

**CONCURRENT EVALUATION  
OF  
INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA ( IAY ) IN  
KARNATAKA**

**( 1998 - 1999 )**

**Sponsored by : Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India**



***Prepared by***

**CENTRE FOR MULTI - DISCIPLINARY DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH ( CMDR )  
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**April - 2000**

COPIES CURRENT EVALUATION

OF

INDIRA AWAZ Yojana (IAY) III

ANDHRA

(1998-1999)

Prepared by I. M. (Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India)



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April - 2000

## PREFACE

Fulfillment of Housing needs is one of the main factors responsible for enhancing the quality of human life and human resources. Housing, is obviously one of the basic necessities of life apart from food, clothing, health and education. Even in the modern age, there are thousands of houseless households in the country who literally stay on railway platforms, bus stands, unused water pipes and streets in the cities. In villages they stay in huts made of bamboo, waste sheets and grass. Though the problem is more severe in cities, in villages the landless labourers do not have proper housing facilities. Even if they have a house it is mostly devoid of any basic conveniences. Provision of housing to the poor became one of the main element of the government poverty alleviation programs and the slogan Roti, Kapada Aur Makan was the popular Slogan during the election campaigns in the earlier years. Both Central and State Governments have been introducing a number of housing programs for the poor in rural and urban areas.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was initiated in the year 1985-86 as a part of Rural Landless & Employment Guarantee Program (RLEGP) to provide houses for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers who are below poverty line. In 1989 it was treated as a part of JRY and from 1996 it is considered as an independent program. From 1993-94 its coverage has been extended to non SC/ST poor households and families of armed servicemen.

Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment (now referred as Rural Development) undertakes periodic evaluation of its poverty and employment programs in all the states with the help of research institutes and other organizations in the country. The present study is one of such efforts to evaluate the implementation and performance of the IAY in the country and Karnataka is one of the states wherein the study is undertaken. The main objectives of the study are to assess the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries, the selection procedure, the implementation and the impact of the scheme on the beneficiary families in the state of Karnataka. The study was undertaken as per the methodology and sampling design adopted by the Ministry for the country as a whole.