CHAPTER - 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

After having earned independence in 1947, India adopted the path of planning as a policy of getting rid of mass poverty afflicting the rural as well as urban sectors of the country. The policies and programmes have been designed with the aim of reducing the unemployment level which is taken as a synonym of poverty alleviation.

Unemployment among able-bodied persons is one of the socio-economic issues dominating the Indian development scenario. The situation has been steadily deteriorating and has now reached a stage when it is impossible for any one to say what the future of the vast majority of the unemployed is going to be. There are many inroads, which this prolonged unemployment makes upon the lives of the workers and their families. When unemployment strikes a family for any period, impairment in the family’s living standards is inevitable. The families have to economise on clothing and fuel. Housing accommodation is also curtailed. The impairment of the food, clothing and the housing standards of the family lead in turn to increased illness. In addition to all these, the lack of physical necessities casting a shadow on the future, frequently leads to a severe strain upon the family relations and, in many cases, to pronounced mental disorders. The economic pressure to which men and their
families are subjected necessarily causes an appreciable increase in the volume of crimes against property. The consequences of unemployment on the community may be thus summed up:

First, it puts a brake on the attainment of economic and social objectives. “Measures to increase productivity, for instance, are of little significance when a large number of workers is unemployed and, therefore, produce nothing. Similarly, efforts to ensure adequate wages and to protect the rights of organised workers are less likely to succeed in periods when, as a result of large pool of unemployed workers, there is intensive competition in the employment market... Unemployment thus represents a senseless waste of productive power.”¹

Second, the evil of unemployment extends far beyond any loss of material wealth.

Third, the worker’s attitude to his job is also perverted. He goes in fear of losing it and yet in fear of excelling in it; he cannot afford to be either conspicuously inefficient or conspicuously efficient.

Finally, the wage earners are undoubtedly the chief sufferers in periods of unemployment. The meagre savings the workers are able to accumulate are soon exhausted when their source of income is cut off. Loss of opportunity to earn a living is accompanied by many specific evils:

a) Deprived of the income of the chief wage earner, the family must have its income supplemented by the earnings of the mother and children or
by payments from boarders and lodgers, whose presence may be inimical to family life.

b) The existence of a supply of casual labourers and irregularly employed women and encourage parasites which are unable to survive unless they pay wages below the standard of decent subsistence. Unemployment thus constitutes an incentive to sweetshop practices.

c) General depression of wage level is an inevitable result of unemployment. Workers released from industries that have shut down because of depression swarm into those industries that manage to keep operating, with the consequence that the severity of competition for jobs is greatly increased and wage standards are lowered. The maintenance of decent wage scales is practically impossible under such conditions of surplus labour.

d) Unemployment brings in its train loss of economic status and vast numbers of workers drift into the tide of casual labourers with income cut off and skill going to waste, the morale of workers is weakened and the economic degeneration is the result. Irregularity of habits is the natural by-product of irregular employment. Unemployment creates a dislike for work and stimulates the desire to drift.

e) Finally, moral delinquency is a frequent effect of unemployment. Discouragement is inevitable when men and women are willing to work but cannot find employment, and result in moral delinquency.
Criminality tends to increase in periods of industrial depression and unemployment.

Unemployment, moreover, is probably the greatest single factor in breeding social unrest. It not only tends to dishearten the workers but also fills them with resentment against the present industrial order. Discontent and a tendency to radicalism are the natural consequences of unemployment. Without reasonable security of employment, the great mass of wage earners cannot be expected to perform the duties of citizenship. Men are hungry for safety and security, longing for freedom from anxiety as a youngster alone in the dark longs for his mother's protecting presence.

