

Role of Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society in the Socio-Economic Development of Bihar

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Abstract – Economic stagnation and widespread poverty, along with the prevalence of ‘semi-feudal’ production relations, resulted in a large out-migration of agricultural laborers and impoverished peasants, mostly from north Bihar, on the one side. The Rural Livelihood Promotion Society in the Development of Socio-Economic Over the past 30 years, the rural Bihar labour market has altered dramatically. It has progressed from a sluggish, semi-feudal setting in which much labour was subjected to varying degrees of bondage to a more open, market-driven society.

Keywords- Economic, Bihar, Society, Rural.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the primary goals of Indian arrangement has consistently been the alleviation of need. There are several examples of discussion on this topic in the country recent history, dating back to 1901. “After gaining independence from the United Kingdom in 1947, India embarked on a series of development initiatives under several Five Year Plans, each of which includes elements of poverty eradication or social fairness. The concept of monetary methods against their impact on the helpless has a continued emphasis on destitution alleviation by Indian strategy developers. During the mid to late 1990s, the country witnessed significant financial growth, particularly in contemporary and administrative domains. During this time, its GDP grew at a rate close to 6% each year. Many individuals have claimed that poverty reduced dramatically throughout the 1990s as a result of trickle down effects. Others do not see evidence that the Indian government’s financial development strategy has reached large segments of the populace. Bihar is one of India poorest states with a poverty rate of 41.4 percent. Bihar per capita net homegrown item has been estimated to be \$ 446, which is around one-third of the corresponding public normal (\$ 1220) and less than one-fourth of Haryana (\$ 2052), maybe India’s most lavish state (Government of Bihar, 2011). The horticulture turn of events and poverty mitigation initiatives have had little influence on the neediness rate. It reflects that approaches used in many rural development initiatives seem to be unsightly in the Bihar context. The bulk of the programmer aimed at improving the financial situation of needy families, while a few attempted to improve their human resources (i.e., instruction, wellbeing, lodging, social

cooperation, and so forth) this might be the reason for the inability of these efforts to alleviate poverty during the last thirty years. The present evaluation is an attempt to understand the town level genuine components in the state’s overall improvement scenario, which has been tragically labelled as a destitution issue location by many individuals”.

“The Government of Bihar (GoB) through the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS) an independent body under the Department of Rural Development is leading the World Bank-supported Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP) privately known as JEEViKA, with the goal of strengthening the rural poor social and monetary conditions. As a result, the Livelihoods Restoration and Enhancement component of the Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project (BKFRP) was also included into the JEEViKA overlay”.

The Government of India’s Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has renamed the Central Scheme Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). The core of the SGSY method, which began around 1999, was that the helpless should be coordinated and their talents improved swiftly so that they might get to independent employment and spectacular opportunities. SGSY has been more successful everywhere impoverished people have been organized into SHGs and their skills and expertise have been developed in an efficient manner. It was on this basis that the GoI sent NRLM, which was to be carried out in a mission style throughout the country. It focuses on the SGSY’s

core traits and brings together noteworthy examples from large-scale contacts around the nation.

BACKGROUND

“Bihar is undoubtedly India poorest state, and it lags much below the country average GDP per capita (NABARD 2014). In 2011, Bihar has 32 million people living below the poverty line, with 66 percent of the rural population being landless that year, the state had a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.367, one of the lowest in India, whilst the national HDI was 0.467. (Planning Commission 2011). Bihar has the lowest level of education (63.82 percent) and female proficiency (53.33 percent) in India, compared to the national averages of 74.04 percent and 65.46 percent; respectively Constant duty has been a decided component of rural Bihar households, with families mostly obtaining from non-institutional sources (NABARD 2014). According to the National Sample Survey (GoI 2014), 25.3 percent of households in Bihar obtained from non-institutional sources, compared to a public standard of 19 percent, with this duty accounting for 78 percent of usually unusual money loans in rural Bihar. In comparison, the all-India average is 44 percent of exceptional money obligation from non-institutional sources. This reliance on opportunistic sources is worsened by the fact that adjacent moneylenders demand lending costs of up to 120 percent per year (RBI 2007). Interest in microcredit via microfinance organizations (MFIs) or SHGs has helped diminish reliance on moneylenders in other parts of India, but this has not been the case in rural Bihar. Bihar had very low rates of microcredit assistance, despite the fact that the majority of rural households were members of MFIs or SHGs, with not all borrowing from them (World Bank 2007). This substantial reliance on non-institutional sources of finance was one of the factors that prompted the Bihar government, with World Bank funding, to conduct out Jeevika”.

