ABSTRACT

Background of the Study:

The term governance is increasingly prominent in discussion of changes in the nature and the role of state. It has become a topic of concern to the political and non-profit actors as well. Governance includes new ways of thinking about the social coordination and pattern of rules as they appear in civil society, political institutions and the international arena. It is an attempt to people friendly with the government. The local governance is a subject to realize the potential of services to the people, both in rural and urban. In the context of India, the local governance is an empirical description of local reality. India, at global platform emerging as big economy structure but the pattern of governance is a big challenge before the government. To widen our vision that the revival of Panchayati Raj Institution has been paralleled by a proliferation in the number and variety of factors involved in governance at the local level. Many governmental and non governmental institutions are increasingly engaged in delivery of public services.

Governance is the need of hour. A considerable attempt has been made by the scholars, researchers and policy makers as well as policy executors to make the institutions politically and administratively more responsive, accountable and efficient in their functions. Despite these efforts, good governance seems a distant dream in India. Whatever the reason may be, it has become clear that the dream of governance can be achieved only by strengthening the visions of participatory democracy and citizen oriented administration. Besides this, the citizen as well as the administrators should understand the necessary social and moral values. It seeks to tap local initiatives and practices by involving grass-root organization such as self help groups. Collective efforts are thus articulated. It leads to the empowerment of the local people through decentralization and devolution. It brings service delivery closer to people through field agencies. Devolution redistributes power to the local communities via local bodies and enables them to participate in the policies affecting them. Thus, both representative and participatory democracy become possible. It would be,
therefore alternative strategy of development which is people centered, participatory and bottom-up.

In the context of India, local democracy incorporated in 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment, has been invested with big hopes, even global context also helps to explain the local democracy for all that is desirable—more people’s participation, greater public accountability, concentration of social and economic equity and effective poverty alleviation programmes etc. The idea of decentralization, both in international agencies and many part of the world, was only a result of revisiting of the idea of local democracy or governance. It has also reflected a strong disillusionment with centralized pattern of governing process. Institutions of global governance have come to supplement the traditional understanding of governance as an activity that takes place at the national level. There are multiple criteria by which institution of local governance can be assessed and appraised. Equity through redistribution, social welfare, poverty alleviation, effective development by locale in development planning and monitoring, responsiveness of the State as well as local administration, transparency, greater participation, gender equality are the bases of governance to strengthen it. In India, after the attainment of independence, committee’s reports and recommendations emphasized the importance of Panchayats with a view to making development more effective through local participation. The enactment of the 73rd amendment in December 1992, of the constitution of India was made a landmark to strength the Panchayati Raj and tried to remove the biases at grass-root level.

The picture of inadequate functions, financial aspect and its jurisdiction increasing the large variety of bodies, make the Panchayati Raj institutions more complex. It creates hue and cry in the success of programme develop for a large number of rural masses. Apart from these the emergence of new types of groups as Non-governmental organizations, Self-help groups active in both rural as well as urban local governance, through public partnerships in service delivery, includes user groups for natural resource management and various other
livelihood creation activities. Many of these institutions have been the creation of international donor agencies and funded by them in addition to being supported by the state. The reason to create these bodies is that such groups provide greater opportunities for the common citizens at the grass roots level to influence the decision making process that affect them.

The present study will be an attempt to investigate the problem of governance and rural development focusing on the working of institutions at grass root level in that particular area of research field. The vision of good governance and rural development lies in the efficient and responsive functioning these institutions. But the incompatibility of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have rejected this; despite having legal status under the 73rd constitutional amendment act.

**Problem of the Study:**

Development is the objective of governance, the mechanism or means. In this view there is need to see, what are the various factors that would contribute to the overall development of the country. It has to function through various systems and processes of the government machinery and private initiatives; the prerequisite is that the machinery and the process should be good, flexible, sound, efficient, cost-effective and objective in approach. A nation’s governance plays most important role in shaping the destiny of the people. Weak governance and slow economic development go hand in hand, observed by the international Monetary Fund (IMF). Within the India, some of the most prosperous regions have a history of having better governance’ observes the IMF. Local self government is one way to operationlised the better governance system.

