

APAU CENTRAL LIBRARY
Acc: No: D5933
Date: 2-5-2000

**IMPACT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES ON
INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND ASSET FORMATION IN
WARANGAL DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

By

G. NARSINGAM

B.Sc. (Ag.)

THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE
ACHARYA N.G. RANGA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE
(AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS)**

ANGRAU
Central Library
Hyderabad



005933

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
ACHARYA N.G. RANGA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
RAJENDRANAGAR, HYDERABAD – 500 030

SEPTEMBER 1999

CERTIFICATE

Mr. G. NARSINGAM, has satisfactorily prosecuted the course of research and that the thesis entitled **“IMPACT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES ON INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND ASSET FORMATION IN WARANGAL DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH”** submitted is the result of original research work and is of sufficiently high standard to warrant its presentation to the examination. I also certify that the thesis or part thereof has not been previously submitted by him for a degree of any university.

Date: 23-09-1999
Place: Hyderabad


(DR. I. NARENDER)
MAJOR ADVISOR

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **“IMPACT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES ON INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND ASSET FORMATION IN WARANGAL DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH”** is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of **MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE** of the Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad is a record of the bonafide research work carried out by **Mr. G. NARSINGAM** under my guidance and supervision. The subject of the thesis has been approved by the student’s advisory committee.

No part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma. The published part has been fully acknowledged. All assistance and help received during the course of investigations have been duly acknowledged by the author of the thesis.

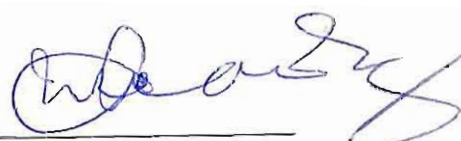

(Dr. I. NARENDER) 230999
Chairman of the advisory committee

Thesis approved by the student advisory committee

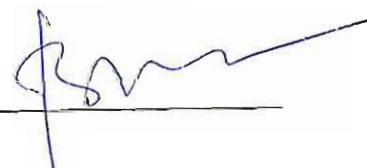
Chairman : (Dr. I. NARENDER)
Associate Professor
Dept. of Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 30



Member : (Dr. K.R. CHOWDRY)
Professor and Head
Dept. of Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 30



Member : (Dr. B.S. KULKARNI)
Associate Professor
Department of Statistics and
Mathematics
College of Agriculture
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad -- 30



CONTENTS

CHAPTER NUMBER	TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
I	INTRODUCTION	1 - 14
II	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	15 - 41
III	MATERIALS AND METHODS	42 - 46
IV	AGRO-ECONOMIC FEATURES	47 - 66
V	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	67 - 93
VI	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	100 - 110
	LITERATURE CITED	111 - 117

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
1.1	Number and percentage of population below poverty line in India	2
1.2	The outlays of major schemes (India)	4
1.3	Financial and physical performance of the programmes	4
1.4	Physical and financial progress under IRDP during eighth five year plan	6
1.5	Physical and financial achievements under DWCRA during each plan in India	9
1.6	Performance of SITRA during eighth and ninth five year plan	11
4.1	Monthly rainfall	48
4.2	Monthly temperature	49
4.3	Irrigation source-wise	50
4.4	Occupational pattern of population	50
4.5	Livestock population	51
4.6	Roadways of Warangal district	52
4.7	Educational facilities of warangal district	52
4.8	Technical and research institutions of Warangal district	53
4.9	Medical facilities of Warangal district	53
4.10	Banking infrastructure	54
4.11	Land utilization pattern	55
4.12	Cropping pattern	56

TABLE NUMBER	TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
4.13	Agricultural holdings – size wise	57
4.14	Agricultural implements	57
4.15	Demographic features of Warangal district	58
4.16	Monthly rainfall – Mandal wise	60
4.17	Demographic features – Mandal wise	61
4.18	Land utilization particulars – Mandal wise	63
4.19	Agricultural holding size wise, mandal wise	64
4.20	Particulars of agricultural implements – mandal wise	65
4.21	Educational facilities – Mandal wise	65
4.22	Banking infrastructure – Mandal wise	66
5.1	Number of beneficiaries under different programmes	68
5.2	Sex ratio according to beneficiary group	69
5.3	Size and composition in selected families	70
5.4	Average size of holding	70
5.5	Asset structure according to beneficiary group	71
5.6	Literacy status – Beneficiary group wise	73
5.7	Age of beneficiaries	73
5.8	Social status of beneficiaries – Beneficiary group wise	74
5.9	Identification of beneficiaries	76
5.10	Average additional income generation due to IRDP	78
5.11	Average additional income generation due to DWCRA	79

TABLE NUMBER	TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
5.12	Average additional income generation due to SITRA	80
5.13	Paired 't' values for income for different programmes	81
5.14	Average additional employment generated due to IRDP – beneficiary group wise	82
5.15	Average additional employment generated due to DWCRA programme	83
5.16	Average additional employment generated due to SITRA programme	84
5.17	Paired 't' values for employment	85
5.18	Asset formation under IRDP beneficiary group wise	87
5.19	Asset formation under DWCRA programme	88
5.20	Asset formation under SITRA programme	90
5.21	Paired 't' values for asset formation – under IRDP beneficiary group wise	91
5.22	Paired 't' values for asset formation under DWCRA programme beneficiary group wise	92
5.23	Paired 't' values for asset formation under SITRA programme	92
5.24	Opinion of beneficiaries on awareness, identification, implementation and follow up action	98

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is by the lavish love and blessings of the almighty that I have been able to complete my studies successfully and present this piece of work for which I am externally indebted.

It gives me tremendous pleasure to express unboundful gratitude and profound etiquitte to my major advisor and chairman of the Advisory Committee Dr. I. NARENDER, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad for his learned counsel, unstinted attention, arduous and meticulous guidance on the work in all of the stages. His keen interest, patient, hearing, able guidance and constructive criticism have instilled in me the spirit of confidence to successfully complete this stupendous task.

I express my sincere gratitude to Dr. K.R. Chowdry, Professor and Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, member of advisory committee, for his good will, constant encouragement and affectionate guidance in the preparation of the thesis.

I owe my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. B.S. Kulkarni, Associate Professor, Department of Statistics & Mathematics, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad for his inspiring suggestions, valuable advise and critical comments as the member of advisory committee.

I humbly place on record my respect and gratitude to Dr. G.V. Krishna Rao, Associate Professor, Dr. D.V. Subba Rao and Dr. Seema, Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad for their encouragement throughout my course of study.

I take this opportunity to extoll my etiquitte thanks to Sri Chiranjeevulu Chowdari, II'S, Project Director, Samba Murthy (APO), DRDA, warangal district who rendered help in collecting both primary and secondary data for my study.

I am externally indebted to my beloved parents, brothers, sisters and brother-in-laws for their all round loving assistance and encouragement I always enjoyed throughout my studies.

No words are enough to express my heartiest sense of gratitude to my classmates Anji, Ali, Sridhar, YVR, Murthy, Khan, Reddy, Jayashankar, Adhikari, Patil and my seniors Bhaskar, Anzad, Srikar, Vijayalaxmi, Pradeep, RK, Thota, Bommana, Neelam, GD, Naveen, Venu and Nagesh for their unbounding affection and a source of constant inspiration throughout my studies.

I affectionately acknowledge to Sri Kumar, Swamy, Lorry, JVL, Giri, Dut, Kiran, Ramana, Rampi, Vijaya Bhaskar, David and Tallur and all my friends for their cooperation and help during the course of my study.

I express my thanks to K. Venkateswara Rao for his neat and excellent execution of thesis.

Finally, the financial support in the form of stipend extended by the ANGR Agricultural University is duly appreciated and acknowledged.

G. Narsingam
(G. NARSINGAM)

DECLARATION

I, G. NARSINGAM, hereby declare that the thesis entitled “IMPACT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES ON INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND ASSET FORMATION IN WARANGAL DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH” submitted to Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University for the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE is a result of original research work done by me. I, further declare that the thesis are any part thereof has not been published earlier in any manner.


(G. NARSINGAM)

Name of the author : G. NARSINGAM

Title of the thesis : IMPACT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES ON INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND ASSET FORMATION IN WARANGAL DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Degree for which it is submitted : MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

Faculty : AGRICULTURE

Department : AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Major Advisor : Dr. I. NARENDER

University : ACHARYA N.G. RANGA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Year of submission : 1999

ABSTRACT

Objectives:

1. To assess the economic impact of poverty alleviation programmes on income, employment and asset formation.
2. To study the implementation strategies of the above programmes.
3. To know the awareness and attitude of the people about the programmes.

METHODOLOGY:

The study was conducted in Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh. Multistage random sampling techniques was used in selecting the sample. Sangem, Ghanpur, Raiparthi and Wardhannapet mandals were selected randomly. The beneficiaries selected under each programme were 10 constituting a total of 30 beneficiaries in each mandal giving a sample size of 120. The data was collected by interviewing the beneficiaries with the help of pre-tested schedules which pertained to both pre and post periods of the programmes. Tabular analysis, statistical tools and techniques were used for analysis of the collected data.

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The total average additional income generated, due to IRDP was Rs.6395.42, due to DWCRA was Rs.3286.9, due to SITRA was Rs.2039.52.

In IRDP the maximum average additional income generated in small farmers with Rs.9488.8, the lowest incremental income was for rural artisans with Rs.4904.75. The maximum average additional income generated through DWCRA was in marginal farmers with Rs.3545.33 and the lowest incremental income was for small farmers with Rs.3325.5. In SITRA the maximum average additional income generated in rural artisans with Rs.2922.96.

The increased total average employment per adult unit under IRDP was 45.57 man days, in case of DWCRA it was 35.89 man days and in case of SITRA it was 37.51 man days.

In IRDP employment generation was maximum (57.33 man days) for non agricultural labour and minimum (39.75 days) for marginal farmer. Due to DWCRA employment generation was maximum (50.28 man days) for non agricultural labour and minimum (31.42 man days) for small farmers. Due to SITRA employment generation was maximum (55.37 man days) for rural artisan and minimum (26.14 man days) for marginal farmer.

The increase in productive assets were found to be maximum (Rs.12785.70) for marginal farmer and minimum (Rs.7562.50) for non agricultural labour under IRDP. In DWCRA the increase in productive assets were found to be maximum (Rs.6916.6) for marginal farmer and minimum (Rs.3222.2) for agricultural labour. Due to SITRA productive assets worth minimum of Rs.200.00 for agricultural labour and a maximum of Rs.620.00 for non agricultural labour.

In IRDP, DWCRA and SITRA there was a significant difference in income and employment levels between pre and post periods for all beneficiary groups.

The implementing authorities of the programme should take all the care to identify the beneficiaries correctly. Objectivity and suitability should be the guiding principles in selecting the beneficiaries. The local bodies and voluntary organisations may be involved in identifying the beneficiaries.

The womens are still lagging behind in developing their entrepreneurial abilities due to social hazards like male chauvinism, compulsory responsibilities of domestic affairs for women. Hence the women in rural areas should be educated and made to understanding the significance of the programme.

The non government organisations are working in specific areas, they are very well aware of the problems, constraints, people's requirements, needs and potentials etc. Their participation in the formulation and implementation of schemes will give better results.

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

India is a land of villages. A vast majority of its people depend for their livelihood on farm and non-farm activities. Many of them do not have any means of earnings. Further they do not have access to necessary food, shelter, drinking water and sanitation facilities resulting in poverty and suffering. Ensuring opportunities to enable them to cross poverty on a sustainable basis is a formidable challenge. Since, independence, it has been the task of the government to fight poverty and inequality in the vast rural areas and to provide a dignified life to the rural people.

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life. These may be defined as narrowly as 'those necessary for survival' or broadly as 'those reflecting the prevailing standard of living in the community' (Britanica encyclopaedia).

Poverty has been associated with poor health, low levels of education and skills, inability or unwillingness to participate in the activities of the society, high rates of disruptive or disorderly behaviour and improvidence. The general picture that emerges, despite variations in cultural setting is that of severe socio, cultural and personality impoverishment together with pervasive family and personal disorganisation. Numerous studies among the poor have documented the high incidence of family instability, emotional illness and various types of behaviour such as crime and delinquency, indifference, apathy, fatalism, resignation and related traits and terms typically used to describe the outlook of the poor and are at the core of

what is often referred to as the 'culture of poverty'. Most of the poverty stricken are scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and backward classes in the country. Poverty in India is usually associated with extensive landless among the rural population, high population density, low caste, low wages and low availability of non-farm employment.

Together with overall economic growth, the anti poverty and employment generation programmes have hoped in reducing incidence of poverty over the long run. Number and percentage of population below the poverty line in India are showed in Table 1.1. The poverty ratio declined from 56.4 per cent in 1973-74 to 37.3 per cent in 1993-94 in rural areas. In urban areas it declined from 49 per cent in 1973-74 to 32.4 per cent in 1993-94. For the country as a whole the poverty ratio declined from 54.9 per cent to 36 per cent in 1993-94. In Andhra Pradesh poverty ratio declined from 25.9 per cent in 1987-88 to 22.2 per cent in 1993-94.

Table 1.1: Number and percentage of population below poverty line in India

Year	Rural		Urban		Country	
	Number	Poverty ratio	Number	Poverty ratio	Number	Poverty ratio
1973-74	261	56.4	60	49.0	321	54.9
1977-78	264	53.1	65	45.2	329	51.3
1983	252	45.7	71	40.8	323	44.5
1987-88	232	39.1	75	38.2	301	38.9
1993-94	244	37.3	76	32.4	320	36.0

Source: India-1998 – Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, GoI.

In Andhra Pradesh

Year	No. of persons in lakhs	Poverty ratio (% of population)
1987-88	160.4	25.9
1993-94	154.0	22.2

Even after political independence the government did not bother about poverty. It was only during the first half of the 70's there was concern about large scale poverty in rural India. There was a growing body of opinion, therefore, that the main attack on rural poverty had to be by endowing the poor with productive assets and skills so that they can employ themselves usefully to earn greater income that would help them overcome poverty. Efforts had started in this direction during fourth and fifth five year plans, though the formulation has been in the form of Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers Development Agency (MFAL). During the fifth five year plan period the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) was initiated. With a view to alleviating rural poverty caused by unemployment and underemployment the government has been implementing various Rural Development Programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits for Rural Artisan (SITRA), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), Rural Landless Employment Gurantee Programme (RLEGP), Million Well Scheme (MWS) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY).

The outlays of major schemes in the country are presented in Table

1.2.

Table 1.2: The outlays of major schemes (India)

S. No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. in crores)		
		Approved outlay		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	571.00	740.00	859.00
2.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	2077.70	2095.00	2095.00
3.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	65.00	100.00	116.00
4.	Employment Assurance Scheme	1970.00	1990.00	2095.00
5.	Rural Artisan Scheme	40.00	60.00	70.00
6.	Million Wells Scheme	448.00	450.00	100.00
7.	Indira Awaas Yojana	1190.00	1600.00	1710.00
8.	Ganga Kalyan Yojana	200.00	0.94	0.00

Source: Annual Report of Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment, 1998

The financial and physical performance of the programme which are being implemented by DRDA, Warangal district are shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Financial and physical performance of the programmes

S.No.	Programme	Year – 1998		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Total available funds	Expenditure	Physical Target	Achievement
1.	IRD P	433.254	433.254	4024	7051
2.	TRYSEM	31.532	21.933	500	629
3.	Toolkits	51.36	27.483	909	609
4.	DWCRA	49.09	44.702	156	156
5.	GKY	61.58	0.01	--	--
6.	EAS	1900.50	1615.321	--	--

Source: DRDA, Warangal.

For the sake of study three programmes have been selected which are being majorly implemented and which gained importance in the study area. They are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisan (SITRA) programme.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The concept of IRDP based on local needs, resource endowments and potentialities was initiated in 1976-77 in 20 districts. In March 1976 the Government of India started this programme with adhoc provision of Rs.15 crores in the budget. In 1978-79 it was reviewed to integrate the methodology and approach of three major ongoing schemes of SFDA, CADP and DPAP. The new programme IRDP was introduced in 2300 development blocks, out of which 2000 blocks were covered by SFDA, CADP and DPAP while 300 blocks were outside these special programmes. Now it has been extended to all blocks of the country.

Thus, IRDP is a major instrument of the government strategy to alleviate poverty. Its main thrust is to enable the selected families to cross the poverty-line through a strategy of productive asset endowment.

Progress of IRDP

The physical and financial progress of IRDP in terms of targets and achievements are presented in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Physical and financial progress under IRDP during eighth five year plan

Year	Physical target (Lakh)	Achievement (Lakh)	Allocation (Rs.) Crores	Utilisation Rs. (Crores)	Credit mobilised Rs. (Crores)
1992-93	18.75	20.69	662.22	693.08	1036.80
1993-94	25.70	25.39	1093.43	95.665	1048.44
1994-95	21.15	22.15	1098.22	1008.32	1450.58
1995-96	--	20.89	1097.21	1077.16	1701.33
1996-97	--	18.96	1097.21	1131.53	1957.43

Source: India – 1998.

It is seen from the Table the achievement was more than the target in physical number to be covered under IRDP during all the five years of eighth plan. The financial utilisation also showed increase than the proposed allocation during the plan.

Under IRDP during 1997-98 in India the total allocation was Rs.113351.23 lakhs and the utilisation was Rs.110954.0, which was 97.89 per cent of allocation and the percentage of target achievement was 73.95.

For A.P during 97-98 the total allocation was Rs.8612.23 lakhs and utilization was Rs.11499.86 lakhs which formed 133.53 per cent. The target achievement was 75.30 percent.

The aim of IRDP is to provide income generating assets and self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. The target group consists families of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and others whose family income is below Rs.6400 per annum. With in the target group,

special safeguards have been provided by reservation of 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40 per cent for women and 3 per cent physically handicapped persons. The pattern of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33 1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agril. labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent for SCs/STs beneficiaries and physically handicapped persons.

