



# Performance Evaluation of Indira Awaas Yojana - A Study

V. Murali

Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration,  
Kakatiya University, Warangal

## Abstract

The present study is devoted to examine performance evaluation of Indira Awaas Yojana with empirical evidence. This paper is primarily based on the data gathered from primary as well as various secondary sources, especially those related to the availability of the statistical information pertaining to Indira Awaas Yojana scheme. By and large, it can be found that the households in general and the sample households in particular were of the view that the amount provided under the IAY are not sufficient. Therefore, it can be said that an adequate amount should be provided to households from the government. Thus, from the analysis, it can be inferred that a majority of the sample beneficiaries were of the view that their health and hygiene is good. As compared to health and hygiene of before IAY, beneficiaries were living in an unhygienic condition. After construction of IAY houses, there are some changes in the health and hygiene of the beneficiaries. The living health and hygiene of the beneficiaries is good as compared to prior to the inception of the IAY scheme.

Keywords: Indira Awaas Yojana, Rural Housing Programmes

## Introduction:

Housing is one of the basic requirements for the survival of human beings. Ownership of a house provides significant economic security and social status for a citizen in the society. The identity and social recognition associated with ownership of a house provides an individual with immense confidence to get involved into many social activities. Stable, affordable and accessible housing is directly and indirectly linked to human well-being. One can easily understand the socio-economic status of a family just by watching physical attributes of their housing. Good housing and its surroundings indicate the standard of living of the family, it provides facilities for education, recreation and many other facets of life. A person deprived of this basic need faces all odds of life and remains discriminated and marginalized in the society. Therefore, it can be said that housing contributes significantly towards the configuration of cultured human existence.

The census figures of 2011 show that in total India has 78.87 million households in the country against which it has 78.48 million houses which means there is a shortage of just 0.39 million houses in the entire urban area Jha, Somesh. (2016). Around one third of the human populations in urban as well as rural areas in the country are deprived of adequate housing facilities. Out of the estimated 200 million families in India, approximately 65 to 70 million families do not have adequate housing facilities. They are not able to procure a house for want of financial resources. The situation of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the other socially and economically backward class families is worst affected by poor housing conditions. Hence, fulfilling the need for rural housing and tackling housing shortage particularly for the poorest is an important task to be undertaken as part of the poverty alleviation efforts of the government (PEO, 2013). The research effort is based on the following objectives:

- i. To analyse the significance of rural housing programmes in rural areas in general and the study area in particular.
- ii. To analyse the impact of IAY scheme on rural households as in regard to the social, economic of the sample households;

## Methodology:

The Research Design adopted for the study is an explorative one, which is adopted to examine performance of Indira Awaas Yojana in general and the functioning of IAY in Warangal district in particular. From the part of the study, one mandal, and two villages had been chosen for the study. In view of the research design adopted for the study, a sample design had been worked out for the present study. The stratified random sampling frame had been adopted while selecting the sample households in the study area. Further, it is to be noted that, altogether two villages had been taken up for the present study. In each village 40 sample households have been chosen at random. Altogether, 80 sample households had been selected for the study.

The data for the study had been collected from the primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data have been collected through administering the structured interview schedule to the designed sample households to elicit the required information. In addition to the primary data, secondary data had also been collected to corroborate with the empirical findings from the Census, reports and statements from the reports of the committees and also the research studies conducted by the academicians.

### Result and Discussion:

The present study had been devoted to examine performance of Indira Awaas Yojana with empirical evidence. In this paper, as per requirement of the study, the study had been conducted in the two villages of one mandal in Warangal district by covering 40 samples from each village and altogether the data had been collected from the 80 sample beneficiaries with a view to analyse the process of implementation of Indira Awas Yojana in the study area.

**Table-1: Caste-Wise Distribution of the Sample Households as per the Opinion about the Amount Provided Under the IAY**

| Opinion        | Caste        |              |              |             | Total         |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
|                | SC           | ST           | BC           | OC          |               |
| Sufficient     | 4<br>(5.0)   | 4<br>(5.0)   | 4<br>(5.0)   | 4<br>(5.0)  | 16<br>(20.0)  |
| Not Sufficient | 20<br>(25.0) | 20<br>(25.0) | 20<br>(25.0) | 4<br>(5.0)  | 64<br>(80.0)  |
| Total          | 24<br>(30.0) | 24<br>(30.0) | 24<br>(30.0) | 8<br>(10.0) | 80<br>(100.0) |

Source: Field study and here after refers to the same for all the Tables

**Table-1** presents about the caste-wise distribution of the sample households as per the opinion about the amount provided under the IAY. From the Table, it can be said that a majority of the sample households stated that the amount provided under the IAY is not sufficient. 80 per cent of households stated that the amount provided under the IAY is inadequate and only 20 per cent of the sample households expressed that the amount is sufficient for their houses. An equal 25 per cent of BC, SC and ST households, only 5 per cent of OC households opined that the amount provided under the IAY is not sufficient for their houses. Therefore, from the above analysis, it can be inferred that a majority of the sample households were of the view that the amount received under the IAY is not sufficient for their houses. During the field work, the researcher had also observed that the households in general and the sample households in particular were of the view that the amount provided under the IAY are not sufficient. Therefore, it can be said that an adequate amount should be provided to households from the government.

