

# Chapter - IV

## **CHAPTER – IV**

### **DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES**

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## CHAPTER – IV

### DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

#### 4.1 Introduction

A development of rural sector is composite complex phenomenon and has many dimensions and horizons. Various measures had been taken up in the past to improve the living conditions of rural people. As a result of these measures the country could become self sufficient in foodgrain and also fulfilled the objective of social justice upto some extent. However, it was experienced that though food problem was solved, the economic status of a large segment of the rural population witnessed little improvement. Economic development has much to do with human endowments, social attitudes. Therefore social, cultural, human factors are as much important as economic factors in economic development. The complexity of rural development and poverty alleviation and corresponding need for carefully designed and non-price policies are very much important. The socio-economic development of villages needed willing of rural community to keep pace with the changing scenario of socio-economic condition.

Hence, in this chapter, an attempt has been made to examine the role of village Gram Panchayat in the process of socio-economic development of villages. For this purpose, out of 52 Gram Panchayats uner the jurisdiction of Shirol Panchayat Samittee, five Gram Panchayats

have been selected for the intensive study. These Gram Panchayats are 1) Shedshal Gram Panchayat, Shedshal, 2) Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat, Sainik Takali, 3) Shirol Gram Panchayat, Shirol, 4) Takwade Gram Panchayat, Takwade and 5) Kothali Gram Panchayat, Kothali.

#### **4.2 Background of Village Gram Panchayats**

Shirol Gram Panchayat was established under Bombay Gram Panchayat Act of 1958. As per Shirol Panchayat record there were 533 BPL families. Of these 133 families were belonging to backward class communities. Shirol Panchayat has 22516 village population as per 1991 census. Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat established under Bombay Gram Panchayat Act of 1958. There were 99 BPL families with four backward class families and 95 other families. While Takwade Gram Panchayat established in 1952. According to the 1991 census, the Takwade village had a population of 6924 in 1991, which increased to 7840 in 2001. There were 254 below poverty line families. There were 79 backward classes families and 175 other families in the village respectively.

Similarly, Kothali Gram Panchayat was established in 1952. It had a population of 7271 according to the 1991 census. There were 92 below poverty line families, of which 7 were backward class families, 85 other families as per 1991 census.

**Table No. 4.1**  
**Revenue and Expenditure Pattern of Five Village Panchayats**

(Rs. in thousand)

Year	SHEDSHAL			SAINIK TAKALI			SHIROL			TAKWADE			KOTHALI		
	Total Expenditure	Total Revenue	Surplus/Deficit	Total Expenditure	Total Revenue	Surplus/Deficit	Total Expenditure	Total Revenue	Surplus/Deficit	Total Expenditure	Total Revenue	Surplus/Deficit	Total Expenditure	Total Revenue	Surplus/Deficit
1990-91	334.04	549.26	215.22	210.17	189.66	40.50	-	-	-	152.97	152.70	-	272.17	123.92	148.35
1991-92	48.18 (-86.18)	52.37 (-90.47)	6.19	163.61 (-22.15)	95.61 (-43.65)	68.00	-	-	-	258.66 (69.09)	258.29 (69.15)	-	389.89 (43.25)	234.27 (89.04)	155.62
1992-93	73.13 (58.35)	105.52 (101.49)	32.40	177.51 (8.50)	103.75 (8.52)	73.76	-	-	-	271.78 (15.07)	271.72 (5.20)	-	324.15 (-6.86)	119.99 (-48.78)	204.62
1993-94	96.93 (32.55)	138.98 (31.71)	42.06	189.82 (6.93)	124.12 (19.63)	65.70	1452.61	2365.30	87.32	270.18	270.12	-	384.01 (18.47)	189.20 (57.69)	194.81
1994-95	90.30 (-6.84)	100.78 (-27.49)	10.48	232.44 (22.45)	148.04 (19.27)	84.40	1171.55 (-52.23)	1112.07 (-52.98)	49.48	303.31	302.30	1.01	385.31 (0.34)	211.46 (11.77)	173.84
1995-96	45.13 (-50.02)	71.27 (-29.28)	26.14	-	-	-	1135.48 (-3.08)	1034.46 (-6.98)	10.10	380.13	380.03	-	415.15 (7.74)	235.88 (11.15)	179.28
1996-97	64.89 (43.80)	116.84 (63.94)	51.94	478.60	302.36	176.24	2863.49 (134.57)	1393.92 (34.75)	1289.56	508.58	461.72	46.86	709.48 (70.90)	220.81 (-6.39)	488.64
1997-98	191.48 (195.08)	354.93 (203.79)	163.45	641.45 (34.02)	368.35 (21.83)	273.10	3722.58 (39.76)	295.94 (-78.77)	633.22	478.41	476.90	1.51	1472.83 (107.60)	495.56 (124.30)	524.12
1998-99	175.94 (-8.12)	350.42 (-1.27)	174.43	935.61 (45.86)	662.51 (79.86)	273.10	3316.26 (-10.92)	3178.92 (974.19)	137.34	508.04	394.61	113.43	1567.64 (6.44)	606.28 (22.42)	866.55
1999-2000	322.89 (83.53)	405.69 (15.77)	82.80	509.70 (-45.52)	344.41 (-48.01)	165.39	1507.82 (148.70)	1430.83 (-54.98)	76.99	1137.24	1062.72	203.72	1402.66 (-10.32)	838.58 (38.23)	729.60
2000-01	610.81 (86.38)	348.51 (109.16)	246.71	528.84 (3.75)	314.86 (-8.58)	214.06	2889.49 (91.63)	2471.81 (72.75)	417.68	584.62	380.90	-74.52	1402.66 (0)	785.58 (-6.26)	617.07
Absolute change 1990-2001	267.77	-200.75	-	318.67	145.2	-	1436.88	1065.1	-	431.65	228.61	-	1130.49	661.66	-
% change 1990-2001	180.16	63.45	-	151.62	185.58	-	198.92	104.50	-	382.18	249.44	-	515.36	633.94	-
Annual % change	16.38	5.77	-	13.78	16.87	-	18.08	9.50	-	34.74	22.68	-	46.85	57.63	-

