

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Development has become an important issue in almost all the states more particularly in the backward states of India. As a result political parties; national, regional or state in eastern India has used the slogan of development during elections for attaining political power. We note that in Odisha¹ and Bihar, parties or alliances that have come to power by raising the slogan of development and more particularly by raising the slogan of development of the social sector.² In Odisha in the state Assembly election held in 2000 during the campaigns, the BJD-BJP alliance which ultimately came to power promised among other things that it would take special measures for the development of the Scheduled Castes and the Schedules Tribes and it would create a development fund for the backward classes (The Hindu, Sunday February 13, 2000). The alliance emphasized on healthcare and education. The alliance promised to fully computerize the entire administration in the state. It promised to take measures for watershed development, development of information technology, up gradation of livestock, handloom and sericulture development and, weavers and fisherman's development. The alliance also promised that 70 percent of the budget will be spent for the development of the rural areas and also promised to help the agriculturalists.

After the elections the Biju Janata Dal President, Naveen Patnaik was elected as the Chief Minister of the state. During his first tenure he is said to have taken different measures for the farmers, the tribal population and women. The schemes

¹Till 2009 the name of the state was Orissa but after that the name of the state has changed from Orissa to Odisha and the language of the state's from Oriya to Odia in 2011, with the passage of the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 and the Constitution (113th) Amendment Bill, 2010 in the Parliament.

²As per the annual economic survey of the Government of Odisha social sector includes; education, health and family welfare, rural development, welfare programmes, women's development and welfare and welfare of SC & ST. As per the annual economic survey of the Government of Bihar social sector includes; education, health, minority welfare, rural development, SC & ST welfare and social welfare. As per the Government of India Annual economic survey's social sectors include; Human development and gender situation, poverty and inclusive growth, employment, education, health, rural water supply and sanitation and women and child development.

undertaken by the alliance Government included the Pani Panchayat Scheme, Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana etc. for the benefit of farmers, New Minor Forest Produce Policy to help the tribal's and Operation Trishna to tackle the drinking water crisis in drought affected districts. He achieved much popularity through his Tribal Welfare Schemes, economic and administrative reforms, maintenance of law and order (Bhuyan&Parida, 2010). The BJD–BJP alliance also won the 2004 elections. Naveen Patnaik assumed the office of the Chief Minister for the second term on May 16, 2004. After forming the government, he is said to have undertaken different welfare schemes like schemes to remove poverty, improve the conditions of the people and to secure an all-round development of the state. He is said to have taken different measures to fight corruption; the BJP-BJD coalition Government had taken a series of economic and administrative reforms and that ensured economic regeneration in Odisha (Bhuyan&Parida, 2010).

In 2009 the BJD fought the election on its own and recorded a landslide victory and it secured a 2/3rd majority. For the third term Naveen Patnaik was sworn in as the Chief Minister on 21st of May, 2009. In the election manifesto released before the elections it had stated that “The BJD’s focus will always be on Orissa and its all-round development.” The BJD promised transformation of Odisha into one of the most prosperous states; complete development of women, children and under developed classes; at least one square meal a day to each inhabitant of Orissa; Rice at Rs.2/- per kilogram; free power to the agricultural sector; speedier development of handloom sector; setting up ancillary Industries around the heavy Industry sites; special attention to development of education, health, economy and culture of the Minority communities; provision of transparent, clean, efficient and accountable administration in real terms; implementation of Madhubabu Pension Yojana, Mo Kudia Scheme, Biju Krushak Yajana and other programs if the BJD returned to power (BJD, Election Manifesto 16th April, 23rd April 2009). The party promised to provide free electricity to farmers as well as farm loans at interest as low as 3 percent. Thus whether it is the BJD-BJP alliance or the BJD alone both have taken recourse to issues of development and more particularly the development of the social sector for coming to power.

Similarly in Bihar we note that political parties that came to power by promising development or through populist promises.³ During the election campaign in 2000 RJD had promised to provide a corruption free administration, revival of industries and fresh impetus to agriculture. In the 2005 state Assembly Elections there were two main political formations; the NDA which comprised of Janata Dal and the Bharatiya Janata party and the alliance of Rashtriya Janata Dal and the Indian National Congress. In 2005, Elections were held twice in Bihar. First in February, 2005 and again in October-November of the same year since the February elections produced a hung assembly.

In 2005 February Elections, the parties made several populist promises. The RJD Chief Laloo Prasad Yadav fought the elections without entering into an alliance with the Congress and the LJP. The party promised free education including technical education and more self-employment for women (Times of India, January 20, 2005). It also promised to provide seeds, fertilizers, diesel, tube-wells, crop insurance and soft loans for buying tractors and farm accessories to farmers. It also promised to solve the problem of floods in North Bihar (The Telegraph, January 21, 2005). The JD (U) leader Nitish Kumar also promised free power to Bhagyajyothi and Kutira schemes and free power to irrigation pump sets. He promised to improve the conditions of village hospitals and to provide free medicines to the poor. JD (U) promised to build Bihar into a heaven in 5 (five) years. It also promised a crime free State. In the October-November 2005 elections, the JD (U) manifesto promised to implement the State food security programme for families who are below the poverty line. It promised to provide more electricity to remote areas in Bihar. The JD (U) leader promised to provide good Governance in Bihar and to provide a *bhaymukt* (fear-free) society (The Telegraph, November 23, 2005 & Frontline Volume 22 Issue 22, October 22-November 04, 2005). In this election the JD (U)-BJP alliance won 143 seats and Nitish Kumar was sworn in as the Chief Minister of the state.

In Bihar caste plays a very important role in the elections (Louis, 2000). Lack of overall development in Bihar was also one of the reasons for the defeat of the RJD.

³In 2000 elections were held in three phases and the central political parties competing were; the Indian National Congress, Janata Dal (U), Rashtriya Janata Dal and the Samata party.

Similarly in 2010 the JD (U) and BJP alliance won a landslide victory. In this Election JD (U) leader Nitish Kumar made a number of promises. He promised to provide a secure state or a 'Bhaymukt Society'. He campaigned on the issue by saying that the law and order situation in Bihar had improved. He tried to mobilize the central agencies for speeding up work under the Rajiv Gandhi VidyutikarnYojona. He had also taken long term measures for protection of the people from natural calamities like flood (The Telegraph, November 13, 2009 & November 19, 2009). He also promised to issue identity cards to farmers and also land health card (The Telegraph, November, 28, 2009). In this election the JD (United) and its ally, the BJP won 206 seats and Nitish Kumar became the Chief Minister for the second term on the 26th of November, 2010.

After Nitish Kumar came to power it is widely believed that there has been a change in Bihar. It is widely believed that development has taken place in Bihar during his first term. He was the first Chief Minister of the state who used the language of development and emphasized on maintaining law and order. He interacted with the masses through his 'Vikas Yatra' (development march), agriculture, expert camps in villages and his 'Janata ke Darbar Mein Mukhyamantri' (Chief Minister in People's Court) etc. It is said that his Government also initiated bicycle and meal programmes—the Government gave bicycle to girls. He gave 50% reservations to the women and extremely backward castes. He launched the E-Shakti NREGS program through which rural people can get employment information by Telephone.

It therefore appears that political parties or alliances that have come to power in Odisha or Bihar from the turn of the century laid emphasis on development policies related to the social sector which includes; education, health, water supply, general welfare programmes, welfare of SCs & STs, women's development etc. This emphasis is understandable because of democratic compulsions. It helps political parties to come to power and maintain political power in the Indian context. The study undertaken has focussed on the development policies in the social sector in the two eastern states; Odisha and Bihar.

Statement of the Research Problem

Liberalization of the Indian Economy started from 1991 onwards and it is because of this the Indian state had withdrawn from certain sectors of the economy. In spite of these we find that the Indian government and also the states in India are spending substantial money on the social sector. They do so because of democratic compulsion. Parties concentrate on welfare policies for coming to political power and to maintain power. This is what is also noticed in Odisha and Bihar and in these two states what we note is that the state governments are spending in the social sector. The ruling alliances in both the states promised a number of welfare schemes in their election manifestos and tried to implement all the promises. In Odisha we have noted that the Biju Janata Dal led alliance came to power in 2000 with a number of promises. After coming to power the government took steps to implement new agricultural policy, irrigation facilities, drinking water facilities, road construction, education, health, etc. (Nayak, 2009). It is said that he has encouraged popular schemes or yojanas like Biju Krushaka Yojana, GopaBandhuGraminSadak Yojana, two rupees rice scheme, increased wages scheme for Kendupatrapluckers. In the social-service sector it is said that through the women & child development department he is implementing various schemes under ICDS, MDM programme, Emergency Feeding Programme, Women Welfare, Welfare of Children, Welfare of the Disabled & Welfare of the Older Persons etc (Orissa Review, April 2011). In spite of this, there is lack of development in Odisha. Even though poverty has declined but still it has remained a serious issue in the state.

