CHAPTER - THREE

METHODOLOGY

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In the realm of Indian Economics, the time has come to study in depth, any subject at micro level. This observation holds true even in the choice and selection of the title as also the theme of present study. The title of the selected problem is:

**AN EVALUATION OF THE JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA IN KARNATAKA: A CASE STUDY OF DHARWAD DISTRICT**

With a view to building a great and glorious national economy and usher into A DEVELOPED INDIA BY 2020, the Government has been designing rural-led employment-oriented planning for growth. Some such objective-centred and target-bound strategies in this direction include the National Rural Employment Programme, the Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc.

The JRY is one amongst these rural development strategies. It has been engineered to alleviate rural poverty, generate wage employment and create community assets. The target group includes the sub-marginal farmers, the landless agricultural labour, the SCs/STs, rural artisans, etc.
The cardinal point in the present study has been to examine the impact of this programme on the generation of wage employment, the standard of living of the beneficiaries and the developmental activities leading to the creation of community assets in the specified villages of the talukas of Hubli and Kundgol.

3.2 Statement of the Problem

The INDIA VISION 2020 to transform the developing economy into a DEVELOPED INDIA primarily rests on the intensity of the commitment to tackle the problem of rural poverty and the problem of unemployment. Lord Beverage (1942) considered poverty as one of the disastrous enemies of human prosperity because poverty breeds poverty. Poverty anywhere is a threat everywhere.

There exists close nexus between human poverty and poor human productivity. Piercing poverty curbs the creative abilities embedded in human organism.

*Man, define management experts, as nothing but mind at work. You can buy a man’s time. You can buy a man’s physical presence at a given place. You can buy even a measured number*
of skilled muscular motion per hour or per day. But you cannot buy his will to work, his enthusiasm, his initiative or his loyalty.

The workers will to work, his enthusiasm, his initiative, his zeal to work are not the priced commodities. These factors stem from within and as such they depend largely on the factors from without. These external factors include, gainful employment, payment of minimum wage, nutritious food, etc.

The research scholars of the eminence of Dandekar, Ashok, Rudra, Minhas, Rath, Ahuliwalia, Bardhan, etc., have confirmed that there exists high degree of incidence of poverty in India in general and in village economy in particular. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) furnished by the Human Development Report (HDR) (2001) computed for ninety developing countries has revealed that India ranks as low as 55.

Poor calorie consumption, illiteracy, high incidence of poverty, and epidemics have left village dwellers to grow less productive.

It is a fact beyond doubt that in an egalitarian society removal of poverty should be accorded the highest priority. Keeping in view the implication of human capital in the village
economy, the policy designers of India have engineered a valley of poverty alleviation programmes.

Some of these programmes include:

(1) The Minimum Needs Programme (1972) (MNP) was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan emphasising on house sites for landless labours.

(2) Special programme for the upliftment of the rural poor introduced in 1970s are:

(a) Food for Work Programme (FWP), (1977),

(b) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE),

(c) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), 1973,

(d) Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labours (SFDA and MFAL), (1971), and

(e) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (1979).

(c) Another scheme to upgrade skills, productivity and earnings of rural artisans is covered by the programme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), 1979.
(g) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), (1980).

(h) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), 1983.

(3) Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) introduced in 1993 is to benefit rural adult women, etc.

The JRY, which is the culmination of NREP and RLEGP is one amongst these poverty alleviation programmes saddled with the objectives of generating wage employment, creating community assets and elevating the standard of living of the village dwellers. Introduced in the year 1989, the programme is under operation with a changed title, namely, Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with effect from April, 1999.

Since the national economy of India is poised to build a great and glorious economy by 2020, therefore, it is deemed befitting to evaluate the performance of the Yojana under the framework of SWOT analysis.

The study on hand entitled, "An Evaluation of JRY in Karnataka : A Case Study of Dharwad District" is an effort in this direction.
3.3 Methodology

The study on hand is primarily an explorative study which seeks to examine the impact of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on the standard of living of the beneficiaries and the assets created, employment generated in the sample villages. The study has been designed under the framework of both primary and the secondary data in addition to this, some statistical devices such as average annual growth rate, SD, CV and Chi-square test ($\chi^2$) etc., were applied to the study.

Primary Data

With a view to assimilating legitimate information, an exhaustive schedule was tailored feeding with qualitative and quantitative data. The questionnaire was administered on as many as 200 sample respondents drawn from 10 villages of 2 sample talukas.

(i) The Universe of Investigation

The universe of investigation enveloped in the study on hand constitutes the Taluka of Hubli and the Taluka of Kundgol. These two talukas come under the purview of the district of Dharwad. The district of Dharwad has in its jurisdiction as many
as 5 taluks, viz., Hubli, Dharwad, Kundgol, Kalghatagi and Navalagund.