In the context of India, 73rd and 74th amendment of 1992; major steps have been taken in this direction. They made development people oriented and regionally relevant. For the first time, self government is located at the Panchayat level. Locality has become the basis of planning. The amendments aimed at creating responsible institutions and provided control and ownership of the
resources to the people. The Gram Panchayat is entrusted with the responsibilities of planning which is done by the people. The 73rd amendments provides for decentralized governance at the district level and even at lower levels. It has created people centred institution at the district, Block and village level. The Panchayats are to be directly elected for the territorial constituencies for a period of five years. The state election commission is responsible for conducting the elections. The state finance commission is responsible to review the financial matter of the Panchayats. Thus, Panchayats are responsible for the planning and implementation of programmes related to social justice and economic development. State election and state finance commission have been set up with the setting up these institutions in the states; there is considerable degree of financial discipline, cost consciousness, transparency, resources mobilization, and regular election.

However, there are certain constraints in the operation of this decentralized pattern of governance. The states can dissolve rural local bodies without giving them a reasonable opportunity of being heard before such dissolution. The eleventh schedule of the constitution assign the same type of responsibilities to all the three tiers at the panchayat level. Thus there is an overlapping of jurisdiction. There is no attempt to differentiate the level of responsibility as per the organization and the finance of these bodies. This creates problems in determining the basis of distribution of resources by the finance commission in favour of each level. Local level planning is also not effective, as it is mostly the state’s planning priorities and sectoral allocations that have the decisive force. Local planning has to be liked with local resource mobilization and should involve the support of local people. After taking a look at local self government institution, if we examine the extent to which local self government promotes sustained democracy, we discover that the administrative role and functions local bodies in India have been very limited and confined.

Thus, the study is based on the field observation, various reports, henceforth, there may be some problem would come across in the research.
1. This study is restricted to Purnia District of Bihar only.

2. The study will be based on the available data. So it due care would be taken to remove any biases in work. Even though it is a manual work. So it is possible to have error or any bias in collecting primary data.

3. The aim of the study is related to the developmental aspect as well impact of governance in the rural areas of Purnia District. The secondary data would be collected from the government offices, institutions, reports, channels and printed materials etc. So if any constrain or limitation at any stage may occur bias in data collecting stage and will be resulted in inferences.

**Objectives of the Study:**

The present study will have following objectives:

1. To strive for citizen centric governance with a vision of participatory democracy.

2. To investigate the failures of rural development programmes initiated by the central as well as the government of Bihar.

3. To identify a possible model for attaining an effective level of peoples participation in the implementation of development programmes in that particular area.

4. To identify the factors which are affecting the rural development in particular area of study.

5. To make Bihar particularly the district of Purnia, the next destination of investment in the agriculture field, industries and fuel the development of the state.

6. To explore the participation of people and add values to the governance and maximize the outcomes of development work particularly in the rural area of Purnia District.
The researcher has tried to explain the major objectives of the study. So this type of the study purely depends upon the availability of data and other resources.

**Hypotheses:**

The governance is the purely decision making process. This decision making process based on the ethics, moral values, honesty, rationality and qualitative approach towards the assigned work, effectiveness, responsibility and accountability as well. Henceforth, the first hypothesis was designed as follows:

**H1:** To testify the effective implementation of law in the realm of governance and rural development.

After the formulation of the policy and programme the major process is to execute the policy and programme successfully. The implementation process of the policy faces many obstacles like corruption, diversity, influence of local people and so on. It creates mismanagement in the policy execution processing at grass root level. So the second hypothesis was designed as follows:

**H2:** There is a huge gap between the policy formulation and process of policy implementation at grass-root level due to mismanagement.