Similarly in Bihar we note that the RJD led government also concentrated on the social sector. In the educational sector the leader promised to open schools for girls in Muslim populated areas and to remove social, educational and economic backwardness among the Muslims. He promised to build up pucca houses, to develop small agro industries in the state and construct five lakh Indira Awas Houses for the poor. It is said that among the promises which he could fulfill was the construction of Pucca houses under the Indira Awas Yojana. During the tenure of RJD rule various poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP and RLEGP was implemented but the success rate was low and thus government failed to remove poverty in Bihar. In October 2005 State Assembly Election, the JD (U) led alliance under the leadership of

Nitish Kumar came to power and after coming to power he adopted several measures and it is said or widely believed that he had succeeded in bringing in development in Bihar (Kumar, 2005). Among the numerous development programmes educational opportunities in the last decade it is said have improved (The Telegraph, November, 22, 2009). It would therefore be interesting to analyse the development policies and the effect of these policies in the social sector in poverty, health, education, social welfare etc in these two states.

Review of literature

Review of Literature: There are several studies on the society, politics and political economy of Odisha and Bihar. In a few paragraphs below we review the studies in brief. When we look at the studies on Bihar and Odisha we note that these studies belong to three different categories. The categories are as given follows:

1. **Literature on election results:** In the first category we find some articles are related to election and electoral results. The authors who can be included in this category are Ramashray Roy (1997), B.Mahapatra (2000), Surya N. Mishra (2004), Sanjoy Kumar (2004), Mohammad BadrulAlam (2006), V. Krishna Ananth (2005) etc.

In the article entitled 'General Elections, 1996, BJP's Emergence as Third Force in Orissa' the author Ramashray Roy (1997) is of the view that in Odisha Congress had lost its popularity in the 1996 General Election and as a consequence BJP has emerged as a Third Force in Odisha Politics. He also discusses the outcome of the 1995 Assembly Elections. He refers to the position of the Congress in Odisha politics. He analyses how in 1995 Odisha Assembly Elections Congress came to power and also won the 1996 Lok Sabha Elections. The author also analyses the role which the different castes play in Odisha Politics.

Bishnu Mahapatra (2000) has dealt with the decline of the Congress in the 12th Assembly elections. The author has argued that the Congress party was ousted from power for the inadequate help to the cyclone affected areas. The

BJP-BJD alliance took advantage of the situation. In this article the author analysed the different reasons for the poor performance of the Congress in Orissa and the growing influence of the BJP-BJD alliance in the 2000 state assembly election. The Congress was not able to hold its position in the State. The help which the Congress provided to the cyclone victims was inadequate. Besides, factions within the Congress also contributed to its debacle. To the author there was another factor which was responsible for the decline of Congress i.e. anti-incumbency factor.

Mishra Surya N. (2004) has analysed the performance of the BJP-BJD alliance in Orissa. He is saying that the Congress was unable to hold its position because of anti-incumbency factor. In the 2000 Assembly Elections, BJP-BJD performed very well. Though their performance was not so well in the 2004 Assembly Elections but in spite of these the alliance was able to return to power and Naveen Patnaik became the Chief Minister for the second term. Many of the voters were happy with the performance of the BJD led State Government. To the author the government had done a commendable job in improving the condition of roads and law and order, education etc. But the employment situation was bad. For this reason the performance of the BJP-BJD alliance was relatively poor in the 2004 state assembly elections compared to the 2000 assembly election. The alliance could return to power for the clean image of the Naveen Patnaik who succeeded in fulfilling the aspirations of the people.

Kumar Sanjay (2004) has tried to provide a comparative study of the electoral support in Bihar and Odisha. He demonstrates how in these two states the Janata party got the support from the OBCs. Why the RJD is popular among the dominant OBCs and why BJD in Odisha is not so prominent among the OBCs. The author says caste plays an important role in Bihar while in Odisha people are more divided on regional lines. The author also tried to show the changing support bases of political parties in Bihar and Odisha during the 1990's. It is seen that in Bihar OBCs voted for the Janata Dal in large numbers but after the formation of the RJD its popularity among the OBC voters

declined, while in Odisha few OBC voters voted for the Janata Dal but after the formation of the BJD in 1998, the popularity of the BJD among OBC voters has increased. There is one similarity between Bihar and Odisha and that is in both the states neither the RJD nor the BJD has been the choice of Scheduled Tribe voters. The author concludes by saying that in Bihar the Yadavs, Kurmis and Koeris took the lead in mobilizing the OBC's as an electoral bloc but in Odisha there is less OBC mobilization. In Odisha, the upper castes remain powerful than the OBC's.

Mohammad BadrulAlam (2006) in an article has tried to point out the growing influence of the BJP-BJD coalition Government in Odisha. He tried to show how the BJP enlarged its political space in Odisha. He also talked about the performance of the Congress. In the 2004 State Assembly Elections Naveen Patnaik led BJD-BJP coalition is the only coalition ministry in Odisha to have won an absolute majority. He also said that BJP-BJD coalition Government again came to power on the ground of several populist planks. And the Chief Minister – Naveen Patnaik's charisma and his corruption free image helped the coalition to return to power. The article is very relevant and useful in understanding party politics in Odisha. But the author is not clear about the charisma of Naveen Pattnaik.

In the article by V. Krishna Ananth (2005) the author wanted to say that the performance of the Congress in different states is weak. The Congress tried to hold its strength by different means. But they failed to stay in a position especially in Jharkhand and Bihar. He also said that the other parties like Left parties emerged in this front as an alternative. In the May, 2004 Lok Sabha Election Congress was a powerful force. In Jharkhand, Congress had an alliance with the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. Congress hoped that it will get a large number of seats but it failed. Congress won only 10 seats. And after the election, Congress was separated from the RJD, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and the Left parties. The author also discusses how JD (U) leader Nitish Kumar came to power. The CPI (ML Liberation) won 7 (seven) seats in the last assembly elections and it was able to hold its position. The author wanted to

say a left alternative can happen only if the leadership of the CPI (ML Liberation) and that of the CPI (MS Maoist) unite with each other, then there will be a new churning in Bihar.

2. **Literature on Development issues:** In the second category we find the articles are related to development issues. The authors who can be included in this category are Haan and Dubey (2005), Samal Kishore C. (1998), Yuko Tsujita, Hisaya Oda (2010), Prabhat Ghosh (2010), Sharma (1995, 2005), Amartya Sen (2013), Kaushik Basu (2013), Alakh N. Sharma (2013), Meghnath Desai (2013), Shankar Acharya (2013), Arvind Virmani (2013), Arnab Mukherjee and Anjan Mukherjee (2013), Rukmini Banerjee (2013), K. Srinath Reddy & Lalit Dandona (2013), Prachi Mishra (2013) etc.

Haan and Dubey (2005) found that in Odisha there are many disparities on the grounds of regional, social and gender. The article is divided into 6 sections. In the first section they tried to show the regional disparities in Income Poverty between coastal and non-coastal regions. In section 2 (two) they laid emphasis on human Development, health and education. In the third section the authors tried to point out the gender differences within scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. To them in education and health disparities between the social groups is very large. In section IV they discuss gender-based disparities. They also discuss about the disparities in education between men and women. In Section V they discuss the reasons for the failure of the government policies in terms of reducing the disparities in the state. Section VI relates to issues of voice and representation of marginalized groups including the role of decentralization in addressing Poverty and disparities. The author concludes by saying that development has not reached remote areas and the Tribal Groups.

Samal, Kishore C. (1998) is of the opinion that more and more development is necessary to remove poverty and hunger in Odisha. To him there are many approaches to eradicate chronic poverty and hunger. The article is divided into seven sections. The Third section is interesting where he analyses the poverty alleviation measures in Odisha. He had discussed the

different programmes and policies for removing poverty but still it remains a serious issue in Odisha. In the fourth section he concentrates on Laikera block and tries to know what are the different rural development measures that were undertaken by the Government and whether it had reduced the intensity of poverty in the block and to find alternative measures. To him the Government had implemented so many programmes to remove poverty but it did not succeed. In the eighth section the author concludes by saying that in Odisha even though different programmes have been adopted and out of these many programmes have been implemented. In spite of these poverty and hunger has remained a chronic issue in Orissa. The article is very relevant and interesting.

The article by Yuko Tsujita, Hisaya ODA, and Prabhat Ghosh (2010) mainly discusses about development and caste discrimination in Bihar. Here they pointed out that Bihar continues to lag behind any other State in terms of per capita income and also in the progress of social development such as education and health. They have done a field survey in a four staged randomly selected 80 villages in five districts in Bihar in 2008-09 and they noticed that the condition of the villages were not good as it is today. The Mukhiyas (Village head) the heads of Gram Panchayat and Village leaders assessed changes in their villages. They also felt that after 2006 when Nitish Kumar came to power, it is seen that some developments have taken place in Bihar. Different development programs have been introduced in the rural areas. Educational opportunities have improved more than in any other state. The mid-day meal program began in Bihar in 2005 but it is not fully implemented because many of the schools did not get this opportunity. There are five rural development programs; National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, The Backward Regions Grant Fund, The Twelfth Finance commission grant, Indira Awas Yojana and the total sanitation campaign. They tried to show how these programs have been implemented in the district and village level. To them the rural development programs have been implemented mainly in developed

villages. There are so many programs which have been introduced for the poor but it had failed to improve the condition of the people at the grass roots level.