The evil of unemployment extends far beyond any loss of material wealth. It has been rightly observed that: "Unemployment is a great evil, it is a poison, it pollutes the society and wrecks the political fibre of a country. It creates devils, it turns good man into bad, and it changes an honest worker into a criminal. It encourages dishonesty, patronises corruption, glorifies falsehood, points out the dark side of human character and makes one blind to its good side. It is difficult to expect truth, nobility and honesty from a person who cannot have two square meals a day, and who cannot provide a morsel of food or a dose of medicine to his sick wife and ailing children. A half-clad and half-fed man is a diseased man and a diseases man infects the nation, the fire of hunger consumes all the noble virtues of a father, duties of a son or a husband."
Unemployment means lack of work for those persons who are willing to work. Some people have compulsory leisure. There are two categories of unemployed persons, i.e., uneducated persons and educated persons. The incidence of unemployment among the educated is not only higher than the uneducated but it also increases with every successive higher level of education. Beside unemployment, there is under employment also. Under-employment means insufficient employment.

In the rural areas, both unemployment and under-unemployment exist side by side; the distinction between them is by no means sharp. In the villages, unemployment ordinarily takes the form of under-employment. In many parts of the country, during the busy agriculture seasons, shortages of labour are frequently reported, but over the greater part of the year, a large proportion of agricultural labour and others engaged in allied activities are without continuous employment. The consequent drift of workers from villages to towns only serves to shift the focus of attention from rural areas to the urban. Though recent surveys show a somewhat higher rate of unemployment in the towns, this itself is a reflection of the lack of adequate work opportunities in rural areas. Urban and rural unemployment, in fact, constitutes an indivisible problem. In urban areas, employment is linked with fluctuations in the state of business, transport and industry. Any change in conditions is reflected in an increase or decrease in employment figures.
The growth of population, inability of the development sectors to generate commensurate number of jobs and a host of other factors have been contributing to the staggering growth of unemployment in the country. For instance, the number of unemployed persons escalated from 12.3 million at the end of First Plan to 28 million in 1990. Now, it is estimated that the total number of job seekers would be around 106 million. Unemployment exists both among educated as well as uneducated persons.

Unemployment can be of different types, i.e., Unemployment that corresponds to unfilled vacancies in the same occupations and the same places is defined as fictional unemployment. This type of unemployment is unavoidable for the efficient working of an economy. More stubborn frictions results when the unemployment are mismatched with job vacancies because they do not have the right skills or live in places where top opportunities do not exist. Such mismatching creates structural unemployment. Seasonal unemployment occurs in such activities as construction, agriculture, canning and the tourist trade in which weather or the calendar determines when production can be carried on or they govern the level of demand. Demand-deficiency unemployment may be defined as unemployment that occurs when there is not enough aggregate demand to provide work for the whole labour force no matter how it is trained or deployed. This implies that in the economy as a whole there are more unemployed workers than the job vacancies. A worker is voluntarily unemployed when he has been offered a job that he could
fill but continues to search for a better job at a higher wage rather than accept the offer. A worker is involuntarily unemployed if he would be willing to accept a job for which he is qualified at the prevailing wage or below it, but cannot find any job. The term disguised unemployment is used to refer to individuals who are not economically involved to a degree which uses their full capabilities even there are economic activities to which they apply a part of their time. The departure of such individuals from their place of employment may leave some parts of the area's economic activity unaffected. The educated manpower refers to those persons who have obtained at least a matriculation or a higher secondary certificate.

The existence of unemployment among the educated classes is attributed to the too literary character of education. The educational system in this country is thus defective owing to its excessive theoretical bias. In the words of Bengal Committee, "It is like a bamboo, each joint being an examination and the diameter remaining practically the same size from the root to very near the top. It has no branches and the crowning top covers a very small area. What is required is a spreading tree with branches going off in as many directions as possible at definite points along the trunk, not all at the top."³

The present system of education is not calculated to equip a person satisfactorily for the struggle of life. The medium of instruction, which is a foreign language, means a tremendous strain on the immature youths and is sure to retard mental development. Presiding at the All India Educational
Conference at Wardha in October 1936, Mahatma Gandhi observed, "The present system of education does not meet the requirements of country in any shape or form. English, having been made the medium of instruction in all the high branches of learning, has created permanent bar between the highly educated few and uneducated many. It has prevented knowledge from percolating to the masses. The excessive importance given to English has cast upon the educated class a burden which has maimed them mentally for life and made them strangers in their own land." Again, "absence of vocational training has made the educated class almost unfit for productive work and harmed them physically."4