At the implementation level, policies are comes through the various stages, to fulfill the necessities of the needy people. Most of the needy people are unfamiliar with the rationality of the programmes which are formulated for them. So, they cannot get optimum benefit of this. So the hypothesis will be based on above shortcomings:

**H3:** There is no awareness of policy and programme of the government to the people in selected blocks of the Purnia District.

The prerequisite of the programme and policy is overall development, social and economic prosperity of the rural people. In this concern the government official plays very pivotal role to provide them more & more benefit of the programme. Allocation and distribution of the funds and schemes to the needy people are in the hand of these officials. So the hypothesis designed as:

**H4:** The relationship between the government official and the locale related to governance process and task of overall rural development.
Research Methodology:

The present study is primarily investigating the effectiveness of the mechanism of governance related to the rural development in selected blocks of Purnia district. There are 14 Blocks in Purnia district out of which 6 Blocks namely Amour, Baisa, Baisi, Banmanki, Purnia East and Dagarwa, have been selected on the basis of random sampling. While selecting the sample, all social, cultural, political, economical and geographical variations were given due representation. In the order to accomplish the study the effectiveness of the governance on rural development, 150 respondents in each blocks had been selected.

Research Design:

In order to study the effective assessment of governance and rural development through the injection of the contemporary approaches of the central and the State governments and to find out the substantial way to sort out the existing problems. The study has an exploratory cum descriptive research design. A detailed and appropriate research design is devised for the entire research work to make the study more useful and presentation more rational and easy to understand. Since the study is of micro level, the researcher has selected a district of Bihar i.e. Purnia which also a commissionary.

Sample Design:

The sampling of the questionnaire is based on the general perception on the rural development. It has also been framed in a close ended format. Tippett’s Random Sampling method has been used to collect the information. The Likert’s method of scaling has also been followed to reach the result. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGA) has been selected as independent variable to check the mechanism of governance in the locality of the research area i.e. rural area of Purnia District of Bihar.
Importance of Study:

The discussion explains different aspects of the governance and its impact on rural development. In fact, the idea of governance was initiated in the developed countries and developing countries are latecomers in this direction. In the context of India, better governance still required specially in rural areas. In the fundamental approach of this study is to assess the impact of governance on rural development, particularly where the research is conducted through the observation of different implemented programmes and policies.

The conducted research would be helpful to highlight the real scenario of the rural areas of the Purnia District. It will also help the policy formulators in the formulation of rural development policies.

It is expected that the assessment will provide answer to question like

1. How far the mechanism of governance is successful in that particular area;
2. The rural development project really stands up to the expectation of the rural people of Purnia district;
3. To ensure that the allocated funds and efforts made in rural development projects provide commensurate values to rural people in that particular area;
4. The results of the study can be used to create benchmark for the future rural development programmes and policies;
5. The results would be able to guide to make mid-course correction if necessary;
6. The studies of successful and failure programmes will be able to highlight key element that can aid in planning of future rural development projects.

**Review of Literature:**

The literature review analyzed various aspects of governance and rural development. The present study is going to discuss about the mechanism of governance and rural development in Purnia District of Bihar. There is a lot of research done in the area of governance as well as development with respect to rural development, livelihood, socio-economic condition etc. but researcher has not found work done in respect of mechanism of governance and rural development specially in Purnia District.

**Findings:**

The present study shows that the development of the rural area especially Purnia District of Bihar is the most important aspect of Governance as people centric approach. The rural people can be satisfied if the better opportunity of employment, delivery of services etc. provided to them for better livelihood. In terms of awareness about the rural schemes people are agreed to some extent with a view to accessibility of the scheme. The governance mechanism of the local level offices is not better in this respect. The overall awareness about rural development is the most unsatisfied dimension of governance. The MGNREGA is adopted for effective development of the rural area in terms of awareness of the scheme. Most of the rural people have shown their interest to adopt innovative technologies such use of machines for rural construction, and enabled them technology friendly. There is positive relation between governance and rural development found in the rural area of Purnia district. So, the researcher has tried to establish more orientation towards the effective and efficient development. There is need of effective ways for more employment generation through the scheme of rural development in that area. The government has adopted various development programme but due to lack of legal effectiveness it seems to be unsatisfactory in its target.
For the proper functioning of the rural development programme it is observed that most of people are agreed on the function of the development programme. On the other hand at implementation level the functioning of the programme is not up to the mark of the people. This is only because of the malfunctioning the grass level administration in the discharge of development work.

