

Socio-economic impact of integrated rural development programme on rural development

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Parbhani district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Twenty-five villages were selected on the basis of recovery made under IRDP. The result of study showed that 89.50 per cent of the respondents availed benefits of IRDP for removing the poverty. So far as employment generation was concerned, it was revealed that man-days per year had increased from 198 to 227 due to schemes of IRDP, which shows positive impact of IRDP. In case of migration, comparative study showed that, before IRDP 213 respondents migrated for getting income and after IRDP only 177 were migrated which was due to employment generation through schemes of IRDP. IRDP thus seems to help in checking migration and consequent problems arising in city life of crowded population and slums. Majority (87.00 per cent) respondents agreed upon the improvement in their standard of living due to implementation of IRDP.

Key words : Implementation aspect, IRDP, Socio-Economic Impact and availment of benefits.

Rural development is an integrated as well as driving force of the entire development process and lies at the heart of national development. Hence, many efforts have been made so far, for development of rural sector. But the result of these efforts is not satisfactory. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is an outcome of long evolutionary process in India. A beginning was made with the community development programme, which was launched in October 1952 with main objectives of improving the rural areas. It has however failed to generate community efforts.

IRDP was implemented in Maharashtra in November 1978. Parbhani is one of the districts where 77.43% of the total population lives in villages and number of families under BPL is 257469. Hence, the present study was conducted with a view to know the impact of IRDP on beneficiaries in terms of income, employment generation, migration and social impact.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in Parbhani district of Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Twenty-five villages were selected on the basis of recovery made under IRDP. A list of 796 beneficiaries was obtained from concerned authority, which were assisted during 1995-1996. Out of these, 25 per cent beneficiaries *i.e.* 200 respondents were selected randomly and data were collected through a structured schedule.

In order to assess the availment of benefit and

socioeconomic impact of IRDP, the information from five block of secondary data. Besides this, a total of 20 officials involved in implementation of IRDP were also interviewed for assessing their role regarding IRDP programme. Thus, the impact of IRDP was measured in terms of increased income and employment generation through various IRDP schemes.

OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

An attempt was made to assess the impact of IRDP at operational level in terms of income employment generation and social impact of IRDP before and after participation in IRDP.

Perceived incentives of IRDP:

The study showed that 89.50 per cent of the respondents availed benefits of IRDP for removing the poverty (Table 1). Only 10.50 per cent respondents got

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents according to perceived incentives of IRDP

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Frequency (%)
1.	Adoption of IRDP for getting assets and money	21 (10.5%)
2.	Adoption of IRDP to overcome the poverty line	179 (89.5%)

benefits of this schemes for getting financial help and developing assets of course their incentives impact do not differ from each other, but the difference is only of immediacy of purpose.

Comparison of income groups of the respondents:

The data of Table 2 revealed that increase income