

ISSN 2278 – 859X

Asian Academic Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities

Volume 1

Issue 9

March 2013



Journal By:-

Asian Academic Research Associates

ISSN 2278 – 859X (Online)

Asian Academic Research Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities
&
ISSN 2319-2801 (Online)

Asian Academic Research Journal of Multidisciplinary
Editorial Board

DR. YOUNOS VAKIL ALROAIA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT,
FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT,
CHAIRMAN, SEMNAN BRANCH,
ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY
SEMNAN , IRAN

DR. R. B. SHARMA
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (ACCOUNTING)
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SALMAN BIN ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY
AL KHARJ, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

DR. ANUKRATI SHARMA
VICE-PRINCIPAL & ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
BIFF & BRIGHT COLLEGE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, JAIPUR
(RAJ.) (AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN)

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT,
GOVT. FIRST GRADE COLLEGE, CHITGUPPA TQ. HUMANABAD,
DIST. BIDAR, KARNATAKA (INDIA)

DR. N.PANCHANATHAM
PROFESSOR AND HEAD DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION
(CORPORATE TRAINER-HRD)
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
ANNAMALAINAGAR

DR. RAMESH CHANDRA DAS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
KATWA COLLEGE, KATWA, BURDWAN,
WEST BENGAL

MR.NAVANEETHAKRISHAN KENGATHARAN
SENIOR LECTURER,
DEPT. OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA

KALBANDE DATTATRAYA TRAYAMBAKRAO
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,
MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH,
RAHURI.DIST.AHAMADNAGAR(M.S).(INDIA)

R.CHANDRAMOHAN
MANAGING DIRECTOR
ORCUS SYSTEM PTE LTD
SINGAPORE

DR. (MRS.) INDU SWAMI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
ASSAM UNIVERSITY:: DIPHU CAMPUS,
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
DIPHU-782 460 KARBI ANGLONG, ASSAM, INDIA

DR.S.ELIZABETH AMUDHINI STEPHEN
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
KARUNYA UNIVERSITY
COIMBATORE

DR, DIGANTA BISWAS
LECTURER IN LAW
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

DR.V.MAHALAKSHMI
DEAN, PANIMALAR ENGINEERING COLLEGE
POONAMALLEE, CHENNAI – 600123

DR. BALASUNDARAM NIMALATHASAN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING,
FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES & COMMERCE,
UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA,
JAFFNA, SRI LANKA

DR.SHOBANA NELASCO,
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
FELLOW OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
(ON DEPUTATION)
DEPT. OF ECONOMICS,
BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TRICHIRAPPALLI

DR.ARABI.U
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND CHAIRMAN
DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS,
MANGALORE UNIVERSITY, MANAGALAGANGOTTHRI,
DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT
KARNATAKA STATE, INDIA-574199

DR.T.CHANDRASEKARAYYA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
DEPT OF POPULATION STUDIES & SOCIAL WORK,
S.V.UNIVERSITY,
TIRUPATI, A.P-517502.

DR. SWAPNALI BORAH
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR & HEAD
DEPT.OF FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
SANGSANGGRE, TURA
MEGHALAYA – 794005

DR ARUN KUMAR BEHERA, ASST. PROF.
POST DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP
EINSTEIN INTL UNIV-USA
DEPT. OF ENGLISH,
SRI SATHYA SAI INSTITUTE OF HIGHER LEARNING,
BRINDAVAN CAMPUS,KADUGODI POST, BANGALORE

DR. MOHAMMED ALI HUSSAIN
PRINCIPAL & PROFESSOR,
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING.
SRI SAI MADHAVI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY,
MALLAMPUDI, RAJAHMUNDRY, A.P, INDIA.