In term of not proper functioning of the programme, the researcher has found that the people are usually not informing properly about the welfare scheme. Even in some place also found that reluctant act of the implementing officer, involvement of the local strong holder people in the management of the rural development programme.

In term of wage payment it is also found that labours were unsatisfactory. Most of the people said that wage payment is lower for the livelihood. They can hardly manage their living stander on the in getting wage they have pay bribe too or commission to the involved person or authority. In the dimension of the problem address by the government official at local level were also not up to the mark of the expectation of the people. Usually people are facing the problem in the enquiry of wage payment services like delay in getting information, evasion by the authority etc. The researcher also found that there is also no proper assurance about the employment under scheme run by the government. It is also found that that there is problem in identification of needy people too.

In regard to the upliftment in the quality of life with the help of the MGNREGA scheme, people are supporting it. But on the other hand in the discharging of the programme people are not unanimous. This is only because of the mismanagement or bad governance at local level administration. In addition, the overall scarcity rural employment with the help of this programme can’t be solved. However, the programme has developed more option of employment generation the rural area. In terms of the effectiveness in providing social equity, accessibility to the rural people the MGNREGA programme is helpful. Due to some social biasness, it is not able to provide proper equality like caste, gender discrimination in the rural area. It is found that the participation of the women is also remarkable in this
direction for employment. The social transformation is equally important; it is found that the people have shown their consent on the transformation of the rural area and this transformation can be possible through the proper utilization available workforce, fund utilization and wage distribution etc. It is also found that people were supporting the technology. The use of technology is not only the solution. It should be used in such a way that rural people can be user friendly the technology for the betterment of development.

With the rapid growth of social equality, it is also found that the MGNREGA programme is having potential of delivering quality of life for marginalized section of the society. It is also indicated that transparency, wage administration are giving them opportunity in pumping the development of the rural programme. Further, it was found that there are ample amount available for disbursement in the name of rural development and for wage distribution, but the distribution pattern of wage is so grubby that people are not able to maintain their minimum standard of life.

In terms of better governance the MGNREGA programme can be a success story of development, if the programme is implemented in the rural area specially in Purnia district properly. The governance mechanism is so complicated that each step of programme is not worthy full for the all employment seeker. It should be more vibrant in nature. In the matter of corruption at Block level officers are involved. There is need to spout them in discharging their duty. As the effectiveness is the key of governance, in terms of effective implementation it is found that the rural development programme implanted only on the basis of their choice. The MGNREGA is demand driven programme for rural development but it is still fail to fulfill the required demand specially in rural area of Purnia District.

Keeping in view the responses of the rural people in regard to responsibility it is found that the local officers are always involve in the red tape activity. The responsibility is one of the factors to make rural programme a success. The officers are always showing unwillingness to discharge their responsible duty in term of developmental work in the rural area particularly in rural area of Purnia district. The inclusiveness and equity of the programme is indispensible part of development. In
regard to the MGNREGA programme the researcher has found that inclusiveness is prime requisite for proper development. For the inclusive development equal and maximum part of the rural people must explore. The rural development programme or any development programme is considered to be welfare programme for all. The strategic vision for any development is as important as inclusiveness, equality etc. The researcher has found that there is huge lack of strategic vision for the development. It is only fulfill their established pattern with any sustained future development. There must be simplicity in the nature of developmental approach, easily accessible, more people oriented. In terms of transparency; the researcher ahs found that the MGNREGA is not transparent specially in that area. The transparency can only be ensured through the regular audit of the running scheme. It is to make the more people orientated rather than complex in structure. There is need of basic awareness of the programme for rural development.

