

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING: “A CASE STUDY OF BAGAHA BLOCK”

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Abstract:

India is a land of villages which is world's most populous and overwhelmingly rural, next to China. India's estimated population is on an alarming rate since 1971. About 80 percent of the total population of this classic land of agriculture lives in more than 5,00,000 rural areas. Because of the predominance of the rural population, India is a predominantly agricultural country and village community or villages occupy very important place from the Geographical point of view. Bagaha is a Tehsil / Block (CD) in the Pashchim Champaran District of Bihar. According to Census 2011 information the sub-district code of Bagaha block is 01019. Total area of Bagaha is 379 km² including 332.59 km² rural area and 46.83 km² urban area. Bagaha has a population of 3,98,000 people. There are 71,834 houses in the sub-district. There are about 124 villages in Bagaha block.

Keywords: Village, Population, Primary activity, Poverty eradication, Agriculture

Objectivity:

Under the present study, principal objective is to ascertain social change involved in the process of economic development on the rural weaker sections in block Bagaha by income generating assets under IRDP that has been implemented by the Government of India through Ministry of Rural Development.

Methodology

The research paper entitled 'Performance Appraisal' pertains to the overall critical evaluation of IRDP's performance towards the poor rural sections. Second-statistical analysis and its detailed critical interpretation. Conclusions have been drawn based thereon and some remedial measures have also been suggested to improve the functioning of IRDP to give more and more benefits to rural poor people. The researcher has given productive analysis of the socio-economic changes in rural weaker section brought about through the implementation of IRDP Program.

Discussion

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1.Ahiraulya2. Ahirwalia3. Amaulia4. Asurar5. Bahuarwa6. Bakwa7. Balhi8. Banchehri9. Ba
nkatwaTewari10. Barganw11. Bariarwa12. Barwa13. Basantpur14. Bassganw15. Baswaria
16. Belwa17. Bhairoganj18. BhaisahiGarhwa19. Bharaulia20. Bhataura21. BhattaholaBirit22.
Bhetahiya23. Bibi

Bankatwa24. Bindaulia25. Bisambharpur26. Bishunpurwa27. Bom28. Chakhni29. Chandara
ha30. Chandrapur31. Chautarwa32. Chhatraul33. Churiharwa34. ChuriharwaDubaulia35. Da
bri36. Deurwa37. Dharampur38. Dharmajata39. Ekderwa40. Gaghalwa41. Gaighati42. Gara
hia43. Gopalpur44. Guraulia45. Hamira46. Hardinadwa47. Harpur48. Inar
Barwa49. Inghishia

50. JainiTola51. JamadarTola52. Jamunia53. Jamuniya54. Jhankaul55. Jharmahui56. Jura57.
Kaimabandh58. Karjania59. KaulapurKaulanchi60. Khairatwa61. KhoraParsa62. Khurhuria
63. Kohargadi64. Kolhua65. Kotwa66. Kumhia67. Lagunaha68. Mahipur69. Majharia70. M
ajhauwa71. Manpur72. Matahia73. Mathia74. Mathiya75. Mehdi76. Mehura77. MotiTola78.
Murila79. Murli80. Naraparsauni81. NaudaParsauni82. Nayagawan83. PadarKhap84. Pakar
gawn85. Pakri86. Parari87. Parsa88. Parsauni89. Partappur90. Patilar91. Patkhaulia92. Pipar
darhi93. Pipariya94. Pipra95. Purbari Lagunaha96. Raibari Mahuawa97. Rajgir
Mujauli98. Rajwatia99. Ratanpurwa100. Ratwal101. Raypurwa102. Rupaulia103. Sahsaram
104. Sakrauliya105. Salaba106. Siktanr107. Sikti108. SingariGarhwa109. Sirauna110. Sirsia
111. Sisba112. SsiswaTolaJaiRay113. SubiBakwa114. Tarkulwa115. Tejwaliya116. Tesrahi
a117. TolaAlakh Dabri118. Tola Bhagaha119. Tola Garibsahi120. TolaGosain121. Tola
Majharia122. Tola Parsauni123. Tola Pipra124. Tola Purbari.

The IRDP is not confined only to agriculture. It also covers animal husbandary, minor irrigation, sericulture, horticulture, fisheries, small and cottage industries including the services and business activities. It is entirely within the purview of the administrative machinery to bear the responsibility of formulation and execution of the IRDP 20 Programme. The programme also covered dairying and forestry with the aim of spreading intensive high yielding mixed farming. On the other hand, it can also be said that IRDP is an integration between all these three sectors VIZ, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary,

- 1) Primary Sector : agriculture and allied activities including subsidiary occupations;
- 2) Secondary Sector : village and cottage industries including artisan occupations; and
- 3) Tertiary Sector: those having petty shops, carts, 21 rickshaws etc. Unit ;

So far as planning is concerned, the IRDP has adopted the family as its unit. The basic objective behind it is to make the family economically viable and the present concept of viability lies in its crossing the poverty line.

