CHAPTER - TWO

REVIEW OF RESEARCH LITERATURE

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2.1 Introduction

In this chapter an attempt is being made to present a synoptic review of research literature reflecting the performance of JRY with a view to making the presentation systematic. The studies have been bifurcated at national, state and regional levels. The discussion in this chapter has come to a close after presenting the need for the present study.

2.2 Review of Literature

It is a fact beyond doubt that in an egalitarian society, the highest priority should be given to alleviate poverty because poverty anywhere is a threat everywhere.

Being a mission-driven economy poised to achieve self reliance, the Government, from time to time, has been implementing several target-bound programmes. Some of these programmes include IRDP, NREP, RLEGp, etc. With a view to adjudging the efficacy of these programmes, the scholars have been directing systematic efforts to evaluate the performance of these programmes critically.

Since the study on hand is chiefly directed to evaluate the performance of JRY, therefore, the research student has picked up the works from the basket of poverty alleviation programmes
which have been conducted in the realm of JRY. Further, the review of research literature has revealed that there are studies which have been conducted at national level. Some studies have been conducted at regional level.

With a view to give a systematic touch, these studies have been presented analytically as follows:

(1) Studies at national level,
(2) Studies at State level, and
(3) Studies at regional level.

2.3 Studies at National Level

M. Neelakant, (1994)\(^1\) has made penetrating study of JRY. His study finds the foundation under the concurrent evaluation of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, (1992-93). The Study has come out with macro and micro level analysis.

Findings

(1) A huge sum of Rs.2,659.60 crore was allocated for poverty alleviation programme under JRY during the year 1991-92.

(2) While during 1992-93 the resources channelised were to the tune of 2,704.8 crore.
(3) These resources could generate wage employment to the tune of 802.2 million mandays during the year 1991-92 and 728.1 million mandays during the year 1992-93.

(4) In the realm of employment the members from the bracket of SCs and STs were the highest beneficiaries. During the period under review, their share in the wage employment was to the tune of 53.70 per cent.

(5) The share of landless labour was the second foremost beneficiaries under JRY.

(6) In respect of activities conducted, the highest priority was lent towards the construction of link roads in several states of India.

(7) A sizeable expense to the tune of 45.00 per cent was directed towards this activity. Of the total wage employment generated, the landless agricultural workers received a share of 38.30 per cent.

These being the significant areas of achievements, the investigator has identified the following weak points associated with the functioning of JRY:
(i) In lieu of 60.00 per cent allocation of funds towards wage payments, hardly 53.50 per cent of the funds were directed towards the payment of wages.

(ii) As per the directions of JRY scheme 30.00 per cent of the employment opportunities should be offered to the feminine gender. The performance of JRY reveals that:

(a) in respect of the State of Assam it is merely 3.70 per cent,
(b) in case of Bihar it is 8.30 per cent, and
(c) in the State of Tripura it is 9.50 per cent.

This indicates a serious lapse in the functioning of the JRY.

(iii) Viewed at micro level the generation of employment under JRY appears to be quite encouraging but the micro level analysis reveals that:

(a) on an average a worker-beneficiary per capita could get wage employment to the tune of 5.15 mandays employment during the reference period at the national level, and
(b) while in the State of Chennai, it could succeed in creating wage employment to the tune of 6.4 mandays per worker-beneficiary.
The Programme Evaluation Organisation, a wing of Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, (1992)\(^2\), conducted an extensive study of JRY to explore its impact on the generation of employment and the assets during the year 1989-90 to 1991-92. The study covered 10 major States of the national economy, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

The study is based on the primary data. It covered 600 worker beneficiaries. These sample respondents were chosen from 40 village panchayats spread over 20 districts.

**Findings**

1. A comparative study between generation of wage employment *vis-a-vis* the funds allocated has shown that the generation of wage employment was indeed more than the funds allocated.

2. In the realm of employment the members from the bracket of SCs and STs were the highest beneficiaries. A little more than 50.00 per cent of the workers were from this category.
(3) In respect of women employment, there existed a variation between district level and Grama Panchayat level employment. The overall employment of women workers at district level was to the tune of 22.25 per cent. In respect of some select Grama Panchayats, the employment of women folk was between 15.00 and 16.00 per cent.

