

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) program with reference to state of Chhattisgarh: A Review

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Abstract

There are many schemes for the welfare of the people in the country so that every individual gets benefitted. However, the most important part is reaching these schemes to the beneficiaries as such the aim of the government is to help every individual need for better conditions of their livelihood. All schemes are having different criteria, aspects, features, etc. so that people can fit themselves into that and the opportunities by the scheme, all made for them. The distinction of a scheme also varies from central to state. In the central level, the schemes are of long term, huge fund, large numbers of employees, etc., compared to that of the States which are low. A critical analysis of the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) program concerning the state of Chhattisgarh has been done. For the study, five districts have been selected for data collection. Primary data was collected through a self-administrated questionnaire for the beneficiary, gram panchayat, beneficiary, bank manager, auditor and block development officer, and secondary data were collected through retrieved with the help of Thakur Pyarelal Institution of Panchayat & Rural Development (TPIPRD). A random sampling technique was used for data collection. The data so collected were subjected to statistical operation in which the ANOVA and regression test was used for statistical treatment using SPSS.

Keywords— *Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Development Funding, Rural Development Programs, Rural Areas.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Central State of India has 'Thirty-Six Forts', hence it was named Chhattisgarh. With the complete region of nearly 135,194 km² (52,199sq. m), it is the 10th largest state of the country. The state is densely populated standing on the 16th position of being highly populated regions of the country with a population of 25.5 million. It is the primary source of steel manufacturing (approximately 15% of the entire steel production) as well as electricity producing state in our nation.[1] This State is also termed as amongst the most rapidly developing states of India.

Keeping aside the sixteen south-eastern districts speaking Chhattisgarhi in the state of Madhya Pradesh the state was formed on 1st November 2000. Raipur had been made it's capital city. Telangana (that has eastern areas of ancient Bhadrachalam constituency which had been a part of the East Godavari District before 1956 as well as later included to Khammam district & all of that had been retained under Telangana post the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in the south in the year 2014, in North-East: Jharkhand, in East: Odisha, in North-West: Madhya Pradesh border with Chhattisgarh, in North: Uttar Pradesh, In South-West: Maharashtra, and lastly in the south: East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. Presently, the state has 27 districts.

The fertile land is found in the center part of the state, while the hilly region is found in the south and northern regions. In Chhattisgarh, Bailadila Range is its highest peak. Approximately 44% of the state is covered by the deciduous jungles in Eastern Highlands Ranges. State animal "Van's brains" is also known as wild Water Buffalo. The state bird is known by the name "Pahari myna" or hill myna. Sal (Sarai) is this state's tree that has been found in the Bastar division. In the northern region, the greatest Indo-Gangetic plain can be discovered. The Rihand River, a known tributary of The River Ganga, drains this area. The Chota Nagpur Plateau, in the western edge, along with the Satpura Range in the eastern end region which split this River from Indo-Gangetic plain that forms the east-west belt of hills. In the map of India, the Chhattisgarh can be outlined in the shape of that of a Sea Horse.

II. BRGF AND ITS VARIOUS SCHEMES

A. About BRGF)

The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is an Indian government program that created to address regional imbalances in development. The program had been released by the Indian Prime Minister *Manmohan Singh* at *Barpeta* found in Assam on 19th February 2007. The BRGF Programme addresses 250 districts within 27 States, of which 232 districts belong to the purview of Parts IX as well as IX-A of Constitution working with the Municipalities along with the Panchayats, correspondingly. The rest of the 18 districts have been covered by various other local government" constructions, for example, Regional Councils along with Autonomous District underneath the 16th Schedule of Constitution along with state-certain plans as in the situation of Nagaland as well as the hilly regions of Manipur. The method calls for every district to tackle research to identify the district's issues as well as then develop a scheme to deal with the issues. The system had been funded with 19.25 billion rupees in 2006-2007.

