REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

An attempt is made in this section of study to review the available literature on Rural Development with a view to examine the different standpoints and views adopted by various thinkers and experts. However only relevant contribution is briefly presented.

- K. Venkata Reddy in, "Agriculture and Rural Development" (2001) writes that Indian villages are composed of a cluster of thatched huts with mud walls. The houses are built in a disorderly way with widening streets running between rows of houses and people living under most unsanitary conditions. People live together; various types of human relationship are established. Agriculture in its broader sense includes not only crop production of various types but also plantation, horticulture, sericulture, livestock, dairying, poultry, forestry, fishing etc. The average standard of living of people in rural areas is still low as judged from different socio-economic indicators.

- Mishra S.K and Puri V.K 2008 in their book, "Indian Economy" (2008) rural poverty largely emanates from the semi-feudal relations of production in the agriculture. The land reform measures, which were undertaken after independence, did not make substantial changes in the agrarian relations. Hence almost all households and a large proportion of small and marginal formers and land-less non-agricultural rural labor households are poor. At present special programmers for employment generation are being implemented both in rural and urban areas. All these programmers aim at poverty alleviation as well.

- Desai Vasant 1988 writes the book, Rural development (1988) that rural development is necessary not only because an overwhelming majority of the population lives in villages but because the development of rural activities is essential to the acceleration of pace of the overall economic development of the country. The government has initiated a number of programmers to solve the chronic problems of villages in India. Even then, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in rural areas has been steadily increasing from year to year. Dr. Reddy writes in his book, "Rural development in India'
(1988), that no doubt, removal of poverty and unemployment had figured in the list of objectives of our series of Five Years Plans. In fact several measures have been taken to eradicate rural poverty and unemployment schemes at the national level, have been launched for such purposes like NREP, IRDP, DRDA, TRYSEM etc.

- Jayanti Ghosh, "Poverty in India: What the Latest NSS Survey Tells Us" People's Democracy, , 2000. In this the author pleaded that the poverty is the root cause of all the evils in India and as in the whole entire world. So far as the poverty is concerned it is also called as the dreadful disease and has very problemative effect on the modern society. The writer mentioned that there is a quick and effective need of the hour to make the possible ways for the eradication of poverty in India in order to make the India very Civilized in the terms of poverty and to make it clear that the Indian people had to remember that the people themselves have to adopt themselves that they can easily make the possible ways for the upliftment of the people which are living their lives under the shadow of poverty.

- Mehta B.C 1997 , Rural Poverty in India, , New Delhi, 1997: So far as the concept of poverty is concerned it highlights that the India is facing a lot of problems in the terms of the poverty . We the people of India having less and least avenues to grow. The authorities are trying in terms of making the policies related to education, regarding to social setup and the like are the main and the basic ways which can eradicated the roots of the poverty in India.

- Rao Vasudeva 1985 Vasudeva Rao, Facets of Rural Development, 1985: It is a known fact that the rural poverty is at the boom period in India. The people which are residing in the rural areas have the life of hardship more and luxurious less. That is why the people are not healthy. The mention may be made that the rural people should be developed because the whole India is residing in the rural areas.

between rural residence and unemployment rates. They found that area unemployment was a stronger predictor of poverty among rural women than urban women, but did not have a significantly different impact for rural men and urban men.