CHAPTER - II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In India a carefully planned large scale programme for rural development was launched as early as 1952. However, the latest approach to rural development programme was initiated only in 1980. A number of researches have been carried out to study the impact of Integrated Rural Development Programme on the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries by the various researchers. To make the study more rationale the research findings of various research workers are briefly summarised below.

1. Singh (1988) reported in his paper on "Poverty Alleviated Programmes" that according to study conducted by the agriculturer banking department of State Bank of India there was lack of coordination among the bank and the Block officials in the implementation of I.R.D. Programme.

2. Khalkar et. al. (1987) observed that majority of the I.R.D.P. beneficiary are wrongly identified because their annual income was already above the poverty line.

3. Kulandaiswamy (1987) to sum up the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries of I.R.D. programme observed majority of the respondent were benefitted either under the animal husbandry scheme or under the milch animal scheme. The funds earmarked by the bank as well as the per capita loan assistance was large for animal husbandry scheme than for other scheme. The incremental income generated was greatest among the beneficiaries of ISB sector scheme. While the animal husbandry scheme created largest additional employment, the vulnerable categories, such as agricul-
turer labourers and self-employed persons were the greatest beneficiaries under the scheme.

4. Rao (1987) felt that if the IRD programme is successful in its objectives, there is a great need to involve voluntary agencies in the implementation. I.R.D. Programme has the single largest programme coverage up to now with renewed emphasis in seventh five year plan. This calls for the following roles to be performed by the state as well as existing voluntary organisation.

5. Basant Mehta (1987) observed that actual impact of the programme in assisting the families to cross the poverty line has yet to be ascertained. Some simple conducted in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Gujarat indicated that it is moving in the right direction. The government has advised the agencies implementing the programme to conduct the physical verification of all the assets supplied under the programme in addition to the evaluation studies made about them.

6. Balasubramnium (1986) found that the economy needs a two-sided attack immediately. On the one-side positive efforts must be immediately made on the one side on war footing to accelerate the rate of growth of population and on the other an equally important side, effective measures must be made to accelerate the rate of creation of additional employment in the rural sector.

7. Ram (1986) measured that schemes like IRD programme and NREP aiming at providing employment are adequate to change the life pattern of the villagers.
8. Ghosh (1986) pointed out that Integrated Rural Development Programme is the shuttle anchor of the poverty alleviation measures. But the investment per beneficiary family under it is rather low and feels that all those below the poverty line have to be given a supplementary dose of assistance of enable them to cross the line.

Awasthi P.K., Srivastava A., Gupta S.K. and Atkar P. (1986), in their study indicated that the finance provided through the I R D P scheme to the beneficiaries raised their income significantly and the programme was quite successful in terms of generating additional income from the present business.

9. Singh D. K. (1986), studied that there was no significant impact of I. R. D. Programme on the income of beneficiaries. Only 65 percent of the total beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line. The average income of the beneficiaries from all sources increased by 53 percent after the implementation of the I. R. D. P. The additional income accruing to small farmers was noted to be very low, while in the case of non-agricultural labourers, it was the highest. The tertiary sector fared better than the agricultural sector.

10. Kohaly (1984) indicated that integrated rural development programme, training of rural youth for self employment, development of women and children in rural areas are the major resources and income generating programme for bringing rural poor above the poverty line, the integrated rural development programme is meant for the poorest among the poor.
12. Kumar (1984) reported that I.R.D. Programme has made discernible impact on the income generation and income distribution among beneficiaries contributed towards reducing poverty, employment generation and raising the scope of rural development.

13. Gupta (1984) observed that rise in the per capita income is not sufficient for raising their families above their present subsistence level. He suggested the need for the linking the target group scheme with the area development program which would expectedly raise their income further.

14. Patel (1984) reported that in the ultimate analysis people's participation and rural organisation have been the key attributes for the success of I.R.D. programme equally responsible factors are integrated concept, management input, communication process and management information systems for achieving the desired objectives of the programme.

15. Ram Chandran (1984) has supported the proposal for involving the group of individuals in the scheme which would ensure that the scheme would also prefer to finance somewhat large and more feasible schemes. The author has recommended follow up action on the original beneficiaries and studies to be carried out to find out whether the beneficiaries have actually been lifted above the poverty line or not.

16. Majumdar (1983) agreed to the IRD Programme concern only to the poorest among the poor belonging mainly to schedule caste and schedule tribes farmers, artisans and craftsmen.
17.
Dubay (1983) has emphasised that the special scientists can play role in the field of social development in general and rural development in particulars. It is necessary to study not only the economic development but also the social and cultural progress while evaluating the success failures of village development programme.

18.
Natarajan (1982) reported that animal husbandry scheme included the supply of scheme included the supply of milch animal like cows, Buffaloes, goats, sheeps, plough bullocks, and poultry birds. The main objectives of this scheme was to generate additional income and to provide supplementary occupation to the low income groups.

19.
George (1982) measured appreciable change in the socio-economic structure in the study area because of change in cropping improved agricultural practices and higher rate of returns from the increased yield.

20.
Asthana and Shukla (1982) have estimated that weaker section families according to the energy criterion consisted of 44.6% of total farm families in the rural sector at an aggregate level. The proportion of weaker section in the different size group was 66.66% among marginal farmers 60.60% among small farmers 41.95% among the farm families belonging to the size group 5.01 to 7.50 acres and 77.22% in the size group of 7.51 acres and above the energy criterion adopted for determine the weaker section is also based on the rural village unit of farm family as well as energy endorsement which is the only crucial element of generation and
best use land available to the farmers.

21. Pandey and Khanna (1980) conducted that both Ambala & Hissar district have the highest number of landless labourer followed by marginal and small farmer where the highest amount of subsidy was distributed to the present among the poor. The subsidy was mainly distributed for buffalows, pumpset and tube-well in both the district. Negligible amount was distributed for the purpose such as poultry, piagries, iron plough, harrows, chaff cutters, spray pumps and dusting machine etc. The SFDA scheme has made a positive and significant impact on income and consumption of the beneficiaries and also in the acquisition of assets by the weaker sections which has improved their risk bearing ability/credit carrying ability (credit worthiness) the human labour employment has also been positively in the need, although the existing patterns of income distribution among the weaker section in not highly skeweal yet it has been narrowed down with the inception of the SFDA scheme in case of beneficiaries as compared with the non beneficiaries.

22. Rane (1980) observed that 61 % of the cultivators families from the unirrigated village and about 23.34 % of the cultivators family from the irrigated village were below poverty line. These below poverty line families and treated as weaker section in the unirrigated and irrigated village was Rs. 345.00 and 643.00 respectively.
Thus, the problem of the weaker section in the unirrigated village was serious and needed certain spacial programmes. How were only spacial programme will not solve the problem of inequality in income distribution but after measures such as different pricing policy, different interest rate subsidy., reservation of jobs, concessional education facilities medical facilities should be adopted to reduce inequality in income distribution and for the removal of poverty.