Unemployment in educated classes has increased because, according to Mr. Wall, the demand for employment had increased, as family incomes were inadequate to meet the cost of an improved standard of living of the people.5 In support of this, Mr. S. T. Hollins says, "there is general unemployment in all classes and among all occupations. Hundreds of applications from literate to illiterate men from rural areas and from towns are received for all classes of work. Literate posts are insufficient for those who have been educated and literate men are accepted in a large number of posts in which literacy is not required. Illiterate persons are thus, to some extent, unable to work."

Judged by these facts, we can say that the basic cause of middle class unemployment in India is to be found as much in the economic backwardness of the country as in the defective systems of our education. The number of
salaried jobs in Government and private organisation is limited relatively to the supply of men qualified to hold such jobs. The net result is inevitably unemployment for all but a fortunate few. If the country were economically developed there would have been many more salaried jobs, which would have reduced the incidence of unemployment. Unemployment would also have been less if the quality of men seeking jobs were different. The undue emphasis on general education, accompanied by the neglect of technical and vocational education is responsible not only for the comparative dearth of technically qualified men but also for the general lowering of the wage levels for educated workers.

Educated unemployment, however, assumes a special significance mainly because of the following factors: (a) rightly or wrongly, there is an impression among the public that investment in education by an individual should yield for him a return in terms of a remunerative job; (b) an educated person naturally looks for a job suited to the particular type of education he has received with the result that there has been an abundance of supply in regard to certain occupations and professions and shortage in others, depending on the development of education in the country. Then, again, there are regional preferences shown by the educated, which complicate the problem; and (c) there is a general disinclination among the educated to look for employment other than office jobs.
It was therefore, realised that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on reducing the unemployment by increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself.

Since the benefits of growth achieved through planning do not trickle down to all sections of society and that they bypass a few sections of the population, it is felt necessary to formulate specific poverty alleviation programmes for generation of a certain minimum level of income for the poor. This objective has to be achieved through providing both wage employment and self employment. To this end a number of programmes/schemes have been introduced some of which have been described in the next chapter. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana is a similar scheme which has been designed to solve the problem of educated unemployment in the country. Through providing self-employment opportunities in industry, business and service sectors. The main objective of the present work is to evaluate the performance of the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) with the help of a number of indicators.

1.2 PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR JOYANA: A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched throughout the country on 2nd of October 1993. During the year 1993-1994 the Yojana was implemented in urban areas of the country while during the year 1994-1995 it has been extended to rural areas. The erstwhile self employment
educated unemployed youth (SEEUY) Scheme has been subsumed from 1993 in the PMRY.

This scheme is implemented through the office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industry) at the central level, the state level and at field level by the District Industries Centres (DICs). The banking support is benig coordinated by the banking division and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the loaning is provided by the nationalised banks. Support has also been provided by various training institutions, Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs) and State Governments by making available training manuals, indicative project profiles, etc. Training for PMRY beneficiaries is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government has assigned training to District Industries Centres (DICs) and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs).

The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana addresses itself to the solution of educated unemployment in the country. As much, the scheme aims to motivate and encourage the educated job seekers to undertake self-employment activities in industry, business and service.

All educated unemployed youth who have passed or failed 10th standard or passed ITI or have technical course for a minimum duration of six months are eligible to avail the benefit under PMRY. This was the necessary condition upto March 1999. Now, all educated unemployed that have passed 8th standard are also eligible to avail the benefit under PMRY. Further, the educated
unemployed should be in the age group of 18 to 35 years. But from 1st of April 1999, this age limit was extended, i.e., 18 to 45 years, by the Government for Scheduled Castes (SC), Other Backward Caste (OBC), ex-servicemen, women and handicapped persons. The educated unemployed should be permanent resident of the area for at least three years; his family income shall not exceed Rs. 24000/- per annum and he should not be a defaulter to any bank or financial institution. The scheme gives preference to weaker sections including women. In fixing the target of beneficiaries, 22.5% for SC/ST and 27% for OBC are reserved. Further in the selection of projects by the beneficiaries not more than 30% of the ventures should be from the business sector.