Sharma (1995) in his article 'Political Economy of Poverty in Bihar' has pointed out that there are some reasons for the backwardness and poverty in Bihar. The article is divided into 6 (six) sections. In the second section he discusses the different reasons behind the recent decrease in poverty level in the state. In the third section he discusses the growth performance and different poverty alleviation programs. He says that the very low growth rate in agriculture has been the main factor behind the persistence of poverty on a large scale and the various agencies like banks and other financial institutions are also responsible for the backwardness in Bihar. The Government adopted different programs and policies in the state like land reforms, Public Distribution System (PDS) etc but the implementation of these measures has failed due to lack of political will, lack of organization and consciousness among the poor peasants and agricultural labourers. The Public Distribution System for the poor in Bihar has also failed. There is large scale corruption in the distribution system. In the fourth section he discusses about another poverty alleviation programme like IRDP and the reasons behind the poor performance of IRDP in Bihar. In the fifth section he says that the State adopted different poverty alleviation programmes but all have failed due to economic crisis both in agriculture and Industry. In the sixth section he concludes by noting that in the recent years poverty has declined in the state.

Sharma (2005) has pointed out that the state of Bihar is frequently characterized as the 'most backward state of India'. The article is divided into five sections. In the first and second section he discusses the changes in the agrarian relations in Bihar in the pre-independence period. In the pre-independence period Zamindars played an important role for collection of land revenue/rent from Peasants. In the third section he discusses about post-independence developments. In this period to him the Zamindari system was abolished. A number of legislative measures were taken by the government with regard to the agrarian sector. In the fourth section he discusses a result of

a survey about the land relations and emerging class. To him the growth of agricultural production is very low. In the concluding part he says there are two important developments in rural Bihar, one is mobilization of the poor peasants and the second is the increased migration of labour.

In the article 'Bihar: Past, Present and Future' Amartya Sen (2013) presents an overview of the past, present and future of Bihar from a socio, economic and political and cultural perspective. He also discusses the historical background of the distinguished past of Bihar for over a thousand years. The author also highlights some past achievements in the sphere of education, public health care, resistance of inequality and infrastructure of roads, bridges etc. The author contends that that these past experiences helped the state of Bihar to fight against any disadvantages which it had to face in the contemporary world. The author also shows concern about the position of the state in our country. In 2005 the position of Bihar was not so good. It was in a bad position in terms of Human Development Index (HDI), the second lowest ratio of female literacy and also had the highest proportion of the population with 'multi-dimensional poverty'. However since 2005 after Nitish Kumer came to power the state of Bihar has improved in the field of law and order, education, health and infrastructure. As a result, the state has shown remarkable progress. Here the author points out that a significant development is noticed in the field of primary education in Bihar which has emerged from the recent report prepared by the Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI). It reveals that the number of schools, the recruitment of teachers and also the enrolment ratio of the children has increased in the state. Besides, the author also finds some flaws in the situation of primary education in Bihar. The author has also recommended that government should focus more in different fields like health, education etc. This article though gives some reliable information about the state but it also focuses on past glories of the state which is not so much relevant for my work.

The article entitled 'The Bihar Economy: An Overview and some field Notes' by Kaushik Basu (2013) deals with a paradoxical situation of Bihar. In

one side it discusses the decline of Bihar and in another side it discusses the dramatic progress in Bihar since 2005. The author tried to provide a brief account of the state of Bihar's economy. Here he discusses the states GDP per capita income from 1980-81 to 2005-06. He also elaborates the reasons behind the downfall of the industrial sector. As Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar during 2000, most of the industrial sector went to Jharkhand. As a result, the economic structure of Bihar has changed even though the share of the service sector has increased. In this article he finds that between 2004-05 and 2009-10 the percentage of poor people in Bihar has declined, besides it is also seen that at the national level the number of poor in Bihar has increased during the last five years. Here he also tries to understand the reasons behind the growth of the service sector than other sectors like industry and agriculture. During 2005-06 to 2009-2010 agriculture, industry and services contributed 7.7 percent, 4.5 percent and 87.7 percent respectively to Bihar's real NSDP growth. The author also said that the government should create an enable environment for business and enterprise so that the citizens are encouraged to help one another and to do their work and business more effectively. The author also elaborates the crime situation in Bihar. The crime rates for kidnapping and robbery was so high in the state but between 2000 and 2010 it has come down. The author also analyses the corrupt practices in the Public Distribution System. In the PDS what we find that the prices of essential commodities is always lesser than the market price hence people have a tendency of buying it at a low price and sell it in the open market at a higher prices. This is corruption. The system itself gives rise to black marketeering. For that reason the author has argued the best way to get more food to the poor is to give them direct benefits of cash or in terms smart cards biometric or transfers. The author also clears by saying that it will be better to provide money to the poor instead of the ration store owner. Overall he concludes by saying that economics is such a subject which integrally related to other disciplines and also emphasized that culture, politics and even the arts has played an important role in economic development. The article provides a very brief account of the economy of the state and also some other relevant information

which is helpful to those researchers who are working on the economy and the political economy of Bihar. But it does not cover all these things thoroughly.

In the article entitled 'Development in Bihar: An Unfinished Agenda' the author Alakh N. Sharma (2013) has pointed out that 81 percent of Bihar's population was multi-dimensionally poor as against 55 percent for the Indian population as a whole. Although Bihar has improved in different areas like infrastructure, health, education etc. in spite of these Bihar faces a critical challenge in the field of eradication of poverty and enhancing human development. The author has also pointed out that Bihar has initiated lots of programme's for improving the various social and human development indicators like National Rural Health Mission, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, SwarnajayantiGraminSwarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) and Midday Meal Scheme etc. In spite of these the state of Bihar lags behind most of the other states in India. Therefore, Bihar faces considerable challenges for sustaining the growth and makes it inclusive for optimal impact.

The article entitled 'Equity, Growth and Governance: The Bihar Story' the author Meghnath Desai (2013) says that Bihar is the leading candidate in BIMARU (it is an acronym for the four states Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh). He shows a formal relationship between governance, growth and equity by giving some model.

In the article 'Progress and Poverty in Bihar' the author Shankar Acharya (2013) concentrates on Bihar's growth and development. He also gives some important reasons for Bihar's economic backwardness and low average incomes. There are some indicators of development such as life expectancy, education, urbanization and industrialization, Bihar was at the bottom than any other state. From National Human Development Report which was prepared by the Planning Commission it is seen that Bihar had the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) among the major states of India. The author has explored the actual record of Bihar's growth in three decades since 1980-81. From his study it has found that during the period of 1992-2002 Bihar grew at

more than 2 percent slower than the national economy but during 2007-08 to 2011-12 the economic growth of Bihar has increased dramatically to 11 percent. The author has explained the reasons behind the slow growth rate of Bihar. It is caused due to a steep decline in the already low standards of governance. The author also analyses government's performance during the Laloo Prasad Yadav's regime. During his tenure there was a marked deterioration in law and order and other symptoms of mis-governance. But since November 2005 the economic performance of the state and its fortunes has changed under the leadership of JD(U) leader Nitish Kumar. Number of initiatives has been taken by the JD(U) government for improving governance, infrastructure, education, health. He also made a comparison in the incidence of poverty with other states which was published by the Planning Commission of India on the basis of the large sample surveys by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The author has noticed some important points. During 2009-10 Bihar has the highest ratio of population below the poverty line of 53.5 percent. During 1993-94 the poverty ratios in odisha and Jharkhand was very much close to Bihar's poverty ratios. But in 2009-10 in these two states the poverty ratios have declined to below 40 percent but the poverty ratio in Bihar has declined marginally despite strong economic growth between 2004-05 and 2009-10. He also argued that though the state of Bihar has implemented a number of development policies, Bihar is still the poorest state in India. It is a very useful article and it is strongly recommended for researchers, analysts and policy makers engaged in the task of poverty alleviation in the state.

In the article entitled 'Bihar's Growth: Learning from Experience' by the author Arvind Virmani (2013) points out that economic performance of Bihar has changed during the period of 2005-06. It has accelerated from an average 5.2 percent per year from 1993-94 to 2004-05 to an average 11.7 percent per year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. The author clearly elaborates the growth situation of the state under Lalu-Rabri's regime and Nitish Kumar's regime. Virmanahas pointed out that average per capita GDP is an important determinant of poverty and also finds that higher agricultural growth has an

impact on poverty reduction. The author has also pointed out that Bihar has gathered experience from its poor performance during the 1990's and also from the better performance of others and of the overall economy. In this chapter he finds out the causes behind the changes in the Bihar's economic situation. During 2004-05 to 2011-12 periods the accelerated growth of Bihar's economy has come from top five contributors, they are trade, hotels and restaurants, construction, agriculture, banking and insurance and communications. There are various causes he pointed out but one of the important reasons he assumes is that the state growth has come from the mainly four sectors and they are construction, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants etc. They played an important role in reducing poverty in the state. The other sectors such as banking and insurance and mining, agriculture has also contributed in accelerating economic growth in the state.

