

IMPACT EVALUATION OF SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA IN HARYANA

BY

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2014

CERTIFICATE – I

This is to certify that this thesis entitled, “**Impact Evaluation of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana in Haryana**” submitted for the degree of **Master of Science**, in the subject of “**Extension Education and Communication Management**” to CCS Haryana Agricultural University, is a bonafide research work carried out by **Pooja Bharti** (Admission No. 2012HS7M) under my supervision and that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree.

The assistance and help received during the course of investigation have been fully acknowledged.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

S. No.	Abbreviation	Expansion form
1.	CDP	Community Development Programme
2.	CRRID	Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development
3.	DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
4.	DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
5.	EAS	Employment Assurance Scheme
6.	IAAP	Integrated Agricultural Area Programme
7.	IADP	Intensive Agriculture District programme
8.	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
9.	IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
10.	JGSY	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
11.	JRY	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
12.	KI	Knowledge Index
13.	MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
14.	NREP	National Rural Employment Programme
15.	OC	Other Communities
16.	PDS	Public Distribution System
17.	RLEGP	Rural Landless Employment Gurantee Programmes
18.	SC	Scheduled Castes
19.	SGRY	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
20.	SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
21.	SHG	Self Help Group
22.	ST	Scheduled Tribes
23.	TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
24.	UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
25.	WMS	Weighted Mean Score

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

“India lives in its villages” – Mahatma Gandhi

India resides in villages. According to Census of India 2011, 83.3 crore of its population resides in rural areas constituting over 68.8 per cent of country's population. Mass poverty, low literacy, unemployment, low income, poor health and nutrition still remain the critical attributes of rural population in India. These issues of development have always attracted the attention of policy makers and all other concerns. However, still remains a gap between the desirable and actual level of education, civic amenities, medical facilities, food and nutrition and economic well being of rural population. To attain the sustainable development of the nation, it is imperative to provide balanced foods and nutrition, gainful employment and other amenities of life for quality living. This is vital not only for rural development but for sustainable and balanced development of the nation. So, it is important that proportionate amount of attention and funds need to be paid to attain the ultimate aim of national development. Besides this, developmental programmes are needed not only for rural development but effect the overall development process of a country. Ganjee (2014) remarked that there are cascading effects of poverty, unemployment, poor and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas on urban centers is leading to socio-economic tensions manifesting in economic deprivation and urban population.

Contemporarily, quality of life of its people remains an important agenda for every nation globally. So is true in Indian context where for the improvement in quality of life different developmental parameters have been addressed through different developmental programs for its people. Specific programmes have been launched from time to time specifically to address the needs of rural people. A large number of developmental programmes with varied focus from input intensive to knowledge and information intensive, top down to bottom up and participatory approaches have been followed to reach the ultimate target group. These rural developmental programmes have been planned and focused on the acceleration of process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of rural people.

Numerous developmental programmes have been initiated to address the developmental agenda in general, with provisions to address special needed societies in our country particularly. Considering the content and context of implementation, most of the developmental programmes have been initiated after independence that can be grouped as Community Development Programme (CD), Intensive Agriculture District programme

(IADP), Integrated Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), etc. There has been paradigm shift from community development to empowerment of communities through its developmental programmes in their content, context and approaches but the agendas to be addressed remain similar with focus on poverty, nutrition, employment, better livelihood opportunities, provisions of basic amenities, rural infrastructure and skill development. Every time these developmental programmes focused on specific developmental parameters having bearing on quality of life of rural people in general and rural women in particular. Opportunities are provided to different sections of the society to address their diversified needs. So, it has always been the developmental programmes which help the country to reduce the gap between ought to an existing quality parameters and minimizing the imbalance existing therein.

Of the different parameters of development, employment and nutrition are the twin agenda which have attracted the attention of the policy makers every time. This is because majority of the rural population face problems of unemployment, under employment and nutrition. The relatively higher growth of population and labour force has led to an increase in the volume of unemployment and under employment from one plan period to another. Thus creation of employment opportunities with food security has been an important objective of developmental planning. The Government of India aims to bring employment through wage and self employment programmes into a larger focus with the goal of reducing unemployment and under employment to a negligible level and of providing food security against hunger. Such an approach is necessary because it is realized that larger and efficient use of available human and other resources is the most effective way of alleviating poverty, reducing inequalities, improving nutritional levels and sustaining a reasonably high pace of economic growth. It has been observed that growth tends to reduce poverty, significant improvements in health status are also necessary to decrease poverty. Also, economic growth and health status are positively correlated and have a two-way relationship, suggesting that better health enhances growth by improving productivity, and higher growth allows better human capital formation (Gupta and Mitra 2004). To make a dent on the prevailing poverty, unemployment and slow growth in the rural economy and to provide food security, it is necessary to provide a demand driven infrastructure at the village level to facilitate faster growth in the rural areas and to increase opportunities of employment through access to the market oriented economy.

The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes (RLEGP) (started in the sixth and seventh five year plans) were merged in under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) in April 1989 with the objective to generate employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed

in rural areas through the creation of economic infrastructure, community and social assets. The programme was implemented by the village panchayats and provided specific benefits to SC/STs, the disabled.

The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was launched on 2nd October 1993 covering drought prone, desert and tribal and hill area blocks. It was designed to provide employment in the form of manual work in the lean agricultural season by creation and maintenance of durable economic and social infrastructure. The Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis were the implementing agencies.

“Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana” (SGRY) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development on 25th September 2001. It came into being by merging “Employment Assurance Scheme” (EAS) and “Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana” (JGSY) after the announcement of the Prime minister on 15th August, 2001. The main objective of the scheme was on providing additional and supplementary wage employment and thereby provides food security and improving nutritional level in rural areas. It also aimed at creation of sustainable community, social and economical assets and infrastructural development in rural areas.

The scheme has sharing components of central and state governments (75: 25) with food grains cent percent supplied by the central government. It focused all the rural poor above and below poverty line with needs of wage employment and were willing to take up manual or unskilled work in and around own village and habitation. Preferably poorest of the poor, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, women, parents of child labour are to be given preference. The programme specifies that each beneficiary family should get minimum of hundred man-days of employment. Under the scheme five kg of food grain is given to the beneficiaries per day at the work site and rest is paid in cash, assuring that they get minimum notified wages. The implementation strategy focus on district and intermediate Panchayat level where 50.0 percent of the funds are earmarked distributed between Zilla Parishad (20.0%), Panchayat Samities (30.0 %) and 50.0 percent of the funds are under the control of Panchayat through DRDA, a nodal agency at district level. No contractors are permitted to be engaged for execution of any of the works and no middle men / intermediate agencies employed for executing works under the Scheme. The full benefit of wages to be paid should, at all times, reach the workers.

The works to be taken up will be labour intensive, leading to the creation of additional wage- employment, durable assets and infrastructure, particularly those which would assist in drought-proofing such as soil and moisture conservation works, watershed development, promoting of traditional water resources, deforestation and construction of village infrastructure and link roads, primary school buildings, dispensaries, veterinary hospitals, marketing infrastructure and Panchayat Ghars. Works like construction of buildings for religious purposes, monuments, memorials, statues, idols, arch Gates/Welcome Gates, big

buildings and big bridges, Government Office buildings and compound walls and buildings for Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges were prohibited under SGRY. A past study found that Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana is unable to create enough employment opportunities as per the requirement of the rural people and moreover, unable to prevent migration of the people. The mode of payment in tune of wage and supply of food grains found different from one to other areas existing in the same block. The implementing agencies find difficulty to provide enough employment to the needy due to lack of funds and misappropriation in supply of food grains is prime concern of the scheme (Sikligar, 2008). Such situations always demand to monitor, evaluate and judge impact assessment to increase the effectiveness of the programmes.

Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment are integral components for generating data for judging the effectiveness, consistency and efficiency of any developmental programme. These methodologies generate information that could be safely utilized for judging not only the worth of the programme but also the points to ponder for undertaking future developmental programmes. Since the inception of SGRY, more than eleven years have passed and might have impacted the target population. Thus, the present study was designed and carried out to assess the impact of SGRY. It was considered vital that the data so generated may assist all the stakeholders to understanding its impact points for future considerations. Keeping these issues in mind, the present study was carried out to address the following specific objectives.

Objectives:

1. To study the knowledge of the respondents about the SGRY project
2. To assess the access, utilization and need fulfilment of the beneficiaries by the SGRY project
3. To study the impact and perceived constraints of the SGRY project

Scope of the study

The study has provided information about the knowledge that the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries possess regarding SGRY project. The study also thoroughly investigates the status and utility of assets created by SGRY project. It also identifies some of the constraints faced by the beneficiaries. So, the information generated may work as tool for policy makers and administrators to take stock of the situation and take necessary corrective measures for future of the programme.

Limitations of the study

The present study has limitations of time, sample, study area and limited research facilities available to a single student researcher. However, it has been conducted with adaptation of scientific steps and procedures, so though the finding cannot be generalized but are true to the sample and space where it has been conducted.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The available literature was thoroughly studied and the pertinent literature having bearing on the topic of present study has been grouped under the following sub-heads:

- 2.1 Knowledge of the respondents regarding rural development programmes
- 2.2 Access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries by rural development programmes
- 2.3 Impact and perceived constraints of different rural development programmes

2.1 Knowledge level of the respondents regarding rural development programmes

Kalivardhan *et al.* (1995) in a study on awareness of the working of the IRDP on women beneficiaries conducted in Pondichery region reported that 59.0 per cent possessed low level of awareness, 30.0 per cent had medium level of awareness, 48.0 per cent of women were aware of credit facilities for purchase of milch animal, while 44.0 per cent were aware of distribution of bullock scheme, 42.0 per cent were aware of credit facility for purchase of sheep unit, one third were aware of credit for goat unit only, 17.0 per cent were aware of credit for poultry unit, 11.0 per cent were aware of piggery unit and 28.0 per cent were aware of bullock cart scheme.

Thejaswini and Veerabhadraiah (1997) reported that all the women beneficiaries knew that tailoring was one of the important activities that were being implemented under DWCRA. About 95.0 per cent knew leaf plate making, 95.0 per cent about agarbatti making, poultry (93.0%) and bamboo basket making (90.0%).

Rani (1999) revealed that nearly three-fourth (70.6%) of the women beneficiaries had minimum level of knowledge of DWCRA and the remaining women beneficiaries were almost equally grouped under high and low level of knowledge.

Bishnoi (2001) found that most of the beneficiaries had medium level of knowledge about Apni Beti Apna Dhan, Balika Smaridhi Yojana and National Maternity Benefit Scheme.

Vanichetan *et al.* (2002) reported that about 38.0 per cent of the women beneficiaries were highly aware of the existence of functioning of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

Arulprakash (2004) reported that 70.8 per cent of the beneficiaries had medium level of knowledge, whereas, 15.8 per cent and 13.3 per cent of them had low and high level of knowledge respectively.

Majumdar (2004) reported that more than 50.0 percent of respondents believe that people were aware about SGRY programme, while 39.4 percent respondents believed that there was no awareness about the programme.

Bheemappa (2006) revealed that majority (65.8%) of the members had medium level of knowledge whereas, 18.3 per cent and 15.8 per cent had low and high level of knowledge regarding the details of SGRY programme respectively.

Kenchanagoudra (2007) revealed that 44.0 per cent of the beneficiaries had medium level of knowledge about SGRY programme whereas, 32.7 percent and 23.3 per cent beneficiaries had low and high level of knowledge respectively.

Gupta *et al.* (2011) found that in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, only 13.0 per cent beneficiaries were aware about the name of JSY and its benefits. Eighty seven per cent of the beneficiaries knew that there is a scheme in which cash incentive given after institutional delivery but they didn't know about exact name of the scheme as JSY.

Madare (2012) reported that still many women in rural areas are not aware about these programmes and schemes. However, panchayat members and respondents agreed that government is formulating policies to solve problems in rural areas in general and women in particular.

Garg *et al.* (2012) revealed that majority of the respondents (58.3%) had medium knowledge of the swarozgaries about SGSY (11 to 16 scores), 22.5 per cent of the respondents had high knowledge of the swarozgaries about SGSY (17 to 21 scores), whereas, 19.6 per cent of the respondents had low knowledge of the swarozgaries about SGSY (up to 10 scores).

Kumar (2013) found that large number of beneficiaries have awareness on safe drinking water facilities as ranked first followed by medical treatment (second rank), shade for small children and periods of rest, exgratia payment for death, first aid box facilities and women to look after children at work. Further, the study showed that the Knowledge Index (KI) of SCs is recorded by 52.8 percent. Mean while, the KI of STs is very lower as recorded by 29.7 percent but it is better in case of other communities that recorded at 64.8 percent. On an average the KI value of all the respondents is 49.1 percent. It can be said that the beneficiaries of the study area having less level of awareness about key provisions and procedures of the programme.

2.2 Access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries by rural development

Pande (1985) in a study conducted to assess the variation in income of the selected schedule caste and non-scheduled caste beneficiaries after getting assets under IRDP. It revealed that the annual net income of both the categories of the beneficiaries increased. The non-scheduled caste category and increased at a greater percentage than that of their

counterpart in schedule category and the reason for this was attributed to more efficient utilization of assets by the former category of beneficiaries in comparison of the latter ones.

Meerareddy (1990) found that the beneficiaries in general were employed on an average of only few hours 1.0 to 3.5 man hours before their selection and training under TRYSEM. After involvement in the Programme the beneficiaries got 6.00 to 7.50 man hours of employment. In case of poultry farmers the average man hours of employed per day substantively increased from 1.00 to 7.5 hours.

Singh (1997) reported that only in one-third of the cases the loans were utilized for the purpose for which those were procured. The extent of proper use of the loans was positively related to the caste position and land ownership. On the whole, in two-third of the cases the loans were used for some other purposes.

Planning Commission (2000) recorded that the employment generated through JRY and EAS schemes was very little as only 21000 man-days of employment were generated over a period of 5 years in Fingeshwar and only 7000 man-days in Kharkhara Gram Panchayat. Further, it was recorded that the number of assets created under JRY and EAS in Fingeshwar and Kharkhara. Under JRY over 82.0 per cent of the total assets were created. It also showed that creation of assets under both the schemes is higher at around 60.0 per cent in Fingeshwar Gram Panchayat.

Sonawane et al. (2001) revealed that among the sources, friends (90.6%) were the major source of information for the respondents followed by neighbourers (76.5%), relatives (60.1%) and progressive farmers (60.1%).

Chetan et al. (2004) reported that there was increase in number of days of employment for all beneficiaries after initiation of SGSY programme. Hence, the programme was effective in creating favourable impact on the women beneficiaries in terms of employment generation of 248.0 and 220.3 days in the form of high and low employment, respectively.

Dev (2004) revealed that maintenance and utilization of assets are observed to be far from satisfactory. The problems in ensuring adequate maintenance are two-fold. First, there has been a considerable delay in handing over completed works to the Zilla Parishads for maintenance. Second, even where the works have been handed over, the local bodies did not allocate resources for the maintenance of the assets.

Anonymous (2005) found that 46.7 per cent respondents were benefited by an increased employment of 30 days. Another 20.4 per cent increased employment of upto 60 days in a year. Sixty one per cent beneficiaries claimed to have gained additional employment of more than six months in a year due to the scheme. Further, it was seen that the overall increase in sustainable employment per unit asset was 70.5 man-days. Regarding the other issues, the study revealed that 30.3 per cent beneficiaries, who acquired various sustainable income generating assets e.g. sewing machines, rickshaw vans, cattle *etc.*, confirmed of

increase in their income. Nearly nineteen per cent beneficiaries open irrigation wells, bore wells for irrigation which could increase their income-an outcome of the asset. It also found that only about nine to ten per cent of the assets created under SGRY did not have any utility. This was because these assets were either incomplete or were of poor quality.

Panda *et al.* (2005) reported that majority of the respondents were getting employment of 15 days (37.7%), upto Rs 40 per day (52.1%) and 5 kg of food grain per day (86.4%).

Kenchanagoudra (2007) exhibited that the assets created under SGRY i.e. farm ponds and public latrines were functioning and fully utilized but check dams were not in working condition. The study further showed that forty per cent of the beneficiaries belonged to 50 – 100 man-days of employment generated category followed by 100 – 150 man-days and less than 50 man-days categories.

Pankaj (2008) found that the average number of person-days of employment generated per household under MGNREGA was 32 in the case of casual labourers in agriculture and 23 in the case of casual labourers in non-agriculture. It was also seen that about two-thirds of the beneficiary households were paid weekly, and one-fifth daily. About 7.0 per cent of the households were paid fortnightly and 3.0 per cent were even paid monthly. Further, it was reported that out of 23 worksites surveyed in Bihar, drinking water facility was available only in 12 cases, first aid in 10 cases; and the facilities for shelter and crèches each in only one case.

Dreze and Khera (2009) found that 92.0 per cent of workers felt that the MGNREGA work was useful and 83.0 per cent felt that MGNREGA has led to useful assets creation.