Of the 5 taluks in the district, the choice has fallen on the taluka of Hubli and the taluka of Kundgol owing to following reasons:

(a) In comparison to other 3 taluks, the taluka of Hubli and Kundgol have a large percentage of village dwellers who come under the bracket of agricultural labour, sub-marginal farmers, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes who are living below the poverty-line. In fact, such village dwellers constitute the target group under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

(b) These two sample taluks receive minimum rainfall between 424 mm in Kundgol and 567 mm in Hubli annually. It is minimum compared to other 3 taluks.

(c) The cultivated area under irrigation is the least. It is approximately 2,187 hectares in Huhli and 335 hectares in Kundgol respectively.

(d) The number of mandays employment generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in these sample taluks is comparatively more than in other taluks. The taluka of Kundgol has had the maximum mandays employment generated in the district of Dharwad.

(e) The taluka of Hubli economically enjoys superiority over the taluka of Kundgol. Such economic differences would enable the research student to evaluate a comparative
picture and draw the useful inference which would benefit the next generation of scholars to undertake further investigation.

(ii) Selection of Sample Villages

The sample talukas of Hubli and Kundgol encompass in their territorial jurisdiction as many as 60 villages and 41 village Panchyats. The parameters observed in the selection of sample villages include:

(a) The villages which are in the neighbourhood of main taluka roads,

(b) The villages which are away from the main taluka roads,

(c) The villages which have comparatively better basic infrastructure like, schools, drinking water facility and primary health centres,

(d) The villages which are remote and lack basic amenities, and

(e) The villages, which could succeed in undertaking comparatively, more activities under the JRY programme.

Keeping in view these parameters, 10 villages were selected, i.e., 5 each from sample taluka. Further 6 sample villages, i.e., 3 each from each sample taluka which are backward and located away from the taluka road and 4 sample villages
which are comparatively having better provisions and located in the vicinity of taluka main road.

Thus, the selection of sample villages was done under the framework of Stratified Random Sample so as to give representation to different shades of villages. Further, a selection of such nature would help the research student to undertake a comparative study and draw legitimate inference.

(iii) Selection of Sample Respondents

Having had the consultations with the Village Panchayat Secretaries and the Senior Citizens of the respective sample villages, as many as 200 sample beneficiary-respondents were picked up from 10 villages. With a view to giving proper representation to sub-marginal farmers, landless agricultural-labour, members from SCs/STs and other communities, the respondents were picked up from different walks of life. In addition to this sample respondents group, it also incorporates as many as 10 Village Panchayat Secretaries.

With a view to explore the authenticity of assimilated information interviews were held with as many as 30 Senior Citizens, i.e., 3 citizens from each sample village.
Thus, the selection of sample villages and the beneficiary-respondents was a case of Stratified Random Sampling.

The primary data thus collected were analysed using statistical techniques to examine the impact of JRY on the quality of life of the beneficiaries and the assets created and employment generated under the scheme.

Secondary Data

With a view to procuring authentic information pertaining to the poverty alleviation programme published books, gazetteer and brochures were consulted for evolving the theoretical base of the study. The information was also sought from Zilla Panchyat Office, Gram Panchyats, Taluka Panchyat Offices, muster roll, action plan, Audit Reports, Progress Reports, BPL list, JRY manual, general information book of Grama Panchayat, etc.

All these efforts were supplemented by on-the-spot observation of assets. Discussions were held with Senior Citizens of different villages.

In addition to this counselling and suggestions were sought from academicians and the scholars.
3.4 Objectives of the Study

The present study is undertaken with a view to attain the following objectives:

1. to study the socio-economic conditions, the magnitude of the problem of unemployment and the incidence of poverty in the sample villages of the talukas of Hubli and Kundgol;

2. to study the objectives and provisions enveloped under JRY as the technique to eradicate rural poverty, generate wage-employment and create community assets;

3. to evaluate the role of Village Panchyats in the preparation and execution of the scheme;

4. to examine the employment generated and the community assets created in the specified villages in the talukas of Hubli and Kundgol;

5. to examine the utility of community assets and their management;

6. to evaluate the impact of JRY on the standard of living of the beneficiaries; and

7. to identify the weaknesses, if any, and to suggest the remedial measures to strengthen the functioning of the scheme so as to alleviate the rural poverty.
3.5 Hypotheses

The study proposes to test the following hypotheses that:

1. active and meaningful participation of village Panchyaats in the preparation and execution of the scheme would help in generating the welfare-oriented community assets;

2. the JRY programme provides merely temporary employment and does not provide a permanent solution to the problem of rural unemployment;

3. the JRY as a technique to eradicate rural poverty exerts no favourable impact on the quality of life of the village dwellers.

