

**“ A STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATION  
ASPECTS OF IRDP PROGRAMME AS  
PERCEIVED BY THE BENEFICIARIES IN  
SELECTED BLOCKS OF PARBHANI  
DISTRICT”**

BY

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(M. Sc. Agri.)



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2000

AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED  
TO MY  
PARANTS  
FOR THEIR  
DEVOTION, LOVE AND SACRIFICE

## CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation  
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## CERTIFICATE – II


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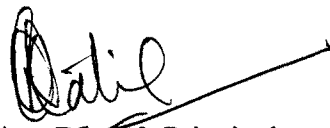
  
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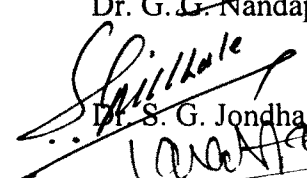
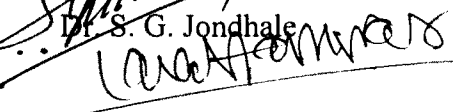
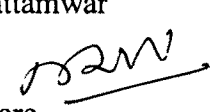
  
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P. R. Deshmukh

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# INTRODUCTION

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# **Chapter 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

India is the largest democracy in the world where about 70 per cent of the population lives in the 7 lakhs villages and it is also the backbone of the Indian economy. It contributes to the tune of 30 per cent of the national income.

In developing countries like India, the level and rate of national development is directly determined by the rural development. Rural development is an integral part as well as driving force of the entire development process and lies at the heart of national development . Hence many efforts have been made so far, for development of rural sector. But the results of these efforts are not satisfactory. It seems that development efforts resulted in to lopsided of development keeping deprived the weaker sections. Unless the weaker sections which form large proportion of the farming community are developed, the impact of overall development in agriculture will not be appreciable.

Community development programme was launched in India on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1952 with an objectives of this programme was to assists each village in having effective Panchayat, Co-operatives and schools through these village institution plan was carry out integrated, multi phased family, village, block and district plan with special feature of improving village crafts, industries, housing and family living conditions. It has however, failed to generate community efforts. A year later in 1953 the National Extension Services (NES) programme was launched with the idea of having wider coverage at less cost and more people's participation.

The CD and NES were integrated under one agency at the center as well as in the state. Both the programmes were complementary and interwoven and ran concurrently. NES was viewed as permanent setup for extension in the country.

The realization that people's participation is crucial for successful implementation of programmes like CD and NES was brought to sharp focus through the report of the Team for the study of community projects and National Extension Service by Balvantray G. Mehta (1957). The committee observed that CD and NES work is its attempts to evoke popular initiative and recommended Democratic Decentralization popularly known in India as Panchayat Raj. It means that the Government which has derived its authority from the people, redistribute to it some extent to the people, for decision and action at the local level.

The reorganized Panchayat System is designed to ensure people's participation, including women and backward classes for rural development and local Self Government at the grass root level.

Since independence (1947) the country was passing through acute food shortage, and every year food grains had to be imported from outside. The magnitude of the problem shall be evident from the import of cereals during the period 1956-60 and money spent on it. Agriculture development was visualized as an instrument for rural development. The programme also envisaged village planning for increased production and strengthening of village leadership and village organization.

The Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP) popularly known as "package programme" was thus launched in the country from Kharif 1960. The

central idea behind the IADP was that increased agricultural, productivity shall lead to economic growth, which shall bring welfare to the society.

Even with the short comings of the programme, the spectacular results in improved crop yield obtained in IADP , prompted Government to think extending the benefits of improved technology. This resulted in launching of the Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP) in 1964. This was similar to but a less intensive extension programme in comparison to that of the IADP.

The real breakthrough in increasing crop yield, however, come with the introduction of the high yielding crop varieties, in the mid sixties. The High Yielding variety programme (HYVP) was launched in 1966, which helped the country in attaining self sufficiency in food . Technological Development did not remain confined to the introduction of high yielding crop varieties alone. The pervasive influence of high yielding technology spread to other areas of farm production such as animal production, fishery, sericulture, social forestry etc.

High yielding technology by themselves and to be scale neutral i.e. all farmers irrespective of the size of their holding can derive economic benefit from them provided they have access to the needed inputs. However, high yielding technologies are not resource neutral. In other words more inputs are required for higher output.

The initiation of the key village scheme in August 1952 was the first systematic attempt to improve the quality and productivity of cattle and buffaloes in the country. The Intensive cattle development Project (ICDP) was initiated in 1964-

65. It envisaged provision of package of improved practices to the cattle owner to effect breakthrough in milk production.

The technological development programme while ensuring increase in productivity and production also had the tendency to benefit the selective group of population. There was therefore, considerable concern that the benefit of the programme were not readily available to all sections of rural producers. Therefore, recognized that the new agricultural technology tended to add during which small farmers development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labour programmes (MFAL) were initiated. In the mid seventies a special programme for the development of drought prone area known as : Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was introduced and in late seventies the Desert Development Programme (DDP) was taken up.

During V th five year plan (1974-79) a Command Area Development (CAD) programme was launched. The food for Work programme (FFW) later developed into National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was started in 1977 it provide work for rural poor, particularly during period of slack employment of the year and at the same time to create durable community assets.

The committee observed that Panchayat Raj institution were dominated by economically or socially privileged sections of society, yielding no benefit to the weaker secitons. A number of special programme were implemented in the past two decades for the rural development . However name of these programme covered the whole country, through a large number of blocks in the country had more than one of

these programmes operating simultaneously in the same area for the same target group. This territorial overlap with the different funding pattern of these programme not only created considerable difficulties in effective monitoring and accounting , but it often blurred the programme objective . in practice , there fore, these programme did not follow poor as an in built process in the development of the area and its resources. There was an imperative need to integrate such multiplicity of programme implemented through a multiplicity of agencies into one single programme operative throughout the country. This was the background against which Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was conceived and covered of the 350 (29.9%) million people below the poverty line in the country out of which around 300 millions are from the rural areas consisting largely of the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, and other workers.

Integrated Rural Development Programme is a outcome of a long evolutionary process in India. A beginning was make with the community Development Programme , which was launched in October 1952 with main objective of improving the rural areas, it has however, failed to generate community efforts.

The concept of integrated programme for rural development based on knowledge of the local needs, resources, endowment and potentialities was first introduced by the Finance Minster, Govt. of India , In his budget speech in 1976. The programme was initially started in 20 selected districts of the country. The programme was reviewed in 1978-79 to integrate the methodology and approach of

three major on going special programme like small farmer Development Agency (SFDA), Command Area Development Project (CADP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). All the principle contents of these three major programme were integrated into a new programme, called “ Integrated Rural Development Programme “ (IRDP) which was taken up into 3200 blocks of the country in 1978-79. During the first year IRDP was the central sector scheme and 100 percent funds were provided by Central Government . During 1979-80 this programme was made a centrally sponsored scheme in which funding was shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the States. In case of Union Territories, however 100 percent funds were provided by central Government . IRDP was extended to all the blocks in the country with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1980. The scope and coverage of the IRDP went much beyond land based activities and included secondary and territory sectors with emphasis on upgrading existing of building up new skills for self employment . the earlier target of selecting 400 families for assistance per block was revised to 600 families in 1980.

It is well known that the hardcore of the poverty in rural areas consists of the poorest section belonging to the families of landless labour, small and marginal farmers, rural artisan scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, socially and economically backward classes, who are below poverty line and are to be assisted through an appropriate package of technologies, service and asset transfer programme .

Poverty eradication and provision of gainful employment to the rural poor are the prime objective of IRDP. This ideology was thought to achieve enhanced

production and productivity as well as greater social and economic development. The IRDP has the merit of blending a twin approach in common plan frame : the block has been adopted for identifying the existing and potential opportunities for area development through infrastructure building and strengthening of forward and backward linkages, secondly having a designed development base for generation of wealth , the households, of rural poor would be identified and given the necessary where withal to participate in the various production activities in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. The main aim is that their employment position would improve and enable them to cross the poverty line.

In the beginning, the poverty line had been fixed up at an income of Rs.3500/- per annum in an average family of five members and is considered enough to provide nutrition and generate 2400 calories per capita in the rural areas. This level was revised from time to time now it is fixed at Rs. 11060/- per annum. Under IRDP a family will be assisted to reach this landmark of income so as to cross the poverty line. However, the cut off line for identification of the families for assistance is fixed up to Rs. 400/- annually per family. In order to ensure that the poorest of the poor get assistance first, it was to be ensured that families with an annual income up to Rs. 3500 /- were assisted first.

The implementation of IRDP was effectively made in Maharashtra since its inception i.e. November 1978. Parbhani was one of the districts in India, where 77.49% of the total population lives in villages and no. of families under BPL is 257469 in the district, selected for implementing IRDP at initial stage.

		Parbhani	Maharashtra
1996-97	New beneficiaries	3731	157469
1996-97	Old beneficiaries	729	6987
Total :		4460	161018

Parbhani district was top in identifying and giving benefit to the rural households i.e. total no. of the beneficiaries target in Parbhani district was 4460 but availment is 3731. The present study not only intended to study personal and socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries households, but also intended to assess the implementation aspects of IRDP and in addition to this it aims to investigate the extent of availment of benefits by the respondents.

### **Statement of Problem :**

Image of any programme as a whole in the minds of people concerned with the programme is one of the important factors which influences on impact of these programmes among the several factor related with individuals and community

which foster the success or failure of the programme. The success of the programme can not be judged in terms of its giganticness or physical achievement alone, but the success depends upon how well it consider that the programme meets their needs and interest and impression the programme has made in the mind of its clintele. Further, it has been observed that the image about development performance in the mind of the beneficiaries is developed because of some personal and socio-economic trails. Earlier studies of the beneficiaries of various development schemes influences their availment of benefit towards the scheme to a great extent. Thus, it becomes clear that for increasing peoples participation in development programmes perception is determined due to personal and socio-economic attributes of the individual beneficiary experiences they gain form the programme and the way in which they interpret these experiences. It is in this context, the study of availment of benefit and implementation aspects of IRDP is essential.

It is hypothesized that as the IRDP is implemented since 1980, it has reached up to the below poverty line rural people for their upliftment. At least those people who have received the benefits of the schemes should have a clear understanding of the IRDP and its objectives. Therefore an attempt is made in the present study to assess the relationship between social, personal and economic characteristics of the respondents with their availment of benefit of IRDP and also to study the impact of IRDP on rural Development.

The specific objectives of the study are given below :

**Objectives :-**

1. To know the socio - personal and economic characteristics of the beneficiaries .
2. To study the block level planning and execution of IRDP .
  - a. Base line survey and identification of beneficiaries.
  - b. Identification of cluster villages.
  - c. Planning for sectoral activities for 5 years perspective and annual plan.
  - d. Identification of infrastructural gaps and planning for them.
  - e. Developing implementation plan.
  - f. Selection of scheme for identified families
3. To study socio -economic impact of IRDP on rural development.
4. To study the availment of benefits of IRDP.
5. To know the relationship between characteristics of beneficiaries with the availment of benefits of IRDP.
6. To study the problems encountered by the beneficiaries.

**Scope of the study: -**

This study was undertaken to study the functioning and various implementation aspects of IRDP. The findings of the study would reveal the adoption or extent of availment of benefits. If respondents are favorable towards the programme, naturally there would be a better adoption, the findings on the relationship of the respondent with their availment of benefits of IRDP. Study of personal characteristics of respondents may be of immense help to the authorities implementing the IRDP to follow different method, suited to the characteristics of the beneficiaries. It is further desired that the findings and suggestion given would be useful for effective implementation of the programme. Further the research finding not only be applicable to Parbhani district and also to other parts where the conditions are similar.

**Limitations of the study: -**

As in case of many social science researches this study was also conducted under certain limitations as indicated below:

The area of the study was restricted to Parbhani district only as such generation of the study could be extended to area where similar conditions exist.

1. Since most of the data are based on the verbal response of the respondents the chance of bias of interview may be present.

2. The researcher has tried to make the study in an objective manner, nevertheless , there might be some gaps because the findings of the study are based on the ability of the respondent to recall the facts.

### **Organization Of The Thesis :**

The thesis is presented in eight chapter. The first chapter deals with a brief introduction, the problem, the objectives, scope and limitations of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of literature related to the problem. Theoretical orientation is expressed in third chapter. Description of the research methods and techniques have been presented in fourth chapter followed by results in the fifth, discussion of findings in the light of literature received is given in chapter sixth. The last two chapters deals with summery and conclusions and implications of the study respectively.

REVIEW OF  
LITERATURE

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## **Chapter 2**

# **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The programme of IRDP was launched from October 1980 throughout the country, prior to that number of programmes like SFDA, DPAP, LADA etc. were operating in the country. All the programme aimed at improving economic condition of the rural people. However, several studies to assess the impact of IRDP however, are available.

In this chapter an attempt is made to review of previous documents of reports and researches attempted in India, which have direct or indirect bearing on the objectives of the present investigation literature on IRDP in India has been reviewed keeping in mind the vastness as a whole and complexity of the concept of rural development as a whole. Although very little systematic work in this direction is made views and opinions of different researches expressed at different times need to be considered so as to meet the objectives of the study. To attain clarity and depth, this chapter is restricted to the discussion on the following subgroups.

1. Rural Development : meaning and concept.
2. Integrated Rural Development : Concept and meaning
3. IRDP its block level planning and execution in India.
4. Profile of IRDP beneficiaries.
5. Impact of IRDP on Rural Development.

6. Association of characteristics of respondents with their availment of benefit of IRDP .
7. Availment of benefit of IRDP schemes.
8. Problems encountered by the beneficiaries .
9. Sources of information.

### **1 Rural Development : Meaning and Concept.**

Before dealing with concept of rural Development , it is desirable to gain an understanding of what the term 'rural' and 'Development' mean universally. Although there is a broad general consensus that the term rural refers impartially to population living in areas of low density and small settlements, there is a wide variation in the cutting point used operationally to distinguish rural from the urban.

Sorokin and Zimmerman (1929) used the principal criterion of occupational the collection and cultivation of plants and animal. However this was not generally accepted. The most general current practice is to use two demographic variables absolute size and density of settlement in defining rural. This , however varied from country to country. In most countries the dividing line between rural and urban is set of population aggregates of somewhere between 1000 and 5000 inhabitants.

Sears (1968) found it difficult to define development in the absence of reduction in inequality, poverty and unemployment in an economy.

Esman (1978) defining development as the rational process of organizing and carrying out prudently conceived and staffed programmes and project as one would organize and carry out military and engineering operations.

The word “development” according to the Chambers dictionary , means the state of being developed. It connote growth; it is also synonymous with gradual of sequential phase of change. It connotes increasing differentiation. It is also treated as synonymous for improvement.

Sapru (1986) over all, it can be defined as orderly movement of an organism or social system from lower level of functioning to higher level of functioning and integration. In a biological system , development simply connotes growth, such as growth in size , increase in cell number and volume. But development means growth plus change in qualitative aspect well. However , development means differently to different people and has not been defined to universal satisfaction. A great majority of economists look at development as increase in national income. Others say that it is the improvement in social conditions. Some says that is the increase in capacity of political system. Development is a complex phenomenon with several dimension like economic, social , political and administrative .

The world bank (1975) defined rural development as strategy to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of a people rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek livelihood in the rural area. The group include small farmers, tenant farmers and the landless.

Sharma and Malhotra (1977) put forth that rural development as a concept and reality has suffered intellectual importation, heavily biased by philosophical methodological assumption quite unrelated to the actual configuration of problem situation over the year, it has created ambivalence and equivocation among those who regard rural reconstruction as faith and mission to the soil. It would be neither charitable nor compatible to blame wholly the lack of policy emphasis or even its clear articulation to account for inadequate pace of rural development but the very nature of the process is extremely complex, requiring multinational approach and interdisciplinary knowledge. The efforts also suffered owing both to paucity of resources and lack of commitment, nor altogether unexpected in nation-building activities of developing countries having traditional societies.

Parthasarathy (1981) said that the critical element in rural development is improvement of living standards of the poor through opportunities for better utilization of their physical and human resources.

Bajpai (1982) felt that the main aim of rural development is to break the vicious circle of poverty through better and higher production, reasonable distribution, better living standards and balanced development among the regions as well as among various sections of rural population.

According to Chambers (1983), rural development is a strategy to enable a specific group of people, poor rural women and men to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest among those who seek livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the

benefits of the development. The group includes small scale, farmers , tenant and the landless.

Rural development , according to Mishra, Sharma, and Sharma (1984) has the following objectives : I) increase in agricultural productivity and output. ii) bringing efficiency and improving use of scaseland and water resources . iii) supply of capital resources. iv) maximization and creation of employment opportunities. V) redistribution of income of employment opportunities . vi) raising the standard of living of rural population.

Singh (1985) defined rural development as an improvement in the standard of living; it means social change through economic change , further , he opined that ultimate aim of rural development is social change through economic development.

Raju (1986) opined that rural development is an indigenous process have distinct role to play. In other words, unless participative and co-operative efforts combine, the process is difficult to stabilize.

Kataria (1987) viewed rural development as a normative goal-a process at improving the well being of rural people.

Desai (1988) opined that rural development is conscious efforts at raising the standard of living of the people residing in 5,75,000 villages of India.

Lale (1977) underlined integrated rural development as a synergistic approach aiming at total necessary institutional and attitudinal changes , by developing a package of services through extension methods to encompass not only agriculture and rural industries but also the establishment of required special infrastructure and services in the area of health and nutrition, education and literacy, basic error amenities, family planning etc . with ultimate objective of improving the quality of life in rural area. Further they emphasized that integrated Rural Development in the Indian context meant a strategy to improve economic social life of the rural poor and the weak.

Addo (1978) opined that “Integrated Development “ as a concept became popular in international circles in the mid 1960’s. it started as the peculiar and pressing need for the various specialized agencies of the United Nations to reduce revelry and to work better together. In recent times, this usage of the concept has been extended to rural development , resulting in approach , all of which purport to deal with every aspect of rural life. The basis assumption is that rural development programmes should be planned and implemented at the local, district and regional levels within the frame work of an overall national development plan.

Azad (1978) stated that i. Production and growth ii. Distributive and iii. Full employment within certain time frame, are the objectives of IRDP. The further defined IRDP as integrated Development of areas and people through optimum

utilization of local resources physical, biological and human. Structural and attitudinal changes by delivering a package of services to encompass not only economic field i.e. agriculture rural industry but also establishment of required social infrastructure and services in the areas of health and nutrition, sanitation, housing, drinking water and literacy with ultimate objectives of improvement the quality of life of the “rural poor” and the “rural weak”.

Kohlmeyer et. al. (1984) recommended for the emphasis on non-agricultural employment, infrastructural development, education, promotion of people’s participation, diversification of agriculture by live stock and poultry development in integrated rural development.

Aminuzzaman (1985) stated that Integrated Rural Development emphasis the need for comprehensive approach and the need to help the less privileged starts. It therefore, depends upon the mobilization of the authority in order to increase participation and redistribute the productive assets.

Lacroix (1985) defined Integrated Rural Development as a human capital approach: agricultural production promoting activities ( such as the extension of credit) are combined with the social components ( such as health services ) and with infrastructure building work ( such as road construction ). However, he felt that the actual application of the of the IRD concept has been disappointing. This is due as much to complexity of the problem rural development, as it is the result of the structure and experienced of the public sector institution that are asked to implement

the project. These findings were based on literature surveys and case studies from Brazil, Columbia, Ecuddor and Maxico.

Richter (1985) discussed International Labour Organization's (ILO's) contribution to the development of the concept of integrated rural development with respect to project implementation policy and strategy formation and inter agency cooperation experience with project implementation with Chad, Ecuddor, India, Nigeria, Pakistan nd Turkey reveals that successful projects would required : i) A strong evaluation component, ii) Full government commitment, iii) The establishment of an effective mechanism for coordinating the activities of all public and private institution involved in rural development. iv) The careful selection of an initially restricted number of rural areas, and v) Carrying out detailed facts finding surveys of chosen areas constraints encountered in different spheres of rural development were also outlined.

Satyanarayana and Peter (1985) recommended that IRDP aims reduction of unemployment in the rural areas and providing assets and inputs to the rural poor, enabling them to rise above the poverty line on a lasting basis.

Integrated Rural Development is the outcome of series of quantitative & qualitative changes, among a given rural population, whose covering effects indicate, in time a rise in the standard of living a favorable changes in the way of life of the people concerned ( Padhy 1986) .

Kataria (1987) observed that integrated rural development programme in India envisaged an integration of methodology and approach of all ongoing special

programmes viz. Small farmers, development agency, drought prone Area programme and Command Area Development Programme.

Desai (1988) considered integrated Rural Development as strategy package attempting to boost rural production and productivity.

Reddy (1988) looked Integrated Rural Development as a systematic scientific and integrated use of all our natural resources and as a part of this process, enabling every person to engage him/herself in a productive and socially useful occupation and earning an income that would meet his/ her basic need.

Sharma (1988) regarded IRDP as a strategy package seeking to achieve enhance rural production and productivity, greater socio-economic equity, a spatial balance in social and economic development and broader based community participation in the process of development.

Himachalam (1989) was of the view that IRDP in India is an organized and systematic efforts to alleviate mass poverty with the help of asset purchased partly through credit and partly through subsidy. Further he opined that is an area specific and beneficiary oriented programme which aims at alleviating poverty through formation of project based on local resources on sound scientific line.

Jain (1989) stated that the concept of integration covered four principle dimensions integration of sectoral programmes, spatial integration, integration of social and economic process and above all, integration of policies with a view to achieving a better fit among growth, removal of poverty and employment generation.

Sharma et. al. (1989) regarded that IRDP in India contemplates integration of methodology and approach of both beneficiary oriented programmes and development programmes.

The reviews cited above suggest that rural development is a complex phenomenon. It is seen in all its possible perspective by development experts. The concept of IRD seeks to integrate the various dimensions of the complex rural development. It connotes not only increase in production and productivity in rural areas but also improvement in the total quality of life in terms of social and environmental aspects. However, the IRDP in India does not seek to integrate all such dimension.

### **3 IRDP It's Block Level Planning And Execution**

Tripathy et. al. (1983), reported that the farmers has expressed that the quantum of subsidy was so small that it was not worth making so many trips to the District Rural Development Society office to take the advantage of the subsidy and credit under IRDP in Puri district of Orissa. Further they found that the artisan based activities faced problems of inadequate supply of raw materials even after the implementation of the programme.

Hebbar (1988) studied the implementation of IRDP in Nada village of Kundapura taluka of Dakshina K annada dist. His study revealed that majority of the

beneficiaries did not even know the schemes, concepts and contents of IRDP and bank finances for such in rural areas under the banner of rural development. A few of the beneficiaries come to know the IRDP schemes by talking to local leaders, friends and relatives. The time gap between the submission of application for loan and the disbursement of loan was ranging from 15 to 90 days.

Sundaram (1981), in his study of two blocks, one each from Kerala and Tamilnadu, concluded that local level planning on a systematic basis had not yet taken off. Further, he felt that IRDP success was limited to agricultural sector.

Sharma and Tyagi (1984) observed that the reasons for not providing desired results among the beneficiaries of IRDP were faulty identification of beneficiaries and lack of credit supervision. He also pointed out that, in most of the states, the proportion of defaulters had gone up to 60%, which was needed to be brought down.

Presenting a sketch of an evaluation study on IRDP conducted by the programme. Evaluation organization of the planning commission it was pointed out that there were structural weaknesses in the Administrative setup at the district and block level which come in the way of implementing the programme. There was lack of horizontal coordinating necessary for proper implementation of the programme at ground level. (Anonymous, 1985)

Sidhu (1986), based in his study in Punjab, deduced that only 22 percent of families with annual income ranging from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 were among his sample of beneficiaries. At the same time, there were 20 families whose are or more

members were in Govt. job earning on an average of Rs. 7000 to Rs. 8000 per year. And, there were five families whose land exceeded the unit of small farmers and they owned tractors. Thus, it was not the IRDP which had increased their income but they were already living above the poverty line. He also pointed out some beneficiaries who were businessmen and did not deserve IRDP assistance.

Kataria, (1987) had expressed implementation of plans in isolation with block plans, lack of adequate institutional arrangements and field staff at the block level, lack of coordinated approach and defective organizational plannings, alienation of people from governance and development plans and alignment of administration with the powerful rural rich were come of the bottlenecks in implementing the IRDP at the block level.

Desai (1988) found that the block machinery was too weak to provide appropriate and integrated delivery system. This, he felt was probably due to dual control and multiplicity of the sectoral programme , which were administered by the line department of the respective state level organization/department. Besides strengthening of the administrative machinery there was the basic problem of administrative control of the project officers of the DRDA's over the BDO's who continued to remain under development department.

Maithani and Haloi (1988) examined the implementation of IRDP in Nagaland. They analysed the data related to the implementation of the programme of two block of Kohima district. The programme appeared to be following a correct course so far as content and methodology were concerned. However, the programme

implementation needed closer supervision and monitoring. Recommendations were made regarding village development boards, identification of beneficiaries and subsidy distribution.

Nagasongwa (1988) described the planning and implementation of integrated Rural Development in Tanzania. He explained that the Regional /Rural Integrated Development Plans (RIDEPs ) as disappointing in triggering development in the region, bringing it into the main stream of the national economic and in assisting the introduction , popularization, and adoption of a appropriate technology in villages.

Under financing, violation a credit norms , lack of supervision , lack of beneficiaries knowledge to utilize assets, lack of training support were noted as the prevailing deficiencies in implementing integrated rural development in Wagangal dist. Of Andhra Pradesh (Rao and Natarjan 1988) .

The department of Rural development in its survey on all India basis for the six month period , January –June 1989, found that the beneficiaries of the IRDP in 81 percent of cases, opined that the assets provided to them were of good quality. About 81 percent of beneficiaries had found that the assistance (subsidy +credit ) was sufficient for acquiring assets.

The World Bank (1989) attributed failure of India is IRDP to its inability to ensure continued access to institution credit, for disadvantaged rural households, unless constraints, which continue to block access of the poor to institutional finance are effectively addressed, the window of opportunity to banking services offered by IRDP will remain closed. Welfare gains derived thus for by beneficiaries are likely

to be short lived without the opportunity to replenish working capital and undertake additional investment using them credit.

Bhatt (1989) listed the following bottlenecks in the proper implementation of IRDP in his study of Pithorgarh block of Kumaon division Utter Pradesh; i. Wrong selection of beneficiaries , ii. Inadequacy of loan iii. Lack of infrastructural facilities , iv. Non cooperative and rigid approach of local bureaucracy , v. problems of coordination.

According to Tewari (1985) normally the time taken in getting the loan ranged from three to six months. In some cases, however, it was reported to be more than six months. He felt that this problem could be overcome by simplifying the procedure of loan advancement.

Singh (1986) in this study computed the national average of the time lag between inclusion block list for assistance and the forwarding of application to the bank to be about 80 days. In the case of individual states, this varied from as much as about two years in the case of Maharashtra and Punjab to as little as one month in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. the time lag between forwarding of application to the bank and actual assistance was a little over 100 days.

A study conducted the State Bank of Patiala (1987) revealed that 26 percent of the beneficiaries of IRDP received loan within one month, 20 percent , after one month and within two , 32 percent , after but within three months, 11 percent after three months but within six months, 7 percent , after six months but within one year and 4 percent , after one year but within tow years after applying for the same.