(4) The split of data in respect of wage employment per capita has revealed that:

(a) during the year 1989-90 per capita wage employment generation was to the tune of 11.44 mandays, and

(b) while during the year 1990-91, it was to the tune of 15.48 mandays per capita.

(5) Thus, the analysis of data pertaining to the generation of wage employment has confirmed that the performance of JRY has failed to realize the prime objective of generating wage employment and thereby alleviating the poverty.

(6) The village panchayats have failed to abide by the norms of the JRY in the conduct of activities. The explorative study of PEO has confirmed that the works were assigned to the private contractors.
In respect of community assets as many as 89.0 per cent of the sample beneficiaries were expressed that the assets generated were useful to the society. But their management is unsatisfactory.


Findings

1. A major part in the rural development activities, JRY concentrated on the development of road works.

2. There was poor participation of the woman workers. This participation was quite meagre compared to the prescribed norms under JRY programme.

3. As per the JRY guidelines, the managing authority should spend 40.00 per cent funds towards the purchases of necessary raw materials. 60.00 per cent of the funds should be channelised towards wage payment. His research finding has confirmed that there was violation of these norms.
(4) There was poor identification of the workers. The study has asserted that as much as 57.00 per cent workers enrolled under the programme were above poverty line. Consequently, the drafting of labour did not subscribe to the prescribed norm of benefiting the poorest of the poor.

(5) The construction works in most of the States is assignee to the private contractors. In fact these works should have been the responsibility of Panchayat Secretaries.

(6) There existed the problem of poor maintenance of muster roll and variations in the payment of wages.

(7) In respect of the creation of community assets, the study concluded that there was poor management of these assets.

Thus, the study has explored the weak implementation aspect of the Yojana.

There is yet another interesting study conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi (1993-94)⁴.

The explorative study of PEO is built on the primary data. It enveloped 14 States covering 28 blocks and 56 villages. The prime objective of the study was to examine the quality of houses
constructed under JRY and its allotment. The study covered 1,195 households.

Findings

(1) The average cost of construction of a house was approximately Rs. 9,000.

(2) As many as 50.00 per cent of the sample respondents have expressed their satisfaction with regard to the quality of construction.

(3) In respect of the location, the study has revealed that:

(a) 90.00 per cent of the houses were developed in clusters, and

(b) while 80.00 per cent of the houses in the sample villages were constructed in the neighbourhood of the village habitation.

(4) In respect of the allotment of the houses following findings were explored:

(a) in almost all sample villages, the allotment of the houses was done strictly on the basis of norms covered under JRY,

(b) 50.0 per cent of the houses were allotted to the SCs and STs,
(c) approximately 86.00 per cent of the houses allotted were occupied,

(d) 84.00 per cent of the sample households expressed their satisfaction regarding the allotment procedures.

(e) while 16.00 per cent of the sample households expressed their displeasure.

Ministry of Rural Development (Monetary Division), Government of India 1994\textsuperscript{5}, New Delhi, conducted an extensive survey of the impact of JRY. The period of the survey was sprawling between January, 1992 and December, 1992.

Findings

The findings of the study are as follows:

(1) In accordance with the guidelines under JRY provisions, the village panchayat is empowered to channelise 10.00 per cent of the funds towards the management of the community assets.

It has been observed that as many as 17.15 per cent of the assets created were not at all maintained in their proper perspective. It reflects a lapse on the part of the village panchayats. This observation has been made at national level.
The guidelines of JRY clearly state that the village panchayats before undertaking any activity should seek approval from the Grama Sabha. The Annual Action Plan should be discussed with utmost care and deep thinking.

It has been observed by Ministry of Rural Development that nearly 61.00 per cent of the activities enveloped under Action Plan were discussed with Grama Sabhas. Remaining 39.00 per cent of the activities were carried out without seeking consultation from the Grama Sabhas.

Thus the report is reflective of the fact that the involvement of the village panchayats in the conduct of the activities under JRY is not wholesome. There is a need for leading a holistic approach for the implementation of the activities.

The Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) (1993)^6, invited a galaxy of research scholars to evaluate the performance of JRY. Based on the findings of different studies, the Institute has made the following suggestions to improve the functioning of JRY.

(1) The village panchayat should be saddled with the responsibility of preparing the plan of action.
(2) The panchayats in consultation with the Grama Sabhas should prepare a detailed Action Plan for the project in each ward through people's participation.

(3) The functioning of the panchayats may be strengthened by drafting a financial supervisor from outside.

(4) The authorities should use the services of media for giving wide publicity to the programme and to create awareness among the people.

The scholars strongly recommended for the introduction of new Panchayat Raj Act. An action in this direction may improve the functioning of the JRY.

2.4 Studies at State Level

The Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Research, Dharwad (2000) directed its efforts to evaluate the performance of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) – an integral part of JRY. The explorative study was based on the report of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (1998-99).

Objectives

The objectives of the study were:

(1) to evaluate socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries,
(2) to examine the selection procedure of the beneficiaries, and

(3) to examine the impact of the scheme on the families of beneficiaries in the State of Karnataka.

Research Methodology

The research student did make a sincere academic attempt in assimilating legitimate information pertaining to the performance of JRY at National, State and the Regional level since the inception of the programme in 1989 till 1999, i.e., 10 years.

However, due to non-availability of legitimate data from the competent authority of the sample villages, the research student could succeed in assimilating the data for the period of five years, i.e., 1994-95. The available data have been analysed under the framework of statistical tools and techniques. This constitutes yet another limitation of the study.

(1) The study subscribes to the sampling design formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

(2) The study covered 22 districts covering two blocks in each district.
(3) A four-stage sampling design at district, block, village panchayat and beneficiary level was adopted for the field survey.

(4) In each district, the selection of the blocks was done in consultation with the officials the State Government.

(5) From each block, five village panchayats were chosen.

(6) In all, 278 villages were chosen from 22 districts and 44 blocks.

(7) The interview schedules were administered on 2,194 sample beneficiaries.

(8) The selection of beneficiaries was done randomly.

(9) The details pertaining to population, block-wise allocation of resources and the problems of implementation agencies were collected from the offices of the ZP and TP Samities.

Findings

The findings of the study are as follows:

(1) Merely 84.00 per cent of houses were constructed in the plots owned by the beneficiaries.
(2) 90.00 per cent of the beneficiaries have occupied the constructed houses while 10.0 per cent of the houses which remained unoccupied were due to the incompletion of the construction work.

(3) It is encouraging to know that 71.00 per cent of the total beneficiaries come under the bracket of SCs and STs.

(4) The households were comfortably placed in respect of drinking water facilities except 21.00 per cent of the households. They fetch water from outside the village.

(5) 91.00 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that the selection process was unbiased.

(6) As many as 81.00 per cent of beneficiaries are satisfied with the quality of construction of the houses.

(7) One of the guidelines under IAY regulations is pertaining to the registration of houses. The guideline suggests that the title of the house should be in the name of females.

The study has explored that the title deeds in case of 70.00 per cent of beneficiaries were done in the names of the females.
(8) The guidelines of the IAY programme suggest that the plinth area of the house should not be less than 20 sq. meters. But it was discovered that 31.00 per cent of the houses in Karnataka do not have the plinth area of 20 sq. meters.

(9) Of the total 2,174 houses, as many as 801 houses have been used by beneficiaries.

(10) Hardly 26.0 per cent of the houses in the State have the provision of latrines and 22.00 per cent of the houses have the provision chullas.

(11) Nearly 37.00 per cent of the households have spent more than Rs.20,000. Of this only 1.00 per cent have received the assistance to the tune of Rs.20,000.

(12) Only 5.00 per cent of the houses have the facilities such as separate living room, kitchen, chullas and the toilets.

(13) 14.00 per cent of the beneficiaries come under the income bracket of Rs.11,000.

The study has concluded that the role of village panchayats in the implementation of the scheme is quite limited. It is
suggested that the village panchayats should be given the monitoring role in the housing programme.

