



## EVALUATION STUDY OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

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### ABSTRACT

The coordinated Rural Development Program (IRDP) was dispatched in 1978-79 to manage the components of provincial neediness in the country. The program covered little and negligible ranchers, horticultural specialists and landless workers and rustic experts and craftsman's and essentially every one of the groups of around 5 people with a yearly pay level under 3500. The fundamental point of IRDP was to raise the levels of the BPL families in the country regions over the destitution line on an enduring premise by giving them pay producing resources and admittance to credit and different information sources. The program was to be carried out by District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) with the help from block level apparatus. The plan for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DW CRA) was dispatched in 1982 as a piece of IRDP. Both as far as the volume of total venture arranged and the quantity of families to be profited, the IRDP was the biggest program of the Sixth Five Year Plan for the lightening of neediness in rustic regions. Keeping this in see, at the example of Ministry of Rural Reconstruction\*, the Program Evaluation Organization(PEO) chose to attempt an All India Evaluation Study of this program during 1983-84. The examination report was brought out in May, 1985.



**KEYWORDS:** Rural Development Program, Program Evaluation Organization

### INTRODUCTION :

The principle goals of the Evaluation study were as under:

1) to consider the cycle of help including arranging, detailing, advance activity/preliminary advances and the technique set down and by and large followed at the State, District, Block, Village and Beneficiary levels comparable to (a) necessities

and yearnings of target families, and (b) suitability of plans, to contemplate the authoritative and regulatory framework, iii) to consider the monetary foundation and determination of financially reasonable plans, 2) to examine the current credit framework and stream of credit for financing monetary exercises, 3) to consider the post-securing angles including usage

and support of resources, supply of sources of info, advertising linkage, and so forth, and to consider effect of the program on the objective families.

Sample Size/Criteria for Sample Selection

Sixteen states adjusting to 7 region classifications - (a) Tribal regions (Madhya Pradesh and Orissa),(b) Agriculturally created regions (Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab, (c)

Agriculturally less created regions (Eastern UP and Maharashtra), (d) Hill Areas (J&K, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu) (e) Desert Areas (Rajasthan), (f) Areas with great Administrative design for nearby level arranging and execution (Gujarat, Kerala and Karnataka) and (g) Areas with poor Administrative construction (Bihar, HP and MP) were chosen for the investigation. The investigation was intended to be directed at 4 levels locale, block, town/group and recipient. In every one of the 33 areas 66 squares, 132 towns/groups and 2640 recipients were chosen. However 2640 recipients were proposed to be chosen for the examination, just 1170 recipients could open up for determination.

### REFERENCE PERIOD

The auxiliary information were gathered for the period 1979-83. The field work was directed in the period 1983-84.

### Main Findings

1. The Ministry of Rural Development had suggested the setting up of District Rural Development Agency/Society(DRDA) for arranging, project definition, and execution of IRDP. Rules were given to states for this reason. In course of the Evaluation study, no uniform example was found with respect to hierarchical set up at the State Headquarters for the organization and execution of IRDP. The solid managerial arrangement suggested by the Service of Rural Development had not appeared in the majority of the States aside from Gujarat and Rajasthan and partly Andhra Pradesh.
2. In the majority of the DRDAs, neither the asset reviews could be taken up nor the viewpoint plans were ready as recommended under the rules because of the absence of essential arranging. Because of hesitance with respect to authorities without satisfactory prerequisites and preparing, countless posts of the Assistant Project Officer were lying empty and there were other regulatory issues.
3. A couple of States were likewise not prepared to share the weight of even half of the expense of advancement because of scarcity of assets.
4. The majority of the States had comprised state level Coordination Committees for the management and coordination of the projects. Be that as it may, there was absence of coordination at the locale and square level. Truth be told the square level hardware was discovered to be very feeble for giving a fitting and coordinated conveyance framework because of variety of other sectoral program being regulated by 'line' Departments.
5. 18 out of 33 regions had announced an insufficiency of framework for giving advantage plans/resources for the chose recipients.
6. The greater part of the States covered under the examination had not endeavored to set up the long term point of view plan for the particular locale disregarding the accentuation in the rules
7. In the long term viewpoint plan created by DRDAs, an excess of accentuation was laid on the duty of the banks for the arrangement of credit offices and the specialized augmentation perspectives. Supply of data sources, showcasing and other infrastructural support required for fruitful execution of the program had not been spelt out enough.
8. Appropriate rules were not followed for the of activity plans/bunch plans for the squares or even to cover the low pay bunch families at the main example by a large portion of the States.
9. The quantity of families really helped surpassed the objective by 14.42%. Of the families really helped, 22.5% had a place with SCs and 9.2% had a place with STs. 81% of the recipients really helped were shrouded in the essential area plans, 8% in the optional area and 11% through tertiary area plans.
10. It is uncovered that at first the State Governments didn't make any endeavor to set up a rack of bankable plans reasonable for their various regions. In numerous spaces, the functionaries at the DRDA and the square levels were not exceptionally acquainted with the subtleties of the plans covered under rules. Functionaries in numerous spaces had not worked out the pay producing possibilities of explicit plans. Arrangement of one time advantage of milch creature alone didn't assist the recipients with intersection the neediness line. There were objections with respect to

