

# The Ngos Of Bihar And Their Impact On Sustainable Development

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## ABSTRACT:

Even though the idea of arranging development in rural regions has undergone constant evolution, rural development is still an old topic. Due to the overwhelming importance of rural components in these nations' economy, rural development has taken precedence in less developed nations. Like economic development, rural development shows a desire to lessen exploitation, inequality, and poverty. Since the majority of socioeconomic indicators, such as income, nutrition, life expectancy, physical infrastructure, literacy, and the provision of social services in the rural areas, compare unfavourably with those in the urban areas, this may also be interpreted as a concern for "urban biases" in development in the majority of countries. Rural development refers to the desired qualitative and quantitative transformation of rural areas. It can also be said that Rural development is the process of reducing hunger, poverty, unemployment, and inequality, which ultimately raises the standard of living for the majority of rural residents.

## INTRODUCTION:

Rural development is typically thought of as a technique meant to enhance the socioeconomic circumstances of the rural poor. Extending the perks of development to those living in rural regions, such as small farmers, tenants, landless people, and other disadvantaged populations, is part of this strategy. Since reducing poverty is rural development's primary goal, its projects must be created to boost output, raise productivity, encourage the development of human resources, and provide

employment opportunities. Additionally, the environmental foundation of sustainability shouldn't be undermined during the development process. The term "integrated rural development" is regularly used to denote a multipurpose push of rural development in order to highlight the mutually reinforcing and multifaceted nature of rural development activities and the belief that rural development planning with a single focus is unlikely to be truly developmental. Thus, the goals of rural development go beyond any one industry. They cover enhanced production, more employment, higher earnings for the target demographics, as well as the provision of minimum acceptable standards of housing, food, education, and health. Rural development spans to notably broader range of activities than simply agricultural development, welfare focus, and poverty eradication. Along with the sociopolitical and sustainable development of rural society, it encompasses ideals like participation.

Rural development has always been regarded as a multipurpose activity since the founding of Bihar. A significant portion of almost every nation-building and development initiative is spread out throughout rural areas. The growth of rural areas and people who live there are closely tied to the key activities related to agriculture, food, land, irrigation, water resources management, livestock, forestry, cottage industries, health, family planning, and education, among other things. Therefore, rural development has fused into a variety of goals, objectives, and actions involving various sectors and institutions, both government and non-government. The effects on the environment and possible ecological effects were never considered when pursuing rural infrastructure development and projects like building dams and building embankments and roads for flood protection. This had a drastic negative impact on the environment, the rural ecosystem, and the natural resources that rural residents rely on for their survival. Because of how bad things have gotten, more people have joined the ranks of the already-dominant poverty trap. Therefore, it has become crucial that ecological and resource conservation concerns are incorporated into rural development initiatives that seek to meet the basic requirements of the rural poor. This is crucial for Bihar because the majority of development initiatives have an impact on the condition of rural resources.

Some observers believe that in Bihar, the focus on alleviating poverty has eclipsed environmental concerns. It is suggested that the long-term struggle to end poverty has become more challenging because environmental degradation has been largely ignored. More than half of the rural residents of Bihar, who are already living below the poverty line, now face major threats to their way of life as a result of the nation's prolonged neglect by various governments. The extensive and excessive use of forests, fisheries, and to some extent even soil and water resources is largely a result of Bihar's high population density. Most households are forced to rely on crop wastes and dung for fuel because they lack sufficient land to cultivate enough food to meet their needs and fuelwood to meet their home energy requirements. In the framework of the rural development of Bihar, eradicating poverty is considered as a primary goal of both the government and NGOs. Even though rural Bihar is characterised by a culture of poverty, there are some fundamentally human traits that offer hope for social growth. A huge number of NGOs are working side by side with government agencies to bring about a socioeconomic transformation of the rural society by including the people in the development process, against all odds and taking use of this positive aspect. Even if they are not mentioned in the policy developments precisely, environmental protection, resource conservation, and sustainable development are directly impacted by the majority of NGO activities in rural regions. They actively participate in putting into action rural development programmes related to agriculture, forestry, agroforestry, fisheries, population control, rural works programmes, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and non-agricultural income-generating activities that have a significant impact on improving a rural environment, resource conservation, and sustainable development.

