



## An Evaluation of Rural Employment Generation Programmes in Chittoor District

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### Keywords :

Since independence, policy makers and planners in most of the developing economics especially in India have been emphasizing the need to transform rural areas where the overwhelming majority of the people are living. Since sixth five year plan, the government increasingly associated itself with the task of rural development by implementing of various employment programmes in the rural areas. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to assess various rural employment generation programmes in the district of Chittoor. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is implementing schemes like integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) an anti-poverty programme sponsored by Government of India under the agencies of the society. These schemes are meant for economically weaker sections who are living below the poverty line (BPL). The support for the Below Poverty Line section is in the form of infrastructures, financial assistance for creating income generation activities by providing subsidy and margin money to make units viable and to enable beneficiaries compete with those above the poverty line.

### RURAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMMES:

#### Drought Prove Area Programme (DPAP)

The Drought Prove Area Programme (DPAP) was introduced in the district in eight blocks covering 31 mandals during 1985-86. It aims of mitigating the incidence of poverty through area approach by taking up activities of soil conservation, forestation, development of pasture land, livestock, horticulture, sericulture etc. A special officer is posted as Project Director for effective implementation of the programme.

#### Waste land Development Programme (WLDP)

It was implemented during 1992-93. It envisages a forestation of degraded lands in the reserve forest and government waste lands in a phased manner by enthrusing the reserve forests to the forest department. The government waste lands are entrusted to village committees for carrying out the works through people's participation.

#### Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DW-CRA)

The scheme has sponsored by Government of India, introduced in the district during 1992-93 with 100 groups for taking up income generation activity as a group by 6 woman in rural areas. Each group consists of 15-20 women for taking up self-employment activities. In this scheme each DW-CRA group will be given a seed money of Rs.1.5 lakhs from the DRDA funds earmarked for this purpose.

#### TRYSEM

The training of Rural Youth for Self-employment Programme (TRYSEM) was launched and implemented in the district in

the year 1980-81. As stated earlier the objectives of this programmes is to provide technical skills to the rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in the fields of agriculture and allied activities industry and business. According to the scheme, among the total number of beneficiaries, fifty percent of the trained youth must be from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The training for rural youth, will be provided in the activities like carpentry, silk reeling, motor mechanism, sheet metal welding, tailoring, rural electrification, soap making.

#### Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The principle objective of this programme is to alleviate poverty and for augmenting the income of the poorest families in rural areas by engaging them in gainful occupations. Financial support is extended to the identified. The trust of the programme is to raise the consumption level of the poorest of the poor, including rural artisans, in order to raise them above the poverty line. The improved the living conditions of the people of Chittoor district, the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was first introduced in the district 1978-79 in 31 mandals. The Programmes that were implemented in the district are related to agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, industry service and business. Trust time, this programme included the women. The main objective of this programme is that at least 30 per cent of the total beneficiaries should be women and priority should be given to women needs of the households and women members of the households.

The programme was actually started during the year 1978-79 in the district. But it came into active and effective implementation in the district with the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The year-wise financial assistance under IRDP is shown in table 1. The table indicates that the total amount spent under this programme has increased to Rs.270.25 lakhs during 1990-91 from Rs.65.15 lakhs during 1980-81 i.e. an increase of 4.1 times the district of Chittoor

#### 1Year -wise Financial Assistance under IRDP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Chittoor District
1	1980-81	65.13
2	1981-82	169.59
3	1982-83	158.13
4	1983-84	160.46
5	1984-85	168.93
6	1985-86	124.39
7	1986-87	275.89
8	1987-88	258.44

9	1988-89	297.71
10	1989-90	262.94
11	1990-91	270.25

**Source:** Project Director, IRDP, Chittoor.

**Note:** Figures Parentheses indicate percentage to the total.

### Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

The programme has launched by the Government of India in 1989 by merging the erstwhile Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The main objective of this programme is poverty eradication in rural areas through self-employment and issuing standard of living of the people. The funds for this programme are directly channelled to the village panchayats. And all the development programmes in the villages are under taken with the grants provided by the Central Government. Under this programme 15 percent of the amount should be earmarked for women in the villages.

