hinder the progress of individuals. It is important to acknowledge that those living in poverty will consistently remain impoverished.

In order to alleviate poverty, it is necessary to implement a social development program and invest resources in our households. By investing in individuals, we can reduce poverty. In order to effectively develop our most valuable assets, our people, we must go beyond just monitoring the government and seek solutions to address this matter. We need to demonstrate dedication in organizing partnerships, alliances, and other such arrangements.

## 2. Review of Literature

Rao recommends that the most appropriate approach in a valid theory is the situation of attaining necessary societal transformation in India. The frameworks adopted and adventures accomplished have shown the effects of time, although they have not always expanded. Instead, they have been developed according to the requirements. The experience has been really valuable and the outcomes have been encouraging.

Paul and Subramanian are hopeful that vulnerable populations are likely to gain from a program when its implementation is designed to address the diverse needs of beneficiary groups via a gradual process of transformation over time.

Sharma and Malhotra believe that the concept and actuality of national growth have faced academic scrutiny that is biased towards philosophical and methodological assumptions that are disconnected from the actual issues at hand. Throughout the extended period, it has caused uncertainty and ambiguity among those who see nature as a reality and a commitment to the land.

Hanomapa presents a discussion on the comparison between improvement and improvement, which has sparked recognition of the need of examining progress in terms of income growth, output structure, and economic conditions in more vulnerable areas of the population.

Gopalan is a term that refers to the evaluation of the advancement of a state by focusing on the overall well-being and satisfaction of its majority population. Improvement is insignificant. The effectiveness of public improvement projects must also be evaluated in terms of their influence on the country's primary resource, namely its labor force.

Rao provides his perspective on the progress of the nation based on two persistent themes. Primarily, there is a persistent inclination that rural development should get more priority and more resources than it has received recently in Indian development plans. Furthermore, there are ongoing efforts to promote a decentralized model of governance to define and implement national development initiatives.

Subramaniam highlights that the focus of organizational authorities and policymakers is now on implementing widespread improvements as a solution to the problems faced by developing nations.

Pattnaik ensures that the large majority of rural poor and the small minority of generally wealthy individuals live in close proximity to each other with harmonious cooperation. However, the wealthy group dominates most of the resources, such as access to information sources, services, credit, distribution and marketing channels, government assistance programs, and other influential institutions. They tend to operate these resources in a manner that is not

conducive to the well-being of the impoverished individuals.

## 3. Research objectives

- To study the theoretical framework of social development
- To find out the various govt. schemes implanted in Rural Bihar
- To observe the effect of Social Development Programme in Rural Bihar

## 4. Status of Rural Development Programmes

The 6th Plan focuses on the utilization of resources for different activities aimed at promoting rural development in India. The National Rural Employment Program (NREP) accounted for 49.38 percent of the total plan cost, amounting to Rs. 980.00 cr., followed by the IRDP (37.79%) and the Drought Prone Area Program (8.82%).

In the seventh time period, the NREP accounted for 27.41 percent of the entire allocation, while the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) had the highest priority, with 38.28 percent of the total allocation. An exceptional program called RLEGP was implemented, accounting for 19.22 percent of the overall budget for various regional development initiatives.

The actual utilization was Rs. 36.02 crore. In addition, an amount of Rs. 260.53 crore was allocated separately during the sixth and seventh phases of action for several national development initiatives in the state. The IRDP accounted for 30.58 percent of the overall use in different rural development programs during the sixth time period, followed by land change at 25.03 percent and the National Rural Employment Program at 20.97 percent.

During the seventh planning period, the Integrated Rural Development Program accounted for 33.29 percent of the total expenditure on various environmental development programs in the state. This was followed by the National Rural Employment Program at 27.46 percent and the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor at 8.29 percent, among others. The use of various country advancement initiatives accounted for just 8.65 percent and 7.80 percent of the total expenditure incurred in different areas of the state.