The development of NGOs with initiatives focused on the environment and conservation is sizable. Numerous elements of NGOs' development programmes are actually covert environmental initiatives that have a good impact on the environment and resource conservation at the home, community, and regional levels. The development NGOs in Bihar had been pursuing such programmes that already had environmental significance long before the term "environment" or "conservation" became a global concern,

even though environment and conservation concerns had not been explicitly mentioned in the policy or strategy documents of the organisations. Agriculture and allied industries are regarded as one of the most significant and significant areas that directly affect rural development. In addition to being a significant source of employment and money, agriculture also provides the majority of the world's food. The majority of people who live in villages find that increasing productivity in agriculture and allied industries is the only way out of poverty. But once more, the rapid population expansion and uneven land distribution patterns led to a large number of individuals spending the majority of their time unemployed, which had a negative impact on the environment in which they lived. Bihar's own development patterns have led to issues with slums, deforestation, poverty, unemployment, and other issues including displacement and environmental and ecological deterioration. The Bihar Constitution's stated goal of growth was to establish an egalitarian social structure founded on the principles of justice, freedom, and equality. However, this has been disproven by the fact that, despite economic progress, poverty and inequality have multiplied. The United States' ongoing poverty has caused vast numbers of people to move to the cities in pursuit of work, where they are compelled to live in slums under the harshest conditions. 60% of our population is compelled to live on less than the minimum amount necessary due to escalating hardships brought on by the development model used up to this point.

#### **BIHAR & NGO**

With a population of about 14 million people and a land area of 14,000 square miles, Bihar, located in east India, is one of the world's most densely inhabited area. It is essentially regarded as a centre for nonprofit organisation. Perhaps the largest concentration of non-governmental organisations the world has ever seen is housed by the governments of India and Bihar. Similar to a number of developing nations, Bihar has long engaged in volunteer initiatives at the non-governmental level to better the socioeconomic circumstances of the population's underprivileged segments. To raise the living standards of the majority of people, especially those who reside in rural regions, many people and organisations have been dedicating their time, effort, and resources to creating

action-oriented participation initiatives. These programmes have significantly impacted a wide range of individuals in a variety of fields, including agriculture, fisheries, livestock, small businesses, and rural entrepreneurship.

NGO operations were then dispersed throughout the most impoverished rural districts of Bihar. Particularly in the state's eastern section, which contains pockets of persistent poverty, the problem of the poor and landless people's bare minimum survival was exceedingly serious. The NGO operations continue to develop over time and have gained significance in the context of rural development. The impact of NGOs has been so obvious and powerful that it has occasionally been referred to as "poor men God". The trust and goodwill they have gained as a result of their dedication to rescuing the poor from the depths of poverty, illiteracy, starvation, and malnutrition and so improving the poor's standard of living are the reasons that are being given.

#### **THE BASIC GOALS OF NGOS**

NGOs in Bihar have a wide range of functions and goals. Trying to group NGOs' goals and duties into broad categories is one approach to see them. Rahman H. described the three overarching goals and duties of NGOs as being micro-social change, socio-economic development, and human development. He claims that these three goals generally encompass the activity of practically all NGOs in the state. NGOs in Bihar can be divided into four major categories based on their roles and activities. These are health and family planning, education, organising the poor, and employment and income generation (EIG). Of these, the main operations of NGOs are primarily focused on the establishment of employment opportunities and generation of revenue.

Landless workers, impoverished rural women, small peasants and sharecroppers, fishermen, destitute women, and others have been the target of EIG activities. Credit, training, and the right technology have all been made accessible by NGOs to their specific customers to assist EIG activities. The creation of employment alternatives for landless and rurally impoverished women is another area where NGO initiatives have had some success. The focus has primarily been on handicrafts here. NGOs have also made tremendous progress in providing rural ladies men

with work and income options in fields including cattle "Caring, nursery preparation, agriculture, and pisciculture.