DR. TAMMA SURYANARAYANA SASTRY
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW,
UNIVERSITY OF PUNE

DR. S.RAJA,
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
MADRAS RESEARCH CENTER OF CMFRI
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
CHENNAI

DR. B.MURALI MANOHAR
PROFESSOR –VIT BUSINESS SCHOOL
VELLORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, VELLORE

DR. M. RAMESH KUMAR MIRYALA
PROFESSOR
SWAMI RAMANANDA TIRTHA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE &
TECHNOLOGY, NALGONDA

DR.V.MOHANASUNDARAM
PROFESSOR AND HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT
STUDIES,
VIVEKANANDHA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND
TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN, NAMAKKAL DT

DR. M. RAMESH KUMAR MIRYALA
PROFESSOR
SWAMI RAMANANDA TIRTHA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE &
TECHNOLOGY, NALGONDA

DR.MOHAMMAD REZA
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK,
AZAD UNIVERSITY OF KHOMEINISHAHR,
ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY, KHOMEINISHAHR
KHOMEINISHAHR, ESFAHAN, IRAN.

DR. D. GURUSWAMY
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND
FINANCE, COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS MEKELLE
UNIVERSITY, MEKELLE, ETHIOPIA, EAST AFRICA.

DR.SHISHIRKUMAR H. MANDALIA
I/C UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN
DEPARTMENT: BHAIKAKA LIBRARY,
SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY,
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR, ANAND-388120(GUJARAT)

Asian Academic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities
Year 2013, Volume-1, Issue-9 (March 2013)
Online ISSN : 2278 – 859X

INDEX PAGE

SNO	ARTICLE TITLE	PAGE NO
1	DETERMINANTS OF BOTTLE FEEDING PRACTICES IN SOLIGA TRIBE OF MYSORE DISTRICT, KARNATAKA, INDIA DR RENUKA M; DR K JAGADISH KUMAR; DR PRAVEEN KULKARNI; DR KHYRUNISSA BEGUM; DR M R GANGADHAR	1 – 11
2	HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN VALUES IN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY DR. K. VENKATESAN	12 – 16
3	PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SSI'S - A STUDY IN DAVANAGERE CITY H. VENKATESHA; DR. S. N. YOGISH	17 – 39
4.	KHAP PANCHAYATS: CONTINUITY, CONFRONTATION AND CONTRADICTION NAVNEET KAUR	40 – 45
5.	HEALTH DETERMINANTS OF BAIGA: A PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUP IN CENTRAL INDIA DR. FARHAD MOLLIK; SHAILENDRA KUMAR VERMA	46 – 55
6.	DYNAMICS OF CROPPING PATTERN IN GUJARAT STATE: A MARKOV CHAIN APPROACH DR.N.J.ARDESHNA; DR.R.L.SHIYNAI	56 – 66
7.	TEACHING AND LEARNING CHALLENGES & STRATEGIES TOPIC- STRATEGIES & CHALLENGES OF E-LEARNING SAMRIT MONA	67 – 74
8.	MODERATING EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING (EMA) ON QUALITY AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE SAYEDEH PARASTOO SAEIDI; DR. SAUDAH SOFIAN; PARVANEH SAEIDI; SAYYEDAH PARISA SAEIDI	75 – 85
9.	EMERGING ISSUES AND RECENT TRENDS IN INDIAN FDI DR. P. SIVA KUMAR	86 – 103
10.	DOMESTIC WATER DEMAND FORECASTING UNDER DIFFERENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCENARIOS FOR A CENTRAL HIMALAYAN WATERSHED, INDIA KIREET KUMAR; SNEH JOSHI; HIMANSHI SHARMA; TANUJA PANDEY	104 – 120
11.	WOMEN AND HUMAN RIGHTS DR. T.M. RAJENDRA PRASAD	121 – 127
12.	STATUS OF WEFARE PROGRAMMES IN INDIA DR. C VENKATESWARLU; B VIJAJA LAKSHMI; DR. MORUSU SIVA SANKAR	128 – 137
13.	IMPACT OF POVERTY DR. C VENKATESWARLU; B VIJAJA LAKSHMI; DR. MORUSU SIVA SANKAR	138 – 146
14.	VARIATION STUDIES IN TREE MORPHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN ANOGEISSUS LATIFOLIA WALL IN HIMACHAL PRADESH H.P SANKHYAN; R. BAWA; TANVI GUPTA; N.B SINGH	147 – 157
15.	VALUE CRISIS IN INDIAN EDUCATION DR.K.JAYARAMAIAH; DR.G.THULASIRAM	158 – 165
16.	CHANGING POPULATION STRUCTURE OF GUWAHATI CITY INDIA A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS ZONA BHUYAN	166 – 176
17.	ANTECEDENTS OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION-A STUDY ON THE INDIAN DOMESTIC LOW COST AIR CARRIERS RICHARD REMEDIOS	177 – 195
18.	STUDY ON EDUCATION OF CHILD LABOURERS DR. S. S. PATIL; MS. VANI. E.J	196 – 201