The IRDP implementing agency at the district level is the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). The line departments involved to implement IRDP are DRDA at district level, mandal development offices and banks to finance the non subsidy portion. Departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and various other departments serve as and when needed.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

DWCRA was launched as a sub-scheme of IRDP during the year 1982-83 in 50 districts. It is subsequently expanded to cover all the districts in the country by 1994-95. The flow of benefits to poor women, inspite of reservation, under various poverty alleviation programmes were found to be not making much impact. Therefore in order to overcome this situation and to involve the rural women more intensely in economic activities and matters that concern rural community. One of the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment was introduction of an exclusive programme for women viz., DWCRA.

The main objective of the scheme is to focus attention on the women members of the families of the target group with a view to increase their income through some organised economic activities.

Specifically the objectives of the scheme are as follows:

1. To help and promote self-employment among the rural women, by providing skill training in vocations, by enhancing productivity in their existing vocations and by introducing new activities hitherto not undertaken.
2. To organise the beneficiaries in group activity-wise and promote economic and social self-reliance.
3. To generate income for the rural poor by creating avenues for production of goods.

At the district level it is implemented by Assistant Project Officer (APO) and Field Training Officer (FTO) under guidance of Project Director (DRDA) and at block level ^{by} Gram Sevikas (GS) under guidance of FTO and Mandal Development Officer s(MDO) are responsible for programme implementation.

National level	-	Ministry of Rural Development
State level	-	Rural Development Department (Women's Programme Cell)
District level	-	APO, FTO
Block level	-	Gram Sevika
Village level	-	Group Organiser Group member.

The scheme identifies the women below the poverty line in rural areas. The poverty line defined as, the families which are having annual income less

than Rs.3,500/- while target group of DWCRA is the same as IRDP, the methodology of reaching is through a group rather than individuals. The financial provision was made under DWCRA only for the group. A group of 15-20 members comes together for an activity of mutual interest to all. In that group the members select a group organiser. First the DWCRA groups formed as self help groups which engage in thrift and credit activities with small savings of their own. After group members built up a large amount of funds they can change from thrift group to DWCRA group. Then they are provided with a revolving fund of Rs.15,000/- for first instalment and Rs.10,000/- for second instalment. The expenditure for revolving fund is being shared by centre and state on 50:50 basis.

The physical and financial achievements under DWCRA during each plan are presented in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Physical and financial achievements under DWCRA during each plan in India

Plan	Target no. of groups	No. of groups formed	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			No. of women benefitted	Central assistance released
Sixth plan	6,035	3,308	52,170	298.53
Seventh plan	35,000	28,021	4,69,707	3663.53
Annual plan 1990-91	7,500	7,139	1,09,557	898.00
Annual Plan 1991-92	7,500	9,378	2,08,012	962.72
Eighth plan	91,900	1,41,514	22,68,327	19074.17
Ninth Plan	91,850	56,093	6,95,803	8354.68
Grand total	239785	245463	3803576	33251.632

Source: Annual Report of Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment (1998).

In A.P. the programme was taken up from 1983-84 onwards in following 15 districts.

1983-84	-	Srikakulam, Cuddapah and Adilabad
1986-87	-	Mahabubnagar and Ananthapur
1988-89	-	Medak and Vizianagaram
1989-90	-	Prakasam
1990-91	-	Karimnagar
1991-92	-	Nellore, Nizamabad and Kurnool
1992-93	-	Chittoor, Warangal and Nalgonda.

Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA)

The scheme is a supporting component of IRDP. It was started as a centrally sponsored scheme from July 1992 in selected districts. Now the scheme has been extended to all the districts of country. The aim of the scheme is that rural artisans will be able to enhance the quality of the product, increase their production and income and will be in position to lead better quality of life with the use of modern tools. All traditional rural artisans living below poverty line except weavers, tailors, needle workers and bidi workers are to be supplied with suitable improved hand tools or a set of tools. The average cost of a toolkit is Rs.2,000/-. 90 per cent of the cost of the toolkit is subsidy from the Government of India and 10 per cent is to be contributed by the beneficiary and there is no state share. The unit cost is to be fixed by the DRDA concerned. There is 50% reservation for SC and STs. There is no provision of reservation for women and physically handicapped persons.

Where SC/ST's are not available, the DRDA would decide to allocate to other categories of artisans.

The physical and financial performance under SITRA during eighth plan year-wise is showed in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6: Performance of SITRA during eighth and ninth five year plan

Year	(Rs. in crores)			(No. in lakhs)	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Target	No. of toolkits distributed	% age of achievement
1992-93	16.85	13.86	0.98	0.83	84.69
1993-94	23.22	18.60	1.29	1.09	84.50
1994-95	29.00	22.91	1.61	1.25	77.64
1995-96	40.00	28.69	2.22	1.53	68.92
1996-97	40.00	31.13	2.22	1.40	63.06
1997-98	35.00	34.37	1.94	1.62	83.50
1998-99	59.00	25.84	3.27	1.32	40.36
Grand Total	243.07	175.4	13.53	9.04	502.67

Source: Draft of Ninth Five Year Plan.

Since inception of the scheme 9.04 lakh toolkits have been distributed against the target of 13.53 lakhs of rural artisans.

The problems identified in implementing the programmes are as follows.

1. Improper identification of beneficiaries ;
2. Inadequacy of technical staff in the implementing agencies. ;
3. Lack of infrastructural facilities. ;

4. Lak of co-ordination between line departments DRDA, mandal offices and banks. ; and
5. Absence of effective monitoring.

For poverty alleviation, several programmes have been introduced in different districts of the state. Though several programmes are being implemented since many years, so far not much of work has been done to take up impact studies of such programmes in general in the state and in Warangal district in particular. So keeping all these in view in general present study was taken up with the following specific objectives.

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To assess the economic impact of poverty alleviation programmes on income, employment and asset formation. ;
2. To study the implementation strategies of the above programmes. ; and
3. To know the awareness and attitude of the people about the programmes.

Scope of the study

About 36 per cent of the Indian population is below poverty line (BPL). The poverty under rural population is around 42 per cent and it is around 30 per cent in urban population. The main determinants of poverty are lack of income and purchasing power, attributed to lack of productive employment, continuous increase in prices of food especially foodgrains which account for 70-80 per cent of

the consumption basket and inadequacy of social infrastructure affecting the quality of life of the people and their employment. For alleviating the poverty, the government implemented many programmes. Hence evaluative studies of poverty alleviation programmes are necessary to know the impact of such programmes. The results of the study would be useful for planners and implementers of the programme.

Limitations of the study

1. The study pertains to a single year 1998-99 and the data reveal a cross sectional picture at one point of time. Therefore the extent of generalisation has to be cautiously made.
2. Survey method was adopted to collect the data by interviewing the beneficiaries. Therefore the accuracy of data is limited to the extent of recapitulation of farmer's memory in the absence of records for the purpose.
3. The implication of present study are applicable only to Warangal district and generalisation can be made for the other districts in the state where a similar situation exists.
4. As the author of study having limited resources and limited time for conducting the study, the size of respondents is limited.

Organisation of thesis

Chapter I : Introduction, objectives, scope and limitations of the study.

Chapter II : It deals with critical review of past work.

Chapter III : It relates to materials and methods used for the study.

Chapter IV : It describes the agro-economic features of the present study.

Chapter V : It relates to results and discussion.

Chapter VI : It gives summary and conclusions with policy implications.

*REVIEW OF
LITERATURE*

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of the earlier studies relating to the impact of poverty alleviation programmes is presented in the present chapter. The review helps to gain deeper understanding of the problem.

The review of literature pertaining to various programmes are discussed under the following heads:

- 2.1 Identification of beneficiaries
- 2.2 Income generation by the programmes
- 2.3 Employment generation by the programmes
- 2.4 Planning, implementation and strategy of the programmes
- 2.5 Problems and suggestions of the beneficiaries.

2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES

An evaluative study (1981) conducted by the State Planning Board, Kerala on IRDP covering 11 blocks revealed that in most of the blocks the household surveys was improperly conducted. The sample study revealed that of the assisted families, 23 per cent identified on the basis of annual income and 18 per cent on the basis of per capita income were above the poverty line and therefore not eligible for assistance.

Adhikari (1983) evaluated the impact of IRDP in a remote and backward block of Kumaon region in U.P. The programme covered only 1.33 per cent of the total families of the block. He found that the implementing authorities were more concerned with the number of families to be brought under the programme rather than with providing annual income.

Tripathi *et al.* (1983) in their study on IRDP in Puri district of Orissa found that 13 per cent of the sample beneficiaries were not eligible for loan and subsidy. Due to faulty land records ineligible farmers were shown as rural poor and given assistance.

Ahuja and Bhargava (1984) studied the impact of IRDP in Jaipur district and reported that only about 46 per cent of the loan recipients were left with assets at the end of two years while others had either sold them or cattle died due to various reasons. The real constraint in the programme implementation was inadequate grazing lands, insufficient feed and fodder in case of landless labourers coupled with high cost of maintenance of animals during dry period.

Hirway (1984) examined the advantages of the target group approach in eradicating rural poverty. Based on a micro level study of four villages in Gujarat, she observed that about 50 to 75 per cent of the participants were not poor who dominated among the participants.

Krishnan (1984) analysed the impact of IRDP in Edakkad village of Cannanore district in Kerala and observed that the beneficiaries to the extent of 20 per cent (based on annual family income of less than Rs.3500) and 63.25 per cent

(based on monthly per capita income of less than Rs.76) were not eligible for assistance under the programme.

Khatker *et al.* (1986) analysed the impact of IRDP in Mahendragarh district of Haryana and observed that only 37.1 per cent of the beneficiaries were properly identified while as many as 48.6 per cent of them were unidentified.

Mohiuddin (1986) conducted a study on the entrepreneurship in rural women in A.P. The results showed that the successful rural women entrepreneurs came from the age group of 19 to 39 years, who were illiterate and belonged to backward class.

NIRD (1986) undertook a study on the entrepreneurial characteristics of rural women in Rajasthan. The study revealed that the mean age of the women was about 29 years. Most of them were Hindus, about half of them belonged to higher castes, one fourth to SC and rest to ST and BC. More than half being illiterate only about one-fourth were studied upto primary level.

Arundhati (1987) made an investigation on the working of DWCRA in Adilabad district of A.P. The findings of her study showed that majority (68%) of the beneficiaries of DWCRA were in middle age group, 91 per cent of them were married and 72 per cent of them had medium size family. 96 per cent of them were illiterate.

Mohiuddin and Singh (1988) studied the problem of rural women workers in ready made garments in A.P. and Karnataka. They observed that over half the number of total women garment makers were in the younger age group of

15-24 years. Majority of them were from SC and BC. Most of them were illiterates. The source of training was by TRYSEM and DWCRA.

Pramila (1989) carried out an investigation to know the expenditure pattern and nutritional status of DWCRA beneficiary families in Srikakulam district of A.P. The average family size of DWCRA families was 4 members per family. Nearly 79 per cent members were illiterate and 5 per cent of them received high school education.

Sankaranarayana (1989) made an impact study on IRDP in Kottayam district, Kerala and found that the household survey was not conducted carefully. Consequently around 40 per cent of the households selected for assistance happened to be already above poverty line.

Reddy (1991) in his study to assess how far IRDP helped to alleviate poverty found that there are only three wrongly identified beneficiaries who are non-poor having an amount of Rs.1280 and above per capita income among the 50 sampled beneficiaries.

Dhillon and Hansra (1992) reported that the economic and statistical organisation conducted a household survey to identify the families having annual income less than Rs.3600 in that state. All such families were issued yellow identity cards. The state government further conducted a survey to eliminate those families who were or may become ineligible and include the genuine and deserving poor families.

Gupta and Sadhu (1994) in their case study on JRY in Rajouri district of Jammu and Kashmir reported that only nine beneficiaries in Sunderban and 10 beneficiaries in Rajouri were correctly identified and rest of the beneficiaries were wrongly identified. They further felt that wrong procedure was adopted for the selection of beneficiaries.

2.2 INCOME GENERATION BY THE PROGRAMMES

Sinha and Prasad (1980) assessed special programmes for weaker section in Muasahari block of Muzaffarpur, Bihar. They found that the average increase in the income of weaker sections of the community surveyed by IRDP, Food for work programme was 41.39 per cent, while it was 66.23 for the group having an income between Rs.1000 and Rs.2000 and increase was highest for groups below Rs.4000 income.

Muthayya *et al.* (1983) reported that the incremental income of IRDP beneficiaries of two blocks of a district each from Karnataka, Kerala and A.P. ranged from less than Rs.200 to more than Rs.800 and the average annual household incremental income was Rs.836.

Balishter and Singh (1984) in their study on IRDP in Bichpur block of U.P. found that 75 per cent of the beneficiaries showed increase in income to be 67.47 per cent due to IRDP assistance.

George (1984) analysed the data collected from Alwaye district of Kerala and found that average income per beneficiary from all sources was

Rs.2056.87 before implementing IRDP as against Rs.3821.19 after implementation of IRDP.

Krishna (1984) reported that 39 per cent of the participants in IRDP schemes in Edakkad village in Kerala did not have any change in their income. Another 29 per cent of the families got incremental income of less than Rs.400 per family.

Devi (1985) in her study on IRDP in Trichur district of Kerala indicated that the utilisation of assistance under IRDP resulted in increased income for 28.33 per cent of the beneficiaries, whereas it did not change the income for the remaining beneficiaries.

Grewal *et al.* (1985) in their study on Impact of Rural Development Programme on rural women in Bhivani district of Haryana found that women who worked as farm labour and did professional tailoring have raised their annual income to Rs.2600 from Rs.850.

Tripathy *et al.* (1985) conducted a study to find out the income generation through IRDP in Bihar and found that on an average the income of beneficiary families of IRDP received an increased income of Rs.85 per month as a result of IRDP.

Khatker *et al.* (1986) in their study in Pawar block of Mahendragarh district, Haryana reported fairly good impact of IRDP on income and consumption of properly identified beneficiaries. On the whole the increase in income for beneficiaries worked out to Rs.1746.45.

Singh (1986) and Singh (1986) studied IRDP in Palamau district of Bihar and in Banda district of U.P. The former stated that in Palamau district of Bihar only 8.33 per cent beneficiaries showed increased income levels. While the later opined that in Banda district the additional income accruing to small farmers was very meagre. In case of non-agril. labourers, the additional income was highest.

Singh *et al.* (1986) analysed the impact of IRDP on marginal and small farms in Banda district of U.P. and worked out the per hectare net income on beneficiary and non beneficiary as Rs.2152.47 and Rs.1437.11 respectively.

Rao and Vimala (1987) in a study of DWCRA of A.P. revealed that the average monthly income per beneficiary varied from trade to trade, block to block and from district to district. The beneficiaries involved in most of the trades were getting an average income of Rs.300 and above per month and in some cases Rs.400 and above per month.

Singh and Singh (1989) attempted in their study to evaluate the impact of IRDP on the socio-economic status of its beneficiaries on a sample villages in Indian Punjab. Results indicated that there was an increase in the income of recipients, including farmers and agricultural labourers, particularly in more developed districts of the state.

Thangamuthu and Manimekalai (1989) in the study of "Generation of employment for ~~women~~ through DWCRA in Tamil Nadu" revealed that an average income of DWCRA beneficiaries under lapidary trade has increased to Rs.380 per month from a very low figure of Rs.95 per month. In the same way the average

monthly income of beneficiaries under Masala-powder making trade and candle arts trade has increased to Rs.540 and Rs.240 from Rs.80 and Rs.72 respectively.

Kumar (1991) conducted a study to know the impact of DWCRA in generating income in A.P. The results of the study showed that the average monthly income of DWCRA beneficiaries has increased to Rs.370, Rs.490 and Rs.360 from a meagre income of Rs.90, Rs.95 and Rs.80 respectively for the three trades namely tailoring, dairy and mat weaving.

Rao (1991) critically reviewed the changing scene of employment generation and poverty in rural India since the beginning of economic planning and discussed the likely trends in rural employment and poverty as well as the policy perspectives for the next few decades.

Giriappa (1992) attempted to evaluate the working of IRDP in Karnataka. The base income of 975 per cent in primary sector and 85 per cent industry service and business sector (ISB) have higher income comparatively. Income generation ranged from less than Rs.500 to Rs.2000.

Premkumar and Rahulkumar (1992) they reported that the average income increased in tailoring trade Rs.90 to Rs.370 nearly 30% of them earn above average income. In dairy trade the average income increased from Rs.95 to 490 – nearly 40% of them earn above average income. In mat weaving trade the average income increased from Rs.90 to Rs.360 nearly 25% of them earn above average income.

Gupta and Sadhu (1993) in their case study of JRY in Rajouri district of Jammu and Kashmir, found that JRY tended to benefit the higher income groups in the study area due to wrong selection of beneficiaries. However, they found the proportion of additional income from JRY to total income ranged from 7.93 to 24.73 per cent in the study area.

Premkumar and Rahulmehta (1993) in their case study on DWCRA programme, found that all the beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line with an additional income ranging from Rs.280 to Rs.395 though all the respondents were satisfied with working of scheme.

Sivasankariah and Ramappa (1993) reported in their study on impact of DWCRA on rural areas that 15 out of 105 beneficiaries were earning below Rs.3,600 per year, 45 beneficiaries were earning Rs.3600-5000 in a year. 10 members earning above Rs.6000. The bamboo basket making has gained more income.

Sreelatha (1993) conducted a study on the employment generation, income and expenditure pattern of DWCRA beneficiary families in Mahabubnagar district of A.P. She reported that majority of respondents had an average income in their family income of Rs.2226 per annum due to DWCRA. DWCRA economic activity was found to be the major contributor (Rs.3936) of total annual family income (Rs.7222.60) from all sources.

Suhasini (1994) conducted a study on impact of IRDP in Nalgonda district of A.P. – An economic evaluation. She reported that the average additional

income generated was maximum for the activity of electric motor cum pumpset i.e., Rs.8175 and Rs.5821 in Miryalaguda and Devarakonda mandals respectively.

Ghosh (1998) reported in his study, as JRY accepted as poverty alleviation programme, its impact in this respect is very negligible. JRY concurrent evaluation shows that all India level monthly income for a family from JRY works could be best only Rs.113.32. This implies JRY alone cannot generate sufficient income to cross the poverty line.

Someshwar and Victoria (1998) studied the impact of DWCRA on income and employment. The programme has brought about a significant change in income levels of the women. On an average the beneficiaries income has increased to Rs.333 per month against Rs.133 prior to programme.