**Suggestions:**

To reach out the maximum benefits to the rural people, the government should take more constructive step to fulfill their demand of employment opportunity. Since the government is welfare in nature, so the government must be more citizen centric.

As the awareness level among the rural people about the welfare schemes are very squat, there must be periodical awareness programmes like Jan Sampark Abhiyan, seminars at local level regarding the awareness of the programme conducted by the government authority to establish better governance. It is necessary to improve the level of existing process of development and to avoid delay in discharging the services to the rural people and local surveys should be conducted by the government at grass root level periodically.

Rural development programme is made for the welfare of the rural masses. Most of the programmes are not getting satisfactory level of success as per the expectation of the people. The reason of the failure as found in research that usually, at implementation level the Block level officers are showing reluctant act in discharging their duties. Even most of the programme which is sanctioned in the rural
area (Purnia District) usually not running on the time that people can get maximum benefits of the scheme. On the other hand local strong holders are always intervening in the distribution process of the rural development programme. Ultimately, the needy people are unable to get benefits of the development programme.

There should be implementation of Multi-channel Model for distribution of rural programme by the government and must address the needs and actual demand of the rural people for maximum benefits of the schemes.

There should be a feedback provision from the rural people in regard to the problem in getting the benefits of the development programme by the higher authority, at least at district level officers should be involve on regular basis and take action on issues positively.

There is need to understand the social and cultural causes in the implementation of the rural programmes. Generally, the government or the implementing agencies are failed to understand the social and cultural problems.

The government should review the operational process of the running rural development programme and implement the ‘single window systems’ for the wage employment to the rural labours, immediate settlement of problem faced by the rural people and everything that stands in the way of giving employment must be easy in process.

The Block level or local implementing agencies need to work in strategic way by providing them proper assistance for accessing more rural employment like work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Self Help Group (SGH), Aangan Wadi etc.

The primary occupation of the rural people is depending upon the agriculture sector. There is need to this sector with rural development policy in such a way that it could be commercialized at primary level in general and particularly in the rural area of Purnia District.
Usually, the rural development policy is facing mismanagement in its implementation. It is only because of the mal-administration of the implementing agencies at grass root level. So there is need to make these agencies more public oriented through regular interaction between the needy people and officers at various level works for social welfare.

As the participation of the people in development is an indispensible part. The participation of the people is not more development oriented. Generally, it is just a formality performed by the government officials at grass root level. There must be a coordinated participation of the people in the development work as part of decision making process. For this people must be aware by government officials of District level particularly in that area of research.

There must be a parallel service delivery in the rural areas in term of development as well as employment generation by the government. If, there is a delay in the service delivery means mal governance or bad governance by the implementing agencies. To avoid this governing process the government or the higher authority should establish vigilance on the lower or implementing agencies through proper inspection of field of development.

After the research on the issue of the effectiveness of the governance for development the researcher has develop a possible model to strengthen the implementing agencies and to avoid the communication gap between the rural people and body of the government. This model is named as Jan Sampark Sewa Kendra Model. This model could be a lowest form of decentralised government at village level unit.
In the above model there are three junction of the communication between the rural people and the authority. At the centre of the Village Panchayat there will a Suchna Awam Jankari Kendra (Information and Knowledge Centre) headed by the Pardhan i.e. Chief of the Village and Sarpanch. It will be the duty of these representatives to inform the people about the development scheme. There will be a Jan Yojna Kendra (i.e. Policy and Programme Centre). At this point all the information related to policy and programme will be provided by the appointed officers at village level. There will also be a Parshikshan Kendra for Rural employment at village level (i.e. Training centre for rural
employment). This centre will be helpful in getting employment through proper training about the rural development programme. Since at Block level the work load is overburdened and the dissemination of information is not easily provided to the rural people. They have to face many problems in seeking the information, wages etc. In this concern this model can a pro-people centre for them. Ultimately, it will helpful in better governance at grass root level.

