



ISSN Print: 2394-7500  
ISSN Online: 2394-5869  
Impact Factor: 5.2  
IJAR 2020; 6(9): 480-482  
[www.allresearchjournal.com](http://www.allresearchjournal.com)  
Received: 15-07-2020  
Accepted: 21-08-2020

**Avani Kumar Singh**  
Ph.D. Research Scholar,  
Department of Commerce,  
TMBU, Bhagalpur, Bihar,  
India

## Rural poverty alleviation programmes: A case study of Bihar

**Avani Kumar Singh**

### Abstract

Poverty estimation is significant, as it fills in as a gauge of the degree to which development and advancement are comprehensive, and as a pointer of the achievement or disappointment of systems for comprehensive development and destitution decrease. The reason for distinguishing the degree of destitution in India has developed over the long haul. Destitution is concentrated both spatially and among social and monetary gatherings, and those generally defenceless against neediness incorporate landless workers, minimal farmers, socially in reverse classes and individuals living in distant territories. The State government is giving a ton of accentuation to these neediness mitigation projects to support poor people. The public authorities pushed are by all accounts the correct way. Bihar has risen up out of being a moderate developing to sensibly better developing state. Despite the fact that wellbeing and agribusiness areas have been dismissed, the advancement in country nonfarm exercises has been helping in lessening neediness. Rural poverty in India is considerably higher than metropolitan destitution. In this way, destitution in India is country based and metropolitan neediness is just an outpouring of rustic destitution in the urban communities.

**Keywords:** Poverty, development, landless workers, farmers

### 1. Introduction

The poor of the world are overwhelmingly the individuals of non-industrial nations that have neglected to stay aware of the financial degrees of the West since the start of the modern pioneer period in the sixteenth century. There are tremendous contrasts among the non-industrial nations. Physiological thickness is one manner by which the creating scene differs. In certain nations a modest quantity of arable land with enormous number of populace can make neediness.

There are additionally tremendous contrasts in abundance inside nations and among individuals. Human advancement requires the advancement of human lives and prosperity. It's in this way especially identified with living with considerable opportunities. Opportunity is related with the capacity to dodge starvation and undernourishment or to get away from untimely mortality. Neediness limits human opportunities and denies an individual of respect.

Neediness isn't only a question of insufficient pay yet in addition a matter of low education, short life desire and absence of essential necessities, for example, drinking water. Human Poverty idea of UNDP features basically the hardships in wellbeing, instruction and pay. Sexual orientation imbalance changed human improvement files are useful to follow the gathering and district explicit impediments and for showing suitable medicinal measures. Since these hardships are between related, an extensive methodology alone can kill destitution and guarantee ideal usage of HR for reasonable turn of events.

### 1.1 Conceptual Framework of Poverty

'Destitution' being a multi-dimensional idea alludes to the shortage of admittance to a bunch of least requirements for living, for example, food, lodging, garments, schooling and wellbeing offices and numerous other related fundamental necessities. Of these essential necessities the main perspective is the food prerequisite. Food is truth be told has the most noteworthy need to each person.

To comprehend the way of thinking of provincial neediness lightening in India, it is fundamental to have an investigation of the previous endeavours made toward this path.

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Avani Kumar Singh**  
Ph.D. Research Scholar,  
Department of Commerce,  
TMBU, Bhagalpur, Bihar,  
India

Before autonomy, British Government was not excited or even intrigued about the destruction of Indian destitution. At calculated level a meaning of destitution is included both in the assessment of extent of populace living in neediness (a large scale level gauge) and the ID of helpless families for focused conveyance of different neediness lightening projects, and it is mentally exquisite to think about a typical definition for both the activities. Practically speaking, in any case, the two methodologies have followed various ways.

## 2. Literature Review

Ahluwalia's investigation (1977) assessed that in 1956-57 the provincial neediness was 54.1 percent which boiled down to 38.9 percent in 1960-61. It took Rs. 15 as the destitution line at 1960-61 costs. Ahluwalia assessed that in 1973-74 about 46.1 percent if the complete country populace was under destitution.

Krishna, Kapila, Porwal and Singh (2003) contemplated twenty towns of Vadodara and Panchmahals areas in Gujarat. The investigation indicated that every last advancement had been seen on the generally of the economy and progress of the populace in the course of the last 25 years. 59 percent of the family units around there were helpless 25 years back and the individuals in the 57 percent families stay helpless today. The tremendous development in the economy of Gujarat has neglected to improve monetary states of the destitute individuals living there.