In the article entitled 'Sushanan: Governance and the New Bihar' the author Arnab Mukherjee and Anjan Mukherjee (2013) had laid emphasis on the governance of the state. The author analyses how the slowest economic growth of Bihar has been transformed into a fastest growing state in India within a short period of time. From 2005 onwards, the state of Bihar has concentrated on the role of governance. The Nitish Kumar government after coming to power has made some changes in the sphere of law and order problems, rural development, health, education, infrastructure development through different policies which have changed the minds and trust of the people of Bihar which had widened during the tenure of Laloo Prasad Yadav and Rabri Devi Yadav. The author notes how the changes were moved from the Chief Ministers Office (CMO) in a number of different ways so that the government can come close to its citizens by providing services to the people. The authors has explored the different initiatives taken by the Government of Bihar since 2005 such as Jankari (an e-governance programme which was launched in 2006 which aims at to provide anyone in Bihar to simply call up and file an RTI (Right to Information) request on government services over the phone), Janata ke Darbar Mein Mukhyamantri which means a weekly durbar

for the people where people can consult their problems and interact with the Chief Minister and he would be available for them so that their team would be there to try and solve their grievances. They also talked about law and order situation in Bihar and discussed how the state government had provided peace and security to Bihar's citizens. The state government has provided speedy trials of well-known criminals to instill confidence in the system. It has improved in Bihar during the 2005-10 through speedy trials and by following due processes. Not only that they also laid emphasis on the governments initiatives in education for the poor girl child through providing the grant of Rs 2,500 studying in class IX and class X to purchase a bicycle to go to school. The government has also provided uniforms to children in 2006 and this was the great achievement of the Nitish Kumar government and the success of this policy helped in the re-election of the government led by Nitish Kumar in 2010. Though the government has taken different initiatives in the sphere of education, health, law and order problems despite of these still the challenges will remain with expanding the infrastructure, thinking through floodwater and water management, improving education and health, providing a better safety net to the poor than the leaky public distribution system (PDS). The authors conclude by saying that the law and order situation in Bihar is still a major concern. The government of Bihar had taken actions through speedy trials and by following due processes during 2005-10 period hence crime rate has come down because crime responds to just and speedy punishment. In this way the authors elucidate the achievements of Nitish Kumar's government.

In the 'Elementary Education: Learning the Hard way' the author Rukmini Banerjee (2013) concentrates on the education scenario in Bihar. In this chapter the author also highlights how Bihar schools have improved with numbers of teachers? And this has been possible because of the incumbent leaders in Bihar. In Bihar the highest percentage of school age children are girls who were out of school in 2005 and but during 2011 the proportion of children out of school were lower than the national average and the gender gap had vanished. The Chief Minister of Bihar at that time wanted education for all. The

author has opined that during 2005-2011 Bihar has shown considerable improvement in the field of elementary education. It has been observed that during this period the number of primary schools including teachers, classrooms, buildings has increased. The author also concentrates on the attendance rate and learning outcomes of the students in government primary and upper primary schools. In this sphere the author discusses about the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) reports where it was found that the attendance of the children's in government primary and upper primary schools was between 50 percent to 59 percent during the period 2007 to 2011. But from 2012 the government has been tracking attendance figures in each district every month. According to government data for September 2012 overall 62 percent of enrolled children are attending schools. There is district wise difference in the number of enrolment of children. District data varies from 55 percent to 71 percent. The article also looks at the number of teachers both during the previous governments and Nitish Kumar governments. Before coming to power Nitish Kumar found that there was no teacher recruitment and hence schools functioned poorly because of lack of adequate manpower. For that reason since 2005 teacher recruitment, preparation, support and professional development were the major priorities of the government. The problems of vacant teachers, untrained teachers, inadequate capacity for training teachers are rampant in Bihar though the situation has improved since 2005. The author explores the extent of family support for schooling and learning. From the ASER 2011 it has been observed that about 60 percent mothers of school going children never went to school and less than 20 percent households do not have any reading material at home. It is a common fact that an educated woman can give effective support to their children but lack of mother's interest in their studies leads to poor learning outcomes of the children.

The state government not only laid emphasis on elementary education it also concentrates on secondary education. It is a noticeable fact that the numbers of students taking tenth standard examination of the Bihar School

Examination Board have increased from about 500,000 in 2005 to over 1,200,000 in 2011. During this period Bihar has 3000 high schools. The author also elaborates the current situation in secondary education and also said that Bihar government should also look after technology support so that the young children can be meaningfully prepared for life beyond school. So the author tries to make understand that the aim of the government of Bihar is to provide education to all. It is a very useful article for the researchers taking interest in the education sector in Bihar.

The article entitled 'The Health Sector on the Mend' the author K. Srinath Reddy & Lalit Dandona (2013) analyses the health sector in Bihar. The authors evaluate the changes in the health system and other determinants of population health may have contributed to the observed health improvements. One of the important indicator is IMR which determines the health system. The authors discussed that Bihar has shown substantial improvement in the sphere of infant mortality rate. In 2001 the IMR in the state was 62 deaths per 1000 live births which has reduced dramatically to 44 in 2011. So, it has been observed that the decline in the IMR in Bihar was higher during the period of 2006-2011. The number of child deliveries had increased during this period. The prevalence of kalazaar was a major health hazard in Bihar but it has come down from 204 in 2001 to 162 in 2006 to seventy-six in 2011. It has also been observed that no case of polio has been reported from Bihar after 2010. For that reason, the chief minister of Bihar, Mr. Nitish Kumar received the first Gates Vaccine Innovation Award in 2012. The authors also discussed about the health facilities in Bihar in terms of the numbers of PHCs, district hospitals, doctors, auxiliary nurse midwives (ANMs) and other facilities. The state government has taken different initiatives for strengthening the nurse and auxiliary nurse midwife workforce in Bihar through the establishment of a directorate of Nursing and twenty-two ANM schools. And to run these schools UNICEF is providing financial and technical support. Then the authors elaborated the government initiatives for the improvement in the health sector such as Muskaan Ek Abhiyan, Sick and Newborn Units and Neonatal Stabilization Units, SWASTH

(Sector Wide Approach to Strengthening Health, Lifesaving Ambulance Service, NayiPeediSwasthya guarantee Yojana, Swasthya Chetna Yatra, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan etc. although there has been substantial improvement in the health sector in Bihar in spite of these still there is a need for greater investment in health as well as in the health enabling sectors such as water, sanitation, nutrition, education poverty reduction. As the investment in health is very necessary for providing health facilities to all side by side fiscal constraints that limit the states allocation in the health sector, keeping this mind Planning Commission of India has been constituted the HLEG (High Level Expert Group on Universal Coverage) to support the health programmes in Bihar. So the authors said that it is very necessary for both the central and state governments to invest a large amount for improving the health sector in Bihar. It is a very relevant article and very interesting. It provides us a lot of information about the health initiatives taken by the state government during the period under discussion.

In the article entitled 'Higher Education in Bihar: Inputs and Outcomes' the author Prachi Mishra (2013) concentrates on the inputs into and outcomes for higher education in Bihar. She also feels that higher education is necessary for Bihar because in this state maximum percentage of population live in the youngest age group in the country. In this chapter the author elaborates a paradoxical situation in the education sector in Bihar. She discusses some of the outcome indicators related to higher education in Bihar which performs poorly as compared to other states. Such as according to 2009 data Bihar ranked the lowest across states in terms of average years of schooling, the average years of schooling in Bihar has manifested clearly shown a downward trend, with a late turn around in 2007, the number of the highly educated in the working age population in Bihar is comparatively low than any other states, the prevalence of higher education is very less amongst women than men, the GER (gross enrolment ratio) in higher education of the state is very much less than any other states, the share of women in total enrolment in colleges and universities in Bihar also remains quite low. So it is seen that the state of Bihar

ranks the lowest amongst states on almost all outcome indicators of higher education. Besides the author has also tried to find out the answer about the poor outcomes in higher education and also discussed the input indicators of higher education. From the 2010-11 data it shows that Bihar is one of the top spenders on higher education as a proportion of the size of its economy, the number of colleges and universities in Bihar are comparatively higher than any other states and the teacher-pupil ratio is also higher as compared to other states. In spite of these Bihar is lagging behind other states on higher educational outcomes. Then the author explores the reasons behind the poor performance of higher education system in Bihar. It is caused due to weak governance as enunciated by the author. It takes different forms such as teacher absenteeism, lack of regular recruitment of teachers, nationalization or government takeover of colleges, lack of sufficient checks and balances in appointment of teachers, poor quality of instruction as reflected in outdated syllabi and teaching practices, distorted incentives for teachers etc. Then she also focuses on the outmigration for educational purposes from Bihar. In this chapter the author gives the important message that if Bihar has to obtain this demographic dividend and create productive jobs for the growing young population it will have to focus on skilling its workforce. Service- sector jobs should be given top priority. It can be imparted through developing an active policy agenda for higher education. At last the author concludes by saying that the state needs to reform some policies to combat the poor outcome indicators of the higher education system. The article is very relevant and useful in understanding the higher education system and the progress that has been made in the state.