Ali (1998) reported in his study that the average incremental income from IRDP for all the sectors together as Rs.1728.94 which amounts to 61.48%. It was the highest in service sector, with 100%. It was the lowest in agricultural sector with only 35.27%. The industrial sector stood second in this respect with 49.26 per cent.

Sumita (1999) in her study on IRDP evaluation in Warangal district of A.P. reported that IRDP group loans for DWCRA and TRYSEM youth are doing well from both aspects of good income and recoveries. The group beneficiaries had an earning anywhere between Rs.1000 to 1500 per member per month, straight away raising them above poverty line.

2.3 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY THE PROGRAMMES

Satpute (1978) indicated that Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL) agency beneficiaries in Parbhani district were able to increase the employment opportunities significantly on their farms. The family labour employment per acre on irrigated beneficiary farm was 20.70 man days and 15.30 woman days as against 4.59 man days and 5.61 woman days on a rainfed non-beneficiary farms.

Singh and Dhillon (1979) conducted a study on Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in Sangru district of Punjab and found that labour employment increased by 35 per cent on small farms due to credit facilities of IRDP.

Deshpande *et al.* (1980) observed that the increase in employment of labour was 45.83 per cent in case of male and 46.91 per cent in case of female labour on the small farms of IRDP in Balepur Panchayat Samithi of Akola district, Maharashtra.

Sinha and Prasad (1980) found that highest increase (180.60 per cent) in employment in terms of man days was in the income group of Rs.2000 to Rs.3000 which was attributed to non-agricultural employment, due to existence of special programmes in Musahari block of Bihar.

George (1984) analysed the impact of IRDP on employment in two blocks of Alwaye district of Kerala. It was found that the average employment generated per beneficiary household was to the extent of 125.22 man days after the

implementation of IRDP. It worked out to 118.70 and 136.88 man days respectively in Krishangarh and Kot-Karim blocks.

Krishnan (1984) studied the impact of IRDP in Edakkad village of Cannanore district of Kerala. The survey data revealed that on the adoption of the programmes, employment had increased by 3410 man days which was equivalent to 11 man years, taking an average of 300 working days in a year. Among the sample households an amount of Rs.1,00,931 have been channeled and as per the target, the employment generation should have been 31 man years as against only 11, stating thereby that the targets are unrealistic.

Grewal *et al.* (1985) in their study in Bhiwani district of Haryana, noticed that the IRDP beneficiaries recorded an additional employment generation of 135 days (professional tailoring beneficiaries) and 15 days (domestic tailoring beneficiaries).

Tripathy *et al.* (1985) conducted a study to find out the extent of employment and income generation through IRDP in Bihar. The findings revealed that the IRDP beneficiaries got an average 47 days of employment out of which 17.5 days were spent for wage earnings and 29.5 days for self employment.

Khatkar *et al.* (1986) made an investigation in Haryana to know the impact of IRDP on income, employment and expenditure pattern of the beneficiary families. Regarding the employment status, the data revealed that there was an increase of 114 additional man days of employment per family per annum.

Ramachandraiah (1986) estimated that due to IRDP scheme in U.P. self employment ranged between 16.4 to 32 per cent of the total self employment.

Thangamuthu and Manimekalai (1989) carried out a study among the DWCRA beneficiaries of Tiruchirapalli district (Tamil Nadu) to measure the employment generation due to DWCRA. The results revealed that nearly 80 per cent of the respondents of lapidary trade were able to get employment for more than the average days (23 days) in a month. As regards the masala powder making trade, nearly 80 per cent of them able to get employment for more than average days (27 days) in a month. Only in wax candle arts trade, the average number of days of employment (21 days) was low.

Kumar (1991) revealed in his study on the employment generation for women through DWCRA in A.P., that the beneficiaries of DWCRA under tailoring, dairy and mat weaving trade were able to get employment for more than the average days of 13 days, 15 days and 12 days in a month, respectively.

Singh *et al.* (1991) examined the impact of IRDP on employment generation among landless labour in Sultanpur district, U.P. The socio-economic status of labour was also analysed. Findings from the study based on a sample of 20 landless labourers, from 10 villages, suggest that beneficiaries of IRDP generally have smaller families and a large share of their income comes from off-farm activities and employment.

Dhillon and Hansra (1992) found that in Punjab from the inception of TRYSEM, training is being imparted through reputed master craftsmen. Since the

inception of the programmes till 1989-90, 97,810 youth have been trained. Out of these trained youth, 63,435 have gone in for self employment or wage employment.

Naidu (1992) attempted to analyse the impact of IRDP in selected villages of Bangraupaliyam block of Chittoor district in A.P. The study revealed that the additional employment was 113 person days on an average per beneficiary. Plough bullocks have shown significant impact on creating additional employment opportunities.

Premkumar and Rahulkumar (1992) in their study on how does DWCRA operate in Gulbarga district of Karnataka found that in tailoring trade 75 per cent of beneficiaries able to get employment for more than, average days of 13 days in a month, in dairy trade 75 per cent of beneficiaries able to get employment for more than average days of 15 days in a month and in mat weaving trade 60 per cent of beneficiaries able to get employment for more than average days of 12 days in a month.

Dhyani *et al.* (1993) in their study on watershed management programme in outer Himalaya – Fakot found that there was casual employment generation of 22,880 man days in the study area and 1,21,978 man days of regular employment generation in study area throughout the project life of 25 years.

Gupta and Sadhu (1993) in their study on JRY in Rajouri district of Jammu and Kashmir found that the proportion of man days generated varied from 24.4 to 37.1 per cent in Sundarbani and Rajouri blocks. The total per cent of man days from JRY for district was 30.2 per cent.

Sivasankaran and Ramappa (1993) in their study on impact of DWCRA in rural areas, revealed that in Bamboo basket making unit at Bukkapatnam and Janakampalli, all 30 beneficiaries provided employment more than 20 days in a month under DWCRA. In case of mat weaving unit at Gannaram selfing work for 15-20 day in a month.

Sreelatha (1993) in her study on the employment generation through DWCRA in Mahaboobnagar district of A.P. found that the majority of respondents had an average increase in the employment generation of 126 days per family per annum. There was not only increase in employment among respondents (67 days) but also among the other family members viz., husband (29 days), children (20 days) and other dependents (10 days).

Suhasini (1994) reported in her study on impact of IRDP in Nalgonda district of A.P. that the employment generation was minimum (8.2 man days) for Bullock pair cum cart and maximum (66.96 man days) for sheep units in Miryalaguda mandal, while it was maximum (36.24 days) for bullock pair cum cart and minimum (8.20 man days) for kirana stores in Devarakonda mandal.

Lingarajamma (1998) reported that about 86 per cent of the available funds were utilised in Mysore district, 105 per cent of man days were created under JRY. The share of women was only 8.29 per cent in employment opportunities generated.

Someshwar and Victoria (1998) in their study on impact of DWCRA on income and employment generation, reported that the programme has brought

about a significant change in employment generation. The number of working days per month has increased from 10 to 25 days. The dairy and animal husbandry activity relatively helped them in better way both in terms of income and employment generation.

Ali (1998) revealed in his study on the employment generation through IRDP, the average employment has increased from 160 man days before the implementation of IRDP to 262 man days after the implementation, generating an additional employment to the extent of 95 man days on an average i.e., 57.23 per cent.

Manimekalai (1999) in his study reported that the working condition of women was worst when compared to other unorganised rural labourers. The average number of working days in a month in DWCRA group 20 days, which is moderately above the total average. But in case of co-operative groups work for more days (22) in a month. It does not mean that they do not get work. But they concentrate on other works for sometimes take leave as they are the owners as well as the workers.

2.4 PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND STRATEGY OF THE PROGRAMMES

Rao (1977) in his review of some neglected factors in rural development argued that some factors considered have not been given due weight in the current discussions on Integrated Rural Development. The concept of village as the focal point and viable unit is questioned, particularly if regrouping is involved.

Joseph (1978) remarked that in India 46.33 per cent of the population is below the poverty line and low living standards are manifested in low incomes inadequate housing, no education, low life and a general sense of dependency. He also viewed that rural poverty can be reduced through employment and income generation by means of structural transformation within the agril. sector, diversification of production and land reforms are essential to ensure a minimum land holding for farmers and improve tenure patterns of increase food production and distribute the economic benefits more widely.

Hirway (1984) examined the adequacy of target group approach in eradicating rural poverty, based on a micro level study of four villages in Gujarat. Only a few less costly and easy to implement schemes were being undertaken and the benefits received by the participants were not always substantial. This was mainly due to fully design of the schemes.

Hirway (1985) reported that weak planning component is a serious drawback of our rural development programmes. She advised to strengthen the planning component for evolving a total approach, for bringing about coordination at the programme level and strengthening individual programmes which is a major need of the day.

Kavinde (1985) in his article discussed some of the problems which need to be overcome if the benefits of IRDP are to continue to accrue to the poor. He identified the following problems in the implementation of programme.

1. Identification of beneficiaries
2. Shorter repayment period
3. Credit plans and IRDP
4. Attitudinal problem of Banks
5. Backward and forward linkages.

Jain (1986) opined that the IRDP was designed and set up in India in the late 1970's as a successor to special target group oriented programmes which had been established to correct the distortions and imbalances arising from the green revolution. The IRDP became basically a programme of product asset transfer to below poverty line households. The issues of improving access of poor people to food stocks through diffusion of purchase power, expansion of wage employment, strengthening channels of subsidised food distribution to low income groups and security measures were seen as directly relevant to elimination of hunger which is the principle component of the concept of poverty alleviation programmes.

Hirway (1986) discussed whether growth with equity be achieved with two sets of strategies. As five year plans indicate one set of strategies focus mainly on bringing about growth, and the other aims at bringing about equity with special emphasis on eradication of absolute poverty. The author argued that when planning focusses on growth, the equity aspect tend to be neglected. The experiences of anti-poverty programmes in the last one and a half decade have shown that there is no significant reduction of poverty levels.

Manrai (1986) in his study examined the poverty scenario and stated that from 1977-78 to 1983-84 the per capita monthly expenditure on poverty alleviation programmes has been less in eastern central regions. He observed that IRDP faces certain problems namely the arbitrary selection of beneficiaries, non reaching the assistance to the beneficiary and faulty forward and backward linkages.

Sastry and Vithal (1987) found that the apathetic attitude of the beneficiaries towards the IRDP would be attributed to inefficiency and lack of commitment on the part of implementing agencies.

Singh and Singh (1989) found that there was an increase in the income of all the recipients including farmers and agril. labourers, particularly in more developed districts of the state. Further they pointed out that the initial improvements have led to a considerable increase in the level of education and consequently, the socio-economic status of the local people. This evidence supports the intervention of the government in rural development and highlights the benefits of community participation in rural India.

Bhatt (1990) while presenting a critical analysis of the IRDP in U.P., stressed the need for further infrastructural development, a better system of management of administration and coordination among various developmental agencies operating in the state.

Rao (1991) critically reviewed the changing scene of employment generation and poverty in rural India since the beginning of economic planning and brought out the likely trends in rural employment and poverty as well as the policy

perspectives in the next few decades. He opined that rural employment and poverty can not be studied in isolation without an analysis of the growth in agriculture, since, two thirds of the work force in India is employed in agriculture and much of the rural non-agricultural employment is influenced by the changes in agril. outputs and incomes.

Donaldson (1992) has attempted to assess the World Bank's twenty years experience with rural development. He examined the factors that significantly affected the success or failure of the project. In particular factors like the importance of agricultural technology research, institution building, administered agricultural prices, marketing systems and the government's level of commitment to alleviate poverty affect the programme. He felt that by and large there has been some loss of efficiency associated with rural development and lending strategy.

Naidu (1992) has suggested for a regular review of implementation for different agencies and matching of the present allocation of funds with price hikes. He further felt that subsidy should be passed to beneficiary in kind and not in cash. He opined that sound mechanism should be followed to avoid the loop holes.

Pradhan (1994) suggested that identification of the beneficiaries must be based on the guidelines, scheme selection is to be based on the feasibility and viability. He is of the opinion that committee meetings at block level should be utilised for discussing the cases of defaulters and to take appropriate action so as to increase the rate of employment.

Reddy and Rao (1998) suggested that for effective implementation of the programmes, there is need for proper coordination between official machinery, credit agencies, voluntary organisations and proper training and awareness about the programmes.

Lingarajamma (1998) suggested that JRY is an important scheme to improve the rural condition of the poor is required to be implemented effectively by Panahcyats under the strict supervision of the bureaucrats. Thereby benefits of scheme will reach the rural poor.

2.5 PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES

National Institute of Rural Development (1982) revealed that assets sought to be created under NREP should be aimed at improving the social and economic infrastructure in rural areas with particular reference to needs of SC/ST. This should be achieved by establishing the needed linkage with other rural development schemes so that all available resources from various agencies could be retained for rural development.

Rao (1982) recognised that funds were not released at right time and also there is a problem of delay in release and delay in procurement of necessary raw materials. He also suggested that provision should be made for supplementation of staff. Preparation and implementation of plan in advance, training for implementing persons avoidance of duplication of works by different schemes. He also suggested that monitoring-cum-control measures are also necessary for proper functioning of the programme.

Nachir and Rao (1983) observed that muster rolls were not maintained properly and were hardly checked by officials, so the block officials should cross check the muster rolls. District officials should also check the reported information by conducting sample surveys.

Padmaiah (1983) in a study on the impact of IRDP in A.P stated that majority of IRDP beneficiaries felt that improper identification of beneficiaries as well as time gap and procedural delay in sanctioning of the loan were the major problems encountered by IRDP beneficiaries. He suggested that undertaking a systematic survey for identification of beneficiaries, organisation of credit camps in villages and timely sanction of loans etc. can be implemented for the success of IRDP.

Misra (1984) suggested that the assets created under the NREP should be relevant to the local community and the funds should flow to the DRDA in advance of working season. He also pointed out that the opportunity for creating the man days during the working season is not lost due to the procedural delays.

Muthayya and Kumar (1984) envisaged that all the officials as well as bankers maintained a positive opinion with regard to special programmes like IRDP, NREP and TRYSEM as they felt that they are good programmes subject to provision of adequate staff, proper implementation, availability of infrastructural facilities, adequate monitoring and evaluation and the extent to which the target group availed of the opportunities to benefits from the programme.

Arundathi (1987) conducted a study on the working of DWCRA in Adilabad. She observed that the important problems faced by DWCRA beneficiaries were procurement of raw material, lack of marketing facilities and lack of training in the trade. She mentioned that the suggestions expressed by respondents for the improvement of the DWCRA were permission to get raw materials, creation of marketing facilities, quick release of funds and training in the trade.

Devi and Raju (1987) stated that strategy for a developing country like India must be employment oriented and must sacrifice the objective of output to employment. Since majority of unemployed reside in rural areas a solution for increasing employment lies in rural development.

Mahendradev (1988) stated that a rise in labour productivity in agriculture seems to be an essential condition for poverty reduction among the agril. labour households in many states till the target group programmes make a significant dent on the majority of the rural poor or till the unorganised poor organise and demand for the redistribution of assets.

Mukherjee (1989) stated that investment in agricultural sector and agro based village industries with mass participation is the solution for our rural poverty. The IRDP, NREP and the JRY are all aimed at rural uplift and can go a long way in gearing up the process of poverty alleviation and rural development.

Thangamuthu and Manimekalai (1989) in a study on "Employment generation for women through DWCRA in Tamil Nadu" revealed that the DWCRA

beneficiaries of masala powder making trade faced the problem of marketing the produce at the right time. It was reported by the respondents that the machine to prepare powder provided by the scheme failed to produce the fine powder. It was reported that the non-availability of paraffin wax was a major hindrance for the beneficiaries of wax candle arts trade. They had given some suggestions to overcome the problems. They suggested that steps must be initiated for regular supply of raw material and provision of common workshed. They, further suggested that if more financial, infrastructural and marketing facilities are given at the right time and place, these self employment units may become highly enterprising units.

Thimmaiah (1989) suggested that reduction of absolute poverty should be the single most important objective of the development strategy of eighth plan. Though poverty is associated with employment, development programmes will have to be designed in such a way as to generate wage employment as well as self employment opportunities with guaranteed minimum income.

Dogra (1990) suggested that employment schemes have to contend with structural problem.

Gautam and Singh (1990) in an investigation on the appraisal of DWCRA in Himachal Pradesh revealed that the reasons for non-functioning of DWCRA units were improper selection of group activities, lack of cooperative zeal among members of the group, non availability of adequate amount of raw material and high cost of raw material. They suggested that the groups should be allowed to choose the activity freely, proper training in the trade, raising loan amount and creation of marketing linkages.

Mangammalchari (1990) stated that there is poor participation of village communities in group discussion, mainly because of illiteracy, lack of adequate information regarding the various schemes of government that are intended for their uplift. There is delay in release of funds to gram panchayats and implementation of projects is not in a phased manner.

Kumar (1991) undertook a study on the impact of DWCRA in generation of income and employment in A.P. In the study, he revealed that the respondents of dairy trade of DWCRA had opined that they faced many problems like, instead of jersey breed they were provided local breed. The rates offered for milk by the dairy department were very low when compared with market price. Problems in getting loan money released and procurement of raw material for mat weaving were the problems faced by the mat weaving trade group.

Premkumar and Rahulkumar (1992) reported some problems in DWCRA programme in Gulbarga district of Karnataka. They reported that problems in tailoring trade that marketing of ready made garments in dairy trade the price has to be standardised and in mat weaving trade scarcity of raw materials. They suggested that the steps may be initiated for regular supply of marketing for tailor and mat weaving. A common shed provided to enable the women to keep their produce safely.

Sreelatha (1993) in her study reported some problems like insufficient loan amount, lack of local demand and marketing facilities, high cost of raw material, lack of common workshed, lack of co-operation among the group and lack of training trade.

Prasad (1997) pointing out the inherent weakness of the poverty eradication strategies pursued so far. A policy of liberalisation alone has very limited potential for removal of poverty in India in the near future. Deliberate public policy measures are needed to tackle their problem. This calls for a new approach. Functional integration of various schemes coupled with participatory planning and area development approach would go along way in addressing the task. Strengthening of implementation machinery for improving the delivery and receiving systems equally important.