**Shankar Kripa (1991-92)**: the study was conducted by Shankar Kripa in the State of Uttar Pradesh has reaffirmed the findings of M. Neelakandan (1994) in respect of improper allocation of the funds towards the purchases of raw materials and wage payments.

His study has revealed the following findings:

1. The investigation of the records maintained by the respective panchayats clearly reveals that approximately 63.00 per cent of the funds were diverted towards the purchase of materials. As per the norms these expenses should have been to the tune of 40.00 per cent.

2. In respect of the wage payments the records reveal that hardly 52.00 per cent of funds were channelised towards the payment of wages. It is falling short by 8.00 per cent as per the prescribed norms.

3. Highlighting the management of funds, the study reveals that hardly 60.00 per cent of the funds were used under the programme, while 40.00 per cent of the resources came under the bracket of the pilferages.
(4) As per the Governmental norms 20.00 per cent of the funds should have been allocated for the digging of wells extending irrigational facility to the farmers in sample villages. This prescription constitutes one of the conditionalities of million wells scheme.

The study has confirmed that this particular governmental directive was kept in abeyance.

(5) The village pradhans and other members in most of the villages, did not undergo any training programme under JRY. Further, there was absence of the appointment of supervisory committees monitoring the activities carried out under JRY. This reflects a serious lapse on the part of the implementing authorities at village level that is the village panchayats

Thus the study has emerged with the conclusion that poor administration of finances and the absence of the administrative authorities have led to the failure of the programme in the State of Uttar Pardesh.
2.5 Studies at the Regional Level

T. Rajendran (2002)\(^9\) has conducted research study entitled, "Evaluation of Rural Development Programme". It is essentially a micro level study concentrating on evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam (JVVT) in Dindigal Manner Thirumalai district. The study is sprawling over seven chapters.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are as follows:

(1) General objectives: To evaluate the impact of rural development programmes with specific reference to IRDP and JVVT.

Specific Objectives

(1) To study the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries under IRDP and JVVT programmes.

(2) To assess the level of awareness on the objectives of IRDP and JVVT programmes.

(3) To study the problems in obtaining IRDP loan.
(4) To assess the adequacy of bank loans and Government subsidy given to the beneficiaries under IRDP.

(5) To study the problems in the management of assets by IRDP beneficiaries and support received from the delivery system.

(6) To assess the repayment performance of IRDP beneficiaries and identify factors for delay or non-repayment of bank loan taken by the beneficiary.

(7) To find out the extent of assets created by JVVT.

(8) To assess the problems in getting benefit under JVVT programme.

(9) To compare the efficacy of IRDP and JVVT on the alleviation of poverty among beneficiaries.

(10) To suggest measures for improving the performance of rural development programmes to alleviate poverty.

Research Methodology

The study has been developed under the framework of both primary and secondary data. The assimilated data were analysed using the statistical technique such as Chi-square test ($\chi^2$) and the proportion test of significance.
Findings

The findings of the study have been presented analytically as follows:

(1) Socio-economic condition of the beneficiaries:

(a) Approximately 81.00 per cent of beneficiaries under JVVT were Hindus.

(b) Of the total, approximately 36.00 per cent of the beneficiaries belonging to the category of SCs and STs.

(c) Three-fourth of the total beneficiaries were males and the remaining were females.

(d) Most of the beneficiaries had attained an age of 41 years.

(e) Approximately 63.00 per cent of the respondents were illiterate.

(f) Approximately 88.00 per cent of the beneficiary respondents were holding nuclear family.

(g) The average family monthly income worked out to be Rs.379.

(h) 80.30 per cent of the respondents were agricultural labours.
II. Level of awareness on the objectives of JVVT programme.

(a) Approximately two-third of the respondents were having the average level of awareness of JVVT.

III. Impact of JVVT on personal benefit:

(1) Majority of the sample respondents were benefited by the provision of houses free of cost.

(2) Nearly 69.00 per cent of the respondents had wage employment for 15-30 days in a year and the remaining 31.00 per cent had wage employment for 31-45 days in a year.