The year-wise performance of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana in the district is shown in table-2. The table shows that the total amount spent under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana in the district has increased to Rs.1481.25 lakhs during 1996-97 from Rs.907.20 lakhs during 1989-90 i.e. an increase of 1.6 times, but declined to Rs.907.11 lakhs during 1997-98.

**Table-2**  
**Year-wise Performance of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Year	Chittoor District
1	1989-90	907.20
2	1990-91	901.03
3	1991-92	897.74
4	1992-93	960.06
5	1993-94	1446.25

**Table-3**

Sl. No	Year	Total Expenditure	Wage Employment provided						Total No of Households completed 100 days of wage employment
			Household	Individual	Men	women	SC Individual	ST Individual	
1	2006-07	8,132.57	2,31,952	3,48,380	1,62,644	1,85,736	1,20,032	19,015	16,627
2	2007-08	14,324.73	2,71,248	4,28,916	1,88,264	2,40,652	1,39,409	23,071	40,884
3	2008-09	15,510.13	2,36,808	3,94,444	1,79,088	2,15,356	1,29,918	20,283	50,588
4	2009-10	22,031.32	2,52,122	4,47,960	2,09,193	2,38,767	1,47,107	22,533	76,706
5	2010-11	25,377.06	2,18,821	3,77,147	1,74,493	2,02,654	1,32,230	18,924	37,808
6	2011-12	22,062.46	1,68,853	2,84,266	1,29,898	1,54,368	1,04,364	13,072	39,857
7	2012-13	14,929.34	1,60,923	2,65,602	1,20,894	1,44,708	93,956	10,925	29,633

**Source:** <http://nrega.ap.gov.in>

The table reveals that the total expenditure incurred under MGNREG programme in the district has increased to Rs.22,062.46 lakhs during 2011-12 i.e. from Rs.8,132.57 lakhs during 2006-07 i.e. an increase of 2.7 times, but declined to Rs.14,929.34 lakhs during 2012-13 in the district of chittoor. The total household and individual employment under this programme declined to 1, 60,923 and 2, 65,602 during 2012-13 from 2, 31,952 and 3, 48,380 during 2006-07 i.e. a decline of 1.4 times and 1.3 times. The total men and women wage employment under this programme in the district has increased initially but later it has declined to 1,20,894 and 1,44,708 during 2012-13 from 1,62,644 and 1,85,736 during 2006-07 i.e. a decline of 1.3 and 1.2 times. And in the beginning the wage employment of SC and ST has increased

6	1994-95	1293.61
7	1995-96	1271.58
8	1996-97	1481.25
9	1997-98	907.11

**Source:**

Project Director, IRDP, Chittoor.

### Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)

It is a wage employment programme started in September 2001. Ensuring wage employment programme JGSY and EAS were merged with SGRY from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2002. The programme aims at providing additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby poor security and improve nutritional levels. The programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to dismanual and unskilled work around the village. The programme was started in Chittoor district in the year of 2002. It is implemented through panchayath raj institutions. The total amount under this programme has declined to Rs.5631.80 lakhs in 2003-04 from Rs.5800.68 lakhs in 2002-03.

### National Food for Work Programme

National Food for work programme was launched on November 14, 2004 in Chittoor district. Under this programme Rs.2275.89 lakhs was allocated and 30140.80 million tonnes of food grains distributed in the district. And 5485 works completed in the district.

### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme

In the district of Chittoor the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2006 at B.V. Puram of Srikalahasti mandal. The programme was later rechristined as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP). The year-wise total expenditure of MGNREG programme is shown in table-3.

but later it also has declined to 93,956 and 10,925 during 2012-13 from 1, 20,032 and 19,015 during 2006-07 i.e. a decline of 1.2 and 1.7 times. The total number of households completed 100 days of wage employment has increased to 39,857 during 2011-12, but declined to 29,633 during 2012-13 from 16,627 during 2006-07.

### CONCLUSION:

Since fifth five year plan, number of rural employment programmes was implemented in the district so as uplift rural poor from below poverty line. Among them some programmes viz TRYSEM, IRDP, JRGY, and MGNREG programmes are implemented successfully in the district. All these programmes have achieved the targets significantly in the beginning. But later the declining trend of these programmes indicates the failure of the administrators in implementing all these rural employment generation programmes in the district

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