Under this scheme a maximum loan of Rs.1.00 lakh was given, but from 1st of April 1999, a maximum loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is given to an unemployed youth to start a self-employment venture. If five eligible persons join together and form partnership, the project with higher cost will also be covered, provided the share of each person in the project cost is Rs. 2.00 lakh. There is no collateral guarantee upto the limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh under this scheme. The banks provide a composite loan to the extent of 95% of the project cost; the Government gives an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7500/- per beneficiary and the latter contributes 5% of the project cost as margin money in cash. Bankers are not supposed to insist any collateral guarantee at the time of disbursing the loan. The banks charge 12.5% per annum as interest upto the loan of Rs.25000/- and
the rate of 15.5% per annum for a loan exceeding of Rs.25000/-. The assets created out of the bank finance would be hypothecated to the bank till full repayment of the loan. Wherever feasible, for loans above Rs.50000/- some fixed asset should be created. Loan should be repaid in installments after the initial moratorium of 6 to 8 months and the repayment period ranges over a period of 3 to 7 years. After loan is sanctioned, each beneficiary is imparted compulsory training in areas such as book keeping, marketing, product cost and banking procedures.

**Task Force Committee, Rohtak**

1. The General Manager of the District Industries Center, Rohtak. - Chairman
2. The Deputy Director of the Small Industries Service Institute, ITI Campus, Bhiwani - Member
3. The Divisional Employment Officer of Rohtak - Member
4. The lead District Manager of Punjab National Bank, Rohtak - Member
5. The Senior Manager of Oriental Bank of Commerce, Rohtak - Member
6. The District Co-ordinator of State Bank of India, Rohtak-Member

The procedures involved in the operation of this scheme are as follows:

As soon as the targets are received from the Government of India, the DIC initiates necessary steps to implement the scheme. The Lead Bank distributes the targets among the bank branches after deciding in the Banker’s Meeting (standing committee) and communicates to DIC. After the mutual
arrangements and actual annual plans are prepared by the DIC and banks, the DIC invites applications in the prescribed form from the eligible persons through advertisements in local newspapers and displaying the advertisements on the notice board of the banks and Block Divisional Officer’s (BDO’s) office. The process of publicity takes about 10 days. The prospective candidates then submit the filled in applications along with the necessary documents to prove their age, community, nativity, educational attainment, etc. Then these applications are processed by the DIC on the basis of the eligibility criteria. All the eligible candidates are then called for the interview and their suitability to run the venture is assessed by the Task Force Committee.

The DIC then recommends the list of selected beneficiaries by Task Force Committee to several banks along with the applications and other documents submitted by the selected candidates. Normally the number of applications recommended would be around 100% more than the target fixed for the branch to take care of rejections at the Banker’s level. The names of beneficiaries approved by the Task Force Committee are displayed on the notice board of DIC. As soon as loan sanction is issued by Banks, the selected beneficiaries who have opted to industrial activity have to obtain the clearance from the Municipalities which in turn depends on the clearance received by the beneficiaries from the Department of Factories, Town Planning, Fire and Health. The single window facility functioning in the DIC assists the beneficiaries in the process of obtaining their clearance.
After all these formalities are over, the Banks invite the selected candidates for a meeting with them along with the necessary documents such as clearance certificates, rent agreement, quotation for the machineries and materials from the suppliers, etc. After a thorough screening and examination, the bankers send a sanction letter to the candidates and the list of selected candidates to the DIC. Then the DIC arranges Entrepreneur Development Programme (EDP) training to the selected candidates for 7 to 15 days duration depending on their avocation being service/industry or business with the help of the SISI and other approved training institutions and NGOs. An amount of Rs. 1000/- is provided for training and Development Assistance besides a stipendary amount of Rs. 500/- for each beneficiary.