Bardhan (1973) inspected the frequency of destitution in country India during 1960 and for this reason he broke down the NSS information for 1967-68 and 1968-69. In his paper, Professor Bardhan referenced the impact of two continuous dry spells Indian ranchers saw in 1965-66 and 1966-67 on the country populace.

Beam (2008) scrutinized the then Left Front Government for its powerlessness to control and limit the degree of joblessness, neediness and appetite in the province of West Bengal. The creator accused the public authority of West Bengal on the grounds that the public authority neglected to take up compelling measures to battle craving and destitution in West Bengal.

Karmakar and Sarkar (2004) made a broad examination dependent on country West Bengal. This investigation shows that there stays a disparity as far as portion of pay and populace in the event of rural and non-farming pay among various pay sub-gatherings. The investigation was led in Birbhum locale of the territory of West Bengal.

Maheshwari (2002) found that provincial neediness rose forcefully in 1992. She explored whether the ascent in destitution was because of terrible climate conditions or because of new monetary changes. In this paper the creator assessed the overall effect of climate related components, monetary withdrawal and food grain costs on country destitution. It was discovered that the effect of antagonistic climate conditions was the fundamental explanation behind the decrease in food grain creation.

Rajasekhar and Satapathy (2006) in their paper made an appraisal of a significant antipoverty program for ladies in India. They made a nitty gritty investigation on the SGSY and its function to lessen destitution among the provincial ladies through the arrangement of independent work exercises among them, especially among the helpless ladies in self improvement gatherings. They likewise found that for each situation the asset delivered for this reason for existing was not exactly the real assignment made.

## 3. Objective of the study

- To understand the concept of poverty in Indian context
- To analyze the problems with respect to rural poverty alleviation programme in Bihar
- To review the current status of rural poverty alleviation programme in Bihar

## 4. Statement of the Problem

Poverty is a social evil wherein a part of the network neglects to accomplish even its absolute minimum necessities. Mass neediness is firmly connected with the agricultural nations where a huge part of the all out populace is being denied of food, nourishment, instruction and other least requirements. The US government characterized the destitution line to be the base satisfactory way of life. The neediness is accordingly identified with 'least requirements' which alludes to the absence of admittance to a bunch of least requirements for living.

Our investigation of destitution in the Indian setting can be isolated into two sections: The initial segment is a depiction of the condition of neediness for a time of a long time since 1951 and the subsequent part covers the situation during the improved system (from 2019-2020). The centre of our investigation will start with the aggregation, arrangement and examination of information gathered from the field overview. The issue that this examination has researched is that it assesses the neediness mitigating programs in the grassroots economy of Bihar and to discover any weaknesses of executing different government programs.

## 5. Research Methodology

Poverty, as we as a whole know, is connected with populace and joblessness. Neediness, at root, is the nonappearance of human opportunity and advancement, in one hand and then again, is the product of human opportunity. Our investigation will be packed in a retrogressive territory of India, for example Bihar. Since it is unimaginable to expect to cover the entire region by a solitary examination researcher we have recently taken four region of Bihar.

## 6. Evaluation of the Poverty Alleviation Programmes Issues regarding Self Employment Programmes

The significant protests that have been gotten by the locale specialists are:-

- Non-collaboration from the banks.
- Delay in bank method and payment of the help.
- More than two-third of the regions, where SGSY has been actualized, face issues in operationalizing the plan which incorporate, among others, issues as a team with the banks, absence of mindfulness among the objective gatherings, lacking framework and staff uphold.
- Presence of various ineligible recipients.
- The movement of arrangement of the SHGs was slow.
- Extent of business created was insufficient for a sizeable number of poor to cross the neediness line. It created full work for very lower level of poor people, equal to 100 days of work for 20 % of poor people.

## Issues regarding Wage Employment Programmes

The list of beneficiaries was not available at block and panchayat level offices.

- Registration of pay business searchers was not done.
- About 33 percent of works were embraced by gram panchayats, 50% by contractual workers, and 20% by people.

- Muster rolls have not been kept up.
- Most of the works embraced were street works and building works. According to the standards, need must be given to watershed improvement projects and minor water system plans.

### Issues Regarding Social Security Programs

In practically all the plans, pay neediness is just tended to leaving weakness of the poor to different dangers immaculate.