(3) The benefit of employment was significantly more among the age group of 21-30 years.

(4) Majority of workers were the employees of contractors.

(5) Consequently other workers received employment for limited days.

(6) The wages paid were inadequate.
IV. Impact of JVVT on the respondent's family (family benefits)

(a) 95.00 per cent of the respondents reported that JVVT programme helped the respondent families in the creation of assets. These include the provision of house, employment, toilet and roads.

(b) The family members of the beneficiaries received the wage employment for 15-30 days per year.

(c) The JVVT works related to social forestry 89.00 per cent, road work 37.00 per cent, house construction 48.00 per cent.

(d) 90.00 per cent of the sample respondents reported that there was improvement in their family life.

(e) Regarding the nature of improvement in family life, provision of house 90.00 per cent, employment during lean season 47.00 per cent, provision of basic facility to family 35.00 per cent, adequate income 20.00 per cent, permanent employment 17.00 per cent and educating the children 6.00 per cent, were mentioned by the beneficiaries.
V. Improvement in village life

The community assets such as school building, noon meal centre, hand pump, bore well, pッcca well, metal and BT roads, passenger’s umbrella, community centre, TV centre, panchayat office building and trees grown in village common panchayats land, etc., are made improvement in village life.

VI. Difficulties in getting benefit under JVVT

(a) Limited number of employed days 86.00 per cent.

(b) Inadequate wage 80.00 per cent.

(c) Officials’ unhelpful attitude 60.00 per cent.

Suggestions

The research scholar has made the following suggestions.

(1) There should be a reasonable increase of wage rate.

(2) There is a need for proper maintenance of assets.

(3) There is a need for generation of more wage employment.

(4) Private contractors should not be drafted.

The study conducted by the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Maraimalai Nagar, Madras (1993) came
out with the contradictory conclusions compared to the findings of PEO, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, (1993-94). In respect of the allotment and occupancy of the houses developed under JRY.

Being a regional study, it covered Dindigul, Nilatottai and Addenchatram districts of Madras.

Being developed under the framework of primary data, the study was directed with the objective of evaluating the group housing under JVVT (Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam meaning JRY.

Findings

The findings of the study are as follows:

(1) The stipulated amount for the construction of group housing being 6.00 per cent of the allocated funds, the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has channelised a huge sum of 26.30 per cent of the total allocated funds.

(2) It indicates that the violation of the norms covered under JRY.

(3) In respect of occupancy of the houses, the study has come out with certain interesting observations.
(a) Of the total houses constructed, hardly 68.00 per cent were occupied by the sample beneficiaries.

(b) Remaining 32.00 per cent of the houses remained unoccupied in spite of their allotment. The reasons for non-occupancy of the houses are as follows.

(i) 30.00 per cent of the beneficiaries are disinterested to occupy the houses due to poor quality of construction.

(ii) 20.00 per cent of the allottees were waiting for the local leaders' oral order.

(iii) 20.00 per cent of the allottees were migrants, who have left their villages in search of employment elsewhere.

(iv) 30.00 per cent of allottees did not occupy the houses due to non-availability of drinking water and electricity.

(4) As many as 72.00 per cent of sample beneficiaries have reported that the houses are too small. It is problematic to accommodate a family comprising 4 to 6 members.

G. Bhaskar (1994)\textsuperscript{11} conducted a regional study in the district of Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh. The study is entitled, "New Vistas in Rural Scenario".
The main theme of the study is financial allocation under JRY and the expenditure pattern. It is essentially a study built on the secondary data elicited for the period 1989-90 to 1991-92.

Findings

(1) The number of activities targeted under the programme was to the tune of 20,301, but the activities actually implemented were to the tune of 12,839. It shows that there exists a marked difference between the target and the achievement.

(2) The reason for the yawning gulf between the target and the achievement is due to lack of people's participation in the programme.

Thus the study clearly outlines the poor performance of the JRY scheme in the district of Karimnagar. It further highlights the fact that any rural development activity necessarily demands an active and meaningful participation of the villagers.