The study team of the National institute of Rural Development (NIRD1988'a') found that planning process as it was operating in Gorakhpur dist of U.P. was the weakest link in the whole chain of activities as no attempt was made to formulate perspective, block plan Discussion with concerned officials indicated that it was not attempted as no emphasis was laid on its preparation by directives from higher levels. Lack of adequate staff and their technical competence and lack of trained personal for undertaking baseline survey for collection of data . Beneficiary selection was based on VDO's perceptions of poverty of the household and then estimate the income to justify their selection. Household projects were selected without looking into the existing resources. potential and infrastructure availability in the area and other linkage, monitoring of the programme was weak due to inadequate monitoring staff, Vikas Partikaj where distributed to only 28.0 percent of the sample beneficiaries.

In another study conducted by NIRD (1988'b') it was found that non of the blocks in the study area (Udhampur and Anantnag dist . J & K ) formulation of comprehensive block plan implying that there was no seriousness at the state level about the usefulness of such plans further the study team found that only 30.4 percent of the beneficiaries were selected on the basis of base line income survey which 67.40 percent were selected without any income survey. The fact was that the base line survey was initiated in a few blocks during 1981 but was later abandoned.

The Government's allowing of private contract suppliers to procure animals for direct delivery to beneficiaries had reduced the burdon of officials responsibility

and the time log in grading the scheme. But it had led to procurement of substandard assets, high costs of assets, fake delivery of assets and bribery and other form of corruption both among Government and bank officials.

Monitoring in general and post implementation follow up in particular, were almost absent in both the selected districts. As there was no assistant project officer exclusively for monitoring. It was neglected, one of the main instruments of monitoring "Vikas Patrika" was generally not distributed to the beneficiaries, only 25.3 percent of the sample beneficiaries reported that they were provided with "Vikas Patrika" only 59.8 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they were visited by Govt. and bank officials after the grounding of the schemes.

In a study conducted in West Bangal and Gujrat with that of West Bangal. Local organization like the Panchayat played an important role in selection of IRDP beneficiaries in West Bangal , while in Gujrat beneficiaries were selected either through VLWS or on their own initiative as the Panchayat had not played an active role.

People's participation was ensured to a large extent in West Bangal in determining the type of benefit and also in some cases the total amount of money to be received such participation with active support from village panchayat while peoples participation in Gujrat was poor due to absence of such village level organization.

Taking Rs. 6400.00 as the poverty level about 57.50 percent of the respondents had crossed the poverty level in West Bengal compared to 17.60 percent in Gujrat.

#### **4 Profile Of IRDP Beneficiaries**

Muthayya *et. al.* (1983) observed that age range of the beneficiaries was 15 plus to 55 plus. Large percentage of them (77 percent) was in the age group of 25 to 54 years . 25 percent of beneficiaries were in the age group of 55 plus . the study covered 313 respondents consisting of 265 males and 48 females . most of respondents. i.e. 85 percent belonged to nuclear family.

Thirty seven percent belonged to scheduled tribe and twenty percent of respondents were from high caste backward classes were 19 percent. A majority of beneficiaries were illiterate (50 percent) thirty five percent had studied up to primary school and 14 percent were educated up to middle and high school, respectively.

About forty-three percent of beneficiaries were laboures and thirty five percent were cultivators. Two hundred beneficiaries had an average land holding of 1.2 hectare and this seemed to be more in Karnataka.

Alexander *et. al.* (1985) study was conducted in Ratlam dist of M.P. It was observed that maximum respondent belonged to the lower section of the population. Among them 53 percent belonged to scheduled tribes, 15 percent to higher caste and

five percent to other castes. As many as eighty seven percent of respondents were agricultural labourers and non agricultural labourers. Small and marginal farmers constituted only a negligible four percent. The educational level of respondent was very low 58 percent had primary and upper primary levels of education. None of the respondents had any technical education .

Tripathi *et. al.* (1985) , the study was conducted in Madhavpur block in Bihar. There was only one beneficiary in the age group 15 – 18 years. As many as 71 (58.80 percent) belonged to 19-35 age group , 40 (32.00 percent) were in the 36 – 59 age group. More than 56.67 percent of beneficiaries were illiterate and 23.33 percent of beneficiaries were literate. About ten percent of beneficiaries had education up to primary level. Scheduled caste beneficiaries were 43.20 percent 32.80 percent from backward caste , 16.80 percent from other castes and 7.20 percent were other (Muslim).

Among IRDP beneficiaries 90 percent male and 10 percent were female, 55.20 percent each from non-agriculture labor, rural artisan , petty traders and shopkeeper. 23.20 percent marginal and 5.60 percent were small farmer.

The average family size for the total sample was 5.27 IRDP beneficiary family size was 5.95 person.

Bhanja *et. al.* (1987) study was conducted in Orissa and Haryana. He reported that young active group below 30 years who were suppose to have small family with an active female member available to work middle age beneficiaries between 31-50 year and older beneficiaries above 50 years of age.

In both state putting together 57.25 percent of beneficiaries were from scheduled caste and scheduled tribes categories, other high and backward caste constitute 42.57 percent.

In Orissa two third of the beneficiaries were from small families and one third belonged to bigger families with more than five family members most of the beneficiaries were from agril labours. 75 percent in Orissa and 76.5 percent in Hariyana were agricultural labour marginal farmer constituted 5.5 and 14.5 of beneficiaries in Orissa and Hariyana. In both the states majority of the beneficiaries were illiterate (72 percent in Orissa and 82.5 percent in Hariyana).

39 and 17 percent of beneficiaries in Orissa and Hariyana were having primary education about a percent of beneficiaries in both the states had formed education beyond fifth class.

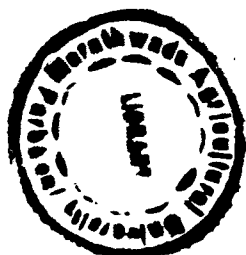
Maithani *et. al.* (1988) study was conducted in Nagaland. All the selected 39 beneficiaries belonged to scheduled tribe category. The total population of household was 245 , of which 129 were male and 116 were female. As many as 23 beneficiaries (59 percent ) were literate and rest of 16 beneficiaries (41 percent) were illiterate. Among literate , however no one had passed even high school standard, only 4 beneficiaries had same technical education. Dairy farming and Black smithy on an average there were about six person per family one half of the population of sample families was below 18 years age. The 18 –60 age group consider to be working population accounted 45 percent population of above 60 year age was 5 percent.

The main occupation of 35 beneficiaries (above 90 percent ) is farming and other 4 beneficiaries were non cultivator, nine beneficiaries had family members in Government services one beneficiary was a businessman and pension holder.

Sheoran et. al. (1988) in his study of factor influencing milk yield of dairy herd of IRDP beneficiaries. Study was conducted in the village of Karnal district. He stated that respondent of DRDA beneficiary who have taken loan for the purchase of high yielding milk animal. It indicated that higher the education of respondent higher they prefer dairying . Education of respondent is very important variable. If respondent are educated, they care more for their dairy cow.

Sastry (1990) rendered that majority of respondents (74 percent ) were young and middle aged “ the sample included households from all major caste group viz. The scheduled caste (30 percent) the scheduled tribes (17 percent) the other backward classes (33percent) and other castes (20 percent ). A great majority (94.6 percent) did not own any land 38 percent of them were of agricultural labour. Nearly one half of the respondents (46 percent ) were literate.

Ray (1992) conducted a comparative study in Gujrat and West Bengal. Study revealed that landless agricultural labour as well as those engaged in share cropping were given priority over other in West Bengal. In Gujrat the home based activity like weaving was predominant among selected beneficiaries. About 32 percent of landless agricultural leibours were also included in IRDP. All most all the respondents reported lower base activity is the main occupation.



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The percentage of beneficiaries belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe was seventy five in West Bengal and eighty seven in Gujrat and only twenty two and ten belonging to middle and upper caste respectively. In West Bengal about forty three percent of respondents owned 1 to 5 bighas land and remaining fifty seven percent were landless.

Kaushik (1993) study was conducted in Haryana. He stated that the middle family had five to seven members. More than one third of the families were found to be large family (above 8 persons). Model dependence ratio varies from 5 to 7 persons. It meant that the 5 to 7 person depended on earning member of family. More than fifty percent of sample beneficiaries were illiterate and semiliterate, educated and person can make better use of credit and good return from investment.

Fifty – six percent of beneficiaries were found to be landless. These were mostly scheduled caste and backward caste. Nearly twentythree percent of beneficiaries were having land upto 3 acres more than fifty percent of the total land is unirrigated. A majority of beneficiaries (40 percent) were provided with allied activity to agriculture (Animal Husbandary) i.e. cow and buffaloes followed by agricultural activity (23percent) rural industrial activity (20 percent) and small business (17 percent). This indicated favorable share of primary sector nearly (62 percent).

Pothulura et. al. (1993) study was conducted in Nalgonda dist. of Andhra Pradesh. He revealed that most of the beneficiaries were illiterate. Among the literate only few has studied up to secondary level. Among the sample beneficiaries

who had agriculture as their main stay, majority of them possessed dairy, poultry and agriculture. Agriculture labour activity as their secondary source of income. It may be noticed that an equal proportion of sample beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries household belonged to the landless categories and marginal farm household group. (possession of landholding less than 2.5 acre.)

Gajare (1992) observed that majority of the respondents were of middle age, educated upto primary school, business as main occupation, big family size, low socio-economic status, medium extension contact.

Sawant (1994) observed that majority of the respondents were from middle age group are illiterate and their size of family is small, maximum beneficiaries were male and belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and holding upto 1 ha. to 2 ha. Their occupation is farming or cultivation and agricultural labour.

## **5 Impact Of IRDP On Rural Development :**

Bandhopandhyay (1984) stated that IRDP programme is catching up and has become quite popular. Up to January 1984, about 11million families have received benefits through this programme. Though it cannot be said that all of them have crossed the poverty line.

An evaluation study conducted by IRDP monitoring cell (1984) about the impact of IRDP should that out of 270 beneficiaries contacted 61 percent beneficiaries had crossed poverty line.

Singh (1986) reported in the Palamau district of Bihar that only 8.33 per cent of the households reported an increase in their income after the adoption of IRDP.

Patel (1987) conducted a concurrent evaluation of IRDP during a period of one year ending in September, 1986 and reported that only 12 percent of the beneficiaries had managed to cross the poverty line.

Eswara Prasad *et. al.* (1990) in a comparative study on the impact of IRDP in Anantpur dist. Of Andhra Pradesh, revealed that a substantially larger proportion of the sample beneficiaries respondents crossed the poverty line (86.07 percent) as compared to non beneficiaries ( 58.29 percent ). This difference of 28.29 percent could be attributed to the net effect of the IRDP.

## **6 Association Of Characteristics Of Respondents With Their Availment Of Benefit Of IRDP.**

Subramanian *et. al.* (1979) reported that age and adoption were negative associations, whereas education, social participation, land holding, sources of information, contact with extension agencies, caste, are positively associated with availment of benefit.

Kale (1983) concluded that size of family, age, occupation, income, sources of information are significantly associated with use of some management practices.

Supe *et. al.* (1990) reported that there was no relationship between age and availment of benefit whereas education, land holding , social participation, contact with extension agency was found to be significantly and positively related with availment of benefits.

Nandanwankar (1991) observed that all the independent variables viz. age, education, social participation, contact with extension agency income, family type, land holding are positively and significantly related to availment of benefits of health practices by beneficiary respondents.

#### **7 Availment of Benefits of IRDP Programmes:**

Awasthi *et. al.* (1980) showed that number of beneficiaries crossed poverty line was more in village level business (90.00 percent) while it was the least in animal husbandry activities (30.50 percent).

Chakravarthy *et. al.* (1982) study was conducted in Anantpur district. He observed that almost half i.e. 48.8 percent of the respondents were adopt dairy development programme which is one sector under DPAP, other than dairy development programme loan for sinking well digging open well, etc. was mentioned by only 2.0 percent of respondents.

Kale (1984) stated that availment of benefit of 49.17 percent beneficiaries was medium. This was followed by 40.05 percent respondent who located in the low category of the availment of benefits. About 10.00 percent beneficiaries of availment of benefits of practices was high.

Gupta (1986) observed in Kernal dist . of Haryana that the productivity of milk animal on different categories of households went by 7 to 12 percent in 1982-82 and 17 –19 percent in 1983 – 84 as compared to 1981 – 82. The share of income from live stock went up from 41 percent to 55 percent in case of landless households.

Singh (1986) reported in Palmau dist . Bihar that only 8.33 percent of the households were able to cross the poverty line and 41.67 percent on the availment of benefit of dairy enterprise.

Palande (1987) revealed that 62 percent small farmers and 29 percent marginal farmers utilized finance obtained from IRDP source for improving their irrigation potential.

Deshmukh (1988) reported that the scheme like hotel, rickshaws, sewing machines and kirana shops were better schemes to increase income. It was reported highest in case of hotel (Rs. 2613)

Palande (1989) concluded under IRDP beneficiaries of identification groups were provided finance assistance for project ranging agriculture development, minor irrigation cattle development and village small scale industries. Findings show 62 percent of small farmer and 29 percent marginal farmers utilized finance obtained from IRDP sources for improving their irrigation potential.

20 percent improved their old wells 1.5 percent dug new well, 14 percent installed pump sets, 9 percent improved old well and 5 percent dug new wells. Thus findings supported by planning commission 1985.

20 percent of small farmers purchase of bullock and bullockcarts and only 18 percent purchase milk cattle.

The marginal farmers preferred purchase of milk cattle and gave second preference to purchase of bullockcarts (18 percent) this emphasizing customer service.

About 68 percent landless labourers preferred milk cattle from IRDP assistance , 14 percent sheep goats unit, 11 percent purchase bullock carts , bullocks , 7 percent of them utilized money for other vocations like cycle repair , kirana shops , hand driven carts or establishing fruit stall.

Padmanabhan (1990) studied income generation process under IRDP. He stated that secondary sector scheme yields highest average income of Rs. 2998 followed by tertiary sector Rs. 2460 and primary sector Rs. 1677 per months. Sheep unit scheme yielded the lowest income of Rs. 333 per months.

Gajare (1992) observed that dairy unit is the most profitable scheme for adopting secondary occupation and raising the income level the most effective schemes for rising the income level of beneficiaries was noticed kirana shop. It indicated that the dairy business had the substitute of kirana shop which is next effective for increasing income level of beneficiaries.

Chouhan (1993) revealed that majority of small farmers and marginal farmers were more interested to secure loan for purchasing of milk animals and digging new wells.

Kaushik (1993) reported majority of the beneficiaries (40 percent ) were provided with allied activity to agricultural and animal husbandry i.e. cow and buffaloes followed by agricultural activity ( 23 percent ) and small business ( 17 percent ). This indicates favorable shares of primary sector ( nearly 62 percent ).

## **2.8 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE BENEFICIARIES :**

Rajgopal (1978) stated that the cumbersome loan procedure, untimely credit , inadequate credit , nepotism and favoritism in sanction of loans were some of the major problems faced from which the weaker sections were known to suffer.

Durajswami (1981) reported that high cost of getting the benefits and adequate technical guidance were found to be the major problems for small farmers. He also stated that surety, delay and high cost involved in getting benefits of IRDP were the important problems experienced by the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Naik (1981) revealed that majority of the farmers felt that there was lack of supervision of higher officials, non availability of fertilizers , seeds and pesticides and scarcity of plant protection equipment.

Madhu Mohan (1982) reported that delay and high cost involved in getting the benefits inadequacy of technical guidance , surety problem were found to be major problem.

## 9 Sources Of Information :

Information will be available from formal and informal sources. These sources will have to be utilized by the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in order to develop understanding and appreciation about the programme. In this process respondents are likely to utilize some sources more frequently than others. This depend upon the accessibility and credibility attached to the sources of information by respondents. A review of research studies conducted has been presented hereunder.

Kulkarni (1973) reported that the mass frequently mentioned sources of information (84.06 percent) was neighbor. The next in order was “ Extension Workers “ (78.18 percent) followed by radio, others sources used very less by the respondent.

Dwarkanath et. al. (1973) in a study conducted in Tumkur dist. Of Karnataka state have reported that participants of marginal farmer and argil labourers agency used village level workers, friends officials, of the cooperative society , gramsevak , Agril. Extension officers, to become aware to develop interest and to decide in obtaining loan from agency.

Chole and Rahadkar (1978) observed that the farmers in Maharashtra accorded more trust-worthiness to personal informal sources and utilized the local sources, mass media like agricultural publication and radio were perceived to be less credible and demonstration was given more credibility.

Mohammad and Singh (1978) in their study on farmers information sources at different stages of innovation decision process conducted in the Nivewah Province of Iraq, had observed that friends neighbors and relatives were the most important sources at knowledge level to cotton growers and at all the stages also. Extension worker was second most important sources of information.

Solunke (1978) in a study conducted in the Ratnagiri-Satara dist of Maharashtra , observed that the small farmers have still less frequent interaction with the various development personnel .

Paramhansa and Hemlatha (1980) in their study on absorption of development messages by target group conducted in Krishna dist of Andhra Pradesh have observed that large percentage of respondents (41.9percent) mentioned neighbor, friends, relatives as their sources which 68.1 percent at the beneficiaries came to know about the programme only through inter personnel contact within their caste group. Among the beneficiaries 42.4 percent agency programme through the village development officer.

**THEORETICAL  
ORIENTATION**



## Chapter 3

# THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

The entire subject matter in this chapter has been presented in four sub-heads as mentioned below.

- 3.1 Approaches of Rural development.
- 3.2 Integrated Rural Development.
- 3.3 Genesis of the term 'IRD'.
- 3.4 The conceptual model.

Realising the fact that major population of India lives in the village, the planner and administration have given a due emphasis on rural development. Gandhiji has also aptly stated that India lives in village. He was the first man attract the attention of people to rural area, right from inception of his political career. Govt. has also devised and implemented a number of programmes for rural development based on different approach of development right from the CD approach. In the social field and therefore in social development things do not go in a trial and error manner. The same thing has happened in Indian planning for rural development.

### 3.1 Approaches of Rural development.

Three Distinct in the development of extension under the management of the national Government could be identified these are community development, Target group approved and Target sector approved.

It was launched in India on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1952. The objectives of this programme was to assist each village in having effective panchayat, Co-operatives and schools, through these village institution plan and carry out integrated, multiphase family, village, block. District plan with special feature of improving village crafts, industries, housing and family having condition, providing programmes for village women and youth, recreational families essential health services and increasing agricultural production. It has however failed to generate community efforts. The people in all the project areas responded in thus are health and the need for rapid expansion of programme to the facts of the country was urgently felt. Limited resources however did not permit a rapid expansion of the CD projects. A year later, in 1953 the national Extension services (NES) programme was launched with the idea of having under courage at less cast and more peoples participation. Each NES block had about 100 villages and about 65 thousand populations.

The CD and NES were integrated under one agency at the center as well as in the states both the programmes were complimentary and interview, ran concurrently NES was viewed as permanent set up for extension in the country.

The people's participation is usual for successful implementation of programmes like CD and NES was brought in sharp focus through the report of the team for the study of community projects National extension services by Balwantrao G. Mehta (1957). The committee observed that one of the least successful aspects of CD and NES work is its attempts to evoke popular interactive and recommended democratic decentralization i. e. Panchayat Raj popularly known in India.

Democratic decentralization in the present context means that the Government, which has derived its authority from the people, redistributes to it some extent to the people, for decision and acting at the local level.

The recognised Panchayat system is designed to ensure people's participation, including women of backward classes for rural development and local self Government at the grass root level. Extension has to develop a system of working with the panchayat to make people's participation in agriculture and rural development at the grass root level.

The committees observed that panchayat Raj institutions were dominated by economically or socially privileged sections of society, yielding no benefit to the weaker sections. The performance had been vitiated by political fraternalism, rendering developmental activities either twisted or diluted.

#### **I ) Target Sector Approach :**

In this approach developmental programmes were selected for development and the programmes implemented are as follows,

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP) started in 1964-65 with objectives to intensify agricultural development in an area the basis of single crop and special feature is Development of whole area under a single crop rather than a district.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) started in 1960-61 to achieve rapid increase in agriculture production through technical know how and credit and supply are objectives of this programme with package programme for district is a special feature.

High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) started in 1965-66 with a specific objective of achieving self sufficiency in food production by adopting high yielding varieties backed with seeds. Fertilizer, pesticide, Irrigation facilities and agricultural implements or machinery focussing wheat, hybrid maize, Rice sorghum and Bajra for optimum production.

Multiple Cropping Programme (MCP) Started In 1966-67 to maximize production per unit of land in unit of time by taking three crops in a year is the objectives of programme with special feature of short duration high yielding varieties with improved package of practices.

Intensive Cattle Development Programme (ICDP) it was initiated in 1964-65. It envisaged provision of package of improved practices to the cattle owner to effect a break through in milk production. The package include, cattle breaking, castration of scrub bulls, veterinary aid and disease control, registration and milk recording

introduction of high yielding milk cattle subsidies & incentives for milk production and dairy expansion.

It has resulted in green revolution. It has been observed that this target sector approach denoted to effect the relatively better areas and better beneficiaries.

### **III) Target Group Approach: -**

During the IV<sup>th</sup> five-year plan the concept of target group approach was introduced. This approach in tended to improve the Socio- economic life of specific group of the rural poor.

Small Farmer Development Agency (SFDA) started in 1970-71 with a specific objective of identifying the problems of small farmers and to prepare appropriate programmes and to ensure availability of inputs having a special feature of 25 % subsidy on capital investment to small farmers.

Marginal Farmer Agricultural Labourers (MFAL) started 1970-71 with a objective of improving productivity of marginal and agril labourers and secondly to improve their income through a variety of programmes with a special feature of horticulture animal husbandry and dairy programmes.

Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP) started in 1970-71 having objective of elimination of exploitation of the tribal people and to ensure protective measure special feature of this programme is land development, land reclamation, soil conservation and industries.

Hill Area Development Programme ( HADP) started in 1962. To develop hill area and to improve production, to identify growth centers with special feature of

land development. Agril development, horticultural development and animal husbandry.

During the V th plan period the programme implemented during IV th plan were continued and extended to other areas. The view programmes implemented during V th five year plan were :

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) initiated in 1970-71 with an objective of reducing the security of drought. Restoration of ecology and stabilizing income focussing much more on supply of food grains and drinking water. Programme on food and scarcity of water.

Desert Development Programme (DDP) started in 1977-78. The objectives of this programme are to restore ecological balance, soil and water conservation and to stabilize sand dunes with special feature is of any desert area the programme include a forestation, sheep rearing, dairying and village electrification.

Minimum Need Programme (MNP) it was started in 1974 covering an objectives are to raise the per capita consumption of rural people and to integrate and create linkage with delivery system. Basic human resources development programme through programme on water supply health. Nutrition, education, road construction and houses.

Besides these specials programme an animal husbandry, fisheries, cottage industries were also introduced during V th plan.

During V th five year plan the problem of unemployment & under employment in rural areas were acute and unless it is tapped the concept of rural

development will not have any meaning. As a result of which several programme on employment generation were implemented during V<sup>th</sup> five-year plan.

Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) it is started in 1972 with specific objectives of gainful and productive employment for unskilled persons, providing productive work in creation of durable community assets and the special features are creation of assets, wages linked with quality and quantity of work wages as per minimum wage act work to be executed by the block.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) initiated in 1983-84 with a special objectives are to improve and expand employment opportunities to rural landless people with a view to provide employment for atleast one member of every landless labour households employment is up to 100 days in a year particularly in creation of durable community assets thereby strengthening rural infrastructure activities for rapid growth.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) it was started in the year 1980. It replaced food for work programme. The objectives of this programme are to provide employment opportunities for unemployment and under employment person in rural areas and persons having capacity to create productive communitive assets there by feeling gaps in infrastructure in rural area having special feature is that the nature of work are forestry work, construction of houses, road, minor irrigation tanks soil and water conservation, drainage and protection from floods.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM). This programme was initiated in 1979. Th objectives of this programme are to provide technical skill

to rural youth to take up self employment in broad areas of agriculture and allied activities with the special features are 40 youth per block per year are to be trained, youth in the age of 18.35 years from families below the poverty line and 30% percent from SC/ST and 33% women.

Food For Work Programme (FWP) it was started in 1977 with a objectives of providing additional employment in rural areas in concomitant with special feature of creation of community assets.

20-Point Programme-It was started in the year of 1975 containing the objectives of this programme are eradication of poverty raising income and reducing inequality with focussing an special features are firstly this was implemented on pilot basis. It was revised on 14<sup>th</sup> Jan 1983 and again modified in 1987 it was a brainchild of Indira Gandhi.

During the VI th five year plan the unusual feature of 1976 budget. Presentation of the programme on rural development by the finance Minister. Rural development is a systematic scientific and integrated use of national resources enabling person useful occupation and earns income that could meet atleast the basic needs.

### **3.2 Intergrated Rural Development**

Under

integrated rural development, the optimum utilization of natural and human

resources is achieved for the material well being and overall enrichment of the rural people.

The concept of IRD was first used by the planners. It is the very process of the planning and implementation of rural development so that an appropriate strategy may be established in realising the desired results for bringing about improvements in the economic and social life of the rural poor who seek a livelihood in rural areas. Integrated rural development is a strategy package, seeking to achieve enhanced rural production and productivity.

The economists and social scientists view the integration inherent in rural development in four dimensions. The first is the concept of "Overall development of all" with a focus on specified target groups. This means multi-purpose and multi-term credit to a family. The second which is an elaboration of the first would refer to credit being integrated with technical services so that productive development of credit leads to its prompt repayment out of additional income generated. That is from whichever primary level institution the rural producer opts to borrow under the multi-agency system, it should be in position to take a total view of its requirements and to provide integrated services backed by appropriate higher level institutions. The third dimension implied the integration of economic activities inherent in rural development to ensure balanced growth. This means intensification of the primary sector programs of agriculture and enlarging and strengthening of the secondary sector of village, cottage and other small scale industries in rural areas coupled with creation of facilities for organised marketing processing and allied activities for

organised marketing processing and allied activities in the tertiary sector to create larger employment opportunities so as to absorb the increasing number of rural population. The last dimension is integrating the credit disbursing activities under the multi-agency approach so as to avoid duplication of efforts in extending credit or technical expertise. Based on these lines, integrated development aims at assisting the rural poor by combining credit and programmes for:

1. Comprehensive agriculture;
2. Tiny, village and cottage industries;
3. Rural service including marketing and
4. Infrastructure for production (Patel and Patel, 1984)

### **3.3 Genesis Of The Term “IRD”**

Integrated Rural Development Programme is an important feature of the revised Twenty-Point Program. It is an effective instrument to accelerate the process of bringing the rural poor above the poverty line with an emphasis on the maximum coverage of SC/ST segments. The word ‘Integrated Rural Development’ itself gives very clear idea as what the scheme means. An analysis of the term reveals that:

1. It is a scheme of development.
2. It aims at integration.
3. It is meant for rural areas.

The word 'Development' has been defined by various experts. According to prof. Pathak of the Delhi School of Economics, 'Development' signified all aspects of development that were of collective nature. That is to say, pertaining to the society as a whole. In a narrower sense, it has been used either with the reference to the human welfare aspects of development i.e. raising the level of living, more equitable distribution of the society i.e. change in system transformation and degree of mobility.