B. Size of the BRGF

Size of Development Funding, As of May 2009, the fund released to the State of Chhattisgarh under BRGF Development Grant by MoPR, "Ministry of Panchayati Raj" for the past two fiscal years is provided in Table 2.1:

Year	Budget amount Rs. Crore	Sanctioned / approved amount Rs Crore	Released amount Rs Crore	Utilized amount Rs Crore	Comments, e.g. delays
2007-08	236.75	226.21	226.21	208.54	Rs. 21.00 Crore to 5 District Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Korba, Korla and Raigarh against their Annual Plan 2006-07 Utilization as reported to GoI
2008/09	235.48	192.45	192.45	-	Rs. 19.93 Cr. released against balance number of Districts Annual Plan 2007-08
Total	472.23	418.66	418.66	208.54	

Table 2.1: Status of development grant released and utilization for Chhattisgarh

Source: Data provided by the State

C. In Central Level

There are many schemes for the welfare of the people in the country so that every individual gets benefitted. However, the most important part is reaching these schemes to the beneficiaries as such the aim of the government is to help every individual need for better conditions of their livelihood. All schemes are having different criteria, aspects, features, etc. so that people can fit themselves into that and the opportunities by the scheme, all made for them. The distinction of a scheme also varies from central to state. In the central level, the schemes are of long term, huge fund, large numbers of employees, etc, compared to that of the States which are low are:

Name of the scheme	Date of Launch	Sector
Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana	2007	Insurance
Atal Pension Yojana	May 9, 2015	Pension
Central Government Health Scheme	1954	Health
Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation scheme	2003	Social Justice
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana	2015	Rural Power Supply
Gramin Bhandaran yojana	March 31, 2007	Agriculture
Indira Awaas Yojana	1985	Housing, Rural
Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana	2010	Mother Care
Integrated Child Development Services	October 2, 1975	Child Development
Integrated Rural Development Services	1978	Rural Development
Janani Suraksha Yojana	2005	Mother Care
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya	July 2004	Education
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	December 25, 2000	Rural Development

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana	April 2005	Rural Electrification
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	August 1, 2007	Agriculture
Saksham	2014	Skill Development
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	February 6, 2006	Rural Wage Employment
Midday Meal Scheme	August 15, 1995	Health Education
Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana	July 23, 2010	Model Village
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	August 28, 2014	Financial Inclusion

Table 2.2: Some of the schemes in central level

D. At the -State Level

There are many schemes which mainly runs at the state level. The objective of the government is helping the people in the state level means some times the need of people changes by the change in the state just because of the factor like- different environment, different culture, a different way of life, etc. All schemes are having different criteria, aspects, features, etc. so that people can fit themselves into that and the opportunities by the scheme, all made for them. While making the Scheme for state-level things to be considered are based on its environment. At the state-level for taking the benefit of the scheme people comes forward in a huge number as it is at the state-level so they feel free for communication, transport, etc. especially rural area people. In state-level people get aware of every scheme easily in local language info from the respective representative.

Name of the scheme	Sector
Social Security Pension Scheme	Pension
Pleasant Resort Plan	Home for widows
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	Pension
Indira Gandhi Widow pension Scheme	Pension
Indira Gandhi National pension Scheme Disabled Person	Pension
National Family Planning Scheme	Population Control
Operation of Old Age Scheme	Pension
C.G Chief Minister Pilgrimage Plan	Religious Tour
Prohibition Program	Population Control
Leprosy Welfare Plan	Health
Marriage Incentives Disabled Persons	Marriage
Disabled Persons Scholarship Scheme	Scholarship
Strength Development Plan	Development

Table 2.3: Some of the schemes in the central level

III. RELATED WORK

Before According to Kanker District (2013), we find gaps in every domain of an economy, social justice, polity as well as society. The goal of people of the Kanker is filling the gap by the independence of choice, abilities of an entitlement, values of democracy, along with empowerment. We have a program for measures to eliminate illiteracy, hunger, as well as malnutrition. The method depends on the convergence as well as synergy. Synergy among the citizens as well as state-society while convergence among the programs. Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has been created to deal with current serious gaps in the district. We'll alter the poverty district landscaping by using the planning of grassroots together with BRGF assistance. It depends on the Millennium Development Goals which is new advancement Kanker's map happens to be conscripted.