Source: Gram Panchayats Records

Note: Figures within brackets show percentage change.

### 4.3 Trends in Revenue of Gram Panchayats

Table No. 4.1 shows that the total revenue and expenditure of these five Gram Panchayats namely Shirol, Shedshal, Sainik Takali, Takwade, Kothali. The total revenue for the years 1990-91 to 2000-01 of all these five Gram Panchayats is given in Table No. 4.1.

Table No. 4.1, column 2 reveals that total revenue of Shedshal Gram Panchayat declined by about 63.45 per cent during the period 1990-91 to 2000-01. The total revenue in absolute term was decreased from Rs. 549.26 thousand in 1990-91 to Rs. 348.51 thousand in 2000-01 showing an decline of 5.77 per cent. However, in the next year i. e. 1991-92 it was observed that total expenditure has declined to the tune of Rs. 52.37 thousand. Again, it increased to Rs. 138.98 thousand in 1993-94. However, total revenue was declined from Rs. 71.27 thousand in the year 1995-96 as compared to last year. The total revenue also increased to Rs. 116.84 thousand and gain it increased significantly during subsequent years. It was 354.93 thousand in 1997-98 and Rs. 350.42 thousand in 1998-99 and Rs. 405.69 thousand in the year 1999-2000. However, in 2000-01 the total revenue has decreased to Rs. 348.51 thousand. Moreover, total revenue increased over previous year was 90.47 per cent in 1991-92 to 109.16 per cent in the year 2000-01.

In case of Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat, the total revenue has increased from Rs. 210.17 thousand in 1990-91 to Rs. 528.84 thousand by 2000-01. An analysis of Table No. 4.2 revealed that total revenue of Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat declined by about 251.62 per cent during the period 1990-91 to 2000-01. The total revenue in absolute terms increased from Rs. 210.17 thousand in 1990-91 to Rs. 528.84 thousand in 2000-01 showing an increase of 151.62 per cent change. Total revenue of Gram Panchayat Sainik Takali decreased from Rs. 210.17 thousand in 1990-91 to Rs. 163.61 thousand in 1991-92 and again it increased to Rs. 232.44 thousand in 1994-95 and increased to Rs. 935.61 thousand in 1998-99. However, it was reduced to Rs. 509.70 thousand in 1999-2000.