According to Rabindranath Tagore, Development aims at bringing back life in all its completeness, making the village self reliant and self respective, acquainted with their own community and making efficient use of modern resources for the fullest development of their physical, social, economical and intellectual conditions.

In the word of Mahatma Gandhi, "Development" means the development of man in his entirety, making him aware of himself as part of the development process, raising the standard of his living and giving him freedom not only from foreign domination, but also economic exploitation, economic indebtedness and intellectual servility. It is the process of growth of man gaining self-confidence and becoming self reliant and self-sufficient.

According to Desai (1988) Development, by definition, is an act or process of developing or growth evolution within the framework of available resources. Its primary aim in India is the removal of poverty and the socio-economic evils that are interlinked with it.

In brief, development means development of the society in respect of economic, cultural and political aspects, with the best utilization of available resources.

Now coming to the another word that is 'Integration'. It means all sided, viewed from all angles, made after studying all dynamic aspects of human life, that is, if a small child is there, it cannot be said that it should develop only by hands or feet, every part of his body must develop at the same time. In the same way the life of rural people should develop from all sides. This leads to the Gandhian concept of self-developed village.

Deutsch et. al. (1957) define integration as the attainment, within a territory, of a sense of community and of institutions and practices strong enough and wide spread enough to assure, for a long time, dependable expectations of peaceful change among its population.

The programme of IRDP is called 'integrated' because it integrated various economic programmes in an area to ensure social development. The area or location integration is sought to be brought about by developing basic as well as programme specific infrastructure. Basic infrastructure includes roads and communication, electrification, irrigation, input supply system, marketing and warehousing, credit institutions, health and educational institutions and other such facilities. Programme specific infrastructure included milk routes, link roads, milk vans, chilling plants, veterinary health cover, feed supply depots, cold storage, common facility centres for rural industries and other similar facilities, a need for which varies from time to time.

It (IRDP) integrates Government administration with the work of banks, corporations, voluntary agencies etc.

Again the word "Rural" is not less important. India is a land of villages and our country can develop only when villages are developed. Any scheme of development without any consideration to village i.e. the rural area will be definitely worthless. It is the rural area only that needs to be developed, if the nation is to be built on sound footing. Unfortunately, for ages villages have remained a neglected part and thus, this discrepancy is done away by the Governments IRDP approach.

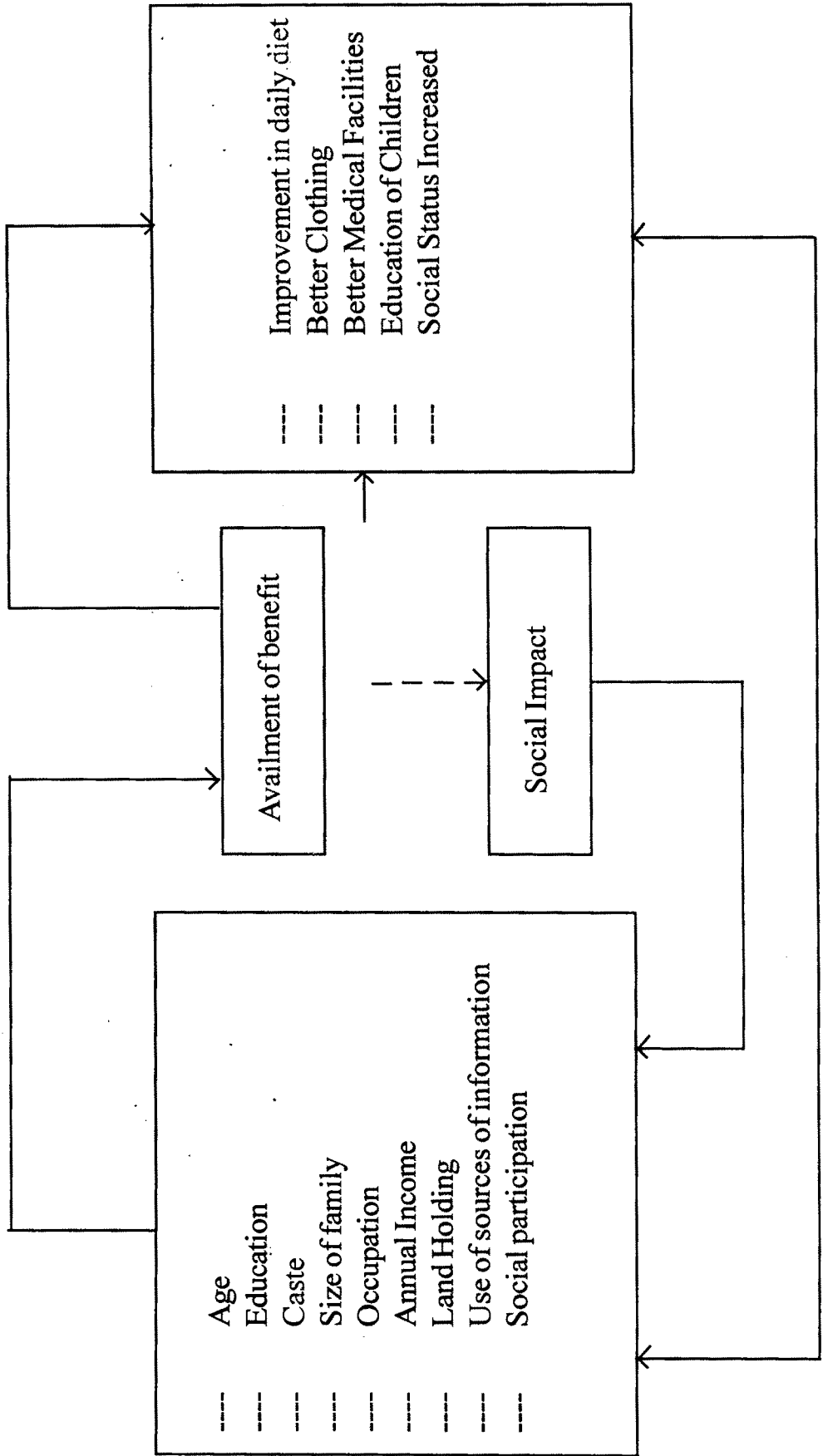
#### **3.4 The Conceptual Model:**

It was observed from the available literature that, the success of any development programme is influenced by number of factors. Keeping this background information in view the present investigation was to postulate the relationship between selected facilitating factors such as social personal, economical and psychological variables with the increased income due to various IRDP schemes and how much is the contribution of each variable directly influencing the income generation through IRDP schemes.

The impact of IRDP on the beneficiaries in terms of increased income is the central theme of the research project and is analysed as dependent variables. Facilitating factors like socio-personal, economical and psychological variables were taken as independent variables. Where as the avilment of benefit and impact of IRDP are to be taken as dependent variables.

Independent variables

Dependent variables



Conceptual Model

# METHODOLOGY

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## Chapter 4

# METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was understanding with the principle objective of understanding the implementation aspects of IRDP programmers as perceived by the beneficiaries in selected blocks of parbhani district. A detailed description of the methods and procedures followed in carrying out this study is furnished in this chapter under the following headings,

- 4.1    Locale of the study
- 4.2    Research design
- 4.3    Selection of Respondent
- 4.4    Techniques of data collection
- 4.5    Operational definition
- 4.6    Measurement techniques
- 4.7    Statistical tools employed for data analysis

### **4.1    Locale of the study:-**

The present investigation was conducted in Parbhani district which is comprised of 12 talukas before its division Parbhani district was purposively selected as it has highest percentage of below poverty line families i.e. 2,57,464 according to 1992 survey conducted. It has 67.75 percent of the total families below poverty line, according to 1991 census as compared to other districts. Such type of study requires

co-operation from Panchayat Samiti and District Rural Development Agency officials a Secondly an investigator's familiarity with the areas helps in building up report with officials and respondents. All the talukas in Parbhani district were arranged according to the total number of beneficiaries of IRDP in descending order. From this list five talukas namely Gangakhed, Pathri, Purna, Sailu and Parbhani which had the maximum number of beneficiaries were selected purposively.

This district was selected based on the progress achieved in disbursing the assistance to the beneficiaries of IRDP during respective year various beneficiaries were selected from Parbhani district for getting assistance under IRDP programmes. The achievement of IRDP programme is given in Table-1.

**Table No. 1**

**Achievement of IRDP programme year wise for assistance to the beneficiaries**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1995-96	5100	4023	79 %
1996-97	4460	3731	-
1997-98	4400	3542	80.50 %

Five blocks from parbhani district were selected for studying the implementation aspects of IRDP, after consulting DRDA officials and panchayat samiti, reports and blockwise records.

#### **4.1.1 Location :**

Parbhani district lies between 18.57<sup>0</sup> and 20.20<sup>0</sup> north latitude and 76.04<sup>0</sup> and 77.29<sup>0</sup> east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the district of Buldhana and Akola, on the east by Nanded and Yatoimal, on the south Osmanabad and Beed and on the west Jalna district. Entire district falls in the Godawari Peninsular basin and is situated on the north side of marathwada. Penganaga river forms a natural boundary of 160.93 km. In the north east side and the Godawari river with a stretch of 64.37 km. In the south –west.

#### **4.1.2 Size :**

Parbhani district has a compact shape and stretches over an area of 11030.5 sq. kms. The maximum north-south and east-west length is 104.58 kms. and 128.72 kms. respectively. The district is predominantly rural and has 1514 inhabited villages with 1262 Gram panchayat. The district has 11 medium size towns accounting roughly 20 percent of population.

#### **4.1.3 Topography, Soil and Rivers :**

Parbhani district is a part of the Deccan plateau and has a general elevation of about 457.60 metres above the sea level. Topographically the tahsils of Pathri, Gangakhed, Parbhani and Basmat are plain whereas Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri tahsils are hilly and have a semi – forest terrain. The soil of the district is predominantly black cotton soil but its texture and depth varies from place to place.

The soil is rich in plant nutrients such as lime, iron, magnesium and potash. The soil is relatively richer and deeper in the south as compared to the soils in north which are poorer and shallower. Godawari river is the most important in the district. It is the master stream enriching the economic resources of the district. It flows 152 kms, in the district. Purna and Dudhana are the important tributaries of Godawari. The other important rivers are Penganga and Kayadhu which flow in the north –east for 160.93 kms.

#### **4.1.4 Climate :**

The climate in the district is generally dry except during the south-east monsoon season. There are three main seasons namely hot and dry season from February to May, the south-west monsoon season from June to mid October and cool and dry season from mid October to January. During the dry season the maximum temperature crosses 40 °C and minimum temperature of 15 °C is recorded during dry and cool season.

Agroclimatically, Parbhani district lies in the assured rainfall zone, in the range of 682 to 1104 mm. with no risk of drought. Bulk of rainfall is received from south-east monsoon during June to September. The average annual rainfall is 941 mm.

#### **4.1.5 Population :**

According to Census, 1991 the population of Parbhani district is 21,17,035 of which 10,84,000 are male and 10,33,000 are female. The density of population is

191 per sq. km. While literacy percentage is 47.58 percent. Majority of which is engaged in agriculture. The industries and tertiary sectors are relatively underdeveloped and account only for 15.65 percent of the total working force. According to BPL survey, 1992, there were 2,57,469 (67.75 percent) households below the poverty line in the district with an annual income below Rs. 11060 /-.

#### **4.2 Research design:-**

After a careful analysis of the available literature and keeping in view the objectives, more qualitative and programme related variables were chosen to be included in the study. Most of these variables were to ex-post fact in nature and offered little to be controlled by the researcher. Therefore , ex-post facto research design was adopted in this study . Ex-past facto research is a systematic empirical enquiry in which the researcher does not have direct control of independent variables because, they are inherently not manipulable (Kerlinger, 1964), inferences about relation among variables are made without direct intervention, from concomitant variation of independent and dependent variables. Hence the selected research design was ex-post facto.

#### **4.3 Sampling procedure :**

##### **4.3.1 Selection of the villages :**

Present study was confined to five blocks of Parbhani district. There are 1514 inhabited villages in the district. Where as 518 villages in selected five blocks. In order to select the villages the criteria used was maximum recovery made under

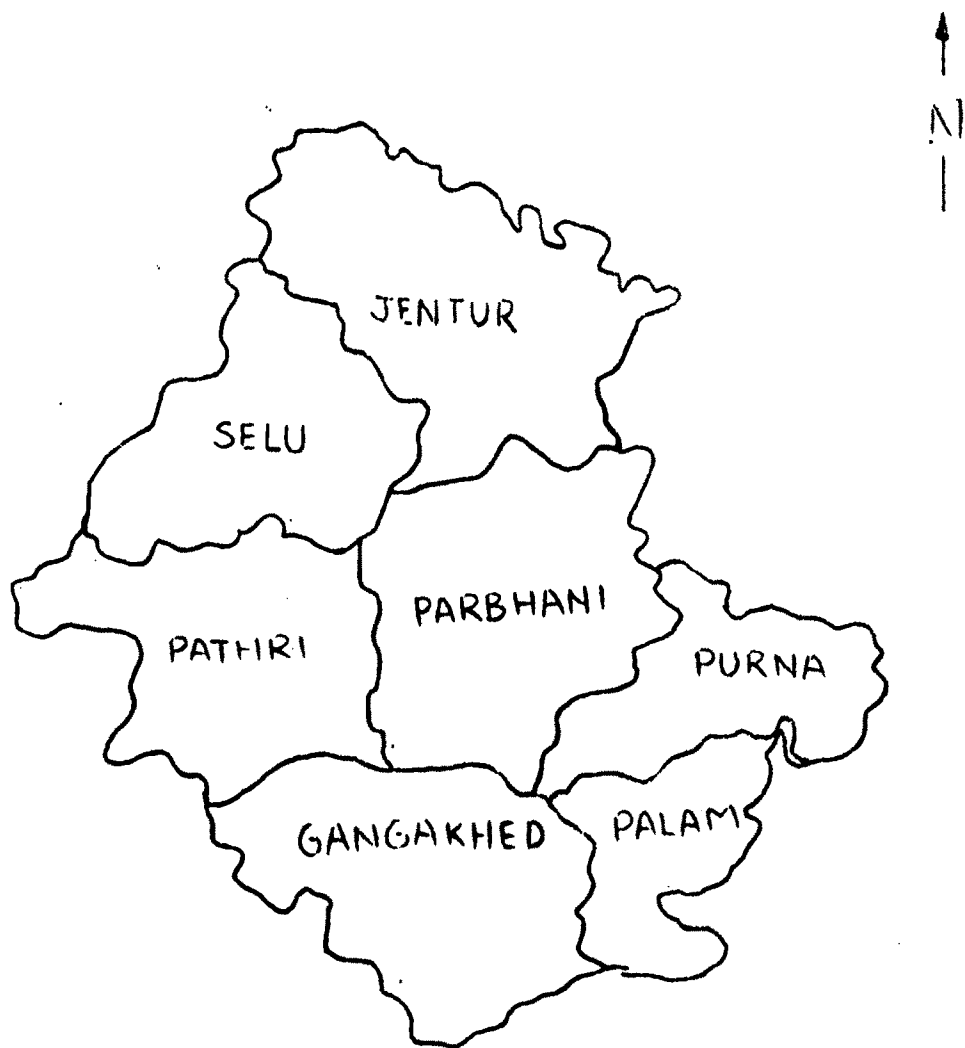


Figure No. 2

**MAP OF PARBHANI DISTRICT**

IRDP scheme. There were 130 villages where maximum recovery was made. From these 130 villages, 25 villages were selected randomly by following lottery method.

#### **4.3.2 Selection of respondents :**

From the 25 villages selected on the basis of recovery made under IRDP, list of the beneficiaries who were assisted during 1995-96 was obtained from concerned authority. There were 796 beneficiaries assisted during 1995-96 from the selected 25 villages. Out of these 796 beneficiaries, 25.12 percent (i.e. 200 ) beneficiaries were selected randomly, which form a sample of the study.

Secondly, in order to assess to the general performance, the information from five blocks of the Parbhani district was obtained from the district headquarter, Parbhani. This information was collected by following the secondary data such as socio-economic data of the Parbhani district, monthly, quarterly reports of DRDA, annual credit Plan reports prepared by Lead Bank etc. the information was also collected by holding the interviews with the officials were contacted for this purpose. These officials were project Directors, DRDA, Assistants project Officers (APOs), Block Development Officers and extension Officers (DRDA) of all blocks of the district and Branch Managers of the different banks operating in the study area.

#### **4.3.3 Selection of Respondents:-**

A list of beneficiaries of IRDP pertaining to the year 1992-93 was obtained from panchayat samiti of the particular talukas and DRDA officials of Parbhani .

five clusters each from five talukas of Parbhani district were chosen at random . Beneficiaries under IRDP were listed separately under each taluka and thus a sample of 200 beneficiaries was selected finally for collection of relevant information.

The information regarding the finally selected utilizeser and respondents of each taluka cluster wise is given in Table-2.

**Table-2**

**Distribution of Respondents among the selected clusters**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Cluster</b>	<b>Villages under cluster along with No. of beneficiaries selected</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Total No. of beneficiaries</b>
1	Gangakhed	1) Aonalgaon (7)	37	28
		2) Nila (6)	42	
		3) Wadgaon (4)	89	
		4) Nimgaon (5)	07	
		5) Lasina (6)	43	
2	Pathri	1) Manoli (3)	33	20
		2) Nivali (5)	13	
		3) Bablulgaon (2)	91	
		4) Warkhed (6)	41	
		5) Masha (Tanda) (4)	9	

3	Sailu	1) Tidi (Pimpalgaon) (8)	42	35
		2) Kajali (Rohena) (11)	29	
		3) Zadegaon (5)	52	
		4) Deolgaon (Gat) (7)	105	
		5) Male (Takli) (4)	98	
4	Purna	1) Katneshawar (9)	109	47
		2) Yerndeshwar (13)	210	
		3) Degaon (Teli) (15)	39	
		4) Bhategaon (3)	15	
		5) Pimpalgaon (7)	90	
5	Parbhani	1) Dharmapuri (11)	22	70
		2) Mirkhal (19)	37	
		3) Jamb (18)	98	
		4) Parwa (22)	42	
		5) Sonna (10)	18	

The questionnaire prepared for the purpose of understanding the implementation aspects of IRDP as perceived by the beneficiaries consisted of

details for which information was collected from the records and reports maintained at the block headquarters, apart from items for personally interviewing DRDA and Panchayat Samiti officers and subordinates. Earlier, the content of the questionnaire was discussed with the experts and pretested in the blocks of Jintur and Hingoli talukas (non-sample blocks) of Parbhani district.

Based on the pretest, suitable modifications were made before collecting the data from the selected blocks.

#### **4.4 Techniques of data collection: -**

Keeping in view the objectives and variables under study, a structure and interview schedule was prepared. Data were collected with the help of personal interview method.

For studying the implementation aspects of IRDP of block level, the block development officers of the selected blocks were personally interviewed and other relevant data were collected by referring to the records and reports maintained at the block headquarters.

For assessing the impact of IRDP on beneficiaries selected respondents were interviewed personally at their homesteads or on their farm in the study area problem encountered by block personal in implementing aspects of IRDP.

Establishing rapport with the respondents very important for collection of the accurate information. Hence in order to establish rapport primary visits were made to the selected villages with the help of Sarpanch and Gramsevak. The purpose of

study was made clear to the beneficiaries during the visit. It helped the investigator to establish friendly relation with the beneficiaries and gain their confidence and willingness to respondents properly.

Data were collected by administering the pretested interview schedule. All the 200 beneficiaries were personally interviewed by the investigator and gave him an opportunity to observe the respondents personally. Questions were asked in Marathi, the local language. The data were directly recorded in schedule.

After collection of data, entries in the schedule were checked for their consistency and uniformity. The collected information was carefully edited, processed and tabulated. The tabulated data were subjected to statistical analysis. Besides this the information was also collected from DRDA officials and other district level officials and Block Development Officers of five blocks in the district and also from bank officials of the different banks operating in the study area.

#### **4.5 Operational Definition: -**

##### **4.5.1 Impact: -**

Houston (1972) defined impact as the capacity of program to cause change in those who are exposed to it and added that effect is the satisfactions equivalent for this term.

##### **4.5.2 Availment of benefit:-**

It is defined as degree of utility about the IRDP programme.

### Measurement Techniques: -

The procedure followed for the measurement of each selected variable is presented under this section. The variables with their measurement is given below.

Sr. No.	Variables	Measurement
A)	Independent Variable:-	
1)	Age	Chronological
2)	Education	Scale developed by Trivedi (1963)
3)	Caste	Structured schedule will be developed.
4)	Size of family	Nuclear / joint.
5)	Occupation	Structure schedule will be developed
6)	Annual income	Structure schedule will be developed
7)	Land holding	Structure schedule will be developed
8)	Use of sources of information	Scale developed by Roger's (1969)
9)	Social participation	Scale developed by S. V. Supe (1969)
B)	Dependent Variable :-	
1)	Availment of benefits	Teacher made test
2)	Impact of IRDP	By formula: - increased income = present annual family income of beneficiary before implementing IRDP – Annual family income of beneficiary before implementing IRDP.

#### 4.6.1 Independent Variables:-

##### 4.6.1.1 Age:

Age was operationalised as the number of chronological years completed at the time of interview from the date of birth of the beneficiary respondents. It was scored according to number of years and categorised as follows :

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1	Young	Up to 35 years
2	Middle age	36 to 50 years
3	Old	51 yrs & above

##### 4.6.1.2 Education:

This was operationally defined as the number of years of formal education acquired by a respondent. A scale used by Trivedi (1963) was adopted to measure this variable in this study as given below

Category	Score
1. Illiterate	0
2. Can only read	1
3. Can read & write	2
4. Primary school	3

5. Middle school	4
6. High school	5
7. College	6

#### 4.6.1.3 Caste:

For measurement and categorisation of this variables, respondents were classified into scheduled caste, scheduled tribes denotified tribe, nomadic tribe another is which higher caste. The score given are as follows

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1	Scheduled caste	1
2	Scheduled Tribe	2
3	Denotified Tribe	3
4	Nomadic Tribe	4
5	Special Backward Class	5
6	Others	6

#### 4.6.1.4 Size of family:

It was operationally defined as total members living together in a family. It was measured according to the numbers of members living together in a family and categorised as follows

Sr. No.	Category	Size	Score
1	Small family	Up to 5 members	1
2	Big family	More than 5 members	2

#### 4.6.1.5 Occupation:

Occupation refers to the sources by which beneficiaries get output in terms of income. It was measured by giving score to different occupation as follows:

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1	Labour	1
2	Caste occupation	2
3	Business	3
4	Agril or cultivation	4
5	Service	5

#### 4.6.1.6 Annual income:

This refers to the total amount earned during year from the farm and non farm sources. The respondents were categorised and scored as below:

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1	0 to 4000	1
2	4001 to 6000	2
3	6001 to 8500	3
4	8501 to above 11000	4

#### 4.6.1.7 Land Holding:

Land holding was defined as number of hectare of land possessed or leased in and cultivated by a respondent. The respondents were categorised as per land holding and scoring to the categories was done as below

Sr. No.	Category	Score
1	Landless	1
2	Up to 1 hectare land	2
3	1.1 to 2 hectare land	3
4	2.1 and above hectare	4

#### **4.6.1.8 Use of sources of information:**

Use of information sources was measured by taking into consideration of four types of sources of information available to the respondents. Each respondent was asked to indicate from which sources he got the information about IRDP. Newspaper, farm magazines, radio/T.V. and argil. Publications scores as 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively and categorised according to mean  $\pm$  SD formula as

1 High use of sources	mean $\pm$ 1 S.D.
2 Medium use of sources	mean $\pm$ 1 S.D.
3 Low use sources	mean $\pm$ 1 S.D.

#### **4.6.1.9 Social participation:**

Social participation is defined as the individual involvement in the activities of formal or informal organisation as a member or office bearer.

Each of the respondent was assigned one score if he were member of one institution and was assigned two scores if he were member of more than an institution, if he held post of office holder, 3 score was assigned and 4 score was assigned if he were a public leader. Categorisation was made on the basis of mean  $\pm$  S.D. formula as follows

1 High	mean $\pm$ 1 S.D.
2 Medium	mean $\pm$ 1 S.D.
3 Low	mean $\pm$ 1 S.D.

#### **4.6.2 Dependent Variables:-**

##### **4.6.2.1 Socio-economic impact of IRDP:-**

Impact is operationally defined as extent of availment of benefit of IRDP and income generation through IRDP by the clientele.

In present study the socioeconomic impact of IRDP was measured in terms of increased income, employment generation, check on migration and social impact through IRDP was calculated by the same formula like calculating the impact on increased income.

$$\text{Increased income} = \text{Present annual family income of beneficiary} - \text{Annual family income of the beneficiary before implementing IRDP}$$

##### **4.6.2.2 Availment of benefit: -**

For studying the availment benefit of IRDP program teacher made test will be used. Scoring was done on the basis of the respondents availment of benefit of IRDP program in this way i.e. a complete availment of benefit of program-----2 score, partial availment of benefit of programme-----1 score and not availing the benefit -----0 score. The level of availment of benefit of IRDP was categorised by the formula means  $\pm$  S.D.

1. Low availment: - Those with availment of benefit score of less than mean- 1S.D.

2. Medium availment :- Those with availment benefit score of mean  $\pm$  1 S.D.

3. High availment :- Those with availment of benefit score of more than means +1 S.D

#### 4.7 Statistical tools employed for data analysis:-

Data collected from the respondents were coded, compiled and analysed using appropriate statistical techniques. Assuming that the data were at least ordinal level of measurement and distributed with considerable degree of homogeneity of variance, more parametric tests were preferred according to the opinion of Bonner (1960) and M. Nemenman (1962). Data were analysed through the computer by using suitable software packages.

The different statistical techniques used were student's 't' test, correlation coefficient and multiple correlation coefficient.

Multiple regression analysis was employed to determine the relative importance of each independent variable in explaining changes/ variation in the dependent variables. Since the variables had been measured in different units, for e.g. age in years and now data on all the variables was transformed into 'T' scores by adopting the following formula suggested by ( Gomez and Gomez, 1987)

$$T = \frac{Z + 100}{\sigma}$$

$\sigma$

And

X = raw score

$\mu$  = means

$\sigma$  = standard deviation

This transformation of raw scores enabled the interpretation of relative abilities of independent variables in predicting variation in dependent variables.

Frequency and percentage was calculated for depicting simple comparisons.

Means is the arithmetic mean, which is the sum of the scores of measures divided by their number.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

where,

$\bar{X}$  = The mean  
X = Sum of score  
n = Number of score

Co-efficient of correlation method was used for identifying the relationship of two variables following formula suggested by Gupta ( 1973) was used for computation of 'r' values.

$$r = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{var}(X) \cdot \text{var}(Y)}}$$

Where -

X and Y are score for independent and dependent variables and N is the number of observations.

One way analysis of variance was carried out as per standard procedure given in book "Principles and Procedure of Statistics – A Biometrical Approach, by Robert G.D. Steel and James H. Torrie (1960) on Page No. 137.