The author K. N. Patnaik (2012) in his paper entitled 'Education in Bihar, Retrospect and Prospects' has laid stress on development on education in Bihar. They have pointed out that from 1990 to 2010 there has been substantial improvement at all level of education in the State. Numbers of institutes have been established such as Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Management and National Law University. In spite of these Bihar is still at the

lowest in terms of literacy rates and female literacy is still a major concern in the state. He points out that Mid-Day Meal scheme and SarvaShikshya Abhiyan have played an important role for the development in the elementary education system. He also observed that the state of Bihar has achieved a success in reducing the drop-out rates both at primary and upper primary levels. The demand of secondary education has increased due to the effective implementation of SSA. The author said that there are some flaws in the implementation of MDMS. The supply of food grains is not regular because of lack of storage facilities as because FCI supplies are to be lifted from the district godowns. In spite of these the MDMS has become popular and children turn up in large numbers. The author has explained that the importance of secondary education has increased due to SSA. He also observes that secondary education provides a chain between the elementary and higher education. But the state has faced difficulties due to lack of access to secondary education for a large number of children. The state government has provided girls hostels and also provided Bicycle for girls for reducing drop-out rates in the secondary schools. The author also talked about the University Education, Higher Education, Technical Education etc. The state has made progress in terms of universities and higher education. But the technical education system in Bihar is not so well improved in comparison to University and Higher Education. According to the author the number of Poly-techniques in the state is very less. It is only 13. Therefore, the state needs to provide more importance on technical education system and also provide quality education so that students need not to go or migrate to other states for better educational purposes.

In the study entitled 'Development and Poverty in an Indian State: A Study of KBK districts of Orissa (2007)' written by Satya Prakash Dash has pointed out that development is a holistic concept and it is multidimensional. He had discussed that though the economic reforms of 1991 in India had been adopted to achieve social equity and justice but it has been found that poverty and economic equality still exists. This paper seeks to address poverty

in Odisha with special reference to KBK districts. The author analyzes the RLAP programme implemented in KBK districts as a special area development programme. With a view of this RLAP programme he has also discussed the demographic features of Odisha where he explained the total population of Odisha, rural population of Odisha, the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes population to the total population of Odisha, literacy rate of the state. Then he laid more emphasis on the KBK districts which are the most backward and under developed districts with perpetual poverty. For the development of the KBK districts the state government in consultation with the GOI has implemented Special Area Development Programme i.e. RLAP programme in KBK districts. Then he elaborates the situation of KBK districts. How the KBK districts suffer from scarcity of food. Migration, starvation deaths are other features of KBK districts. The author has also discussed the health situation of KBK districts in Odisha. He said that the state government has also formulated a Health Vision 2010 document for providing better health services to the people of the state. The health services and its utilization for SC/ST population are not so well improved. They are not interested to go to the health centre's because of lack of awareness among them. The author also analyses the poor health situation of KBK districts in Odisha. The author also describes the state as a fragile state. He also elaborated the different forms of fragile states. The author explores the different reasons behind the poor performance for the development of the people in the KBK districts specially the disadvantaged groups (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) such as lack of dedication, sincerity, integrity on the part of the officials and official/ staff absenteeism. For this reason, the state government has failed to provide facilities to the people of the KBK districts in Odisha. Therefore, the author concludes by saying that government is required to focus more on the all-round development of the KBK districts in Odisha. It is a very relevant and useful article for the researchers who are working on the development of the Odisha state.

Behera in his article entitled 'Deprivation and Obstacles for Development of the Tribals in Odisha: State Initiatives at present (2012)' has explained about the development of the tribal's in Odisha. He said that tribal's are the aboriginal inhabitants of India. And they are deprived from all the sections of our society such as ecological, economic and educational angles. The author has also discussed the poverty rates among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Odisha and also analyzed the SC/ST population of all India rates. He observed that Orissa is one of the poorest states among all the major states in India. Not only that there is a large number of disparities across regions, between social groups and men and women in terms of health and education. The author is of the opinion that the incidence of poverty is also high among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. The author then pointed out that the literacy rate of Odisha as per the 2001 census was 63.08 percent in comparison to literacy rate of the country was 65.8 percent. The literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribe as per the 2001 census was 37.37 percent which was very much lower than that of the total population. There was a wide disparity in terms of literacy rate of male and female ST population. He also added that a large number of schools in tribal areas suffers from high drop-out rates. He tried to find out the literacy gap between male and female among three selected PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups) such as KutiaKandha, LanjiaSaara and DongriaKandha. The author has explored the reasons behind the low level of literacy and educational backwardness among tribal communities. He also elaborated the work participation rate of the tribal population. The tribal's economic situation depends upon their participation rate of the tribal population. The tribal's economic situation depends upon their participation in mainstream development and nature of occupation pursued by them. The author also focuses on changes in the occupational structure in rural areas. The article also covers the health situation of the tribal's in Odisha. There are several factors responsible for the low level of development of the tribal's. The author also discusses the government initiatives for tribal development in Odisha. Number of initiatives has been taken by the state government for all round development of the tribal's

through educational, economic and social development programmes. There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development which covers the entire Tribal Sub-Plan Area, 17 Micro projects are operational for the development of 13 PTGs, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Packets and 14 Clusters are functioning in the state for improving the socio-economic condition of Tribal's. The state government has also strengthened infrastructure in tribal areas through various schemes aiming at income generation, asset creation, administrative and legal protection for exploitation. The author clearly elaborates the state's initiatives for the welfare of the SC/STs. The state government has also provided free education, scholarships, hostel facilities, free distribution of text books, garments and so on. The MDMS programme has been launched for reducing drop-out rates and increasing enrollment among the SC/STs. As per the reports, during 2008-09 there were 246 Residential High Schools, 109 Ashram Schools, 37 Kanyashrams, 143 Residential Sevashrams working under SC/ST development department of Odisha (GOO, Economic Survey, 2009-10, p.297). For providing quality education to ST students the state government has organized 11 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). The state government has also laid emphasis on the health care services in remote tribal areas. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has provided Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal sub plan areas for the improvement in the tribal households with income generation schemes. Therefore the author has tried to make understand that the tribal's are the most vulnerable groups from all spheres of activities. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes is very low, the drop-out rates is also higher. The author has also elaborated that the health indicators i.e. IMR, Neo-natal mortality, child mortality, peri-natal mortality, post-natal mortality are much higher among the Scheduled Tribe population in comparison to general population. So the author has given some suggestions which are adopted by the planners and policy makers for sustainable development of the tribal's of the state. The article provides reliable information regarding the development programmes of the SC/STs and their development.

The author Manoranjan Nayak in his thesis entitled 'Education and Development: A sociological Analysis of Tribal villages in Orissa (2009)' has concentrated on tribal education in Odisha. The author has elaborated the concept of education in various ways. He says that education is a cultural process. He has explored that education is an effective means for the development of the tribal's. The tribal communities to him have their physical and cultural traits. He has discussed about the percentage of literacy among the tribal's in Odisha including Rayagada district. The state government in Odisha has established ashram schools for the tribal's. These schools have provided free boarding and lodging facilities to the tribal pupil. The objective of Nayak's thesis is to assess the level of education among the tribes in Rayagada district of the state of Odisha to look after the number of institutions of tribal itself and their functions in the society, to find out the reasons that prevent educational development among tribal's and also to find out the association between educational development and tribal development. The author also discusses about various policies, programmes and provisions of educational development of tribal's made by the government which contributes to educational development among the tribal people. His thesis also looks after the perceptual gap between the educated and uneducated tribal youths relating to development. From the writings he tried to make understand that education plays a key role to develop every aspect of social and economic development and he also said that education is also an important vehicle for influencing human behavior. He also discussed the twin concept of education and development. For this reason the educational theories and developmental theories have been analysed separately. There are number of programmes that are in operation for the education and socio-economic development of the tribal's in the area. But from the findings it was revealed that in people's participation those programmes are not adequate to improve their education and socio-economic development. Universalization of education to all is necessary for democratic society to function properly. The author remarks that education is more important for economic prosperity and a decent quality of life. That's why he said that eradication of widespread illiteracy from tribal

community is essential. He utterly said that education should occupy the topmost priority in any community development programmes and activities. The growth of education among the tribal population of the country is not very encouraging. The women's literacy rate is much lower in comparison to their male literacy among tribes. The gender disparities may be reduced through education, in spite of these tribal people are lagging behind in the sphere of education. The author also concentrates on the heavy drop-out among the tribal's and this is caused due to lack of motivation to carry due on with the schooling process. He has analyzed that the teachers in the schools should be appointed on the basis of the knowledge of language and cultural background of the tribal. The author also observed that on the question of migration at least one member from their family has migrated to towns/cities in search of livelihood. Though the Government has taken various sub-plan approach to improve the condition of tribal's but the overall tribal situation has not changed yet. The author also concludes that disparities between the tribal's and non-tribal's remains the same and the quality of life of tribal has not improved as well. Not only that, their cultural milieu, adequate resources for their development along with economic development, availability of funds, effective management all are necessary for providing all facilities to the tribal's.

