

economic feasibility of the project in Jorhat Sub-Division of Assam. Data relating to 60 beneficiary and 20 non-beneficiary farmers from the command area of Nahatia LIS, Simoluguri LIS and Lahing LIS were collected during 1986-87.

A significant impact of lift irrigation on cropping pattern was observed in the study area. During *kharif* season, traditional rice were replaced by high yielding rice in the irrigated area. Proportion of gross cropped area under HYV rice in the irrigated area was observed to be 76.62 per cent against only 18.29 per cent in the non-irrigated area (non-beneficiary). In contrast, local rice variety occupied 79.62 per cent of gross cropped area in the non-irrigated area against only 16.76 per cent in the irrigated area. The study observed a higher cropping intensity (180.26 per cent) in the irrigated area against 112.18 per cent in the non-irrigated area. During *rabi* season, the impact of irrigation was found to be insignificant in the study area.

Impact of irrigation on production and productivity was found to be satisfactory. Yield per hectare of different *kharif* and *rabi* crops grown in the irrigated area was observed to be higher than in the non-irrigated area. The attained yields per hectare of HYV Adu, HYV sali rice, mustard and vegetables were 31.19, 32.66, 15.24 and 91.35 quintals in the irrigated area against 23.41, 24.21, 10.38 and 52.90 quintals in the non-irrigated area.

Per hectare income in terms of gross margin and net return was found to be higher in the irrigated area. It was Rs. 2280 in the irrigated area against Rs. 1264 in the non-irrigated area.

Additional employment opportunities were created due to provision of irrigation in the study area. The per hectare employment of human labour in the irrigated area (517.38 man days) was much higher than in the non-irrigated area (381.37 man days).

Capital budgeting analysis indicated lift irrigation scheme to be economically infeasible at the existing irrigated situation. However, the analysis suggested that the scheme would be viable if the total command area, i.e., full capacity of the project could be brought under operation.

**Singh, P. 1987.** Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Bichpuri Block of Agra District (with special reference to Canara Bank). G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Nainital. *Major Adviser* : B. Prasad.

The study was based on the data collected from IRDP beneficiaries of Bichpuri block of Agra district. In all 64 beneficiaries, 8 from each selected popular schemes

having atleast 15 beneficiaries financed under IRDP, were selected and interviewed for this study. The objectives were : (i) to evaluate the impact on the economic status of the beneficiaries financed under IRDP, (ii) to study the financial viability of the selected schemes; and (iii) to identify the problems of beneficiaries and suggest suitable measures to solve them.

On account of adoption of IRDP, the average family income of sample beneficiaries increased from Rs. 3,202.67 to Rs. 5,945.26. All the selected schemes made positive contributions to the family income as a whole. The total mandays of employment increased from about 658 mandays in pre-assistance period to about 951 mandays in post-assistance period. On the whole, 39.06 per cent of sample beneficiaries were lifted above the poverty line and 42.19 per cent of sample beneficiaries generated their annual family income more than Rs. 3,500 but less than Rs. 6,400.

Financial viability analysis of the selected schemes pertaining to cash-flow statement of the schemes and the parameters of viability (viz., NPV, IRR and B/C ratio) indicated that all the schemes of IRDP selected for the study were financially viable. The analysis of problems related to the beneficiaries identification and operation of the scheme indicated that lack of proper infrastructural facilities, interference of influential persons and lack of supervision by the technical staff were the main drawbacks of the programme. However, inadequate knowledge of the programme to the beneficiaries, greater time lag between selection and delivery process, complicated and defective process of purchasing the assets were found to be other important drawbacks of the programme.

**Verma, R.K. 1987.** Impact of Crop Insurance on Cropping Pattern, Resource use and Income Level on Farms in Baheri Block of District Bareilly (U.P.). G B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology. Pantnagar, Nainital.  
Major Adviser : S.K. Tewari.

Appreciating the risk in farming, Central Government launched Crop Insurance Scheme linked with institutional credit, for certain specified crops in 12 states and 2 Union Territories from *kharif* 1985. This study was conducted in Baheri block of district Bareilly (U.P.) where the scheme is operative from *kharif* 1985. The study was aimed at examining the actual implementation of the scheme in the background of provisions envisaged; evaluating the impact of crop insurance on cropping pattern, resource use and income level on farms; examining the financial feasibility of farmers' participation in crop insurance and finding out the weaknesses of the scheme if any. The study was based on the data collected for the scheme (1985-86) and the pre-scheme (1984-85) years from 32 participants and an equal number of non-participants.