After the training, the loan is disbursed to the beneficiaries who will then venture into the avocation. All these procedures culminate in the commencement of activity by the beneficiaries.

1.3 Profile of the District

The District of Rohtak derives its name from its headquarter town Rohtak, which is believed to be a distortion of the original town of Rohtasgarh – named after king Rohtas who is said to have built the town. Some historians believe that the site of Rohtak has been a place of ‘Roherra’ trees and from there the town has derived its name. Some historians also connect Rohtak with Rohitaka, which finds mention in the epic Mahabharta in connection with the
campaign of Nukul – one of the twins Pandava warriors. Historically, Rohtak has been greatly influenced by the changes on the Delhi throne by being in its neighbourhood. Rohtak was part of Delhi province to April, 1858 when a major part of it was merged to the province of Punjab and continued as such till the re-organisation of Punjab in 1966 into Punjab, Haryana and merger of its hilly areas in Himachal Pardesh. The district of Rohtak is one of the most important districts of Haryana State situated at a distance of about 70 Km. from Delhi. It falls within the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi.

Table – 1.1 Demography of Haryana State & Rohtak District:

(1991 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Haryana</th>
<th>Distt. Rohtak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Area (sq.km.)</td>
<td>44212.00</td>
<td>1668.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>16463648</td>
<td>776966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Male (%)</td>
<td>8827474 (53.62 %)</td>
<td>420000 (54.06 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Female (%)</td>
<td>7636174 (46.38 %)</td>
<td>357000 (45.95 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rural Population (%)</td>
<td>12408904 (75.37 %)</td>
<td>531263 (68.38 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Urban Population (%)</td>
<td>4054744 (24.60 %)</td>
<td>245703 (31.62 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>SC Population (%)</td>
<td>3250933 (19.75 %)</td>
<td>145435 (18.72 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Density of Population</td>
<td>372 per sq. km.</td>
<td>466 per sq. km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Literacy Rate (%)</td>
<td>7449012 (55.85 %)</td>
<td>494772 (63.68 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>No. of municipalities</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>No. of Villages</td>
<td>6988</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>No. of Households</td>
<td>2614725</td>
<td>120371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage

Source: Records of ADC office, Rohtak
In July 1997, Jhajjar district was created after bifurcating Rohtak district into Rohtak and Jhajjar districts and the present Rohtak District consists of Rohtak and Meham tehsils, while Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh tehsils are in Jhajjar District. There are five blocks in the district, viz. Rohtak, Kalanaur, Sampla, Meham and Lakhan Majra. Rohtak district has an area of 1668.47 square kilometers.

The district lies in the south east of Haryana State. Jind and Sonepat districts on the north, Jhajjar district on the south, Jhajjar and Sonepat district on the east and Hissar and Bhiwani districts on the West side bind it.

Population of the district as per 1991 census is 7,76,966. The density of population is 466 per sq. kilometer. There are 146 villages and 151 Panchayats in the district. The rural population is 5,31,263 and of this district the urban population is 2,45,703. As per 1991 census, rural population consists of 68.38% of total population of the district. The SC population of this district is 1,45,435 (18.72%) while rural SC population is 1,07,131 (20.10%).

The Rohtak District is characterised by semi-arid climate having hot and cool conditions during summer and winter, respectively; and meager rainfall. In most of its parts there is a fertile loamy soil of alluvial nature. There are some low lying areas also, which suffer from inundation and water logging during monsoon season.

Regarding economic characteristics of the district, agriculture is the primary occupation. About 51.89% are engaged in agriculture and allied
activities, 7.68% are engaged in cottage and household industries and the rest are engaged in other activities. Out of total geographical area of the district, 83% is under cultivation. The main crops are wheat, gram, sugarcane, bajra and mustard. There is no perennial river in the district. Underground water level is relatively high. The district is faced with the problem of brackish water and water logging in many parts of the district. The sub soil water depth varies from 4 to 40 feet. Recently sunflower cultivation is also increasing in the area. About 57% of the net sown area is irrigated by canals which are the major source of irrigation. Sugarcane is also an important cash crop grown in the district. The farmers of the district are quite progressive and utilize machinery and modern technology for growing crops. The demand for tractors and new devices such as multi-purpose threshers, hoeing and weeding wheels, seed drill etc. have been increasing constantly. Similarly, there has been constant increase in the number of pumpset /tubewell in the district.