A participatory approach was used in the SPIP's design, and it went through a series of focused interviews. Aside from participatory cycles at the local, state, and national levels with input from group and master advisors, the SPIP has been disseminated to various divisions in the public administration, the DRDAs, Civil Societies and NGOs, investors, and instructive and exploration establishments for gathering criticism from various partners, and similar has been consolidated in the archive. An interview chaired by the Chief Secretary of Bihar sought the advice of top government officials. The Empowered Committee reviewed and approved the SPIP. In this regard, it has received backing from the State Cabinet. The SPIP aims to reduce neediness by enabling needy families to get productive autonomous work and gifted pay business opportunities, resulting in a noticeable improvement in their lives on a realistic basis, by constructing strong grassroots foundations of impoverished people. It is still based on the four pillars of NRLM, which are social preparation, monetary integration, weakness reduction in conjunction with

livelihood development, and the delicate and dedicated assistance structure to be established. It also provides detailed critical rules and functional techniques.

The GoB is proposed for neediness alleviation via the construction, support, and support of poor people's establishments and the improvement of their livelihoods. It has a strong belief in impoverished people's inherent skills and may want to augment them with constraints (data, knowledge, abilities, gadgets, money, and collectivization) in order to handle the rapidly changing external environment. It is a pleasure to offer Bihar's SPIP for NRLM implementation in the state.

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POVERTY

“As a first step in implementing NRLM in the state, the GoB has designated BRLPS as the State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) to carry out NRLM throughout the state. This was done in light of BRLPSs successful experience in carrying out a similar technique in the state over the last couple of years under the task - JEEViKA. The State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP), a detailed basic arrangement that would drive the execution of NRLM in the state, was the next big breakthrough sought. Economic stagnation and unavoidable neediness, combined with the presence of semi-medieval creation relations, prompted a significant out-relocation of agrarian workers and helpless labourers, primarily from north Bihar, to the nations expanded north-west districts; and, on the other hand, prompted aggressor worker development in the states southern fields. The rise of the centre positions has been a notable trend since the 1980s, which has accelerated since the mid-1990s. In the long run, the power of the centre has risen. This political strengthening without economic progress was incoherent to some extent, but it played a vital role in shattering semi-primitive connections and transforming the rural picture. The image of the state has improved during the previous five to six years as a result of a slowing in the pace

of growth and a significant increase in lawfulness. The state economic growth has improved mostly due to a considerable increase in the rates of development in sectors such as vehicle and communication, exchange, and development. There have been significant changes in the sectoral transmission of the state's outcome as a consequence of the higher development rates attained by the optional and tertiary domains. Farming accounts for just about a fifth of total GSDP, but it employs more than 62 percent of all employees in the state. Industry and administrations accounted for the remaining 80% of the GSDP (20% and 60%, respectively), and employed 16.6 percent and 21.6 percent of the working force, respectively. According to the National Sample Survey, the state has an extraordinarily low work investment rate (WPR), owing to women lower work interest rate. Our analysis demonstrates that female WPR is grossly underappreciated, yet there are still major societal and institutional barriers to women's employment in Bihar in particular segments of the general public. The states per capita development consumption is around a quarter of the national average, although the state's Plan usage has recently increased significantly. The state's low per capita wages and lack of economic progress have resulted in very low work usefulness, making it one of the lowest in the nation. In Bihar, worker usefulness per labourer was just 50% of the national average but in horticulture it was 66% of the national average".