3.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

Eradication of rural poverty constitutes a long cherished objective of our economic planning. Since the dawn of political Independence, the policy designers have crafted a valley of poverty alleviation programmes. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is one amongst such programmes which has been designed to generate wage-employment, create community assets and improve the quality of life of the village dwellers. Beyond doubt, several governmental agencies, autonomous research institutions and a galaxy of research scholars have made systematic efforts to evaluate the impact of this scheme in rural upliftment but the present study is first of its kind in the annals of the district of
Dharwad in the State of Karnataka. Amongst other objectives, the present explorative study is directed to shed pointed focus on the impact of JRY on the standard of living of the beneficiaries.

Economically placed number seventh in the national economy, the State of Karnataka covers in its lap, as many as, 27 districts. The district of Dharwad is one amongst them. It covers five talukas in its jurisdiction. Of these talukas, the present study has covered only two talukas as its universe of investigation. It is the limitation of present study.

Needless to say, sincere efforts have been made in the present work to assimilate authentic information from official sources on the area chosen for study. Yet it is confessed in all academic sincerity that in the field survey, some of the beneficiaries who constitute the sample respondents had reaped the benefit of JRY approximately three years back. Hence, the erosion of memory on the part of respondents regarding various operations and resource utilisation cannot be fully over-rulled. Nevertheless utmost care has been taken to elicit legitimate information by repeated probing. Further, from the universe of investigation a fairly sizeable number of prominent senior citizens were interviewed through structured schedule to have
cross checking of the legitimacy of information furnished by sample respondent-beneficiaries.

The research student made sincere attempts in assimilating information at National, State and the Regional level for ten years i.e., from the year of commencement of the JRY programme till 1998-99. However, in respect of the sample villages he could succeed in collecting data for five years, i.e., from 1994-95 to 1998-99 and the analysis has been done only for five years.

The present study is a micro study. Normally, the studies of such nature are considered to be insufficient for drawing generalisations. Endorsing this view, however, it may be stated that the conclusions of this study may be applicable to other regional areas with similar circumstances.

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., 1994-99. The available data have been analysed under the framework of statistical tools and techniques. This constitutes yet another limitation of the study.
3.7 Scheme of Presentation

Chapter One: Theoretical Base of the Study

In its introductory aspect, the chapter presents the concept of PURA, Rural Development during Pre-independence and Post-independence era. Further it outlines the problem of unemployment, the estimate of unemployment and its nexus with poverty. In its succeeding analysis, it presents the theoretical background and the emergence of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Chapter Two: Review of Research Literature

In its broad folds, the chapter presents studies at National, State and Regional levels. The discussion in this chapter has come to a close by presenting the need for the present study.

Chapter Three: The Methodology

This chapter presents statement of the problem, the research methodology subscribed to, objective of the study, the hypotheses, the scope and limitation of the study. The discussion in this chapter has come to a close after presenting the scheme of presentation.
Chapter Four: Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Its Performance in the National Economy of India and the State of Karnataka

The chapter displays the salient features of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. In its succeeding analysis, it presents its performance in the national economy of India as also in the State of Karnataka.

Chapter Five: Performance of JRY in Dharwad District and Sample Talukas of Hubli and Kundgol and the Profile of the Sample Villages

The chapter presents the profile of Dharwad district as also the sample talukas. It as well displays the financial and physical performance of JRY in the district and talukas. The discussion has come to a close after presenting the profile of sample villages.

Chapter Six: Sample Design and Results of the Sample Survey

The chapter, in its preliminary stage, presents the sample design, the socio-economic profile of the respondents. In its succeeding analysis, it presents the allocation and the utilisation of funds in the sample villages of Hubli and Kundgol talukas. In its concluding state presents the works carried out under JRY programme.
Chapter Seven: The impact of JRY in the Generation of Community Assets, Employment and Standard of Living

The focal theme, in this chapter, is to examine the impact of the expenditure under JRY on the creation of community assets, generation of employment and the standard of living of the sample beneficiaries.

In the preliminary analysis the chapter displays the sector-wise expenditure, development of social forestry, construction of Samudaya Bhavan and other community assets. In its succeeding analysis, it examines the impact of JRY on the creation of community assets. The effect has been examined by computing the primary data under the framework of Chi-square test.

In the succeeding analysis, the chapter displays the physical performance of JRY in the sample villages of Hubli and Kundgol talukas. With a view to examining the physical performance of JRY in the realm of generation of employment, the secondary data have been analysed under the framework of arithmetic annual growth rate, SD, co-efficient of variance, etc.

In the final analysis the chapter displays the effect of JRY on the standard of living of the sample beneficiaries. With a view to examining
the effect, the primary data have been analysed under the framework of Chi-square test.

Chapter Eight: Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions

The chapter displays summary, conclusion and the suggestions.

Bibliography

Questionnaire