According to Dewangan (2012), ICT plays an essential part in the general advancement of rural areas, especially in the developing economies. There is an immediate need to get the rural regions to the mainstream by offering them research as well as results that until today merely the best level planners to some degree are utilizing. The evaluation of the Resource envelopes of several departments that show the gaps in which a planner can give consideration and therefore minimizes the difference of an allocation. The outlier detection is a main stage in the numerous data mining uses. The Outlier detection for data mining is usually based upon the distance measure, spatial as well as clustering procedures. In most data evaluation tasks, most of the variables are getting recorded or may be sampled. Among the very first steps towards acquiring a coherent examination will be the detection of an outlying observation. Though outliers are usually deemed as the error or maybe noise, they might bring crucial information.

Hile (2012) in India, compared development plans in the two states i.e. Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh which were impacted by Maoist insurgency, likewise referred to as Naxalism that offers a Naxalism history and evaluation of different efforts to fight them in both the state. Even though "law and order" strategy are definitely desirable to counter the Naxal risk, lately it continues to be the change in the favors of "hearts and minds" strategy, exemplified by improvement plans underneath an Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Such thesis evaluates such plans through 2 states or just how helpful they've been in acquiring the goals of lowering Naxalite violence. This particular research discovers that, though an IAP systems continue to be new and therefore difficult to assess, you will find numerous schemes underway in the both states regardless of ongoing activity of Naxal as well as not enough authority in all that states. An existence of excellent authority can signify how fast the IAP plans will likely be successful, though it doesn't always imply the plans would fail exactly wherever authority is missing. The violence regarding Naxalism is deteriorated to both of the states lately that seems equivalent along with an expansion in the authority that such kind of plans that bring to the Adivasi societies.

According to Jose (2019) In India, the regional disparities are an alarming problem and also it's been widening despite different policy initiatives by the authorities to develop the backward areas. The fruits of higher development haven't been dispersed somewhat throughout India's various regions and also have given rise to the threat of regional inequality. Disparities in an economic and social development, work, and infrastructure comforts throughout the areas and

also inside regions are a significant challenge to economists as well as policymakers. This particular paper is an effort to recognize the latest image of the regional imbalance in India throughout its states. This paper tries to evaluate the current regional disparity in India in the terminology of macroeconomic aggregates, economic as well as social infrastructure, along with human advancement. This paper additionally examines the various other policy initiatives used by the authorities of India to accomplish the regional balance in the development.

Khurana (2014) discussed the Monitoring Information System for Integrated Action Plan (IAPMIS) that has been a web-based program which make sure a liability along with transparency in the execution of the advancement scheme as well as government flagship programs in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) impacted area of the backward along with India's tribal district. Role-based access is provided by it to the related stakeholders at the central, district & state administration levels. To allow public inspection, the portal gives open access to the people as well as allows to view as well as copy the improvement or simple information of the tasks assumed.

Singh et al. (2018) discussed the course on "Panchayati Raj Institutions and Anti-Poverty Programme" comprises of three blocks. The first block is related to "The Programmes for Self & Wage Employment and Rural Housing". The second block is about the "Other Development Programmes" and the third block deals with the "Area Based and Other Related Programmes". This block 2 on "Other Development Programmes" consists of three units. These are 1) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), 2) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and 3) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RKM). The first unit on Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) deals with the development of the Backward Region across the states. The basic goal of the program is to redress the regional imbalances existing in the infrastructure advancement across the states. For the implementation of the program, funds are made available for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows for the development of the identified districts. The second unit is on, "Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)". is generating gainful mass employment opportunities through the micro-businesses in an industry, business and service sectors.