The government is providing green job card under the scheme of MGNREGA to ensure the guaranteed job for all. It is needed to improve more and must follow the “Smart e-MGNREGA Card” given by the researcher. The objective of any welfare scheme is to proper utilization of the fund and development of the targeted area. This card will have all the information within a single chip about the employee to whom it will be issued. It will include name of employee, number of days worked, place of worked, wages provided under the scheme etc. It will be very helpful in reducing the corruption and exploitation of the employment seekers. Ultimately, it will also be helpful in establishing transparency, effectiveness for better governance.

![Smart e-MGNREGA Card](image)

**Figure No. 2: Smart e-MGNREGA Card**

**Recommendations:**

The overall motive of development is to improve the quality of life of rural people. It is a process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor people. The aim of the rural developmental programmes is to reduce the poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and to fulfill the basic needs such as
food, shelter and clothing of the rural people. With a view of these the researcher has recommended some significant step to strengthen the rural development process and governing bodies.

1) **Need to increase focus on amenities:**

   The important persuade of rural development policy is conceived across country the value that society (both rural and urban) is giving to natural and cultural amenities. It is only the people in the place who are aware of both the threat to its survival and its true developmental meaning. It is obvious that these amenities could be a resource of development. Thus, it could be a key pillar of area- based policies for rural development. In the way same, the rural area of Purnia District having ample amount of natural resources as well as cultural amenities in particular.

2) **Need to effective implementation of Legislation:**

   As the policy and programme formulated by the legislation but not implemented properly cause of under development of the rural area. It shows the ineffectiveness of the governance at grass root level. It can only be protected through the effective implementation of legislation. There should be regular inspection by the higher authority at work site of development in rural area. The legislation should be more pro-people and pro-development. On other hand the State should more responsible in the legislative implementation on administrative ground. The Acts like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Provisions of the Panchayats Extension of the Schedule Areas Act 1996 need to review on the part of pro-development approach.

3) **Re-structuring of the local administrative agencies:**

   The constitution does not stipulate any size for panchayat on the basis of population. The district and its administrative units are well designed across the country. The Blocks have grown into subsidiary governing units in the rural areas. But, the village Panchayat which is considered to be the lowest structure at grass root level and the most active part of local governance is of nascent origin. Its size becomes critical to its functioning. The States should ensure that as far as possible Village Panchayats should be of an appropriate size. It would be able to make it viable units of self-governance and also enable effective popular participation. There must be take an
of account local geographical and demographic conditions of the rural areas. This would be helpful in establishing better governance.

4) **Financial regulation must be Public:**

The development of rural area or any other aspects depends upon the financial regulation. Financial ir-regulation is the only cause of corruption. To reduce or eliminate this practice the State agency must instruct the subordinate agencies to publicize the financial expenditure before the Public to make it more transparent.

5) **Universalise the basic welfare Services to Standards:**

The development of the rural areas is the prime objective of the rural development programme formulated by the central as well as State government. The failure to provide better services as per norms is one of the discriminatory demonstrations of Governance. Therefore, these disparities result in poorly provided services. Hence, universalization of the basic welfare services to standards among the people should be given top priorities in this area.

6) **Security for Livelihood in rural area:**

Rural development is having two objectives i.e. basic infrastructural development and livelihood of the rural people. It is to ensure the livelihood of the rural people with the help of various flagship programmes like MGNREGA, PGSY etc. It creates employment opportunity for all those who is needy of that. Today, MGNREGA is the most resourceful and accepted programme of the government for livelihood security. Therefore, it would be recommended that resource depleted area with involuntary migration be identified for saturation under the scheme as the first priority. It should be implemented as “Mission First Mode” for livelihood security.