A Peer Reviewed International Journal of Asian
Academic Research Associates

AARJSH

**ASIAN ACADEMIC RESEARCH
JOURNAL OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE & HUMANITIES**



STATUS OF WELFARE PROGRAMMES IN INDIA

DR. C VENKATESWARLU*; B VIJAJA LAKSHMI; DR. MORUSU SIVA
SANKAR*****

*Academic Consultant
Dept. of Anthropology
S.V. University, Tirupati 517502

**Professor,
Department of Business Management, SPMVV

***Academic Consultant
Dept. of Commerce,
S.V. University, Tirupati 517502

ABSTRACT

India is welfare state, under welfare approach all round development weaker section is considered. Numerous theories, models, plans and programmes have been proposed by the thinkers, builders and administrators of our nation are dealing with social economic development of weaker section. The people belonging to weaker section have been covered under different welfare schemes related to their social, economic, medical, educational, political and cultural betterment. According to five years plans (2002-2007) is Rs 1968815 crore are total out lay envisaged . Recognizing that economic growth can not be the only objective of national plan has set monitor able target for few key indicators of human development in addition to 8 percent growth rate .These include reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percent points by 2007 ;by providing gain full employment to all.

Introduction

According to the Tenth five Plan although growth has strong direct poverty-reducing effects, the frictions and rigidities in the India economy can make these processes, less effective accordingly, it is necessary to explicitly address the need to ensure equity and social justice. The plan proposed that three pronged strategy for attaining equity and social justice along with high rate of growth.

The 11th five Plans emphasize rapid growth of the economy as this is an essential requirement for poverty reduction and an expansion in economic opportunities for all sections of the population. To alleviate poverty and generate employment to the rural people, the Government launched a good number around 53 of anti-poverty programmes/welfare program. A brief review of few of the rural employment generation programmes implemented so far has been made in the following pages:

Poverty programmes are broadly of two types

1. Wage-employment programmes.
2. Self-employment programmes.

Wage-employment programmes

Wage-employment programmes have become important instruments for alleviating poverty and smoothening consumption during critical periods, including drought and flood situations. They have been perceived to be both protective through income transfer and promotional through infrastructure development in the form of safety nets. The Rural Works Programme was the first major Government intervention aimed at providing employment to the unemployed particularly in the lean season, it was introduced in 1971. However, due to its limited scope and its various organizational and administrative deficiencies it did not make any significant progress in the problem of unemployment. A series of special employment programmes followed the RWP. The major programmes of the series were as follows:

FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

Food for Work Programme was conceived as a National Programme in January 1977 which intended to use excess of food grains available with the Government as part of payment for employment offered to persons below the poverty-line in rural areas.

As the food stocks were comfortable (15.4 million tonnes) the Government of India launched this programme as a non-plan scheme with the objectives of: Generation of additional gainful employment in the rural areas so as to improve incomes and the consequent nutritional levels,

Creation of durable assets and strengthening of the rural infrastructure,
Utilization of the surplus food grains for Human Resource Development.

The programme was very popular and generated total employment of 979.32 million man days during 1977-78 to 1979-80 and created wide variety of assets. This programme was helpful, when the country faced severe drought during 1979-80. Never the less, the impact of this programme as indicated by Planning Evaluation Organization was not very positive and it suffered from certain deficiencies and weaknesses. These include delays in measurement of earth works, creation of non-durable nature of assets, irregular supply of food grains as , wages, inadequate technical supervision of workers, continuation of the programme on a year to year basis, lack of attempt on the part of the state governments to prepare projects or to mark adequate financial provision for financing the material component of works leading to taking up of "Katcha" roads which were non-durable.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP):

NREP was launched in October 1980. Until March 1981, the FFW/NREP was fully financed by the Government of India. From April 1st 1981 the NREP was shared in 50:50 basis between Government of India and the States. During the sixth five-year plan the outlay of Rs. 1,620 crores was made to provide 300 to 400 million man days of rural employment.