The total revenue of Shirol Gram Panchayat was <sup>Rs.</sup> 1452.61 thousand in 1993-94, which increased to <sup>Rs.</sup> 2889.49 thousand in 2000-01, which showed absolute increase of Rs. 1436.88 thousand during 1993-94 to 2000-01 and in relative term, it was increased by 198.92 per cent during 1990-91 to 2000-01 and 18.08 per cent recorded annual change. Moreover, total revenue of Shirol Gram Panchayat was higher than other four Gram Panchayats. In case of Takwade Gram Panchayat total revenue was Rs. 152.97 thousand in 1990-91, which increased to Rs. 584.62 thousand in 2000-01 showing an increase of 382.18 per cent change during 1990-91 to 2000-01 and 34.74 per cent per annum. The total revenue has increased from Rs. 303.74 thousand in 1994-95

and Rs. 508.58 thousand in 1996-97. It was again declined to Rs. 478.41 thousand in 1997-98 and again tremendously increased to Rs. 1137.24 thousand in 1999-2000. However, it declined to Rs. 584.62 thousand during 2000-01.

Total revenue of Kothali Gram Panchayat has increased along with high magnitude of fluctuations during 1990-91 to 2000-01. In case of Kothali Gram Panchayat, the total revenue has increased from Rs. 272.17 thousand in 1990-91 to Rs. 1402.66 thousand by 2000-01. It was increased to Rs. 1130.49 thousand showing an increase of 515.36 per cent change and an average annual change was 46.85 per cent. Moreover, it was observed that maximum total revenue was Rs. 1567.64 thousand during 1998-99 and minimum total revenue was Rs. 272.17 thousand in the year 1990-91.

Thus, it could be observed that these five Gram Panchayats have shown a rapid upward trend in generating revenue during 1990-91 to 2000-01. However, it did not show any systematic trend during the same period. In fact, there was high magnitude of up and down swing in the generation of revenue during 1990-91 to 2000-01.

#### **4.4 Expenditure on Development Schemes**

In this section, an attempt is made to examine the trends in expenditure incurred by the Gram Panchayats on the development schemes during 1990-91 to 2000-01. Gram Panchayats are empowered to implement development schemes sponsored by Zilla Parishad,



Panchayat Samittee, State and Central Governments etc. Gram Panchayat are responsible institutions, which provide social infrastructure facilities to the rural area. These social infrastructural facilities are – provision of drinking water, street lighting, public health, social welfare schemes, women and child welfare schemes, rural development schemes, primary education. Economic infrastructure although promote economic growth directly, social infrastructure facilities facilitate the developmental process in a desirable manner. In fact, economic growth with social justice objective can be materialised if social infrastructures are made available to the rural area through the Panchayat Raj system.

Table No. 4.1 gives statistical data on expenditure made on social infrastructure facilities. It reveals that role of Gram Panchayat has been increasing significantly. It was observed that total expenditure on the development scheme has increased significantly during 1990-91 to 2000-01. The total expenditure of Shedshal Gram Panchayat increased from 334 thousand in 1990-91 to Rs. 601.81 thousand in 2000-01 showing an increase of Rs. 267.77 thousand, which showed an increase of 180.16 percentage change between 1990-91 and 2000-01 and 16.38 per cent annual change. In case of Shedshal Gram Panchayat, total expenditure made on the developments schemes was Rs. 334.04 thousand in 1990-91, which declined to Rs. 45.13 thousand by 1995-96. However, in 1996-97, again, it increased to 64.89 thousand and again it increased to Rs. 322.89 thousand in 1999-2000. Sainik Takali Gram

Panchayat showed that total expenditure was Rs. 169.66 thousand in 1990-91, which reduced to Rs. 148.04 thousand by 1994-95 and Rs. 662.51 thousand in 1998-99 and it declined to Rs. 344.41 thousand by 1999-2000. In absolute term, total expenditure increased by Rs. 145.2 thousand during 1990-91 to 2000-01. This showed 185.58 per cent change during this period and 16.87 percentage annual changes.