Ravindranath *et al.* (2009) reported that MGNREGA activities, apart from employment and income, provided multiple environmental services such as, increased ground water recharge, increased water percolation, enhanced water storage in tanks, increased soil fertility, reclamation of degraded lands and carbon sequestration.

Kareemulla *et al.* (2009) conducted a study in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh and found that purchase of food followed by expenses related to education of the dependents and health care were the major modes of utilization of the earnings from MGNREGA.

Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (2009) found that about half of the respondents (46.9%) claimed that they had been provided 20-40 days of employment through MGNREGA, followed by 27.5% who had received between 40 and 60 days of work and another 20.6% who claimed to have received 20 or less number of days or employment by MGNREGA.

CRRID (2009) conducted a study across Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and reported that in Sirsa district of Haryana, muster rolls were not available at any of the

worksites. The main reason for its absence was that the muster rolls were filled only after the completion of work. In Sirmaur district in Himachal Pradesh, muster rolls were available only with 50 per cent of the Gram Panchayats.

National Sample Survey Organization (2011) documented that in Andhra Pradesh, about 68.0 per cent of households who worked in MGNREGA received payments within 15 days; in Rajasthan, 10.0 per cent of the households received payment within 15 days and in Madhya Pradesh 23.0 per cent of the households received payments within 15 days.

Babu and Rao (2010) found that the wage-seekers were spending their additional wages from MGNREGA mainly on food (50.0%), clothing (20.0%), education (10.0–15.0%) and health care (10.0%).

Kumar (2013) reported that the average employment of the three regions in the East Godavari district is 65 days which equals to 39.1 per cent to the total employment accessibility. The percentage share of employment days to the total employment of the three social groups is 39.2 percent, 38.1 percent and 38.8 percent. The average man-days under MGNREGA for male are 63 equaling to 36.4 percent and it is 37.8 percent in case of women. Thus, more than one-third was getting employment under MGNREGA.

Kyatanagoudar and Naganur (2013) found that 33.0 per cent beneficiaries had problem that there is no sufficient worksite facility provided by Panchyat and 24.0 per cent women beneficiaries said there is no crèche facility at worksite.

Alam (2014) a comparative study showed that both the states provide the employment but fail to provide available days of employment to all the needy workers. It is also found that SCs, STs and women participation have increased during the time, but it was more in Maharashtra than in Gujarat.

Damodaran (2014) revealed that 38.4 per cent of the respondents have opined that the MGNREGA has improved the irrigation facilities followed by creation of employment opportunity (34.5%), income generation (22.5%) and flood control (20.8%).

2.3 Impact and perceived constraints of different rural development programmes

Shetty (2001), Puhazendhi and Satyasai (2001), Narendranath (2002) and Manimeklai and Rajeswari (2002) found that the SHG programme matures the women get more involved in community activities and in addressing community problems by working in Tandem with the government machinery to implement the different welfare schemes available, like constructions of roads, sanitation programmes, schemes for education and health etc.

Sud (2003) identified problems in implementation at the village, state and national level in terms of ultimately burdening the village-level workers who are pressurized to form SHGs. This results in VLWs adopting a target-oriented approach and completely ignoring the participatory process-oriented approach as proposed in the SGSY design.

Chowdhury et al. (2004) reported that women are one of the most marginalized groups in India. Women SHGs can improve the plight of rural women by providing them access to credit. SHGs are made up of 15-20 members. Each member contributes money ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, which is then deposited in the bank. The group can then obtain loans from the bank or from their own funds.

Chetan et al. (2004) reported increase in number of days of employment for all beneficiaries after initiation of SGSY programme. Hence, the programme was effective in creating favorable impact on the women beneficiaries in terms of employment generation of 248.0 and 220.3 days in the form of high and low employment, respectively.

Malik and Muhammad (2005) showed that micro-credit schemes no doubt facilitate the empowerment of poor women and eradicate poverty, but there was also some negative impact on women empowerment.

Ahuja and Mohammed (2006) found that women after getting the training in quilting and durrie making, adopted it, for house hold purpose, domestic saving, increase in income, gain in knowledge, skill and confidence.

Wagh et al. (2008) conducted a study in the Nashik and Ahmednagar district of the Western Maharashtra and it revealed that low impact was observed on the socio-economic status of 10.5 per cent of the respondent beneficiaries. Medium impact was observed in case of 44.5 per cent of the respondent beneficiaries.

Joshi et al. (2008) conducted a study in Rajasthan which showed that there had been significant changes in the villages due to MGNREGA. A significant proportion of respondents perceived that employment, road connectivity and water-table levels had improved in the villages. Some respondents also mentioned improvement in economic situation, soil erosion, drinking water for animals and reduction in untouchability.

Dreze and Khare (2009) observed that in some states, the Act had been very successful in terms of a large number of person-days of employment generated, works undertaken, and wages paid. On the other hand, in other states, the impact has been less remarkable.

Singh (2009) and Chhabra et al. (2009) showed that the coverage of MGNREGA at the micro-level, i.e. at the panchayat and village levels, had varied within the country. In other words, the Act had varied impact across states.

Khera and Nayak (2009) reported though there were drawbacks in the implementation of the MGNREGA, it has started providing significant benefits to rural women by offering access to local employment at the statutory minimum wage with relatively decent and safe work conditions mostly in their own village. Taking different case studies, the study also observed that MGNREGA has helped in improving gender relations in some of the most remote areas of the country.

Prasad (2009) found that National Employment Guarantee Scheme was beneficial as rural connectivity improved, water conservation has helped crops and cattle, khet talab (field ponds) improved the condition of the population, migration to urban areas reduced, etc. In 2006-07, 22.4 per cent works were completed while in 2007-08, only 18.7 per cent works were completed.

Banerjee (2009) observed that income generation through group activities has improved the average income of group members but the inequality of distribution of income is high among the group members than that of the non-group members. Secondly, there had been a significant decline in the medical expenditure and school dropout rate in the families of group members than that of non-group members.

Ghate (2009) reported that the programme had been well implemented in a few states such as Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, for the most part; implementing problems involve diversification of funds by local leaders and bureaucrats, poor quality project, opposition by land owners who feared upward pressure on local wages and a sense of inefficacy among the intended beneficiaries.

Hirway and Saluja (2009) had examined empirically how various features of MGNREGA, such as, access in rural areas, work guarantee, wage level and limited participation period had influenced the welfare situation of the individual households. According to them, MGNREGA had reduced the incidence of poverty in rural households through its impact on food security, income, savings and health outcomes.

Ravi and Engler (2009) showed that MGNREGA had improved food security, had increased probability of holding savings and has reduced anxiety level among low income households.

Pankaj and Tankha (2009) examined the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment in four North Indian States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh and observed that there is direct impact of MGNREGA in increasing the social status of women.

Ghosh (2009) concluded that the less privileged communities in India had been also benefited from MGNREGA. A statewise analysis of the Act showed that, compared to the share of population in India of SCs and STs, the participation rates in MGNREGA had been much higher in almost all states.

Deininger and Liu (2010) found that participation in MGNREGA had a significant and positive impact on consumption expenditure, intake of energy and protein and asset accumulation.

UNRISD (2010) concluded that a variety of new pro-poor programs – that focus more on creating equality of opportunity and less on substantial equalities. The caste and class

structure of Indian society, and the changing balance of class forces, especially the growing power of big capital, put definite limits on redistributive possibilities in India.

Pankaj and Tankha (2010) revealed that MGNREGA had benefited rural women in two ways, it has opened a new avenue of paid employment and it has broadened their choices and capabilities, by reducing dependence on other family members.

Shome (2011) reported that MGNREGA, by guaranteeing employment, had alleviated the problem of rural-urban migration. It was assumed that it had impacted both the seasonal and the permanent migration trends. Seasonal migrations were reduced because rural workers secured employment during the lean season at their home districts. Permanent migrations were also likely to be reduced because of rural development.

Dev (2011) observed that MGNREGA can also have a significant positive impact on reduction in child labour through income effects and women's wellbeing and empowerment. According to him, the programme had increased income through higher wage rates, rise in agricultural wages, decline in migration, and so on. These positive effects can in turn reduce child labour and increase the participation of children in education.

Prasad and Rajanikanth (2011) found that majority of swarozgaris felt that impact of the SGSY had been more or their economic development (80.2%), followed by social development (12.7%), increase in entrepreneurial skill (2.1%) and increase in group participation (1.4%).

Sharma *et al.* (2011) conducted a study in Girwa Panchayat Samiti of Udaipur district and it revealed that two-third of the respondents gained benefits to average extent. Mean employment significantly increased from 92.24 to 214.87 man days, whereas majority of the respondents were able to cross the poverty line, as mean income significantly increased from Rs. 588.50 to Rs. 2888.

Devi (2012) reported that scheme had gained a significant role in alleviation of poverty by generating employment opportunities. It concluded that the scheme focuses on skill building which enhance credit worthiness and identify the key activities, infrastructure, required skills and technology. The scheme had been successful in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala by the approach of self-help model in which thrift, multiple lending, participatory process of identification and pursuit of economic activities was carried out.

Badodiya *et al.* (2012) found that most of the beneficiaries (71.6%) reported the complicated process in getting credit, followed by the benefits of programme were not read to the needed people, (65.8%), short duration of repayment of loan(62.5%), the time period to get loan was long (59.1%), problems faced in obtaining record from patwari (51.6%), people did not get complete information related to programme and were unable to comprehend it

(46.6%), problems faced in filling the bank application form (41.6%), and there was no cooperation between educated and uneducated people (37.5%).

Garg *et al.* (2012) found that most of the beneficiaries (55.8%) belonged to low income group (<Rs. 20,000), followed by 36.6 per cent of them medium income group (Rs. 20,000 to 40,000) and only 7.5 per cent of them high income group (>Rs. 40,000) respondents. Whereas, after the inclusion in SGSY programme, a higher percentage of the beneficiaries (56.6%) belonged to medium income group (Rs. 20,000 to 40,000), 27.5 per cent beneficiaries belonged to high-income group (>Rs. 40,000) and 15.8 per cent of them belonged to low-income group (<Rs. 20,000).

Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana (2012) recorded that annual income of all 155 beneficiaries who got the loan under SGSY had been increased out of which living standard of 122 beneficiaries had also been improved in selected four districts (Gurgaon, Karnal, Panchkula and Sirsa).

Dash *et al.* (2012) concluded that implementation of the MGNREGA programme had lead to a significant improvement in village-level infrastructure development lead to a significant improvement and in the quality of life of the families who were involved with MGNREGA projects.

Kumar (2013) observed that after the MGNREGA, the percentage of children in the government schools was declined to 39.1 per cent and 60.8 per cent were sending to private schools. Of which, 39.2 percent were SCs, followed by STs at 10.4 per cent and OCs at 50.3 per cent respectively. Further, the annual income of the beneficiaries was found to be increased. A drastic shift of respondents was recorded in the income group of Rs 15000-20000 from 3.5 per cent to 24.0 per cent and the percentage of respondents increased from 4.8 per cent to 5.5 per cent in case of Rs 20000-25000 in come group. Results also revealed that the average monthly expenditure of the 3 categories (SC,ST and OCs), also significantly increased after joining MGNREGA on clothing, fuel & light, cosmetics, tobacco & pan, beverages, festivals and ceremonies ,house repairs, health care etc. Expenditure of SCs on non-food items was increased by 36.3 per cent and in case of STs and OCs; it was 41.7 per cent and 34.8 per cent.

Vandana and Singh (2013) revealed that majority i.e. 67.1 per cent respondents had reported the impact of ICDS programme in terms of food nutrition programme while 32.8 per cent respondents have reported reversely. The study revealed that majority i.e. 74.3 per cent and 64.8 per cent respondents reported impact on clothing & textile and working capital which were a good sign of overall impact of ICDS programme.

This chapter deals with the steps and methods used for the present investigation. It mainly describes the scientific steps and procedures followed in the selection of the district, blocks, villages and respondents. Besides, description of locale, the variables studied along with their measurement procedures, data collection tools and methods and use of statistical tools have been outlined. These are presented as follows;

- 3.1 Locale of the study
- 3.2 Sampling procedure
- 3.3 Variables and their measurement
- 3.4 Tools and techniques of data collection
- 3.5 Collection of data
- 3.6 Data analysis

3.1 Locale of the study

The present study was conducted in Haryana state (Fig.1).

3.2 Sampling procedure

Multistage sampling procedure was used to draw the sample respondents. The following procedures were adopted;

3.2.1 Selection of the districts

The study was carried by covering two purposively selected districts of Haryana namely; Hisar and Bhiwani falling in the low female literacy level as per Census Report, 2011 (Fig.1).

3.2.2 Selection of the blocks

One block from each district was randomly selected. Hisar-I from Hisar and Bawani Khera from Bhiwani were selected (Fig.1).

3.2.3 Selection of the villages

Further, one village from each block was randomly selected viz; Village-I and Village-II to draw the sample respondents (Fig.1).

3.2.4 Selection of the respondents

A sub-sample of 50 beneficiaries and 50 non- beneficiaries was selected randomly from each of the selected villages. Thus, a sample of 100 beneficiaries and 100 non-beneficiaries constituted the ultimate sample for the study (Fig.1).

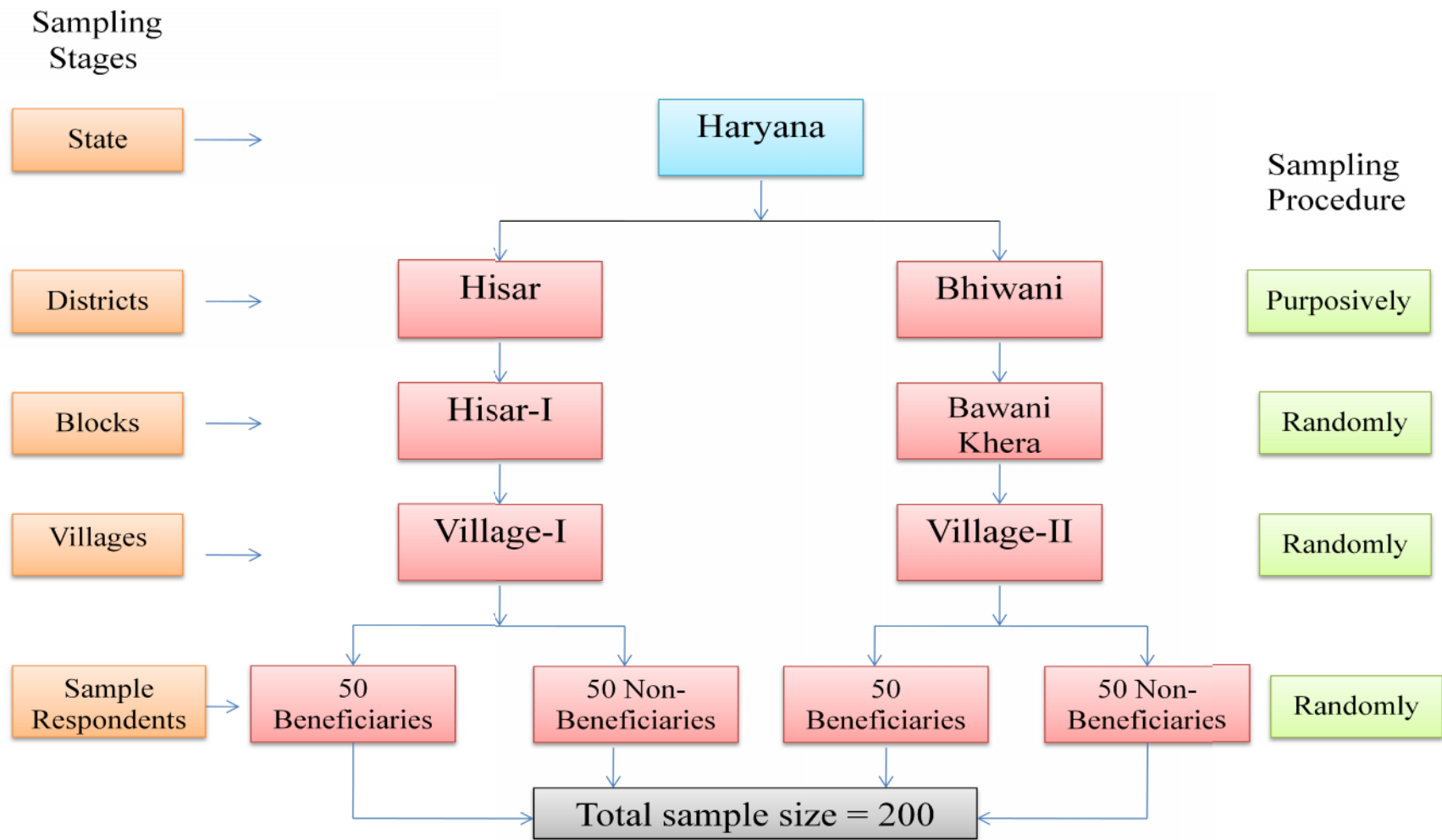


Fig. 1: Sampling procedure adopted for the study

3.3 Variables and their measurement

Under this section the techniques to measure the dependent and independent variables have been incorporated.

