CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION
1.1. NEED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

After Independence in 1947, India declared itself a Democratic Socialistic Republic and accepted the concept and philosophy of a welfare state. Since then, the Government's concern for the poor has been evident from its policy pronouncements. The planning era which commenced in 1951 ushered in a concerted development strategy with programmes implemented from time to time to achieve given objectives. Towards the end of the 60s, it was realised that the benefits of a purely growth-oriented strategy did not percolate down to the poorest of the poor. Accordingly, since the start of the Fourth Plan in 1969, various programmes were taken up with a view to raising the level of living standard of the poor and pulling them up from the vicious circle of poverty. The purpose behind these programmes is to provide employment opportunities to the mass living below the poverty line so as to ensure a source of continuous income to them. It was contemplated that these programmes would enable the poor to raise their standard of living from the existing subsistence level. Such programmes included the Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers Scheme.
(MFAL), Tribal Sub Plan, Sub Component Plan for Scheduled Caste, Antyodaya Scheme and Area Development Programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) etc. These programmes grew in size during the 1970s and by the beginning of the Sixth Plan blossomed into a fullfledged strategy of a direct attack on poverty through a rural development programme called the 'Integrated Rural Development Programme'.

1.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL ECONOMY

Proper identification of poor families to achieve the goal of social justice is a national concern. "In a country like India where four out of every five persons live in villages, rural economy constitutes the major segment of India's economy inspite of the fall in rural population from 82.4 percent in 1951 to 74.3 percent in 1991". (1) The cause of Indian poverty is the outcome of different types of complex social, political, cultural and economic factors. "These factors have historical background generated by age-long feudalistic-cum-capitalistic-cum-ritualistic way of life of Indian people". (2)

Generally, poverty means a person's lack of adequate command over goods and services to satisfy his
basic needs relating to food, shelter, clothing, health, education etc. Low per capita income and inadequate distribution of income, low rate of growth, inadequate use of natural resources, low productivity in agriculture, outdated agrarian structure, insufficient use of capital, skewed distribution of land etc. are the main factors of poverty.

The rural sector consists of the poorest of the poor belonging to the families of small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other socially and economically backward classes. There is absolute poverty in rural areas. According to "State's Economy in figure, 1991", in 1983-84, 53.1 percent of scheduled caste and 58.4 percent of the Scheduled Tribe in rural population were below the poverty line. On the basis of National Sample Survey data for 32nd, 38th and 43rd round, the information on population below the poverty line and percentage of such population are shown below.
TABLE-1.1.

POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LINE
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population below the poverty line (in lakh)</th>
<th>Percentage of population below the poverty line.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32nd round</td>
<td>3068.0</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1977-78)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38th round</td>
<td>2710.0</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1983-84)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 round</td>
<td>2324.04</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1987-88)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The percentage of population below the poverty line in 1977-78 was 48.3 and gradually it was reduced to 29.2 in the year 1987-88.

In the first six years the percentage of population below the poverty line decreased by 10.9 percent. In the subsequent four years it decreased by 8.2 percent.

The rate of decreased of the percentage below the poverty line is 1.8 percent in the first phase and 2.05 percent in the second phase respectively.
TABLE-1.2

Number and percentage of population in poverty in rural, urban and combined areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1987-88</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number (Millions)</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>346.01</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


From the above table it is known that the percentage of persons in poverty declined from 46.5 in 1983 to 42.7 in 87-88. In 1983 about 50 percent of the rural population were in poverty, which came down to 44.9 in 87-88. Roughly in 4 years, i.e. from 83 to 87 rural poverty decreased by 4 percent only.

Poverty is recently estimated in rural areas during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). In the beginning of the plan there are 222.2 million people below the poverty line who constituted 39.9 percent of the rural population. "The plan projects that by 1990-91 the percentage of population below the poverty line in rural areas will come down to 28.5 percent and the long term objective is that by 1994-95,
it would be further brought down to 10 percent and hopefully it will be completely eliminated by 2000 A.D". (3) Another alarming statement is given by "All India Debt and Investment Survey" (1971-72) conducted by the Reserve Bank of India. It reveals that "70 percent of the rural poor had no land whatsoever, 16 percent of the rural poor had no house of their own, 45 percent of the rural households had no farm implements, 50 percent of the households had no livestock whatsoever, & 10 percent of the households had no durable assets". (4)

Regarding the distribution of land, the Agricultural census 1985 indicates that marginal farmers who constitute 57.8 percent of the land holders operate merely 13.4 percent of the area and small farmers together with marginal farmers constituting nearly 76.3 percent of the landholders operate merely 29 percent of the land. At the same time large farmers constituting 2 percent of the land holders operate 20.1 percent of the total land.