"A healthy development of real horticulture earnings is seen as a sufficient prerequisite for a significant reduction in rural poverty rural earnings increased considerably in real terms between 1983 and 2004. Genuine pay growth increased from 2.0 percent in 1983-1993 to roughly 3.4 percent each year from 1993 to 2004. The essential increase in actual salaries in rural areas, particularly recently, may be attributed to a few initiatives conducted under various government schemes. In compensation, the public authority's interest in rural framework and rural development may have also contributed to this development. Aside from economic factors affecting rural neediness, a strong populace control, an improvement in educational level, and the creation of a stronger foundation were the focal points identified for the abolition of destitution in Bihar. The chance of meeting neediness was higher in households with a higher proportion of chronically energy deficient (CED) persons. This meant that the greater the degree of CED persons, the more likely it was that families would remain poor. This necessitates the fortification and viability of many healthy ventures, specifically early afternoon suppers, Annpurna Yojana, and Antyodaya Anna Yojana. The availability of safe drinking water and other necessities, such as medical care, to needy households would increase their chances of escaping poverty. Support in social organisations has an inverse link with neediness. The rural poverty gap between Bihar and India widened from 18.8 percent in 1983 to 19.3 percent in 1993-94, then fell to 13.7 percent in 2004-05 before rising to 21.5 percent in 2009-10. Despite the fact that poverty

has steadily dropped in Bihar over the last 26 years, the number of helpless persons has increased from 38 million in 1993-94 to 54 million in 2009-10".

The Labour Market, Employment and Wages

The rural Bihar labour market has altered dramatically in the last 30 years. From a stagnant, semi-medieval environment in which much work experienced various degrees of subjugation, it has progressed to a more open, market-driven framework in which job relocation to various parts of India has both reduced neighborhood connections of dependence and supplied new open doors. The growing stress ashore implies that more families are reliant on wage jobs. Nearby open doors have remained limited, and local job markets have been slow to expand. However, a labour shortage has emerged in particular areas and at specific times of the year, putting a strain on remuneration, and new sorts of organisations, such as temporary employment, is filling the void. Overall, workforce support rates are high - 94 percent for men and 64 percent for women when a broad definition of workforce interest rate is used, and 81 percent for men and 37 percent for women when a narrow definition is used. While men's workforce support has been consistent over the last 30 years, the design of their business has improved as movement generates relaxing as well as a lot of routine employment in both industry and administrations. The amount of female labour assistance has increased, yet the architecture of their company has hardly altered. The towns' economic activities are still based on horticulture and animal rearing. Rank and class are much more reliable predictors of women's workforce support than men's collaboration. The drop in the importance of horticulture as an occupation was seen between 1981 and 1999, when the proportion of farming decreased from 81 percent to 74 percent. This tendency has certainly accelerated lately, prompting modifications in the design of general work. Between 1981-82 and 1998-99, there was an increase in the number of relaxed experts, mostly at the cost of autonomous employment. Between 1998-99 and 2009-10, the proportion of relaxed experts reached about half of the total labour force, while the proportion of autonomous work decreased and ordinary non-farming business, aided by relocation, increased.

Wage systems in rural Bihar are perplexing, and they are becoming more disparate. Over the last three decades, genuine daily pay has been multiplied by a factor of two to three. The absolute rupee-comparable daily income for males is presently about Rs 100. (a little lower than the legal the lowest pay permitted by law being paid in NREGA work in 2011). The gap in persons compensation varies by town, however it has been limited in certain places. While there have been a few notable changes in compensation levels, there has been little movement in wage structures such as

payments in kind or as a percentage of the yield. There has been a trend toward taking a night off from day by day compensation and reaping share throughout region (the most substantial increments have been enrolled where they were previously the least), though their variants remain truly significant.

OBJECTIVE

1. To review in a socio-social and ecological asset.
2. To review in The Development Experience of Bihar.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-

Demographic Characteristics -

Population Growth Patterns Demography is the study of many characteristics of human populations, such as size, development thickness, birth rate, sex proportion, and so on. Segment inquiry provides insight into the relationships between these attributes and the social, economic, geographic, and other social credits existing in an organisation. "According to Census 2001, Bihar has a population density of 880 people per square kilometre, with 14 of its 38 districts having population densities more than 1000 people per square kilometre. More than 90 percent of the population in 25 of Bihar's 38 districts lives in rural areas, making the state the least urbanised among India major states. Bihar population has grown from 82 million in 2001 to 104 million in 2011".