Subrata Kundu in his thesis entitled 'Health Sector Reforms in Orissa and its implications for the health services' (2006) has provided a definition of health sector reforms which indicates a big or little change in the health sector as an element of reform. Any initiative taken in the field of health sector after independence which leads to change in approach is called as a reform measure. Like in Odisha, the Vitamin-A campaign is one of the reform initiatives. So it can be said that the end of the twentieth century is regarded as the beginning of health sector reforms. In the first chapter he discusses about the review of literature which has looked at the process and experience of health sector reforms in various countries of the world. These reforms have tried to increase private participation in different aspects of health sector and at the same time it tried to reduce the role of public sector. His study intends to

look at implications of health sector reforms in Odisha. The objective of his thesis is to examine the process and experience of Health Sector Reforms in Odisha, trends in public financing in Odisha relative to India since mid-eighties and nineties, to study the perception and experience of bureaucracy dealing with the health sector and the experience of health sector reforms in Odisha and also examine the role of bureaucracy in financing, provisioning and manpower of health services during these two decades and its implications for equity. The author has analyzed the reform process in Sundergarh and Khurda districts. Most of the staff in the Directorate of Health were observed to be either gossiping or most were not present at their desk at official hours. Records of health statistics were not also kept appropriately. The thesis also discusses the public health care services were really moving away from provisioning of secondary and tertiary levels of care. As a result it would affect the primary level care which was difficult to predict at this moment. The author also argued that the increasing privatization of health care leads to huge cost of care which would affect the poor most and would also affect their overall quality of life. From this field survey he has found that these hypotheses to be true to a large extent.

Srimati Nayekin her thesis entitled 'Tribal Development in Orissa: An analysis of Health and Educational policies for Tribal women' (2003) has concentrated on the health and educational policies for tribal women especially the Saoras women of Gajapati district in Odisha. The author has argued that the tribal's are the aboriginal groups from the rest of the population. She argued that the tribes of India may be classified on the basis of their a) territorial distribution b) linguistic affiliation c) physical and racial characteristics d) occupation and economy e) cultural contact and f) religious beliefs. In her thesis she analyses classification of different types of Indian tribes. She said that a tribal woman plays a key role in the socio-economic structure of the society. Still now women are discriminated from all the spheres of the society. There are gender disparities in respect of education, health, employment, nutrition and decision-making power. Odisha is in the

second position in the tribal population in India. As the health and education is an important indicator for human development, the author focuses on these two sectors and her thesis also assesses the programme and policies relating to health and education which are undertaken by the Government of Odisha as well as the centrally sponsored schemes for the development of tribal women. Her study also looks after the failure of policies and planning in tribal districts of Odisha. She analyses the Saoras women of Gajapati district, Odisha, who have remain undeveloped as in the past. She has analysed the centrally sponsored schemes and state plan schemes for the deprived sections of the people of Odisha. Like Girls hostels, post -matric scholarship, coaching and pre-examination training schemes, Research, training and special projects are the initiatives taken by the central government for tribals in Odisha. And education, pre-matric scholarship, stipends, boarding grants, hostels, supply of free books, stationary, uniforms, mid-day meals, health, housing, drinking water supply, medical and public health, social and cultural activities are included in the state plan schemes. Her thesis is on the health and educational policies for the development of tribal women in Odisha. She also highlights the government's efforts for the development of the tribal people. She also explored the health and educational policies in Gajapati district among the tribal women in Odisha. And she also elaborates the impact and assessment which covers the various educational planning, programmes and policies which are taken for the development of tribal women. She also gave some suggestions and recommendations on the basis of the study. The author has also argued that the literacy levels among the tribal women has been lagging behind all other sections i.e. urban males and females, rural males and females, SC males & females and tribal males. The author argues that tribal development programmes does not bring desired changes in the tribal societies of this region. There is a close link between education and the economic condition of a population and this is more relevant in this region. She also explains that tribal people of Gajapati district haven't been included in appreciable number in the process of implementation of the scheme. She also discusses about the benefits from the tribal development programmes. She

said that there are several factors for dropouts in the schools such as early marriage of girls and boys, distance of the school from their village, lack of availability of higher classes in the Ashram Schools and Zilla Parishad Schools, low level of education of the parents, participation of girls in their household matters, economic inability of the parents to meet the educational needs of the children. In spite of all these the literacy rate among the tribal's has improved. She explores the government sponsored programmes for the tribal's in Gajapati district. Through the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) the state government has reduced the incidence of diseases resistance to malnutrition, infant mortality, morbidity etc. She also analyses different factors regarding health and nutritional hazards among the tribal population in the Gajapati district such as deficiency of nutrients among infants, children and women, early age at marriage, lack of awareness about sanitation and personal hygiene, communication problem, illiteracy among tribal's especially among women, lack of pure and clean drinking water facilities, traditional beliefs and practices about diseases, health and sanitation, blind faith in traditional medical practitioners etc. These are the causes of lack of medical and scientific awareness among the tribal's and their poor health and nutritional status as well. Both the central and state governments have made constant efforts to develop the tribal's and the tribal areas. She found that development programmes have met with very limited success. The development of tribal people is possible only when there is an improvement in the health system of the tribal's. For this reason she recommended for evolving a system of micro-level planning for health and nutrition for the primitive tribes of Odisha in general and Saora tribe in particular. To tackle the problem of economic development of the tribes and tribal areas, the social, cultural and political developments in different regions of our country are very necessary. She also argued that the education of the Saoras has encountered with several problems and also given suggestions about the Tribal Women's Health. She also explores the reasons behind the failure of government programmes due to lack of participation, motivation, awareness and skill among the tribal's. The author concludes by saying that the programmes like education, health,

nutrition which require motivation and community participation should be entrusted to local NGO's for organizing, motivation and awareness building camps and implementation of the programmes in selected tribal pockets where government agencies failed or didn't reach.

Though the government has taken steps through Sub-plan approach for the improvement of the tribal people, but the overall tribal situation has not changed much. The disparities at the level of development between the tribal's and non-tribal's has remained the same and also the quality of the tribal's has not improved. So the author has suggested that proper cognition of cultural milieu of tribal people, identification of problem, areas and address them with appropriate redressal measures, sufficient and timely availability of funds, effective management are very necessary for the development of the tribal areas.

DinamaniBhim(2000) in his dissertation entitled 'A Study of the Politics of Anti-Poverty Programmes in the Block of Laikera, Orissa' deals with the study of poverty alleviation programmes in the Block of Laikera, Odisha. His study emphasized on the role of politics, elected local institutions, MLAs and local bureaucracy and special anti-poverty programmes and their implementation in one of the backward areas of Odisha. His work focuses on the issue of poverty and anti-poverty programmes of the most marginal section belonging to the Block of Laikera, of the district of Jharsuguda in Odisha. The dissertation also has explained how the dominant castes and classes in this area effectively control local power arrangement and accrued the benefits of government sponsored programmes meant for the poor. Several anti-poverty programmes were being implemented in Laikera Block such as integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP), Orissa State Development Financial Corporation(OSFDC), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana(SGSY), Modified Area Development Corporation(MADA), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Indira Awas yojana (IAY) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana(JGSY). The author has argued that in Laikera Block, Orissa, various poverty alleviation programmes such as IRDP,

SGSY, JGSY and IAY has been implemented. The findings of the implementation of anti-poverty programmes are also elaborated by the author. His study also investigates the performance of the bureaucracy and the elected representatives in connection with these programmes and he has explained the implementation process of the anti-poverty programmes in Laikera Block. The author after analyzing the authenticity of the BPL Census and the implementation of all the anti-poverty programmes in the Block of Laikera of Jharsuguda district in Odisha found that these programmes are not successfully implemented. It was observed that sometimes the guidelines are violated and these programmes are being implemented in a haphazard manner. For this reason the benefits of the programmes cannot reach the target group. He recommended for the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj System. It will help in changing the power relations in the rural areas.