- veterinary help as far as fundamental inventory of meds and ideal clinical consideration regarding the creatures.
11. There were no subsequent meet-ups in regards to upkeep of the resources conveyed to the recipients. In the spaces where bunch approach had not been embraced Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies for the recipients of the milch cows had likewise not been coordinated. The majority of the recipients didn't know about the office of a protection cover against the danger of the passing of the creatures/birds.
  12. The advancement of exercises in the optional area had not been empowering with the exception of a couple of exceptionally famous exercises coordinated by deliberate organizations and Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB). Because of the setting up of craftsman edifices with the assistance of NREP reserves, a gathering attempt for plan for supply of crude materials and promoting items turned out to be very effective. The gathering attempt additionally limited the individual danger and guaranteed customary pay to recipients as far as wages.
  13. The different functionaries felt that the expense of plans, their financial aspects and the credits and sponsorships accessible under the principles were unreasonable because of value rise. Because of this about 29% recipients had to acquire extra assets from the cash banks/or different sources.
  14. During the period 1980-83, the measure of endowment and credit per recipient came to Rs.704 and Rs. 1572, separately. It was seen that per capita venture was the most reduced in slope regions (Rs.1555) trailed by horticultural less created regions (Rs.2166) and ancestral regions (Rs.2399).
  15. The information gathered for the examination showed that out of the aggregate sum of advances progressed to the IRDP recipients during the period 1980-81 to 1982-83 in the chose locale portion of Regional Rural Banks was under 6%. The portion of Commercial Banks, notwithstanding, represented 67% and the Cooperative Banks represented 27% of the all out advances.
  16. In certain spaces it was accounted for that the endowment sum was not changed following furnishing resources for the recipients with the outcome that the recipients needed to pay interest even on the appropriation bit of the expense of the resources. A couple of bank offices were likewise answered to demand security from the recipients in any event, for advances upto Rs.1000. An enormous number of advance applications were dismissed on wobbly grounds. In a couple of cases the banks even wouldn't allot the purposes behind the dismissal of uses.
  17. The level of overdues for the most part differed from 50 to 60, which implied that other than the change of the appropriation no portion of the advances had been reimbursed.
  18. The Ministry of Rural Development had recommended certain proforma to screen the advancement of execution of the IRDP on month to month, quarterly and yearly premise. It was seen that dependent on data provided by the State Governments month to month progress report on IRDP were being ready by the Ministry of Rural Development.
  19. The contribution of banks in the choice of recipients or in the readiness of venture profiles in numerous States was nil. Just Government polytechnics were used for giving preparing under TRYSEM. Of those covered under TRYSEM for the period 1980-83, 31% had a place with the SC/STs and 24% were ladies.
  20. The other significant inadequacies saw from the field assessment concerning the execution of the TRYSEM program were:
    - a) Improper determination of learners without benchmark studies,
    - b) Undue grouping of a couple of jobs while choosing the students,
    - c) absence of fitness with respect to the learners,
    - d) least inclusion of District Centers,
    - e) poor infrastructural backing to empower the students to follow up the pursuits in which they had accomplished vital abilities under the Program,
    - f) absence of coordination among the District Industries Center, banks and preparing establishments, and
    - g) absence of follow up of the prepared youth.