Pattanaik (2016) presented that planning plays a crucial role in the development procedure. It helps in the effective usage of the resources along with the effective implementation of various developmental projects as well as programs. It is very essential for the 3rd world nations in which the State plays a crucial role in the procedure of development. However, with globalization, where the role of the public sector is synchronizing and the private sector is rising, the planning is becoming irrelevant to the highest level. However, at the grassroots level development, where the role of the government is prime and the private sector play hardly any role, the importance of decentralized planning holds ground for the effective utilization of scanty resources earmarked for various sector activities.

Kumaiyan et al. (2017) in a bid to reach the last mile man, PRI institutions have started to play the enlarged role in the planning, identification as well as the implementation of development programs through the e-governance prototype called E-Panchayats. With Information and Communication Technologies making its foray in different realms of Government and Governance, the influence of the same has been vociferously felt by the grassroots Panchayats

as well. This paper thus deliberates on how with the digitization of Panchayats not only the needs of the citizens are being met through the Government to Citizen Approach (G2C) judiciously but also a new chord of faith has been struck between the state and the citizens.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

IV. ISSUES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

As we all know that 60 to 70% of the rural population of India lives in the primeval conditions even after 60 years of freedom. Consequently, Rural Development programs have urgency in the existing problem too. There are lots of hurdles in rural development programs that are as below.

- (a) There is no electricity supply in most villages in the 21st Century.
- (b) Now additionally numerous rural individuals utilizing primitive techniques of food preparation, agriculture along with living along with they've trusted in the techniques.
- (c) By utilizing primitive cookstoves, approximately "300,000 death/year takes place as a result of pollution.
- (d) 54% of India's public is under 25 years as well as the majority of them stay in rural regions with little employment opportunities.
- (e) Literacy will be a significant problem in rural development programs.
- (f) The very poor extension linkage leads to the slow growth of rural development.
- (g) The untrained, unskilled, inexperienced staff of extension linkage cannot provide satisfactory help to the rural peoples."
- (h) Everyone would like to go to the towns, so that rural people stay as ignored by the policymakers too.
- (i) Privatization idea is beneficial for rural development however, a government not paying very much interest in this particular element.
- (j) The policy makes prepared policies, programs for the betterment of rural individuals nevertheless if the programs aren't applied perfectly after that do not have any use.

The primary goal of rural development continues to be removing the poverty of individuals as well as fill the widened gap among the poor as well as rich. This continues to be additionally vocalized in the policy of authorities as well as that says: stated, 'Rural poverty alleviation continues to be the main problem in the economic planning as well as development procedure of nation's rural development that entails the whole gamut of development in the general quality of life in rural regions is possible through eradication of the poverty in the rural areas.' Keeping in perspective the planning policy in the brain, different systems of the development, particularly the enhancement of agriculture, the primary profession of rural individuals, are introduced.

V. CONCLUSION

The performance of the survey in the state of Chhattisgarh and district BRGF, highlights the key gaps as well as issues that hamper the GP's accurate operational to progress efficient components in a system of decentralized governance. About some, issues, as well as gaps, are

lack of education, weak leadership, lack of motivation as well as, lack of the responsibilities as well as and understanding; inefficient funding process, gram-sabha not effectively functioning, corruption as well as unnecessary administration as part of the proper system of decentralized; insignificant participation of grass-roots, along with that of women and minorities; low levels of development of socio-economic; illiteracy as well as poverty. Therefore, these states have required capacity building and great room for improvement panchayats in the BRGF districts. Weak leaders, the process of funding in delay, lack responsibilities of the elected representatives as well as, lack of training, poverty, overindulging officials, excessive political interference, BRGF districts, illiteracy as well as negligible involvement of female are the major problem which requirements instant focus to empower the Gram Panchayats.

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