**Research Contributions:**

This research has focused on the mechanism of governance and the rural development. This work has provided a theoretical and analytical understanding of complexities of governance in the functionaries of the development of the rural area. In the study, it has been focused on the level of development, its effectiveness, efficiency as well as the transparency of the implementing agencies. The researcher has developed a model for better governance at the village level unit called Jan Sampark Sewa
**Kendra Model.** This model could be helpful in establishing efficient, effective and transparent mechanism of governance at village level.

On the other hand the researcher has also suggested a Smart e-MGNREGA Card service for employment and collective information about the employment seeker in a single card. It will also be helpful to establish transparent flow of information about the employer and employee working under rural development programme.

During the research, many reasons were found behind the slow development of the rural areas with ineffective and complicated governing procedure prevailing therein. To sort out the ineffectiveness and slow penetration of development in rural area model has been developed for the betterment of governance and ultimately the livelihood of the rural masses. It would also be helpful in reducing the level of corruption at village level.

**Direction for Future Research:**

In India, still huge population residing in Villages. As Mahtama Gandhí Said “if the Village perish, India will perish too. It will be no more India. His one mission in the world will get lost” (Harijan, 29.28.1936). In this concern without proper development of the rural area a well developed nation cannot be imagined. The greatest happiness lies in the greatest number of well being of the people, therefore the socio-economic development and livelihood of the rural people must be on priority.

In the research study the focus is on the effectiveness of the mechanism of the governance and rural development. The study was confined on a single rural development programme i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to check the governance mechanism in the process of rural development. Henceforth, the result is not the representation of the whole development in the rural India. But it can be considered as the first step to highlight the inefficiency, ineffectiveness etc. of the governing agencies in term of development of rural areas.

Further study can be conducted considering other aspect of development with different mode of implementation and its impact on the development of the rural area.
The study can also be conducted with respect to the financial performance and it regulation, strategic vision for development etc.

More study can be done on macro level of economic status and livelihood of the people residing in rural area.

Further study can also be possible on single window rural development process for effective governance. Finally it can be studied also on the rural employee insurance through the rural development programme.

**Chapter Scheme:**

This Study has been divided into six chapters in order to summarize the entire researcher work. The chapters have been given information according to its title. The following are the summary of each chapter.

**Chapter I: Introduction**

The first chapter, being an introductory part of the research gave insight into the entire study. It mainly discussed, Background of the Study, problem of the study, Objective of the Study, importance of the Study, Methodology, Hypothesis, Review of literature and Chapter Scheme.

**Chapter II: Conceptual frame Work of Governance and Rural Development**

The Second chapter deals with the governance, its meaning and various aspects and approaches are covered as a whole. In this chapter the mechanism of governance also has been described in Indian context. About the rural development also has been covered in this chapter, emphasized in the context of India.

**Chapter III: Governance and Rural Development in the Context of Bihar**

This chapter contains detailed information about the governance and rural development in the context of Bihar. It is tried to cover the approach of state governments for grass-root development.
Chapter IV: A broad Approach of Governance and Rural Development in Purnia District:

This chapter covers major portion of the research in Purnia District with the help of rural programme i.e. MGNREGA.

Chapter 5: Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter is based on the analysis of the data and its interpretation, after going through the detailed study based on the field survey and secondary information.

Chapter 6: Conclusion, Findings and Suggestions

This chapter is the concluding part of the study which provide the summary of the conclusions and findings of the study after the analysis and interpretation of collected data. On the basis of analysis, evaluation and interpretation, the researcher is able to give some suggestions which will be useful in establishing better mechanism of governance at grass root level. It would be helpful in taking strong decision by the government.

Summary

This study has been aimed at the governance mechanism and its effectiveness on rural development. The study has been conducted with the sole objective of knowing the reality of rural development in general and particularly in Purnia district of Bihar. To find out the consequences primary and secondary data and empirical method has been used. The study has provided valuable results and further scope for more improvements. Thus, the study has fulfilled its aims and objectives; and hence, is now completed.