Sasmita Jena (2008) in her dissertation entitled 'Influence of Women Malnutrition on Infant Mortality in Orissa: Evidence from NFHS-2 (1998-99) and NFHS-3 (2005-06)' has analyzed the role of the health care services which are very important for individual health. And gender plays an important role for health of individual. There are several factors which also affect health of human being like human rights, aging, science and technology, information and communication, equity and social justice. She also explores the importance of nutrition in human's body. Malnutrition is very much prevalent in rural areas in any country. The lack of nutrients is perceived largely among the women and children. The percentage of anemia is very much higher among women in Odisha. One of the important indicators of health is Mortality rates. The mortality rates help in assessing the overall socio-economic development of a country. Several factors are responsible for the infant mortality in India and other developing countries which are low birth weight, respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, birth injury, malnutrition. The main objective of the study is to assess the levels of malnutrition among women in Odisha, to find out the linkage between malnutrition among women and infant mortality and comparison between NFHS -II (1998-99) and NFHS-III (2005-06), about the

influence of malnutrition on infant mortality in Odisha. From the survey the author has found that poverty is the main reason for the high level of malnutrition among women and children in India. And this is higher among low status of women in Indian society. The reason behind the infant mortality is higher malnutrition. She has also observed that the majority of women were undernourished in the age group 15-19. The higher percent of undernourished women are seen largely in rural areas. It has been also found that women of underage or lower age group suffer more from anemia. It is very much seen among the illiterate women especially among the SC/ST and other backward class women. The study also shows that the higher incidence of poverty is seen in Odisha, not only that hunger, malnutrition among women and these are the reasons of infant, neonatal and post neo-natal mortality. She also argued that there is a need of a policy to reduce malnutrition and infant mortality in Odisha. May be the infant mortality is caused due to less education and occupation among women and malnutrition among women even though the government has taken different initiatives to tackle this malnutrition problem. The programmes adopted are Public Distribution system (PDS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme, the National Mid-Day Meals Programme and several employment schemes providing food for work. But these programmes have not succeeded fully and do not reach to the poorest segments of the population. These programmes are inadequate to fulfill the aspirations of the poor segments of the population.

The dissertation entitled 'A Sociological Study of Female Literacy and Fertility Among Tribal Women in Orissa' written by Vandana Naik (2002) is interesting. She is of the opinion that there is a close link between fertility and literacy regarding women. It has been observed that female literacy and education are very important for reducing patterns of fertility. An educated woman can get an improved economic life, a better quality of life and a healthier population. Education helps a woman through providing increased autonomy in the home and outside. So there is a direct relationship between literacy and autonomy which affects change in fertility. The objectives of the

study are to find out the relationship between literacy and fertility of women in general and tribal women in particular, to find out the relationship between female literacy and fertility of tribal women with that of non-tribal women and to look after the intra-tribal differences. The author has concentrated on the tribal (Juang) village (Gomatipur) of Keonjhar district in Odisha. In the first chapter she begins with the debate on the link between the literacy and fertility. In the second chapter she has given a survey of literature by different demographers, anthropologists and sociologists. Her third chapter is on the conceptual framework where one can see the situation of tribal literacy from a broader perspective. And her fourth chapter discusses the findings of the field work done in a village of Odisha. She also argued that Odisha acquired a unique position in terms of tribal map of India because of the largest variety of tribal communities. From the findings the author has observed that there is a close relationship between female literacy and fertility. And she also showed in her study that literacy and education are one of the socio-economic factors which strongly influence the intermediate variables to affect the fertility level. She has explored on the importance of education and literacy which provide skills and abilities leading to lower fertility through improved ability to acquire new information and to use contraceptive technologies. Besides education other socio-economic factors are also important. She has also explained about the Juangs in Odisha that the economic condition of the family and tribal beliefs which plays an important role in determining the attitudes of the family planning. So it can be said that the literate women are much aware of fertility control than non-literate women. So literacy has a direct effect on fertility rate.

Rani Si and Sharma in their article entitled 'An Empirical study of the Mid-Day Meal Programme in Khurda, Orissa' has concentrated on the operation of Mid-Day Meal Programme in Khurda district of the state. They have pointed out that Mid-Day Meal Scheme was launched for providing nutritious meals to all school children below the age of 14 because it also increases the concentration level among the school children on class room learning. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme helps to reduce the class inequalities and it

overcomes the caste and gender-based differences during access to primary education. Not only that, the most important thing that they have pointed out is that the Mid-Day Meal Scheme increases enrolment, reduces dropout rates, improves attendance and retention and also the nutritional status of the children. They have focused on the functioning of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, especially in Khurda district in Odisha. This article covers many of the areas such as brief history of Mid-Day Meal Scheme, salient features of Mid-Day Meal Scheme, some recent studies on this area, field work and the use of other data sources, the broad picture of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Orissa i.e. organizational structure of the scheme and also examines the cooked meals and dry ration variants, cost of providing Mid-Day Meals, back ground of the parents and school infrastructure facilities. The authors discuss about the poor infrastructure facilities in the schools and also elaborated the reasons behind the shifting over to the dry ration scheme in all the 10 (ten) blocks of Khurda district from 2001. Some of the reasons elaborated by them are lack of separate space for cooking, lack of separate place for serving meals, lack of drinking water facilities etc. But after the field survey conducted by them, they have come to the point that cooked meal scheme is more effective because most of the households prefer cooked meal scheme and most of the parents are of the opinion that cooked meal scheme increases enrollment and attendance in the school. Through this scheme it has created some employment opportunities among the downtrodden sections of the population especially among the women in the Khurda district of Odisha. Therefore, the authors conclude by saying that cooked meal scheme functioned very well for around 6 (six) years in spite of some short comings and also informed that the schools in Khurda (Odisha) has changed it back to providing cooked meals. The article is very relevant and it provides a lot of information about the functioning of MDM Scheme in the Khurda district of Odisha.

3. **Literature on role of Caste in Elections:** In the third category we find there are few articles which are caste-related. The authors in this category are Prakash

Louis (2000), Gupta (1992). To Prakash Louis (2000) in Bihar Politics, caste plays an important role. The author tries to show how different political parties from the very beginning came to power with the help of 'caste combination'. From 1952 onwards, Congress was in power and it had an alliance between the upper castes, the Dalit's, the Tribal's and the Muslims. In the 1980 and 1985 Assembly Elections it came to power due to 'Indira wave' and 'Rajiv Wave'. But after that it lost the elections. In the 12th Assembly Elections the 2 (two) main contenders for power were Janata Dal (U) and the RJD. The leader of the JD (U) – Nitish Kumar and the leader of RJD was Lalu Prasad Yadav. To him the Janata Dal (U) represented the interests of the upper castes and the RJD represented the interest of the backward castes. In this election Yadav's played an important role. It is an important caste in Bihar. All the parties tried to woo the Yadav votes for coming to power. NDA got the support from the backward castes like Koeris and the most backward caste. There was an emergence of the backward caste like 'KULAKS'. The percentage of Muslim voters was less in the state of Bihar. Women's participation in Bihar has been increasing and from this it is seen that the voters of Bihar demanded change. Sometime they voted for RJD and sometimes they voted for NDA. But they have not given a clear majority to any of the alliances. The author did not discuss why the voters mind has frequently changed and why the parties were unable to fulfill the aspirations of the people.

Gupta (1992) in his article is of the opinion that Yadav politicians has emerged as a victorious caste in the State of Bihar and U.P. He explained the rise of Yadav political power in the Hindi belt. To him Yadavs are the new kulaks of the Hindi heartland. They educationally and culturally lag behind any other developed castes. He discussed the Yadav's dual character. Laloo Prasad Yadav's image increased the importance of the Yadav community. Janata Dal got the full support from this Yadav community. The author discusses the harmonious relationship between the Yadav rich farmer and Janata Dal Leader Laloo Prasad Yadav. The author concludes by saying that Laloo Prasad Yadav got the support from the Yadav Community till now but it is not sure the

Yadavs will vote for him in future since he had failed to fulfill all the aspirations of the Yadav's.

Research Gap: From the review of the literature it is found that most of the studies on Bihar and Odisha had focused on electoral outcomes in different elections. There are few articles which examine issues on development including policies and their implementation. But the authors have not clearly discussed the development policies in different sectors like the agricultural sector, service sector, social welfare sector etc. And they also do not shed much light about the government's initiatives in this sector. In the social sector there were several development policies which the governments in both the states adopted and pursued but it has not been adequately or properly analysed by the researchers. Some authors have concentrated on the education and health sectors and also discussed various programmes but there are very few authors who have discussed about the social welfare policies. And the comparative study on poverty, education, health, social welfare in Odisha and Bihar has not been made by any authors. Hence the articles in this front are deficient. There is thus a research gap which needs to be filled. The study to be undertaken would attempt to do that.

The objective of the Study

1. To see how far the BJD-BJP alliance government was successful in alleviating poverty in the state of Odisha.
2. To analyse the different development policies adopted and pursued by the BJD- BJP government in Odisha in the social sector: in health, education, social welfare etc.
3. To see how far the RJD-Congress alliance government and the JD (U)-BJP alliance governments were successful in implementing poverty alleviation measures and alleviating poverty in the state of Bihar.
4. To analyze the development policies adopted and pursued by the RJD- Congress alliance government and the JD (U)-BJP alliance government in Bihar

in the social sector; in health, education, social welfare etc and the outcome of these.