It focussed attention on two main factors ;

Economic development with a close inter-action between other different sections and sectors; and

economic growth specially directed to the rural poor.

Aims and Objectives of IRDP

The chief aims and objectives of IRDP are enumerated as follows : 1. It aims at a target group consisting of the poorest among the poor including small and marginal farmers, agricultural

labourers, rural artisans and craftsmen, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and in fact all persons who live below the poverty line.

2. It aims at the removal of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas through the adoption of the family as a unit of planning and making it economically viable by providing technologically viable activities which lead to generation of additional income.

3. The main aim of IRDP is to raise the level of living of the poorest families in the rural area above the poverty line on a lasting basis by giving them income generating assets and access to credit and other inputs.

4. IRDP aims to bring about all-round development of rural areas and to solve the problem of unemployment, mass poverty over a period of time rather just to augment production or include larger number of rural poor under the institutional credit fold or assist the poor by subsidies as is the common notion of the rural people.

5. The aim of IRDP is to provide additional employment which would generate additional income for the beneficiaries.

6. It aims at providing a reasonable income to the rural artisan and a substantial increase in employment opportunities and, as such, measures have to be taken to improve the income of existing artisans so as to enable them to cross the poverty line.

Common Objectives of IRDP

The common objectives of IRDP which are multifunctional and inter-sectoral can be stated as :

1. To increase productivity in the rural sector through the program of resources development,
2. To ensure equitable income distribution by providing sufficient opportunities for gainful self-employment and by increasing production and productivity of the rural poor,
3. To create better social, economic and physical infrastructure in the rural areas and ensure that it is accessible to and made use of by the weaker sections, i.e. to provide for basic minimum needs of social consumption, and
4. To institutionalise political and administrative capabilities including greater participation of the rural poor in decision-making and in community activities.

Functioning

In India, rural development has always attracted attention of economists, social reformers and politicians. This is because the bulk of India's population lives in rural areas and depends on agriculture and allied activities. At the time India shook off the shackles of British imperialism, various rural development programmes were implemented to transform the rural area, but the approaches of these programs were multi-purpose, i.e., target group, area development and single package approach. By examining the major weaknesses of the approaches, the Government of India concluded that no single package or formula was sufficient for rural development. This led the planners to set up a single comprehensive program so as to integrate all programs into one.

Approach

For the development of rural areas several efforts have been made by the centre and State government areas : the multipurpose approach, the minimum package approach, the target group approach, area development approach and spatial planning approach. Various Rural Development Programmes in India began with the multipurpose approach. Since then, other abovementioned approaches have been made. Their examination confirms that no single package or formula is sufficient for rural development because of major weaknesses in all these approaches. Some of them are :

- i) Approaches have been mainly concerned with agricultural development;
- ii) the main focus has been on the individual cultivator;
- iii) Identification of the rural poor was a great problem; and iv) in all the approaches, funds were not directly given to the grass-root level bodies and were exhausted before they reached the beneficiaries.

Main Elements

- 1) The role of people's organisation, viz : Panchayat Raj institutions in respect of development administration,
- 2) The role of the elected representatives at the district level,
- 3) The role of the Collector of the district vis-a-vis Panchayat Raj Institutions or any other form of representative bodies.
- 4) The relationship between the Collector and the departmental heads at the district and supra district level.
- 5) The organisational pattern at the block level with a view to encourage mass participation in the programmes of rural development.
- 6) Village level developmental organisation its relationship with the Gaon Sabha/Gram Panchayat.
- 7) Personnel policies to be followed in relation to the posts of Collector, Block Development Officers and other.

Performance Appraisal And Conclusion

Identification and Selection of Beneficiaries As poverty is widespread among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes these are to be its principal beneficiaries. An anti-poverty program like IRDP is very complex, and demands higher and more diversified skills on the part of the administrators. It visualises a number of well connected steps such as preparing a resource inventory of the block re-viewing on-going programs , conducting a baseline survey with the help of the household schedule, estimating the number of families below poverty

line and their annual income from both farm and non-farm sources, selecting beneficiaries based on income criteria with priority for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, selecting projects and so on. The identification of beneficiaries is the first test of the success of IRDP. Since there are many levels below the poverty line, the program envisages a bottom-up approach for identifying the lowest layers of the rural poor to be followed by the upper layers. Apparently the district administration fixed a target to identify the households in the first instance with an annual income of up to Rs. 3500 or five acres in terms of landholdings. The State Government issued guidelines which emphasised the need for people's participation in the identification process. The guidelines suggest that a list of eligible persons will be prepared by the block officials on the basis of a survey and the list would be placed at the meeting of the Gram Sabha which will be subjected to discussion and scrutiny to ensure fair selection.

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