# RESULTS

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## **Chapter 5**

# **RESULTS**

The present investigation entitled “ A Study on implementation aspects of IRDP as perceived by the beneficiaries in selected blocks of parbhani district” was undertaken primarily to asses the socio-personal of IRDP.

The data collected during the investigation was suitably analysed and the results are discussed under the following heads

- 5.1 To know the Socio-personal and economic characteristics of the Beneficiaries.
- 5.2 To study the block level planning and execution of IRDP
  - 5.2.1 Base line survey and identification of beneficiaries
  - 5.2.2 Identification of cluster village
  - 5.2.3 Planning for sectoral activities for 5 year perspectives and annual plan
  - 5.2.4 Identification of infrastructure gaps and planning for them
  - 5.2.5 Developing implementation plan
  - 5.2.6 Selection of scheme for identified families
- 5.3 To study socio-economic impact of IRDP on rural development.
- 5.4. To study the availment of benefit of IRDP programme
- 5.5 To know the relationship between characteristics of beneficiaries with the availment of benefit of IRDP programs
- 5.6 To study the problems encountered by the beneficiaries.

**5.1 To know the socio-personal and economic characteristics of the beneficiaries**

The respondents were the beneficiaries of IRDP. The study intended to know the socio-personal characteristics of beneficiaries.

**5.1.1 Age**

**Table No. 3 :-Distribution of the respondents according to their age**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed (n=28)	Pathri (n=20)	Sailu (n=35)	Purna (n=47)	Parbhani (n=70)	Total (n =200)
1	Young age	13 (46.42)	12 (60.00)	17 (48.57)	21 (44.68)	27 (38.57)	91 (45.5)
2	Middle age	10 (35.71)	06 (30.00)	09 (25.71)	15 (31.91)	40 (57.14)	77 (38.5)
3	Old age	05 (17.85)	02 (10.00)	09 (25.71)	11 (23.40)	03 (4.28)	32 (16.0)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

Table No. 3 depicted that there is a wide variation in the age category i.e. 60.00 percent respondents of Pathri block were belonged to young age, while 57.14 per cent respondents of Parbhani were of middle age and very less per cent i.e. 0.03 were grouped in old age group of Parbhani.

It was noticed from table that 45.5 percent of the respondents were in the young age group 38.5 percent in the middle age group while 16.0 percent were

located in the old age group. It can be concluded that about 45.5 percent of the total respondents were in the active age group of young and middle.

### 5.1.2 Education

**Table No. 4 :-**Distribution of the respondents according to their education.

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	parbhani	Total
1	Illiterate	4 (14.28)	2 (10.0)	10 (28.57)	4 (8.51)	5 (7.14)	25 (12.5)
2	Can read only	6 (21.42)	5 (25.0)	2 (5.71)	10 (21.27)	13 (18.57)	36 (18.5)
3	Can read & write	5 (17.85)	3 (15.0)	8 (22.85)	9 (19.14)	25 (35.71)	50 (25.0)
4	Primary school	7 (25.00)	4 (20.00)	2 (5.71)	9 (19.14)	25 (35.71)	37 (18.5)
5	Middle school	3 (10.71)	3 (15.0)	5 (14.28)	9 (19.14)	7 (10.0)	27 (13.5)
6	High school	2 (7.14)	3 (15.0)	8 (22.85)	6 (12.76)	3 (4.28)	23 (11.5)
7	College etc.	1 (3.57)	-	-	-	-	02 (1.0)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

**Fig. No. 3**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE**

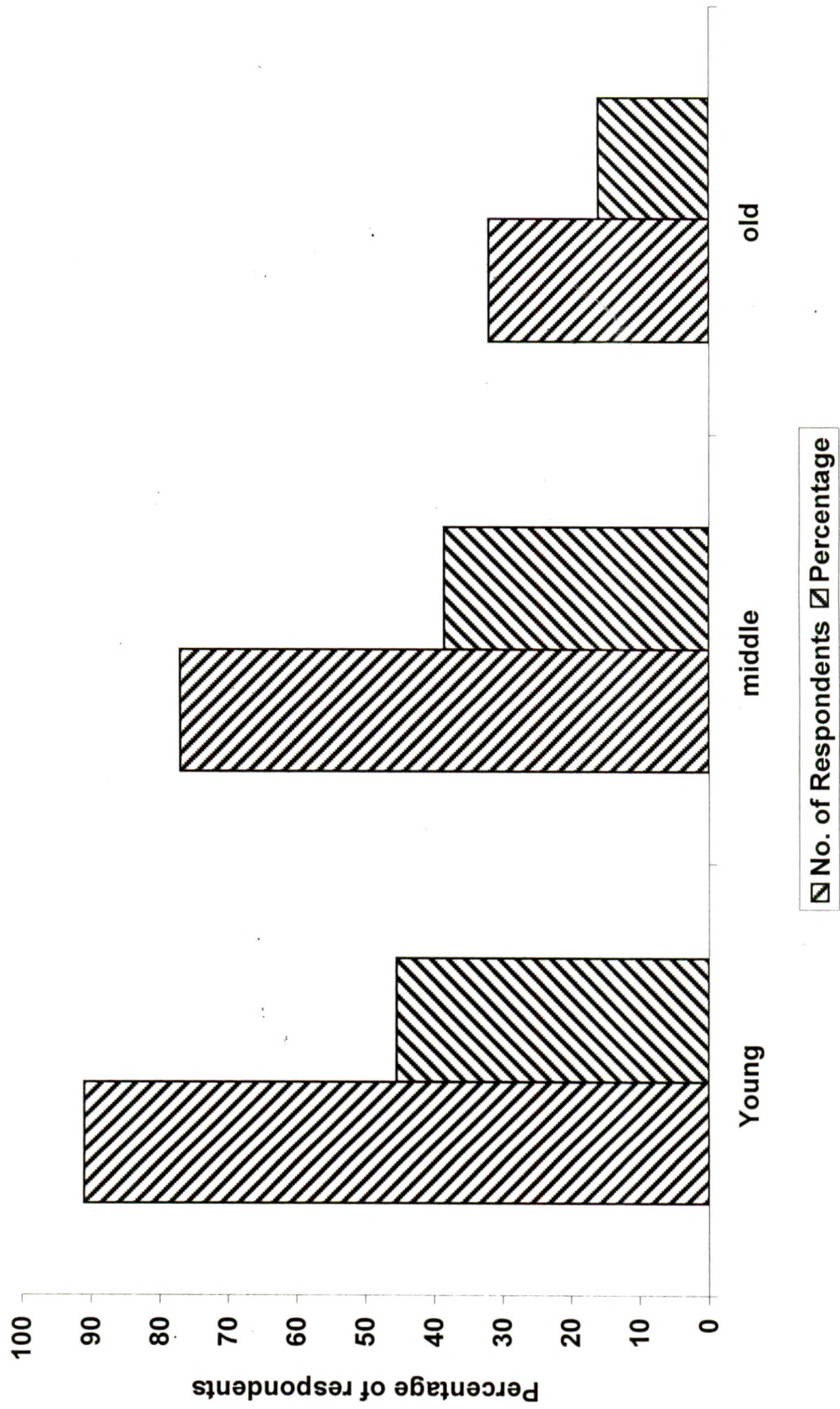
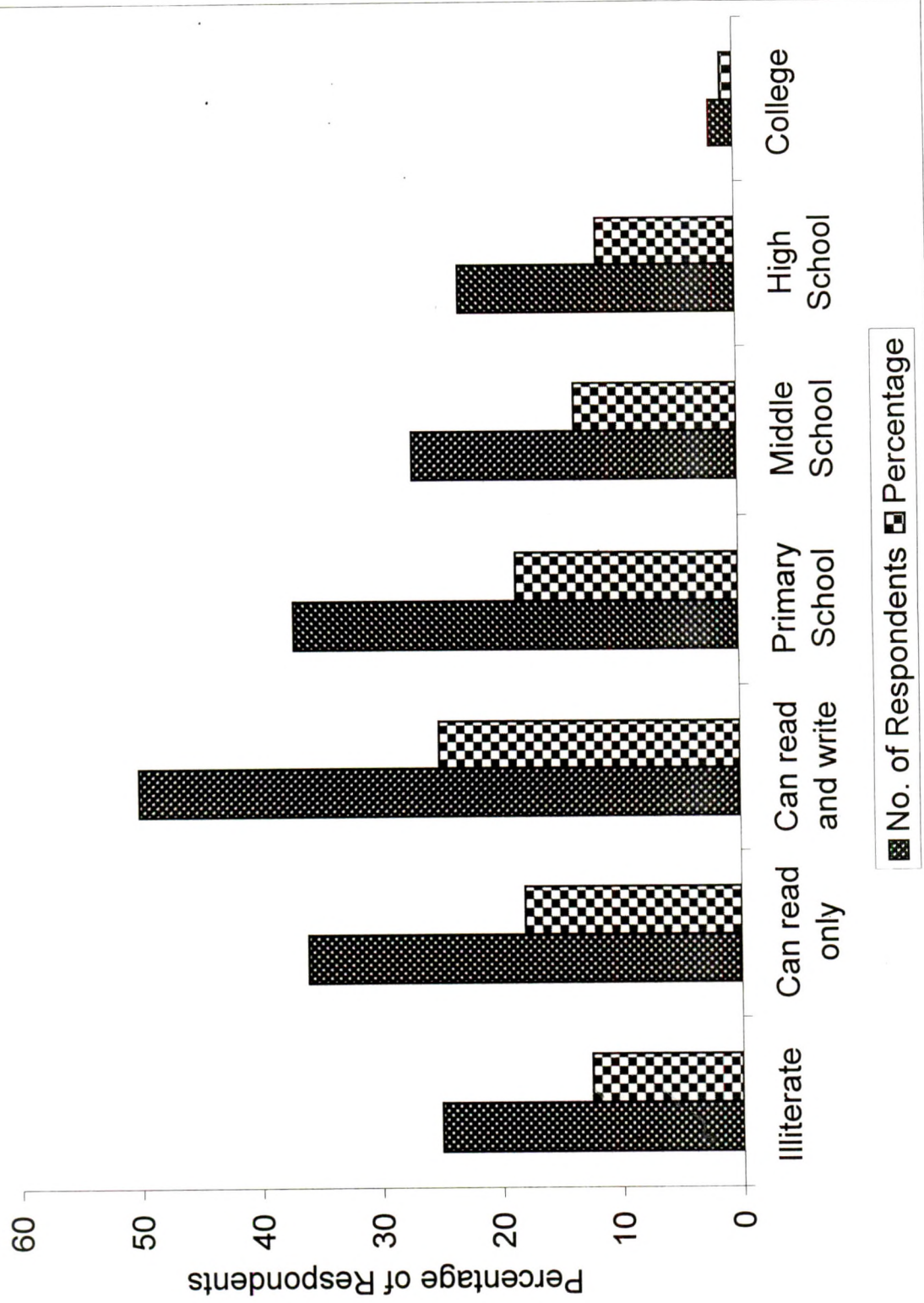


Fig No. 4  
 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR EDUCATION LEVEL



Only 07.00 percent respondents were found to be illiterate in Parbhani block where as 28.57 percent illiterate in Sailu block 25.00 percent respondents of the Pathri can read only where as in Sailu block only 5.17 percent respondents can read only 35.71 percent respondents of Parbhani block can read & write while 15.00 percent of the respondents of Pathri block can read and write 25.00 percent respondents of Gangakhed block and 5.17 percent respondents of Sailu block were found to be primary school education level. There is no wide variation in middle school level where as in high school education level 22.85 percent of Sailu respondents posses high school where as 4.28 percent respondents were of Parbhani block and very little percent of 3.57 respondents belongs to college level education level.

It is observed from the table No. 4 depicted that 25.00 per cent respondents can read and write. The 18.5 per cent respondents had primary school education while 18.0 per cent respondents were able to read only 13.5 per cent of the respondents were found to be of middle school. 12.5 percent of the respondents had illiterate one and 11.5 percent were high school whereas college education had been sought 1.0 per cent respondent.

### 5.1.3 Caste

**Table No. 5: - Distribution of the respondents according to their caste**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	Parbhani	Total
1	Scheduled caste	7.00 (25.00)	4.00 (20.0)	4.00 (11.42)	14.00 (29.78)	15.00 (21.42)	44.00 (22.0)
2	Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	11.00 (15.71)	11.00 (05.50)
3	Denotified Tribe	5.00 (17.85)	4.00 (20.0)	10.00 (28.57)	10.00 (21.27)	13.00 (18.57)	42.00 (21.0)
4	Nomadic Tribe	3.00 (10.71)	5.00 (25.0)	3.00 (8.57)	7.00 (14.89)	5.00 (7.14)	23.00 (11.5)
5	Special Backward class	13.00 (46.42)	7.00 (35.0)	18.00 (51.42)	16.00 (34.04)	26.00 (37.14)	80.00 (40.00)
6	Others	-	-	-	-	-	00 (00)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

According to caste distribution 29.78 percent respondents of Purna belongs to Scheduled Caste and 11.42 percent of respondents belonged to scheduled caste in Sailu block. Not a single respondent belongs to ST category in each block except Parbhani i.e. 15.71 percent. 28.57 percent respondents of Sailu block belonged to Denotified Tribe while 17.85 percent

respondents were categorised in to Denotified Tribe in Gangakhed. 25.00 percent of the respondents in Pathri belonged to Nomadic Tribe, while 7.14 percent of the respondents of Parbhani categorised in Nomadic Tribe and 34.04 percent of respondents of Purna block were categorised in Special Backward Class where as 51.42 percent respondents were categorised in SBC of Sailu block.

It could be seen from table No. 5 that 40.00 percent of the respondents were belonging to the special backward class. 22.0 percent respondents belonged to scheduled caste. 21.0 percent respondents belonged to Denotified Tribe. 11.5 percent respondents belonged to Nomadic Tribe and 5.5 percent respondents belonged to the Scheduled Tribe.

#### 5.1.4 Size of Family

**Table No. 6 :-** Distribution of the respondents according to their size of family

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	Parbhani	Total
1	Small family	17 (60.71)	11 (55.00)	26 (74.28)	29 (61.70)	45 (64.28)	128 (64.00)
2	Large family	11 (39.28)	09 (45.00)	09 (25.71)	18 (38.29)	25 (35.71)	72 (36.00)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

There is no wide variation in the small size of family in each block besides 25.71 percent of Sailu block belongs to large family size whereas 45.00 percent of Pathri block.

In respect of family it was recalled from Table No. 6 that a great majority of the respondent i.e. 64.00 percent belonged to small families to large families and had more than five members in the family.

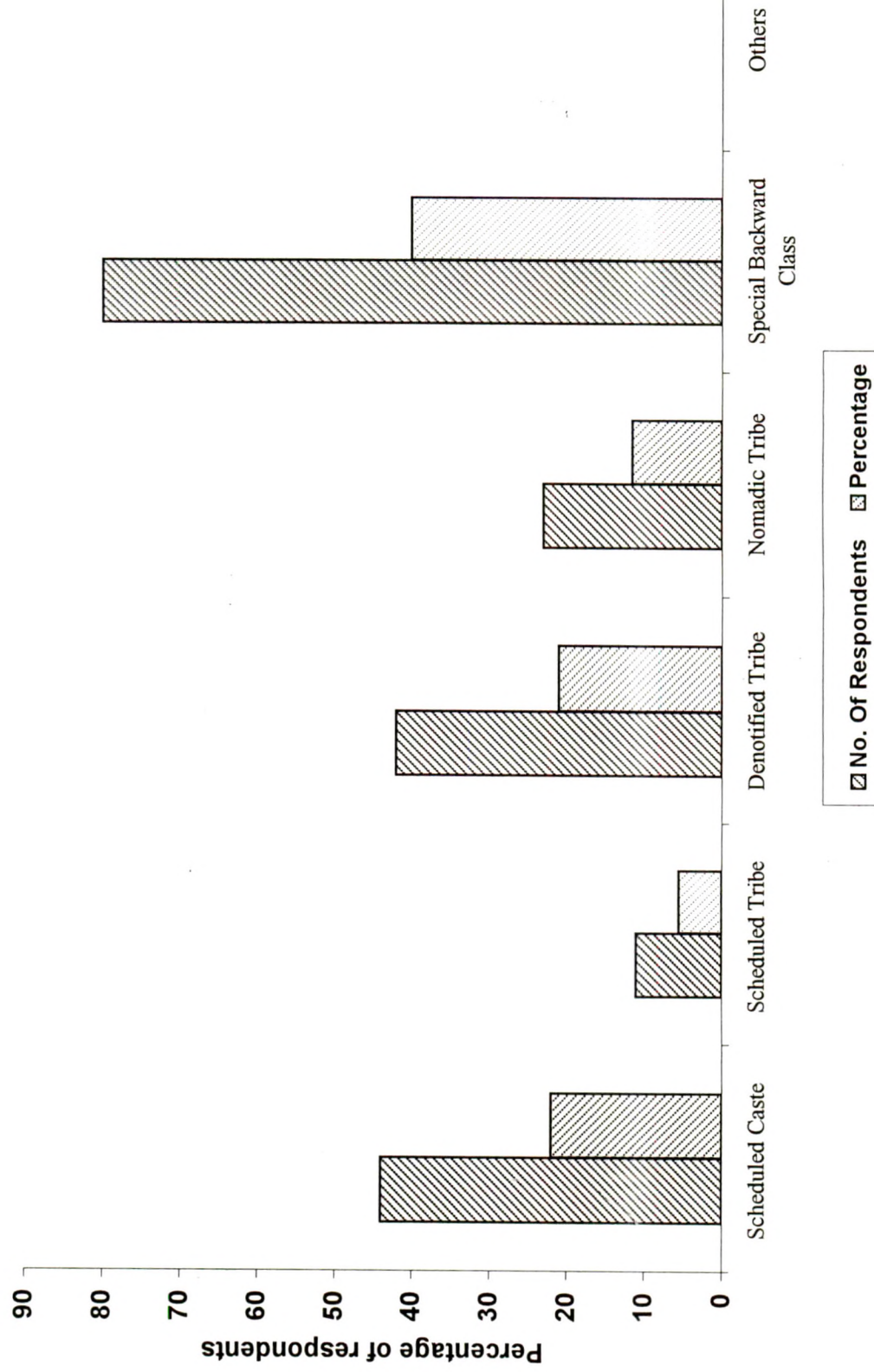
### 5.1.5 Occupation

**Table No. 7 :-** Distribution of the respondents according to their occupation.

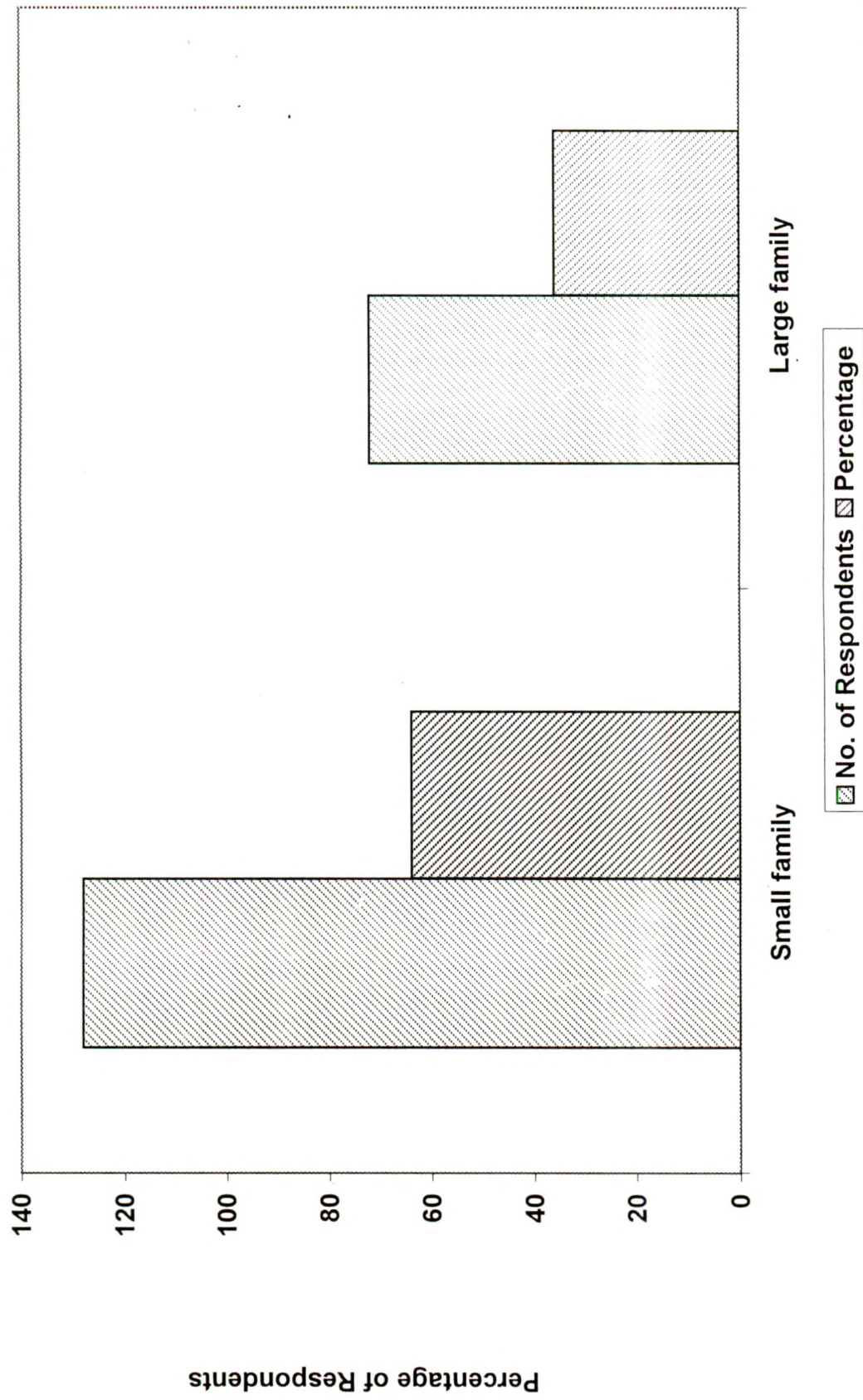
Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	parbhani	Total
1	Labour	04 (14.28)	5 (25.00)	6 (17.14)	09 (19.14)	09 (12.85)	33 (16.5)
2	Caste occupation	06 (21.42)	4 (20.00)	10 (28.57)	12 (25.53)	13 (18.57)	45 (22.5)
3	Business	06 (21.42)	4 (20.00)	3 (8.57)	14 (29.78)	16 (22.85)	43 (21.5)
4	Cultivation	11 (39.28)	7 (35.00)	16 (45.71)	12 (25.53)	32 (45.71)	78 (39.0)
5	Service	01 (3.57)	-	-	-	-	01 (0.5)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

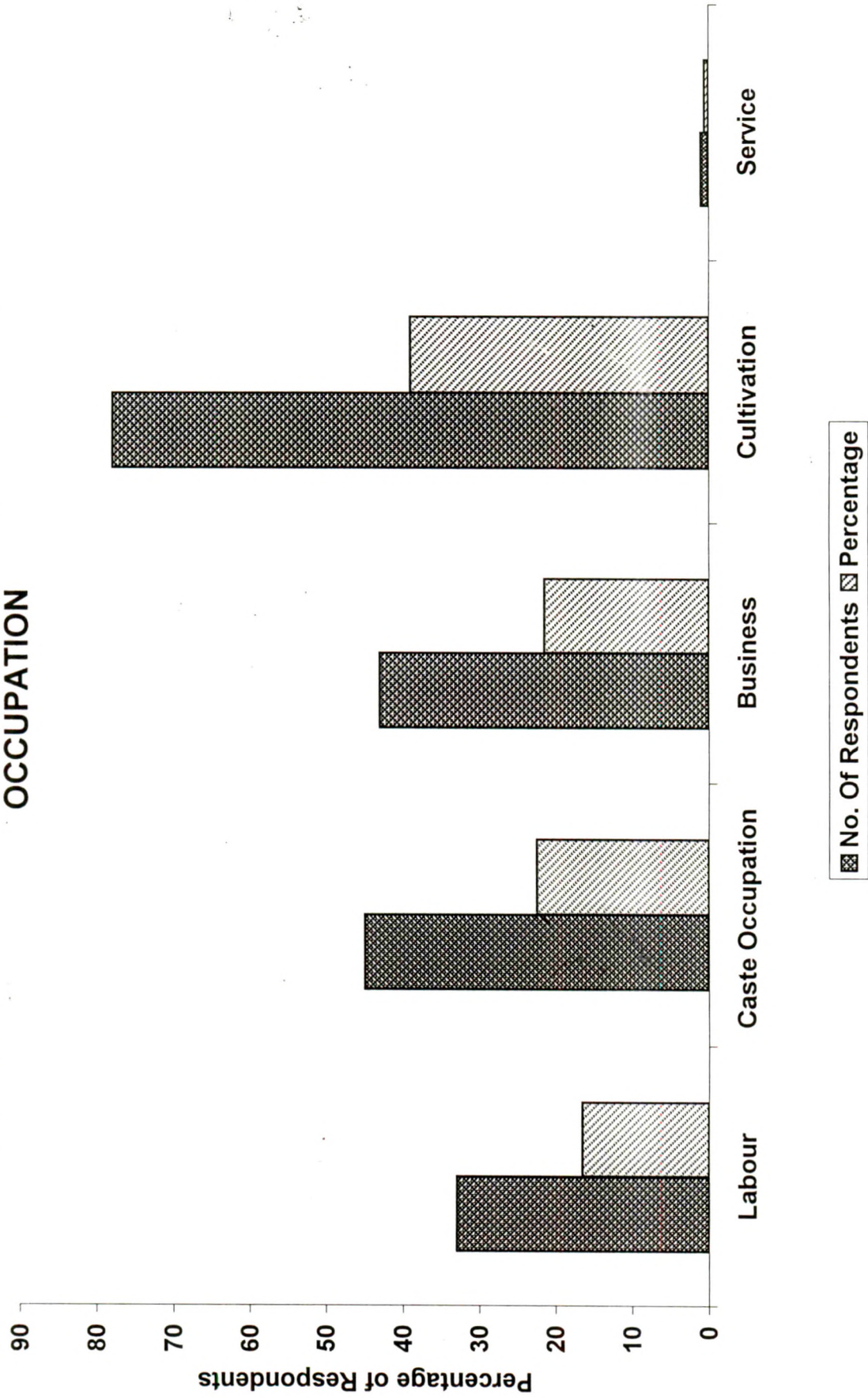
**Fig. No. 5**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR CASTE**



**Fig. No. 6**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR SIZE OF FAMILY**



**Fig. No. 7**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OCCUPATION**



In case of occupation 25.00 percent of the respondents of Pathri block engaged in Labour while 12.85 percent of the respondents of Parbhani block were grouped in labour. There is no wide variation in caste occupation of each block were as 29.78 percent of respondent of Purna block were catagorised in Business while 8.57 percent of the respondent of Sailu. belonged to business and in Purna block 25.53 percent respondents of Sailu & Parbhani block were engaged in cultivation & very less percent of respondents in Gangakhed block engaged in service.

The data regarding occupation of respondents are presented in table No. 7 It was evident from the table that 39.0 percent of the respondent engaged in cultivation i.e. Agriculture where as 22.5 percent respondents were engaged in caste occupation, 16.0 percent respondents were engaged in Labour i.e. agril, labour and 21.5 percent respondents were engaged in business and very less percent i. e. 0.5 were found to be busy in service.