Animal Husbandry is the main subsidiary activity to supplement the meagre income derived from agriculture. Dairying, poultry, piggery, and sheep/goat rearing are the main allied activities. The district is famous for its Murrah Buffaloes, which are sold to other parts of the country also. Dairying is the most important allied activity in the district. In order to increase the milk production, Animal Husbandry activities, including breeding with semen of superior bulls, veterinary facilities, extension work, formation of cooperative societies do exist in the district. The district has one milk plant unit at Rohtak.
The milk plant makes products like butter, ghee, milk powder etc. Further the district has two sheep and wool extension centers at Ritoli and Pilana. There is one poultry Hatchery at Rohtak. To provide marketing assistance to Development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries, one sale counter, namely Gramodaya, has been started at Mini Secretariat Complex, Rohtak.

Industrially, Rohtak is one of the fast developing districts of Haryana, having good industrial base with large and medium scale industries along with many small-scale units. The distribution of industrial activities is however uneven. The majority of industrial units are concentrated on the National Highway connecting Rohtak to Delhi.

Rohtak is one of few privileged districts, which can boast of developed infrastructures like transport, communication, health, education, electrification etc. All villages are electrified, and almost all villages have piped drinking water facilities and well connected metalled roads. Essential services, public transport, health centers and bank branches are available in almost every village. National Highway No. 10 passes through the heart of the district. Four main railway lines (1) Rohtak-Delhi (2) Rohtak-Bhatinda (3) Rohtak-Panipat and (4) Rohtak-Bhiwani pass through the district.

Marketing system is well developed. The Co-operative sector has established a number of grocery and milk societies. The government distributes
essential commodities such as rice, sugar, kerosene and cloth through a network of fair price shops.

The district has an efficient network of banks, within easy reach of each resident of the district. In all there are 113 bank branches in the district, of these, 87 are commercial banks, three primary land development bank branches and number of mini bank branches in the villages.

Educationally Rohtak is the most developed district of the state. It has one University, one PGI of Medical Sciences, Two Ayurvedic colleges, 192 Higher/High Schools, 13 Middle schools and 34 primary schools. There are also Industrial Training Institutions for boys, 2 polytechnics and 4 Industrial training Institutions for girls in the district. The total literacy rate of the district is 55.85%. The female literacy rate is 33.55% and that of the males it is 66.45%.

The educated unemployment is assuming serious proportion in the problem of unemployment. This has been mainly contributed by the growth in the spread of educational facilities and the failure of the economy to generate adequate number of jobs. The number of educational institutions, teachers and students has increased phenomenally during the last 40 years or so. Year after year, the output of educational institutions (matriculates, graduates, post
graduates, etc.) has also been on the increase. But the jobs generated in both the organised and unorganised sectors have been grossly lagging behind the growth in the educated persons coming out of these institutions. This has created a large backlog of unemployed. The Divisional Employment Exchange, Rohtak, provides statistics relating to educated unemployment. The backlog at any point of time with Employment Exchange broadly indicates the extent of educated unemployment. The distribution of persons registered with the Divisional Employment Exchange, Rohtak by their educational qualification is given in Table 1.2 (a) and 1.2 (b) which indicates the growing incidence of educated unemployment in the District Rohtak. Before July 1997, Jhajjar District was a part of Rohtak District. Therefore, the distribution of persons registered with the Divisional Employment Exchange, Rohtak, by their educational qualification from 1993 to 1996 is given in Table 1.2 (a). After bifurcation of Rohtak District into Rohtak and Jhajjar districts, the number of persons registered with this Employment Exchange from 1997 to 1999 is given in Table 1.2 (b).