- About 7 percent of the non helpless recipients likewise got benefits.
- Difficulties in profiting the advantage have been experienced by 18.77% of the example recipients. The significant trouble showed is the non-collaboration of specialists.
- More than 23% of the respondents needed to cause at least four to catch up visits to meet the concerned specialists to accelerate the cycle of assent and dispensing of the advantage
- Families in the higher pay gathering, however insignificant in number have likewise profited by the plan. Almost 10% of the recipients having exorbitant shopper durables like TV, cooler, roof fan, and so forth, have crawled into the BPL list. There is in this way a requirement for additional improvement in the check framework.

### Issues Regarding Basic Need Programs

- Perceptions and evaluations of the PDS in Rajasthan differ. Arranging Commission assessed spillage of food grains in Rajasthan to be 25-50 percent, its greater part happening at the FPS level.
- Long separations, sporadic and awkward timings of FPS and botched chances during movement.
- Also, the sorts of food grains provided by the FPS don't coordinate the decision of most of rustic populace in Rajasthan, who don't incline toward rice.
- As an after effect of these issues, genuine sums lifted are far not exactly apportioned at all levels. Clearly APL families don't use the PDS food grains, perhaps in light of value contemplations or non-correspondence with their decision of food grains.

### Issues Regarding Awareness of Poverty Alleviation Programs

- In numerous regions, the rules had not been gotten or were not accessible in hindi/nearby language.
- The thought that nrega is request driven has still not saturated among neighbourhood authorities in many regions.
- Workers were generally ignorant about their particular rights and the cycles that are needed to benefit of the rights.
- No markers exist for surveying public cooperation or their mindfulness.
- Most destitution mitigation programs have widely discussed support of Panchayati raj foundations and neighbourhood individuals in the usage of
- Schemes. Notwithstanding, in a dominant part of the states, the proposed recipients were not even mindful of the presence of such plans.

### 7. Findings

- The extent of families comprising of various classifications has been practically consistent for

example about 21% in S.C. families and 29% in S.T. families. The non S.C./S.T. families have been over half in all the years. It likewise affirms the positive effect of this plan in destitution easing.

- As far as wages are concerned, 65.77% use was dispensed for work compensation in 2019-20 and 34.23% use was dispensed for material buy. Subsequently, the accentuation was laid on giving pay works not resource framing works.
- If we need to see the actual improvement of the Rural business plot, the quantity of absolute work in 2018-19 were 15337.95 which rose to 22346.08 in 2019-20 indicating the development pace of 45.69%.
- The study shows the way that ladies labourers are looking into getting work than the male specialists. During the year 2012-13 ladies performed 51.20 percent individual days where as S.C. and S.T labourers including the ladies of these classes added to 19.44% and 0.97% separately.
- The concentrate likewise features that consistently new works were taken up by the govt, to build the business level.
- It might be alluring to give formal space to different associations for advancing the complete methodology under neediness decrease programs. This might be done through open - private organization in chose zones where they have created fruitful encounters through their previous endeavours

### 8. Conclusion

After cautious survey of the counter neediness plans one may have the feeling that all the projects are not profiting the focused on individuals according to the desire particularly regarding expanding their pay. This may maybe be because of spillages that have had occurred in the various projects. Spillages in open circulation framework (PDS), political debasement, high managerial expense, and the disappointment of the public authority to focus on the genuine recipients, i.e., the truly poor Apart from increasing pay and subsequently improve the nature of food, wellbeing, training, and related pleasantries a lot more things are given up.

### 9. References

1. Bardhan Pranab K. On the Incidence of Poverty in Rural India of the Sixties, Annual Number, 1973.
2. Dandekar VM, Nilakantha Rath. Poverty in India-I. Dimension and Trends Economic and Political Weekly, 1971, 2.
3. Karmakar S. Income Inequality, Poverty and Food Security in west Bengal, India Journal of Social Science Studies, 2013, 30.
4. Kapila Uma. Indian Economy since Independence, Published by Academic Foundation, 2003.
5. Maheshwari Asha. Economic Reforms and Rural Poverty, Economic and Political Weekly, 2002.
6. Jha R. Reducing poverty and Inequality in India: Has Liberalizations Helped?, mimeo, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Goregaon, Bombay, 1999.
7. Tendulkar S, Sunderam K, Jain LR. Poverty in India, 1970-71 to 1988-89, ARTEP Working Papers, ILO, New Delhi, 1993.