The study conducted by V.P. Sripati (1994) in the Dakshin Kannada district of the State of Karnataka has reaffirmed the conclusion drawn by G. Bhaskar (1994). His study has brought to the forefront that any public welfare oriented
programme will not achieve the desired results unless there is active participation of the people in the programme.

V. V. Kurian (1993)\(^1\) conducted the study which fully reiterated the conclusion arrived at by G. Bhaskar (1994), regarding the success of the programme and the meaningful participation of the village dwellers.

The study has distinctly pointed out that any public welfare programme would grow futile unless and until it seeks the meaningful participation of the public at large.

The study conducted by Kurian, V. V. and Chathukulam Jos is essentially a micro level study conducted in the State of Kerala. It is entitled, “Participation of Rural Poor in Rural Development and Delivery System : A Case Study of JRY in Kerala”.

Findings

(1) There exists the problem of improper identification of the rural dwellers living below poverty line.

(2) The lack of awareness on the part of village dwellers has led the programme to be a miserable failure.
(3) The absence of awareness has impeded the participation of the village dwellers in the JRY programme in the district of Kottayam.

Thus, the study has distinctly pointed out the implication of people's participation in the success of welfare-oriented public programme.

M. Sunder Pandian (1991) conducted a micro level study in the district of Kamaraj, Tamil Nadu. The title of the study is "The Impact of NREP on the Eradication of Rural Poverty in Kamaraj district of Tamil Nadu". It was conducted during the period from 1981 to 1987.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are as follows:

(1) To review the physical and financial target and achievement of NREP at various levels.

(2) To analyse the viability of the community assets created under the NREP in rural areas.

(3) To assess the changes in employment and income pattern with emphasis on net additional contribution from the programme.
(4) To estimate the magnitude of poverty among the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

(5) To analyse the impact of the programme on the expenditure and savings pattern and indebtedness of the target groups.

(6) To study the problems of implementation of the programme as experienced by implementing authority and by the beneficiaries.

(7) To assess the degree of participation of the community in the programme and awareness of the people about the programme.

Findings

(1) There was perceptible increase in the average annual mandays of employment per beneficiary household from 433 to 477.

(2) The generation of wage employment in the district of Kamaraj has helped in uplifting approximately 90.00 per cent of beneficiaries to cross the poverty line.

(3) In respect of community participation in the NREP programme, the investigator found that 67.90 per cent of the beneficiaries participated actively in the programme. Even
the participation of non-beneficiaries deserved a note of appreciation. The degree of participation in respect of non-beneficiary was estimated to the tune of 15.40 per cent.

The investigator has suggested far effective planning and educating the village dwellers to participate meaningfully in the activities of NREP.

A. K. Varma and Anupama Varma (1995)\textsuperscript{15}, conducted an extensive study on the JRY programme. The study is entitled, "An Evaluation of the Impact of JRY".

Findings

(1) The scheme succeeded in generating employment to the tune of 81.66 per cent mandays.

(2) But this generation of wage employment was during the busy season and not in lean seasons when the village dwellers badly seek the employment opportunities to supplement their earnings to the income earned during busy season.

(3) The wage payment was only in terms of cash and not in kind.

(4) The employment generated was only for a short period.
(5) The quality of community assets created under the programme was of sub-standard norm.

(6) The officers drafted under the programme miserably lacked the compromising tendency with the workers.

(7) The scheme failed to create awareness amongst the village dwellers. It reflects the absence of publicity on the part of the authorities.

(8) The authorities concentrated chiefly on the generation of community assets rather than on the generation of wage employment which constitutes the primary objective of JRY.

Conclusively, the authorities appeared very keen in catching the shadow rather than the substance of the programme.

Lingarajamma (1997)\textsuperscript{16}, conducted a regional study in the district of Mysore. It is entitled, "The Performance of JRY in Mysore District". Being a micro study, it was saddled with the objective of exploring the functioning of JRY.

Findings

(1) There exists 358 Grama Panchayats in the district of Mysore.
2. During the first year of the inception of JRY (1989-90) a sum of Rs.861.90 lakh were channelised for the generation of wage employment.