3.3.1 Independent variables

3.3.1.1 Socio-personal variables

	Measurements
Age	Chronological age
Gender	
Caste	Schedule was developed
Marital status	
Family Educational status	
Family size	
Family type	
Social participation	

3.3.1.2 Economic variables

Family occupation	Schedule was developed
Annual income	
Land holding	
Type of house	
Material possession	

3.3.1.3 Communicational and Psychological variables

Mass media exposure	Schedule was developed
Cosmopolitaness	
Change proneness	
Risk orientation	
Economic motivation	

3.3.2 Dependent variables

Knowledge	Schedule was developed
Impact	

3.3.1 Independent variables: The measurement procedures for the selected variables have been elaborated as under;

3.3.1.1 Socio-personal variables: These included age, gender, caste, marital status, family education status, family occupation, family type, family size, social participation, media exposure, cosmo politeness, change proneness, risk orientation and economic motivation of the respondents.

Age: Age was operationalised as the number of full years completed by the respondents at the time of interview. The respondents were placed under three different age groups as follows:

Categories	Scores
Younger (Upto 35)	1
Lower-middle (36 to 50 years)	2
Upper middle (Above 50 years)	3

Gender: The state of being male and female, typically used with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. The following scoring pattern was followed to classify the respondents on this variable.

Categories	Scores
Male	1
Female	2

Caste: Caste referred to the class or distinct hereditary order in the society. The relative scores assigned to different caste groups were as follows:

Categories	Caste	Scores
Lower	Chamar, Bhangi, Khati, Dom	1
	Jhimar, Khati, Dhobi, Badi, Odd	
Middle	Lohar, Kumhar, Darji, Nai	2
	Baniya, Sunar, Ahir, Jullaha, Arora	
Higher	Brahmi, Jat, Rajput, Bishnoi	3

Marital status: It was operationalized in terms of married, unmarried status of the respondents. It was recorded with the help of schedule developed for the purpose and the following scoring pattern was followed to divide the respondents.

Categories	Scores
Married	1
Unmarried	2

Family Education Status (FES): Family education status was operationalized as the formal education received by the members of the respondent's family above 6 years of age. This was measured and quantified according to index developed by Narwal (1982) by use of the formula:

$$FES = \frac{\text{Total education score of the family}}{\text{Total number of eligible members of family}}$$

Where;

FES = Family Education Status

On the basis of the procedure mentioned above family education status was computed and the respondents were divided into three categories adopting the following scoring pattern;

Categories	Scores
Low (Upto 2.0)	1
Medium (2.1 to 3.0)	2
High (More than 3.0)	3

Family Type: Type of family referred to whether the family is nuclear or joint. Nuclear family is composed of members of only one couple including minors and dependents. Joint family constituted of two or more brother's families. On this variable, the respondents were categorized in to two categories by the use of following scoring pattern:

Categories	Scores
Nuclear	1
Joint	2

Family Size: Size of family referred to the total number of members in the family consisting of husband, wife, children and other dependents. The score assigned were as follows:

Categories	Scores
Small (Upto 4 members)	1
Medium (5-8 members)	2
Large (Above 8 members)	3

Social participation: This referred to the degree of involvement of the respondent in formal or informal organization either as member or as office bearer. Thus, social participation is voluntary sharing in person to group and group to group relationships, beyond the immediate household. The following scoring pattern was followed to divide the respondents.

Categories	Scores
No Participation	1
Member of formal organization	2

3.3.1.2 Economic variables: These included family occupation, annual income, land holding, type of house and material possession.

Family Occupation: Family occupation referred to the main means of livelihood of the family of the respondent. Schedule was developed to measure family occupation and scores were assigned in the following manner to classify the respondents into different categories.

Categories	Scores
Labour	1

Agriculture	2
Others	3

Average Family Income (Annual): It referred to the amount earned by all family members in a year from various source viz., agriculture, labour and other sources. This was operationally measured in terms of actual family income expressed in rupees. The following scoring pattern was used to categorize the respondents.

Categories	Scores
Below Rs 20000	1
Rs 20000 to Rs 35000	2
Above Rs 35000	3

Land Holding: The actual cultivable land in acres possessed by the respondent's family was taken as land holding. The categories given and scoring done was as follows:

Categories	Scores
Landless	1
Upto 2 acres	2
Above 2 acres	3

Type of House: It referred to the type of house possessed by the respondents at the time of investigation. *Kutch* house referred a house made of mud and thatch, mixed referred to a house made of mud or cement, brick and thatch and *pucca* house referred to a house made of brick, cement and concrete. Scores were assigned in the following manner to categorize the respondents.

Categories	Scores
Katcha	1
Pucca	2
Mixed	3

Material possession: Material possession was operationalized as the number of kitchen appliances, domestic items and transportation means possessed by the respondents' family. The respondent' responses to the possession were noted in 'Yes or No' format. Score of '2' was assigned to every 'Yes' response and score of '1' for every 'No' response. A collective score was calculated for every respondent and categorized into following categories:

Categories	Scores
Low (30-40)	1
Medium (40-50)	2
High (50-60)	3

3.3.1.3 Communication and psychological variables: These included mass media exposure, change proneness, risk orientation, cosmo politeness and economic motivation.

Mass media exposure: It has been operationalized as the degree to which a respondent was exposed to the mass media such as radio, television, newspapers and magazines for obtaining various types of information pertain to topic under study. It was measured on three point continuum i.e. regularly (3) occasionally (2) and never (1).

The score obtained were summed up and accordingly, the respondents were divided into 3 categories:

Categories	Scores
Low (4 – 6.6)	1
Medium (6.7 – 9.3)	2
High (9.4 - 12)	3

Cosmo politeness: It is operationalised in terms of communication contacts of the respondents with different localite and cosmopolite sources of information. It was measured on three point continuums. Scores assigned to different categories of the respondents were:

Categories	Scores
Low (6-14)	1
Medium (15-22)	2
High (23-30)	3

Change Proneness: It was defined as the degree of disposition of an individual to accept or reject the change. The information was gathered on 3-point continuum and following scoring pattern used to classify the respondents on this variable.

Categories	Scores
Low (6-10)	1
Medium (11-14)	2
High (15-18)	3

Risk Orientation: It referred to the degree to which respondents were oriented towards risk and uncertainty and has the courage to face the problems. The information was gathered on 3-point continuum and accordingly, the respondents were divided into 3 categories.

Categories	Scores
Low (6-10)	1
Medium (11-14)	2
High (15-18)	3

Economic motivation: It referred to the occupational success in terms of profit maximization and relative values placed by respondent on economic ends. The information was gathered on a 3-point continuum and accordingly, responses were divided into three categories to classify the respondents.

Categories	Scores
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Low (6-10)	1
Medium (11-14)	2
High (15-18)	3

3.3.2 Dependent variables

Knowledge: Knowledge is familiarity with someone or something, which can include facts, information, descriptions, or skills acquired through experience or education. It was operationalised as knowledge of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries regarding Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana. A self constructed schedule containing close-ended questions pertaining to project was used for this purpose. Each correct response, got score of ‘2’ and for every incorrect response, score of ‘1’ was assigned. Likewise, total score was calculated for each of the respondent and was categorized into three categories as follows:

Category	Scores
Low (upto 21)	1
Medium (22-26)	2
High (Above 26)	

Impact: It was defined as the change that occurred in various life quality parameters of respondents on account of the project implementation parameters such as economical, nutrition and health, educational and social aspects. A set of statements as prepared under each parameter to evaluate the impact on beneficiaries for each of the selected parameter. The statements were formulated and information obtained on three points continuum i.e. increased, same and decreased with the scores of 3,2 and 1, respectively for positive statements and reverse scoring pattern was used for negative statements. Total scores were calculated for each of the respondent. The total impact was measured on specifically designed index with the help of formula given below:

$$\text{Impact Assessment Index} = \frac{\sum f_i \times c_i}{N \times X \times Y \times Z} \times 100$$

Where;

f_i = Frequency in i^{th} cell

c_i = Cell scores of i^{th} cell (Product of corresponding scale values as presented in parenthesis on three dimensions in table)

N = Total number of respondents

X (Knowledge) = Highest scale value on X dimensions

Y (Utilization) = Highest scale value on Y dimensions

Z (Need fulfillment) = Highest scale value on Z dimensions

3.4 Tools and techniques of the data collection

A structured interview schedule as tool for data collection was prepared keeping view the independent, dependent variables and objectives of the study. The first part was on general

information and second part was on specific information pertaining to the topic of research problem. The interview schedule was pre-tested on a non sample area. In accordance with the pre-testing, the schedule was modified wherever required and was finalized for final collection of the data.

3.4.1 Data Collection

So, the data were collected through duly pre-tested structured interview schedule developed for the purpose. The interview was conducted personally by the investigator with the respondents individually to collect the information.

The data were collected into two phases.

Phase-I: In this phase, data from beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were collected with the help of the interview schedule developed for the purpose personally by the researcher with the help of personal interview technique.

Phase-II: In this phase of data collection, data were collected at community level by application of different methods of group focus participatory rural appraisal approaches.

3.4.2 Data analysis: The collected data were processed, tabulated and analyzed using frequencies, percentages, weighted mean scores, two sample 't'-test and correlation.

3.4.2.1 Frequency and percentage: Simple comparisons were made on the basis of frequency and percentage.

3.4.2.2 Weighted mean score: These scores were calculated to estimate the knowledge of the respondents and impact of the project reported by the respondents.

3.4.2.3 Two sample 't'-test: Two sample 't'-test is a test of significance. It was used to measure significance difference between knowledge of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries about the SGRY.

3.4.2.4 Correlation: Correlation coefficient was calculated to assess the relationship among dependent and independent variables.

In accordance with the specific objectives, the findings of the present study have been presented in this chapter under the following sections;

- 4.1 Profile of the respondents
- 4.2 Respondent's knowledge about the SGRY
- 4.3 Access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries under the SGRY
- 4.4 Impact of SGRY on the beneficiaries
- 4.5 Constraints faced by the beneficiaries under SGRY

4.1 Profile of the respondents

This section contains the socio-personal, economic, communicational and psychological profile of the respondents.

4.1.1. Socio-personal profile: The results regarding the socio-personal profile of the respondents with respect to age, gender, caste, marital status, family education status, family type, family size and social participation of the respondents are presented in Table 1.

Age: The age wise distribution of the respondents revealed that more than half of the respondents (52.0%) belonged to middle age followed by young (34.5%) and old (13.5%) age group respectively (Table 1).

Gender: Nearly three-fourth of the respondents (73.5%) were female i.e. per cent. A little more than one-third of the respondents (26.5%) were male (Table 1).

Caste: Caste wise distribution of the respondents shows that more than half of the respondents (52.5%) were from low caste category. A little less than one-third of the respondents (31.0%) were from middle caste category. Only 16.5 per cent of the respondents belonged to high caste category (Table 1).

Marital status: The results regarding marital status of the respondents as presented in Table 1 revealed that huge majority of the respondents were married (93.5%) and only 6.5 per cent respondents were unmarried.

Family education status: As far as family education status of the respondents was concerned, it was observed that more than half of the respondents (52.0%) had low level of family education status. A little more than one-third of the respondents (35.5%) had medium while only 12.5 per cent had higher family education status (Table 1).

Family type: Data in Table 1 clearly show that most of the respondents (57.5%) had joint family type and 42.5 per cent of the respondents had nuclear family type.

Table 1: Socio- personal profile of the respondents**(n = 200)**

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age (years)	Young (upto 35 year)	69	34.5
	Middle (36 – 50 year)	104	52.0
	Old (Above 50 years)	27	13.5
Gender	Male	53	26.5
	Female	147	73.5
Caste	Lower	105	52.5
	Middle	62	31.0
	Higher	33	16.5
Marital status	Married	187	93.5
	Unmarried	13	6.5
Family Education Status (FES)	Low (upto 2.0)	104	52.0
	Medium (2.1 to 3.0)	71	35.5
	High (more than 3.0)	25	12.5
Family type	Nuclear	85	42.5
	Joint	115	57.5
Family size	Small (upto 4 members)	82	41.0
	Medium (5-8 members)	88	44.0
	Large (above 8 members)	30	15.0
Social participation	No membership	171	85.5
	Member of formal organization	29	14.5

Family size: It was observed that a sizeable number of the respondents (44.0%) had 5-8 members whereas 41.0 per cent of the respondents had up to 4 members in their families. Rest of the respondents (15.0%) had above 8 members in their families (Table 1).

Social participation: The results regarding social participation (Table 1) indicated that majority of the respondents (85.5%) had no membership of any organization while 14.5 per cent of the respondents reported to be member of one or other formal organization.

4.1.2 Economic profile of the respondents: The details of economic profile of the respondents are presented in terms of family occupation, annual income, land holding, type of house and material possession in Table 2.

Family occupation: The results regarding family occupation reveal that majority of the respondents (81.0%) were labourers while 11.0 per cent had agriculture as family occupation. Rest, 8.0 percent of the respondents reported to have service and business as family occupation (Table 2).

Table 2: Economic profile of the respondents**(n = 200)**

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Family occupation	Labour	162	81.0
	Agriculture	22	11.0
	Others	16	8.0
Annual income	Upto Rs 20000	47	23.5
	Rs 20000 – Rs 35000	93	46.5
	Above Rs 35000	60	30.0
Land holding	Landless	58	29.0
	Upto 2 acres	80	40.0
	Above 2 acres	62	31.0
Type of house	Katcha	40	20.0
	Pucca	30	15.0
	Mixed	130	65.0
Material possession	Low (20-33)	75	37.5
	Medium (34-46)	77	38.5
	High (47-60)	48	24.0

Annual income: Data presented in Table 2 revealed that the 46.5 per cent of the respondents reported average annual income between Rs 20000 – Rs 35000. Only 30.0 per cent of the respondents had annual family income more than Rs. 35000 and the rest 23.5 per cent of the respondents had their average annual income upto Rs.20000.

Land holding: It was revealed a sizeable number of the respondents (40.0%) had land holding upto 2 acres followed by 31.0 per cent who had more than 2 acres of land. Rest 29.0 per cent respondents were landless (Table 2).

Type of house: It was found that most of the respondents (65.0%) had *mixed* housing followed by those who had *kutchra* (20.0%) houses while 17.3 percent had *pucca* houses (Table 2).

Material possession: More than one-third (38.5%) of the respondents had medium scores in material possession followed by those who had low (37.5%) and high (24.0%) scores on this variable (Table 2).

4.1.3 Communicational and Psychological profile of the respondents: Results regarding communicational and psychological variables of the respondents have been shown in Table 3.

Mass media exposure: It was found that more than half of the respondents (58.5%) had medium mass media exposure followed by more than one-third of the respondents (25.5%) who had low and 16.0 per cent of those had high level of mass media exposure (Table 3).

Cosmopolitanism: It is evident from the Table 3 that a little more than half of the respondents (51.0%) had medium cosmopolitanism. One-third of the respondents (33.0%) had low score while only 16.0 per cent of the respondents had high score on this variable.

Change proneness: The results regarding change proneness revealed that three-fifth of the respondents (60.0%) showed medium scores on change proneness while high change proneness was shown by more than one third of the respondents (35.0%). Only 5.0 per cent of the respondents showed low scores on this variable (Table 3).

Table 3: Communicational and Psychological profile of the respondents

(n = 200)

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Mass media exposure	Low (3-6)	51	25.5
	Medium (6-9)	117	58.5
	High (9-12)	32	16.0
Cosmopolitanism	Low (6-14)	66	33.0
	Medium (15-22)	102	51.0
	High (23-30)	32	16.0
Change Proneness	Low(6-14)	10	5.0
	Medium(15-22)	120	60.0
	High(23-30)	70	35.0
Risk orientation	Low (6-14)	107	53.5
	Medium (15-22)	58	29.0
	High (23-30)	35	17.5
Economic motivation	Low (6-14)	35	17.5
	Medium (15-22)	95	47.5
	High (23-30)	70	35.0

Risk orientation: The data in Table 3 reveal that more than half of the respondents (53.5%) showed low scores on risk orientation whereas 29.0 per cent of the respondents showed medium scores on risk orientation. Only 17.5 per cent of the respondents showed high scores risk orientation.

Economic motivation: The data pertaining to economic motivation (Table 3) revealed that nearly half of the respondents (47.5%) had medium economic motivation. More than one-third of the respondents (35.0%) had high while only 17.5 per cent had low economic motivation.

4.2 Respondent's knowledge about the SGRY

4.2.1 Respondent's knowledge about different components of the SGRY

To attain the first objective of the study, respondent's knowledge about the different components of SGRY was obtained. The results so obtained are presented in Table 4. Knowledge of the respondents was obtained on sixteen aspects of the SGRY.