### 4.1 Integrated Rural Development Program

The government has given fundamental resources to reduce poverty in the country. The Integrated Rural Development Program was introduced to address the shortcomings of incremental efforts in promoting overall development. Its objective is to provide self-employment opportunities to impoverished rural communities by offering capital assistance and bank loans. This program aims to enable the rural poor to acquire productive assets and enhance their skills, thereby ensuring a sustainable source of income.

### 4.2 Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj refers to a system of local self-government in rural areas of India.

Panchayati Raj has proven adept at facilitating a peaceful transformation in ordinary society by activating the dormant forces of advancement within it. The system mandated a hierarchical structure of Panchayati Raj consisting of three levels: the Gram Panchayat at the lowest level, the Panchayat Samiti in the middle, and the Zila Parishad at the

highest level.

#### 4.3 The National Rural Livelihood Mission

According to 2016 projections, out of the 70 million common below poverty line (BPL) nuclear families evaluated, approximately 45 million families should be organized into self-help groups (SHGs). The existing SHGs require additional support and financial assistance. The government has confirmed the transformation of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) into the National Rural Livelihoods Mission. This mission has been implemented nationwide with a focused approach.

#### 4.4 Program for the Development of Networks

The initiation of the Community Development Program and the establishment of a National Extension Services association in towns marked the start of efforts to raise awareness among national organizations about the potential and methods of progress. This grassroots institutional architecture facilitated the elimination of intermediary ownership structures and implemented land reforms that empowered farmers to make advancements in agriculture.

Program focused on developing and promoting crop varieties that provide high yields.

The Green Revolution has been a remarkable example of overcoming adversity in India, leading to self-sufficiency in food grain production. The achievement is a testament to the innovative foresight, confidence, determination, and genuine efforts of both the experts and the current Government.

#### 4.5 The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is a program that aims to provide employment opportunities to impoverished individuals. It has been implemented to revamp and consolidate the existing Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) and its associated initiatives. The initiative aims to uplift economically disadvantaged households by helping them beyond the Poverty Line.

#### 5. Discussions

The study paper's important results have been emphasized here using many tables.

**Table 1:** Statistics related to Target- Physical Achievement and Financial Performance of IAY

Year	Target and Physical Achievement			Financial Achievement (in Lakh)		
	Annual Target	House Completed	Under Construction	Percentage of Achievement	Total Available Fund	Total Expenditure
2013-14	149699	112706	94961	75.29	76508.70	62704.13
2014-15	240448	181162	115507	75.84	194560.07	86355.22
2015-16	176478	151911	105210	91.84	10150.48	87195.39
2016-17	166913	142770	103081	86.12	117278.17	91573.69

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Bihar

#### Interpretation

In the above table it is clearly indicated that the between 2013-14 to 2016-17 the total expenditure has increased. In the financial year 2013-14 it was Rs. 62704.13 which has

increased to Rs.91573.69 in the financial year 2016-17. But there was slight decline in the achievement of physical target which was 91.84 in FY 2015-16 and reduced to 86.12 in FY 2016-17.

**Table 2:** Data related to SHG-Bank Linkage under SGSY

Year	Total Credit linked SHG		Credit linked under SGSY		Percentage of credit linked under SGSY
	Number	Amount (in lakh)	Number	Amount ('in lakh)	
2009-10	42712	17566.70	20388	11272.74	47.73
2010 11	94352	38392.36	48235	25024.66	51.12
2011-12	109428	52778.91	54735	36549.70	50.02
2012-13	115716	51372.98	54790	31006.57	47.35
2013-14	138392	69879.98	69244	45898.88	49.96
2014-15	163855	83601.33	84678	55161.36	51.68
2015-16	193922	10685588	102166	74784.79	52.68
2016-17	226361	12881300	123473	94423.50	54.55

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Bihar

**Interpretation:** The above table highlights the fact that credit linked to SHG has increased over the years which was Rs. 42712 in the FY 2009-10 and it increased to Rs.226361

in FY 2016-17. The above numbers highlight the facts rural development programme are successfully implemented in Bihar and it is visible from the above outcome.