3. There was a perceptible increase in the expenses in 1995-96. The expenses scaled to Rs.1,558.40 lakh.

4. During the last six years 92.40 per cent of the funds were directed to generate wage employment.

5. The total number of works undertaken was 20,763.

Conclusion

The study has emerged with following conclusions.

1. Of the total resources allocated, 86.00 per cent of resources were utilized.

2. The generation of wage employment was to the tune of 86.10 lakh mandays.

3. Of the total 20,763 activities, as many as 16,689 works were completed under MWS in the district of Mysore. The reason for non-realisation of targeted work was due to the absence of technical staff.
(4) The employment of women folk was as meager as 8.30 per cent. The reasons cited for low level of women employment were due to lack of knowledge amongst them.

(5) IAY being an integral part of JRY, priority was bestowed for the construction of houses for the poor. During six years tenure as many as 76.00 per cent of the houses were built.

(6) Since the pradhans of the village panchayats were given the responsibility to select the beneficiaries, therefore, there was the entry of personal bias in the selection of the workers.

(7) Too much political interference was a serious blockade for the non-realisation of the targeted performance.

Suggestions

The investigator has formulated some of the suggestions to improve the functioning of JRY. They are as follows.

(1) There is a need for a provision of technical staff to the panchayat offices for drafting the blue-prints of various developmental activities.
(2) The functioning of the village panchayats should be strictly under the purview of cost-benefit analysis.

(3) The selection of the beneficiaries should be made in the presence of all members of Grama Panchayat including the village pradhan.

(4) A lot of publicity programmes should be launched to create awareness amongst the village dwellers.

2.6 The Need for the Present Study

The review of research literature on JRY reveals that there are not many studies conducted at regional level. Most of the national level studies have been conducted based on the concurrent evaluation of PEO. This observation holds true even in case of the State level studies.

In respect of regional studies, it seems that the investigator has picked up certain specific variables such as the generation of wage employment, generation of assets, management of community assets, occupancy of houses, etc. Since one of the significant objectives of JRY is to improve the quality life of the village dwellers. Most of the studies seem to have not touched upon this area. Hence, these studies appear to be partial in their
approach and lack holistic approach. Further, some of the studies seem to have been developed on qualitative data.

The review of research literature on the floor of the district of Dharwad has revealed that there exists the dearth of research studies evaluating the performance of poverty alleviation programmes. There are a few studies on programmes such as Prime minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) : a core study of Hubli-Dharwad city and employment generation scheme : a case study of Dharwad District, etc. Programmes such as PMRY and EGS have been engineered to generate self-employment. Not a single study has been attempted in the realm of JRY.

In view of these facts, the need was felt to develop a study concentrating on the performance of JRY in the district of Dharwad.

The salient features of the present study may be enumerated as follows:

(1) The study on hand is essentially a micro level regional study concentrating on the evaluation of the performance of JRY. The impact of expenses under JRY has been examined on the variables such as the generation of wage employment, generation
of community assets, management of these assets and the quality of life of the sample beneficiaries.

(2) The impact of the expenditure under JRY (independent variable) on wage employment (dependent variable) has been examined on the plank of both primary and secondary data. Further, the impact has been examined under the framework of statistical tools and techniques such as Chi-square test ($\chi^2$).

(3) The impact of independent variable on the dependent one, i.e., the generation of community assets, has been examined taking the expenditure on these assets. The utility of these community assets was examined by administering the interview schedule on sample respondents and village secretaries. The cross evaluation of the responses was done by conducting the interview schedule with senior citizens.

(4) In its final analysis the study has concentrated on the aspect of quality of life of sample beneficiaries.

(5) Based on Likert's Model a five point scale has been developed to evaluate the impact of the expenditure under JRY on the quality of life of the village dwellers.
(6) The primary data thus collected were computed under the framework of Chi-square ($X^2$) to explore the results.

(7) The study on hand is first of its kind in the district of Dharwad.
References


13. V.V. Kurian and Jos Chaturkulam, (1993), *Participation of Rural Poor in rural Development and Delivery System: A Case Study of JRY in Kerala*, CFRM, Kottayam, p. 3.