The objectives specified are:

Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and the under-employed persons in rural areas. Creation of durable community assets which will lead to the rapid growth of rural economy and steady increase in rural incomes,

Improvement in nutritional status and living standards of the rural poor.

From 1985-96 the programme objectives were modified to work for creation of product's assets rather than durable assets. During the entire period of its operation about Rs.4,774 crores of cash funds and 56 lakh million tonnes of food grains were utilized under the NREP which resulted in the generation of 3253 million man days of employment to the rural poor. While the cash and food grain resources were underutilized, the cost per man day generation rose from Rs.5 45 in 1980-81 to Rs.22.83 in 1988-89 while the food grains for person declined from 3.23 kgs to 2.39 kgs programme, the employment targets were exceeded under the programme during this period.

Table ;1;year wise Financial progress Of NREP

Period	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)	Employment generated (Million man days)
1984-85	1834.25	1775.18
1985-86	531.95	316.41
1986-87	717.77	395.39
1987-88	788.31	370.77
1988-89	901.84	394.96
Total	2939.86	1744.53

Source: Annual Reports, Ministry of Rural Development, GOI .

Note: Resources utilized including value of food grains

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme (RLEGP):

RLEGP was launched on August 15, 1983 to tackle rural poverty by providing employment opportunities for the landless during the lean agricultural period. It was a centrally sponsored programme and was entirely funded by the Government of India. The objectives of RLEGP include:

To provide guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless household up to 100 days in a year;

Projects of RLEGP could be taken up for execution only after the central committee sanctions the projects;

50 per cent of the allocations of each project could be utilized on wage component under the RLEGP;

To create productive and durable assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas.

Table; 2; Year Wise Expenditure Employment Generation Under RLEGP

Period	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)	Employment generated (Million man days)
1984-85	360.00	262.81
1985-86	205.73	247.58
1986-87	236.45	306.14
1987-88	268.42	302.72
1988-89	260.42	296.56
Total	971.02	1153.00

Source: Annual Reports, Ministry of Rural Development, India.

The performance details of RLEGP were shown in Table 1.and 2. A sum of Rs. 2793.5 crore was spent under RLEGP and about 1415.81 million man-days of work cremated. The cost for generating the man days of employment has increased from around Rs. 12/- in 1983-84 to Rs.23 in 1988-89.

JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA (JRY)

It was started in April 1989 as a wage-employment programme. All existing wage-employment programmes like NREP and RLEGP were merged with JRY. The programme had specially targeted to help rural people below poverty line and implemented through panchayatiraj institutions. Basic objective of the programme was to create wage-employment opportunities for the rural poor people by undertaking construction of durable community assets and rural infrastructure. The below Table shows plan outlay and physical performance of JRY, it merged with JGSY in April 1999.

Table -3 : YEARS WISE STATUS OF PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF JRY

Physical Performance (Million Man days of Employment Generated)

Year	lan outlay Rs. In ore)	Target	Achievem ent	%	Cost per man days [rs]
1991-92	2100	735.00	808.00	109.90	26.00
1992-93	N.A	753.80	782.10	103.80	-
1993-94	3306	1038.30	025.80	98.80	32.20
1994-95	3535	986.50	951.70	96.50	37.10
1995-96	2955	848.00	895.80	105.60	33.00
1996-97	1655	414.10	400.60	96.70	41.30
1997-98	1953	386.70	395.80	102.40	49.30
1998-99	2095	396.70	375.20	94.60	55.80

Source: Economic survey

The above Table shows that central plan outlay allocated to JRY increased from Rs. 2100 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 3535 crores in 1994-95 and then started decreasing and dropped to Rs. 1655 crores in 1996-97. Subsequently, plan outlay improved to Rs. 1953 crores in 1997-98 and further to Rs. 2095 crores in 1998-99 but was still lower than plan outlay at the beginning of the reforms. If we take into account rise in prices during

second half of 1990s, then we find substantial decrease in plan outlay in real terms. This has been partly due to government's policy to control fiscal deficit.