Similarly, the position of Takwade Gram Panchayat showed that total expenditure on development schemes has increased from Rs. 152.70 thousand in 1990-91 to Rs. 270.12 thousand in 1998-99, again increased to Rs. 1062.72 thousand in 1999-2000. However, the latest position showed that it was reduced to Rs. 380.90 thousand in 2000-01. In case of Kothali Gram Panchayat total expenditure was Rs. 123.92 thousand in 1990-91, which increased to Rs. 235 thousand in 1995-96 and Rs. 495.56 thousand in 1997-98 and Rs. 785.58 thousand during 2000-01. In absolute term, it was increased by Rs. 661.66 thousand and in percentage term, it was increased by 633.94 per cent, which showed 57.63 per cent change per annum.

Thus, the overall analysis showed that in order to create social infrastructure facilities, which stimulate growth process of the rural area, expenditure on development schemes, has been increased significantly by Gram Panchayats during the period under consideration. However, it was observed from the statistical data given by these Gram Panchayats, that there was not significant change during this period. In fact, it was

high magnitude of fluctuation over period of time. Keeping in view the nature of development schemes, required for the overall rural development, financial resources made available to these Gram Panchayat are not sufficient to meet the requirement of rural area.

#### **4.5 Types of Development Schemes**

Shirol Panchayat Samittee has been implementing various development schemes through the Gram Panchayats for the socio-economic development of rural areas. There are various socio-economic development schemes being implemented by Shirol Panchayat Samittee. As per Table No. 4.2, it showed that various schemes are being implemented by Shirol Panchayat Samittee through Gram Panchayats . These schemes are 1) Indira Awas Yojana, 2) Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana, 3) Rural Sanitation Programme, 4) National Programme on Improved Chullah, 5) Bio-gas Plants, 6) Social Welfare Department implements some schemes i) it distributes cycles to boys and girls, ii) it provides sewing machine, iii) provide scholarship to students belonging to backward class community, iv) financial assistance is given to repair houses belonging to backward class community, 7) Under Women and Child Welfare Programme, Sewing machines are provided to women, cycles are given to school girls, technical training such as computer training, typewriting training are given to rural youth. Moreover, kerosene/ gas are provided to families belonging to backward communities. Moreover, financial assistance is given to Devadashi.

9) Education Department too implements some schemes i) it distributes books at free of cost to the students belonging to backward community, ii) it provides free education to 12<sup>th</sup> standard students, iii) provides free primary education to children. Beside these, there is a Mahatma Phule Education Guarantee Scheme, which provides educational facilities to the children belonging to backward communities. Moreover, in view to improve health condition of children, child care programme and vaccination programmes are being implemented. Rural water supply schemes too are being implemented through Gram Panchayats .

**Table No. 4.2**  
**Development Schemes**

Sr. No.	Name of the schemes	Expenditure subsidy	Total No. of beneficiaries (cumulative)
1	Indira Awas Yojana	Rs. 28,500/-	38
2	MLS's and MP's Fund	Rs. 10,000/-	
3	Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana		
4	Rural Sanitation programme	Rs. 2,500/-	42
5	National Programme on Improved Chullah	Rs. 50/-	19
6	Biogas Plant	Instruments required for biogas plant	1
7	Schemes under social Welfare Department 1) Distribution of cycle to boys and girls 2) Sewing Machine 3) Scholarship to backward class students 4) Grinding machine 5) Repairing of houses belonging to backward classes	Rs. 20,000/-	7

8	<b>Women and child Welfare Programme</b> 1) Providing sewing machine to women 2) Distribution of cycle to school girls 3) Technical training such as computer, typewriter 4) Kerosene/gas 5) Family planning after two girl child 6) Devadashi grants	Sewing Machine Cycle Free training only Rs. 100/-  Rs. 5,000/- Monthly Rs. 300/-	14
9	<b>Schemed under Education Department</b> 1) Distribution of books at free of cost 2) Free education to 12 <sup>th</sup> std. students 3) Free education for primary children's 4) Mahatma Fule Education Guarantee Scheme		
10	<b>Health programme/Child Care Programme, Vaccination Programme</b>		
11	<b>Rural Water Supply Programme</b>		
12	<b>Central's sponsored Sprinkle Irrigation Scheme</b>	Rs. 15,000 to 40,000/-	4
13	<b>State sponsored Sprinkle Irrigation Scheme</b>		
14	<b>Schemes under Irrigation Department</b> 1) Tanks 2) Percolation Tanks 3) Lift Irrigation		
15	<b>Financial Assistance to Rural Artists</b> 1) Carpenters 2) Brick layers 3) Barber		1 2 2

Source: Shirol Panchayat Samittee's Records

Moreover, in order to develop agricultural sector, which is main occupation in rural area, irrigation schemes are implemented. These schemes are 1) construction of tanks, 2) construction of percolation

tanks and lift irrigation schemes. Moreover, efforts are being made to promote non farm employment. Financial assistance is given to rural artists such as carpenters, bricklayers etc.