Mohanan (1997) in his study suggested that there was constant monitoring and evaluation of the programme. But in terms of the outcome or long term benefits, no one can be sure of any concrete judgement. How far the programmes have helped to raise the status of poor ? What goals could be achieved ? What is the impact ? These are questions for more coherent evaluation of existing programmes.

Rao (1997) reported some problems in his study on DWCRA – an appraisal. They are the economic activities mostly individual with family based, low income fetched by women and other problems like procurement of raw materials, marketing of goods and lack of appropriate linkages. Although the programme has great potential, implementation at the grass root level needs attention - motivation of beneficiaries and ironing out organizational problems.

Thejaswini and Veerabhadraiah (1997) stated the programme of DWCRA has helped the beneficiaries in increasing knowledge as they have been provided with opportunities of participation in various trades. Other women in rural

areas should be encouraged to participate in this programme, so that they also gain more knowledge about different trade becomes self employed.

Reddy and Rao (1998) suggested that to avoid the problems of including non-poor in the eligible beneficiaries list, a detailed survey should be conducted at the household level about family size, income, size of holding.

Someshwar and Victoria (1998) suggested that the awareness camps like Mahasabhas conducted at the grass root level had a new scope of direct interaction between officials and the women. The regular visits of field training officers have strengthened the group.

Manimekalai (1999) observed the problems expressed by the women other than DWCRA group are mainly related to low wage rate, lower working hours and strenuous working conditions.

Pushpalatha (1999) in her study reported that the objective of strengthening the economic base of women has not been fulfilled to the fullest extent because of insufficiency of amount sanctioned under the revolving fund. Besides this due to inaccessibility to market their bargaining power has not increased substantially. The DWCRA guidelines allow only the group leader to maintain the collective accounts including both revolving fund and also thrift amount. However if the members in a group are issued individual pass books regarding their thrift amount it would be more encouraging for them to manage their own affairs.

*MATERIALS
AND
METHODS*

CHAPTER III

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh. An attempt has been made in this chapter to explain the sampling procedure adopted for the selection of mandals, villages and beneficiaries, the sources of data and mode of collection, terms and concepts, statistical tools and techniques used in the study.

3.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

3.1.1 Selection of the area

Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh was purposively selected for conducting the survey as majority of the programmes are being implemented in the district.

3.1.2 Sampling technique

The sampling technique used for data collection was multistage random sampling. At the first stage Warangal district was purposively selected and at the second stage, from the list of mandals where the poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented, four mandals (Sangem, Ghanpur, Wardhannapet, Raiparthi) were selected randomly. At the third stage villages were selected basing on the implementation of programmes. The beneficiaries who were benefited under poverty alleviation programmes in each village were categorised

into agricultural labour, non agril. labour, rural artisan, marginal farmer and small farmer depending upon the land holding.

3.1.3 Selection of programmes

The programmes were selected accordingly, which were majorly implemented in the four mandals. From the list of different poverty alleviation programmes which is obtained from DRDA, three programmes were selected. They are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Supply of Improved Toolkits for Rural Artisan (SITRA) programme.

From the list of beneficiaries 10 members were selected for each programme so that it constituted 30 members for a mandal. Thus four mandals, 120 beneficiaries constituted the material for study.

3.2 MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

The primary data were collected from the beneficiaries for 'pre' and 'post' periods of different programmes for four mandals.

The secondary data were collected from the DRDA office, Lead Banks, Mandal Development Offices and village leaders. The primary data were collected through survey method by interviewing the beneficiaries using specially designed pre-tested schedules.

3.3 TERMS AND CONCEPTS USED IN THE STUDY

3.3.1 Family size

Includes males, females and children in a household.

3.3.2 Working adults

This includes working adults in a family who are converted into adult units based on 2:3:4 ratio of males, females and children.

3.3.3 Productive assets

The productive assets is presented by considering the current money value of assets, such as land, livestock, agricultural implements and machinery which are used in production process.

3.3.4 Non-productive assets

This is current money value of assets other than productive assets such as buildings, utensils, jewelry etc.

3.3.5 Per capita monthly income

Annual per capita income is obtained by dividing total annual income with family size. Monthly per capita income is in turn obtained by dividing annual per capita income with total number of months in a year.

3.3.6 Total income

It is the total household income from all farm, non farm activities and project income in case of the programme beneficiaries.

3.3.7 Total employment days per family per year

It is obtained summing the total days employed in a year by each person in a family.

3.3.8 Loan amount received

The total amount including subsidy provided to each beneficiary household under the programme is considered as loan amount.

3.3.9 Loan amount per instalment

This is worked out by the mandal agency/bank officials on the basis of the amount of loan and number of instalments for easy repayment within the time prescribed for this purpose.

3.3.10 Number of mandays employment per man unit

It is obtained considering total employment days per family per year divided by the number of working adults of family.

3.4 TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

The data collected were subjected to tabular analysis. Simple averages and percentages were worked out to study the general characteristics of the study.

TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE

Paired 't' test was used to test the significance levels between the pre scheme and post scheme. The formula used was of the form.

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{\frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

Where $\bar{d} = \frac{\sum di}{n}$ d – Difference between pre and post scheme

$$S_d = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum d^2 - \frac{(\sum d)^2}{n} \right]$$

n = sample size

It was felt necessary to study the agro-economic features of the study area before going into details of results so as to have a good understanding of the reference area.

*AGRO-ECONOMIC
FEATURES*

CHAPTER IV

AGRO-ECONOMIC FEATURES OF DISTRICT WARANGAL

As stated earlier, Warangal district in A.P is selected for this study. In this chapter an attempt has been made to discuss the agro economic features of the selected area.

4.1 GENERAL FEATURES

4.1.1 Geographical location

The district of Warangal is located between the northern latitudes of 17°-19' and 18°-36' and eastern longitudes of 78°-49' and 80°-43'. It is bounded on the north by Karimnagar district, on the west by Medak district on the south by Nalgaonda district and by Khammam district on east and south-east.

4.1.2 Administrative setup

The district consists of 50 mandals with 1098 villages comprised of three revenue divisions viz., Warangal, Mulugu and Mahabubabad having a total area of 12846 sq.km.

4.2 RESOURCE BASE

4.2.1 Climate and rainfall

The district generally tends to be dry and there is no much fluctuation in the temperature. It gets quite warm during the summer months of April, May and

June and also continue to be warm in the rest of the year except during the December and January, when the temperature drops slightly. The maximum and minimum temperature have been recorded as 41.9 and 15.6 centigrades respectively. The annual normal rainfall is 1048.1 mm of which south west monsoon accounts for 62 to 68 per cent. The details of monthly rainfall distribution are furnished in Table 4.1. It is noted from the table that on an average maximum rainfall occurs during the months of August, July and June. The rainfall received during the month of November has highest percentage of deviation (36.88). The particulars of temperatures are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1: Monthly rainfall – Warangal district (mm)

S.No.	Month	Normal rainfall	Actual rainfall	% of deviation from normal
1	January	6.5	--	-100.0
2	February	8.1	--	-100.0
3	March	11.7	6.3	-46.15
4	April	19.7	5.0	-74.6
5	May	27.4	31.3	+14.23
6	June	150.3	142.6	-5.12
7	July	295.4	222.1	-24.81
8	August	228.4	253.5	+10.98
9	September	192.5	83.5	-56.6
10	October	76.0	49.4	-35.0
11	November	22.5	30.8	+36.88
12	December	9.6	--	-100.0

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

Table 4.2: Monthly temperature – Warangal district (°C)

S.No.	Month	Maximum	Minimum
1	January	31.2	18.0
2	February	32.7	19.6
3	March	36.6	22.1
4	April	40.0	24.5
5	May	40.4	26.8
6	June	35.4	25.0
7	July	32.1	24.2
8	August	30.3	23.9
9	September	32.2	23.6
10	October	33.2	22.5
11	November	31.4	19.8
12	December	30.8	16.7

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

4.2.2 Soils

The total area under different types of soils in Warangal district is 4,52,706 ha. Under this, most of the area was covered by red soils which constitutes 55 per cent (2,49,732 ha) of total area. The area under black soils was 98,989 ha which constitutes 22 per cent. The area covered by loamy soils was 63,552 ha which accounted for 14 per cent. The area under sandy soils was 40,433 ha which constitutes 9 per cent only.

4.2.3 Irrigation

The particulars of irrigation facilities of the district are presented in Table 4.3. It is observed from the Table that important sources of irrigation in the district are wells, followed by tanks and tube wells covering 51.3 per cent, 43.1 per cent and 3.47 per cent of gross irrigated area respectively. Gross irrigated area constituted about 47.2 per cent of gross cropped area.

Table 4.3: Irrigation source-wise – Warangal district

S.No.	Source	Area (Acres)	% to gross irrigated area
1	Canals	3735	0.73
2	Tanks	220563	43.10
3	Tube wells	17779	3.47
4	Other wells	262195	51.30
5	Other sources	6990	1.36
6	Net irrigated area	403912	
7	Gross irrigated area	511064	100.00
8	Gross cropped area	1117500	

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics , 1995-96.

Table 4.4: Occupational pattern of population

Particulars	Population	Percentage to total population
Agriculturists	413936	14.68
Agricultural labour	537234	19.05
Other workers	88853	3.15
Total main workers	1276640	45.3
Total non workers	1472118	52.2
Density of population (heads/sq.km)	219	

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

ANGRAU
Central Library
Hyderabad



The Table revealed that the density of population was 219 members per sq.km. The total worker population was 45.3 per cent of total population, while the total non workers population was 52.2 per cent of total population. About 14.68 per cent of total population was agriculturists and 19.05 per cent of total population was agricultural labour.

4.2.4 Livestock resource

The details of livestock are presented in Table 4.5. Cattle accounts to 39.03 per cent (7.35 lakhs) of total livestock population followed by sheep 23.06 per cent (4.34 lakhs) and buffaloes 22.07 per cent (4.15 lakhs). Goats, horses and pigs contribute 15.93 per cent of the total livestock population.

Table 4.5: Livestock population

S.No.	Particulars of livestock	Total number	
1	Total cattle	7,35,018	39.03
2	Total buffaloes	4,15,650	22.07
3	Total bovine	11,50,668	61.11
4	Sheep	4,34,247	23.06
5	Goats	2,57,004	13.65
6	Horses and ponies	263	.013
7	Pigs	40627	2.15
8	Total livestock	18,82,809	100.00
9	Total poultry	19,80,399	--

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics (1995-96)

4.2.5 Transport and communication

In Warangal district most of the mandals are connected by Railway line. There are 20 railway stations in the district. Apart from railway facility, all important towns and villages are well connected by a good network of roads. The details of road infrastructure are presented in Table 4.6. It was observed from the Table that district has 254.90 km of state highway. The total length of road is observed to be 1556.17 km.

Table 4.6: Roadways of Warangal district

S.No.	Type of road	Total length (km)	% to total length of roads
1	State highways	254.90	16.3
2	Major district roads	995.61	63.97
3	Other district roads	305.66	19.64
4	Total length of roads	1556.17	100.00

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics (1995-96)

4.2.5 Educational and technical educational infrastructure

The particulars of educational institutions are furnished in Table 4.7.

There are a good number of 1968 primary schools followed by 407 upper primary schools and 380 high schools which caters the need of the education for the people in the district. Apart from these, there are good number of junior and degree colleges for higher education.

Table 4.7: Educational facilities of Warangal district

S.No.	Item	Number
1	Primary schools	1968
2	Upper primary schools	407
3	High schools	380
4	Junior colleges	24
5	Degree colleges	9

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics (1995-96)

Apart from general educational facilities the district is also having technical and research institutes. The particulars are provided in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Technical and research institutions of Warangal district

No.	Type of institution	Number
1	Polytechnic institute	2
2	ITI	1
3	DIET	1
4	Medical college	1
5	Engineering college	2
6	Agril. Research Stations	2

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics (1995-96)

4.2.6 Medical infrastructure

Table 4.9 shows various hospitals present in the district. It is seen that there are 85 civil hospitals in the district. The number of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathy institutions are less in number i.e., 27, 10 and 11 respectively. The total medical institutions available are 133 and the average population covered under each medical institution is 21194. Hence the medical infrastructure in the district is to be strengthened.

Table 4.9: Medical facilities of Warangal district

Type of institution	Number
Ayurvedic	27
Unani	10
Homeopathy	11
Civil hospitals	85
Total	133
Total population	2818832
Population covered under each institution	21194

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics (1995-96)

4.2.7 Banking infrastructure

The particulars of banking infrastructure are presented in Table 4.10. It is observed that there are 203 branches of various public sector and regional rural banks in the district. The population covered by every bank is 13885.

Table 4.10: Banking infrastructure

S.No.	Type of Bank	No. of branches
1	Scheduled banks	53
2	Commercial banks	83
3	Co-operative banks	23
4	Grameena banks	43
	Total Banks	203
	Total population	2818832
	Population covered per Bank	13885

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

4.3 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

4.3.1 Land utilisation

The land utilisation particulars are shown in Table 4.11. The geographical area of the district is 31.71 lakh acres. Net area sown is 9.67 lakh acres constituting 30.5 per cent of the geographical area. Land under current fallows is 14.2 per cent, land put to non-agricultural use is 4.3 per cent and cultivable waste is 2.9 per cent of total geographical area. The district has 9.17 lakh acres of forest land and 11.74 lakh acres of total cropped area forming 28.9 per cent and 37.0 per cent of total geographical area. Efforts are needed to bring down current fallows through promotional resources required for cultivation.

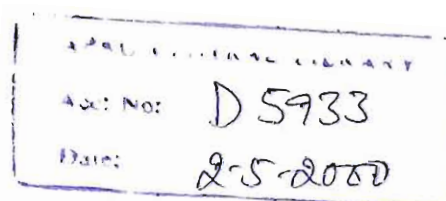


Table 4.11: Land utilisation pattern

S.No.	Particulars	Area (Acres)	Percentage to total
1	Geographical area	3171720	100.00
2	Forests	917533	28.9
3	Barren and uncultivable land	134884	4.3
4	Land put to non-agril. uses	137710	4.3
5	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	125961	4.0
6	Land under miscellaneous trees and grooves	9664	0.30
7	Cultivable waste	92566	2.9
8	Other fallow lands	336857	10.6
9	Current fallows	449295	14.2
10	Net area sown	967250	30.5
11	Area sown more than once	206990	6.5
12	Total cropped area	1174248	37.0

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

4.3.2 Cropping pattern

The details of cropping pattern in Warangal district are presented in Table 4.12. It is seen that paddy, jowar, bajra, maize are the important foodgrain crops constituting 23.11 per cent, 6.55 per cent, 0.17 per cent and 6.68 per cent of total cropped area. Among the non foodgrain crops groundnut, castor and chillies accounted for 16.66 per cent, 1.06 per cent and 7.16 per cent of total cropped area respectively. Among the leguminous crops greengram followed by redgram occupied 12.94 and 1.68 per cent of total cropped area.

Table 4.12: Cropping pattern

S.No.	Crop particulars	(Area in acres)			
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	% to total cropped area
1	Paddy	237247	34165	271412	23.11
2	Jowar	13971	63020	76991	6.55
3	Bajra	1754	302	2056	0.17
4	Maize	56550	21944	78496	6.68
5	Greengram	151955	99	152054	12.94
6	Redgram	18714	1020	19734	1.68
7	Horsegram	140	3323	3463	0.29
8	Chillies	64194	19968	84162	7.16
9	Groundnut	102108	93559	195667	16.66
10	Sesamum	52435	728	53163	4.52
11	Castor	12264	228	12492	1.06
12	Tobacco	4543	1812	6355	0.54
13	Colton	61110	--	61110	5.20
	Total cropped area	--	--	1174248	

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

4.3.3 Distribution of land holdings

The distribution pattern of land holdings in the district is presented in Table 4.13. Among the agricultural holdings, marginal farm holdings occupied 56.12 per cent of total holdings followed by small and semi medium farms constituting 24.06 per cent and 13.70 per cent of total holdings. Large farms constituted a minimum of 0.73 per cent of total holdings.

Table 4.12: Cropping pattern

S.No.	Crop particulars	(Area in acres)			
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	% to total cropped area
1	Paddy	237247	34165	271412	23.11
2	Jowar	13971	63020	76991	6.55
3	Bajra	1754	302	2056	0.17
4	Maize	56550	21944	78496	6.68
5	Greengram	151955	99	152054	12.94
6	Redgram	18714	1020	19734	1.68
7	Horsegram	140	3323	3463	0.29
8	Chillies	64194	19968	84162	7.16
9	Groundnut	102108	93559	195667	16.66
10	Sesamum	52435	728	53163	4.52
11	Castor	12264	228	12492	1.06
12	Tobacco	4543	1812	6355	0.54
13	Cotton	61110	--	61110	5.20
	Total cropped area	--	--	1174248	

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

4.3.3 Distribution of land holdings

The distribution pattern of land holdings in the district is presented in Table 4.13. Among the agricultural holdings, marginal farm holdings occupied 56.12 per cent of total holdings followed by small and semi medium farms constituting 24.06 per cent and 13.70 per cent of total holdings. Large farms constituted a minimum of 0.73 per cent of total holdings.

Table 4.13: Agricultural holdings size-wise

S.No.	Size of holdings (Area in acres)	Number of cultivators	Percentage to total cultivators
1	Marginal farms (less than 2.46)	269816	56.12
2	Small farms (2.47 to 4.93)	115672	24.06
3	Semi medium farms (4.94 to 9.87)	65883	13.70
4	Medium farms (9.88 to 24.7)	25816	5.37
5	Large farms (24.71 to 49.42)	3545	0.73
6	Total farms	480732	100.00

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

The pre-ponderance of small and marginal farms is evident due to the fact that about 80 per cent of the farmers belonged to these categories. Therefore, developmental programme should be conceived and implemented basically to improve the lot of this vulnerable section of the population.

4.3.4 Agril. Implements

Particulars of agricultural implements are presented in Table 4.14. There is predominant use of wooden ploughs in the district which are 2,57,474 while iron ploughs are only 9,791. The availability of electric motors are 1,26,931 and diesel engines are 17,850. There are 1980 tractors in the district.