The study included 100 of beneficiaries and 100 of non-beneficiaries to collect information regarding knowledge about SGRY. It was observed (Table 4) that all the respondents covered as beneficiaries were aware of the project in comparison with 38.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries had awareness about the project. More than one-third of the beneficiaries (35.0%) were having knowledge about implementing agency while only 8.0 per cent for the non-beneficiaries had knowledge about implementing agency of the project. Only 10.0 percent of the beneficiaries and 2.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries knew about year of start of the SGRY. More than half of the beneficiaries (54.0%) and only 4.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries were having knowledge about main objectives of SGRY.

A sizeable number of the beneficiaries (44.0%) were having knowledge about secondary objectives of the yojana where as only 2.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries were aware about the secondary objectives of the SGRY (Table 4).

Knowledge about beneficiary selection agency was available to 47.0 per cent of the beneficiaries as against 5.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries. More than three-fourth of the beneficiaries (77.0%) knew about criteria for selection of beneficiaries and only 2.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries knew about this aspect. Huge majority of beneficiary respondents i.e. 84.0 per cent were having knowledge about village level implementing agency while 12.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries had knowledge about it. Only 3.0 per cent of the beneficiaries were aware of vigilance committee of the project while no one of the non-beneficiaries knew about it (Table 4).

The results in Table 4 further showed that huge majority of the beneficiary respondents (94.0%) had knowledge about benefits of SGRY project while only 10.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries were aware of benefits of the project. Knowledge about quantity of food grain existed among 82.0 per cent of beneficiaries as against 8.0 per cent of the non-beneficiaries. Periodicity of the payment of wages was known to more than half of the beneficiaries i.e. 54.0 per cent in comparison with 2.0 per cent of non-beneficiaries.

The data presented in Table 4, further revealed that only 25.0 per cent of the beneficiaries knew that the SGRY project had employment opportunities reserved for women as against 3.0 per cent of non-beneficiaries. The provision of employment opportunities for SC/STs was known to only 27.0 per cent of beneficiaries as against 3.0 per cent of non-beneficiaries. A sizable number of beneficiaries (45.0%) were aware of the fact that there is no gender based discrimination under SGRY as against 6.0 per cent of non-beneficiaries.

Table 4: Respondent's knowledge about different components of the SGRY**(n = 200)**

S. No.	Knowledge components	Beneficiaries Response (n=100)			Non – beneficiaries Response (n=100)			't'-value
		Correct (2)	Incorrect (1)	WMS	Correct (2)	Incorrect (1)	WMS	
1.	Awareness	100 (100.0)	0 (0.00)	2.00	38 (38.0)	62 (62.0)	1.38	12.709*
2.	Implementing Agency	35 (35.0)	65 (65.0)	1.35	8 (8.0)	92 (92.0)	1.08	6.051*
3.	Year of start	10 (10.0)	90 (90.0)	1.10	2 (2.0)	98 (98.0)	1.02	2.934*
4.	Main objectives of SGRY	54 (54.0)	46 (46.0)	1.54	4 (2.0)	96 (96.0)	1.04	9.950*
5.	Secondary objectives of SGRY	44 (44.0)	56 (56.0)	1.44	2 (0.0)	98 (98.0)	1.02	8.467*
6.	Beneficiary selection Agency	47 (47.0)	53 (53.0)	1.47	5 (5.0)	95 (95.0)	1.05	8.467*
7.	Beneficiary selection Criterion	77 (77.0)	23 (23.0)	1.77	2 (2.0)	98 (98.0)	1.02	17.234*
8.	Village level Implementing Agency	84 (84.0)	16 (16.0)	1.84	12 (12.0)	88 (88.0)	1.12	15.955*
9.	Vigilance committee	3 (3.00)	97 (97.0)	1.03	0 (0.0)	100 (100.0)	1.00	1.750*
10.	Benefits of the SGRY	94 (94.0)	6 (6.0)	1.94	10 (10.0)	90 (90.0)	1.10	22.798*
11.	Quantity of food grain	82 (82.0)	18 (18.0)	1.82	8 (8.0)	92 (92.0)	1.08	16.786*
12.	Cash provision	83 (83.0)	17 (17.0)	1.83	10 (10.0)	90 (90.0)	1.10	16.361*
13.	Periodicity of payment of wages	54 (54.0)	46 (46.0)	1.54	2 (2.0)	98 (98.0)	1.02	10.356*
14.	Employment opportunities reserved for women	25 (25.0)	75 (75.0)	1.25	3 (3.0)	97 (97.0)	1.03	5.284*
15.	Employment opportunities reserved for SC/ST	27 (27.0)	73 (73.0)	1.27	3 (3.00)	97 (97.0)	1.03	5.591*
16.	No gender based discrimination under SGRY	45 (45.0)	55 (55.0)	1.45	6 (6.0)	94 (94.0)	1.06	7.956*

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages; *Significant at 5% level of significance

Based on the mean scores and t-values, it is observed (Table 4) that there was a significant difference between knowledge of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries on all aspects of SGRY namely; awareness ('t'=12.709*), implementing agency ('t'=6.051*), year of start ('t'=2.934*), main objectives of SGRY ('t'=9.950*), secondary objectives of SGRY ('t'=8.467*), beneficiary selection agency ('t'=8.467*), beneficiary selection criterion ('t'=17.234*), village level implementing agency ('t'=15.955*), vigilance committee ('t'=1.750*), benefits of the SGRY ('t'=22.798*), quantity of food grain ('t'=16.786*), cash

provision ($t=16.361^*$), periodicity of payment of wages ($t=10.356^*$), employment opportunities reserved for women ($t=5.284^*$), employment opportunities reserved for SC/ST ($t=5.591^*$), no gender based discrimination under SGRY ($t=7.956^*$).

4.2.2 Overall knowledge of the respondents about SGRY

The data regarding overall knowledge scores of the respondent about SGRY are presented in Table 5. The results revealed that more than 70.0 per cent of the beneficiaries had medium knowledge scores about SGRY followed by low (18.0%) and high (12.0%) knowledge scores. The corresponding figures for non-beneficiaries were 12.0 per cent, 86.0 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively.

Table 5: Overall knowledge of the respondents about SGRY

(n = 200)

Knowledge category	Respondents	
	Beneficiaries (n = 100)	Non-beneficiaries (n = 100)
Low (Upto21)	18 (18.0)	86 (86.0)
Medium (22 to 26)	70 (70.0)	12 (12.0)
High (Above 26)	12 (12.0)	2 (2.0)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

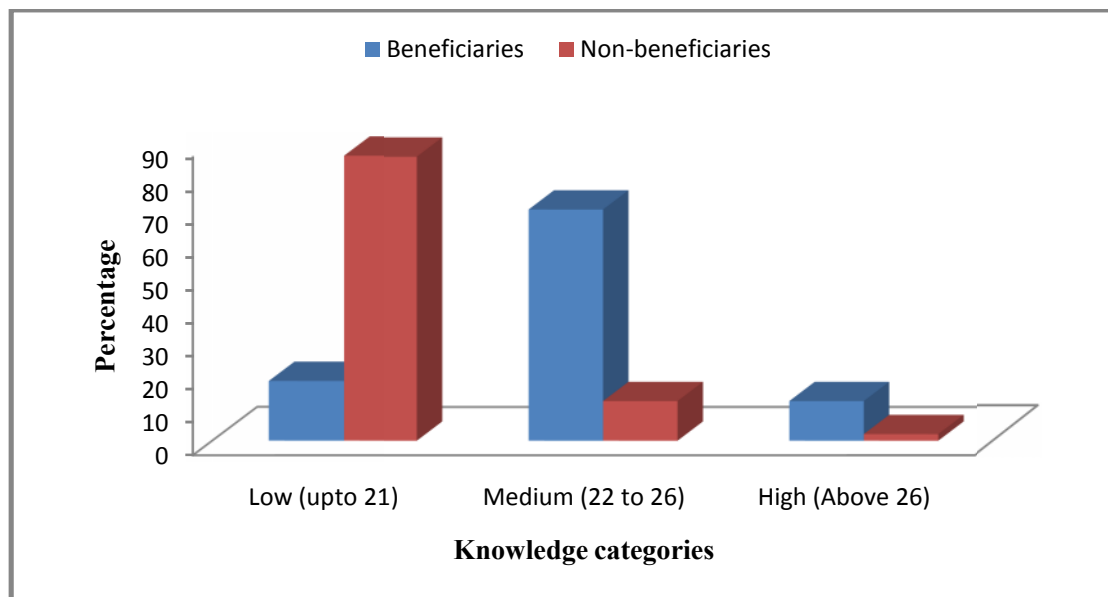


Fig. 2: Overall knowledge of the respondents about SGRY

4.2.3 Relationship between knowledge of the respondent about SGRY and independent variables

The results presented in Table 6 revealed that gender and mass media exposure in case of the beneficiaries whereas gender, family educational status, social participation and mass media exposure of the non beneficiaries were found to be significantly associated with knowledge of the respondents about SGRY.

Table 6: Relationship between knowledge of the respondent about SGRY and independent variables

S. No.	Variables	Correlation coefficient (r-value)	
		Beneficiaries	Non-beneficiaries
1.	Age	-0.135	0.162
2.	Gender	-0.205*	-0.400*
3.	Caste	0.122	0.068
4.	Family Education Status (FES)	0.012	0.379*
5.	Family type	0.019	-0.072
6.	Family size	-0.036	0.127
7.	Social participation	0.090	0.428*
8.	Family occupation	-0.034	0.154
9.	Family income	-0.130	-0.177
10.	Land Holding	0.185	-0.192
11.	Material possession	0.052	0.083
12.	Mass media exposure	0.351*	0.240*
13.	Cosmopolitaness	0.014	0.144
14.	Change Proneness	0.106	-0.168
15.	Risk orientation	0.045	-0.027
16.	Economic motivation	-0.064	-0.133

*Significant at 5% level of significance

4.3 Access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries by the SGRY

This section contains the results regarding access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries of the SGRY.

4.3.1 Access of the beneficiaries to SGRY

Beneficiary's access to knowledge sources regarding the SGRY

The information regarding beneficiary's sources of knowledge regarding SGRY revealed that 68.0 per cent beneficiaries reported relative, neighbour and friends as main source of knowledge about the yojana followed by gram panchayat (57.0%), government functionaries (36.0%) and mass media sources (34.0%).

Table 7: Beneficiary's access to knowledge sources regarding the SGRY

(n = 100)

S. No.	Sources	Frequency	Percentage
1.	<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	57	57.0
2.	Government Functionaries/personnel	36	36.0
3.	Mass media sources	34	34.0
4.	Relative/Neighbours/Friends	68	68.0

Multi response Table

Beneficiary's perception about extent of access of SGRY to the villagers

The data regarding extent of access of SGRY to the villagers were also obtained (Table 8). More than half of the beneficiaries (53.0%) reported that about half of the village had access to the project as against one-third of the beneficiaries (36.0%) who said that only one-fourth of the village had access to this project. While only 11.0 per cent of the beneficiaries perceived that entire village had access to SGRY.

Table 8: Beneficiary's perception about extent of access of SGRY to the villagers

(n = 100)

S. No.	Access Extent	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Entire village	11	11.0
2.	Half of the village	53	53.0
3.	One fourth of the village	36	36.0

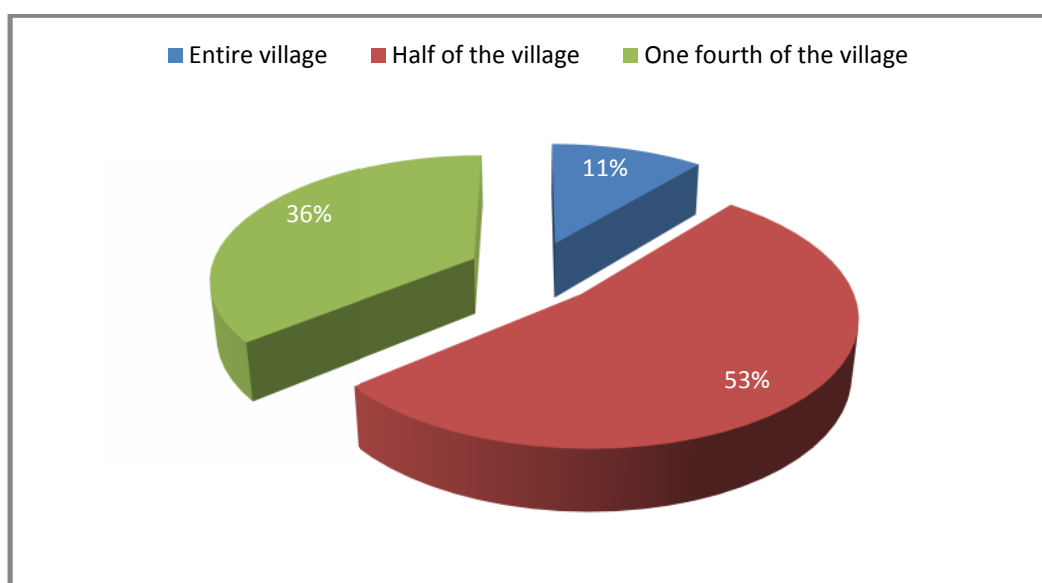


Fig. 3: Beneficiary's perception about extent of access of SGRY to villagers

Beneficiary's access to the facilities available at the worksite under SGRY

The results regarding facilities available at the worksite for the beneficiaries under SGRY are contained in Table 9. It was seen that more than three-fourth of the beneficiaries (77.0%) reported unavailability of drinking water at worksite followed by shades (65.0%), muster rolls (46.0%) and first aid (13.0%) facilities which otherwise were perceived as important in beneficiary's point of view.

Table 9: Beneficiary's access to the facilities available at the worksite under SGRY
(n = 100)

S. No.	Access to facilities under SGRY	Responses	
		Yes	No
1.	Drinking water	23 (23.0)	77 (77.0)
2.	Shades	35 (35.0)	65 (65.0)
3.	First aid	87 (87.0)	13(13.0)
4.	Muster roll	54 (54.0)	46 (46.0)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages; Multi response Table

4.3.2 Utilization of the benefits of SGRY by the beneficiaries

Employment provided to the beneficiaries under SGRY

The results in Table 10 revealed that more than one-third of the beneficiaries (42.0%) reported to have employment of more than 60 days under SGRY followed by those who had employment upto 31-60 days under SGRY (35.0%). A little more than one-fifth of the beneficiaries (23.0%) said they got employment for less than 30 days under the project under reference.

Table 10: Employment provided to the beneficiaries under SGRY
(n = 100)

S. No.	Days of employment under SGRY	Frequency	Percentage
1.	< 30 days	23	23.0
2.	31– 60 days	35	35.0
3.	> 60 days	42	42.0

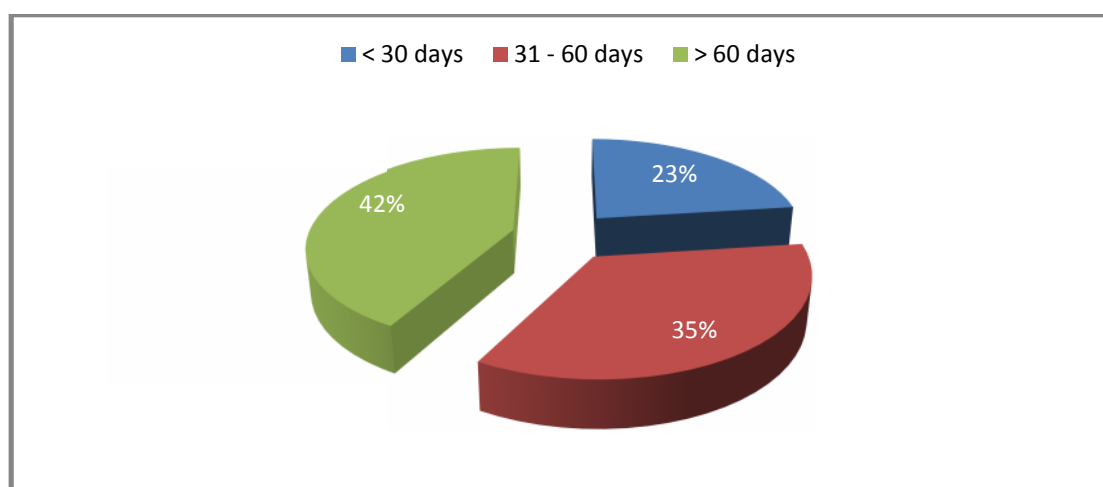


Fig. 4: Employment provided to the beneficiaries under SGRY

Form of the wages given per day to the beneficiaries under SGRY

As per mandate of SGRY, the beneficiaries were to get wages as well as food grains. Table 11 depicted that a sizeable number of the beneficiaries (41.0%) were getting cash above norms. Less than one-third of the beneficiaries (30.0%) were getting cash as per norms and 29.0 per cent reported to get cash below norms. Similarly, half of the beneficiaries (50.0%) were getting food grains below norms followed by as per norms (28.0%) and below norms (22.0%) respectively (Table 11).