The last Agricultural Census conducted in the country was in the year 1985. The information of the last Agricultural Census is given in this study.
TABLE-1.3.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDING DURING 1985-86.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of holding</th>
<th>No. of Operational holding in &quot;000&quot; nos.</th>
<th>Area operated in '000' hect.</th>
<th>Average size of operational holding in hect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marginal less than 1 hect.</td>
<td>56147 (57.8)</td>
<td>22042 (13.4)</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small 1 hect to 2 hect.</td>
<td>17922 (18.5)</td>
<td>25708 (15.6)</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi Medium 2 hect. to 4 hect.</td>
<td>13252 (13.6)</td>
<td>36666 (22.3)</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium 4 hect. to 10 hect.</td>
<td>7916 (8.1)</td>
<td>47144 (28.6)</td>
<td>5.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large 10 hect. and above.</td>
<td>1918 (2.0)</td>
<td>33002 (20.1)</td>
<td>17.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All holdings</td>
<td>97155 (100)</td>
<td>164562 (100)</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures in brackets indicate the percentage in respective column totals, percentages are on the basis of absolute results)


Therefore the average size of operational holding in case of large farmers is 17.21 hect. whereas the same in case of marginal farmer is 0.39 hect.
FIG.-1.1
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDING IN 1985-86

Ref-Table 1.3
There has been a sharp rise in the number of agricultural labourers over the years. This is reflected in the table below.

**TABLE-1.4**

**OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND RURAL POPULATION (in million)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>W O R K E R S</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>Agri-cultural labourers</td>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
<td>(%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>548.9</td>
<td>439.1</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>(80.1)</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>685.2</td>
<td>525.5</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>(76.7)</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>96.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>846.3</td>
<td>628.6</td>
<td>110.7</td>
<td>(74.3)</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>100.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentages)

SOURCE—Agricultural statistics at a glance, Government of India.

From this table it is clear that in the two decades from 1971 to 1991, rural population of the country decreases from 80.1 percent to 74.3 percent. The percentage of cultivators shows the same decreasing tendency from
43.4 in 1971 to 38.7 in 1991. But in spite of decrease in the percentage of rural population and cultivators, the percentage of agricultural labourers remains the same i.e. approximately 26. This tendency is the effect of severe unemployment and under employment problems in the rural sector.

According to the 32nd round of National Sample Survey in 1983 "58 percent of the work force are self employed mostly in agricultural operations and only 15.8 percent of the workers are engaged in regular wage employment and 25.9 percent are casual labours". (5) The rural farmers are not able to adopt modern methods of cultivation due to their limited resources and knowledge. This results in low productivity and low income. Moreover the land is scattered in small fragments over a large area and therefore it is not used in a productive manner. A large number of farmers operate lands by way of lease taken from other persons on payment of high rent to the landowners.

Besides this, "natural calamities like cyclone and floods, adverse seasonal conditions like famine and drought take away the smiles of the poor who bear the brunt of its attack and have no resource other than their labour to sell". (6) The total number of rural
artisan households was about 19 lakh which accounted for 24 percent of the rural households as per 1981 census. More than 75 percent of the rural artisan households had average assets worth only Rs.409.00.

Poverty and unemployment are two faces of the same coin. It is found that 64 millions of marginal farmers and landless labourers are underemployed and 9 millions absolutely unemployed. "Thus, the unorganised rural labour whether in farm or non-farm employment is seriously underemployed and to a lesser extent totally unemployed". (7)

In the ultimate analysis the remedy, therefore, lies in the rural development in the broad sense of the term which opens up avenues for economic progress, industrial or agrarian, urban or rural. So it is deemed quite necessary, rather urgent, to find out a proper strategy of rural development which will be suitable and implemented throughout the country within a short span of time. Before knowing the strategy adopted in India let us analyse the strategies adopted in other countries.

1.3 RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

There are different types of rural development
strategies adopted in different countries of the world. However, "The rural development stragegies can be group­
ed under five heads as follows: (i) Technocratic, (ii) Reformist, (iii) Free Market, (iv) Radical and (v) Growth with Social Justice Strategy". (8)

(i) TECHNOCRATIC STRAGEGY

Under this strategy, facilities for development are provided to large private firms, plantations, estates with tenancy system etc. to help the poor to increase the output. This type of rural development is found in Philippines.

(ii) REFORMIST STRATEGY

It aims at redistribution of income and wealth to achieve social change. The output is increased through different land development schemes and schemes of settlement of families, farms, co-operatives etc. This strategy benefits peasants of middle economic standard and the progressive farmers. This is found in countries like Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, New Guinea etc.

(iii) FREE MARKET STRATEGY

It has the objective of increasing output to create investible surplus for development. It's trickle
down philosophy helps large farmers, capitalists, landowners through their large farms and does not fully percolate the development benefits to the rural poor peasants. It is seen in the countries like Indonesia, South Korea and Bangladesh.

(iv) RADICAL STRATEGY

Its objective is to achieve social change through economic egalitarianism and redistribution of wealth, output, and power. This process helps the rural poor because they work in the collective communes and state farms. This type of development is found in Vietnam and China.

(v) GROWTH WITH SOCIAL JUSTICE STRATEGY

It is followed in India which aims to achieve the redistributive justice amongst peasants by land reforms and self-employment oriented poverty alleviation programmes through a mixed economic system. In a democratic set up this strategy is best suited to the rural climate. Maximum benefits can be obtained from this strategy if necessary steps are taken to create awareness and motivation among the poor for their involvement and participation in various types of anti-poverty programmes launched in their favour by the Government.
1.4 CONCEPT OF IRDP

Integrated Rural Development Programme is a co-operative, comprehensive and inter-dependent strategy for the rural mass which combines economic, social, environmental and personal development programmes for the targeted groups of people. The SAREC report, 1979 defines IRDP as "Rural Development is a process of change in societies whereby poverty will be reduced and the creativity and existing knowledge of the poor be fully utilised". (9)

"IRDP is a total approach to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in general with an attack on rural poverty through intervention of the government in particular". (10) Integrated refers to merger of various rural development programmes into a unified programme on one hand and integration of strategies and objectives of all the programmes implemented earlier on the other.

IRDP refers to Integrated development of the area and the people through optimum development and utilisation (and conservation where necessary) of local resources - physical, biological and human by bringing about necessary institutional, structural and
attitudinal changes. It delivers a package of services in the economic field i.e. in agriculture and rural industries and encourages the establishment of required social infrastructure and services in areas of health, nutrition, sanitation, housing, drinking water and literacy with the ultimate objective of improving the quality of life of rural poor. IRDP implies functional, spatial and temporal integration of all these parameters.

From the above definitions of IRDP it is clearly understood that it is a mechanism for the overall economic, social and personal development of people in a given area. It involves identifying the schemes, resources, skills and opportunities required for maximising the utility of the scheme, creating required employment potential for absorbing the people who are below the poverty line and increasing the standard of living of the people in general.

1.5 OBJECTIVE OF IRDP

"The main objective of IRDP is to increase the standard of living of the people of rural families on a lasting basis by providing them with income generating assets through a subsidy-cum-credit linked programme".(11)
In a broader sense the aim of the programme is to increase the production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors through better use of land, water and sunlight and other resources.

1.6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study mainly includes the following objectives:

(a) Review of the present administrative structure of IRDP at the block and district levels in connection with the organisation, planning and monitoring of the programme;

(b) Analysis of various aspects of co-ordination of other sectoral departments with the implementation process of IRDP;

(c) Identification of the gaps and problems encountered in connection with organisation and administration of the IRD Programme;

(d) Describing the different phases of planning and implementation of IRDP and pointing out the shortcomings

(e) Evaluation of the monitoring process of IRDP and testing its effectiveness;

(f) Finding out the impact of the programme on socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries, and
g) Assessment of problems encountered by the beneficiaries, implementing authorities and suggesting alternative ways for the success of the programme.

1.7. NEED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

The Government of India launched various programmes in the 4th and 5th Plans and onwards for a rapid and all-round development of rural people. IRDP was adopted as a major strategy of the government of India in the Sixth Five Year Plan for rural development.

It was the largest poverty alleviation programme of the country both from the point of view of financial outlay and geographical coverage. Since a substantial portion of our plan outlay for rural development is earmarked for this programme, it is necessary to find out the general impact of this programme on the ultimate beneficiaries and to ascertain the shortcomings, if any, so as to make improvements in the future course of action to be designed for rural development.

Moreover, most of the earlier studies relate to its operational aspect, investment and credit flow under the programme and the socio-economic impact of IRDP. These studies reveal that the programme is nicely planned but it faces problems at the implementation stage.
It is also revealed that the programme generates additional income and employment in respect of a few schemes, but in case of other schemes the amount of income and employment generated by IRDP is not up to the mark.

It is observed that a number of attempts have been made to study the impact of the programme on the socio-economic development of the beneficiaries. Virtually there is no attempt to study in detail the aspects relating to its organisation, administration, planning, implementation and monitoring which are considered vital elements for the success of any programme or project. Hence, the present study is undertaken to evaluate the programme from the above angles in addition to the study of effectiveness in generating additional income and employment to the rural mass.

1.8. SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE STUDY

Integrated Rural Development Programme is a well defined and action-oriented programme which can enhance investment in the rural areas, increase
production and raise the economic and social standards of the rural poor. The scope and coverage of IRD programme went much beyond the land based activities and included secondary and tertiary sectors with emphasis on upgrading the existing skill and building up new skills for self employment.

The IRDP is in operation for more than ten years now. By this time it has been already extended and implemented successfully in almost all the blocks of the country. Still the programme is being criticised from all corners.

There is, therefore, the need for an analytical and diagnostic study of the programme to determine its content, pace and direction by obtaining a clear and comprehensive picture of the present situation. The study will also derive further guidelines and lessons for correcting, if necessary, of the future course of the programme and its method of implementation.

In this context in order to examine carefully the various aspects of implementation of the programme, the present study covers a district having a good number of blocks. Moreover, in addition to the study of income
generation of the sample beneficiaries, other aspects of the programme such as planning, organisation, monitoring etc. are properly given emphasis.

1.9. STUDY AREA

As one of the important aspects of the study is to examine and analyse the efficacy of operation of the programme at grass root level, its focus is mostly restricted to a district. The district selected for the study is the district of Dhenkanal, one of the tribal inhabited areas of the state of Orissa. While selecting the study area, the first consideration is that the district is not either too developed or very backward in terms of developmental indicators. The other indicators taken into account are density of population literacy rate, per capita income, percentage of area under cultivation, comparative performance of IRDP and the available infrastructural facilities. The same indicators are used for selecting the blocks in the district. Thus, four blocks, namely Sadar, Hindol, Gondia and Odapada are selected out of 16 blocks of the district.

1.10. METHODOLOGY

The Methodology adopted for the purpose of the present study is as follows:
1.10.1 PERIOD OF STUDY

The data collected for the study relate to a period of five years starting from 1985-86 to 1989-90. The programme covered the whole country by 1980. It is expected that within a span of five years the beneficiaries have received the result of the programme and the implementors have clearly understood the operational strategies of the programme. Therefore, the period of the study mostly covers the seventh plan period with projections for Eighth Plan.

1.10.2 SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

The selection of respondents for the study includes the beneficiaries of IRDP, non beneficiaries, district and block level officials of sectoral departments, officials of banks, blocks and DRDA and other financial institutions assisting the beneficiaries. It also includes non-officials of local self government bodies and other rural elite.

(a) Selection of beneficiaries:- The selection of beneficiaries is based on stratified random sampling method. Various important schemes in operation under IRDP are the basis for stratification. All the major schemes are given proportionate representation with 5
to 25 respondents under each scheme. Scheduled castes and backward class beneficiaries are the main respondents totalling about 51 percent and 26 percent respectively of the total respondents. Such villages having a good number of schemes are chosen for study. A sample of ten percent of the total villages of the four blocks are selected.

(b) Selection of Officials:— The Officials interviewed include DRDA Project Officer and Assistant Project Officer (APOs), Sectoral heads and technical officers from departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, industry, co-operation, social welfare, social forestry and district planning cell. At the block level, the block development officer, extension officers and village development officers or village level workers are taken as respondents. The lead bank and the branch managers of the commercial banks operating in the block, officers of the district co-operative bank and agricultural land development bank are selected as samples from financing organisations.

(c) Selection of Non-Official:— The non-officials interviewed included the elected members of the Panchyat Raj Institutions, members of the governing body of DRDA and other rural local leaders. A list of sample respondents of all the categories is presented in table 1.5.
TABLE NO.1.5
SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Category of Respondents</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>IRDP beneficiaries</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Non-beneficiaries</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>District level Officials</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Block level functionaries</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Non-Official</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.10.3. DATA COLLECTION

For collection of information and data required for the study the following sources have been tapped.

A-Primary Sources

B-Secondary Sources

1.10.3.1. Primary sources: As the study essentially includes analysis of the mechanism of IRDP and its economic impact upon the beneficiaries, it depends heavily on primary sources rather than on secondary sources. For collection of information from the primary sources various methods used are as follows.

(1) Questionnaire method: For ascertaining the economic impact of the scheme, questionnaire method is
adopted. It covers the economic condition, sources of earnings and total borrowings of the beneficiaries. The mechanism adopted for marketing the products and services, availability of infrastructural facilities, access of the beneficiaries to institutional credit, purpose and amount of credit needed are also included in the questionnaire. Some points of the questionnaire refer to the personal reaction of the beneficiaries relating to reasons for not utilising credit facilities fully, sensitivity of bank managers and government machinery towards them and appropriateness of the scheme. Though the beneficiaries are selected villagewise, they are grouped schemewise for convenience of our study. Keeping in view the illiteracy of the rural beneficiaries, the questionnaire is prepared in regional language designed suitably and edited carefully.

(2) Survey Methods; Survey method is adopted in preparing sampling design for the study. In addition, survey method is adopted to verify the position of asset, problems encountered by beneficiaries in marketing and the actual facilities available for maintenance of the assets.

(3) Personal Interview: The personal interview method of data collection is important to throw light on the actual progress and management of the TRDP. Two types of schedules
prepared for discussing and obtaining the responses of officials involved in the implementation of the scheme are as follows:

(a) Schedules for collecting quantitative data on achievements and progress in implementation of the programme in selected blocks of the district.

(b) Schedules covering all the guide points regarding plan, implementation, financing and monitoring aspect of IRDP. The responses are collected through discussion with state level, district level, block level and village level officials in charge of planning and implementation of the scheme and also with bank officials at district and block levels. The guiding points cover the following aspects:

i) Co-ordination amongst various agencies;

ii) Procedure for identification of beneficiaries;

iii) Problems encountered by the functionaries and suggestions to overcome them;

iv) System developed for feed back and evaluation and to study the effectiveness of various monitoring programmes;

v) Adequacy or inadequacy of funds available for beneficiaries; and
vi) Adequacy or inadequacy of staff.

1.10.3.2. Secondary Sources:

In addition to primary data the study has been supplemented by the information collected from secondary sources such as guidelines and bulletins issued from time to time by government of India for IRDP, publications of Panchyat Raj Department of the Government of Orissa, reports and records of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, implementing authority at the district level, i.e. DRDA and implementing authority at block level, i.e. block office.

1.10.4. DATA ANALYSIS

The primary data are tabulated and analysed in order to get the desired results and the Secondary data collected are edited and analysed for the same purpose. As far as possible, statistical jargons are avoided and the emphasis is given on the analysis of qualitative and quantitative results. The techniques adopted are percentage method, ratio analysis, pichart, bar diagram, graphs etc.

1.11. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

IRDP is a massive programme operated throughout the country. No study can be as comprehensive as IRDP to draw generalisation for the country as a whole in
view of its geographical, social, cultural, political and economic diversities. Although, we have tried to cover fairly a large area with majority of its population coming under the weaker section, the required information have been collected only from a reasonable number of beneficiaries. The data and information so collected are mostly of primary nature which are based on thoughts and perceptions of the beneficiaries. The government officials for their own reasons may over or under emphasise certain aspects of the schemes while some of the aspects might have been left altogether.

The study is undertaken within a common frame of accepted techniques. However, these techniques themselves need suitable modifications for adopting them to a particular area in which the problems happen to lie. Of course, such limitations within the ambit of social sciences are inevitable and are not so effective to influence the results drawn.

The study is limited to a period from 1985-86 to 1989-90 although available information beyond the period has been used in some places. Estimates have also been used in some places for the purpose of analysis.
12. ORGANISATION OF THE THESIS

The thesis comprises of eight chapters. The First chapter deals with characteristics of rural economy, concept and objective of IRDP, need and objective of the study, methodology, area, scope and limitations of the study.

The background of IRDP, Limitations of the earlier programme, different components of IRDP and lastly the progress of IRDP in the country, state and in the district of Dhenkanal are the subject matter of chapter two.

The third chapter contains the survey of literature, whereas chapter four analyses the planning techniques adopted for IRDP at different levels and the implementation mechanism of the programme.

Chapter five covers organisation structure for IRDP at central, state, district and block levels and also administration of the programme.

The sixth chapter deals with monitoring of physical and financial progress as well as monitoring of beneficiary schemes before and after the implementation of the programme. It also includes various evaluation studies conducted for IRDP.
Chapter seven covers a detailed study of IRDP in Dhenkanal district. It not only deals with income and employment generation of the sample beneficiaries but also the functions of District and Block officials. Moreover, this chapter throws light on various administrative problems encountered by sample beneficiaries and the suggestions to overcome them.

Chapter eight shows the progress of IRDP during the 8th plan period i.e. from 90-91 to 94-95. The last chapter or chapter nine is devoted to the summary of observations and recommendations.
REFERENCES


10. 'Planning Commission' : Government of India Sixth Five Year Plan, a Frame work; Op-cit, p-4.