### 5.1.6 Annual Income

**Table No. 8 :- Distribution of the Respondents according to their Annual Income**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	Parbhani	Total
1	Up to 4000	09 (32.14)	12 (60.00)	08 (22.85)	09 (19.14)	28 (40.00)	66 (33.0)
2	4001 to 6000	10 (35.71)	04 (20.00)	11 (31.42)	21 (44.68)	48 (40.00)	74 (37.0)
3	6001 to 8500	03 (10.71)	01 (5.00)	12 (34.28)	11 (23.40)	10 (14.28)	37 (18.5)
4	8501 & above 11000	06 (21.42)	03 (15.00)	4 (11.42)	06 (12.76)	04 (5.71)	23 (11.5)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

In the field of annual income 60.00 percent of the respondents in Pathri block while 19.14 percent of Purna block grouped of 4001 to 6000 while 20.00 percent in Pathri block were catagorised in the same group. While 34.28 percent of the respondents of Sailu block and 5.0 percent of Pathri block were grouped into 6001 to 8500 annual income group and finally 21.42 percent of the respondents in

Gangakhed block were in <sup>Rs</sup> 8501 & above 11000 income group where as 5.71 percent of the respondents of Parbhani block grouped in above annual income group.

It is observed from Table No 8 that majority of respondent 37.0 percent were having income of Rs. 4001 to 6000 followed by 33.0 percent respondents having income up to 4000. Whereas, 18.5 percent and 11.5 percent of the respondent having income Rs. 6001 to 8500 and Rs. 8501 and above 11000 respectively.

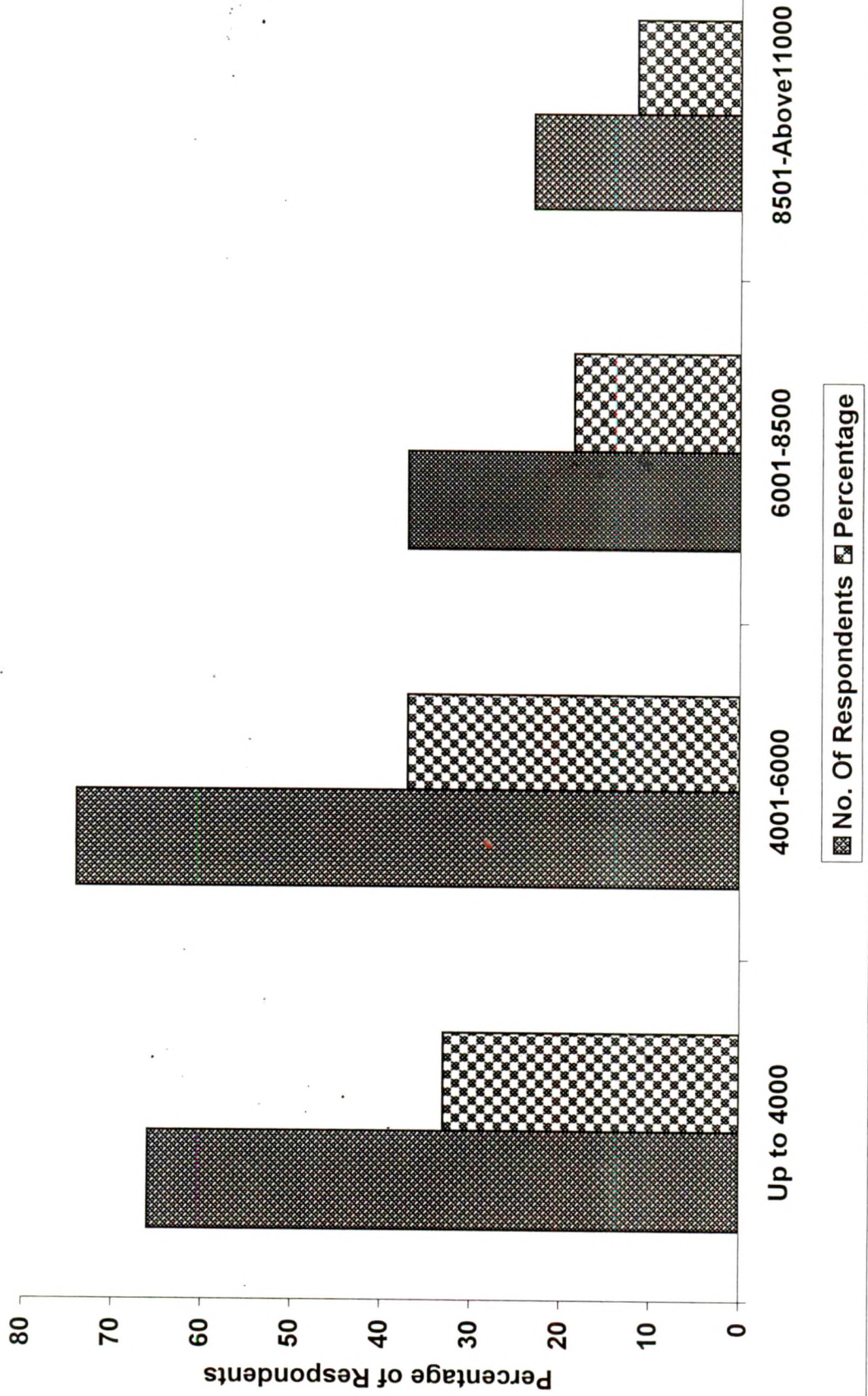
### 5.1.7 Land Holding

**Table No. 9 :-** Distribution of the Respondents according to their land holding

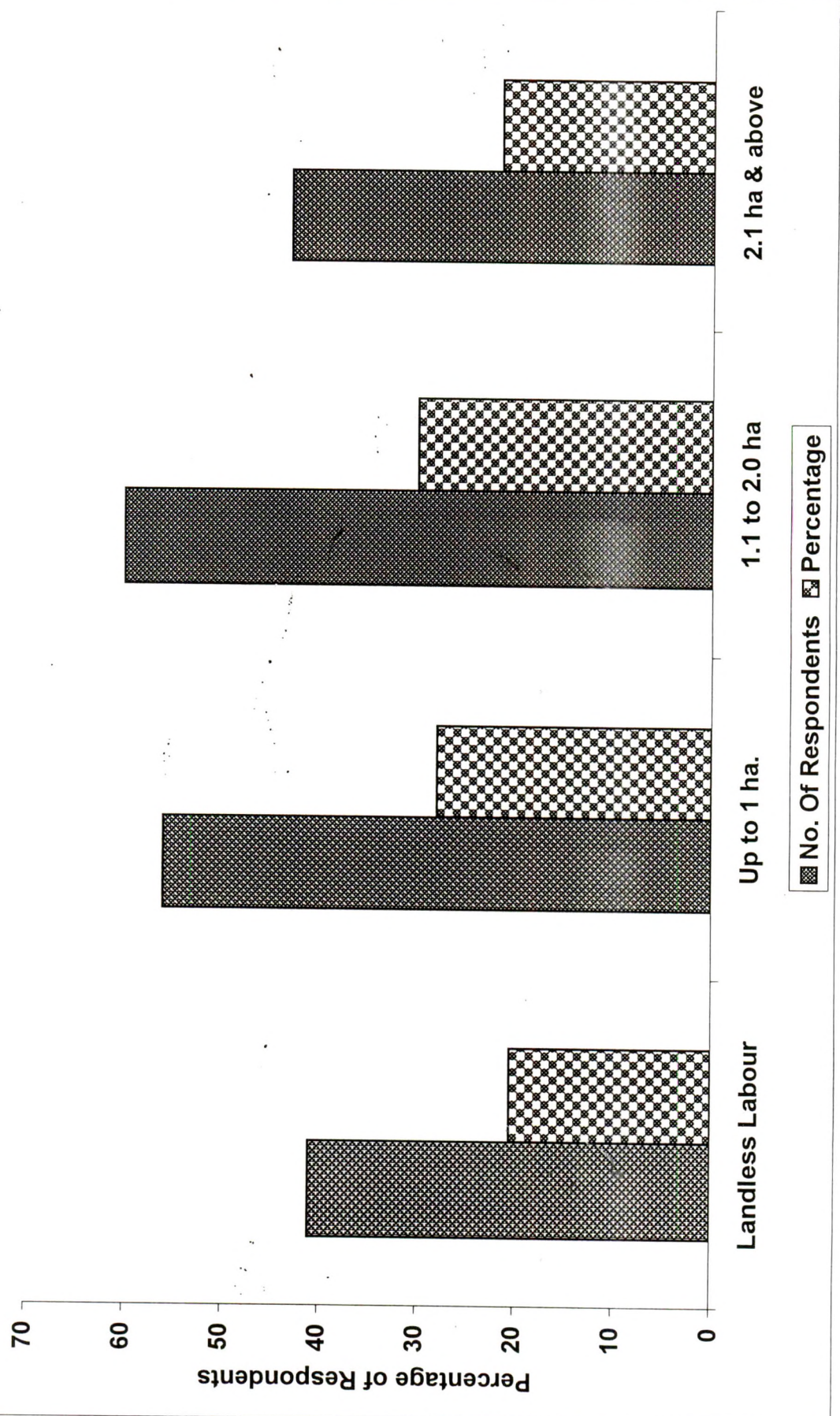
Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	Parbhani	Total
1	Land less labour	06 (21.42)	04 (20.00)	04 (11.42)	11 (23.40)	16 (22.85)	41 (20.5)
2	Up to 1 ha.	07 (25.00)	05 (25.00)	08 (22.85)	14 (29.78)	22 (31.42)	56 (28.0)
3	1.1 ha to 2.0 ha	07 (25.00)	07 (35.00)	11 (31.42)	13 (27.65)	22 (31.42)	60 (30.00)
4	2.1 ha and above	08 (28.57)	04 (20.00)	12 (34.28)	09 (19.14)	10 (14.28)	43 (21.5)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

**Fig. No. 8**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR ANNUAL INCOME**



**Fig. No. 9**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR LAND HOLDING**



In case of land holding there is little variation in holding 11.00 percent of Sailu block the respondents grouped into landless labour, & 23.40 percent of the respondents of Purna block grouped into landless labour where as there is no variation in the land holding category up to 1 ha in each block and 1.1 ha to 2.0 ha. But in 14.28 2.1 ha & above while 34.28 percent of the respondents of Sailu block grouped into above group.

Table No. 9 revealed that 30.00 percent respondents had 1.1 ha to 2.0 ha, 28.0 percent respondents had land up to 1.0 ha , where as 21.5 percent respondents contribute 2.1 ha and above land while 20.5 percent respondents were landless labour. Thus almost all respondents were small and marginal farmers.

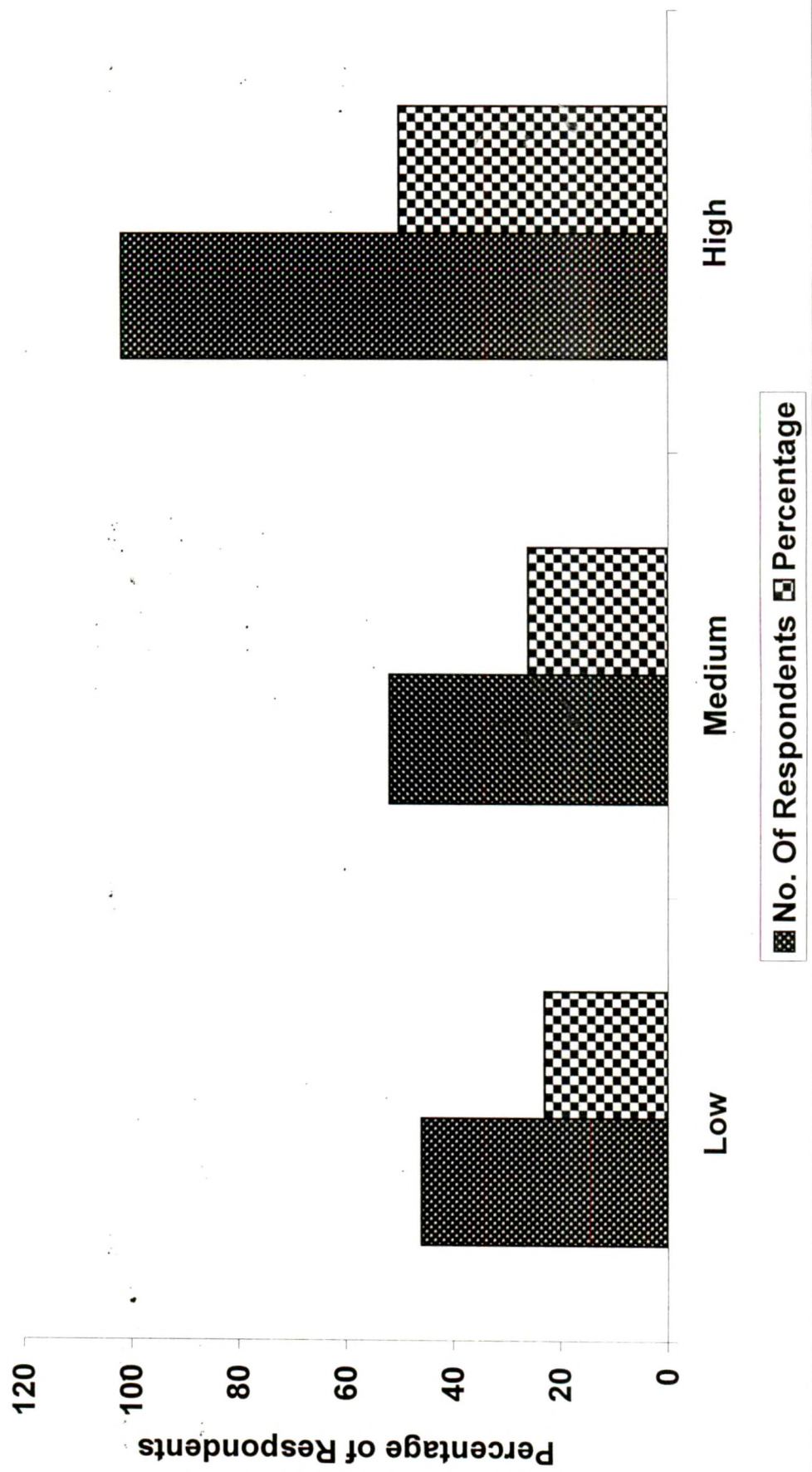
#### 5.1.8 Use of sources of information

**Table No. 10 :-** Distribution of the Respondents by use of sources of information

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	parbhani	Total
1	Low	07 (25.00)	04 (20.00)	09 (25.71)	11 (23.40)	21 (30.00)	46 (23)
2	Medium	09 (32.14)	06 (30.00)	19 (54.28)	13 (27.65)	18 (25.71)	52 (26)
3	High	12 (42.85)	10 (50.00)	07 (20.00)	23 (48.93)	31 (44.28)	102 (50.10)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

**Fig. No. 10**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY USE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION**



In case of use of sources of information 30.00 percent of the respondents in Parbhani block was grouped into low group while 20.00 percent of the respondents in Pathri block were grouped into same group 54.28 percent into medium group while 25.71 percent of the respondents belonged to medium group in Parbhani finally 50.900 percent of Pathri block catagorised into high group while 20.00 percent of Sailu block the respondent were grouped into high group.

Table No. 10 revealed that half of the respondents i.e. 50.10 percent used sources of information at high level whereas 26.0 percent respondents were using medium sources of information and finally 23.0 percent used the sources of information to low extent. Thus in general use of sources of information was satisfactory.

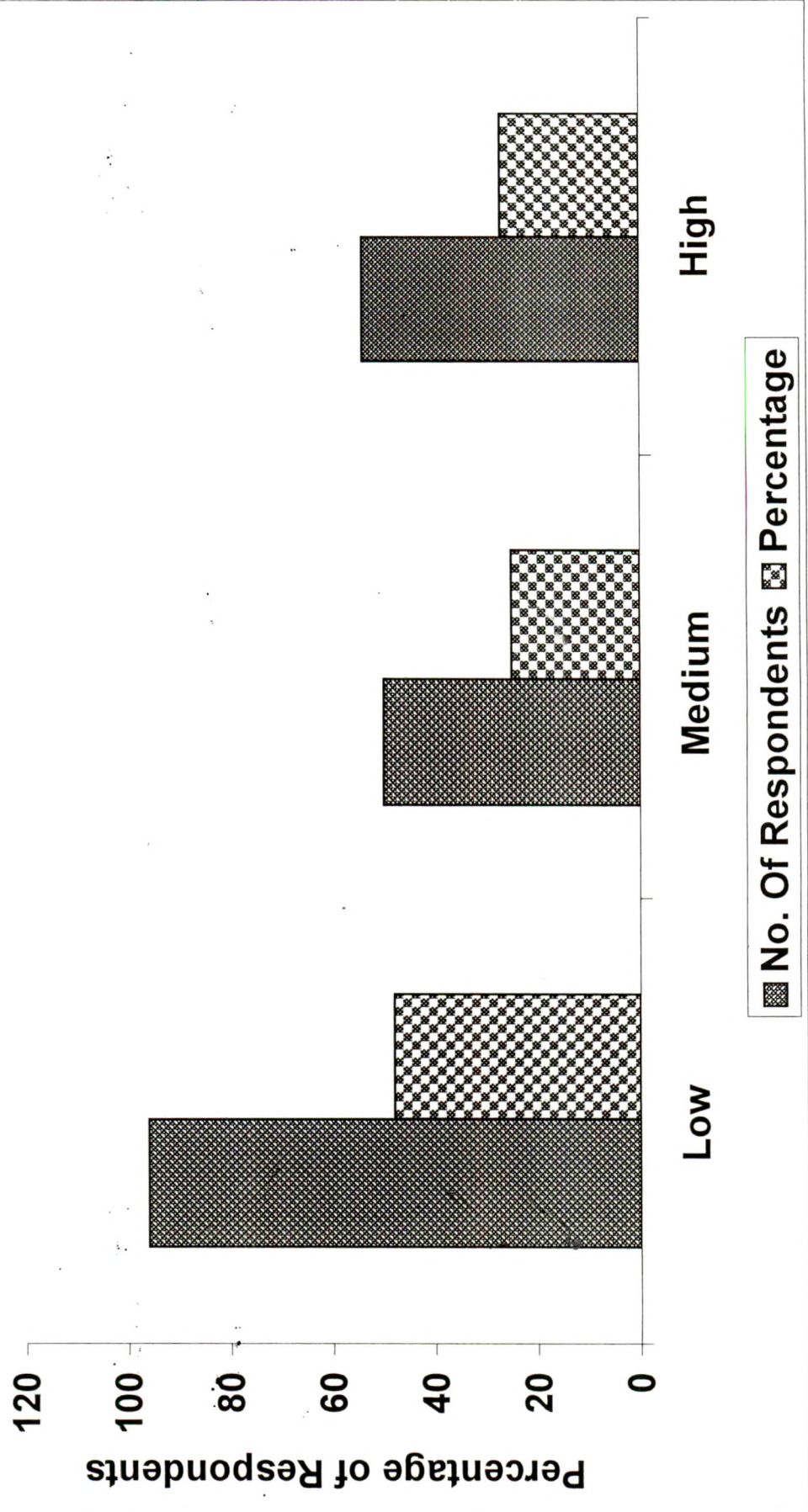
### 5.1.9 Social participation

**Table No. 11 :-** Distribution of the respondents by social participation

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	Parbhani	Total
1	Low	21 (75.00)	08 (40.00)	25 (71.42)	00	34 (48.57)	96 (48.00)
2	Medium	00	06 (30.00)	00	35 (74.46)	00	50 (25.00)
3	High	07 (25.00)	06 (30.00)	10 (28.57)	12 (25.53)	36 (51.42)	54 (27.00)

\* Figures in bracket indicate percentage

**Fig. No. 11**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THE SOCIAL PARTICIPATION**



In case of social participation 75.00 percent of the respondents of Gangakhed block were found to be low group while 40.00 percent of the respondents of Pathri block were grouped into same group. There is also wide variation in social participation of Gangakhed, Sailu & Parbhani, where there is nil response while 30.00 percent of the respondents of Pathri block were categorised into medium group while 74.46 percent of the respondents of Purna block belonged to medium group. While 51.42 percent of the respondents of Parbhani block were found to be high in social participation where as 25.00 percent & 25.53 percent of the respondents of Gangakhed & Purna block were found into high social participation.

It could be observed from the table No.11 that majority of the respondents 48.00 percent had low social participation, whereas 27.00 percent and 25.00 percent of the respondents had high and medium social participation respectively. The social participation therefor was of low order.

## **5.2 Block Level Planning and Execution of IRDP**

Block level planning and execution consists of seven important aspects viz i) baseline survey and identification of beneficiaries ii) preparation iii) identification of cluster villages iv) planning for sectoral activities for a five year perspectives and annual plans v) identification of basic infrastructural gaps and planning for them vi) developing the implementation plans vii) selection of schemes for identified families.

5.2.1 Base line survey and identification of beneficiaries

Table No. 12

Sr. No.	Item	Gangakhed Block	Pathri Block	Saitu Block	Purna Block	Parbhani Block	Remark
1	Base line survey a) year of conduct of survey	1995-96	1993-96	1996-97	1995-96	1195-96	
2	Categorisation of surveyed families into different income group	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	a) Annual income group						
	0-4000	22087	10814	10452	7840	14894	
	4001-6000	7231	5480	5039	4272	8970	
	6001-8500	1967	1940	1846	1982	3991	
	8501-11,000	444	529	475	810	1129	
3	Cluster wise classification of families below poverty line	31729	18763	17812	14904	28984	Data based on base line survey.
		Cluster	Cluster	Cluster	Cluster	Cluster	
		Avalgaon	Manoli	Tidi	Katneshwar	Dharmपुर	
		Nila	Nivali	Pimplegaon	Yeradeshwar	Mirkhol	
		Wadgaon	Babhulgaon	Kajatrohina	Degaon(Teli)	Jamb	
		Nimgaon	Warkheda	Zadegaon	Bhategaon	Parwa	
		Lasina	Masla (Tanda)	Deolgaon (Gath)	Pimplegaon	Sonna	
		No. of families	No. of families	No. of families	No. of families	No. of families	
		1449	2304	1415	3284	1799	
		1021	5059	592	-	1627	
		3200	1916	1349	1705	4020	
		341	1125	3492	546	1886	
		1221	-	808	1446	1460	
		N.F. BPL	N.F. BPL	N.F. BPL	N.F. BPL	N.F. BPL	
		233	225	228	496	094	
		108	079	104	967	140	
		429	522	275	279	312	
		040	226	679	078	175	
		232	061	115	158	080	
4	Screening of families below poverty line having income generation	Not followed	Not followed	Not followed	Not followed	Not followed	
5	Cluster wise classification of families and their preferences	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Respondents feel that it was not practicable to consider the preferences of.

Baseline survey and identification of beneficiaries (table No.12) was conducted in all the five blocks under study. It was conducted last in the year 1995-1996. After conducting the survey each of the blocks had classified the families surveyed into different income groups based on annual survey clusterwise classification of families below poverty line was also done by each block screening of the families below poverty line having income generation asstes and clusterwise classification of families according to their scheme prefernces was not done in any of blocks under study.

**5.2.2 Preparation of resource inventory and resources appraisal**

**Table No. 13**

Sr. No.	Item	Gangakhed Block	Pathri Block	Sailu Block	Purna Block	Parbhani Block	Remark
1	Procurement of data regarding different development parameter						
	a) Total population of the block	3,00000	2,89000	144654	132639	4,40,000	
	i) Male	1,54000	1,47000			2,27000	
	ii) Female	1,46000	1,42000			2,1400	
	iii) Literacy (%)	10,100 (43.22 %)	10,600 (46.54 %)	18400 (67.2 %)	20800 (74.56 %)	189000 (54.19%)	
	- male	74,000	74000	6251		125	
	- Female	(61.44 %)	(63.76 %)			(69.25%)	
	Number of farming families	28,000	32000	12149		65	
	- Marginal farmer	(24.15 %)	(28.75 %)			(28.15%)	
	- Small farmer	5,27000	3,71000	2068	1104	4,11000	
	- Agricultural labour	NA		823	539	5,920	
	- Non-agricultural labour			1356	1484	13341	
	Artisans	5,61000	6,21000	4417	3364	5,29000	
	Other	7400	8700	NA	1529	18000	
		59000	64000	2116	165	1298	
						21400	
	b) Total Geographical area of block	1632.7 km <sup>2</sup>	1601.1 km <sup>2</sup>	81500 ha	63200 ha	1416.7 km <sup>2</sup>	
	c) Area under cultivation (ha)	80300 ha (0.83000 93 )	138600 ha	76800 ha	62600 ha	(GSDA/B) 130900 ha (11700=83%)	
	d) Area under irrigation (ha)						
	i) Well	3028 ha	11981 ha	3060 ha	14897 ha	11227 ha	
	ii) Canal	(2944=3.87 %)	(15.00 %)	1523 ha	8870 ha	(10.78%)	
	iii) Tube well	1677 ha	8851 ha	20 ha	2570 ha	2839 ha	
	iv) Others	1267 ha	3130 ha			5673 ha	
	e) Area under forests (ha)						
	f) Live stock population						
	i) Cattle	103911	90068	49570	13706	69853	
	ii) Buffaloe	19807	17271	13423	4097	15943	
	iii) Crossbred cattle	1890	2682	726		2224	
	iv) Sleep / goat	1899	74 /53028	29200 /756	6358 /27802	9078 /49836	
	v) Poultry birds	/60388	42828	18705	44519	70552	
		56960					

The preparation of resources inventory and resources appraisal was done in all the five blocks. Though, data on physical biological and demographic characteristics were maintained in all the blocks except Sailu and Purna. Details on literacy were maintained at every block, similarly, data on farming families, agricultural labour was maintained but the data on marginal farmer and small farmer of two blocks (Gangakhed and Pathri) and non-agricultural labour of one block (Sailu) was not maintained as well as data on Artisans were not procured in any of the blocks except Parbhani block. ( Table-13).

### 5.2.2 Identification of cluster village

**Table No. 14**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed Block	Pathri Block	Selu Block	Purna Block	Parbhani block	Remark
1	Village under the jurisdiction of blocks as the criterion for identification of clusters.	Followed	Followed	Followed	Followed	Followed	Before the introduction of Panchayat Raj system VLW circles were cluster
2	Block headquarters treated as central place	Followed	Followed	Followed	Followed	Followed	No effort was made to identify other central places

A delineation of the process of identification of cluster villages is presented in Table-14. All the blocks followed the same procedure of treating the villages under the jurisdiction of Panchayat samiti as the criterion for identification of clusters and Panchayat samiti i.e. block head quarter was treated as the central place.

#### 5.2.4 Planning for sectoral activities for five year perspective and annual plan :-

**Table No. 15**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed Block	Pathri Block	Sailu Block	Purna Block	Parbhani Block	Remark
1	Preparation of five year perspective plan	Not Done	Not Done	Not Done	Not Done	Not Done	Only annual plans are prepared
2	Method of planning for covering families under the programme	Cluster approach	Cluster approach	Cluster approach	Cluster approach	Cluster approach	----
3	Developing block credit plan for the five year perspective period						Block officials stated that Leadbanks attempt this exercise

Table-15 explains the procedure adopted by five blocks in planning for sectoral activities for a four year perspective and annual plan. It was noted that non of the blocks under study had taken up preparation of plan for a five year

perspective. However , all of them had resorted to annual plans only covering families in clusterwise approach.