**Table 3:** Distribution of landless members who have acquired own land

Caste	% distribution of landless members who have acquired their own land
SC	45.5
ST	0.9
BC	14.3
EBC	20.5
Min	17.0
GEN	0.9
OBC	0.9

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Bihar

### Interpretation

The above table highlight the fact SC community is significant among acquiring land followed EBC and minorities. As 45.5% of SC community have acquired their own land which is significant number and quite remarkable achievement.

**Table 4:** Data on various Activities Identified

Activity	District	Block	Clusters	Villages	HHS
Textile	Purnia	2	5	25	2500
	Nalanda	2	6	30	3000
Madhubani Painting	Madhubani	6	6	30	3500
Incense Sticks	Gaya	4	8	50	12500

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Bihar

### Interpretation

The above table clearly highlight the fact that among the various district of Bihar Madhubani is leading among the activities followed by Nalanda and Purnia.

**Table 5:** Data related to various parameters of social development

Components	Jan. 17 to Mar.18	Jan. 17 to Mar.18
Social Inclusion	56.53 cr.	226.13 cr.
Financial Inclusion	64.71	258.84
Livelihood Promotion	170.03	680.10
Project Management	17.87	71.49
Total	309.14	1236.56

Source: BRLPS & RGAM Report, Bihar

### Interpretation

The above table highlights the various parameters of social development and it clearly indicates livelihood is leading with 680.10 cr. Followed by financial inclusion of 258.84 cr.

### 6. Research Findings

In October 2017, over 44,000 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were established, compared to 25,000 in October 2016. Additionally, 35,000 monetary equilibriums were opened during this period, and 20,000 bank links were established in a similar timeframe.

Approximately 1.2 million women were prepared and 35,000 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were provided with a loan of 200 billion rupees from banks. 4000 town connections were secured by successful security operations.

Approximately 7.6% of individuals without land have acquired land, typically amounting to 6 kattha (Equivalent to 10.2 hectares). Among these individuals, 67% belong to the SC/ST/OBC category.

The population of economically disadvantaged individuals in Bihar, particularly those belonging to the lower castes, is increasing significantly due to several factors. For instance, the percentage of individuals from the Scheduled Castes (SC) is notably high at 45.5%, followed by a substantial percentage of individuals from the economically backward classes. Undoubtedly, the task Jeevika will demonstrate a diligent effort towards significant progress in the future.

In addition to this, 120,000 nuclear families were engaged in network-regulated, intelligent farming. Another 25,000 families were involved in off-arm activities, while 5,000 nuclear families were engaged in non-farm practices. Additionally, 25,000 young individuals were organized and put in formal and informal settings.

Approximately 70% of households in Bihar are classified as impoverished, consisting mostly of small-scale farmers with land holdings of less than 0.5 acres. The productivity is

suboptimal, yielding a mere Rs. 4500 per hectare in storm-affected conditions, with a food security period of 3 to 5 months relying only on own assets. A substantial number of them went to various regions of the nation.

A significant amount of paddy is produced in Bihar since a large number of farmers cultivate paddy for their own use. However, the present level of proficiency in rice cultivation here is just 2 to 3 metric tons per hectare, which is one of the lowest in the nation.

### 7. Conclusion

The effectiveness and success of implementing sustainable development initiatives largely determine the sensible improvement intervention in rural areas of the country. The government has implemented many national development initiatives and has subsequently restructured and improved them to enhance their overall implementation and effectiveness. However, the problems, difficulties, and worries associated with the implementation of national reform projects have essentially been same. The crucial necessity is to combine all development efforts at the grassroots level to enhance fundamental infrastructure in underdeveloped regions and ensure capacity building and skill upgradation.

The accomplices, including the state government, demonstrate courage in expanding the current position decisions for impoverished individuals, enhancing their skills for employment opportunities abroad, and supporting self-employment and entrepreneurs. With these efforts, we will undoubtedly achieve the goal of comprehensive development in Bihar in the near future.

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