Table 11: Form of wages given per day to the beneficiaries under SGRY

(n = 100)

S. No.	Form of wages	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Money	Below norms (< Rs 38)	29	29.0
		As per norms (Rs 38)	30	30.0
		Above norms (>Rs 38)	41	41.0
2.	Food grain	Below norms (< 5 kg)	50	50.0
		As per norms (5kg)	28	28.0
		Above norms (>5kg)	22	22.0

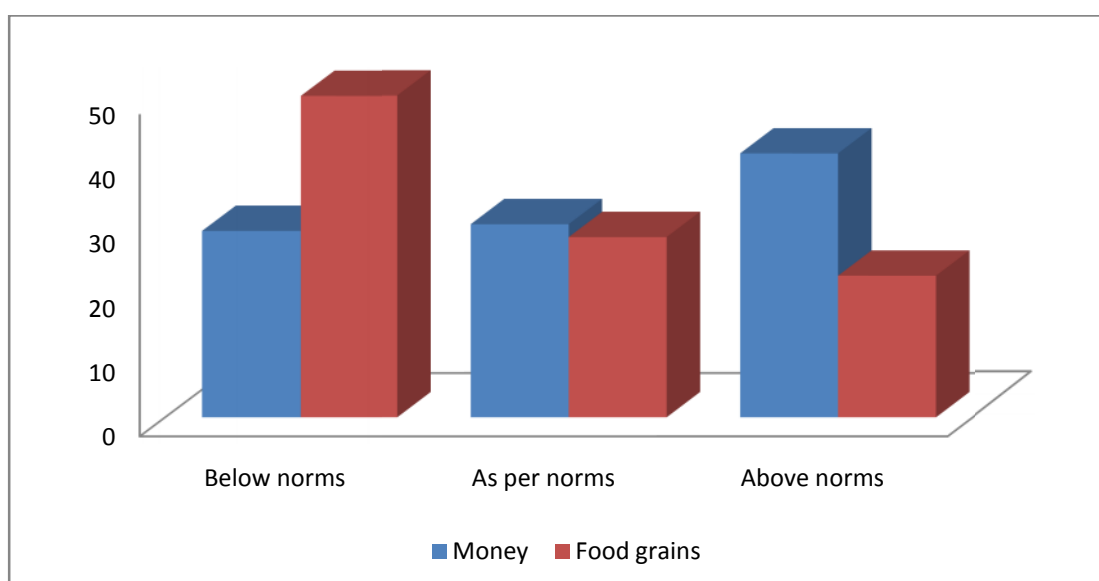


Fig. 5: Form of wages given per day to the beneficiaries under SGRY

Mode of payment to the beneficiaries under SGRY

It is evident from the Table 12 that the mode of payment for half of the money payments (50.0%) was in the form of cash followed by bank account transfer (27.0%) and post office account transfer (23.0%).

Table 12: Mode of Payment to the beneficiaries under SGRY

(n = 100)

S. No.	Wages form	Mode of payment	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Money	Cash	50	50.0
		Bank account transfer	27	27.0
		Post office	23	23.0
2.	Food grain	At worksite	80	80.0
		Through PDS outlets	20	20.0

Further, majority of the respondents i.e. 80.0 per cent were getting food grains at worksite while only 20.0 per cent of the respondents were getting food grains through PDS outlets.

Distribution of the beneficiaries according to periodicity of distribution of wages under SGRY

The results in Table 13 show that two-fifth of the beneficiaries i.e. 62.0 per cent were getting wages fortnightly while more than one-fourth of the beneficiaries (29.0%) were paid monthly. Only 9.0 per cent beneficiaries were getting wages on weekly basis.

Table 13: Distribution of the beneficiaries according to periodicity of distribution of wages under SGRY

(n = 100)

S. No.	Periodicity	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Weekly	9	9.0
2.	Fortnightly	62	62.0
3.	Monthly	29	29.0

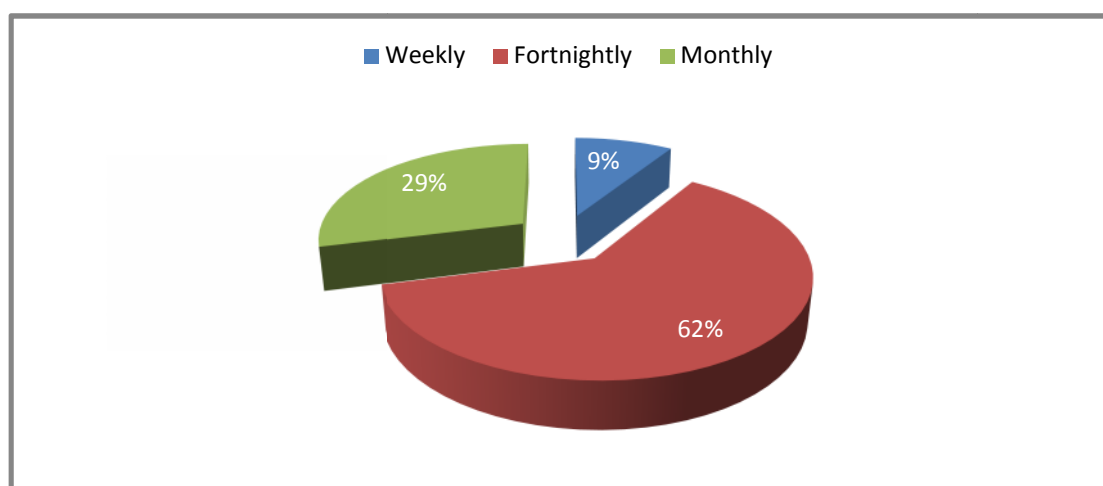


Fig. 6: Distribution of the beneficiaries according to periodicity of distribution of wages under SGRY

Quality of the food grain received by the beneficiaries under SGRY

The results regarding quality of food grain provided under SGRY to the beneficiaries are presented in Table 14. A sizeable number of the beneficiaries (44.0%) reported that food grains received were of average quality, 35.0 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that food grains were not good. More than one-fifth of the beneficiaries (21.0%) reported to receive good quality food grain.

Table 14: Quality of the food grain received by the beneficiaries under SGRY (n = 100)

S. No.	Quality of food grain	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Good	21	21.0
2.	Average	44	44.0
3.	Not good	35	35.0

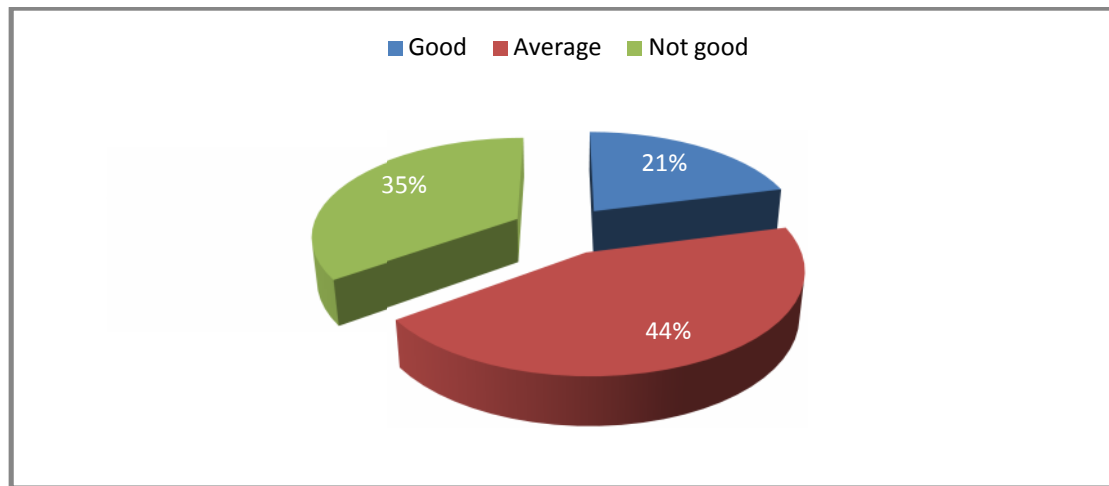


Fig. 7: Quality of the food grain received by the beneficiaries under SGRY

Opinion of the respondents about functioning of assets created under SGRY

The assets created under SGRY in the village covered under the study (Table 15) were school compound wall, leveling of school play ground and digging and cleaning of ponds in Village-I while construction of public toilets, repair of roads and digging and cleaning of pond in Village-II.

Table 15: Opinion of the respondents about functioning of assets created under SGRY (n = 200)

S. No.	Villages	Assets created under SGRY	Working		Not working	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Village-I (n=100)	Ponds	53	53.0	47	47.0
		School play ground	68	68.0	32	32.0
		School compound wall	100	100.0	0	0.0
2.	Village-II (n=100)	Public toilets	38	38.0	62	62.0
		Repaired roads	42	42.0	58	58.0
		Pond	60	60.0	40	40.0

The data revealed that in Village-I, all the respondents (100.0%) reported that the school compound wall was in good condition. More than three-fifth (68.0%) of the respondents said that the school play ground leveled under SGRY was in good condition as against 32.0 per cent of the respondents who opined that school play ground was not in good condition. The ponds created in the village under reference were reported to be functioning good by 53.0 per cent of the respondents while 47.0 per cent of the respondents said that ponds were not functioning well.

Most of the respondents (62.0%) in Village-II reported that the public toilets created under SGRY were not in working condition while rest of the respondents (38.0%) opined that the toilets were in working condition. More than half of the respondents (58.0%) reported that roads repaired under the project were not in good condition and 42.0 per cent of the respondents opined that roads were functioning well. The pond created under SGRY in the referred village was perceived as functioning good by the three-fifth of the respondents (60.0) as against 40.0 per cent of the respondents who opined that pond was not functioning as desired.

Opinion of the respondents about utilization of assets created under SGRY

The results presented in Table 16 revealed the extent of utilization of assets created under SGRY as perceived by the respondents. A sizeable number of the respondents (41.5%) reported that ponds created in Village-I were fully utilized by the respondents. More than one-third of the respondents (33.9%) found that ponds were partially utilized and rest 24.4 percent found that ponds were least utilized. Majority of the respondents (76.4%) observed that school play ground was fully utilized by the children, 17.6 per cent of the respondents reported that it was partially utilized and only 5.8 per cent reported that it was least utilized. More than three-fourth of the respondents (78.0%) found that school compound wall was fully utilized. Only 22.0 per cent of the respondents reported that it was partially utilized where as none of the respondents reported least utilized category (Table 16).

Table16: Opinion of the respondents about utilization of assets created under SGRY
(n = 200)

S. No.	Villages	Assets created under SGRY	Extent of utilization of assets		
			Fully utilized	Partially utilized	Least utilized
1.	Village-I	Ponds (n=53)	22 (41.5)	18 (33.9)	13 (24.4)
		School play ground (n=68)	52 (76.4)	12 (17.6)	4 (5.8)
		School compound wall (n=100)	78 (78.0)	22 (22.0)	0 (0.0)
2.	Village-II	Public toilets (n=38)	13 (34.2)	25 (65.7)	0 (0.0)
		Repaired roads (n=42)	29 (69.0)	10 (23.8)	3 (7.14)
		Pond (n=60)	46 (76.6)	14 (23.3)	0 (0.0)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Similarly, the results in Village-II revealed that most of the respondents (65.0%) reported that public toilets in the village were partially utilized by the people where as only 34.2 per cent of the respondents found that toilets were fully utilized. More than three-fifth of the respondents (69.0%) found that roads repaired under SGRY were fully utilized followed by partially utilized and least utilized. A little more than three-fourth of the respondents observed that pond in the village was fully utilized whereas only 23.3 per cent of the respondents reported that pond was partially utilized (Table 16).

4.3.3 Need fulfillment of the beneficiaries under SGRY

Fulfillment of different needs of the beneficiaries under SGRY

Most of the beneficiaries (54.0%) reported full satisfaction under SGRY in terms of basic needs. More than one-third of the beneficiaries (35.0%) reported partial satisfaction of basic needs (35.5%) and rest 11.0 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that their basic needs were remotely satisfied (11.0%). A sizeable number of the beneficiaries (41.0%) reported full satisfaction for their economic needs under SGRY followed by those who were remotely satisfied (36.0%) and partially satisfied with SGRY in terms of economic needs. More than two-fifth of the beneficiaries (45.0%) were fully satisfied with SGRY project in terms of social needs where as 40.0 per cent of the beneficiaries were partially satisfied and 15.0 per cent of the respondents were remotely satisfied.

Table 17: Fulfillment of different needs of the beneficiaries under SGRY

(n = 100)

S. No.	Needs	Extent of need fulfillment		
		Fully satisfied	Partially satisfied	Remotely satisfied
1.	Basic needs	54 (54.0)	35 (35.0)	11 (11.0)
2.	Economic needs	41 (41.0)	23 (23.0)	36 (36.0)
3.	Social needs	45 (45.0)	40 (40.0)	15 (15.0)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Satisfaction of the beneficiaries regarding wages provided and assets created under SGRY

Table 18 depicts that a sizeable number of the beneficiaries (41.0%) were partially satisfied with the quantity of food grains received under SGRY. One-third of the beneficiaries (33.0%) were fully satisfied where as 26.0 per cent of the beneficiaries were remotely satisfied with the quantity if food grains.

Two-fifth of the beneficiaries (40.0%) were fully satisfied with the amount of cash received under SGRY while 38.0 per cent of the beneficiaries were partially satisfied and only 22.0 per cent of the beneficiaries were remotely satisfied with this.

Table 18: Satisfaction of the beneficiaries regarding wages provided and assets created under SGRY (n = 100)

S. No.	Wages	Extent of Satisfaction		
		Fully satisfied	Partially satisfied	Remotely satisfied
1.	Quantity of grain	33 (33.0)	41 (41.0)	26 (26.0)
2.	Amount of cash	40 (40.0)	38 (38.0)	22 (22.0)
3.	Assets provided under the SGRY	61 (61.0)	22 (22.0)	17 (17.0)
4.	Improvement in the condition of the poor in the village	39 (39.0)	40 (40.0)	21 (21.0)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Most of the beneficiaries i.e. 61.0 per cent were fully satisfied with the assets created in the village under SGRY followed by those who were partially satisfied (22.0%) and remotely satisfied (17.0%).

A sizeable number of the beneficiaries (40.0%) were partially satisfied with the improvement in the condition of the poor in the village by SGRY where as 39.0 per cent of the beneficiaries were partially satisfied and 21.0 per cent of the beneficiaries were remotely satisfied with this.

Beneficiary's utilization of wage money received under SGRY for different purposes

Results pertaining to expenditure pattern of wage money received under SGRY are contained in Table 19. Huge majority of the beneficiaries reported to spend wage money received under SGRY on food (90.0%) followed by utility creation for house (76.0%), child education (65.0%), health care (29.0%), repayment of loan (11.0%), animal's procurement and management (8.0%) and home renovation (6.0%).

Table 19: Beneficiary's utilization of wage money received under SGRY for different purposes (n = 100)

S. No.	Expenditure	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Food	90	90.0
2.	Child education	65	65.0
3.	Repayment of loan	11	11.0
4.	Creating utilities for house	76	76.0
5.	Home renovation	6	6.0
6.	Health related expenditure	29	29.0
7.	Animals procurement and management	8	8.0

Multi Response Table

4.4 Impact of SGRY on the beneficiaries

This part of the study attempts to explore the type of impact of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana on the beneficiary respondents.

4.4.1 Beneficiary's perception about nature of sustained changes on account of the SGRY

The responses of the beneficiaries were also recorded in terms of nature of sustainable changes on account of SGRY. The results of the intended direct positive perceived impact were expressed in the terms of nutrition, employment and asset creation. Majority of the beneficiaries (68.0%) reported sustained change in asset creation followed by employment generation (65.0%) and nutrition improvement (51.0%). Majority of the beneficiaries (60.0%) reported development of skills followed by social empowerment (52.0%), capacity building (50.0%), confidence building (45.0%), improved Child education (41.0%) and self esteem (40.0%) under unintended indirect positive impact.

Table 20: Beneficiary's perception about nature of sustained changes on account of the SGRY (n = 100)

S. No.	Aspects	Impact Type	Nature of Impact			
			Positive	Frequency	Negative	Frequency
1.	Objective	Intended/ Direct	Nutrition	51 (51.0)	Group Dynamics	37 (37.0)
			Employment	65 (55.0)		
			Assets creation	68 (68.0)		
		Unintended/ Indirect	Confidence building	45 (45.0)	Discrimination	30 (30.0)
			Capacity building	50 (50.0)		
			Social empowerment	52 (52.0)	Conflicts	40 (40.0)
			Improved Child education	41 (41.0)		
			Skill development	60 (60.0)		
Self-esteem	40 (40.0)					
2.	Duration of impact	Short term	Ensured wages	55 (55.0)		
			Ensured availability of food grain	50 (50.0)		
			Improved economic status	46 (46.0)		
			Improved social status	45 (45.0)		
		Long term	Rural infrastructure	65 (65.0)		
			Community facility	63 (63.0)		

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages; Multi response Table

Short term positive impact was expressed in terms of ensured wages, ensured availability of food grain, improved economic status, improved social status. Most of the respondents ensured wages (55.0%) followed by availability of food (50.0%), improved economic status (46.0%) improved social status (45.0%). Similarly, majority of the respondents reported change in rural infrastructure (65.0%) followed by community facility (63.0%) under long term positive impact.