### 5.2.6 Task authority and responsibility in Block planning

**Table No. 16**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed Block	Pathri Block	Selu Block	Purna block	Parbhani Block	Remark
1	Preparation of resource inventory	Tahsildar	Tahsildar	Tahsildar	Tahsildar	CEO	
2	Review of on going program	BDO	/APOS	BDO	BDO	BDO	
3	Collection of village basic data	VLW	BDO/ VLM	VLM	VLM	VLM	
4	Resource analysis	PO	APOS	Tahsildar	Tahsildar	CEO	
5	Preparation of 5 year pererspective plan	--	--				
6	Identification of cluster	BDO	PO/APOS	VLM	VLM	VLM	
7	Preparation of credit plan	PO & LBO	Bank manager & LeadBank Manager	CEO	--	CEO	
8	Identification of beneficiaries and baseline survey	PO /BDO	EO & VLW	GS	GS	GS	
9	Preparation of family plan	BDO	EO	BDO	BDO	BDO	

BDO→ Block Development Officer

PO→ Project Officer

LBO→LeadBank Officer

VLW→Village Level Worker

GS →Gram sevak

EX → Extn. Officer

Table 16 brings forth the lack of clarity between task authority and responsibility in block planning. Block credit plan for the five year perspective was not taken up in any of the five blocks studied.

### 5.2.5 Identification of infrastructural gaps and planning for them

**Table No. 17**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed Block	Pathri Block	Sailu Block	Purna block	Parbhani Block	Remark
1	Developing infrastructural plans for five year perspective	-	-	-	-	-	Block officials stated that this task does not come under purview of block have to do this.
2	Planning for skill development	-	-	-	-	-	Blocks do not have training centre facilities

Table 17 throws light on identification of basic infrastructural gaps and planning for them. Regarding developing infrastructural plan for five year perspective, block officials stated that this task did not come under the purview of the block.

Planning for skill development was not done in any of the five blocks

## 5.2.7 Developing implementation plan

Table No. 18

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed Block	Pathri Block	Sailu Block	Purna block	Parbhani Block	Remark
1	Preparation of implementation plan	Scheduling for whole year block wise	Scheduling for whole year block wise	Not available	Not available	Not available	Block plans are consolidated into taluka plans in the officials & bankers work shop
2	Identification of beneficiaries i) Whether Gram Sabha called ii) No. of families identified for the base period iii) No. of families approved by the gram sabha	Not available   ---do---	Not available   ---do---	Not available   ---do---	Not available   ---do---	Not available   ---do---	Gram Sabha attended by Bank officials BDO & members along with villagers
3	Mode of publishing names of selected beneficiaries			Announced the names through VLWS		Announced names on the spot	But not announced on notice Board as deliseated in procedure

In development of implementation plan, (Table No.18) scheduling for whole year was done villagewise in all the five blocks. There plans were later consolidated in to block plans in the officials and bankers workshop. Gramsabha was called for

identifying beneficiaries ,but figures on number of families identified & number of families approved by Gramsabha were not available in all the five blocks.

### 5.2.8 Selection of schemes for identified families

**Table No. 19**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed Block	Pathri Block	Sailu Block	Purna block	Parbhani Block	Remark
1	Choice & preference of beneficiary family	Not considered	Not considered	Not considered	Not considered	Not considered	Too many desire to be assisted under particular schemes
2	Promotion of group activities						Not clear cut direction regarding more restriction under Z.P. adm/n.
3	Utilization of funds for providing infrastructural support	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Since funds were not sufficient for providing subsidies under schemes

Choice and preferences of beneficiary families were not considered while selecting schemes for identified families in any of the five blocks ( Table-19) except in case of parbhani and Gangakhed blocks where carpenters, earthen pot makers and bamboo worker groups were promoted under industry, service and business sector. None of the block under study had made any attempt in promoting

group activities , funds for providing infrastructural facilities were not listed since the funds were not sufficient for providing subsidies under schemes, as reported by the respondents of the five blocks.

### **5.3 Socio-economic impact of IRDP on rural Development:-**

Socio-economic impact of IRDP at operational level is an important area for measuring the impact. So an attempt was made in the present study to asses the impact of IRDP at operational level interm of income of the beneficiaries, employment generation, migration and social impact of RDP before and after participation in IRDP Results are presented below.

#### **5.3.1 Perceived incentives of IRDP**

Under IRDP various schemes were takenup. So the respondents were asked to give the reason only he has adopted the IRDP and the respondents are categorized as follows.

**Table No. 20**

**Distribution of respondents according to perceived incentives of IRDP**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Sailu	Purna	Parbhani	Total
1	Adoption of IRDP for getting assets & money	4 (14.28)	3 (15.00)	2 (5.71)	5 (10.63)	7 (10.00)	21 (10.5)
2	Adoption of IRDP to overcome the poverty line	24 (85.71)	17 (85.00)	33 (94.28)	42 (89.36)	63 (90.00)	179 (89.5)

\* Figures in bracket indicates percentage

In case of perceived incentive of IRDP only 15.00 percent of respondents of Pathri were found to be adopted the IRDP programme for getting assets and money while 5.71 percent of the respondents of Parbhani were found to be adopted of IRDP to over come poverty live while there is no variation in the overcome the poverty live.

It is evident from the data about 89.5 per cent of the respondents availed benefit of IRDP for removing the poverty and only 10.5 per cent respondents got benefit of this schemes for getting financial help and developing assests of course there incentives impact donal differ from each other, but the difference is only of immediacy of purpose.

Table No. 21 (a)

Comparative study of income group of the respondents before and after participation in IRDP

Sr. No.	Chara cteristi cs	Gargakhed				Pathri				Selu				Purna				Parbhani			
		Before IRDP		After IRDP		Before IRDP		After IRDP		Before IRDP		After IRDP		Before IRDP		After IRDP		Before IRDP		After IRDP	
		NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	Up to 4000	9	32.1	8	28.5	7	35.0	8	40.0	8	22.8	6	17.1	17	36.1	10	21.2	25	35.1	11	15.7
	4001 to 6000	10	35.7	8	28.5	9	45.0	5	25.0	9	25.7	7	20.0	20	42.5	13	27.6	26	37.14	20	28.5
	6001 to 8500	7	25.0	7	25.0	6	30.0	3	15.0	7	20.0	4	11.4	8	17.0	8	17.0	9	12.8	7	10.0
	8501 & above	3	10.7	5	17.8	2	10.0	2	10.0	7	20.0	4	11.4	5	10.63	3	6.38	6	8.57	3	4.28

In impact of IRDP on income of the beneficiaries the 35.71 percent before IRDP and 15.71 percent after IRDP of Parbhani block grouped upto 4000 annual income group. 45.00 percent before IRDP and 25.00 percent after IRDP the respondents of Pathri block group in 4001 to 6000 annual income there is no variation in the percent of respondents in each block grouped into 6001 to 8500 income group and finally 8.57 percent before IRDP & 4.28 percent after IRDP found variation in their annual income group catagorised in 8501 & above 11000 of Parbhani block.

A comparison was made between income groups of the respondents before and after participation in IRDP.

The comparative analysis of the respondents in four income groups was carried out for before and after implementation.

**Table No.21 (b)**

**Overall comparative study of income group of the respondents before and after participation in IRDP.**

Sr. No.	Income groups	Before IRDP		After IRDP	
		No. of Resp.	Percent	No. of Res.	Percent
1	Up to 4000	66	33.0	43	21.5
2	4001 to 6000	74	37.0	53	26.5
3	6001 to 8500	37	18.5	29	14.5
4	8501 & above	23	11.5	17	8.5

The data in Table 21 (b) revealed that increase of income group upto Rs. 4000 it was noticed that 33.0 percent beneficiaries were in this category before IRDP which was subsequently reduced to 21.5 percent after implementation of IRDP. It clearly indicates that due to implementation of IRDP the low class income group was reduced to negligible and as their income increased beyond this limit. This is the sign of successful implementation of the IRDP.

In case of second income group ranging from Rs. 4001 to 6000. It was observed from Table that before IRDP 37.0 percent beneficiaries were under this group of income, which was reduced to 26.5 percent after implementation of IRDP. It also proves the increasing income level of this weaker section of income category, which was subsequently enhanced to the upper income group.

In case of third income group ranging from Rs. 6000/- to 8500. It was observed from data that 18.5 per-cent beneficiaries were under this income group category implementation of IRDP. Which was also reduced to 14.5 percent after implementation of IRDP. It was also section of income category which was subsequently enhanced to the upper income group.

As regarding the fourth income group ranging from 8501 and above 11000/- it was noticed from Table No. 21(b) that 11.5 per-cent of the beneficiaries were under this group of income level which was reduced to 8.5 per-cent after implementation.

It can be concluded from the finding of the last income group that IRDP had exerted largest +ve impact on increasing the income of different groups due to respondent's participation in IRDP. This category is the limit of poverty line, which is an ultimate target while implementing the IRDP, schemes by Govt.

### 5.3.3 Impact of IRDP on employment generation.

**Table No. 22**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed		Pathri		Selu		Purna		Parbhani	
		Before IRDP	After IRDP	Before IRDP	After IRDP	Before IRDP	After IRDP	before IRDP	After IRDP	before IRDP	After IRDP
1	Total employed man day/ year	26	31	18	25	34	45	45	54	66	72

In case of employment generation there is wide variation in the respondents member is Gangakhed block which were 26 respondents after IRDP. While only 3 respondents were there IRDP means there is increases in the member of the respondent by 23 due to IRDP.

Respondents are catagorised according to their employment before and after availment of benefit of programme of IRDP.

	Before IRDP	After IRDP
Total employed man day/year	189	227

Thus the total employment man day/year before IRDP noted that 18.9 and after IRDP 227 the increase of 38 man days/year which shows the positive impact on employment generation after participation in IRDP.

#### 5.3.4 Impact of IRDP on migration of the respondent.

**Table No.23**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed		Pathri		Selu		Purna		Parbhani	
		before IRDP	after IRDP	Before IRDP	after IRDP	Before IRDP	After IRDP	Before IRDP	After IRDP	before IRDP	After IRDP
1	Migration of the Respondents	30	23	22	16	38	29	49	45	74	64

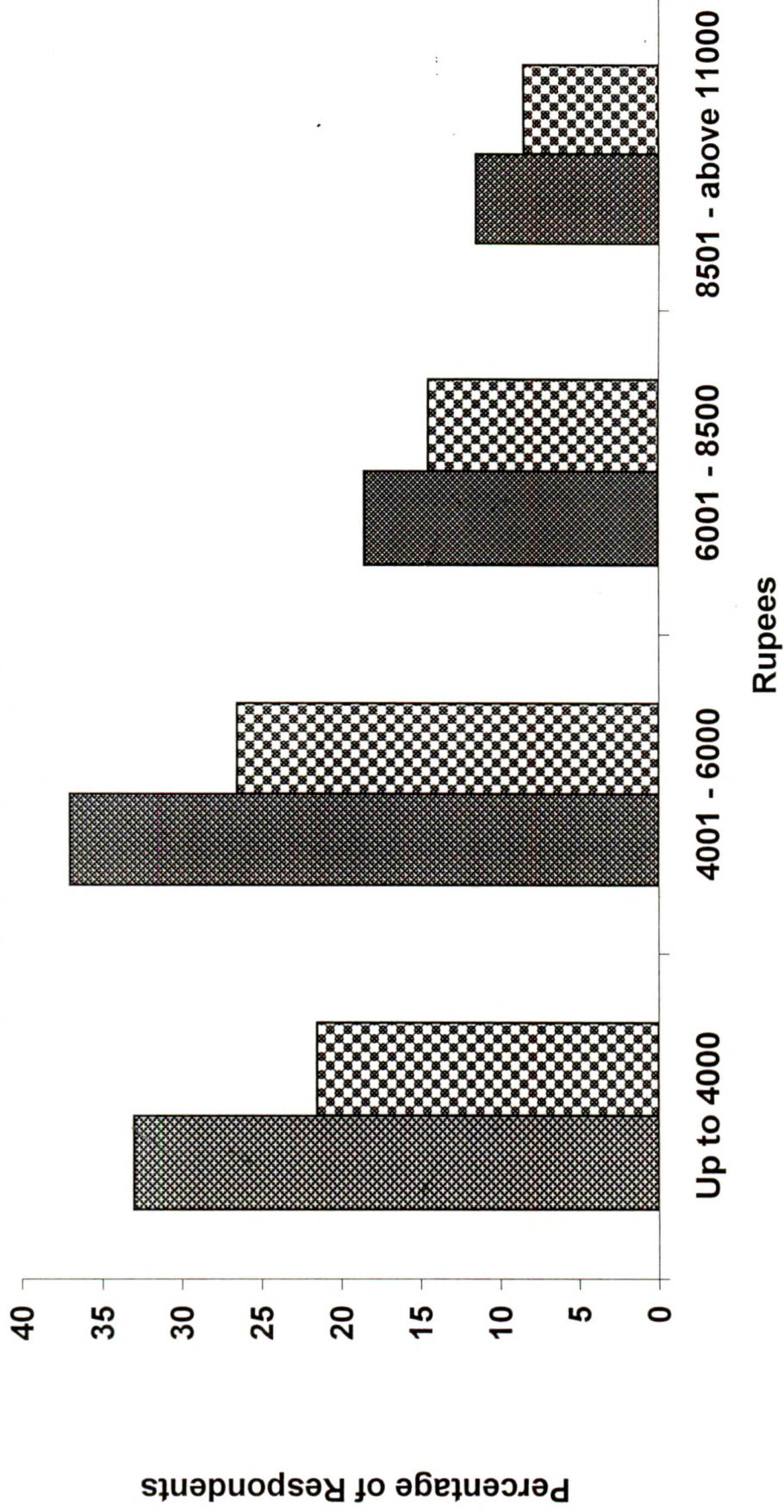
In the field of migration of the respondents only 74 respondents were migrated from Parbhani block to 64 means there is difference of 10 respondent in before & after IRDP.

Impact of IRDP on migration of respondent before and after IRDP was also studied. The distribution of respondents is given below

	Before IRDP	After IRDP
Migration of Respondent	213	177

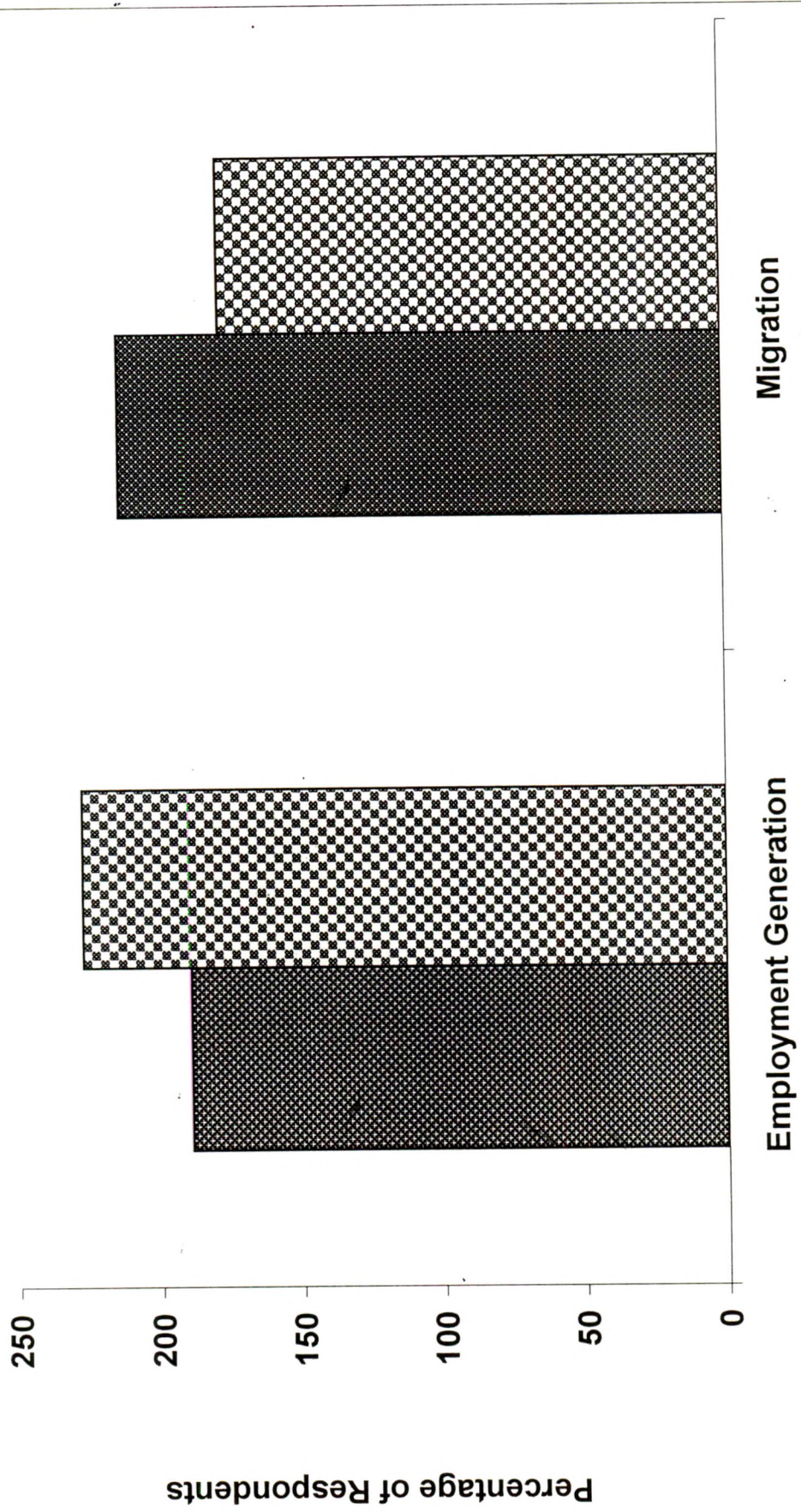
It can be concluded from the data before IRDP 213 respondents emigrated annually and after implementation it reduced to 177. The difference of 36

**Fig. No. 12**  
**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INCOME GROUP OF RESPONDENTS BEFORE AND**  
**AFTER PARTICIPATION IN IRDP**



Before IRDP
  After IRDP

**Fig. No. 13**  
**EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND EFFECT ON MIGRATION BEFORE AND**  
**AFTER PARTICIPATION IN IRDP**



■ Before IRDP    ▣ After IRDP

respondents indicated that they get benefit of IRDP so that their out migration was checked. Thus IRDP exerted the impact of increasing employment after participation in IRDP.

### 5.3.5 Social Impact of IRDP

**Table No. 24**

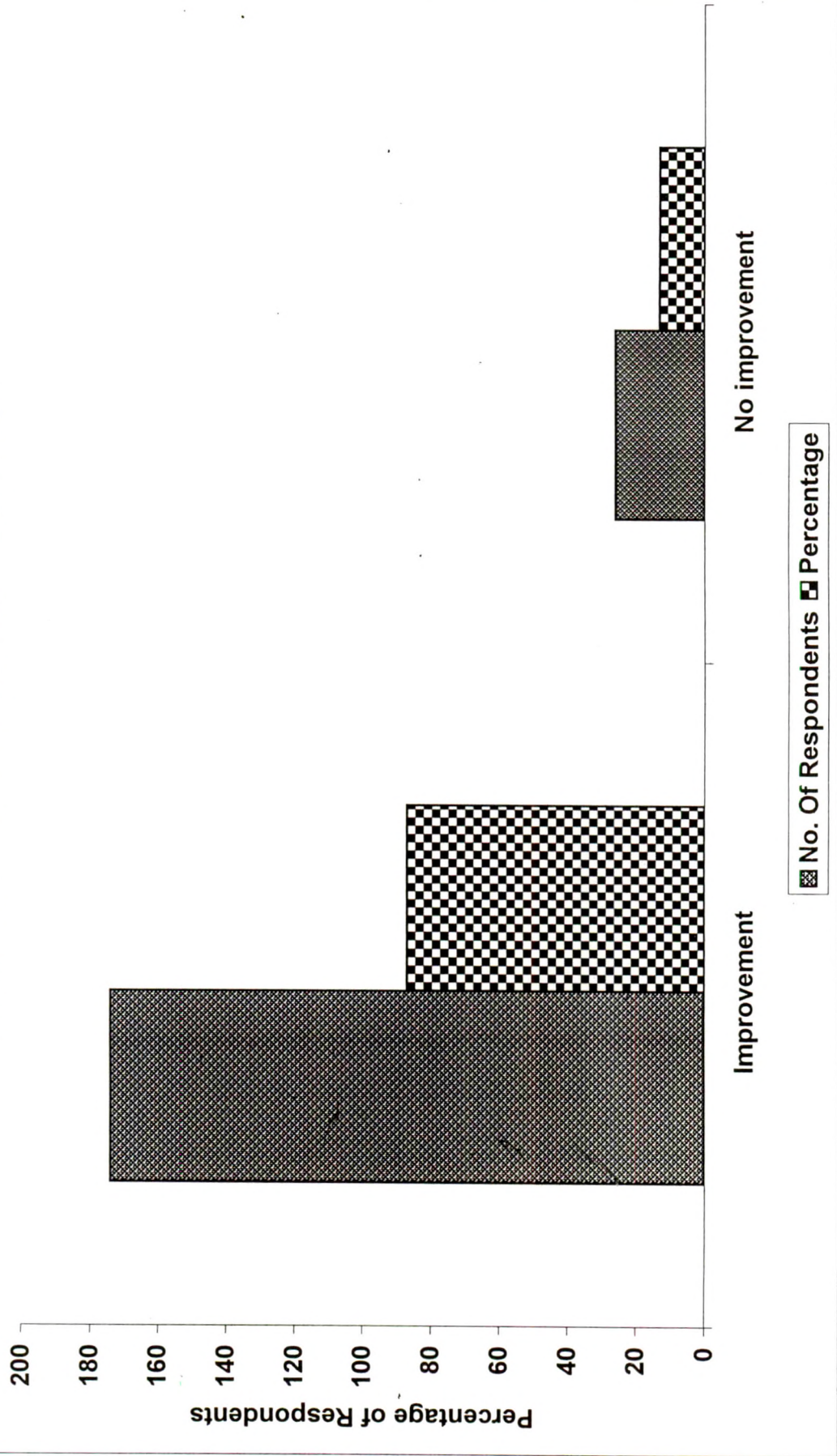
Sr. No	Characteristics	Gangakh ed	Pathri	Selu	Purna	Parbhani	Total
1	Improvement in standard of living	23 (82.14)	17 (85.00)	30 (85.71)	43 (91.48)	61 (87.14)	174 (87.00)
2	No. improvement in standard living	5 (17.85)	3 (15.00)	5 (14.28)	5 (8.51)	9 (12.85)	26 (13.00)

\* Figures in bracket indicates percentage

While in case of social impact 91.48 percent respondents of Purna block were belonged in improvement in standard of living while 82.14 percent of Gangakhed block respondents belonged to the same group 8.51 percent of the respondents of Purna block found that there is no improvement in standard of living while 17.85 percent respondent of Gangakhed block has grouped into the same group.

The percentage of improvement in standard living of the beneficiaries is positively correlated with the success of IRDP. Therefore an attempt was made in

**Fig. No. 14**  
**OPINION ABOUT IMPROVEMENT IN STADARD OF LIVING WHILE**  
**PARTICIPATION IN IRDP PROGRAMME**



the present study to evaluate the improvement in standard of living of beneficiaries and results are presented in Table.24

Distribution of respondents according to their opinion about improvement in standard of living.

It can be seen from Table that total 87.00 percent respondents agreed upon the improvement in their standard of living due to implementation of IRDP. The negative response were also analysed and it is seen from table that 13.00 percent respondents expressed that the standard of living was not changed due to implementation of IRDP.

#### 5.4 Relationship between characteristics of beneficiaries with the availment of benefit of IRDP programme

Table No.25

##### Inter Correlation among independent variables and dependent variables

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Correlation Co-efficient	
1	Age	0.098	NS
2	Education	0.001	NS
3	Caste	0.020	NS
4	Family size	0.021	NS
5	Occupation	0.040	NS
6	Annual income	0.035	NS
7	Land holding	0.049	NS
8	Sources of information	0.011	NS
9	Social participation	0.036	NS

\*NS – Non Significant

above table revealed that there is no significant relationship found among independent variables with the availment of benefit of IRDP.

**Multiple Regression Analysis :-**

Simple co-relation merely portrays co-existence between two variables. This procedure does not capture the interaction effect among variables. As also pointed out by Guilford (1954). The actual relation ship between measured variables in sciences are by no means as simple as above. One variable is associated with or is simultaneously depend on several others. So multiple regression analysis was done to know the partial and complete influence of independent and dependent variables.

**Table No. 26**

**Multiple regression analysis of independent variables with dependent variable.**

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Co-efficient	S.E.	't' value
1	Age	0.021	0.059	1.342
2	Education	0.041	0.118	0.349
3	Caste	0.002	0.115	0.025
4	Family size	0.041	0.380	0.108
5	Occupation	0.126	0.166	0.759
6	Annual income	0.056	0.184	0.309
7	Land holding	0.128	0.183	0.701
8	Sources of information	0.035	0.186	0.188
9	Social participation	0.021	0.214	0.100

't' value at 5 % - 1.96

't' value at 1% - 2.58

above Table No. 26 shows that the dependent variables do not exhibit any significant influence on the availment of benefit of IRDP schemes.

An attempt has been made to find out the relationship of each of the socio-personal and economic characteristics under study with availment of benefits of IRDP programme . This exercise was done with the help of unequal complete randomised design i.e. unequal C.R.D.

Group wise Availment of benefit

5.4.1 Impact of Age on benefit :-

Table No. 27

Impact of Age on benefit

	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>
Average score of Benefit	10.40	11.06	9.76
S.E.	0.256	1.14	0.481
F.Value	0.4567		N.S.

Above tables shows that the average score of availment of benefit for age A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>3</sub> were 10.40 , 11.06 and 9.76 respectively the one way analysis of variance of the scores revealed non significant differences in case of availment of benefit. It means each age category harness the benefit of IRDP schemes, there is no wider differences in age in availing the benefit.

#### 5.4.2 Impact of Education on benefit :-

Table No.28

#### Impact of Education on benefit

	E <sub>0</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>6</sub>
Mean	9.6	10.4	9.89	11.37	10.75	47.5	11.55
C.D.	-	-	2.48	2.39	2.43	2.68	2.39
	-	-	E <sub>1</sub> V <sub>5</sub> E <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>1</sub> V <sub>5</sub> E <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>1</sub> V <sub>5</sub> E <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>1</sub> V <sub>5</sub> E <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>1</sub> V <sub>5</sub> E <sub>6</sub>
						5	
Difference	-	E <sub>0</sub> -E <sub>1</sub> =0.80	E <sub>0</sub> -E <sub>2</sub> =0.29	E <sub>0</sub> -E <sub>3</sub> =1.77	E <sub>0</sub> -E <sub>4</sub> =1.15	E <sub>0</sub> -E <sub>5</sub> =2.1	E <sub>0</sub> -E <sub>6</sub> =1.95
F. value	2.9136 Ns						

Above table revealed that the availment of benefit for the education E<sub>0</sub>,E<sub>1</sub>,E<sub>2</sub>,E<sub>3</sub>,E<sub>4</sub>,E<sub>5</sub> and E<sub>6</sub> were 9.6, 10.40, 9.89, 11.37, 10.75 and 11.55 respectively. The one way analysis of variance of these scores shows non-significance difference in case of availment of benefit means any special category of education dose not show much impact of availing the benefit. It gives equal distributive justice to all level of education.