Research Questions

1. How far the successive BJD-BJP alliance Governments in Odisha in the period 2000-2009 was able to implement the poverty alleviation measures in the state and how far it was successful in this front?
2. How far the programmes in the field of education, health and general social welfare adopted and pursued by the BJD-BJP alliance Governments in Odisha during the period 2000-2009 benefitted the desired sections of the society?
3. How far the RJD-Congress alliance government (2000-2005) and the JD (U)-BJP alliance government led by Nitish Kumar in its first term (2005-2010) was able to implement the poverty alleviation measures in the state and how far it was successful in reducing poverty in the state in the period 2000-2010?
4. What are the policies and programmes which the RJD-Congress alliance government (2000-2005) and the JD (U)-BJP alliance Government led by Nitish Kumar in its first term (2005-2010) adopted and pursued in the social sector in the field of literacy and education, health, and development of the marginalised sections? What was the outcome of these policies and programmes?

Hypothesis

In the post liberalization period when the Indian State has been withdrawing from spending in different sectors of the economy what we note is that in the states of India governments are pursuing different policies in the social sector and this is largely due to democratic compulsions. Parties do this in order to legitimize their rule. In Odisha and Bihar the governments have undertaken various development policies in the social sector. And largely as a result of these there has been an improvement in

the social sector for example, the condition of the poor in the period from 2000 to 2010 in both the states has improved. The percentage of poor has declined significantly.

Definition, Rational and Scope of the Study

The study is on the development policies pursued in the social sector in Bihar and Odisha, the two relatively underdeveloped states in eastern India and the outcome of these policies. In the social sector we will look for literacy and education, demography and health, poverty and rural development and interventions for the marginalised sections. We will focus also on the manner in which different poverty alleviation programmes in the state was implemented and how far the Governments were successful in implementing the poverty alleviation programmes or measures. The question of development policies and policies in the social sector is important since both the states are underdeveloped in the Indian context and the government in both the states adopted different development policies. If we look at the poverty level of both the states we find that the percentage of people living below poverty line is much higher than other states in India. As per the estimates of the Planning Commission, the incidence of poverty in Odisha and Bihar during the period 1993-94 was 48.56 percent and 54.96 percent respectively. In 1999-2000 the percentage of rural poverty in Odisha and Bihar were 48.01 percent and 44.3 percent respectively. Hence the percentage of people living below the poverty line was very high by the turn of the century. But when we come to the year 2004-2005 we note that the number of poor declined in both the states. Poverty in Bihar for example declined from 54.4 percent of the population in 2004-05 to 53.5 percent in 2009-2010 and thereafter to 33.7 percent in 2011-2012. Similarly in case of Odisha the percentage of poor people came down to 32.6 percent in 2011-2012 from 37.0 percent in 2009-2010. Hence what we note is that by the end of the first decade of the 21st century there has been a significant decline in the percentage of poor living in both the states. This could have happened as a result of intervention by the state governments. We also note that the rate of unemployment is also very high in both the states. The number of literates is also low in both the states. We also note that the percentage of SC and ST

population in both the states is high and much of the poor belong to this category. In Odisha the ST population is very high whereas in Bihar the SC population is high. Hence it would be interesting to analyse the policies adopted by the governments in the social sector in these two states.

Research Methods

Considering the research questions and the scope of research we have collected a lot of data from different sources using different techniques and methods. On the development policies in the state of Bihar and Odisha we collected relevant primary and secondary data and analysed it for the execution of the work i.e., for answering the questions which we have raised above. We have primarily analysed the contents of the documents that we have collected.

Primary data collected includes; reports from the website of the Planning Commission (PC). We have looked at the studies and the reports commissioned by the PC on the implementation of several policies in the concerned states. From the Planning Commission website, we collected the Orissa Human Development Report, Orissa Development Report and Bihar Human Development Report and several other reports of the studies which the PC has constituted. We collected the available documents from the website of the Government of Odisha. We visited different departments like education, health and family welfare, rural development, Panchayati Raj, department of SCs, STs and minorities in the website of the Government of Odisha. In the Odisha government website from the department of finance we have collected annual budgets and the Economic Surveys of different years. From the department of ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department we collected some annual reports of different years and some publications. In the department of health and family welfare we have seen the health profile, plans, projects, publications, programmes and schemes. Then lastly we went through the reports of women and child development department.

From the website of the Government of Bihar we collected a lot of information. In this we visited the different departments like finance, minority

welfare, health, rural development, SC & ST welfare, social welfare etc. In the department of health we looked at different schemes like Mukhyamantri Kalajar Rahat Yojana, Janani ebang Bal Surakshya Yojana, Pariwaar Kalyan Karyakaram etc. which had been adopted by the government. From the department of minority welfare we collected information about different schemes adopted by the government. In the department of rural development we need to look at reports related to schemes like NREGS, SJGSY, IAY etc, programmes, annual reports of different years etc. From the department of SC & ST welfare we collected information on the schemes, acts and rules, budget 2012-13 etc. Then finally from the department of social welfare we collected annual reports, budgetary allocations, annual plans, reports and publications etc of various years.

Party literature of the RJD, JD (U) in Bihar and BJP and BJD in Orissa was also collected. Out of the party literature we collected and analysed manifestoes, pamphlets, programmes etc. from party offices and from the website of the concerned political parties. We will collect the materials from the website of various political parties such as the website of RJD (www.rjd.in), of Janata Dal United [www.jd\(u\).in](http://www.jd(u).in), and the Biju Janata Dal www.bjd.in. Election Commission of India (ECI) website was used to look at the electoral results of the central political parties in the states during different elections.

So far as secondary data is concerned it includes books, articles, newspapers, journals, magazines etc. There are different journals which were useful for my work. These are; Economic and Political Weekly, Journal of Social and Economic Studies, Yojana, Indian Journal of Political Science, Indian Journal of Regional Science, Social Change, Comparative Political Studies etc. Magazines like Frontline, Mainstream etc. were useful. We will also collect information from different newspapers like The Statesman, The Hindu, Times of India, The New Indian Express, The Telegraph, Bihar Times, Prabhat Khabar, Samaya, Pragati Badi, Orissa Post etc.

Apart from the web sources we collected and analysed primary and secondary data from various places. Primary and secondary materials were collected from different libraries such as Teenmurti library in New Delhi, Jawaharlal Nehru University Library, Utkal University library and Nabakrushna Choudhury Institute of Development

Studies in Bhubaneswar etc. We also collected materials from Patna University library, A.N. Sinha Institute of social studies library, ADRI Library etc.

Limitation of the Study: States in India pursue a large range of policies in different sectors to effect changes. The study will limit itself to the policies of the governments in the social sector. The present study will not include policies pursued in the agricultural, industrial and infrastructure sectors etc. As per the Government of India social sectors include Human development and gender situation, poverty and inclusive growth, employment, education, health, rural water supply and sanitation and women and child development. The social sector in Bihar as per the annual economic survey's reports would include; Literacy and Education, Demography and Health, Poverty and Rural Development and Interventions for Marginalised Sections. In Odisha as per the annual economic survey's the social sector would include; Education, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation, Welfare Programmes, Women's Development and Welfare, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We also include poverty in this sector. We will analyze the policies pursued by the alliance governments in the social sector and its effects in details in both the states. We also would compare the performances of the states.

The Chapters

Chapter 1: Introduction: In this chapter we have outlined the background of the study, state the research problem, objectives of the study, raised the research questions to be answered in the study, formulated the hypothesis, reviewed the existing literature on the subject, dealt with the rationale and scope of the study, then discussed the methodology used for collecting and analyzing data and then introduced the different chapters of the thesis.

Chapter 2: The chapter is entitled 'The State Government's and the Problem of Poverty in Odisha (2000-2010)'. This chapter analyses the different poverty alleviation programmes and its outcome in Odisha since 2000.

Chapter 3: The State Government's and Education in Odisha (2000-2010). This chapter analyses the various development policies of the BJD led government in Odisha in the education sector. It will also analyse the outcome of the policies.

Chapter 4: The chapter is entitled 'The State Government's and Health in Odisha (2000-2010)'. This chapter analyses the various development policies of the BJD led government in Odisha in health sector. It will also analyse the outcome of the policies.

Chapter 5: The chapter 'The State Government's and Social Welfare in Odisha (2000-2010)' deals with the different welfare policies taken by the BJD-BJP coalition governments for the old and disabled, women, SCs & STs.

Chapter 6: The chapter 'The State Governments and Poverty in Bihar (2000-2010)' analyses the different poverty alleviation programmes in Bihar and also assessed the programmes.

Chapter 7: The chapter 'The State Government's and Education in Bihar (2000-2010)' analyses the different educational policies in Bihar and also outcome of the policies.

Chapter 8: The State Government's and Health Sector in Bihar (2000-2010). This chapter analyses the different programmes in the health Sector in Bihar and also assessed the programmes.

Chapter 9: In the chapter 'The State Government's and Social Welfare in Bihar (2000-2010)' we analyse the different social welfare policies for the Old and Disabled, women and child and for the marginalized sections of the society in Bihar and also analyse the outcome of the policies.

Chapter 10: The chapter makes a comparative assessment of development policies in the social sector in Odisha and Bihar.

Chapter 11: In this chapter we provide a summary of the chapters and then arrive at a Conclusion.