Table 4.14: Particulars of agril. implements

S.No.	Particulars	Total number
1	Wooden ploughs	257474
2	Iron ploughs	9791
3	Total ploughs	267265
4	Sprayers and dusters	35269
5	Diesel engines	17850
6	Electric motors	126931
7	Tractors	1980

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

4.4 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

The population particulars of the district are furnished in Table 4.15. The population in the district is 28,18,832, out of which 14,36,666 are males and 13,82,166 are females. The sex ratio worked out to be 0.96. The district is predominantly rural in character. The rural population is 22,72,210 constituting 80.6 per cent of total population. Urban population is 5,46,622 which formed 19.4 per cent of the total population. Rural population is predominant in the district, hence programmes for development of rural population should receive the priority in the district planning.

Literates in the district formed 32.6 per cent of the total population.

Table 4.15: Demographic features of Warangal district

Particulars	Total number	Percentage to total population
Total population	28,18,832	100.00
Males	14,36,666	50.96
Females	13,82,166	49.03
Rural population	22,72,210	80.6
Urban population	5,46,622	19.4
Scheduled castes	4,84,654	17.19
Scheduled tribes	3,85,309	13.66
Literates	9,18,815	32.6
Illiterates	19,00,017	67.4

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

Agro-economic features of selected mandals:

The details of four mandals are discussed in this section.

4.5 CLIMATE

The rainfall particulars of the selected mandals are presented in Table 4.16. During the year 1995-96 considerable rainfall 259.6 mm, 230.0 mm is received in August, and July in Sangem mandal, whereas in Ghanpur mandal maximum rainfall occurred during August (235 mm), whereas in Wardhannapet and Raiparthy mandal maximum rainfall occurred during July (235.4 mm) and (222.4 mm) respectively.

4.6 DEMOGRAPHY AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

The population particulars and occupational pattern are presented in Table 4.17 for the different selected mandals.

The population of Sangem mandal was 45,979 with 51.18 per cent of males and 48.81 per cent of females with 100.00 per cent rural population. The population of Ghanpur mandal was 77,480 with 50.6 per cent of males and 49.40 per cent females. The population of Wardhannapet mandal was 65,449 with 50.5 per cent of males and 49.5 per cent of females. The population of Raiparthy mandal was 47,259 with 50.5 per cent of males and 49.5 per cent of females. Literacy percentage is 26.9 in Sangem mandal, 27.6 in Ghanpur mandal, 28.9 in Wardhannapet mandal and 23.2 in Raiparthy mandal.

Regarding occupational pattern the agriculturists formed 18.5 per cent (8511), 14.2 per cent (11061), 15.42 per cent (10095) and 22.9 per cent (10857) of total population in Sangem, Ghanpur, Wardhannapet and Raiparthy mandals respectively. Total workers formed 52.06 per cent (23937), 49.06 per cent (38012),

Table 4.16 : Monthly rainfall – Mandal wise (MMS)

Month	Sangem mandal rainfall		Ghanpur mandal rainfall		Wandhannapet mandal rainfall		Raipanthly mandal rainfall	
	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual
January	5.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	-
February	7.0	-	-	-	5.0	-	6.0	-
March	10.0	10.4	7.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	14.2
April	20.0	18.6	21.0	13.0	18.0	5.6	25.0	-
May	20.0	52.8	21.0	48.0	19.0	62.6	20.0	55.0
June	165.0	118.8	135.0	132.0	150.0	95.8	155.5	62.2
July	265.0	230.0	195.0	74.0	230.0	235.4	250.0	222.4
August	210.0	259.6	180.0	235.0	190.0	154.8	198.0	164.4
September	195.0	91.4	162.0	182.0	185.0	139.2	188.0	63.0
October	78.0	72.0	82.0	32.0	82.0	46.6	78.0	53.0
November	24.0	36.6	22.0	52.0	25.0	14.6	22.0	17.6
December	8.0	-	6.0	-	8.0	-	6.0	-

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96

Table 4.17 : Demographic features – mandal wise

Particulars	Sangem mandal	% to total	Ghanpur mandal	% to Total	Wardh-annapet mandal	% to total	Raiparthly mandal	% to total
Total population	45979	100.00	77480	100.00	65449	100.0	47259	100.00
Males	23533	51.18	39240	50.60	33064	50.5	23902	50.50
Females	22446	48.84	38240	49.40	32385	49.5	23357	49.50
Rural population	45979	100.00	77480	100.00	65449	100.0	47259	100.00
Urban population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled casts	8686	18.9	17570	22.7	15340	23.4	7811	16.5
Scheduled tribes	4738	10.3	5358	6.9	4672	7.1	9700	20.5
Literates	12394	26.9	21421	27.6	18952	28.9	10957	23.2
Illiterates	33585	73.1	56059	72.4	46497	71.1	36302	76.8
Agriculturist	8511	18.5	11061	14.2	10095	15.42	10857	22.9
Agri. labour	11793	25.6	18883	24.3	17296	26.4	10537	22.2
Non-workers	20720	45.06	38859	50.15	31434	48.02	21315	45.10
Total workers	23937	52.06	38012	49.06	32583	49.78	24413	51.65
Density of population (sq. km)	248	-	235	-	260	-	219	-

Source : Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

49.78 per cent (32583) and 51.65 per cent (24413) of total population in the respective mandals.

4.7 LAND UTILISATION PATTERN

The details of land utilisation in the four mandals are presented in Table 4.18.

The geographical area of Sangem, Ghanpur, Wardhannapet and Raiparthy mandals are 45828, 80773, 62275 and 53466 acres respectively. The gross cropped area is higher with 63.8 per cent of total geographical area in Wardhannapet mandal and lower with 29.4 per cent of total geographical area in Ghanpur mandal.

4.8 DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDINGS

Table 4.19 showed the details of land holdings of the four mandals.

Among the agricultural holdings major share is held by marginal farms in all the mandals with 56.7 per cent, 41.05 per cent, 54.3 per cent and 48.34 per cent of total agril. holdings in Sangem, Ghanpur, Wardhannapet and Raiparthy mandals respectively. Similarly only 0.17 per cent, 1.20 per cent, 0.76 per cent and 0.98 per cent of total agricultural holdings are held by large farmers.

4.9 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The particulars of agricultural implements in the four mandals are furnished in Table 4.20. It is seen that there are 5534 ploughs in Sangem, 6794 in Ghanpur, 8560 in Wardhannapet and 6946 in Raiparthy mandal. The utilisation of

Table 4.18: Land utilisation particulars – Mandal wise (acres)

Particulars	Sangem mandal	% to total	Ghanpur mandal	% to Total	Wardh-annapet mandal	% to total	Raiparthy mandal	% to total
1. Geographical area	45828	100.0	80773	100.0	62275	100.0	53466	100.0
2. Forests	-	-	2008	2.5	-	-	-	-
3. Barren and Uncultivable waste	2254	4.9	6285	7.8	3976	6.4	3445	6.4
4. Land put to non Agril. uses	3105	6.8	3575	4.4	3415	5.5	2090	3.9
5. Permanent pastures	1290	2.8	8462	10.5	7190	11.5	5400	10.1
6. Current fallows	10062	22.0	27313	33.8	13508	21.7	11422	21.3
7. Net area sown	21806	47.6	21318	26.4	22484	36.1	18623	34.8
8. Total cropped area	24167	52.7	23785	29.4	39754	63.8	21060	39.4
9. Area sown more than once	2361	5.2	2467	3.1	17270	27.7	2437	4.6

Source : Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

Table 4.19: Agricultural holding size wise, mandal wise (number)

Particulars Area in acres	Sangem mandal	% to total culti- vation	Ghanpur mandal	% to Total culti- vation	Wardh- annapet mandal	% to total culti- vation	Raiparthy mandal	% to total culti- vation
Marginal farms (less than 2.46)	5267	56.7	4834	41.05	7402	54.3	4872	48.32
Small farms (2.47 to 4.93)	2656	28.6	3646	30.96	3348	24.5	2585	25.6
Semi medium farms (4.94 to 9.87)	1004	10.8	2205	18.72	1974	14.4	1773	17.5
Medium farms (9.88 to 24.7)	339	3.6	947	8.04	799	5.8	749	7.4
Large farms (24.71 to 49.42)	16	0.17	142	1.20	104	0.76	99	0.98
Total holdings	9282	100.00	11774	100.00	13627	100.00	10078	100.00

Source : Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

diesel engines and electric motors rather more in Ghanpur mandal compared to other mandals. The number of tractors are more in Wardhannapet mandal.

Table 4.20: Particulars of Agricultural Implements – Mandal-wise

S.No.	Particulars	Sangem	Ghanpur	Wardhannapet	Raiparthy
1	Wooden ploughs	5137	6536	7549	6701
2	Iron ploughs	397	258	1011	245
3	Total ploughs	5534	6794	8560	6946
4	Diesel engines	341	12	74	389
5	Electric motors	3141	6865	4355	3364
6	Tractors	63	82	127	40

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96

4.10 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The particulars of educational facilities are presented in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21: Educational facilities – Mandal-wise (Number)

S.No.	Item	Sangem	Ghanpur	Wardhanna pet	Raiparthy
1	Primary schools	38	49	50	45
2	Upper primary schools	11	10	10	5
3	High Schools	15	19	17	14
4	Junior colleges	1	2	1	--
5	Degree colleges	--	1	--	--

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics (1995-96)

The total primary schools are 38, 49, 50 and 45 in Sangem, Ghanpur, Wardhannapet and Raiparthy mandals respectively. There are 2 junior colleges and only one Degree college in Ghanpur mandal.

4.11 BANKING INFRASTRUCTURE

The details of banking infrastructure are presented in Table 4.22. There are only one bank in Sangem, 5 banks in Ghanpur, 7 in Wardhannapet and 2 banks in Raiparthi mandal. In Wardhannapet mandal there are 7 covering a population of 9349.3 under each bank.

Table 4.22: Banking infrastructure – mandal-wise (Number)

S.No.	Name of Bank	Sangem	Ghanpur	Wardhanna pet	Raiparthi
1	Scheduled banks	--	1	2	1
2	Commercial banks	1	2	3	1
3	Co-operative banks	-	1	1	-
4	Grameena banks	-	1	1	-
5	Total banks	1	5	7	2
6	Total population	45979	77480	65449	47259
7	Population covered per bank	45979	15496	9349.3	23629.5

Source: Hand Book of District Statistics, 1995-96.

4.12 SELECTED VILLAGES

The villages selected in Sangem mandal were Garicherla, Lohita, Elugurrangampet, Sangem, Kapulakanaparthi, Gadepally, Chintakunta. The villages selected in Ghanpur mandal were Ghanpur, Tatikonda, Malkapur, Chinnapendyal, Shivanipalli. The villages selected in Wardhannapet mandal were Ellanda, Wardhannapet, D.C. Thanda, Labarthi, Kothapalli, Inole, Kakiralpalli. The villages selected in Raiparthi mandal were Mylaram, Rayaparthi, Ookal, Gattikal, Katrapalli. The beneficiaries forming a sample size of 120 were selected randomly for the programmes from the above villages. The results of the survey conducted are presented and discussed in the ensuing chapter.

*RESULTS AND
DISCUSSION*

CHAPTER V

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An attempt has been made in this chapter to present the results of the study with discussion.

The results and discussion covered the following aspects.

- 5.1 Socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries
- 5.2 Identification of the beneficiaries
- 5.3 Economic impact of the programmes
 - 5.3.1 Impact on income generation
 - 5.3.2 Impact on employment
 - 5.3.3 Impact on asset formation
- 5.4 Implementation strategies of the programmes
- 5.5 Opinion survey

5.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE BENEFICIARIES

5.1.1 Number of beneficiaries under different programmes – beneficiary group wise (Number)

In Table 5.1 the number of beneficiaries under different programmes – beneficiary group wise is presented.

It is observed from the Table that non-agril. labourers were maximum (13.3%) in IRDP programme followed by small farmers (7.5%), marginal farmers (5.8%) and agril. labourers (5%). In DWCRA programme the highest number of beneficiaries were from marginal farmers (12%), while in SITRA rural artisans formed the highest (13.3%) beneficiaries. It is also evident that under SITRA programme none of the small farmers got benefited in the sample. It is seen that the maximum number of beneficiaries under the three programmes were non-agricultural labour who formed almost 1/3rd of the sample.

Table 5.1: Number of beneficiaries under different programmes (Number)

S.No	Beneficiary group	IRDP	DWCRA	SITRA
1	Agril. labour	6 (5.0)	8 (6.6)	3 (2.5)
2	Non agril. labour	16 (13.3)	11 (9.76)	15 (12.5)
3	Rural artisan	2 (1.66)	2 (1.66)	16 (13.3)
4	Marginal farmer	7 (5.8)	12 (10.0)	6 (5.0)
5	Small farmer	9 (7.5)	7 (5.8)	--
6	Total	40 (33.3)	40 (33.3)	40 (33.3)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total sample

5.1.2 Sex ratio

The details of sex ratio are presented in Table 5.2

It is observed from the Table that women beneficiaries numbering 49 constituted 40.84 per cent of the total beneficiaries. Under the women beneficiaries DWCRA constituted 81.6 per cent of the total women beneficiaries. The male

beneficiaries constituted about 59 per cent of total beneficiaries under different programmes. It is thus evident that males occupied the dominant position among the beneficiaries.

Non-agricultural labour beneficiaries includes who took loans for the various business activities such as kirana and general stores, cloth business, vegetable vendor, leaf painting arts, tailoring, shoe shops, purchase of Auto rickshaws, establishment of hotels, photo studios and cycle shops.

Table 5.2: Sex ratio according to beneficiary group (number)

S.No	Beneficiary group	Males	Females
1	Agril. labour	6(5.00)	11(9.16)
2	Non Agril. labour	25(20.83)	17(14.16)
3	Rural artisan	19(15.83)	1(0.83)
4	Marginal farmer	11(9.16)	14(11.66)
5	Small farmer	10(8.33)	6(5.00)
6	Total	71(59.16)	49(40.84)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total sample.

5.1.3 Average size of family

The data relating to average size of family of different beneficiary groups are presented in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Size and composition in selected families (Average for family)

	Beneficiary group					
	Agril. labour	Non-agril. labour	Rural artisan	Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Pooled
Males						
(Adults)	1.23	1.44	1.31	1.65	1.96	1.51
(Children)	1.41	1.82	1.52	1.25	1.37	1.47
Females						
(Adults)	1.52	1.76	1.68	2.03	2.15	1.82
(Children)	1.73	1.53	1.47	1.33	1.37	1.48
Total	5.89	6.55	5.98	6.26	6.85	6.30

It is observed from the Table that the average size of family ranged from 5.89 members in Agricultural labourer to 6.85 members in small farmer categories with an overall average of 6.30 members for the sample as a whole. In all the cases the number of female adults were more than male adults.

5.1.4 Size of land holding

The land holding particulars according to beneficiary group are presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Average size of holding (Area in hectares)

Particulars	Agril. labour	Non-Agril. labour	Rural artisan	Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Pooled
	Irrigated	0.10	--	0.16	0.26	0.41
Unirrigated	0.28	--	0.37	0.48	0.62	0.34
Total operated holding	0.38	--	0.53	0.74	1.03	0.52

It is observed that the average size of holding varied from 0.38 ha in agril. labour to 1.03 ha in small farmers categories with an overall average of 0.52 ha for the samaple as whole. It is further seen that large proportion of the area was cultivated under unirrigated condition. It ranged from 0.28 ha in Agril. labour to 0.62 ha in small farmer categories, with an overall average of 0.34 ha for the sample as a whole.

5.1.5 Asset structure

The study of assets in general reveals the economic background of the beneficiary. The risk bearing ability of the beneficiary largely depends on the value of assets owned by beneficiaries. The value of assets among the different beneficiary groups is presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Asset structure according to beneficiary group (Rs.)

Particulars	Agril. labour	Non-agril. labour	Rural artisan	Marginal farmer	Small farmer	Pooled
Land value	13555.5 (45.7)	--	22150.0 (53.9)	32333.3 (56.8)	45450.0 (53.4)	22697.76 (49.2)
Buildings	12120.3 (40.87)	14520.5 (82.2)	15135.3 (36.8)	20070.5 (35.26)	33150.75 (38.9)	18999.47 (41.23)
Value of implements and machinery	706.4 (2.3)	634.8 (3.5)	1750.5 (4.2)	1535.5 (2.6)	2090.8 (2.4)	1343.6 (2.9)
Value of livestock	3266.6 (11.01)	2508.2 (14.2)	2050.3 (4.9)	2980.2 (5.2)	4375.5 (5.14)	3036.16 (6.5)
Total value excluding land	16093.3 (54.2)	17663.5 (100.0)	18936.1 (46.08)	24586.2 (43.19)	39617.05 (46.57)	23379.4 (50.73)
Total value	29648.8 (100.00)	17663.5 (100.00)	41086.1 (100.00)	56919.5 (100.00)	85067.05 (100.00)	46076.9 (100.00)

It is observed from the Table that the average value of assets was the highest in small farmer with Rs.85067.05 and lowest in non-agril. labour at Rs.17663.5. The same for Agril. labour, rural artisan and marginal farmer was Rs.29648.8, 41086.1 and 56919.5 with an average of Rs.46076.9 for the sample as a whole.

On an average, irrespective of beneficiary group, the land has accounted for 49.28 per cent of total assets. In the case of the value of buildings it ranged from Rs.12120.3 in agril. labour to Rs.33150.75 in small farmers with an overall average of Rs.18999.47 for the sample as whole.

With respect to the value of livestock it ranged from Rs.2050.3 in rural artisan to Rs.4375.5 in small farmer with an overall average of Rs.3036.16 for the sample as a whole, which accounted for 6.5% of total assets.

5.1.6 Literacy status

Literary status of the sampled beneficiaries is presented in Table 5.6 according to beneficiary group.

Literacy was found to be 43.3 per cent among the sampled beneficiaries. The maximum literacy percentage was noticed in marginal farmers (10.8%), while the illiterates were maximum (25%) in non-agricultural labour followed by marginal farmers (10%). It is observed that illiterates were more than the literates in the sampled beneficiaries.