### 5.4.3 Impact of Caste on benefit:

Table no. 29

#### Impact of Caste on benefit

	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>
Mean	10.02	10.63	10.26	9.82	10.12
S.E.	0.404	0.526	0.354	0.451	0.292
F. value	0.2511		NS		

Above table shows that caste has no impact on availment of benefit. Because, every caste get the nearly equal benefit. Score of various IRDP schemes inconcomitant with the availment of benefit score of C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>5</sub> were 10.02, 10.63, 10.16, 9.82 and 10.12 respectively.

Hence the impact of the caste on achieving the benefit was not significant in availing the benefit.

#### 5.4.4 Impact of Size of family on benefit :

**Table No. 30**

##### **Impact of Size of family on benefit**

	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>
Mean	10.16	10.19
S.E.	0.225	0.262
F. value	0.0072	NS

Above table revealed that size of family have the average score of availment of benefit for this variable were 10.16 and 10.19 respectively. The one-way analysis of variance of these scores revealed non-significant difference incases of availment of benefit. Hence these is no difference between large family & small family in respect of availing the benefit of programme.

#### 5.4.5 Impact of Occupation on benefit :

**Table No. 31**

##### **Impact of Occupation on benefit**

	O <sub>1</sub>	O <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>	O <sub>4</sub>	O <sub>5</sub>
Mean	10.24	9.77	10.04	10.33	9.00
S.E.	0.524	0.352	0.352	0.278	0.999
F. value	0.4943		NS		

Above table revealed that average score of availment of benefit for occupation O<sub>1</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, O<sub>4</sub>, O<sub>5</sub> were 10.24, 9.77, 10.04, 10.33 and respectively these scores revealed non significant difference in availing the benefit i.e. each beneficiary from the occupation category has shown equal opportunity to avail the benefit from IRDP.

#### 5.4.6 Impact of Annual Income on benefit :

**Table No. 32**

**Impact of Annual Income on benefit**

	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>
Mean	10.08	10.43	9.59	10.04
S.E.	0.311	0.288	0.374	0.516
F. value	0.9798		NS	

Above table shows that average scores of availment of benefit for annual income A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>, & A<sub>4</sub> were 10.08, 10.43, 9.59 and 10.04 respectively. The analysis of variance of these scores revealed non-significant i. e. annual income had not shown any effect on availment of benefit. Each category of the annual income group shows the same availment of benefit of programme.

#### 5.4.7 Impact of Land Holding on benefit :

Table No. 33

##### Impact of land holding on benefit

	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	L <sub>3</sub>	L <sub>4</sub>
Mean	10.62	10.14	9.71	10.20
S.E.	0.451	0.309	0.287	0.383
F. value	1.157		NS	

Above table revealed that the average scores of avilment of benefit for land holding L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub>,L<sub>3</sub> & L<sub>4</sub> were 10.62, 10.14, 9.17 and 10.20 respectively. The anyway analysis of variances expresses non significan i.e. each beneficiary in land holding category has no impact on avilment of benefit means each one availed the benefit from IRDP as the rest of beneficiaries in other category.

#### 5.4.8 Impact of use of sources of information on benefit :

Table No. 34

##### Impact of use of sources of information on benefit

	U <sub>1</sub>	U <sub>2</sub>	U <sub>3</sub>	U <sub>4</sub>
Mean	10.19	10.22	9.89	10.62
S.E.	0.323	0.337	0.293	0.451
F. value	0.585		NS	

Above table revealed that the average scores of these variable  $U_1, U_2, U_3$  &  $U_4$  with availment of benefit were 10.19, 10.22, 9.89 and 10.62 respectively. The oneway analysis of variance of these scores revealed non significan difference incase of availment of benefit i.e. every source of information under study was found to be equally useful for providing knowledge about IRDP programme among the beneficiaries.

#### 5.4.9 Impact of social participation on benefit :

**Table No. 35**

**Impact of social participation on benefit**

	$S_1$	$S_2$	$S_3$	$S_4$
Mean	10.26	9.95	10.09	9.00
S.E.	0.273	0.327	0.314	0.999
F. value	0.3071		NS	

Above table showed that the availment of benefit for the social participation  $S_1, S_2, S_3$  and  $S_4$  were 10.26, 9.95, 10.09 and 9.00 respectively social participation has no impact on availment of benefit, because every member of the social institution get nearly equal benefit score of various IRDP schemes, hence the impact of the variable social participation on achieving the benefit was not significant differential. In other words every member could get as equal opportunity in availing the benefit.

## 5.5 Availment of benefit of IRDP programme.

**Table No. 36**

**Distribution of respondents according to availment of benefit of IRDP.**

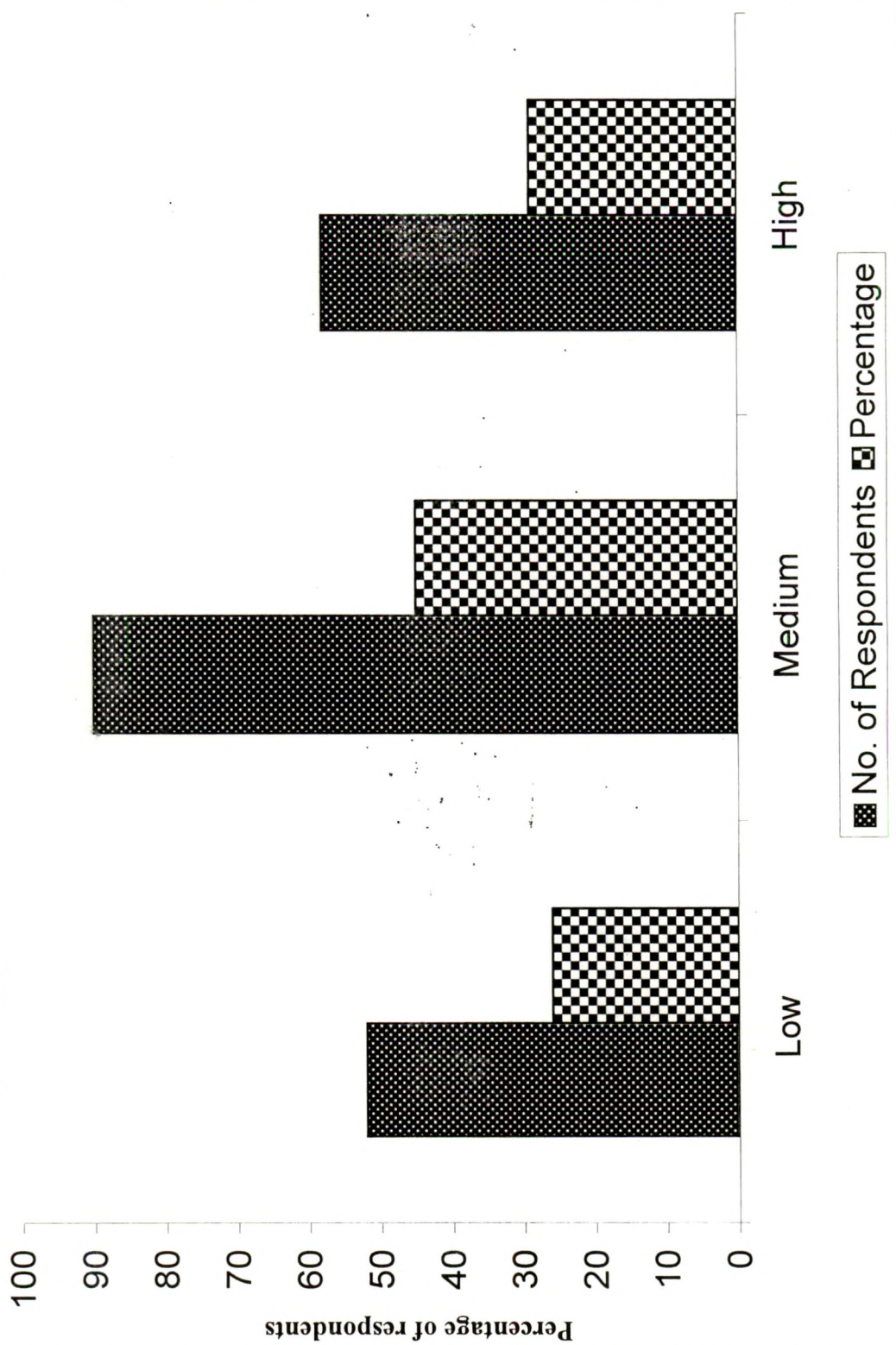
Sr. No	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Selu	Purna	parbhani	Total
1	Low	11 (39.28)	10 (50.00)	16 (45.71)	21 (44.68)	30 (42.85)	52 (26.60)
2	Medium	05 (17.85)	07 (35.00)	03 (8.57)	07 (14.89)	13 (18.57)	90 (45.00)
3	High	12 (42.85)	03 (15.00)	16 (45.71)	19 (40.42)	27 (38.57)	58 (29.00)

\* Figures in bracket indicates percentage

There is no variation in case of low availment of benefit of IRDP programme in each block while in medium group 8.57 percent of respondents of Sailu block belonged to this group & there is wide variation in Pathri block belong to a percent of 35.00, 45.71 percent of respondent of Sailu block belonged to high availment of benefit while 15.00 percent of the percent of Pathri block have high availment of benefit.

Distribution of respondents according to their availment of benefit of IRDP programme has been shown in Table No. 36

**Fig. No. 15**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING**  
**TO THEIR AVAILMENT OF BENEFIT OF IRDP**



From table, it is observed that 45.00 percent of respondent's categorised in to medium category of availment of benefit of IRDP programme. Near about 29.00 percent were having high availment of benefit category and 26.00 percent are categorised into low category of availment of benefit of IRDP programme.

#### 5.6 To study the problems encountered by beneficiaries.

**Table No.37**

#### **Distribution of the respondents according to the problems encountered**

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Gangakhed	Pathri	Selu	Purna	Parbhani	Total
1	Delay in getting the benefit	28 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	35 (100.00)	47 (100.00)	70 (100.00)	200 (100.00)
2	High cost of getting the benefit	19 (67.85)	12 (60.00)	24 (68.57)	37 (78.72)	57 (81.42)	149 (74.5)
3	Complex procedure involved in getting certificates	14 (50.00)	11 (55.00)	13 (37.14)	21 (44.68)	43 (61.42)	102 (51.00)
4	Inadequacy of technical guidance	03 (10.71)	02 (10.00)	06 (17.14)	09 (19.14)	07 (10.00)	27 (13.5)
5	Inadequacy of supply of benefit sanctioned	15 (53.57)	13 (65.00)	14 (40.00)	23 (48.93)	45 (64.28)	110 (55.0)
6	Non-cooperative attitude of officers	26 (92.85)	17 (85.00)	33 (94.28)	44 (93.61)	68 (97.14)	188 (94.00)
7	Favoritism in the distribution of the benefits.	06 (21.42)	05 (25.00)	10 (28.57)	11 (23.40)	11 (15.71)	43 (21.5)

( ) = percentage

Cent percent of the respondents of each block expresses delay in getting benefits 67.85 percent of Gangakhed block expresses high cost of getting the benefit. 61.42 percent of respondent of Parbhani block express the concern over the complex procedure involved in getting certificate while 37.1 percent respondent of Sailu block facing the same problem. There is no variation in Gangakhed, Pathri and Parbhani block only (10.71, 10.0 & 10.0 percent) of respondents showed inadequacy of technical guidance while 17.14 percent of Sailu block were showed the same 65.00 percent of the respondent of Pathri block expresses the concern over inadequacy of supply of benefit sanctioned while 40.00 percent of the respondent of Sailu block had expressed the same. There is no wide variation in case of non cooperative attitude of offices in each block 28.57 percent of the respondent of Sailu block noticed that favoritism in the distribution of the benefit while 15.71 percent the same concern of favoritism in the distribution of benefit.

It could be observed from the above table, that all the respondents i.e. 100 percent have expressed that delay in getting the benefit followed by non cooperative attitude of officers i.e. of per-cent were problems in effective functioning of IRDP. Where as 74.5 per-cent respondents noticed that high cost is required for getting the benefit while. Per-cent of the respondents experienced inadequacy of supply of benefit sanctioned and 51.00, 21.5 and 13.5 per-cent respondents had reported the complex procedure is involved is getting certificates, favoritism in the distribution of benefit and inadequacy of technical guidance respectively.

**Empirical model of the study: -**

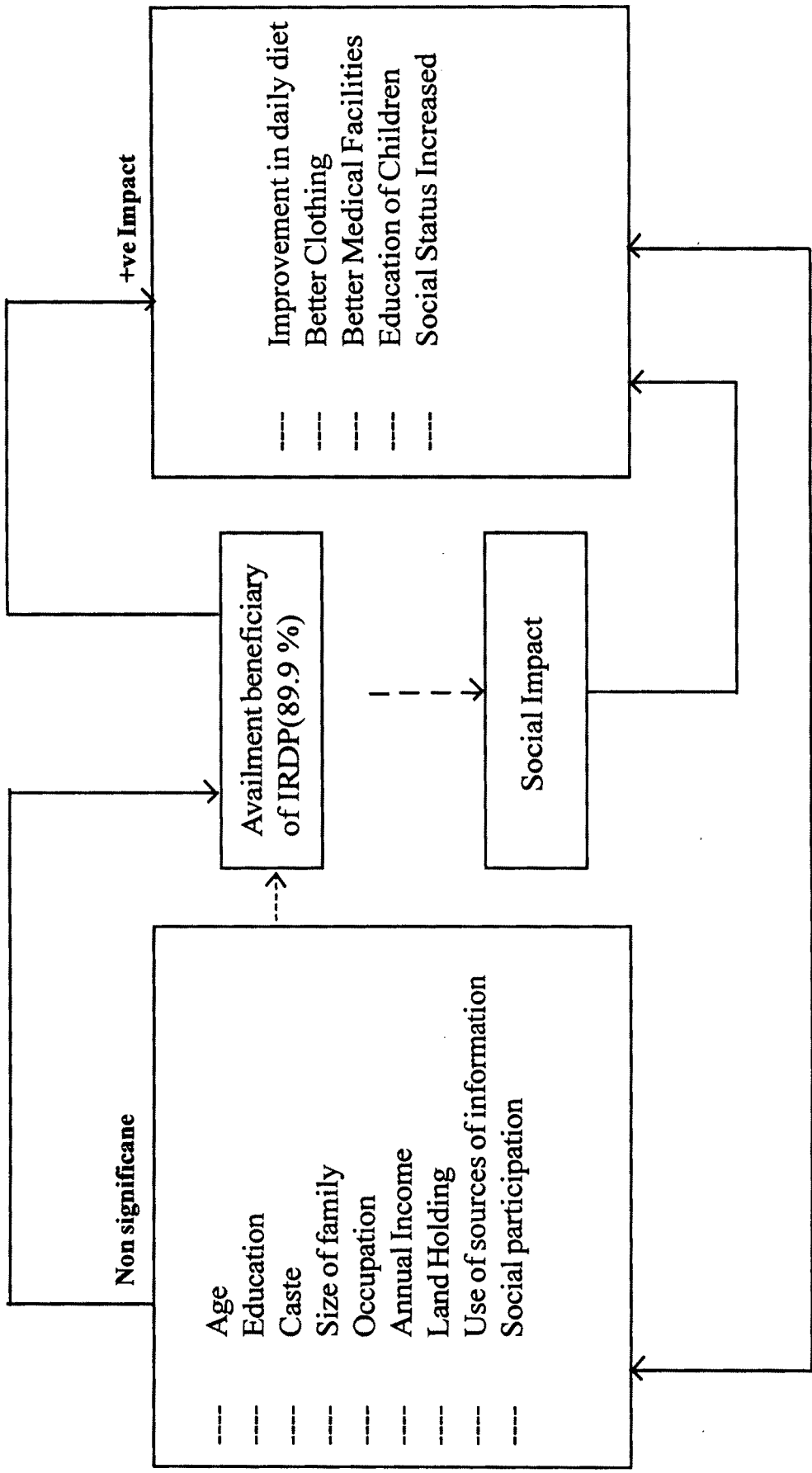
Conceptual model was framed to identify the various elements for the effect on dependant variable model consist of various social, personal, economical and psychological variables as independent variable.

Conceptual model was tested by employing suitable statistical tests and finally presented in the form of empirical model.

This model was hopefully conceived to give an objective assessment of the increase in income due to various IRDP schemes. On the basis of analysis empirical model has shown in figure indicated that generation of income from different IRDP schemes.

Independent variables

Dependent variables



**Empirical Model**

# DISCUSSION

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## Chapter 6

# DISCUSSION

The results described in the previous chapter are discussed in the context of general objectives, in order to explain the findings meaningfully and to relate them to existing terms.

This study has examined the implementation aspects of IRDP and relation of selected social, personal and economical characteristics of the beneficiaries with the availment of benefit of IRDP programs.

It was hypothesized that as the IRDP is implemented since 1980. It has reached the target below poultry line rural people for their upliftment. At least those people who have required the benefits of the schemes should have a clear understanding of the IRDP and its objectives. Therefore an attempt was made in present study to assess the availment of benefit and socio economic impact of IRDP.

The theoretical hypothesis states the beneficiaries were having full knowledge about IRDP and have favourable attitude towards IRDP and have high availment of benefit of the programme. The findings are discussed below in the light of the earlier researches.

## 6.1 Socio - Personal And Economic Characteristics Of Beneficiaries

The results indicates that 45.5 percent of the respondent were in young group age, 38.5 percent in the middle age group while 16.0 percent were in the old age group.

Majorities of the beneficiaries were grouped under young age because the young generation might be attracted towards the IRDP schemes more than the old ones. The young generation generally is enthusiastic having high risk orientation and aspirations for improvement and progress in life. Therefore the finding is in line with expectations.

Similar findings were quoted by Muthayya et. al. (1983), Tripathi et. al. (1985), Bhanja et. al. (1987),, Sastry et. al. (1990).

In education 25.00 percent respondents were able to read and write, 18.5 percent had primary school level, 18.0 percent were able to read only while 13.5 percent were educated upto middle school level and 11.5 percent of highschool level. Illiterate were 12.5 percent. The level of education was found to be low as the majority of the beneficiaries were from simply able to read and write. The reason for low level of education may be due to the fact that beneficiaries are from the poorest among the poor and majority of them belonged to special backward class and others were also from backward classes.

Similar findings were quoted by Alexander et. al. (1985), Tripathi et. al. (1985), Bhanja et. al. (1987), Maithani et. al. (1988), Kaushik et. al. (1993).

40.00 percent respondents belongs to SBC, 22.0 percent belongs to SC, 21.0 percent were DNT, 11.5 percent were of NT and only 5.5 percent respondents were

belongs to ST. The IRDP scheme is providing different incentives to initiate the various small scale business in the village. Therefore the beneficiaries undertaking the caste occupations are automatically benefitted. Hence, their number is more in the sample.

Similar findings were quoted by Muthayya et. al. (1983), Alexander et. al. (1985), Tripathi et. al. (1985), Bhanja et el (1987), Sastry et. al. (1990).

In case of family size 64.0 percent respondents belonged to small families, while 36.0 percent were from large family. Most of the beneficiaries fall in the category of small family size i.e. 2 to 5 members in each family in availing the benefit of IRDP . this is due to high use of sources of information they come to know the demerits of large family and moreover come to know the knowledge about various scheme for their family.

Similar findings were quoted by Tripathi et. al. (1985), Bhanja et. al. (1987), Kaushik et. al. (1993).

39.00 percent respondents engaged in cultivation or agriculture, 22.5 percent were engaged in caste occupation while 21.0 percent were in business and 16.5 percent found to be labour, and merely 5.0 percent in services.

Most of the beneficiaries in the study are found to be undertaking agriculture as their main occupation because of their requirement for sustainable efforts for their livelihood.

Similar findings were quoted by Muthayya et. al. (1983), Alexander et. al. (1985), Tripathi et. al. (1985), Bhanja et. al. (1987), Maithani et al (1988), Pothulura et. al. (1993)

Majority of the respondents 37.0 percent were income of Rs. 4001 to 6000 followed by 33.0 percent were in up to 4000 while 18.5 percent fall in 6001 to 8500 and finally 11.5 percent were fall in above 11000 annual income.

Similarly majority of the beneficiaries were in low income group i.e. 4001 to 6000 annually. This clearly indicates that study sample is from below poverty line belongs to SBC. As these two were important criterias under IRDP, naturally the number of poorest and the backward classes were mine in sturgle.

30.10 percent respondents were 1.1 ha to 2 ha land ( small farmers) , 28.0 percent respondents had land up to 1.0 ha i.e. marginal farmer where as 21.5 percent were had 2.1 ha and above i.e. big farmer and 20.5 percent respondent were found to be landless labour.

Most of rural masses taken under study were possesing 1.1 to 2.0 ha land and grouped under small farmers, being a small farmer wants to accelerate their source of income therefore, they enter to the various schemes for availing the benefits from IRDP.

Similar findings were quoted by Ray et. al (1992), Kaushik (1993), Pothulura et. al (1993).

50.10 percent respondents were in high group while 26.00 percent and 23.00 percent were in medium and low group respectively.

The interesting observation was found that even though education level is low and socio-economic status also was low. The majority of beneficiaries had high use of sources of information which leads to expose them to various schemes for catering the required benefits from them. It will be the positive sign regarding availing benefit surpassing the other dependent variables.

Similar findings were quoted by Kulkarni (1973), Dwarkanath et al (1993), Chole and Rahudkar et al (1978), Paramahansa and Hemalatha (1980).

In case of social participation majority of the respondents i.e. 48.0 percent were found in low group while 27.0 percent in high level and remaining 25.00 were grouped in medium group of social participation.

Social participation of the beneficiaries was found to be low as the most beneficiaries are coming from poorest of the poor with low education belonging to SBC and have general low trend of social participation, which will tend to subject the suitable class of the community who claims availing the benefits of IRDP schemes.

Similar findings were quoted by Gajre (1992).

The results indicates clearly that IRDP succeeded in reaching the poor and down trodden class of the community to bring about their development by helping them financially and make them self-reliance. It leads to final conclusion that IRDP reached to study alienated segment of population.

As for as block level planning and execution of IRDP in concerned , findings indicated that while selecting beneficiaries the guide line given in the IRDP manual were not taken care of. Most of the beneficiaries were selected by the officials by following their own criteria and neglecting selection through gram sabha. This is the serious administrative gap in the selection of the beneficiaries , which needs attention of the implementers to give justice for proper selection of the beneficiaries.

It was also noted that beneficiaries did not receive intact assets which resulted in creating negative attitude in them further, it was noted that assets which were not intact were either sold or not used. This has affected adversely income generation by the beneficiaries. Therefore, assets should be provided intact and follow-up action may be taken which may results in generating sustainable additional income and develop positive attitude of the beneficiaries. It was also observed that there was no counter check on the assets provided to the beneficiaries scheme has provision for repair and maintenance of assets. But this facility is not provided in majority of the cases. Weakest link in the whole chain of activities as no attempt was made to formulate perspective block plan. Discussion with concerned officials indicated that it was not attempted as no emphasis was laid on it's preparation by directives from higher level lack of adequate staff and their technical competence and lack of technical personnel for under taking base line survey for collection of

data were few problems. It was pointed out that there were structural weakness in the administrative set up, the dist and block level which came in the way of proper implementation of the programme. There was lack of horizontal co-ordination necessary for proper implementation of the programme at ground level. Due to the dual control and multiplicity of the sectoral programme. Which were administered by the line department of respective state level organization/department. Besides strengthening the administrative machinery there was the basic problem of administrative control of the project officers of the DRDA over the BDO's who continued to remain under development department.

The area of training in which they willing to train were mainly training in village industries home industries and caste occupations. Training is one of the important inputs as far as human resource development and technological development is concerned. Merely creation of infra-structural facilities and supportive system will not lead to development unless beneficiaries are not trained in handling and operating the assets provided to them.

Choices and preferences of beneficiaries were not considered while selecting schemes for indentified families in each block because too many deserve to be assisted under particular schemes, no attempt in promoting group activities have been taken up due to insufficient funds for providing subsidies under scheme.

This was supported by Desai (1988), NIRD(1988), Anonymous (1988), Kataria (1987), Sharma & Tyagi (1984) and Bhatt (1989).

### **6.3 Socio - Economic Impact Of IRDP**

Attempt was made for comparative study of income group and of beneficiaries before and after participation in IRDP on the basis of various income groups an increasing trend was noticed but the total percentage of the beneficiaries who had crossed the poverty line after implementation of schemes. It was observed that 11.50 percent beneficiaries were found to be able to cross the poverty line on the basis of increasing income.

It was observed that 89.5 percent of the respondents adopted the schemes for getting above the poverty line hence they could increase their income and crossed poverty line with conscious efforts.

So far as employment generation was concerned it was observed that man days per year had increased from 189 to 227 due to schemes of IRDP which shows positive impact of IRDP. The help provided for undertaking the enterprises to beneficiaries is naturally expected to increase the employment. This is an encouraging finding.

In case of migration comparative study showed that before IRDP 213 respondents migrated for getting income and after IRDP it was only 177 which was due employment generation through schemes of IRDP. IRDP thus seems to helping for checking migration and consequent problems arising in city like crowded population and slums.

Near about three fourth beneficiaries perceived that there was considerable improvement in their standard of living. The factors that promote standard of living as stated by beneficiaries in term of the parameters on standard of living were increase in food consumption better clothing, better, medical facilities, education of children and increase in social status.

It is clear from the findings that IRDP is equally giving more emphasis in improving qualitative aspects of the beneficiaries. The ultimate goal of IRDP is to improve the socio economic condition and quality of life of beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are not helped only increase income but also in improvement of health education, physical environment and diet. This qualitative improvement will lead further to check emigration and bring about the rural development at greater pace.

In case of programme wise distribution of beneficiaries, the present study indicated that IRDP has helped for improving and encouraging the enterprenurship in dairy. Kirana shop, hoteling, goat unit, and cycle repair, cobblers, tailoring and black smithy which help to increase the income of beneficiaries.

It seems in general that IRDP could create better impact on various aspects of development and particularly the income and social status of the beneficiaries or people. However, the impact was not as high as expected thereby indicating need of increased efforts on the part of implementing personnel of IRDP.

Similar findings were quoted by Bundyopadhyay (1984), Singh (1986), Patel (1987) and Eshwara Prasad et. al. (1990).

### **6.3.1 Relationship between Socio-Personal and Economic Characteristics With The Availment of IRDP**

The oneway analysis of variance difference incase of availment of benefit age contribute major role, middle age group has found very much prone to availing the benefit because middle age group having greater experiences and social maturity.