A sizeable number of the beneficiaries (40.0%) reported conflicts within a community followed by group dynamics (37.0%) and discrimination (30.0%) under intended direct negative impact.

4.4.2 Beneficiary's perception about efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of SGRY

The perception of the beneficiaries regarding efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of SGRY are presented in Table 21. The results reveal that more than three-fifth of the beneficiaries (65.0%) found that cash payments were effectively distributed as against 20.0 per cent and 15.0% who reported under the most efficient and least efficient categories. Similarly, more than half of the beneficiaries (56.0%) reported under average category for efficiency in grain distribution while more than one-fourth (26.0%) of the beneficiaries reported under most and 18.0 per cent reported under least efficient category. A sizeable number of the beneficiaries (46.0%) reported that average efficiency in use of resources was observed for asset creation under the yojana. While one-third of the beneficiaries (33.0%) reported under most efficient where as more than one-fifth (21.0%) of the beneficiaries under the least efficient category.

The results regarding consistency in carrying out the project activities and processes showed similar trends for cash payment, quality and quantity of food grain and asset creation except change in percentages. A sizeable number of the beneficiaries (45.0%) reported under average category of consistency followed by least consistent (38.0%) and most consistent (17.0%) categories for cash payment. Similarly, a sizeable number of the beneficiaries (42.0%) reported average consistency in quality and quantity of food grain distribution followed by those who reported under least consistent (33.0%) and most consistent (25.0%) categories. More than one-third of the beneficiaries (43.0%) reported under average consistent category followed by most consistent (37.0%) and least consistent (20.0%) categories for asset creation.

The results regarding effectiveness in terms of immediate outcomes to benefits to the beneficiaries showed that more than half of the beneficiaries (56.0%) reported under average category followed by most effective (23.0%) and least effective (21.0%) categories for cash payment. A corresponding figure for quality and quantity of food grain were 46.0 per cent, 30.0 per cent and 24.0 per cent respectively. As per beneficiary's perception, 40.0 per cent of the beneficiaries reported under most effective category for asset creation followed by those who reported under average (38.0%) and least effective (22.0%) categories.

Table 21: Beneficiary’s perception about efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of SGRY

(n = 100)

S. No.	Impact Parameters	Components of the SGRY								
		Cash payments			Quality & quantity of food grain distribution			Assets creation		
		Most	Average	Least	Most	Average	least	Most	Average	Least
1.	Efficiency in use of resources	20 (20.0)	65 (65.0)	15 (15.0)	26 (26.0)	56 (56.0)	18 (18.0)	33 (33.0)	46 (46.0)	21 (21.0)
2.	Consistency in carrying out the project activities and processes	17 (17.0)	45 (45.0)	38 (38.0)	25 (25.0)	42 (42.0)	33 (33.0)	37 (37.0)	43 (43.0)	20 (20.0)
3.	Effectiveness (immediate outcomes to benefits to the beneficiaries)	23 (23.0)	56 (56.0)	21 (21.0)	30 (30.0)	46 (46.0)	24 (24.0)	40 (40.0)	38 (38.0)	22 (22.0)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

4.4.3 Impact of SGRY on household income, nutritional status, child education and skill development of the respondent

The results regarding impact of SGRY on household income, nutritional status, child education and skill development of beneficiaries of the project have been presented in Table 22.

The information contained in Table 22 showed that majority of the beneficiaries reported no change in family income (2.48). It was followed by increase in expenditure (2.41) and increase in savings (2.40) among beneficiaries indicating impact on household income of the beneficiaries.

Results regarding impact of SGRY on the health status of the beneficiaries are presented in Table 22. Majority of the beneficiaries reported improvement in quality of food as a result of being beneficiaries of SGRY, which got first rank (2.63). Second rank was given to the increase in the expenses on food (2.50). It was followed by expenses on health care (2.32).

Table 22: Impact of SGRY on household income, nutritional status, child education and skill development of the beneficiaries (n = 100)

S. No.	Aspects	Response			Weighted Mean Score	Rank
		Increase	Remain same	Decrease		
1.	Household income					
	Family income	48 (48.0)	52 (52.0)	0 (0.0)	2.48	I
	Expenditure	40 (40.0)	60 (60.0)	0 (0.0)	2.40	III
	Savings	41(41.0)	59 (59.0)	0 (0.0)	2.41	II
2.	Health/Nutritional status					
	Quality of food	63 (63.0)	37 (37.0)	0 (0.0)	2.63	I
	Expenses on food	50 (50.0)	50 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	2.50	II
	Expenses on health care	32 (32.0)	68 (68.0)	0 (0.0)	2.32	III
3.	Child education					
	Enrolment in course like computers, art classes etc.	30 (30.0)	70 (70.0)	0 (0.0)	2.30	III
	Better education	55 (55.0)	45 (45.0)	0 (0.0)	2.55	I
	Chance to get education outside village	34 (34.0)	66 (66.0)	0 (0.0)	2.34	II
4.	Skill development					
	Technical skills	61 (61.0)	39 (39.0)	0 (0.0)	2.61	I
	Communication skills	57 (57.0)	43 (43.0)	0 (0.0)	2.57	III
	Record keeping skills	59 (59.0)	41 (41.0)	0 (0.0)	2.59	II

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

The results in Table 22 on the child education suggested that majority of the beneficiaries agreed that they were able to provide better schooling facilities for their children of they being beneficiary of SGRY (2.55) and it was ranked first. Second rank was given to chance to get education outside village (2.34) which was followed by enrolment in course like computers and art classes (2.30).

The results regarding impact of the project on skill development of the beneficiaries are presented in Table 22. Majority of the beneficiaries agreed that technical skills have been developed as the result of SGRY project (2.61). It was followed by the improvement in record keeping skills (2.59) and communication skills (2.57) as well.

4.4.4 Impact of SGRY on other social aspects of the beneficiaries

Table 23 contains information regarding impact of SGRY on social aspects of the beneficiaries i.e. self esteem, social awareness, capacity building and confidence building.

The results in Table 23 reveal that majority of the beneficiaries reported no change in self respect in the community (2.44) which got first rank. It was followed by recognition in family and community (2.39) and feeling of security (2.35).

Results regarding impact of SGRY on social empowerment of the beneficiaries are presented in Table 23. It is clear from the Table 22 that on the basis of weighted mean scores, first rank was given to increase in participation in group activities (2.57). Second rank was allotted to contacts with government officials (2.26) and leadership got third rank (2.25).

Table 23: Impact of SGRY on other social aspects of the beneficiaries

(n = 100)

S. No.	Aspects	Response			Weighted Mean Score	Rank
		Increase	Remain same	Decrease		
1.	Self esteem					
	Self respect in the community	44 (44.0)	56 (56.0)	0 (0.0)	2.44	I
	Recognition in family and community	39 (39.0)	61 (61.0)	0 (0.0)	2.39	II
	Feeling of security	35 (35.0)	65 (65.0)	0 (0.0)	2.35	III
2.	Social empowerment					
	Participation in group activities	57 (57.0)	43 (43.0)	0 (0.0)	2.57	I
	Leadership	25 (25.0)	75 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	2.25	III
	Contacts with government officials	26 (26.0)	74 (74.0)	0 (0.0)	2.26	II
3.	Capacity building					
	Risk taking ability	51 (51.0)	49 (49.0)	0 (0.0)	2.51	II
	Ability to manage resources	42 (42.0)	58 (58.0)	0 (0.0)	2.42	III
	Understand and solve problems	55 (55.0)	45 (45.0)	0 (0.0)	2.55	I
4.	Confidence building					
	Self confidence	57 (57.0)	43 (43.0)	0 (0.0)	2.57	I
	Confidence to deal with family issues	40 (40.0)	60 (60.0)	0 (0.0)	2.40	II
	Confidence to deal with society issues	35 (35.0)	65 (65.0)	0 (0.0)	2.35	III

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

The results regarding impact of the project on capacity building are presented in Table 23. Majority of the beneficiaries reported an increase in understandability and problem solving ability and it was assigned first rank (2.55). Second rank was given to increase in risk taking ability (2.51) followed by ability to manage resources (2.42).

The results regarding the capacity building are presented in Table 23. The data showed that majority of the beneficiaries reported increase in self confidence (2.57) followed by increase in confidence to deal with family issues (2.40) and confidence to deal with society issues (2.35).

4.4.5 Impact Assessment Index of SGRY

The impact of “Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana” was computed on the basis of knowledge of the beneficiaries, utilization of benefits of SGRY by the beneficiaries and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries (Table 24) through following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Impact Assessment Index} &= \frac{\sum f_i \times c_i}{N \times X \times Y \times Z} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{981}{100 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9} \times 100 \\ &= 36.33\% \end{aligned}$$

Where;

f_i = Frequency in i^{th} cell

c_i = Cell scores of i^{th} cell (Product of corresponding scale values as presented in parentheses on three dimensions in table)

N = Total number of respondents

X (Knowledge) = Highest scale value on X dimensions

Y (Utilization) = Highest scale value on Y dimensions

Z (Need fulfillment) = Highest scale value on Z dimensions

$$= \frac{981}{100 \times 27} \times 100 = 36.33\%$$

The impact assessment score revealed that SGRY had moderate per cent impact on beneficiaries (IAI = 36.33%).

Table 24: Impact Assessment Index of SGRY

Knowledge / Need Fulfillment		Utilization		
		Low	Medium	High
Low	Low		8 x(1x1x2) = 16	
	Medium	2x(1x2x1) = 4	3 x(1x2x2) = 12	10 x(1x2x3) = 60
	High			2x(1x3x3) = 18
Medium	Low		3x(2x1x2) = 12	7x(2x1x3) = 42
	Medium	10x(2x2x1) = 40	6x(2x2x2) = 48	6 x(2x2x3) = 72
	High	4x(2x3x1) = 24	5x(2x3x2) = 60	16x(2x3x3) = 288
High	Low			2x(3x1x3) = 18
	Medium		5x(3x2x2) = 60	6x(3x2x3) = 108
	High	2x(3x3x1) = 18		3x(3x3x3) = 81

Moderate – 36.33

4.4.6 Relationship between impact of SGRY and independent variables

The data presented in Table 25 revealed that age, caste, family education status, family size, social participation, family occupation, material possession, mass media exposure, cosmopolitaness and risk orientation were found to be significantly associated with the impact of SGRY.

Dependent variable knowledge of the respondents about SGRY project was also found to be significantly associated with the impact of the project.

Table 25: Relationship between impact of SGRY and independent variables

S. No.	Variables	Correlation coefficient (r-value)
1.	Age	0.408*
2.	Gender	- 0.193
3.	Caste	0.291*
4.	Family Education Status (FES)	0.583*
5.	Family type	0.189
6.	Family size	0.378*
7.	Social participation	0.534*
8.	Family occupation	0.341*
9.	Family income	0.059
10.	Land Holding	0.003
11.	Material possession	0.299*
12.	Mass media exposure	0.281*
13.	Cosmopolitaness	0.365*
14.	Change Proneness	0.119
15.	Risk orientation	0.255*
16.	Economic motivation	0.118
17.	Knowledge**	0.922*

*Significant at 5% level of significance; **Dependent variable

4.5 Perceived constraints of respondents under SGRY

Perceived constraints of the beneficiaries under SGRY were categorized as operational, services delivery, personal, social and educational & communicational constraints for the purpose of the study.

4.5.1 Operational constraints faced by the respondents

The data regarding operational constraints faced by the beneficiaries are presented in Table 26. Favoritism in selection of the beneficiaries (rank I) and lack of official's co-operation (rank II) were found as the severe constraints with weighted mean scores of 2.07 and 2.05 respectively. Issues pertaining to record keeping (WMS = 1.81), non-functional beneficiary committee (WMS = 1.71), and inadequate project staff in the village (WMS = 1.62) were perceived as moderately severe constraints by the beneficiaries.

Table 26: Operational constraints faced by the beneficiaries under SGRY

(n = 100)

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity			Weighted Mean Score	Rank
		Severe	Somewhat severe	Not severe		
1.	Favoritism in selection of beneficiaries	42 (42.0)	23 (23.0)	35 (35.0)	2.07	I
2.	Inadequate project staff in the village	23 (23.0)	16 (16.0)	61 (61.0)	1.62	V
3.	Lack of official's co-operation	45 (45.0)	15 (15.0)	40 (40.0)	2.05	II
4.	Non-functional beneficiary committee	15 (15.0)	37 (37.0)	52 (52.0)	1.71	IV
5.	Improper record keeping	22 (22.0)	37 (37.0)	41 (41.0)	1.81	III

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

4.5.2 Constraints in service delivery faced by the beneficiaries under SGRY

The data incorporated in Table 27 revealed the constraints in service delivery faced by the beneficiaries of SGRY. Irregular wage payment got first rank and was perceived as most severe constraint faced by the beneficiaries with weighted mean score of 2.80. This was followed by non-availability of worksite facilities with weighted mean score of 2.71. The other constraints in order of magnitude were employment days below norms, distribution of cash below norms, poor quality of food grains and distribution of food grains below norms with weighed mean scores of 2.37, 2.33, 1.86 and 1.80 respectively (Table 27).

Table 27: Constraints in service delivery faced by the beneficiaries under SGRY
(n = 100)

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity			Weighted Mean Score	Rank
		Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe		
1.	Distribution of food grains below norms	26 (26.0)	28 (28.0)	46 (46.0)	1.80	VI
2.	Poor quality of food grain	35 (35.0)	16 (16.0)	49 (49.0)	1.86	V
3.	Distribution of cash below norms	49 (49.0)	34 (34.0)	18 (18.0)	2.33	IV
4.	Irregular wage payment	80 (80.0)	20 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	2.80	I
5.	Employment days below norms	48 (48.0)	41 (41.0)	11 (11.0)	2.37	III
6.	Non-availability of facilities like drinking water, shades, crèche etc. on work site	71 (71.0)	29 (29.0)	0 (0.0)	2.71	II

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

4.5.3 Personal constraints faced by the respondents

The results regarding personal constraints showed that lack of confidence which was assigned first rank perceived as severe personal constraint (WMS = 2.21) and it was assigned first rank. The other constraints in order of severity were lack of time and lack of skill with weighed mean scores of 2.18 and 2.08 respectively. Lack of interest was perceived as moderately severe (WMS = 1.61) constraint observed by the beneficiaries of SGRY (Table 28).

Table 28: Personal constraints faced by the beneficiaries

(n = 100)

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity			Weighted Mean Score	Rank
		Severe	Somewhat severe	Not severe		
1.	Lack of confidence	38 (38.0)	45 (45.0)	17 (17.0)	2.21	I
2.	Lack of time	46 (46.0)	26 (26.0)	28 (28.0)	2.18	II
3.	Lack of interest	18 (18.0)	25 (25.0)	57 (57.0)	1.61	IV
4.	Lack of skill	41 (41.0)	26 (26.0)	33 (33.0)	2.08	III

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

4.5.4 Social constraints faced by the beneficiaries

The findings presented in Table 29 revealed that lack of support and cooperation which got first rank was found as the severe constraint (WMS = 2.20) followed by lack of motivation from the family members (WMS = 2.11) and Interference by neighbours (WMS = 2.10) respectively.

Table 29: Social constraints faced by the beneficiaries (n = 100)

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity			Weighted Mean Score	Rank
		Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not severe		
1.	Lack of motivation from the family members	44 (44.0)	23 (23.0)	33 (33.0)	2.11	II
2.	Lack of support and cooperation	40 (40.0)	40 (40.0)	20 (20.0)	2.20	I
3.	Interference by neighbours	34 (34.0)	42 (42.0)	24 (24.0)	2.10	III

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

4.5.5 Educational and communicational constraints faced by the beneficiaries

The data regarding educational and communicational constraints faced by the beneficiaries under the scheme are presented in Table 30. Lack of knowledge about project with first rank was perceived as severe constraint faced by the beneficiaries with weighed mean score of 2.60 followed by lack of guidance by *Gram panchayat* (WMS = 2.56), lack of knowledge about objectives of the project (WMS = 2.45) and poor linkage with officials (WMS = 2.26).