21. It was tracked down that about 25.8% example recipient families had a yearly pay surpassing Rs.3500 at the hour of their determination. According to the standards of the Ministry of Rural Development, these families didn't, fit the bill for the advantages gave under the IRDP. The recognizable proof of about 42% example families had been done through family studies and 49% needed to move toward some functionary to get the advantages. The leftover 9% were not persuaded by any authority/non-official office.
22. Just 26% of the all out example families were chosen in the open Gram Sabha meeting as set down under the rules of the Ministry of Rural Development. 71% of the example families were chosen by BDO/Block level authorities and VLWs/VDOs. The choice of recipients over the recommended pay level could maybe have been deflected if the choice had been made in the open gatherings of the Gram Sabha according to the rules.
23. Just 65% of the example families were chosen as recipients of the IRDP inside one month of their distinguishing proof.
24. It was seen that the conveyance of advantages resources for almost 83% of the example recipients was made inside a time of one month of the assent. The rest needed to sit tight for getting the advantage resources for a period for 90 days or more. The principle justification the postponement of over one month referenced by the recipients were attributable to bulky method followed by the specialists, absence of help from bank authorities and non-accessibility of gainful resources in the neighborhoods.
25. About 75% of the chose recipients were furnished with helpful plans relating to exercises in the essential area, 8% for optional area and 17% for tertiary area. Subsequently the broadening of useful plans in auxiliary and domain conspire was not recognizable to the degree conceived.
26. Over 96% of the example families felt that the advantages gave to them were as indicated by their requirements and goals and believed the plans to be reasonable taking into account their gifts and monetary situation of their families.
27. Just about 70% of the example families had gotten the monetary help just upto a measure of Rs.3000/ - .
28. More than 24% example families were endorsed advances @ 4% in DRI and the rest were needed to pay the ordinary pace of revenue recommended by recipients/financing organizations As respects the credit reimbursement, 62% of the recipients had reimbursed the advances in regularly scheduled payments, 17% in 6 regularly scheduled payments and 21% in yearly portions. About 73% of the recipients were happy with the agreements of the advance help gave to them, though 26% were basic and disappointed with the terms of credits because of various reasons.
29. Till the fruition of field work of the examination, 28% families had reimbursed their advances to the degree of 80 to 100%.
30. 82% of the example families had made reimbursements out of pay got by them from the advantage plans given to them under IRDP. The leftover 18% needed to oversee for the reimbursement from some different sources
31. About 90% of the chose recipients felt that they had profited with the IRDP. About 9.5% detailed that they had not profited. About 90.7% of the recipients educated that accordingly regarding the IRDP, their family business had expanded. Another 8.9% of the families detailed that there had been no change in the work position because of IRDP.
32. About 88% of the family announced expansion in their pay because of their inclusion in the IRDP while 10.6% didn't feel any material change. About 37% detailed some expansion in their family resources after their inclusion. Notwithstanding, about 63% didn't perceive any increment in their family resources position. While 77% felt expansion in their utilization level, 23% of the family did not perceive any adjustment of their utilization level. While 64% of the example families felt that their general status in the town society had been raised because of their inclusion under IRDP 36% noticed in opposition to that.

33. While 48% of the chose family didn't report having dealt with any issue in getting the advantage plans. The leftover 52% answered to have confronted a few issues in getting the advantage plans inferable from various reasons.
34. Quantum of sponsorship per unit of advantage plot was the least for the auxiliary area and the most elevated for the essential area.
35. The increment in work of families covered under the tertiary area plans was the most noteworthy followed by essential area plans and optional area plans, individually. The most elevated expansion in pay of the example families was in auxiliary occupation followed by tertiary area plans, creature farming plans, optional area and horticultural plans.
36. The most noteworthy gradual pay was seen under tertiary area plots in regions with great organization, framework followed by Agriculturally Created Areas. The least steady pay under the tertiary area was seen in Desert and Tribal regions. In the event of essential area, the steady pay was most elevated if there should be an occurrence of plans under auxiliary occupations followed by creature cultivation and agrarian plans.