Table 1 depicts a growing tendency in Bihar's population from 2001 to 2011. The population increased from 83 million in 2001 to 104 million in 2011. Nonetheless, the decadal growth rate of populations has fallen from 28 percent in 1991-01 to 25 percent in 2001-11.

Table 1: Population of Bihar (2001-2011)

Year	Total Population	Decadal Growth Rate, %
2001	82,998,509	28.43
2011	103,804,637	25.1

DATA ANALYSIS

Economic Indicators

Gross State Domestic Product

Bihar's per capita wage, which was approximately 60% of the Indian average in the mid 1960s, fell to roughly 40% in 1993-94 and then to 34% in 1997-98. During the 1990s, the GDP growth rate was unusually slow. The state was ranked as one of India's slowest developing places. The overall impact of the section scenario, together with the state's slow growth,

resulted in the state's economic regression (Sharma 2005). Regardless of the differences in political structures, Bihar's economy has significantly improved in the recent past. According to the 2010 Economic Survey of Bihar, the main development sectors were development, correspondence, and exchange/inns/cafés. The share of development and exchange/inns/cafés in Bihar's GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) has increased dramatically, from 3.31 percent and 14.94 percent, respectively, in 2000-01 to 12.15 percent and 25.24 percent in 2008-09. Regardless, the proportion of agriculture fell from 35.83 percent to 23.58 percent throughout the same time period.

The commitment to assemble has also decreased somewhat, from 5.67 percent in 2001-02 to 4.69 percent in 2008-09. The fundamental reason for the ongoing decline of agriculture is a constant lack of venture and the domination of traditional farming techniques. Bihar has rich soil and abundant water resources since it is vital to the Ganga Plains. In any event, with the state's split in November 2000, the newly formed Jharkhand state took the state's mineral-rich portion, leaving the modern Bihar with an agrarian economy. During the first few years, starting around 1999-2000, the economy grew at an annual rate of 3.50 percent. With the economic tactics pursued by the new state administration beginning around 2005-06, which included higher levels of plan spending, the economy grew at an annual rate of 10.93 percent from 2004-05 to 2010-11. (Economic Survey 2010-11, Govt. of Bihar). Figure 1 depicts Bihar's GSDP over a lengthy period of time, from 2004 to 2011. Since roughly 2004-05, the state's GSDP has been growing at a breakneck pace. From 2004-05, there has been no looking back for Bihar as the GSDP has risen steadily, reaching Rs. 163.4 ('000 centres) in 2011-12, adding Rs. 85.6 thousand crore in eight years, with a steady increase of roughly Rs.11 thousand crore.

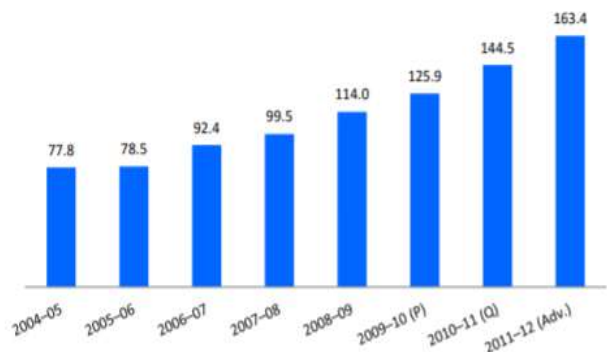


Figure 1: Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. '000 Crores), Bihar, 2004-2011 at Constant Prices (2004-05)

CONCLUSION

Because the focus of this report is on the effects of rising population, economic development, and social

changes on the Ganga bowl in the state of Bihar, the discussion on approach suggestions should centre on the efficient utilisation of assets to ensure their long-term viability and economic development. In any case, it is clear that the state has not taken advantage of its share of the available assets and is experiencing serious development shortages in all areas. Given the low social markers, large population densities, helpless structure, and contemporary basis, the state must include measures for aided quick growth. It isn't surprising that the present foundation is aiming for 'special region' classification from the central government in order to utilise a larger percentage of plan reserves.

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