Table 30: Educational and communicational constraints faced by the beneficiaries (n = 100)

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity			Weighted Mean Score	Rank
		Severe	Somewhat severe	Not severe		
1.	Lack of knowledge about Project	69 (69.0)	22 (22.0)	9 (9.0)	2.60	I
2.	Lack of knowledge about objectives of project	60 (60.0)	25 (25.0)	15(15.0)	2.45	III
3.	Lack of guidance by <i>Gram panchayat</i>	72 (72.0)	12 (12.0)	16 (16.0)	2.56	II
4.	Poor linkage with officials	56 (56.0)	30 (30.0)	14 (14.0)	2.26	IV

Figures in parentheses indicates percentages

The results regarding socio- personal profile of the respondents revealed that majority of the respondents were middle aged (52.0%), female (73.5%), married (93.5%) and having low family education status (52.0). Most of the respondents belonged to low caste category (52.5%), had joint family system (57.5%) with medium family size (44.0%) and no social participation (85.5%). Similar results regarding profile of the respondents were reported by the other researchers who conducted studies in rural Haryana (Bishnoi, 2001; Ritu, 2008; Renu, 2009; Batra, 2011 and Yadav, M. 2013). Similarly, results regarding economic profile of the respondents revealed that majority of the respondents were labourers (81.0%) having family income between Rs 20000-Rs 35000 (46.5%) and had land upto 2 acres (40.0%). Most of the respondents had mixed type of house (65.0%) and medium scores in material possession (38.5%). On economic profile of the respondents, Bishnoi (2001), Kusum (2005), Kenchanagoudra (2007), and Batra (2011) reported similar results. The results pertaining to communicational and psychological profile of the respondents revealed that most of the respondents had medium scores on mass media exposure (58.5%), cosmopolitaness (51.0%), change proneness (60.0%) and economic motivation (47.5%) but had low risk orientation (53.5%). The present findings get support from results of Sonawane *et al.* (2001) and Batra (2011).

Respondent's knowledge about the SGRY

It was observed that there was a significant difference between knowledge of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries on all aspects of SGRY namely; awareness ('t'=12.709*), implementing agency ('t'=6.051*), year of start ('t'=2.934*), main objectives of SGRY ('t'=9.950*), secondary objectives of SGRY ('t'=8.467*), beneficiary selection agency ('t'=8.467*), beneficiary selection criterion ('t'=17.234*), village level implementing agency ('t'=15.955*), vigilance committee ('t'=1.750*), benefits of the SGRY ('t'=22.798*), quantity of food grain ('t'=16.786*), cash provision ('t'=16.361*), periodicity of payment of wages ('t'=10.356*), employment opportunities reserved for women ('t'=5.284*), employment opportunities reserved for SC/ST ('t'=5.591*), no gender based discrimination under SGRY ('t'=7.956*). Further, majority of the beneficiaries had medium level of overall knowledge (70.0%) about SGRY where as majority of the non-beneficiaries possessed low overall knowledge about SGRY (86.0%). Gender and mass media exposure were found to be significantly associated with the knowledge of the beneficiaries. On the other hand, gender, family education status, social participation and mass media exposure were found to have significant association with the knowledge of the non-beneficiaries. The present findings

might be on account of low literacy rate, lack of guidance, poor social participation and outlook of disconcern to know about the details of the project.

The trends in findings of the present study regarding knowledge of the respondents are in line with those of Bheemappa (2006) where it was reported that majority (65.8%) of the members had medium level of knowledge whereas, 18.3 per cent and 15.8 per cent had low and high level of knowledge regarding the details of SGRY programme respectively. Kenchanagoudra reported positive and significant association of family income and mass media exposure with knowledge of the beneficiaries about SGRY programme. Gupta *et al.* (2011) also found that only 13 per cent beneficiaries were aware about the name of JSY and its benefits. Eighty seven per cent of the beneficiaries knew that there is a scheme in which cash incentive given after institutional delivery but they didn't know about exact name of the scheme as JSY.

Access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries by the SGRY

The data regarding access, utilization and need fulfillment of beneficiaries covered under SGRY indicated that more than half of the respondents (53.0%) reported that half of the village had access to the SGRY. Most of the respondents reported unavailability of drinking water at worksite (77.0%) and relatives, neighbour and friends as main source of knowledge about the SGRY (68.0%). The present findings are in line with that of Panda *et al.* (2005) who reported that non-availability of water (14.2%), crèche (83.1%) and first aid at worksite (44.3%) were observed by the respondents. Contrary to it, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (2009) reported availability of shade for periods of rest (79.2%), drinking water (100.0%), first-aid kit (29.2%) and child care facility (54.2%) at the worksite of NREGA. Thus it may be due to the sensitivity and concern for management and execution by the executing personnel of the project. Majority of the respondents (90.62%) reported friends as the major source of information followed by neighbourers (76.56%), relatives (60.15%) and progressive farmers (60.15%) as has been reported by Sonawane *et al.* (2001). Similar results were reported by Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (2009) where it was reported that neighbourhood (80.6%), local ward member (81.9%) and sarpanch (52.5%) were the most cited sources for information on NREGA and its key provisions. Mass media however, have not been referred to by most of the respondents for this purpose.

Further, the results regarding employment days and quantity and quality of food grain revealed that a sizeable number of the respondents got employment of more than 60 days (42.0%), cash above norms (41.0%) and average quality (44.0%) and below norms quantity of food grain (50.0%) under SGRY. These results may be on account of the practice that sometimes respondents demanded more money than the grain due to them or vice-versa. Pankaj (2008) reported that most of the workers were getting a minimum wage of Rs. 60, that is, less than the prescribed minimum wages. Panda *et al.* (2005) also reported that most of the

respondents were reported to get employment upto 15 days and were getting upto Rs 40 (52.1%) and 5 kg food grain (86.4%) per day. Further it was also reported that the quality of food grain received was good. Another study carried out by Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (2009) also found that half of the respondents (46.9%) claimed that they had been provided 20-40 days of employment through NREGA, followed by 27.5% who had received between 40 and 60 days of work and another 20.6% who claimed to have received 20 or less number of days or employment by NREGA. Thus it may be observed that variation was observed in terms of number of days of employment, wages, quality and quantity of food grain distributed under the developmental programmes with reasons best known to the implementing agency.

Most of the respondents were getting wages fortnightly (62.0%) in the form of cash (50.0%) and food grain at the worksite (80.0%) under SGRY. Contrary to the present findings Panda *et al.* (2005) and Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (2009) reported that most of the respondents reported to get cash payment and food grain on weekly basis. Further, wages were received at the work site by 72.0 per cent of the respondents while food grain were received either at work site (27.0%) or PDS (73.0%) as reported by Panda *et al.* (2005). It was also observed that 100 per cent of the payments were made in cash only (Pankaj, 2009).

The results regarding assets creation all of the responds reported that school compound wall was in good condition and was reported to be fully utilized (78.0%) in Village-I. Majority of the respondents in Village-II also opined that pond was functioning well (60.0%), out of which, 76.6 per cent reported that is was fully utilized. The results are in consistency with that of Anonymous (2005) where it was found that only about nine to ten per cent of the assets created under SGRY did not have any utility on account of incompleteness or poor quality of assets. Farm ponds and public latrines were functioning and fully utilized but check dams were not in working condition (Kenchanagoudra, 2007).

Most of the respondents were satisfied with the SGRY project in terms of basic needs (54.0%), economic needs (41.0%) and social needs (45.0%). A sizeable number of the respondents were reported to be partially satisfied with quantity of grain provided under SGRY (41.0%), improvement in the condition of the poor in the village through SGRY (40.0%) and fully satisfied with the amount of cash provided under SGRY (40.0%). While 61.0 per cent of the respondents were fully satisfied with the assets created under SGRY. Inadequate knowledge, casual attitude of the implementing personnel and other issues pertaining to proper implementation of the SGRY without immediate monitoring and evaluation system might have resulted let to such findings. Similar trends in results regarding satisfaction about cash and food grain has been reported by Panda *et al.* (2005). Dreze and Khare (2009) found that 92.0 per cent of workers felt that the NREGA work was useful and 83.0 per cent felt that NREGA has led to useful assets creation.

The results regarding utilization of wage money received as beneficiary of SGRY showed that majority of the respondents reported to spend wage money on food (90.0%) followed by creation of household utilities (76.0%), child education (65.9%) and health related expenditure (29.0%). The results are in consonance with the findings of Babu and Rao (2010) who found that the wage-seekers were spending their additional wages from MGNREGA mainly on food (50.0%), clothing (20.0%), education (10.0–15.0%) and health care (10.0%).

Impact of SGRY on the beneficiaries

The data on impact evaluation showed that most of the respondents reported intended/direct positive impact in terms of asset creation (68.0%), unintended/indirect positive impact in terms of skill development (60.0%), short term positive impact in terms of ensured wages (55.0%), long term positive impact in terms of rural infrastructure (65.0%), and intended/direct negative impact in terms of conflicts (40.0%) under SGRY. The department of Economic and Statistical Analysis, Haryana (2012) recorded that annual income of all 155 beneficiaries who got the loan under SGSY has been increased out of which living standard of 122 beneficiaries has also been improved in selected four districts of Gurgaon, Karnal, Panchkula and Sirsa. Further, implementation of the NREGA programme lead to a significant improvement in village-level infrastructure development leading to significant improvement in the quality of life of the families (Dash *et al.*, 2012).

Most of the respondents reported average efficiency in use of resources for cash payments (65.0%), quality and quantity of food grain distribution (56.0%) and asset creation (46.0%). A sizeable number of the respondents reported average consistency in carrying out the project activities and processes for cash payments (45.0%), quality and quantity of food grain distribution (42.0%) and asset creation (43.0%). Most of the respondents reported average effectiveness in terms of immediate outcomes to benefits to the beneficiaries for cash payments (56.0%) and quality & quantity of food grain (46.0%) while 40.0 per cent of the respondents reported under most effective category for asset creation. The present findings are in tune with Panda *et al.* (2005).

More than half of the respondents (52.0%) reported no change in family income, expenditure (60.0%) and savings (59.0%) while a sizeable number of the respondents (48.0%) reported increase in family income, expenditure (40.0%) and savings (41.0%). Majority of the respondents reported improvement in health/nutritional status in terms of quality of food (I), expenses on food (II) and expenses on health care (III). The reporting of Hirway and Saluja (2009) revealed that NREGA reduced the incidence of poverty in rural households through its impact on food security, income, savings and health outcomes. Similarly, Ravi and Engler (2009) showed that NREGA had improved food security, had increased probability of holding savings and had reduced anxiety level among low income households.

Most of the respondents reported increase in better education (I) while majority of the respondents reported no change in chance to get education outside village and enrolment in course like computers and art classes as against one-third of the respondents who reported increase in chance to get education outside village (I) and enrolment in course like computers and art classes (II). The percentage of children in the government schools was declined to (39.1%) and increased in private schools (60.8%). Of those who reported this, 39.2 percent were SCs, followed by STs (10.4%) and OCs (50.3%) as reported by Kumar (2013). Apparently, all parents irrespective of their socio-cultural and financial limitations wish to provide best of the education and quality life.

Majority of the respondents showed increase in Technical skills (I), record keeping skills (II) and communication skills (III). Devi (2012) reported that the scheme focused on skill building which enhance credit worthiness and identify the key activities, infrastructure, required skills and technology.

The results regarding impact of the SGRY on other social aspects of the beneficiaries showed that more than half of the respondents (56.0%) reported no change in self respect in the community, recognition in family and community (61.0%) and feeling of security (65.0%) as against more than one-third of the respondents (44.0%) who reported increase in self respect in the community (I), followed by 39.0 per cent for recognition in family and community (II) and 35.0 per cent for feeling of security (III). Further, it was observed that more than half of the respondents (57.0%) showed increase in participation in group activities (I). Majority of the respondents (75.0%) reported no change in leadership and contacts with government officials (74.0%) while one-fifth of the respondents (25.0%) reported increase in leadership and contacts with government officials (26.0%). The results of impact on risk taking ability (51.0%), ability to manage resources (42.0%) and understandability and problem solving ability (55.0%) was reported by most of the respondents. Impact was reported on capacity building by most of the respondents in terms of self confidence (I), confidence to deal with family issues (II) and confidence to deal with society issues (III).

The results of Pankaj and Tankha (2010) are in line with the present findings which revealed that NREGA benefited rural women in two ways i.e. opening of a new avenue of paid employment and broadening of their choices and capabilities, by reducing dependence on other family members. Prasad and Rajanikanth (2011) however found that found swarozgaris felt more the impact of the SGSY on economic development (80.2%) than social development (12.7%), increase in entrepreneurial skill (2.1%) and increase in group participation (1.4%).

The result in terms of overall impact assessment index was 36.3 per cent, revealing moderate impact of SGRY on the beneficiaries. Further, independent variables of age, caste, family education status, family size, social participation, family occupation, material

possession, mass media exposure, cosmopolitaness, risk orientation as well as that of knowledge showed significant association with the impact of SGRY. Kaushal and Singh (2010) reported that overall empowerment had positive and significant relationship with education, family occupation, annual income, participation group, cohesiveness whereas caste had negative but significant relationship. Similar results have been reported by Rani (2006) and Batra (2011).

The results regarding perceived constraints showed that favoritism in selection of the beneficiaries (I) and lack of official's co-operation (II) and issues pertaining to record keeping (III) were perceived as severe operational constraints by most of the respondents. Majority of the respondents reported irregular wage payment as severe constraint in service delivery (I) followed by non-availability of worksite facilities (II) and employment days below norms (III). Most of the respondents expressed lack of confidence (I) as severe personal constraint followed by lack of time (II) and lack of skill (III). Lack of support and cooperation was the severe social constraint (I) followed by lack of motivation from the family members (II) and Interference by neighbours (III). Lack of knowledge was perceived as severe constraint (I) faced by the respondents in category of educational and communicational constraints followed by lack of guidance by gram panchayat (II) and lack of knowledge about objectives of the project (III). Varied constraints have been reported by the different researchers (Panda *et al.*, 2005; Ghate, 2009 and Badodiya *et al.* 2012).

The above results mentioned for low knowledge about the SGRY, inadequate access, utilization, and need fulfillment through SGRY might have been responsible for moderate impact of the SGRY on beneficiaries. However, limited ensured employment, regularity in wage payment and availability of food grain and asset building at community level remain the substantial impact points of the project.

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Improvement in the quality of life of rural people is the important agenda of rural development programme. The policy makers in developing countries like India recognize the importance of rural development and have been implementing various programs to achieve rural development objectives by providing opportunities to rural people. Monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment studies are an integral components of developmental programmes so as to judge the efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of the programme. Keeping this in view, the present study was conducted to address the following objectives:

1. To study the knowledge of the respondents about the SGRY project
2. To assess the access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries by the SGRY project
3. To study the impact and perceived constraints of the SGRY project

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in two purposively selected districts of Haryana state namely; Hisar and Bhiwani in accordance with female literacy rate of different districts where these two fall in low category. Two blocks namely; Hisar I and Bawani khera were selected at random from each district. From the selected blocks, two villages namely; Village I and Village II were selected at random. A sample of 200 respondents was drawn from two villages which comprises of 100 beneficiaries of the project and 100 non-beneficiaries (50 beneficiaries and 50 non-beneficiaries from each village).

Expost-facto research method was used for the study. A duly pre-tested interview schedule was used as tool for data collection. A set of 18 independent variables covering socio-personal, economic, and communicational and psychological variables and two of dependent variable namely; knowledge and impact constituted the dependent variables for the study. The data were collected into 2 phases and then analyzed to draw the appropriate inferences by application of suitable statistical tests like frequency, percentages, weighted mean scores, ranks, two sample 't'-test and correlation.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Majority of the respondents were from middle age group (52.0%), female (73.5%), married (93.5%) and having low family education status (52.0). Most of the respondents belonged to low caste category (52.5%), had joint family system (57.5%) with medium family size (44.0%) and no social participation (85.5%). Majority of the respondents were labourers (81.0%) with family income between Rs 20000-Rs 35000 (46.5%) and land upto 2 acres (40.0%), mixed house type (65.0%) and medium scores on material possession (38.5%).

Majority respondents had medium scores on mass media exposure (58.5%), cosmopolitaness (51.0%), change proneness (60.0%), economic motivation (47.5%) but low risk orientation.

Respondent's knowledge about the SGRY

- Majority of the beneficiaries were aware (100.0%) , knowledge about main objectives (54.0%), beneficiary selection criterion (77.0%), village level implementing agency (84.0%), benefits of the SGRY (94.0%), quantity of the food grain (82.0%), cash provision (83.0%) and periodicity of payment of wages (54.0%). While majority of the non beneficiaries were not having adequate knowledge about the components of the SGRY. Significant difference was observed between the knowledge of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Maximum significant difference in knowledge was found in benefits (22.798*) followed by beneficiary selection criterion (17.234*).
- Majority of the beneficiaries had medium knowledge scores (70.0%) about SGRY as compared to non-beneficiaries (86.0%) who had low scores on knowledge.
- Gender and mass media exposure were found to have significant association with the knowledge of the beneficiaries while gender, family education status, social participation and mass media exposure were found to be significantly associated with the knowledge of the non-beneficiaries.