### Major Suggestions

1. The State Governments should develop a solid and exceptional hierarchical set up at their base camp for executing this program in compelling way at the most punctual. Endeavors ought to likewise be made to eliminate the underlying shortcomings in its regulatory set up.
2. State Governments should move key authorities like Project Officer, Associate Project Officer of DRDA just in uncommon cases and the successive move of such key authorities ought to be kept away from.
3. Standard instructional classes ought to be coordinated on the example organized by the State Governments during the 1960s for Community Development Project Officials, BDOs, Extension Officers and Village level laborers. The current preparing foundations ought to likewise be reasonably fortified to take into account the necessities of the IRDP.
4. For the execution of the IRDP, the BDOs ought to be made responsible to the Project Officers. The BDO thus ought to have power over the square group of the specialized staff put under the particular 'line' Departments.
5. Endeavors ought to be taken for combining and pooling the assets accessible for sectoral improvement with the assets assigned to the DRDA for affecting execution of the program.
6. Most elevated need ought to be given to the definition of viewpoint plan for each square dependent on the review of assets, improvement potential just as requirements of every space and the current organizations and the continuous exercises nearby. A solitary arranging group of specialized specialists ought to be set up under the DRDA which might be doled out the undertaking of drawing up an incorporated advancement plan for the square/area with due thought to the nearby and local needs and monetary and material assets accessible in the spaces. It very well might be advantageous getting sorted out preparing ranches to some degree on the model embraced in Kerala where a homestead had been set up with the help of DRDA to prepare individuals in dairying and poultry. There is likewise an earnest need for smoothing out the method for the settlement and repayment of protection guarantee.
7. To guarantee advancement of exercises in the auxiliary area, there is a need to foster the limit of the recipients to get abilities in regard of the exercises for which they are to be utilized. Escalated exercises with satisfactory forward and in reverse linkage ought to likewise be supported.
8. Appropriate advances ought to be concocted to work on the last investment of helpful banks in the IRDP.
9. The presentation of reasonable checks and technique to dispense with acts of neglect, for example, making recipients to pay interest on the sponsorship part of the expense of the resource, and so forth

10. The example followed by Gujarat and Rajasthan as to confirmation of resources and furthermore for contemplating the effect of the program as far as resultant expansion in the pay of the recipients might be embraced by the other State Governments.
11. Steps ought to be taken to reinforce and smooth out the observing courses of action at the State, area and square levels.
12. Service of Rural Development may consider undertaking indepth survey of the current preparing courses of action and of the prospectus recommended by different preparing organizations. The Ministry may likewise analyze the plausibility of building up preparing cum-exhibit - cum-creation focus in each group of town with the help of KVIB and other related organizations, which may not just give gear crude materials and so forth yet in addition at work preparing to the adolescent till they foster adequate certainty to deal with their own endeavors.
13. It ought to be guaranteed that the assets are more controlled in regions possessed by the most unfortunate of poor people and projects ought not have the dainty spread over wide regions as had been the example seen throughout the investigation. In future the actual targets with respect to the inclusion of recipients under IRDP ought to be fixed with due thought to the degree of improvement and monetary conditions winning in various regions.
14. Service of Rural Development should find ways to present for the State Governments the need to cover most extreme number of IRDP recipients under the tertiary and auxiliary area plans and furthermore the plans under the auxiliary occupation, such as fishing and sericulture. The creature farming plans ought to be given uniquely in regions where essential foundation offices counting promoting support are accessible.
15. There is a requirement for a complete survey of the suitability of on-going plans explicit to the spaces incorporating their reconciliation with the neighborhood level plans of the area and the squares in order to make them more appropriate for taking into account needs and states of various regions. It is essential not just for guaranteeing that the plans concocted are explicit yet additionally for improving the efficiency and gets back from the ventures attempted for the reason.
16. Considering the overall value ascend since the selection of the standard of neediness line, the raised worth of yearly pay of Rs. 3500 would have been higher in any event, during 1981-82. The roof accordingly, should be changed.

#### CONCLUSION:

The program covered little and negligible ranchers, horticultural specialists and landless workers and rustic experts and craftsman's and essentially every one of the groups of around 5 people with a yearly pay level under 3500. The fundamental point of IRDP was to raise the levels of the BPL families in the country regions over the destitution line on an enduring premise by giving them pay producing resources and admittance to credit and different information sources. Over 96% of the example families felt that the advantages gave to them were as indicated by their requirements and goals and believed the plans to be reasonable taking into account their gifts and monetary situation of their families. 82% of the example families had made reimbursements out of pay got by them from the advantage plans given to them under IRDP. The increment in work of families covered under the tertiary area plans was the most noteworthy followed by essential area plans and optional area plans, individually. The most elevated expansion in pay of the example families was in auxiliary occupation followed by tertiary area plans, creature farming plans, optional area and horticultural plans.

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