Education shows non-significant differences on the basis of oneway analysis of variance of education regarding availing the benefit shows optimum education i.e. can read and write found optimum level of availment of benefit. Education helps to adopt the schemes was in the category of education simply can read and write.

The caste system in the sample beneficiaries has an equal opportunity in availing the benefit because the special backward class is affliate with high sources of information and caste occupation.

In case of size of family there is no clear line of marking between large family and small family in availing the benefit. It means that the size of family was not the factor determining extent of availing benefits of IRDP. Both the types of

families were there in the population almost equal in number and therefore it could not differentiate between those availing benefits and those not availing them.

Occupation has no differences in case of availment of benefit because every beneficiary engaged in various occupation as majority of them come from agriculture as main occupation in connection with the caste occupation. So they have had requirement for sustainable effort for their livelihood.

Annual income group shows no effect of low income or high income that influences the trend of availing the benefit of IRDP means that the beneficiaries have engaged in various occupation besides agriculture. They earn better after joining IRDP.

Land holding could not show any difference among the beneficiaries regarding availment of benefit of IRDP as the sample is from down trodden society of rural masses. Hence besides their land caters to their earnings.

Use of sources of information shows non-significant differences in availment of benefit of IRDP. It means there is no difference of having low or high use sources of information in availing the benefit, because most of the beneficiaries were from poorest of the poor having low social participation belongs to special backward class and having low education.

Similarly social participation has no impact on availment of benefit because, every member of the social institution get nearly equal benefit score of various IRDP schemes. Hence, the impact of social participation on achieving the benefit was not significantly different. In other words every member could get equal opportunity in

availing the benefit because, most of the beneficiaries fall under young age group as they have high aspiration and motivation so they avail the schemes.

Similar findings were quoted by Subramaniam *et. al.* (1979), Supe *et. al.* (1990)

#### **6.4 Availment Of Benefit Of IRDP**

As regards the distribution of respondents according to their degree of availment of benefit about the scheme under IRDP majority of them were observed in category of medium group i.e. they avail the benefit of single or some times two programmes. Hence the availment of benefit of programme was quite satisfactory due to high source of information beneficiaries get acquaint with various schemes. Findings of the present study also indicates that IRDP has helped the beneficiaries by providing and encouraging the entrepreneurship in the areas of dairy, kirana shop, hoteling, goat unit, fruit & vegetable shop and tailoring. The animal husbandary and allied sector as well as industry-service-business sector have played a significant role in generating additional income.

An attempt was also made in present to study availment of the scheme like sericulture, fishery, carpentry, apiculture, keeping poultry birds, which provide them with opportunity for more income for their upliftment above poverty line. They lacked in getting benefit of these schemes because most of the sample under study

was form poorest of the poor belongs to special backward class having low education level.

Similar findings were quoted by Deshmukh (1988), Palande (1989), Padmanabhan (1990) , Gajre (1992), Chauvan (1993), Kaushik (1993).

## **6.5 Problems Encountered By The Beneficiaries**

It indicates that almost all the beneficiaries i.e. 100.0 percent expresses the problem of delay in getting the benefit. This may due to the lack of clear understanding about their role to play in the implementation of IRDP.

Most of the beneficiaries i.e. 94.00 percent criticized the non cooperative attitude of the officers. It may be due to the lack of proper guidance and mutual understanding among the various agencies. Beneficiaries felt that there is need to give good treatment on humanitatian ground, while agencies are dealing with them.

74.5 percent of beneficiaries faces the problem of high cost of getting the benefit while 51.0 percent expresses the complex procudure involved in getting certificates because all the beneficiaries is from poorest of the poor family residing in villages and can not able to afford money to reach at district level offices for availing the benefit similarly due to the low education level most of the beneficiaries faces problem of filling number of various forms, and collecting papers from gramsevak , Talathi etc.

while 55.0 percent of beneficiaries express the problem of inadequacy of supply of benefit sanctioned followed by 21.5 percent of beneficiaries experienced favoritism in the distribution of the benefits because most of sample population is from below poverty level and low social participation. Hence there is need for availing better treatment by the traders officials and bank officials the government officials who directly involved in implementation of IRDP scheme should afford their attention and concentration on increasing better relations between officials and beneficiaries by imposing certain code of conduct for the traders while dealing with the beneficiaries.

Finally 13.5 percent beneficiaries revealed the problem that inadequacy of the technical guidance because of most of the beneficiaries were from below poverty line and belongs to special backward class so the treatment given to them by the officials and bank officials as undesirable and worst treatment.

These findings resembles with that of Rajgopal (1978), Durajswami (1981), Naik(1981), MadhuMohan (1982).

# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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## Chapter 7

# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The rural people in India comprise a major section of the population and their uplift has become an important issue in Indian planning since independent, a lot of efforts are being made, However after 1980 onwards consolidated programme under IRDP has been launched in the country. Since various schemes under this programme are implemented on common footing in the various parts of country, it has become necessary to study the implementation in selected blocks of parbhani district with an objective to find the extent of availment of benefit and social impact as IRDP and also to review the general performance of IRDP in parbhani district with following specific objectives.

- 7.1 To know the socio-personal and economic characteristics of the beneficiaries.
- 7.2 To study the block level planning and execution of IRDP
  - 7.2.1 Base line survey and identification of beneficiaries
  - 7.2.2 Identification of cluster village
  - 7.2.3 Planning for sectoral activities for 5 year perspectives and annual plan
  - 7.2.4 Identification of infrastructural gaps and planning for them
  - 7.2.5 Developing implementation plan
  - 7.2.6 Selection of scheme for identified families
- 7.3 To study socio economic impact of IRDP on rural development.
- 7.4 To study the availment of benefit of IRDP programme

- 7.5 To know the relationship between characteristics of beneficiaries with the availment of benefit of IRDP programs
- 7.6. To study the problems encountered by the beneficiaries.

The study was conducted in parbhani district on the basis of recovery of loans made under different schemes of IRDP, 25 villages were selected out of 130 by following lottery method from these 25 villages, list of beneficiaries assisted during 1996 was obtained from concerned authorities and 65.00 beneficiaries (i.e. 200) assisted during above period out of 130 were selected randomly which form a sample of the study.

In order to assess the availment of benefit of IRDP. The information from five blocks of parbhani district was obtained from different offices in the form of secondary data. Besides this, a total of 20 officials involved in implementation of IRDP were also interviewed for assessing their role regarding IRD programme. Data from primary sources were collected directly from the sample beneficiaries through a structured schedule specially designed for the study.

The impact of IRDP was measured in terms of increased income and employment generation through various IRDP schemes.

The summary of the research finding of this study is presented below.

## **1. Profile of the Beneficiaries:-**

It was observed from the finding that majority of the respondent were of young age, they could read and write, belonged to the caste of special backward class, had small family size (2 to 5 members), agriculture as main occupation, falling in Rs. 4001 to 6000 category of annual income, possessing 1.1 ha to 2 ha land holding oriented to deriving high use of sources of information, and having low social participation.

## **2. Block level planning and execution of IRDP.**

Base line survey and identification of beneficiaries was conducted in all the five blocks it was conducted in the year 1995-96 each of the block has classified the families surveyed into different income groups screening of families assets and cluster were classification of families and their performance have not done because respondent felt that it was not practicable to consider the preferences of scheme. The preparation of resource inventory and resource appraisal was done in all blocks providing through information regarding biological and demographic characteristics in case. Identification of cluster villages, the villages under the jurisdiction of blocks as the criterion for identification and block head quarters treated as central places.

Only annual plans are prepared for several activities, cluster approach method is used for families under the programmed while developing block credit plan, block official stated that lead banks attempt this exercise. In case of identification of

infrastructural gaps and planning, the block officials preview of blocks have to do this simultaneously blocks do not have training center facilities.

Task authority and responsibility in each block have shouldered up to grass root level for execution of programme. Developing implementation plans in the officials and bankers works shop identification of beneficiaries done through organising Gram sabha attempted by bank officials, BDO and members along with villagers devoid of announced on notice board.

Choice and preference of beneficiary family was found to be too desirous to be assisted under particular scheme. Not clear cut direction regarding more restriction under Z.P. administration in promotion of group activities similarly funds were not sufficient for providing subsidies under various schemes related to infrastructure support.

### **3. Socio Economic Impact of IRDP on Rural Development :-**

The socio economic impact of IRDP as Rural development was summerised in terms of increased income of beneficiaries, employment generation. Migration & social impact of IRDP before and after participation.

The main and ultimate aim of IRDP was to alleviate the down trodden people from below poverty line and improve the standard of living by providing job suited to their economy according 89.5 percent of the beneficiary have adopted this programme only for over coming the poverty line.

The income of the beneficiaries who have availed the benefit have shown remarkable changes as their income. Before participation the number of beneficiary falling in up to Rs. 4000 income category was 66 but after joining IRDP their member get reduced to 43 mean 21.5 percent beneficiary have been promoted to another income group.

Similar is the case in employment generation that is increase of 38 man days per year which shows the positive impact on employment generation after participation in IRDP.

It can be seen from the data that before IRDP 213 beneficiaries emigrated annually and after implementation it reduced to 177 the significant difference of 36 beneficiaries have checked themselves from migration.

Overall the social impact of IRDP on beneficiaries was computed to the time of 87.00 percent have shown reasonable improvement in standard of living

#### **4. Relationship between socio economic characteristics of beneficiaries with the availment of benefit:-**

This was done with the help of unequal complete randomised design i.e. unequal C.R.D. results of which can be summerised as fallows.

The one way analysis of variance difference in case of age, education, caste, size of family, occupation, annual income land holding, use of sources of information and social participation revealed non significant differences, it means each group and category of the beneficiaries have an equal opportunity of availing the benefit of IRDP schemes. This case we find that distributive justice without

discrepancies in availment of schemes by various beneficiaries despite of their social economic characteristics each one get as similar benefit as rest of the beneficiaries due to young special backward class of the study means to majority falling agriculture as main business with small size and optimum education level, low social participation, besides prone to have strong desire of deriving maximum output from sources of information, which gives better guideline pertaining , to various schemes carried out through IRDP and this is found to be sufficient to alleviate the deprived class of community above poverty line.

#### **5. Availment of benefit :-**

In case of the availment of benefit of IRDP programme on the basis of results drawn. It is summarised that majority of the beneficiaries were belong to medium category in case of availing the benefit it clearly indicates that majority of the respondents belongs to special back ward class which is supposed be a very down trodden group of community linked with optimum education restrict their social participation moreover engaged in agriculture occupation, they belong in traditional practices due to majority of them fall in medium, income group possessing optimum land holding for their survival they try to avoid in p anticipation deriving benefits from schemes because they get reluctant to passes through complex procedure and high cost of benefit.

**6. Problems encountered by the beneficiaries :-**

Problems encountered by the beneficiaries in getting benefits from IRDP schemes involves majority of the respondent shows that delay in getting the benefit non cooperating attitude of officers and high cost of getting the benefit such type of beneficiaries faces the problems in present study.

# IMPLICATIONS

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## IMPLICATIONS

From the findings of the present study, following implications were emerged for the Policy makers, Administrators, Planners and Implementers to give attention to rectify and make scheme more effective.

1. The identification of beneficiaries should be scrupulously followed through gram sabha meetings only. Wherever Panchayats are not in existence, assembly of village adults should be used for this purpose. Further, it is suggested that the government departments and all banks should work jointly from very beginning in the identification of target group.
2. Whenever new technology is involved, short-term training of beneficiaries is essential.
3. Marketing and forward and backward linkages need to be strengthened for sustainability of the assets.
4. There is no effective co-ordination at district level. Therefore, there is a need for greater co-ordination among district level functionaries, Block development officer and bank managers by developing mutual understanding of each other's roles and responsibilities. It is suggested that all officials of the support systems, credit and service be given a good orientation towards the programme operation.

5. The followup action component of the programme seems to be weak at the grassroot level. The provision of loans and subsidies for the acquisition of assets is not a sufficient condition for the fulfilment of the programme targets. Other components including training, regular technical and other managerial advice to the participating families and provision of effective infrastructural support need much attention.
6. It is suggested that the time lag and the expenditure incurred in completing official procedure should be minimized by organizing camps, meetings and group discussions. Effective liaison between DRDA and the banks is suggested in order to ensure quick disbursement of loan to all the beneficiaries and to safeguard against any inconvenience/delay caused in them in getting the loans.
7. There should not be frequent changes in the guidelines or ambiguity in the instructions so as to avoid delay in decision making. It should be avoided by using official letters or through personal contact whenever possible. It was also observed that there are frequent transfers of the top rank officials which disturb the smooth working of the scheme. Therefore, authority should fill the posts immediately and avoid the frequent transfers as far as possible.
8. It is also suggested that in most of the cases assets are not intact. Therefore, Project Officer should personally verify the assets before handing over to the beneficiaries.

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9. There is need to have indepth study of the IRDP to fulfill highlights for broad generalizations.
10. It was observed that formal education had significant role in the level of implementation of programme of IRDP. The literacy level of respondents should be improved providing facilities for training the young as well as middle age beneficiaries.
11. Implementing authority should give more attention towards the problem of the respondents like delay in getting benefits, complex procedure and inadequacy of technical guidance so that attitudinal change will be take place and develop favourable attitude towards IRDP programme.
12. It is observed that none of the respondents in present study adopted the important schemes like horticulture schemes, sericulture, bee-keeping, distribution of poultrybird unit. Very le respondents adopted farm equipment scheme. Therefore, it is suggested that the project coordinator of district, rural development agency (DRDA) should give importance to educate farmers about the schemes.
13. Majority of respondents, social participation is found to be low so the social participation of the respondents were increased, they will get more benefit from IRDP.

Future areas of research :

1. There is a need to carry indepth research to know the role played by voluntary organization in the IRDP.
2. It is suggested to carry research to know the extent of participation of beneficiaries and employment generation created through IRDP.
3. It is also suggested to carry a research on the role of potential local leaders and their interaction with the beneficiaries.
4. It is observed that less attention has been paid as far as communication pattern in IRDP is concerned. Therefore, there is need to have a separate study of communication process i.e. it's form, nature, role and constraints in the implementation of the IRDP.
5. Job performance, job satisfaction , administrative structure and linkages is another area for research.

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# APPENDIX

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## APPENDIX –I

### STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATION ASPECTS OF IRDP AS PERCEIVED BY THE BENEFICIARIES IN SELECTED BLOCKS OF PARBHANI DISTRICT

Name of the investigator : Deshmukh P.R. ,Ph.D. Student.

#### QUESTIONNAIRE - PART (A)

#### **GENERAL SCHEDULE**

##### **(A) PERSONAL INFORMATION**

1. Name of beneficiaries :
2. Village :
3. Taluka :
4. District :
5. Age :
6. Caste :
- i Schedule caste :
- ii Schedule tribe :
- iii Denotified Tribe :
- iv Nomadic tribe :
- v Special backward class :
- vi Others :
7. Education :
- i Illiterate :
- ii Can read only :
- iii Can read and write :
- iv Primary school :
- v Middle school :
- vi High school :
- vii College :
8. Occupation :
- i Labour :
- ii Caste occupation :
- iii Business :
- iv Agriculture or cultivation :
- v Service :

##### **(B) SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION**

1. Size of family :
- i 2-5 members in family :
- ii Above 5 members in family :
2. Land holding ( in hq. ) :

- i Land less labour :
- ii Small farmer (1.00 hq.) :
- iii Marginal farmer (1.1-2 hq.) :
- iv Medium farmer (above 2.1 hq.) :
- 3. Annual income :
- i 0 to 4000 :
- ii 4001 to 6000 :
- iii 6001 to 8500 :
- iv 8501 and above 11,000 :
- 4. Sources of information :
- i News paper :
- ii Agriculture magazines :
- iii Radio and Doordarshan :
- iv Agriculture Books :
- 5. Social participation :
- i Member of one institution :
- ii Member of more than one institution :
- iii Officer of institution :
- iv Popular Leader :  
( M. P; MLA, President of Z.P. and other ) :

**(C) Socio-economic impact of IRDP.**

- 1] Impact of various schemes implement under IRDP.
  - i) weather you adopt the scheme due to assets and money-----Yes / No
  - ii) weather you adopt the scheme for improving above below povery line -----  
----- Yes / No
- 2] Impact of IRDP on annual income of the beneficiaries
  - a) Due to this scheme your income has been increased----- Yes / No  
If Yes
    - i) Income of familly before IRDP
    - ii) Present income of familly
    - iii) How much income derived from scheme
- 3] Role of IRDP in employment generation
  - a) Due to this scheme employment generation increased----- Yes / No  
If yes

- i) Present employe number in family -----Day / Year
- ii) Past employe number in family ----- Day / Year
- 4] Effect on migration for employment due to IRDP schemes
- a) Weather reduces the flow of migration to city for employment -----Yes / No

If yes

- i) Number of migrated members in family before scheme -----
- ii) Present number of migrated members in family
- 5] Social impact of IRDP
- a) Due to this scheme weather your standard of living have been improved -----Yes / No

If yes

- i) Improvement in daily diet
- ii) Better clothing
- iii) Better medical facilities
- iv) Education of the children
- v) Aequsition of additional economic assets
- vi) Social status increased
- vii) Others

(D) Availment of benefit of IRDP :-

Various schemes implemented under IRDP have been listed below. Out of which how many schemes beneficiaries have adopted is mentioned.

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Availing the benefit		Not availing The benefit
		Partial	Fully	
A]	<b>Agriculture development schemes</b>			
	i) Digging of new wells			
	ii) Distribution of eletric motor			
	iii) Distribution of Bullock cart			
	Iv) Distribution of farm implements			
B]	<b>Animal Hasbandary developepment scheme</b>			
	i) Distribution of milk cow			

- ii) Distribution of buffaloe
- iii) Distribution of sheep unit
- iv) Distribution of Goats unit
- v) Distribution of Poultry units

**C ] Tertiary scheme ( Rural Artisian)**

- i) Maker village pottery
- ii) Village Carpentry
- iii) Leather product
- iv) tailoring
- v) Saloon shop
- vi) Black smithy
- vii) Kirana shops
- viii) Hotel & Panshops
- x) Others

**D] Schemes**

- i) Fishery Development
- ii) Horticulture
- iii) Sericulture
- v) Cycle / Rikshow

**E ] Problems encountered by the beneficiaries**

- i) Delay in getting the benefits----- Yes / No
- ii) High cost of getting the benefits ----- Yes /No
- iii) Complex procedure involved in getting certificate ----- Yes /No
- iv) Lack of technical guidance ----- Yes / No
- v) Inadequancy of supply of benefits ----- Yes /No
- vi) Non – Cooperative sanctioned attitude Officers ----- Yes /No
- vii) Favouritism in distribution of benefits ----- Yes /No

APPENDIX – II

SCHEDULE – I

PLANNING PROCESS

Step – I : Base – line survey and identification of beneficiaries

1.	Did you conduct a base- line survey in your entire block before implementing IRDP	
	Yes	No
	If yes , please furnish the following details.	
	If no , please give the reasons or problems encountered.	
	a) Year of conduct of survey	1.
	b) Total number of families in the Block.	2.
		3.
	c) Number of families covered in the Survey	4.
2.	Did you catagorize the families into the following annual income group after the Survey ?	
	Yes	No
	If yes, please furnish the following Details	
	If no, give reasons prombles faced	
	Income groups	No. of families in each group
		1.
		2.
		3.
	0 – 4000	4.
	4001 – 6000	
	6001 – 8500	
	8501– above 11000.	
	Total	
3.	Did you make clusterwise classification of families below poverty line after the Base line survey ?	
	Yes	No
	If yes, please furnish the following Details	
	If no, give reasons / problems faced	
	Clusters	Families below Poverty line
		Reasons / problems
	1.	1.
	2.	2.
	3.	3.
	4.	4.
	5.	
	6.	

	7.		
	8.		
4.	Did you screen the families below poverty line having necessary assets to Generate income to cross the poverty line ?		
	Yes		No
	If yes, please furnish the following		If no, give reasons / problems faced
	Details		
	Clusters	Families below Poverty line	
	1.		Reasons / problems
	2.		1.
	3.		2.
	4.		3.
	5.		4.
	6.		
	7.		
	8.		
5.	Did you make clusterwise classification of families and consider their preferences For different schemes ?		
	Yes		No
	If yes, please furnish following details		If no, give reasons / problems
	Clusters	Preferences for Schemes	
	1.	1 2 3	1.
	2.	1 2 3	2.
	3.	1 2 3	3.
	4.		4.
	5.		
	6.		
	7.		

Step – II : Preparation of resource inventory and resource appraisal.

1.	Have you procured data regarding the Departments.	Following from different development
	Yes	No
	If yes, please furnish the following	If no, please give the reasons / problems
	Details.	Faced.
a)	Total population of blocks	1.
	i) Male	2.
	ii) Female	3.
	iii) Literacy	4.

	Male	
	Female	
	iv) Number of farming families	
	Marginal farmer	
	Small farmer	
	v) Number of families of agriculture	
	Labourers	
	vi) Number of families of non- agricul-	
	-tural labourers	
	vii) Number of families of artisans	
	viii) Others	
b)	Total geographical area of block	
c)	Area under cultivation (hq.)	
d)	Area under irrigation (hq.)	
	i) Canal	
	ii) Well	
	iii) Tube well	
	iv) Others	
e)	Livestock population	
	i) Cattle	
	ii) Buffaloes	
	iii) Crossbred cattle	
	iv) Sheep / goat	
	v) Poultry units	

Step – III : Identification of cluster villages.

1] Which of the following criteria were adopted in identification of clusters ?

( please tick).

- a) Spatial : Eg : A number of continuous villages as clusters.
- b) Functional : Eg : Villages falling on milk route as clusters.
- c) VLW circles as clusters.
- d) I. Existing programme specific infrastructure.
  - ii. Availability of credit institution.
  - iii. Level of development.
  - iv. Concentration of SC and ST families.
- e) Any others (Specify)

2] Did you identify central places in each of the clusters and their hinter lands.

(places having lowest level of central places) ?			
Yes			No
If yes , please furnish the following			If no, please give reasons / problems
Details			Faced
Clusters	Central places (Name of villages )	Hinter lands (Remote villages)	
1.			1.
2.			2.
3.			3.
4.			4.
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

Step – IV : Planning for sectoral activities for a five year perspective and annual Plans.

1. Did you plan for sectoral activities for beneficiaries for five years perspective.

Yes / No

If yes , please furnish the following details regarding the number of beneficiaies assisted each year.

Sectors	I year (No.)	II year (No.)	III year (No.)	IV year (No.)	V year (No.)
Agriculture					
Minor irrigation					
Animal husbandry					
Industry, Business and service					

If no, please give reasons / problems faced

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

4.

2. Did you phase out different clusters to be covered during each year of a five year perspective ?

Yes / No

If yes, please furnish the following details

Clusters covered each year	I Year	II Year	III year	IV year	V year
Number of clusters covered during					

If no, give reasons / problems faced

1.

2.

3.

4.

3. Did you classify the beneficiaries according to their sectoral preference for avocation to be covered each year ?

Yes / No

If yes , please furnish the following details

Sectoral preference for avocation	Number of beneficiaries covered each year				
	I Year	II Year	III Year	IV year	V Year
Agriculture					
Minor irrigation					
Animal Husbandry					
Industry business and Business					

If no, please give reasons / problems faced.

1.

2.

3.

- 4.
4. Which of the following methods did you adopt in planning for covering families under the programme ? ( Please tick )
1. Spreading the families over a large area or even over the whole block.
  2. Implementation of scheme adopting cluster approach i. e. covering 20 percent of clusters each year.
5. Please indicate against each item in the following table, the designation of the authority / authorities responsible for carrying out the said tasks in block planning.

Tasks in block planning	Responsible	To provide support / guidance
1. Preparation of resource inventory		
2. Review of on going programme		
3. Collection of village basic data		
4. Resource analysis		
5. Preparation of five year perspective		
6. Preparation of credit plan		
7. Identification of clusters		
8. Identification of beneficiaries		
9. Preparation of family plan		

6. Did you draw-up a credit plan for your block during the five years perspective period ?

Yes / No

If yes, please give the following details.

Sector/ preference for avocation	Credit to be mobilized each year				
	I year	II year	III year	IV year	V year
Agriculture					
Minor Irrigation					
Animal Husbandry					
Industry business and Business					

If no, give reasons.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Step – V : Identification of basic infrastructural gaps and planning for them.

1. Did you plan for following infrastructural during the five years perspective ?

Yes / No

If yes, please furnish the following details.

Infrastructural facilities	Existing (No)	Needed (No)	Gap (No)
Marketing centres for agril. produce			
Commercial bank branches			
Regional Rural banks			
Co-operative Societies			
Ware houses			
Schools			
Hospitals / Primary Health centres			
Others (specify)			

If no, please give reasons / problems faced.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Step – VI : Planning for skill development of beneficiaries.

1. Did you assess training needs of beneficiaries of IRDP in your block ?

Yes / No

If yes, please furnish the following details.

Activities	Training needs
Agriculture	
Minor irrigation	
Animal Husbandry	
Industry, Service and Business	

If no, give reasons / problems faced.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2. Did you arrange for any training programme for catering to above stated training needs of beneficiaries ?

Yes / No

If yes, please furnish the following details.

Activities	Number of training programmes arranged during 1987-88
Agriculture	
Minor irrigation	
Animal Husbandry	
Industry, Service and Business	

If no, please give reasons / problems faced.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

3. What are infrastructural requirements of your blocks for imparting the above stated training needs ? Please list them.

Agriculture	Minor irrigation	Animal Husbandry	IS and B
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

## **EXECUTION**

Step – I : Developing implementation plan.

1. Did you prepare an implementation for your block ?

If yes, which of the following methods did you adopt. ( Please tick)

1. Scheduling for the whole year without monthly / quarterly breakup.
  2. Scheduling villagewise.
  3. Scheduling monthwise.
  4. Scheduling quarterly.
  5. Scheduling according to schemes , villages on monthly / quarterly basis.
2. Do you think that the block officials have responsibility in obtaining for beneficiaries ?

If yes, please give reasons.	If no, please give reasons.
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

**Step – II : Identification of beneficiaries.**

1. Did you call the meeting of the village assembly ( Gram Sabha ) after the list of the poorest of the poor families was prepared ?

Yes / No

If yes, please mention the total number of villages in which the above procedure was followed No. \_\_\_\_\_ and furnish the details for the below mentioned for the year 1987-88.

- (i) Number of families identified in the list \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Number of families approved by the village council \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many of the below mentioned attended the Gram Sabha ?
1. Bank officials.
  2. Local leaders ( MLAs )
  3. Mandal Panchayat Pradhan.
  4. Mandal Panchayat Mambbers.
  5. Other non- officials members (Specify). \_\_\_\_\_
3. Did you arrange for displaying the list of finally selected villages on the notice boards of village Panchayat ?

Yes / No.

If yes, number of villages where displayed	If number of villages where not displayed and reasons for not displaying.

**Step – III : Selection of schemes for identified families.**

1. Did you consider the choice / preference of the families before allotting schemes ?

Yes / No

If yes, did you consider the skill aptitude and infrastructure available with the family ?

Yes.	No
	If no, please give reasons or problems faced
	1.
	2.
	3.

2. Did you promote group activities among the beneficiaries of your blocks ?

Yes / No

If yes, name the group activities / Schemes.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

If no, give reasons / problems faced.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.