**Table-2: Caste-wise Distribution of the Sample Households Opinion about the Housing Structure of IAY**

| Opinion       | Caste        |              |              |             | Total         |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
|               | SC           | ST           | BC           | OC          |               |
| Satisfied     | 18<br>(22.5) | 12<br>(15.0) | 12<br>(15.0) | 6<br>(7.5)  | 48<br>(60.0)  |
| Not Satisfied | 6<br>(7.5)   | 12<br>(15.0) | 12<br>(15.0) | 2<br>(2.5)  | 32<br>(40.0)  |
| Total         | 24<br>(30.0) | 24<br>(30.0) | 24<br>(30.0) | 8<br>(10.0) | 80<br>(100.0) |

**Table-2** shows about the caste-wise distribution of the sample households as per the opinion about the housing structure of IAY. From the Table, it can be said that a majority of the sample households stated that the housing structure of IAY is sufficient. 22.5 per cent of SC households, an equal 15 per cent of SC and BC households and 7.5 per cent of OC households opined that the housing structure is sufficient and the remaining 40 per cent of sample households opined that the housing structure is not sufficient. Thus, from the above analysis, it can be inferred that a majority of the sample households were of the view that the housing structure of IAY is sufficient for their houses. During the field work, the researcher had also observed that the households in general and the sample households in particular were of the view that the housing structure of IAY is sufficient.

**Table-3: Caste-wise Distribution of the Sample Households as per the Health and Hygiene**

| Opinion | Caste          |                 |                |                 | Total         |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
|         | SC             | ST              | BC             | OC              |               |
| Average | 6<br>(7.5)     | 8<br>(10.0)     | 6<br>(7.5)     | 2<br>(2.5)      | 22<br>(27.5)  |
| Good    | 18<br>(22.5)   | 12<br>(15.0)    | 10<br>(12.5)   | 4<br>(5.0)      | 44<br>(55.0)  |
| Better  | -<br><br>(5.0) | 4<br><br>(10.0) | 8<br><br>(2.5) | 2<br><br>(17.5) | 14            |
| Total   | 24<br>(30.0)   | 24<br>(30.0)    | 24<br>(30.0)   | 8<br>(10.0)     | 80<br>(100.0) |

Caste-wise distribution of the sample households as per the health and hygiene had been presented in **Table-3**. From the Table, it clearly shows that 22.5 per cent of SC households, 15 per cent of ST households, 12.5 per cent of BC households and only 5 per cent of OC households were of the view that their health and hygiene is good and the remaining 30 per cent of households opined that their health and hygiene is an average. Thus, from the above analysis, it can be inferred that a majority of the sample beneficiaries were of the view that their health and hygiene is good. As compared to health and hygiene of before IAY, beneficiaries were living in an unhygienic condition. After construction of IAY houses, there are some changes in the health and hygiene of the beneficiaries. The living health and hygiene of the beneficiaries is good as compared to prior to the inception of the IAY scheme.

**Table-4: Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households as per the Living Pattern of Before IAY**

| Living pattern | Caste        |              |              |             | Total         |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
|                | SC           | ST           | BC           | OC          |               |
| Little better  | 6<br>(7.5)   | 6<br>(7.5)   | 4<br>(5.0)   | 4<br>(5.0)  | 20<br>(25.0)  |
| Much worse     | 18<br>(22.5) | 18<br>(22.5) | 20<br>(25.0) | 4<br>(5.0)  | 60<br>(75.0)  |
| Total          | 24<br>(30.0) | 24<br>(30.0) | 24<br>(30.0) | 8<br>(10.0) | 80<br>(100.0) |

Caste-wise distribution of sample households as per the living pattern of before IAY had been presented in **Table-4**. From the analysis, it clearly shows that 25 per cent of BC households, an equal number of SC and ST households i.e. 22.5 per cent and only 5 per cent of OC households were of the view that their living pattern is much worse and the remaining 25 per cent of households stated that their living pattern is little better. Therefore, from the above analysis, it can be inferred that a majority of the sample beneficiaries were of the view that their living pattern of before IAY is much worse.

**Table-5: Caste-wise Distribution of Sample Households as per the Living Pattern of After IAY**

| Living pattern | Caste           |                |                |                 | Total         |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
|                | SC              | ST             | BC             | OC              |               |
| Same as before | 8<br>(10.0)     | 6<br>(7.5)     | 8<br>(10.0)    | 2<br>(2.5)      | 24<br>(30.0)  |
| little better  | 16<br>(20.0)    | 10<br>(12.5)   | 12<br>(15.0)   | 4<br>(5.0)      | 42<br>(52.5)  |
| Much worse     | -<br><br>(10.0) | 8<br><br>(5.0) | 4<br><br>(2.5) | 2<br><br>(17.5) | 14            |
| Total          | 24<br>(30.0)    | 24<br>(30.0)   | 24<br>(30.0)   | 8<br>(10.0)     | 80<br>(100.0) |

Caste-wise distribution of sample households as per the living pattern of after IAY had been presented in **Table-5**. From the study, it clearly shows that 20 per cent of SC households, 15 per cent of BC households, 12.5 per cent of ST households and only 5 per cent of OC households were of the view that their living pattern is little better and the remaining 30 per cent of households stated that their living pattern is the same as before. Thus, from the above analysis, it can be said that a majority of the sample beneficiaries were of the view that their living pattern is little better after IAY. As compared to the

living pattern of before IAY, beneficiaries were living in an unhygienic condition. After construction of IAY houses, there are some changes in the living pattern of the beneficiaries. The living pattern of the beneficiaries is little better as compared prior to getting benefit from IAY scheme.

#### Conclusion:

By and large, it can be said that housing is a basic human need that plays a crucial role as it contributes significantly to the national economy and nation building. The need for adequate shelter for all along with basic services is more urgent than ever, particularly in developing countries. Safe, secure and adequate housing is a fundamental need of man. Housing is a key input in economic, social, and civic development. Therefore, it can be said that housing contributes significantly towards the configuration of cultured human existence.

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