Table 5.6: Literacy status – beneficiary group wise (Number)

S.No	Beneficiary group	Illiterate	Literate
1	Agril. labour	10 (8.93)	7 (5.8)
2	Non Agril. labour	30 (25.0)	12 (10.0)
3	Rural artisan	8 (6.6)	12 (10.0)
4	Marginal farmer	12 (10.0)	13 (10.8)
5	Small farmer	8 (6.6)	8 (6.6)
6	Total	68 (56.6)	52 (43.3)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total sample.

5.1.7 Age of selected beneficiaries

The beneficiary group wise age of beneficiaries is presented in Table 5.7. There are 69 (37.5%) beneficiaries falling under age group of above 35 years while 51 beneficiaries (57.5%) are falling below 35 years of age group.

Table 5.7: Age of beneficiaries – beneficiary group wise (Number)

S.No	Beneficiary group	Age (Years)	
		< 35	> 35
1	Agril. labour	8 (6.6)	9 (7.5)
2	Non Agril. labour	18 (15.0)	24 (20.0)
3	Rural artisan	7 (5.8)	13 (10.83)
4	Marginal farmer	10 (8.33)	15 (12.3)
5	Small farmer	8 (6.6)	9 (7.5)
6	Total	51 (42.5)	69 (57.5)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total sample

5.1.8 Social status

The particulars of social status of the beneficiaries is presented in Table 5.8.

The coverage of beneficiaries of different categories was 40 per cent in scheduled castes, 1.66 per cent in scheduled tribes, 47.5 per cent in weaker section and 10.83 per cent in others. Eventhough the population of scheduled tribes was high, the coverage of beneficiaries under scheduled tribes are very negligible.

Table 5.8: Social status of beneficiaries (Number)

S.No	Beneficiary group	ST	SC	Weaker section	Others
1	Agril. labour	--	14 (11.66)	3 (2.5)	--
2	Non agril. labour	1 (0.83)	23 (19.16)	16 (13.33)	2 (1.66)
3	Rural artisan	--	--	16 (13.33)	4 (3.3)
4	Marginal farmer	--	7 (5.83)	13 (10.83)	5 (4.16)
5	Small farmer	1 (0.83)	4 (3.3)	9 (7.5)	2 (1.66)
6	Total	2 (1.66)	48 (40.0)	57 (47.5)	13 (10.83)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total sample

5.2 IDENTIFICATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES

The success or failure of the poverty alleviation programmes depends largely on the identification of beneficiaries. The proper identification of beneficiaries and proper motivation shall contribute a lot to the success of poverty alleviation programmes. Therefore, proper identification of beneficiaries for the

programme assumes greater importance. Criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries normally include the income levels, potentials for development, needs and aspirations, suitability of the particular activity to the particular family etc. Wrong identification of beneficiaries may deprive the opportunities for the really deserving and poor families. The activity or programme is sure to fail, if the beneficiaries are wrongly identified.

The details of sampled beneficiaries and wrongly identified beneficiaries programme and beneficiary group wise are presented in Table 5.9. The criteria for finding out wrongly identified beneficiaries was the household income of the beneficiaries was the household income of the beneficiaries corresponding to pre-scheme period. Under IRDP the beneficiaries with pre IRDP household income of more than Rs.6400 were categorised to be wrongly identified. In DWCRA the beneficiaries with household income of more than Rs.4500 were categorised to be wrongly identified.

It is observed from the Table that the wrongly identified beneficiaries under IRDP were 7 out of the total 40 beneficiaries, while under DWCRA and SITRA programmes it was 4 out of 40. About 12.5 per cent of the total beneficiaries were wrongly selected under these programmes.

It is reported that the implementing agencies of these programmes committed this mistake intentionally or otherwise.

Table 5.9: Identification of beneficiaries

Beneficiary group	No. of sample beneficiaries			Total sample	Wrongly identified			Total wrongly identified	% of wrong identification to total sample
	IRDP	DWCRA	SITRA		IRDP	DWCRA	SITRA		
1. Agril. labour	6	8	3	17	1	-	1	1	0.83
2. Non Agril. labour	16	11	15	42	-	-	1	1	0.83
3. Rural artisan	2	2	16	20	-	-	2	2	1.66
4. Marginal farmer	7	12	6	25	2	2	1	5	4.16
5. Small farmer	9	7	-	16	4	2	-	6	5.0
6. Total	40	40	40	120	7	4	4	15	12.5

5.3 ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMMES ON THE BENEFICIARY FAMILIES

The aim of poverty alleviation programmes is to provide an opportunity to the selected beneficiary families for leading a decent living on a sustainable basis through economic benefits. Hence an evaluative study of economic impact of these programmes on the beneficiaries becomes all the more important to examine whether the beneficiary families got the real economic benefit from the programmes or not. This would also help to identify the weakness, deficiencies and defects in the implementation of the programme and to make suitable corrections in the implementation, if required. This could also provide guidelines for future planning of similar schemes.

The economic impact have been evaluated in terms of change in income, employment and asset formation.

5.3.1 Impact on income generation

The impact of the programmes was also assessed from the angle of the changes in total household income, as income is one of the important indicative measures of the economic status of the individual. The income of beneficiaries in pre and post scheme periods, beneficiary group wise and programme wise was calculated.

5.3.1.1 Impact of IRDP on income

The details of average household income of the beneficiaries for pre- and post IRDP periods for different categories are presented in Table 5.10. The

average total additional income generated due to IRDP was Rs.6395 which makes an increase of 97.78 per cent. The maximum average additional income generated was in small farmers with Rs.9488.8 (112.07%). The lowest incremental income was for rural artisans with Rs.4905 (78.46%). The low income generation in the case of rural artisan may be due to seasonal nature of work of the artisans and lack of training and marketing facilities.

Table 5.10: Average additional income generation due to IRDP

	Beneficiary group	Pre IRDP income	Post IRDP income	Additional income generated due to IRDP	% increase of income due to IRDP
1	Agril. labour	6090.42	11466.6	5376.18	88.27
2	Non agril. labour	5508.23	11687.5	6179.27	110.5
3	Rural artisan	6250.75	11155.5	4904.75	78.46
4	Marginal farmer	6385.33	12313.3	5928.5	92.84
5	Small farmer	8466.6	18055.5	9488.8	112.07
6	Total	6540.26	12935.68	6395.42	97.78

5.3.1.2 Impact of DWCRA on income

The particulars of average household income of beneficiaries for pre and post DWCRA periods for different beneficiary groups are presented in Table 5.11. The average total additional income generated due to DWCRA was Rs.3286 which was 77.30 per cent. It is very low. The lower incremental income was mainly due to lack of marketing facilities for the DWCRA products. Recently the government has taken steps and arranged DWCRA Bazars in the important places of the state and that has provided good marketing facilities and many beneficiaries

could able to sell their products and got benefited. Such supportive programmes must be encouraging the people and they can increase their incomes while implementing the programmes successfully. The maximum average additional income generated for marginal farmers was Rs.3545 (78.37%), while the maximum increase in income was 89.67 per cent for non agril. labour. In small farmers the increase in income was lowest with 66.17 per cent only. This might be due to mainly because of misutilisation of funds to other purposes and the provided income was not sufficient.

Table 5.11: Average additional income generated due to DWCRA

	Beneficiary group	Pre DWCRA income	Post DWCRA income	Additional income generated due to DWCRA	% increase of income due to DWCRA
1	Agril. labour	4055.5	7013.2	2957.7	72.99
2	Non agril. labour	3875.5	7351.0	3475.5	89.67
3	Rural artisan	3945.33	7075.83	3130.5	79.34
4	Marginal farmer	4523.33	8068.63	3535.33	78.37
5	Small farmer	5025.5	8351.0	3325.5	66.17
6	Total	4285.02	7571.92	3286.9	77.30

5.3.1.3 Impact of SITRA programme on income

The details of average household income of beneficiaries for pre and post supply of improved toolkits for rural artisans (SITRA) programme periods are presented in Table 5.12. The total additional average income generated due to SITRA is very low. It was Rs.2039.52 (50.28%). This was mainly due to supplied

implements are not sufficient and are substandard. The average additional income was high in case of rural artisans with Rs.2922.95 (55.51%) as compared with other groups. The lower average additional income generated in Agril. labour with Rs.2171 (44.26%). It was perhaps due to selling away the implements by the beneficiaries and using it for non productive purposes.

Table 5.12: Average additional income generation due to SITRA programme

	Beneficiary group	Pre SITRA income	Post SITRA income	Additional income generated due to SITRA	% increase of income due to SITRA
1	Agril. labour	4905.6	7076.72	2171.12	44.26
2	Non agril. labour	4155.5	6391.15	2235.65	53.80
3	Rural artisan	5266.6	8189.56	2922.96	55.51
4	Marginal farmer	5735.75	8603.62	2867.87	50.00
5	Small farmer	--	--	--	--
6	Total	4012.69	6052.21	2039.52	50.18

5.3.1.4 Test of significance

The paired 't' test was used to test the significance levels of income between pre and post periods.

The paired 't' values of the income are presented in Table 5.13 beneficiary group-wise for different programmes.

From the Table, it is observed that under IRDP highly significant difference in income level existed in small farmers with paired 't' value of 18.84

and lowest with 5.93 in marginal farmers. In all beneficiary groups there was a significant difference in income level between pre and post IRDP.

In case of DWCRA the significant difference was noticed in all beneficiary groups. The highest significant difference observed was in rural artisans with paired 't' value of 13.02.

Under the SITRA programme significant difference in income level between pre and post periods was observed in all the beneficiary groups. The highest significant difference observed was in rural artisans with paired 't' value of 14.41.

Table 5.13: Paired 't' values for income for different programmes

S.No	Beneficiary group	IRDP	DWCRA	SITRA
1	Agril. labour	8.624**	8.83**	7.55*
2	Non Agril. labour	11.98**	10.96**	11.49*
3	Rural artisan	12.856*	13.02*	14.41*
4	Marginal farmer	5.930**	5.74**	8.736**
5	Small farmer	18.848**	12.15**	--

** indicate 1% level of significance

* indicate 5% level of significance.

5.3.2 Employment

The impact of poverty alleviation programmes were also evaluated through measuring the employment generation on an average per adult unit and per family unit. For this the employment days gained additionally by beneficiary on family members were added to pre scheme days per family to arrive at the total employment days per family during post scheme period. The family employment

days were divided by working labour force of the family (converted male, female and children in (2:3:4) to arrive at employment days per adult unit in both the 'pre and post' periods.

5.3.2.1 Impact of IRDP on employment

The particulars of average employment generation per adult unit and per family are presented for all beneficiary groups in Table 5.14. It is observed that the increased total average employment per adult unit under IRDP was 45.57 man days. It is observed that the maximum gain of employment of 57.33 days per adult unit in non agril. labour, and the minimum gain of employment of 39.75 days per adult unit in marginal farmer was noticed under IRDP.

Similarly the increased total average employment per family was 110.39 man days. The increase in employment per family was 121.65 days for rural artisans which was maximum and 103.4 days for non agril. labour was minimum as a result of implementation of programme.

Table 5.14: Average additional employment generated due to IRDP beneficiary group wise (Days per year)

Beneficiary group	Average employment per adult unit			Average employment per family		
	Pre	Post	Δ	Pre	Post	Δ
1 Agril. labour	87.85	133.55	45.7	205.0	311.64	106.63
2 Non agril. labour	86.07	143.4	57.3	182.9	286.30	103.40
3 Rural artisan	77.6	121.0	43.4	190.0	311.6	121.65
4 Marginal farmer	107.8	147.5	39.75	216.6	327.1	110.42
5 Small farmer	96.73	138.43	46.7	192.2	302.21	109.98
6 Total	91.21	136.78	45.57	197.34	307.76	110.39

5.3.2.2 Impact of DWCRA programme on employment

The details of the average employment generation per family and per adult unit are presented in Table 5.15. It is observed from the Table that the total increase in average employment per adult unit under DWCRA programme was 35.89 man days. The increase in employment per adult unit was 50.28 days for non-agril. labour which was maximum and 31.42 days for small farmer was minimum.

Similarly the increased total average employment per family was 94.92 man days. The maximum gain of employment of 109.42 days per family in non agril. labour and the minimum gain of employment of 80.84 days per family in marginal farmer was noticed.

Table 5.15: Average additional employment generated due to DWCRA programme (days per year)

Beneficiary group	Average employment per adult unit			Average employment per family		
	Pre	Post	Δ	Pre	Post	Δ
1 Agril. labour	93.70	133.85	40.15	175.57	277.70	102.13
2 Non agril. labour	73.47	123.75	50.28	160.33	269.75	109.42
3 Rural artisan	72.1	90.86	18.76	180.25	277.15	96.90
4 Marginal farmer	82.17	121.04	38.87	171.33	252.17	80.84
5 Small farmer	95.87	127.22	31.42	205.45	290.86	85.41
6 Total	83.46	119.34	35.89	178.58	273.50	94.92

5.3.2.3 Impact of SITRA programme on employment

The particulars of the average additional employment generation per family and per adult unit are presented in Table 5.16. It is observed that the maximum gain of employment of 55.37 days per adult unit in rural artisan and the

minimum gain of additional employment of 26.14 days per adult unit in marginal farmer with the increase of total average employment per adult unit was 37.51 man days was noticed under this programme.

The average employment per family i.e., 136.66 days was maximum in Agril. labour and minimum being 100 days in marginal farmer with the overall increased average employment per family was 96.96 man days as a result of implementation of SITRA programme.

Table 5.16: Average additional employment generated due to SITRA programme

	Beneficiary group	Average employment per adult unit			Average employment per family		
		Pre	Post	Δ	Pre	Post	Δ
1	Agril. labour	109.4	157.7	48.3	218.8	355.5	136.66
2	Non agril. labour	110.25	168.08	51.83	266.50	396.16	129.66
3	Rural artisan	107.39	162.76	55.37	205.44	323.94	118.50
4	Marginal farmer	99.72	125.86	26.14	216.08	316.05	100.00
5	Small farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	Total	85.35	122.86	37.51	181.36	278.32	96.96

5.3.2.4 Test of significance

Paired 't' test was used to test the significance levels of employment between pre and post periods.

't' values for employment, size group wise for different programmes are presented in Table 5.17.

It is observed from the Table that there was significant difference in employment between pre and post periods for all beneficiary groups in the three programmes.

Under IRDP highest significant difference was observed in rural artisan with 73.66, and lowest was 8.66 in agril. labour.

In DWCRA programme highest significant difference in employment level was observed in rural artisan with 30.70 and lowest with 5.97 in small farmer.

In SITRA programme highest significant difference noticed in rural artisan with 13.03 and lowest with 5.87 in marginal farmer.

Table 5.17: ` Paired `t` values for employment

S.No	Beneficiary group	IRDP	DWCRA	SITRA
1	Agril. labour	8.66**	6.53**	11.36**
2	Non Agril. labour	19.50**	9.05**	12.70**
3	Rural artisan	73.66**	30.70*	13.03**
4	Marginal farmer	9.61**	10.51**	5.81**
5	Small farmer	11.35**	5.97**	--

** indicate 1% level of significance

* indicate 5% level of significance.

5.3.3 Impact on asset formation

The total assets included both productive and non-productive. The total assets position of beneficiaries contributes to the certain standard of living of the beneficiaries. The productive assets consisted of land, livestock, agril. machinery,

implements and other assets. These assets contribute to increase the production and income of the beneficiaries. The non-productive assets which includes houses, buildings and household articles etc. would contribute to the better living of the beneficiaries. It is therefore, necessary to study the impact of programmes on asset formation as a part of the assessment of overall economic impact.

5.3.3.1 Impact of IRDP on asset formation

It could be observed from the Table 5.18 that the increased average total productive assets, total non-productive assets and total assets under IRDP was Rs.9301.84, Rs.1338.26 and Rs.10640.13 respectively. The increase in productive assets was maximum with Rs.12785.7 for marginal farmers. The minimum increase of Rs.7562.50 for non-agril. labour was obtained. This was mainly due to in some cases they were not purchased the assets and the money used for other purposes eventhough the purchased assets are not sustain, they sold away.

In case of non-productive assets the increase in assets ranged between Rs.933.33 for small farmer and Rs.1650.00 for rural artisan. The total assets formed were maximum for marginal farmer valued at Rs.14300.00.

5.3.3.2 Impact of DWCRA programme on asset formation

The details of the assets are presented in Table 5.19.

It is observed from the Table that the increase in productive assets was maximum with Rs.6916.6 for marginal farmer. The minimum increase was for agril. labour with Rs.3222.22. In this programme the provided income was not sufficient for formation of assets.

Table 5.18: Asset formation under IRDP-beneficiary group wise (Rupees)

Beneficiary group	Total productive assets		Total non productive assets		Total assets	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
1. Agril. labour	15350	23433.3	8083.3	17050	31100	40483.3
2. Non Agril. labour	-	75625.5	7562.5	13950	12656.25	21512.5
3. Rural artisan	18500	28500	10000	32650	49500	61150
4. Marginal farmer	24785.7	37571.4	12785.7	16657.1	39928.5	54228.08
5. Small farmer	149922.2	158088.8	8077.7	35488.8	184477	193522.2
6. Total	41711.54	51031.2	9301.84	23159.18	63552.5	74179.2
						10640.1

Table 5.19: Asset formation under DWCRA programme (Rupees)

Beneficiary group	Total productive assets		A	Total non productive assets		Total assets	
	Pre	Post		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
1. Agril. labour	28222.2	31444.4	3222.22	21333.3	21388.8	49555.5	52833.3
2. Non Agril. labour	5916.66	7416.66	3666.66	16000	16083.3	21916.6	25666.6
3. Rural artisan	31500.00	35000.00	3500.00	18500	18500	50000.00	53500
4. Marginal farmer	27500.00	34416.6	6916.6	12833.3	13433.3	40333.3	47850
5. Small farmer	70600.00	77400.0	6800.0	22400	23940	93000	101340
6. Total	32747	37135.5	4821.08	18213.3	18669.08	50961.08	56237.9
							5276.74

The increase in non-productive assets ranged between Rs.55.55 for agril. labour and Rs.1540.00 for small farmer. The total assets formed were maximum for small farmer with Rs.8340.00.

5.3.3.3 Impact of SITRA programme on asset formation

The particulars of the assets beneficiary group wise are showed in Table 5.20.