It was observed from Table No. 4.2 that financial subsidies are given under each scheme. Under Indira Awas Yojana Rs. 28500 is provided to the below poverty line families. There were 38 families who availed the benefit from this scheme. In addition to this Rs. 10,000 subsidy is given under MLA and MP fund. Under rural sanitation, scheme Rs. 2,500 subsidy is given and 42 families were benefited from this scheme. Under National Programme on Improved Chullah 50 per cent subsidy is provided and 19 families were benefited from these schemes. Moreover, seven families benefited from the schemes under social welfare department and Rs. 20,000 subsidy is provided. Moreover, there were 14 families who availed the facilities provided under women and child welfare programmes. Subsidy up Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 40,000 is given under Central's sponsored scheme.

Moreover, in view to promote irrigation, sprinkle irrigation schemes are being implemented. four households availed the benefit from this scheme. Five rural artists received financial assistance to start their occupation and thereby to create self employment opportunities in rural area.

#### 4.6 Gram Panchayatwise Development Schemes

This section discussed development schemes, which were implemented by five Gram Panchayats under study. In fact, the performance of Gram Panchayat showed that they were implementing schemes as per local area need. The following section explained the Gram Panchayatwise the position of development schemes.

##### 4.6.1 Shedshal Gram Panchayat

**Table No. 4.3**  
**Development Schemes : Shedshal Gram Panchayat**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Year of implementation	Subsidy	Beneficiaries
1	Indira Awas Yojana	1993-94	28500	3
2	Social Welfare Programme Housing Projects	1998-99	20000	2
3	Rural Sanitation Programme Centre and State sponsored Private Sanitation Biogas Plant	1996-97 1998-99	2500 Biogas instrument	8 1
4	Women and Child Welfare Programme Distribution of Sewing Machine Distribution of Ladies Cycle	1998-99	Machine Cycle	1 3
5	Rural Artist Welfare Programme Carpenter Brick layer Barber	1999-2000 1998-99 1998-99	Instruments	1 2 2
6	Agriculture Development Programme Drip Irrigation Scheme	1994-95	20000 to 40000	2

Source : Annual Record of Shedshal Gram Panchayat

Table No. 4.3 showed the types of development schemes were implemented by Shedshal Gram Panchayat. It has implemented Indira Awas Yojana in the year 1993-94 and provided housing facilities to three

families with Rs. 28,500 subsidy. Social welfare programme was implemented in 1998-99 and two families were benefited from such programmes. Under this programme Rs. 20,000 subsidies was given to these families. Rural sanitation programmes was implemented in 1996-97 and bio-gas plant was implemented in 1998-99. There were eight families who could availed the facilities from sanitation (Latrine) programme and Rs. 25,000 subsidy was received. Biogas plant was also given to one family. Four families were benefited from women and child welfare programmes. Moreover, there were five rural artists such as 1) carpenter, 2) bricklayer and 3) barber who received technical and financial help from rural artist welfare programme, which was implemented in 1998-99 and 1999-2000. Moreover, Drip irrigation scheme was implemented by Shedshal Gram Panchayat in 1994-95 under agricultural development programme. Two farmers were benefited from drip irrigation scheme with subsidy ranged from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000.

#### **4.6.2 Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat**

Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat implemented Indira Awas Yojana in 1998-99 and provides house sites to six families (Table No. 4.4). Under this scheme subsidy of Rs. 28,500 was provided. Out of six house sites, three house sites were given to retired military men. Moreover, 5 families were benefited from improved chullah programme. There were 10 households who availed this facilities made available under rural sanitation programme. In fact, Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat has given



top priority to Indira Awas Yojana, Rural Sanitation Programme and Improved Chullah Programme.