Access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries by the SGRY

- Relative, neighbour and friends as main source of knowledge about the SGRY (68.0%), access of half of the village to the SGRY (53.0%) and unavailability of drinking water at worksite (77.0%).
- Employment of more than 60 days (42.0%), cash above norms (41.0%) and average quality and below norms (50.0%) quantity of food grain under SGRY was reported by the respondents.
- Most of the respondents were getting wages fortnightly (62.0%) in the form of cash (50.0%) and food grain at the worksite (80.0%) under SGRY.
- Majority of the respondents in Village-I reported that school compound wall was in good condition (100.0%) out of which 78.0 per cent said that it was fully utilized. Similarly, in Village-II majority of the respondents opined that pond was functioning well (60.0%), out of which 76.6 per cent perceived that was fully utilized.
- Most of the respondents were satisfied with the SGRY project in terms of basic needs (54.0%), economic needs (41.0%) and social needs (45.0%). A sizeable number of the respondents were reported to be partially satisfied with quantity of grain provided under SGRY (41.0%), improvement in the condition of the poor in the village through SGRY (40.0%) and fully satisfied with the amount of cash provided under SGRY (40.0%). While 61.0 per cent of the respondents were fully satisfied with the assets created under SGRY.

- Majority of the respondents reported to spend wage money on food (90.0%) followed by creation of household utilities (76.0%), child education (65.9%) and health related expenditure (29.0%).

Impact of SGRY on the beneficiaries

- Impact results further showed that majority of the respondents reported intended/direct positive impact in terms of asset creation (68.0%), unintended/indirect positive impact in terms of skill development (60.0%), short term positive impact in terms of ensured wages (55.0%), long term positive impact in terms of rural infrastructure (65.0%), and intended/direct negative impact in terms of conflicts (40.0%) under SGRY.
- Most of the respondents reported average efficiency in use of resources for cash payments (65.0%), quality and quantity of food grain distribution (56.0%) and asset creation (46.0%). A sizeable number of the respondents reported average consistency in carrying out the project activities and processes for cash payments (45.0%), quality and quantity of food grain distribution (42.0%) and asset creation (43.0%). Most of the respondents reported average effectiveness in terms of immediate outcomes to benefits to the beneficiaries for cash payments (56.0%) and quality & quantity of food grain (46.0%) while 40.0 per cent of the respondents reported under most effective category for asset creation.
- More than half of the respondents reported no change in family income, expenditure and savings while a sizeable number of the respondents reported increase in family income (I), expenditure (II) and savings (II). Majority of the respondents reported improvement in health/nutritional status in terms of quality of food (I), expenses on food (II) and expenses on health care (III). Most of the respondents reported increase in better education (I) while majority of the respondents reported no change in chance to get education outside village and enrolment in course like computers and art classes as against one-third of the respondents who reported increase in chance to get education outside village (I) and enrolment in course like computers and art classes (II). Majority of the respondents showed increase in technical skills (I), record keeping skills (II) and communication skills (III).
- Most of the respondents reported no change in self respect in the community, recognition in family and community and feeling of security as against more than one-third of the respondents who reported increase in self respect in the community (I) recognition in family and community (II) and feeling of security (III). More than half of the respondents showed increase in participation in group activities (I). Majority of the respondents reported no change while one-fifth of the respondents reported increase in leadership and contacts with government officials. Impact on risk

taking ability, ability to manage resources and understandability and problem solving ability was reported by majority of the respondents. Impact was reported on capacity building by most of the respondents in terms of self confidence (I), confidence to deal with family issues (II) and confidence to deal with society issues (III).

- Age, caste, family education status, family size, social participation, family occupation, material possession, mass media exposure, cosmopolitaness, risk orientation and knowledge established significant association with the impact of SGRY.
- The calculated Impact Assessment Index of 36.3 per cent revealed moderate impact of SGRY.
- Favoritism in selection of the beneficiaries (I), lack of official's co-operation (II) and issues pertaining to record keeping (III) were perceived as severe operational constraints while majority reported irregular wage payment as severe constraint in service delivery (I) followed by non-availability of worksite facilities (II) and employment days below norms (III). Most of the respondents expressed lack of confidence (I) as severe personal constraint followed by lack of time (II) and lack of skill (III). Lack of support and cooperation was the severe social constraint (I) followed by lack of motivation from the family members (II) and interference by neighbours (III). Lack of knowledge was perceived as severe constraint (I) faced by the respondents in category of educational and communicational constraints followed by lack of guidance by gram panchayat (II) and lack of knowledge about objectives of the project (III).

SUGGESTIONS

- It is recommended that the developmental programmes be implemented by utilizing the mechanism of community participation and environmental scanning and building. This is possible through effective participation of government functionaries and beneficiaries.
- Adequate orientation of the beneficiaries from the beginning of the programme should be done. Effectiveness of monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment need to be strengthened.
- Worksite facilities need to be improved in order to enhance the participation of rural people. Periodic orientation and trainings need to be made integral part of the project to create understanding of the schemes.

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ANNEXURE

DEPARTMENT OF HOME SCIENCE EXTENSION EDUCATION
COHS, CCS HAU, Hisar-125 004

Interview Schedule

District: _____ Block: _____ Village: _____
Respondent No. _____ Date: _____

General Information

1. Respondent Name: _____ 2. Age: _____ yrs
3. Gender: M / F
4. Caste: _____
5. Marital status: Married / Unmarried
6. Family Educational status:

S.No.	Name	Age	Relationship with respondent	Education

7. Family occupation: Labour / Agriculture / Others
8. Family type: Nuclear / Joint
9. Family size: Adult Children Total
10. Family income:
 - (a) Below Rs 20000
 - (b) Rs 20000 to Rs 35000
 - (c) Above Rs 35000
11. Land holding:
 - (a) Landless
 - (b) Upto 2 acres
 - (c) Above 2 acres
12. Household type: Kaccha / Mixed / Pucca
13. Social participation: Yes / No

If yes, where?

S. No.	Institute	Listen/view/read behavior		
		Regularly	Occasionally	Never
1.	Gram panchayat			
2.	Taluk panchayat			
3.	Zilla panchayat			
4.	Yuvaka mandal			
5.	Mahila mandal			
6.	Bhajana mandal			
7.	Co-op society			
8.	Others (specify)			

14. Material possession (Yes / No)

Smokeless chullah	Gober gas plant	CD/DVD player	
Stove	Dining set	Camera	
Oven	Sofa set	Mobile phone	
Toaster	Double bed	Tape recorder	
Juicer	Electric fan	Radio	
Mixer	Electric iron	T.V.	
Refrigerator	Electric heater	Sewing machine	
Improved storage bins	Cooler	Cycle	
Solar cooker	Washing machine	Scooter/ motorcycle	
Immersion rod	Geyser	Car/ jeep	

15. Media exposure

S. No.	Mass media	Listen /view/read behaviour		
		Regularly	Occasionally	Never
1.	Radio			
2.	Television			
3.	Newspaper			
4.	Magazines			
5.	Others			

16. Cosmopolitaness

S. No	Localite sources	Very Frequently	Frequently	Rarely
1.	Family members			
2.	Relatives			
3.	Neighbours			
4.	Friends			
5.	Surpanch			
	Cosmopoliteness			
6.	Extension worker			
7.	Govt. officials			
8.	Group meeting			
9.	Training			
10.	University			

17. Change proneness

S. No	Change proneness	SA	A	DA
1.	I try to keep myself date with information on new developmental programmes but that does not mean that I participate in all the programmes.			
2.	I feel restless till I participate in developmental prog.I have heard about.			
3.	People talk of many developmental prog. these days, but who knows if they are better than the old ones.			
4.	From time to time I have heard of several developmental prog. and I have tried out most of them as in the last few years.			
5.	I usually want to see what result my neighbours obtain before I participating in new developmental prog.			
6.	Somehow I believe that the earlier sources of livelihood are the best.			

18. Risk orientation

S. No.	Risk orientation	SA	A	DA
1.	A person should participate in the new developmental prog. than to be content with a smaller			
2.	A person who is willing to take greater risks than others usually does better financially.			
3.	It is good person to take risk when he/she knows her chance of success is fairly light.			
4.	Participating in entirely new developmental prog. by a person involves risk but it is worth.			
5.	A person should participate in large number of developmental programmes to avoid greater risk involved in participating in one or two prog.			
6.	It is better for a person not to participate in new developmental prog. unless others do.			

19. Economic motivation

S. No.	Economic motivation	SA	A	DA
1.	A person should work to improve his/her economic status.			
2.	A most successful person puts in constant efforts to make better economic prospective.			
3.	A person should try new ideas which may earn more money			
4.	A person should participate in profitable developmental prog. to increase economic profits.			
5.	It is difficult for the children to perform good unless she provides them with economic assistance.			
6.	Everything cannot be evaluated in economic terms, one should bother more for social prestige.			

Part – I: Knowledge of the respondents about the SGRY project

(Please tick (√) against the appropriate column)

Knowledge of the respondents about different components of the SGRY

S. No.	Knowledge Components	Correct (2)	Incorrect (1)
1.	Awareness		
2.	Year of start		
3.	Implementing Agency		
4.	Main objective of SGRY		
5.	Secondary objective of SGRY		
6.	Beneficiary selection Agency		
7.	Beneficiary selection Criterion		
8.	Village level Implementing Agency		
9.	Vigilance committee		
10.	Benefits of the SGRY		
11.	Quantity of food grain		
12.	Cash		
13.	Periodicity of payment of wages		
14.	Employment opportunities reserved for women		
15.	Employment opportunities reserved for SC/ST		
16.	Any type of Discrimination		

Part – II: Access, utilization and need fulfillment of the beneficiaries by the SGRY project

(Please tick (√) against the appropriate column)

Beneficiary's access to knowledge sources regarding the SGRY

S. No.	Sources	Yes	No
1.	Gram Panchayat		
2.	Government Functionaries/personnel		
3.	Mass media sources		
4.	Relative/Neighbours/Friends		

Beneficiary's perception about extent of access of SGRY to villagers

S. No.	Access Extent	Response
1.	Entire village	
2.	Half of the village	
3.	One fourth of the village	

Beneficiary's access to the facilities available at the worksite under SGRY

S. No.	Facilities available at work site under SGRY	Yes	No
1.	Child care centre		
2.	Drinking water		
3.	Shades		
4.	First aid		
5.	Muster roll		
6.	Any other (specify)		

Employment provided to the beneficiaries under SGRY

S. No.	Days of employment under SGRY	Response
1.	< 30 days	
2.	31- 60 days	
3.	> 60 days	

Form of wages given per day to the beneficiaries under SGRY

S. No.	Form of wages	Category	Response
1.	Money	Below norms	
		As per norms	
		Above norms	
2.	Food grain	Below norms	
		As per norms	
		Above norms	

Mode of Payment to the beneficiaries under SGRY

S. No.	Wages form	Mode of payment	Response
1.	Money	Cash	
		Bank account transfer	
		Post office	
2.	Food grain	At worksite	
		Through PDS outlets	

Periodicity of distribution of wages under SGRY

S. No.	Periodicity	Response
1.	Weekly	
2.	Fortnightly	
3.	Monthly	

Quality of the food grains received by the beneficiaries under SGRY

S.No.	Quality of food grain	Response
1.	Good	
2.	Average	
3.	Not good	

Opinion of the respondents about functioning of assets created under SGRY

S.No.	Assets created under SGRY	Working	Not working

Opinion of the respondents about utilization of assets created under SGRY

S.No.	Assets created under SGRY	Extent of utilization of assets		
		Fully utilized	Partially utilized	Least utilized

Satisfaction of the beneficiaries regarding wages provided and assets created under SGRY

S.No.	Wages	Extent of Satisfaction		
		Fully satisfied	Partially satisfied	Remotely satisfied
1.	Quantity of grain			
2.	Amount of cash			
3.	Assets provided under the SGRY			
4.	Improvement in the condition of the poor in the village			

Beneficiary's utilization of wage money received under SGRY for different purposes

S.No.	Expenditure	Response
1.	Food	
2.	Child education	
3.	Repayment of loan	
4.	Creating utilities for house	
5.	Home renovation	
6.	Health related expenditure	
7.	Animals procurement and management	

Part – III: Impact and perceived constraints of SGRY

(Please tick (√) against the appropriate column)

Beneficiary's perception about nature of sustained changes on account of the SGRY

S. No.	Aspects	Impact Type	Nature of Impact			
			Positive	Frequency	Negative	Frequency
1.	Objective	Intended/ Direct				
		Unintended/ Indirect				
2.	Duration of impact	Short term				
		Long term				

Beneficiary's perception about efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of SGRY

S. No.	Impact Parameters	Components of the SGRY								
		Cash payments			Quality & quantity of food grain distribution			Assets creation		
		Most	Average	Least	Most	Average	Least	Most	Average	Least
1.	Efficiency in use of resources									
2.	Consistency in carrying out the project activities and processes									
3.	Effectiveness (immediate outcomes to benefits to the beneficiaries)									

Impact on household income, nutritional status, child education and skill development of the beneficiaries

S. No.	Aspects	Increase	Remain Same	Decrease
1.	Household income			
	Family income			
	Expenditure			
	Savings			
2.	Health/Nutritional status			
	Quality of food			
	Expenses on food			
	Expenses on health care			
3.	Child education			
	Enrollment in course like computers, art classes etc.			
	Better education			
	Chance to get education outside village			
4.	Skill development			
	Technical skills			
	Communication skills			
	Record keeping skills			

Impact of SGRY on other social aspects of the beneficiaries

S. No.	Aspects	Response		
		Increase	Remain Same	Decrease
1.	Self esteem			
	Self respect in the community			
	Recognition in family and community			
	Feeling of security			
2.	Social awareness			
	Participation in group activities			
	Leadership			
	Contacts with govt./officials			
3.	Capacity building			
	Risk taking ability			
	Ability to manage resources			
	Understand and solve problems			
4.	Confidence building			
	Self confidence			
	Confidence to deal with family issues			
	Confidence to deal with society issues			

Operational constraints faced by the respondents

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity		
		Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe
1.	Favoritism in selection of beneficiaries			
2.	Inadequate project staff in the village			
3.	Lack of official's co-operation			
4.	Non-functional beneficiary committee			
5.	Improper record keeping			

Constraints in services received by the beneficiaries

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity		
		Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe
1.	Distribution of food grains below norms			
2.	Poor quality of food grain			
3.	Distribution of cash below norms			
4.	Irregular wage payment			
5.	Employment days below norms			
6.	Non-availability of facilities like drinking water, shades, crèche etc. on work site			

Personal constraints faced by the respondents

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity		
		Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe
1.	Lack of confidence			
2.	Lack of time			
3.	Lack of interest			
4.	Lack of skill			

Social constraints faced by the respondents

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity		
		Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe
1.	Lack of motivation from the family members			
2.	Lack of support and cooperation			
3.	Interference by neighbours			

Educational and communicational constraints faced by the respondents

S. No.	Constraints	Extent of severity		
		Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe
1.	Lack of knowledge about Project			
2.	Lack of knowledge about objectives of project			
3.	Lack of guidance by gram			
4.	Poor linkage with officials			

ABSTRACT

Title of thesis : **Impact Evaluation of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana in Haryana**
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Major subject : Extension Education and Communication Management
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Key words: Impact evaluation, Sampoorna grameen Rozgar yojana, Knowledge gap and Knowledge gain

The study entitled, “Impact Evaluation of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana in Haryana” was conducted by covering 2 blocks and 2 villages of two districts of Haryana (Hisar and Bhiwani) with proportionally randomized drawn sample of 200 beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Majority of the beneficiaries possess medium knowledge as compared to low knowledge of non-beneficiaries about SGRY. The significant difference was observed in knowledge of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Statistically, gender, mass media exposure family education status and social participation showed significant association with respondent’s knowledge of SGRY. Friends, relative and neighbours acted as main communication source for majority. Majority reported access of SGRY to half village and unavailability of worksite facilities, reported to receive cash and average quality of food grain at the work site as wages. Majority reported to get employment of upto 60 days, cash below the norms and grain above the norms fortnightly. Most of the beneficiaries were fully satisfied with amount of cash and asset creation but partially satisfied with quantity of food grain and improvement in the village. Majority of the respondents reported to spend wage money on food, creation of household utilities, child education and health. Impact of SGRY were observed in sustained changes as intended direct positive impact, unintended indirect positive impact, short term positive impact, long term positive impact, intended direct negative impact was observed in terms of asset creation, skill development, ensured wages, rural infrastructure and conflicts. Average level of efficiency, consistency and effectiveness was observed in cash payments, quality and quantity of food grain and asset creation. Positive impact of increase in health aspects, skill development and capacity building was noticed. Calculated IAI of 36.3% indicated moderate impact Respondent’s age, caste, family education status, family size, social participation, family occupation, material possession, mass media exposure, cosmopolitaness, risk orientation and knowledge established significant association with impact. Irregular wage payment, lack of knowledge about project, lack of confidence, lack of support and cooperation and favoritism in selection of beneficiaries were the serious constraints perceived by the respondents.

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I also undertake that, patent, if any, arising out of the research work conducted during the program shall be filed by me only with due permission of the competent authority of CCS HAU, Hisar.

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