Similarly, the targets and achievements of JRY in terms of mandays of employment generated also show major deterioration from 1994-95. Total employment generated under JRY, which in the initial reforms period increased from 808 million man days in 1991-92 to the peak level of 1025.8 million man days 1993-94, declined sharply to 375.2 million man days in 1998-99. In quantitative terms, this performance of JRY was even poorer than NREP and RLEGP together in the 1980s. Thus, in the second half of 1990s the JRY has failed to generate sufficient wage-employment opportunities to help rural poor people which must have increased the hardships of rural below poverty line (BPL) people.

JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA (JGSY)

This programme was introduced in April 1999 in place of JAY as a centrally sponsored scheme on 75:25 basis. All works that can result in creation of durable productive community assets are taken up under this programme. JGSY was merged with SGRY from April 1st, 2002. During three years period of this programme i.e. 1999-2000 to 2001-02, a total of 791.01 million mandays of employment were generated giving an average of 263.7 million mandays per annum, which is significantly lower than 878 and 511.4 million mandays of annual average employment generated under JRY from 1991-92 to 1994-95 and from 1995-96 to 1998-99, respectively. Thus wage-employment Opportunities for the rural poor have drastically come down in the second half of 1990s and early 21 century. It is important to note that in the post-reform period since 1994-95, average wage-employment opportunities created through different poverty alleviation programmes have continuously declined, aggravating problems of poverty and unemployment rural areas.

EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME (EAS)

EAS was started on October 2nd, 1993 in 1778 identified backward blocks located in drought prone, desert and tribal areas. In 1997-98, it was extended to all blocks of the country. This programme aimed at providing assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor, in the age group of 18-60 years, who were in need of job and sought it. A maximum of two adults per family could get employment under the scheme. The below Table shows the financial and physical performance of EAS from 1993-94 to 2001-02.

Table 4; FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE OF EAS

Year	Total allocation (Crores)	Total utilization (Crores)	% Utilization	Man days of employment generated (in million)	Cost per man day (Rs.)
1993-94	549	184.00	33.50	49.47	37.10
1994-95	1,775	1236.00	69.60	273.96	45.10
1995-96	2,672	1,721.00	64.60	346.52	49.70
1996-97	3,383	2,160.00	63.80	403.00	53.60
1997-98	3,426	2,308.00	67.40	381.68	60.50
1998-99	3,385	2,882.00	85.80	427.94	67.40
1999-00	2,230	2,183.00	75.00	278.62	78.30
2000-01	248	1861.00	82.80	218.39	85.20
2001-G2	2890	2021.00	69.90	260.55	77.60

Source Ministry of Rural Development, Annual Report.

The above Table shows that funds allocated to EAS increased from Rs. 549 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 3426 crores in 1997-98, but thereafter it declined continuously to Rs. 2230 crores in 1999-2000, despite coverage being expanded to all blocks since 1997-98. However funds allocation marginally increased to Rs. 2248 crores in 2000-01 and further to Rs. 2890 crore in 2001-02. Despite this increase, like JRY, in real terms funds allocation has actually declined, having adverse effects on employment generation. Fund utilization has ranged 69.6 per cent to 85.8 per cent. Cost per manday of employment generated under this scheme increased sharply from Rs. 37.1 in 1993-94 to Rs. 85.2 in 2000-01 and then declined marginally to Rs. 77.6 in 2001-02. This is a cause of concern. No doubt, part of the rise in cost has taken place due to increase in the minimum wages and material cost, but partly also because of increase in drawbacks of the system and rampant corruption. The average employment generated per person was 41.3 days in a year against the target of 100 days. This clearly shows that implementation of the scheme did not take place at the desired pace resulting in unsatisfactory performance. The welfare programme would have been more enduring to enable beneficiaries to cross the poverty line if the target of 100 days of employment per year would have been achieved.

SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY)

It is a wage-employment programme started in September 2001. Existing wage-employment programmes JGSY and EAS were merged with SGRY from 1st April 2002. The primary objective of the programme is to provide wage-employment opportunities in rural areas and thereby provide food security and improve nutritional levels. Secondary objective is creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas. A special component of SGRY provides food grains to calamity stricken states for undertaking relief activities, Thirty percent of employment is reserved for women. Under the scheme, about 1000 million mandays of employment is envisaged to be Created every year. Programme is implemented through Panchayathi Raj Institutions. Wages are paid partly in cash and partly in food grains. Food grains are provided to the states/ union territories free of cost. The Table provides financial and physical performance of SGRY during 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Table 5; FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE UNDER SGRY

Years	Total available funds	Total expenditure funds	% Exp. To available (Crore)	Man days Generated (Lakh tones)	Food grains released
2002-03	6246.20	4990.89	79.90	7483	45.26
2003-04	6952.81	5886.98	86.41	87.36	49.97

Source: Mid-Term Appraisal of 10h Five Year Plan 2002-07.

The above Table shows that total funds available for SGRY increased from Rs. 6246.20 crores in 2002-03 to Rs. 6952.81 crores in 2003-04. Utilization of funds also increased from 79.9 percent in 2002-03 to 86.4 percent in 2003-04 resulting in an increase in employment generated from 748.3 million man days to 873.6 million man days over the same period. A noteworthy feature of this programme is that cost per mandays of

employment generated under SGRY, which was Rs. 66.70 in 2002-03 and Rs. 67.40 in 2003-04, is lower than EAS. This reflects that this new programme has made a good beginning which should be sustained. The concurrent evaluation of SGRY undertaken by the Planning Commission shows that 77.6 percent of the works which were taken up were completed during the year itself. Some studies point out that activities were taken up in an Adcock manner and not selected as part of long-term plan for development of the region. In 'some cases, contactors were involved and the use of machinery was also reported though guidelines prohibit this. The average number of days of employment generated through this programme is 30.52 which is very low. It should be improved to at least 50 days in 2-3 years and then to 100 days in 7-8 years. Despite 30 percentage jobs being reserved for women, actually only 12 percent women got employment in two years under SGRY. This shows gender bias in implementation of the programme. Micro level evaluation studies reveal that in many cases wage payments were less than the minimum wages. Food grains were not paid as part of wages. on-availability of food grains at go downs of the FCI, inadequate number of go downs, high transport costs, cumbersome processes and black marketing were the factors behind non-distribution of food grains in majority of the cases. (Mid-term Appraisal of 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07). However, studies also highlight the positive aspects of the programme. Major strength of the programme is its self-targeting nature. Most of the beneficiaries belonged to the BPL group, who did not have any other opportunity for employment. Programme did succeed in creating some community assets in rural areas.

REFERENCES

1. Montek S. Ahluwalia,
2. Prasad, Brahmananda "The employment strategies of the Indian five year plans; Reasons for their failures" in employment policy in a developing country. Vol. 2 (Ed.) Austin Robinson et al International Economic Association 1993,
3. Govt. of India, First five years plan, New Delhi; Planning Commission, 1952,
4. Ibid,
5. NIRD, National Workshop on Jowahar Rozgar Yojana (July 20-23, 1993), Hyderabad, National Institute of Rural Development,

6. Prasad, Brahmananda “The employment strategies of the Indian five year plans; Reasons for their failures” in employment policy in a developing country. Vol. 2 (Ed.) Austin Robinson et al International Economic Association 1993,
7. Govt. of India the Second Five Year Plan, New Delhi: Planning Commission, 1956,
8. Govt. of India, Third Five Year Plan, New Delhi: Planning Commission, 1962, Chapter X,.
9. Govt. of India, Memorandum of the Fourth Five Year Plan, New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1964,
10. Aziz Abdul *1997) “Anti-poverty programmes in India: A profile Souther Economist”, November, I.
11. Rural Development Scenario in 2001. Gramin Vikas News Letter (No. 13, 4 April, 1997),
12. Ibid, Box,
13. Government of India, Planning Commission, Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 (New Delhi, 2008), Vol. I