It is observed from the Table that the increased average total productive assets, total non-productive assets and total assets under SITRA programme was Rs.322.32, Rs.112.87 and Rs.435.06 was very low mainly due to they were sold away their implements for others with higher price. The increase in productive assets was maximum for non-agril. labour with Rs.620.0 and minimum of Rs.200.00 for agril. labour.

The increase in non-productive assets ranged from Rs.93.75 in rural artisan to Rs.216.66 for marginal farmer. The total assets formed were maximum for marginal farmer with Rs.740.00.

5.3.3.4 Test of significance

Paired 't' test was used to test the significance difference in asset formation. 't' values for assets are presented in Table 5.21.

Under IRDP it is observed that there was highly significant difference in total productive assets for agril. labour with 9.39 and not significant difference in assets formation level noticed in rural artisans. In case of total non productive

Table 5.20: Asset formation under SITR programm (Rupees)

Beneficiary group	Total productive assets		△	Total non productive assets		△	Total assets		
	Pre	Post		Pre	Post		Pre	Post	
1. Agril. labour	15666.6	15866.6	200.0	11000	11133.3	133.33	26666.6	27000	333.3
2. Non Agril. labour	3353.3	3973.3	620.0	4733.3	4853.3	120.73	8086.6	8826.6	740.0
3. Rural artisan	14212.5	14687.5	475.0	15693.75	15787.5	93.75	29906.6	30493.75	587.15
4. Marginal farmer	28833.3	29150.0	316.6	18500.05	18716.6	216.6	47333.3	47866.6	533.3
5. Small farmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Total	12413.14	12735.48	322.32	9985.5	10098.14	112.87	22398.62	22837.3	438.68

assets, highly significant difference observed for marginal farmer with 7.80. For total assets agril. labour noticed highly significant difference with 11.35.

Table 5.21: Paired 't' values for asset formation – under IRDP beneficiary group wise

S.No	Beneficiary group	Total productive assets	Total non-productive assets	Total assets
1	Agril. labour	9.39**	3.43*	11.35**
2	Non-agril. labour	3.27**	6.6**	3.73**
3	Rural artisan	4.98	4.70	4.94
4	Marginal farmer	2.63*	7.80**	2.91*
5	Small farmer	8.20**	3.80**	9.05**

** indicate 1% level of significance

* indicate 5% level of significance.

Paired 't' values for asset formation under DWCRA programme are presented in Table 5.22.

From the Table it is observed that there was no significant difference in assets formation for 'pre and post' periods in agril. labour and rural artisan. In total productive assets highly significant difference noticed in marginal farmer with 4.44 and in non-productive assets small farmer showed the highest significant difference with 6.45.

Table 5.22: Paired 't' values for asset formation under DWCRA programme beneficiary group wise

S.No	Beneficiary group	Total productive assets	Total non-productive assets	Total assets
1	Agril. labour	1.88	0.99	1.868
2	Non-agril. labour	2.64*	1.01	2.74*
3	Rural artisan	2.32	0.00	2.32
4	Marginal farmer	4.44**	2.80*	4.39**
5	Small farmer	3.42*	6.45**	3.07*

** indicate 1% level of significance

* indicate 5% level of significance.

't' values for asset formation under SITRA programme are presented in Table 5.23.

From the Table it is observed that no significant difference existed in assets of agril. labour and marginal farmer between 'pre and post' periods of the programme. In non agril. labour, highest significant difference (11.95) in productive assets and total assets (12.12). In non-productive assets highest significant difference in marginal farmer with 2.52 was noticed.

Table 5.23: Paired 't' values for asset formation under SITRA programme

S.No	Beneficiary group	Total productive assets	Total non-productive assets	Total assets
1	Agril. labour	1.00	0.99	1.88
2	Non-agril. labour	11.95**	2.17*	12.12**
3	Rural artisan	5.5**	2.30**	6.17**
4	Marginal farmer	2.17	2.52	2.57
5	Small farmer	--	--	--

** indicate 1% level of significance

* indicate 5% level of significance.

5.4 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES OF THE PROGRAMMES

In India poverty alleviation programmes are often fail to realise the objectives not because planning is defective, but because the implementation strategies are inadequately designed.

5.4.1 Implementation strategy of the IRDP

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) aims at providing self employment to the rural poor through acquisition of productive assets (or) appropriate skills which would generate additional income on a sustained basis to enable them to cross the poverty line. Assistance is provided in the form of subsidy and bank credit. The target group consisted largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans etc. living below the poverty line. The pattern of subsidy was 25 per cent for small farmers, 33 1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent for SCs/STs families and physically handicapped persons. The ceiling for subsidy was Rs.6000/- for SCs/STs and physically handicapped. For others, it was Rs.4000/- in non DPAP/non-DDP areas and Rs.5000/- in DPAP/DDP areas. Within the target group, there was an assured coverage of 50 per cent for SCs/STs, 40 per cent for women and 3 per cent for the physically handicapped.

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is the implementing agency for this programme.

The DRDA guided by the governing body at district level. It includes local MPs, MLAs and Chairman of Zilla Parishad, heads of district

development departments and representatives of SCs/STs women and NGOs. In Mandal level the programme implemented by mandal development officer. The beneficiaries under this programme selected by Gram Sabha. The list of selected members sent to the mandals and DRDAs. After verifying the list DRDA provided the loan for selected beneficiaries.

5.4.2 Implementation strategies of DWCRA programme

The main objective of the programme is to focus attention on the women members of the families of the target group with a view to increase their income through some organised economic activity. At the district level, DRDA is the implementing agency. At district level it is implemented by Assistant Project Officer (APO) and Field Training Officer (FTO) under guidance of Project Director (DRDA). At block level, gram sevika (GS) under guidance of FTO and mandal development officers (MDO) are responsible for programme implementation. At village level group organiser are responsible persons.

The scheme identifies women below poverty line in rural areas, the poverty line was defined as a family income of less than Rs.3500/- and these families get priority in selection. The target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The financial provisions under DWCRA are available only for the group. A group of 15-20 women of homogenous category comes together for an activity of mutual interest to all. In that group, select a group organiser who will take the responsibility in all aspects.

The financial assistance available to a group was Rs.15,000/- as a one-time revolving fund. This revolving fund utilised for purchase of raw materials and marketing. After seeing the performance of group again an amount of Rs.10,000/- provided as a revolving fund. If the overall performance of group is good, then individual income generation projects will be financed on IRDP pattern from IRDP budget.

First the DW CRA groups formed as self help groups and engaged in thrift and credit activities with small savings of their own. After group members have built up a corpus of funds, they can be changed from thrift and credit groups into DW CRA groups and receive a revolving fund for income generating activities.

5.4.3 Implementation strategies of SITRA (supply of improved toolkits to rural artisan) programme

The main objective of the programme is to enable the rural artisans below poverty line to enhance the quality of their products, increase their production and income and ensure a better quality of life with the use of improved tools. Under the programme artisans from a variety of crafts, except weaving, tailoring, needle workers and beedi workers are to be supplied with suitable improved hand tools. The average cost of toolkit was Rs.2000/-. Under this 10 per cent (Rs.200/-) was paid by beneficiary. Remaining 90 per cent subsidy was received from the Government of India. The unit cost was to be fixed by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) concerned. DRDA is implementing agency at district level. MDO is the responsible person at mandal level. There is 50% reservation targeted to SC and ST communities. Wherever they are not available,

the DRDA can decide to associate the percentage meant for SC/ST to other categories. There is no provision of reservation for women.

OPINION SURVEY

For the effective monitoring of anti-poverty programmes, feed back information from the beneficiaries as well as various agencies involved in implementing the programmes is always a necessity. Hence, opinion survey of beneficiaries and various agencies was carried out.

Opinion survey of the beneficiaries

All the sampled beneficiaries were interviewed to know what actually the beneficiaries opined regarding awareness, identification, implementation, monitoring and follow up action of the programmes.

Awareness, identification, implementation and follow-up action

The information regarding awareness, identification, implementation and monitoring of the programmes is presented in Table 5.24.

It is seen from the Table that only 38 (31.6%) members of total sampled beneficiaries were aware of the programmes out of 120. In Agril. labour 5 (29.41%) members, in non-agril. labour 7 (16.6%) members, in Rural artisan 5 (30.0%) members, in marginal farmers 10 (40.0%) members and in small farmers 10 (62.5%) members were aware of the programmes. However 35 (29.1%) members out of 120 beneficiaries could not answer. It was noted that 68 (56.6%) members of total sampled beneficiaries could identify these programmes were different from

other on-going programmes. Regarding the identification of beneficiaries 58 (48.3%) members of total sampled beneficiaries could not react positively or negatively, while the other 39 (32.5%) members opined that the identification was proper. 41.1 per cent of total Agril. labour, 28.5 per cent of non agril. labour, 25.0 per cent of rural artisans, 36.0 per cent of total marginal farmer and 37.5 per cent of total small farmers were opined that the identification was proper. It was observed that 37.5 per cent of sample beneficiaries said that household survey was carried out before the identification of beneficiaries. In case of Agril. Labour 5 (29.41%) members, 15 (35.7%) members in non agril. labour, 8 (40.0%) members in Rural artisans, 9 (36.0%) members in marginal farmers and 8 (50.0%) members in small farmers said that household survey was carried out. About 65 (54.16%) members of total sampled beneficiaries felt that implementation of programmes were proper. 52.9 per cent of total agril. labour, 50.0 per cent of total non agril. labour, 60.0 per cent of total Rural artisans, 56.0 per cent of total marginal farmers and 56.25 per cent of total small farmers were felt that implementation of programmes were proper. About 69 (57.5%) members of total sampled beneficiaries felt that the concerned DRDA, mandal and Bank personnel frequently visited them. 70.5 per cent of total agril. labour, 59.5 per cent of total non agril. labour, 55.5 per cent of total rural artisans, 52.0 per cent of total marginal farmers and 50.0 per cent of total small farmers felt that the concerned DRDA, mandal and bank personnel frequently visited them. It was felt that there was no proper follow up action after implementation by 35 (29.16%) members of total sampled beneficiaries.

Table 5.24: Opinion of beneficiaries on Awareness, identification, implementation and follow up action

S. No	Particulars	Agri. labour			Non agri. labour			Rural artisan			Marginal farmers			Small farmers			Total			
		Yes	No	Could not answer	Yes	No	Could not answer	Yes	No	Could not answer	Yes	No	Could not answer	Yes	No	Could not answer	Yes	No	Could not answer	
1.	Awareness																			
a)	Whether the beneficiary was aware of programme.	5 (29.41)	8 (47.05)	4 (23.5)	7 (16.6)	25 (59.5)	10 (23.8)	6 (30.0)	5 (25.0)	9 (45.0)	10 (40.0)	7 (28.0)	8 (32.0)	10 (62.5)	2 (12.5)	4 (25.0)	38 (31.6)	47 (39.1)	35 (29.1)	
b)	Recognised programme different from other programmes.	11 (64.7)	6 (35.29)		22 (52.3)	13 (33.95)	7 (16.6)	13 (65.0)	4 (20.0)	3 (15.0)	14 (56.0)	7 (28.0)	4 (16.0)	8 (50.0)	5 (31.28)	3 (18.75)	58 (56.6)	35 (29.1)	17 (14.1)	
2.	Identification of beneficiary																			
a)	Whether identification was proper	7 (41.1)	2 (11.7)	8 (47.05)	12 (28.5)	8 (19.04)	22 (52.33)	5 (25.0)	5 (25.0)	10 (50.0)	9 (36.0)	4 (16.0)	12 (48.0)	6 (37.5)	4 (25.0)	6 (37.5)	39 (32.5)	23 (19.1)	58 (48.3)	
b)	Whether household survey carried out	5 (29.41)	6 (35.29)	6 (35.29)	15 (35.7)	10 (23.8)	17 (40.47)	8 (40.0)	4 (20.0)	8 (40.0)	9 (36.0)	6 (24.0)	10 (40.0)	8 (50.0)	4 (25.0)	4 (25.0)	25 (37.5)	30 (25.0)	45 (37.5)	
c)	Whether selection of scheme appropriate	10 (38.8)	4 (23.5)	3 (17.6)	17 (40.47)	18 (42.85)	7 (16.6)	12 (60.0)	6 (30.0)	2 (10.0)	13 (52.0)	7 (32.0)	4 (16.0)	10 (62.5)	4 (25.0)	2 (12.5)	52 (51.6)	40 (33.3)	18 (15.0)	
3.	Implementation of programme																			
a)	Whether the implementation was proper	9 (52.9)	2 (11.7)	6 (35.29)	21 (50.0)	9 (21.42)	12 (28.5)	12 (60.0)	4 (20.0)	4 (20.0)	14 (56.0)	5 (20.0)	6 (24.0)	9 (56.25)	3 (18.75)	4 (25.0)	65 (54.0)	25 (19.16)	32 (26.6)	
b)	Whether frequent visits were made by relevant personnel	12 (70.5)	3 (4.6)	2 (11.7)	25 (59.5)	7 (18.6)	10 (23.8)	11 (55.5)	4 (20.0)	5 (25.0)	13 (52.0)	4 (16.0)	8 (32.0)	8 (50.0)	5 (31.25)	5 (31.25)	59 (57.5)	21 (17.5)	30 (25.0)	
4.	Follow up action																			
a)	Whether there was follow up action	5 (29.41)	8 (47.05)	4 (23.5)	12 (28.5)	22 (52.33)	8 (19.04)	6 (30.0)	9 (45.0)	5 (25.0)	8 (32.0)	12 (48.0)	5 (20.0)	4 (25.0)	9 (56.25)	3 (18.75)	55 (58.16)	60 (50.0)	25 (20.8)	

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to the corresponding total sampled beneficiaries.

Opinion survey of DRDA and mandal officials

The Project Director, DRDA, Assistant Project Officers of DRDA and other personnel of selected mandal at various levels of 40 members in four mandals were enquired regarding the identification, implementation, follow up action and repayment pattern of the beneficiaries. 85 per cent of the officials and personnel felt that identification of beneficiaries was based on household survey. Remaining 15 per cent of members felt that there were external pressures from political and local leaders in the selection of beneficiaries.

About 57.5 per cent of the DRDA and Mandal officials felt that for proper implementation, infrastructure facilities, adequate staff, timely monitoring and post implementation follow up action were lacking and hence they were to be improved.

As many as 32 (80.0%) members felt that the repayment of loan amount was poor and they observed predominance of wilful defaulters. About 24 (60.0%) members felt that there was lack of coordination between DRDA, mandal officers and Banks. This needs to be regularised with timely action taken by respective officers.

But all of them opined that there was positive impact of the programmes on the beneficiaries, however minor amount it might be.

*SUMMARY
AND
CONCLUSIONS*

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The present study is an attempt to evaluate the impact of poverty alleviation programmes in Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES:

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To assess the economic impact of poverty alleviation programmes on income, employment and asset formation.
2. To study the implementation strategies of the above programmes.
3. To know the awareness and attitude of the people about the programmes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh was purposively selected for the study. Multi stage random sampling technique was used. At the first stage of sampling was the selection of district. The Sangem, Ghanpur, Raiparthy and Wardhannapet mandals were selected at random in the second stage. At the third stage villages were selected basing on the implementation of programmes. Finally the beneficiaries who were benefited under the programmes under each village, who were categorized into agricultural labour, non-agril. labour, rural artisan, marginal farmer and small farmer depending upon the land holding were selected.

The programmes were selected accordingly, which were majorly implemented in the four mandals. The programmes selected for the study are:

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
2. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
3. Supply of Improved Toolkits for Rural Artisan (SITRA)

From the list of beneficiaries 10 members were selected for each programme so that it constitute 30 members for a mandal. Thus four mandals, 120 beneficiaries constituted the material for study.

The primary data were collected from the beneficiaries for 'pre' and 'post' periods of different programmes for four mandals. The secondary data were collected from the DRDA office, Lead Banks, Mandal Development Officers and Village leaders.

The needed data from the beneficiaries were collected through survey method by interviewing the beneficiaries using specially designed pre-tested schedules.

The following techniques were used to analyse the data.

1. Simple averages and percentages
2. Paired 't' test

RESULTS:**Socio-economic profile:**

The average size of family ranged from 5.89 members on agricultural labour category to 6.85 members on small farmers with an overall average of 6.30 members for the sample as a whole. The average size of holdings raised from 0.38 ha on agril. labour to 1.03 ha on small farmers with an overall average of 0.52 ha for the sample as whole and the large proportion of area under unirrigated condition with an overall average of 0.34 ha for the sample as a whole.

The average value of assets was the highest on small farmer with Rs.85067.05 and lowest on non agril. labour at Rs.17663.50. On an average, irrespective of beneficiary group, the land has accounted for 49.2 per cent, buildings has accounted for 41.23 per cent and livestock accounted for 6.5 per cent of total assets.

The women formed about 40.84 per cent of total beneficiaries. About 43.3 per cent of beneficiaries were literates among the total sample. The maximum literacy percentage was noticed in marginal farmers (10.8%). There are 57.5 per cent of beneficiaries falling under age group of above 35 years. The coverage of beneficiaries of different categories was 40 per cent in scheduled caste, 1.66 per cent in scheduled tribes, 47.5 per cent in weaker section and 10.83 per cent in others.

Identification:

The success or failure of the poverty alleviation programmes depend largely on the identification of beneficiaries. About 12.5 per cent of the total sampled beneficiaries were wrongly identified in the four mandals.

Impact on income:

The average total additional income generated due to IRDP was Rs.6395.42. The maximum average additional income generated was in small farmers with Rs.9488.8. The lowest incremental income was for rural artisan with Rs.4904.75, due to IRDP. The average total additional income generated due to DWCRA was Rs.3286.9. The maximum average additional income generated through DWCRA was in marginal farmer with Rs.3545.33. The lowest incremental income was for small farmers with Rs.3325.5. Due to the SITRA the total additional income generated was Rs.2059.52. The average additional income was high in the case of rural artisans with Rs.2922.96. Among the three programmes the maximum average total additional income generated was due to IRDP programme. Under the three programmes there was a significant difference in income levels between pre and post periods of the programmes.