It is evident from Table 1.2 (a) that the number of unemployed persons has increased from 1,71,13 in 1993 to 2,09,76 in 1996. This represents an increase of 22.57%. The composition of educated unemployment shows that a major portion of the unemployed was matriculates and intermediates (52.55%), followed by unemployed qualified other than the qualifications mentioned above (20.11%), below matric (11.40), graduate and post graduate unemployed
It is evident from Table 1.2(b) that the number of unemployed persons has increased from 11,021 in 1997 to 11,921 in 1999. This represents an increase of about 8.17%. The composition of educated unemployment shows that a major portion of the unemployed was matriculates of the unemployed was matriculates and intermediates (53.15%), followed by unemployed persons qualified other than the qualifications mentioned above (22.60%), below matric unemployed (10.23%), graduate and post graduate unemployed (8.37%), ITI/Diploma holders (4.90%) and vocational trained unemployed (0.91%).

Table-1.2 (a): Magnitude of Unemployment in the District of Rohtak (1993-1996)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Numbers Registered with Divisional Employment Exchange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Below Matric</td>
<td>2175(12.70) 2220 2270 2392(11.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vocational Trained</td>
<td>101(0.59) 107 121 191 (0.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Matric to Intermediate</td>
<td>8900(52.00) 9800 9907 11023(52.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ITI/ Diploma holder</td>
<td>770(4.49) 871 901 1029(4.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Graduate &amp; above</td>
<td>1626(9.50) 1791 1810 2121(10.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3141(18.35) 4105 4201 4220(20.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,113 18,894 19,210 20,976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.

Diploma holders (4.77%) and vocational trained unemployed (0.86%). The growing number of educated could not be absorbed in the economy because the growth process did not generate job opportunities for them. Moreover, the educated people turned out by the liberal arts educational system do not possess the necessary skills required for the economy. As a result, these educated could not be employed in various productive sectors like agriculture, industry and trade.

Table-1.2(b): Magnitude of Unemployment in the District of Rohtak (1997-1999)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Numbers Registered with Divisional Employment Exchange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Below Matric</td>
<td>1190 (10.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vocational Trained</td>
<td>71 (0.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Matric to Intermediate</td>
<td>5842 (53.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ITI/ Diploma holder</td>
<td>525 (4.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Graduate &amp; above</td>
<td>911 (8.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2482 (22.52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.

This explains the high magnitude of educated unemployment and calls for specific schemes to tackle the problem of educated unemployment. The
SEEUY and PMRY are designed to tackle this problem of educated unemployment.

1.4 PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

Since the scheme has been in operation for the last six years, it becomes worthwhile to assess whether the objectives of the scheme have been accomplished. If not, then we should find out the causes thereof and also the problems encountered by the unemployed youth, DIC and the banks in the context of the implementation of this scheme. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the PMRY scheme in Rohtak District. The more specific objectives of the present study are:

1. To assess the magnitude of activity-wise and unit-wise employment generated against the capital employed;
2. to assess the additional income generated for the beneficiaries by the units started by them;
3. to assess the impact of financial assistance provided on production, sale and profit realised;
4. to assess the impact of the technical back up and training provided;
5. to assess the problems of implementing agencies and beneficiaries; and
6. to provide suggestions for improvement in implementation of PMRY.

1.5 CHAPTER OUTLINE

We now briefly state the specific contents of the present study.
The present introductory chapter deals with the problem of unemployment, a brief description of Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana; profile of the study area; education unemployment in Rohtak District; and point out the purpose of the present study.

In chapter 2, a brief description of poverty alleviation programmes and a survey of evaluative studies are pointed out.

In chapter 3, the research methodology as applied for the collection of primary and secondary data required for the present study is discussed.

In chapter 4, the analysis of data regarding the performance of DIC and Banks is discussed. Their views on the PMRY are also elicited.

In chapter 5, the analysis of data regarding the performance of sample beneficiaries is discussed in detail.

In chapter 6, the main points of this study are summarised and the suggestions for the betterment of PMRY scheme are presented.

End Notes

5. I bid; p. 30.