How to effectively organise the poor for their involvement in the development process is the most important and difficult task that NGOs in Bihar must complete. As a result, NGOs have consistently been interested in fostering and supporting organisations that serve the underprivileged. As a result, groups of people in the same profession or who are thought to be at the same economic level have formed. For the group's survival and propriety, it is deemed essential that all members participate in the planning, execution, and evaluation phases of group activities. The administration has utterly failed to include the underprivileged in the development process in this area. Some have strongly claimed that NGOs in Bihar are here to stay. They continue to act as a lifesaver in emergencies. future occurrences of rural environment degradation, poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. Their current efforts to the fight against the "silent emergencies" are far from inconsequential. In terms of nation-building and the socioeconomic advancement of the impoverished in Bihar, they have established a new trend.

#### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT THAT IS SUSTAINABLE**

In Bihar, rural development has historically involved multiple sectors. A significant portion of almost every nation-building and development initiative is spread out throughout rural areas. The growth of rural areas and the inhabitants who live there are closely tied to the key activities related to agriculture, food, land, irrigation, water resources management, livestock, forestry, cottage industries, health, family planning, and education, among other things. As a result, rural development has amalgamated a variety of goals, objectives, and activities involving a variety of government and non-government organisations. The sector that directly affects rural development is agriculture and allied activities, which is the most significant and significant sector. In addition to being a significant source of employment and money, agriculture also provides the majority of the world's food. Even other economic sectors are currently unable to absorb the expanding labour force, particularly in rural areas. Increasing productivity and efficiency in agriculture and allied fields is also the only way out of poverty for the

majority of farmers who reside in rural areas. The state must rely mostly on agriculture and make sure that the agricultural growth rate greatly outpaces the population growth rate, with the rural population being the major contributing component, in order to help the country escape the poverty trap that is currently getting deeper.

Agriculture's growth and performance trends are inextricably linked to the conditions and flaws in other related industries, such as inefficient land use across a range of farm sizes brought on by preexisting land ownership structures and tenancy relationships. Agriculture and rural development are directly impacted by significant problems such as the low proportion of cultivated areas with effective irrigation and water control, the inadequate availability of credit, the lack of soil nutrients, the deterioration of soil quality, the inadequate physical and institutional infrastructure, etc. To understand the state of Bihar rural development and its implication on sustainable development one has to go back to the state's past while it was under colonial rule for a very long period. The causes of backwardness of the rural areas coupled with poverty can be rooted in the perpetual neglect accompanied by exploitation and distortion of the economy and manipulation of the social structure by successive colonial regimes to their advantage. Thus, the need for training of villagers for rural development was well understood by some individual British officers and Indian social workers in the very early part of this century and positive steps in this direction were initiated. However, in the absence of initialisation of such training and a comprehensive rural development training policy, these efforts disappeared with the departure of the individual officer or the social worker that had initiated such training activities.

## **CONCLUSION**

Given these circumstances, the Planning Commission called for a comprehensive programme for the creation of jobs and the development of human resources in its most recent report, which acknowledged "the enormity of the unemployment problem in the state". In the draught prospective plan for the rural sector, successful targeted programmes and projects to reduce poverty are to be continued and expanded, and new poor programmes based

on social mobilisation are to be included. These initiatives will give the poorest people in society the ability to organise themselves, recognise their issues, and decide how to progress, particularly in the areas that most affect them. For the first time, the government recognised the significance of NGOs in initiatives for rural development, departing occasionally from past positions. It emphasised the need for social mobilisation with the active aid of NGOs with the goal of reducing rural poverty through a sustained rise in productive work, particularly prospects for self-employment in fields like animal husbandry. Fisheries, poultry, horticulture, and a number of non-farm sectors have better chances of producing higher returns on investment. It also asks for social mobilisation to link the underprivileged with the government's initiatives in the areas of family planning, sanitation, and health in order to promote the social development of the poor.

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