Impact on employment:

The increased total average employment per adult unit under IRDP was 45.57 man days. Maximum gain of employment of 57.33 days per adult unit in non agril. labour, and the minimum gain of employment of 39.75 days per adult unit in marginal farmer was noticed under IRDP. Due to DWCRA the increased total

average employment per adult unit was 35.89 man days. The increase in employment per adult unit was 50.28 days for non-agril. labour which was maximum and minimum was for small farmers with 31.42 days. Due to SITRA, the increased total average employment per adult unit was 37.51 man days. The maximum gain of employment of 55.37 days per adult unit in rural artisan and minimum gain of additional employment of 26.14 days per adult unit in marginal farmer was noticed. There was significant difference in employment between pre and post periods for all beneficiary groups in the three programmes.

Impact on asset formation:

The increased average total productive assets, total non productive assets and total assets under IRDP was Rs.9301.84, Rs.1338.28, Rs.10640.13 respectively. The increase in productive assets was maximum with Rs.12785.7 for marginal farmer and the minimum increase of Rs.7562.80 for non agril. labour under IRDP. Due to DWCRA the increased average total productive assets, total non productive assets and total assets was Rs.4821.08, Rs.455.76 and Rs.5276.74 respectively. The increase in productive assets was maximum with Rs.6916.6 for marginal farmer and minimum with Rs.3222.22 for agril. labour. Under SITRA programme the increased average total productive assets, total non productive assets and total assets was Rs.322.22, Rs.112.87 and Rs.435.06. The increase in productive assets under SITRA was maximum for non agril. labour with Rs.620.00 and minimum of Rs.200.00 for agril. labour. The increase in productive assets under this programme was very low because they have sold away their implements for others with higher prices. Due to IRDP there was significant difference in asset

formation in all beneficiary groups except rural artisan. Due to DWCRA there was no significant difference in asset formation for pre and post periods in agril. labour and rural artisan. Due to SITRA there was no significant difference in asset formation in agril. labour and marginal farmer between pre and post periods of the programme.

Implementation strategies of the programmes:

In IRDP the assistance is provided in the form of subsidy and bank credit. The target group consist largely of small and marginal farmers, agril. labourers and rural artisans living below the poverty line. The ceiling of subsidy was Rs.6000/- for SC/STs and physically handicapped and Rs.5000/- in DPAP/DDP areas.

Within the target group, there is an assured coverage of 50 per cent for SC/STs, 40 per cent for women and 3 per cent for the physically handicapped. District Rural Development agency (DRDA) is the implementing agency for this programme. The DRDA guided by the governing body at district level. In mandal level the programme implemented by Mandal Development Officer. The beneficiaries under this programme selected by Gram sabha. The list of selected members sent to the mandals and DRDA. After verifying the list DRDA provides the loan for beneficiaries.

DWCRA programme is being implemented by DRDA at district level. At district level it is implemented by Assistant Project Officer (APO) and Field training Officer (FTO) under guidance of Project Director (DRDA). At block

level Gram Sevika (GS) under guidance of FTO and Mandal Development Officers (MDO) are responsible for programme implementation. At village level group organisers are responsible persons. First the DW CRA groups formed as self groups and engage in thrift and credit activities with small savings of their own. After some time they can be changed from thrift and credit groups in to DW CRA groups and receive revolving fund for income generating activities. A group of 15-20 members of homogenous category comes together for an activity of mutual interest to all. In that group, select a group organiser who will take the responsibilities in all respects.

Under SITRA programme artisans from a variety of crafts, except weaving, tailoring, needle workers and beedi workers are to be supplied with suitable improved hand tools. The average cost of toolkit is Rs.2000/-. Under this 10 per cent of the amount is being paid by beneficiary. Remaining 90 per cent subsidy from GoI. DRDA is implementing agency in district level. MDO is the responsible person at mandal level.

Opinion of beneficiaries:

Thirty eight members of total sampled beneficiaries were aware of the programmes out of 120. Regarding identification of beneficiaries, 39 members opined that the identification was proper. 37.5 per cent of sampled beneficiaries said that household survey was carried out before the identification of beneficiaries. About 65 members of total sampled beneficiaries felt that implementation of programmes were proper. About 69 (57.8%) members of total sampled beneficiaries felt that the concerned DRDA, mandal and bank personnel frequently visited them.

35 members of total sampled beneficiaries felt that there was no proper follow up action after implementation of the programmes.

Opinion of DRDA and Mandal Officials:

About 85 per cent of the officials and personnel felt that identification of beneficiaries was based on household survey. 57.5 per cent of members felt that for proper implementation of infrastructure facilities, adequate staff, timely monitoring and follow up action were lacking. 32 members felt that the repayment of loan was poor. 24 members felt that there was lack of co-ordination between DRDA, Mandal Offices and Banks.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The wrong identification of beneficiaries deprived the opportunities of development of the genuinely needy and poorer families.
2. The average total additional income generated due to IRDP was Rs.6395.42, due to DWCRA was Rs.3286.9 and due to SITRA programme the average total additional income generated was Rs.2039.52 which was very low.
3. The average additional income generated was maximum in small farmers in IRDP, marginal farmer in DWCRA and rural artisan in SITRA programme.
4. Employment generation was found to be maximum for non agril. labour and minimum for marginal farmer under IRDP. In DWCRA maximum employment generated for non agril. labour and minimum for small farmers.

In SITRA maximum employment generated under rural artisan and minimum for marginal farmer.

5. The increase in productive assets was maximum for marginal farmer and minimum for non agril. labour under IRDP. Under DWCRA the increase in productive assets was maximum for marginal farmer and minimum for agril. labour. In case of SITRA the increase in productive assets was maximum for non agril. labour and minimum for agril. labour.
6. Under the three programmes, there was a significant difference in income level between the pre and post periods of the programmes.
7. In employment there was significant difference between pre and post periods for all beneficiary groups in the three programmes.
8. There was significant difference in asset formation in all beneficiary groups except rural artisan under IRDP. Due to DWCRA there was no significant difference in asset formation in agril. labour and marginal farmer.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

1. The implementing authorities should take care to identify the beneficiaries correctly. Objectivity and suitability should be the guiding principles in selecting the beneficiaries. The local bodies and the voluntary organisations may be involved in identifying the beneficiaries.
2. It was found that the literacy level among the respondents was very low. Illiteracy had become the major barrier for development, so both expansion

and intensification of literacy programme is urgent. Adult education should be promoted in the villages where DWCRA groups function.

3. Extension and training are extremely important for motivating the people and also for imparting the production skills and techniques to the beneficiaries. Therefore extension and training are suggested as an integrated part of the development programmes.
4. The women are still lagging behind in depending their entrepreneurial abilities due to social hazards like male chauvinism, compulsory responsibilities of domestic affairs for women. Hence it is suggested that the women in rural areas should be educated and made to understand the significance of the programme.
5. It is suggested that more number of families in the rural areas are to be covered under the programmes, as this would help the people to cross the poverty line.
6. In the rural areas, the market facilities were found to be very poor. In view of this, attention must be given to tone up the programme by providing support to create marketing linkages and by providing transport facilities from village to market yards.
7. Selling points should be established for DWCRA products at the block and district level to promote sales. The DRDA should construct a market complex at district level to display and market the items produced in DWCRA units.

8. The major problems of raw material shortage, lack of common workshed, irregular marketing etc., need to be solved for the steady growth and successful functioning of the units.
9. The amount sanctioned under the programme so far inadequate for the economic viability so it should be raised to viable level.
10. The institutional credit agencies should be encouraged to extend the credit facilities in a big way to the participants in the scheme in right time and in right quantities. It is also suggested that, both long term and short term credit are to be provided.
11. The implementing officials should have a development out-look, commitment and least currupt.
12. The non government organisations are working in specific areas, they are very well aware of the problems, constraints, people's requirements, needs and potentials etc. Their participation in the formation and implementation of schemes will give the better results.
13. Monitoring and supervision of the schemes regularly will give better results.
14. In many cases the assets are not retained so far. For that, a continuous monitoring of officials is necessary.

*LITERATURE
CITED*

LITERATURE CITED

Adhikari C S 1983 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in U P hills. Kurukshetra 26.

Ahuja K and Bhargava P 1984 IRDP an evaluation, Jaipur district. Jaipur Institute of Development studies.

Ali 1998 Income employment generation through IRDP – An analysis. Kurukshetra 46(10): 5-8.

Anuradha N 1990 Impact of rural women's income on food and nutrient intake and nutritional status of families in Moinabad mandal of Ranga Reddy district. M Sc Thesis Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Hyderabad.

Arundati V 1987 A critical study on working of DWCRA in Adilabad district of A. P. M Sc Thesis Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Hyderabad.

Balister and Roshan Singh 1984 Role of lead bank in implementing IRDP in Bichpuri block of Agra district, U P. Agricultural Situation in India 41(1):

Bhatt G D 1990 Evaluation of the rural development programme in U.P - a case study. ICSSR News letter 2(1): 86-92.

Deshpande S L, Joshi C K and Marwa S S 1980 Impact of Integrated Area Development Project on the economy of small farmers. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics 35(4): 93.

Devi K R L 1985 IRDP and the rural women. The case of Panchayat in Kerala. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics 40(3): 263.

Devi Nirmala K and Raju C S N 1987 Impact of income and investment on employment. Yojana 31(9): 27.

Dhillon D S and Hansra B S 1992 Rural Development in Punjab – An overview. Kurukshetra XLI(2): 26-30.

- Dhyani B L, Rambabu, Sewaram, Katujar V S, Arora Y K, Jugal G P and Vishvanadham M K 1993 Economic analysis of watershed management programme in outer Himalaya. A case study of operational research project, Fakot Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics XLVII(2): 227-237.
- Dogra Bharat 1990 Employment schemes have to contend with structural problems. Kurukshetra 38(4): 29-30.
- Donaldson 1992 Government – Sponsored Rural Development: Experience of the World Bank. Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture 31(1): 97-112.
- Gautam N and Singh D V 1990 Development of women and children in rural areas: An appraisal. Kurukshetra 39(3): 42-47.
- George K M 1984 Rural Development Programme its strength and weaknesses. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics 39(3): 266-276.
- George P T, Ramachandraiah G, Prasad Rao D V L N and Jayakumar 1984 Employment and income generation under IRDP and NREP/DRM – A study in Karnataka NIRD,Hyderabad.
- Ghosh K 1998 JRY in Eastern and North Easter States. Kurukshetra 46(8): 49-52.
- Giriappa S 1992 IRDP and poverty alleviation. Journal of Rural Development 11(4): 481-490.
- Grewal R S, Nanda D S and Gupta D P 1985 Impact of Rural Development Programme on Rural Women in Bhiwani district of Haryana. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics XL(3): 259-261.
- Gupta S K and Sadhu A N 1993 JRY – A case study in Rajouri district (J&K). Journal of Rural Development 13(1): 75-88.
- Hirway I 1984 Critique of target group approach : A study in Gujarat. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics 39(3): 289-297.
- Hirway I 1985 Garibi Hatao: Can IRDP do it ? Economic and Political Weekly 20(13): 561-564.

- Hirway I 1986 The next stage in Rural Development. Direct attack on dependency. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics XLI(4): 645-650.
- Jain H C 1986 A critical study of the impact of IRDP on agricultural sector of Jabalpur. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics XLI(4): 673.
- Joseph S C 1978 A strategy to eradicate rural poverty. Yojana 22(19): 20-27.
- Kavinde D J 1985 Banks and IRDP-II State Bank of India monthly Review 24(3): 119-136.
- Khatker R K, Panday V K and Nandal D S 1986 A impact study of IRDP Mahendragarh district of Haryana. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics 39(3): 259-265.
- Krishnan Kutty A C 1984 A case study of IRDP in Kerala village. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics 39(3): 259-265.
- Kumar N P and Kumar A R 1991 How does DWCRA scheme operate – A case study. Kurukshetra 40(5): 24-29.
- Lingarajamma 1998 Performance of JRY in Mysore. Kurukshetra 47(1): 60-63.
- Mahendradev 1998 Poverty agril. labour households in India – A state level analysis. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics 43(1): 14-23.
- Mangammalchari S K 1990 JRY: features, problems and suggestions for effective implementation NIRD Newsletter pp 1-6.
- Manimekalai N 1999 Rural women beneficiaries of DWCRA scheme. Kurukshetra 47(9): 3-6.
- Manrai M L 1986 Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Agricultural Development. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics XLI(4): 640-644.
- Misra 1984 Sped up rural development schemes. NIRD Newsletter pp 12.

Mohanan S 1997 Poverty alleviation programmes in India – new challenges. Kurukshetra XLVI(3): 56-57.

Mohiuddin A 1986 Entrepreneurship in rural women – a study. Kurukshetra 35(12): 19-25.

Mohiuddin A and Singh V 1988 Problems of rural women workers in readymade garments – A.P and Karnataka. NIRD Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

Mukherjee Dhurjat 1989 Rural Development Prospectives Yojana 33(21): 10.

Muthayya B C, Naidu K K and Aneesuddin M 1983 Respectivity and reaction of IRDP – A case study in three states. Journal of Rural Development 2(3): 318-350.

Muthayya B C and Vijay Kumar S 1985 Nature, reaction and involvement of functionaries associated with special programmes of rural development. NIRD ahighlights p: 27.

Nachir R M and Rao H K 1983 Data flow for NREP, NIRD Annual report pp: 9.

Naidu A E 1992 Impact of IRDP on income and employment generation – A micro level study. Yojana 36(18): 13-16.

NIRD 1982 Food grains to be a part of minimum wages. Newsletter, Hyderabad.

NIRD – DWCRA Reading material, Faculty of Women Studies, NIRD, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad 1986.

Padmaiah M 1983 A study on the impact of IRDP implementation. A case study of cash disbursement in Assam. Journal of Rural Development 13(1): 9-20.

Pramila J 1989 A study on the expenditure pattern and nutritional status of DWCRA beneficiary families in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. M Sc Thesis Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.

Prasad Kamala 1997 Poverty eradication strategy. Kurukshetra XLVI(1&2): 92-94.

- Premkumar N and Rahulkumar A 1992 How does DWCRA operate – A case study. *Kurukshetra* XL(5): 24-28.
- Premkumar N and Rahulmehata 1993 How does DWCRA scheme operate – A case study. *Kurukshetra* 40(5): 20-29.
- Pushpalatha M 1999 Impact of DWCRA in Khammam district – A micro level study. *Kurukshetra* 47(6): 23-27.
- Ramachandraiah G 1986 Impact of IRDP and NREP in U.P. A case study. *Kurukshetra* 36(5): 10-13.
- Rao V K R V 1977 Some neglected factors in rural development. *Eastern Economics* 68(2): 233-238.
- Rao D V L N V P 1982 How fares the rural employment programmes. *Kurukshetra* 31(3): 6-7.
- Rao K C and Vimala V 1987 DWCRA of A.P – A review. *Journal of Rural Development* 6(2): 180-196.
- Rao C H H 1991 Rural Society and Agricultural Development in course of industrialisation. *Economic and Political Weekly* 26(11/10): 691-696.
- Rao 1997 DWCRA an appraisal. *Kurukshetra* XLV(10): 46-47.
- Reddy K P 1991 “How far has IRDP helped to alleviate poverty”. *Kurukshetra* XL(3): 5-12.
- Reddy Indrasena P and Rao Srinivas G 1998 Poverty alleviation programme – an appraisal of IRDP. *Kurukshetra* 47(1): 5-8.
- Sankaranarayana B 1989 IRDP evaluation and impact study, Kottayam district. Department of Applied Economics, University of Cochin, Cochin.
- Sastry K R and Vithal C P 1987 Lack of interest among the IRDP beneficiaries an empirical study. *Journal of Rural Development* 6(1): 120-127.

- Satpute T G 1978 Impact of MFAL programme. *Kurukshetra* 26(12): 17-19.
- Sinha S P and Prasad J 1980 Special programmes for weaker sections: An evaluation. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics* 35(4): 42-49.
- Singh D K 1986 An appraisal of IRDP in Banda district of U.P. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics* 41(4): 663.
- Singh H and Dhillon B S 1979 The impact of credit on employment in the IRDP areas in the Punjab state. *Agricultural Banker* 2(3): 3-8.
- Singh K J and Hanek Singh 1989 Effect of development on socio economic status of recipients of IRDP facilities in Punjab. *Gurunank Journal of Sociology* 10(12): 57-64.
- Singh R P, Singh J P and Singh R D 1991 A study of socio economic analysis and pattern of employment of landless labourers under IRDP in Sultanpur district. *Agricultural Situation in India* 46(8): 603-606.
- Sivasankariah M and Ramappa 1993 Impact. of DWCRA on rural areas. *Kurukshetra* XLI(10): 33-35.
- Someshwar K and Victoria nefa S 1998 DWCRA – A hope of light for womens development in rural areas. *Kurukshetra* XLVI(6): 7-11.
- Sreelatha M 1993 A study on the employment generation, income and expenditure pattern of DWCRA beneficiary families in Mahaboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. M Sc Thesis, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.
- State Planning Board, Evaluation Division, Kerala 1981 IRDP (An evaluation study).
- Suhasini K 1994 Impact of IRDP in Nalgonda district of A.P. – An economic evaluation. M Sc Thesis Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.
- Sumitra Dawra 1999 IRDP evaluation study, Warangal district of A.P. *Journal of Rural Development* 18(2): 235-255.

APSI
Acc: No: D5933
Date: 25-2000

117

Thangamuthu C and Manimekhalai N 1989 Generation of employment for women through DWCRA. Journal of Rural Development 8(4): 431-438.

Thejaswini C N and Veerabhadraiah V 1997 Knowledge assessment of rural women on DWCRA and their problems. Kurukshetra XL(10): 48-49.

Thimmaiah G 1989 Reduce absolute poverty. Yojana 33(21): pp 10.

Tripathi R N 1983 Benefits to rural poor, processes and problems of SFDA/IRDP. A study in Puri district, Orissa. Journal of Rural Development 2: 423-443.

Tripathy R N, Pradhan F M and Herman R R 1985 Employment and income generations through IRDP, NAEP and ORM – in Bihar. Journal of Rural Development 4(2): 172-258.

Tripathi P N, Mumtaz Thana, Srivastava O N Thaphayal B K, Reddy D C and Pradhan F M 1985 IRDP in South India – An evaluation published by NIRD, Hyderabad.

The pattern of 'Literature cited' presented above is in accordance with the 'Guidelines' for thesis presentation for Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad.