CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter an attempt is made to review the available/existing literature. This part of this review attempts to trace the roots of debate on poverty in a historical perspective and concentrates on a review of the literature to alleviate poverty in rural areas in recent times. However, it may be mentioned here that the review attempted here is more illustrative nature, as an exhaustive coverage of studies has not been possible.

V M RAO points out that the reduction in the extent of poverty in the least, among those taking up village industries, based on this findings, is doubtful. The IRDP programme would have much successes in helping the labourers to improve skills to make the transition towards employment.

NILAKANTH RATH disfavours the IRDP programme for lifting the poor from below the poverty line. He feels that this long review of IRDP experiences brings out easily one fact, the strategy of helping the poor in rural societies to come out of poverty with the help of the assets given to them is largely mis-conceived. Further, he argues that it is capable of helping only a very and putting more burden on this approach will discredit the system by generating wastage, corruption and ultimately cynicism.

According to his study, the strategy of massive wage employment generators can alone be the main thrust of the programme.
INDIRA HIRWAY disagrees with Rath's opinion of the creation of massive employment generation for this he opinion that self employment is a major form of employment in rural India and the family unit is the most common production unit. He further states that even if one wants to change the form of production from family to non family it will not be desirable to ignore the needs of the self employee or by the family units as such the process will take a long time.

M L DANTWALA also disagree with Rath's opinion with the creation of massive wage employment opportunities, improve the life of people below poverty line in villages.

He opinion is that the programme of IRDP may have been mis conceived but that does prove that the strategy of generating assets for the poor and upgrading their skills in wrong.

J RAMANAIDU Observe that may operational problems such as lack of infrastructure facilities lack of proper trains. Improper identification of beneficiaries lack of liable schemes improper utilization of funds and political factors are faced by the commercial bankers at different stages of implementation of IRDP are coming in the way of effective implementation of the programme.

MOHINDER SINGH States that the inadequate coordination among various departments and agencies involved in the development of the rural poor, including banks is one of the deficiencies of the programme.

G. PARTHA SARATHY States that where there is no socialism of assets or radical land reforms complemented by a strong public sector, there are formidable obstacles to reduction in the incidence of poverty within a time frame. There will be need for a mix of employment and
asset development programmes for the poor depending upon the needs of each location.

They will however succeed only in the places where the rural development programmes could develop the group power of the poor.

A P SAXENA prefers concurrent evaluation for improving the effectiveness of implementation of the programme.

He observes that weak planning for employment is a serious drawback of our rural development programmes.

Thus most of the studies on IRD programmes have confined to the general nature of the programmes and factors that made it success or a failure.

No study has seriously attempted on the impact of income generating programmes on rural workers. It one of the aims of the programmes to uplift rural women through implementation of the programme to reduce further high incidence of poverty.

This is because of their weak status which arises from the economic factors as well as from the existence of patroncor family system. Therefore the success of the IRDP programme significantly lies in its ability to uplift socio-economic status of rural women.
Thus the present study has been undertaken to fill up the gap in the existing literature and to examine the effect of IRD programme on the status of women in rural areas.

In this study RATH 1985 concluded that it would not be for wrong the estimate that at the end of seven year of operation of IRDP about 3% of poor households in rural India would have been helped to live above poverty line in his words the extra income earned might be the unpaid dues of the banks.

ZAINDI 1985 In his article has IRDP helped alleviate poverty has expressed his views that due to the observance of a clear cut planned approach and right strategies IRDP not yielded the derived results.

The number of families lifted above poverty line is for below the expectations. He feel better results could be achieved by a proper integration and coordination of different programmes.

INDIRA HIRAWAY In her state level study examined the adequately of the target group approach is eradicating rural poverty and concluded that nearly 55% to 75% of the beneficiaries of IRDP are non – poor.

The benefits received by the beneficiaries of are not always substantial mainly due to a faculty design of the economics of the schemes.

There is lack of understanding of the role which the highly stratified structure of the rural society plays in generating the forces.

DALJIT SINGH DHILLON In his state level study examined the appropriateness of the beneficiaries selected under IRDP and the criteria level down for their selection and various others aspects.
Although majority of the assets created under the IRDP increased the income only 53% could cross the poverty line. In the case of 63% beneficiaries the assets were missing majority of the beneficiaries reported that the rate of interest charged was very high and some of the beneficiaries reported that they had to bribe the bank officials.

**BALISHTOR AND UMESH CHANDRA** Conducted a case study at Etah District is U.P for asserting the impact of bank finance crossing the poverty line, a sample of 150 beneficiary 10 sample village selected primary data for those families were collected.

**The main conclusions emerged study**

i) The weaker sections including small and marginal farmers and land less labourers compromise about 79%of are families in this study area.

ii) The SC ST families respecting compromise 33% and 67% of the total poor families.

iii) The purchase of buffaloes and bullocks has been the dominant purpose of the down accounting.

iv) Impact of bank finance (Income generation) relatively ignore on the landless labourers both in case of Sc/ 49% non SC48%.

1. Thus the main factor that is responsible for the low status of women especially of rural women who belong to poor family is low income.

   As income has been identified as a significant factor in any person's income, women have been given priority in the
implementation of income generating programmes. Among these programmes integrated rural development programme is a larger and important programme.

Which gives special emphasis on rural women in poorer sections of the society. Therefore an overview of studies on IRD programmes and identification of factors of success or failure of the programme is required.

A study on successful women enterprises indicates that the impact of independent income of women beneficiaries under IRD programme is favourable.

In this field of decision making in the family matters, monopoly of husbands and in-laws is slowly vanishing and actual understanding of both husband and wife is emerging.

A comparative study of IRDP and development of women and children in rural areas, states that large percentage of women beneficiaries are in agriculture. In IRD programme and DWCRA and higher percentage of IRDP beneficiaries belongs to the middle income group.

Their working is not a problem, as they have closest schemes which have as assured market and also there is a status enhancement to IRDP respondents, compared to DWCRA programme.

A limited studies have been undertaken on women beneficiaries under IRD programme. Hence to understand the functioning of IRD programme in various aspects review of the existing studies conducted on IRDP assures significance.
Several studies opinion that the financial assistance of IRDP has raised employment opportunities

It has promoted the income of the beneficiaries and the success of the programme can be seen in terms of repayment also favourable

DAVE: (1985)

Made an attempt to examine the extent of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas. The author observed that during five year plans there was a stress on overall economic growth to reduce poverty and unemployment but the benefit has gone to a very small part of the total population.

The progress and prosperity were not products of the efforts merely of Governments or the people alone. It was the result of joint incessant and conscientaneous efforts of both government and people.

It is suggested that for the removal of poverty and unemployment the small scale Industries is the rural areas should be developed because of less investment and more employment.

PRASAD (1986)

Organised a probe of the planning for the removal of rural poverty in India. The author made a critical appraisal of various policies adopted for this purpose like the trickle down strategy and Redistribution beneficiary oriented programmes for the poor such as the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and so on.
It is concluded that poverty alleviation is possible in the next ten years or so if concerted efforts are made in terms of changes in the objectives and strategy of planning and adoption of a set of interrelated policy measures.

NAGARAJA: (1987)

Reviewed the prevailing conditions of poverty in rural India. The author has observed that the basic objective of the eradication of poverty is to provide the acceptable food, clothing, shelter, education and health for the people.

In 1938 the national planning committee of the ALL INDIA NATIONAL CONGRESS started by programme for eradication of poverty all over India. All the five year plans have stressed the removal of poverty and unemployment.

SINGH (1987)

Investigated the problems and prospects of poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEG and so on.

The author observed that although these programmes continued the basic objectives to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor and the downtrodden the implementation of these programmes suffered from a large number of problems and bottlenecks.

Owing to the lack of suitable and sufficient infrastructure in the rural areas these programmes have not been able to benefit the lowest section of the population up to the level of expectations.
It is suggested that adequate regional planning strong central coordination effective local level organizations and participative of the rural poor in the planning can make there programmes more effective.

SINGH (1988)

Made on objective assessment of various poverty alleviation programmes in operation. In this study the author focuses on three most important programmes (NREP IRDP AND RLEGP) and suggests that labour intensive works like construction areas remedy for the prevailing bottlenecks in the way of successful operation of the rural employment programmes.

While pin pointing the main lacumare in IRDP brought to light by various national level organizations.

The author has emphasized the need for re – orientation in the operation of the programme and charge in the attitude of bank personnel in the matter of advancing funds to solve the problem.

BARNALA SRJEET SINGH (1979) in his study " New strategy for development" concludes that this programme (IRDP) gives special attention to schemes benefiting the weakest sections of the community with main objectives in view providing full employment.

DUBHASHO K P (1979) in his study “communication and Rural development” concludes that IRDP implies development of all sectors of the rural economy and all sections of the rural society.

PAWAR M D and DEOLE C D (1983) in their study in Nanded District of Maharastra taken with a view to studying.
i) Small farmers are unable to take advantages of new technology due to insufficient availability of capital and credit.

ii) Response function indicated increasing returns to scale.

TEWARI M N and KANWAR PRAKASH CHAND (1983) in their studies “can IRDP improve rural income distributions”

carried out an analysis for examining the impact on beneficiaries of the programme and reported that

i) Irrespective of the fact whether the assistance was rendered for piggery, goatery on to a village artisan in LL MF and SF group improvement in their income was positive. Though not substantial or relatively significant they continued to remain no-viable and below the poverty line.

ii) Assistance to piggery goatery etc. activities helped in generating employment which at occasions input family labour in such activities valued at the going wage rate at time yielded a negative incremental income.

GOVIND BALLAB PANT Institute of social science and Allahabad undertook an evaluative study on the IRDP in Jalan and Hanipur District (1983 – 84). The main conclusions were as follow.

i) Fluctuation was found in target achievement during different years.

ii) The socio – economic back ground of the beneficiaries has accomplished the aim of the scheme as scheduled caste labourers beneficiaries predominate among the total number of beneficiaries.
PATEL AMRIT MAHENDRA AND IYER ROJU (1985) IRDP a myth or a reality. The IRDP envisages monitoring of additional income generated in the case of each participant. In fact this is the main basis of ensuring the participant family derives regular income and crosses the poverty line once and for all.

PLANNING FOR THE RURAL POOR

SHASHI BHUSHAN SINGH: (1990)

Made an important study regarding the planning for the rural poor he pointed out that

The poverty can not be alleviated merely by the provision of assets through IRDP. A programme of rural development has to be viewed from the objective of a direct attack on poverty.

IRDP at best can promise some relief to the rural poor by enabling them, cross the poverty line in the short term. However it is the long term poverty alleviation policy that is required to be undertaken.

The following hypothesis was tested.

1) IRDP guarantee sufficient become the improve the living condition of the beneficence
2) IRDP is capable of lessing the intensity of rural poverty.
3) IRDP has put a check on the flow of labourers from rural to urban areas.
B C MUTHAYYA: In his state level study touched on the procedural aspects in the supply of loans to the beneficiaries under the IRDP and reported that there was an improvement in the percapita income subsequent to becoming the beneficiaries of the IRDP and also pointed out that they delay in getting loan they were the two main problems faced by a new beneficiaries.

N J KURIEN: In his study while touching on the economic rationality and viability of the IRDP and its effective execution has emphasized that nearly 20% of the non eligible beneficiaries who have an annual income of more than Rs. 3500/- were identified and assisted under IRDP fifty five percent of the beneficiaries have assets in the primary sector and 35%, in the territory sector.

THE GOVERNMENT: Functionaries preferred to provide easily manageable assets to the beneficiaries irrespective of their income generating potential and in some cases even against the preference of the beneficiaries 68% of the beneficiaries thought that the assets they get even not worth the cost.

The study under review was a case study on impact of IRDP on agricultural labourers in to blocks of Kolar district in Karnataka out of a total a 150 beneficiaries for the years 1983 and 1984. Rural agricultural labourers taken for the case study.

The study analyzed the factors like the scheme provided quantum of assistance given income and employment generated loan repayment and the number of beneficiaries crossing the poverty line.

The study reveals that 99% of schemes constitute agricultural and allied activities and one percent of 1SB sector. The quantum of assistance
provided in animal husbandry and agricultural schemes are below Rs. 3000/-.

A larger number to beneficiaries from animal husbandry scheme has moved to higher income slabs than the beneficiaries from agricultural scheme.

The repayment performance of the beneficiaries of the animal husbandry scheme in the highest followed by those of the animal husbandry scheme in the highest followed by those of the agricultural scheme and it was the lowest in the 1SB scheme.

The study further reveals that 24% of the beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line. The majority of the beneficiaries who crossed the poverty line were all from animal husbandry and only one beneficiary from the 1SB sector none crossed the poverty line who took up schemes under agriculture.

The Reserve Bank of India conducted a study on the IRDP at an all India level and analysed that no household survey was done for the identification of the beneficiaries.

The percentage of ineligible beneficiaries who received the assistance was found to be more. The study also reported that there was assistance on additional security by banks contrary to the Government instructions and delay in the disposal of loan applications and there was also lack of co-ordination between the DRDA and block level officials.

The studies reviewed above have examined various issues connected with poverty alleviation programmes but they have not been able to
analyze properly the Socio-Economics environment under which rural development programmes has been operating.

At the same time the role played by various institutions particularly institutional credit agencies which play a crucial role in implementing programmes like IRDP DPAP JRY TRYSEM has not been brought out clearly attempted to study poverty alleviation programmes.

Besides almost all studies have done only one point evaluation of the scheme which fails to bring out clearly the sustainability of the scheme as well as the impact.
KARNATAKA - ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