**Table No. 4.4**  
**Development Scheme : Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat**

Sr. No.	Name of the schemes	Year of implementation	Subsidy	Beneficiaries
1	Indira Awas Yojana Military Man (Special housing facility)	1998-99 2000-01	28,500	3
2	Improved Chullah Programme	2000-01	Instruments	5
3	Rural Sanitation Programme * Private Sanitation Plant	1993-94	2,500	10

Source : Sainik Takali Gram Panchayat Record

#### **4.6.3 Shirol Gram Panchayat**

Shirol Gram Panchayat has implemented various schemes such as 1) Indira Awas Yojana, 2) Social Welfare Programme, 3) Housing Programme, 4) Improved Chullah Programme, 5) Rural Sanitation programme and 6) Women and Child Welfare Programme. Indira Awas Yojana was implemented in 1992-93 and housing facilities under this scheme was provided to 13 families with financial subsidy of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 28,500 (Table No. 4.5 ). Under Social Welfare Programme, one family could avail the benefit of housing facilities. This scheme was implemented by Shirol Gram Panchayat since 1997-98. There were eight families who benefited from the improved chullah programme, which was implemented in 1998-99. Shirol Gram Panchayat provided sanitation facilities to 5 families with Rs. 2,500 as subsidy. It was implemented during 1996-97. Under women and child welfare programme, sewing

machines were given to two families. Objective of this programme is to create self employment in rural area.

**Table No. 4.5**  
**Development Schemes : Shirol Gram Panchayat**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Year of implementation	Subsidy	Beneficiaries
1	Indira Awas Yojana	1996-97	28500	6
2	Social Welfare Programme	1999-2000	2000	2
	1) Housing facility 2) Distribution of Grinding Machine	1995-96	Machine	1
3	Improved Chullah Programme	1993-94	Instrument	3
4	Rural Sanitation Programme Private Sanitation	1994-95	25000	9
5	Drip irrigation Scheme	1995-96	2000 to 40000	2
6	Women and Child Welfare Programme Sewing Machine	1999-2000	Instrument	1

Source : Record of Shirol Gram Panchayat

#### 4.6.4 Kothali Gram Panchayat

Kothali Gram Panchayat has implemented various schemes such as 1) Indira Awas Yojana, 2) Social Welfare Programme, 3) Improved Chullah Programmes, 4) Rural Sanitation programme, 5) Drip Irrigation Scheme and 6) Women and Child Welfare Programme. Indira Awas Yojana was implemented during 1996-97 and provided housing facilities to six families with Rs. 28,500 as financial subsidy (Table No. 4.6). Three families could avail the facilities made under social welfare programmes. Moreover, improved chullah was provided to three families. There were nine families belonging to weaker section that availed the

benefits of Rural Sanitation Programme, which was implemented since 1994-95. In view to increase irrigation facility in rural area and improve the use of water resources, drip irrigation scheme was implemented in 1995-96 and this facilities were given to two farmers. Under women and child welfare programme there was only one family who could benefit. This programme was started recently by Kothali Gram Panchayat during 1999-2000.

**Table No. 4.6**  
**Development Schemes : Kothali Gram Panchayat**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Year of implementation	Subsidy	Beneficiaries
1	Indira Awas Yojana	1996-97	28500	6
2	Social Welfare Programme 1) Housing Facility 2) Distribution of Grinding Machine	1999-2000 1995-96	20000 Machine	2 1
3	Improved Chullah Programme	1993-94	Instrument	3
4	Rural Sanitation Programme Private Sanitation	1994-95	2500	9
5	Drip Irrigation Scheme	1995-96	20000 to 40000	2
6	Women and Child Welfare Programme Sewing Machine	1999-2000	Instrument	1

Source : Kothali Gram Panchayat Record

#### 4.6.5 Takwade Gram Panchayat

Takwade Gram Panchayat has implemented 1) Indira Awas Yojana, 2) Social Welfare Programme, 3) Rural Sanitation Programme and 4) Women and Child Welfare Programme.

**Table No. 4.7**  
**Development Schemes : Takwade Gram Panchayat**

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Year of implementation	Subsidy	Beneficiaries
1	Indira Awas Yojana	1990-91	28500	10
2	Social Welfare Programme	2000-01	20000	2
3	Rural Sanitation Programme Private Sanitation	1997-98	25000	11
4	Women and Child Welfare Distribution of Sewing Machine Training for Computer	2000-01		6 2

Source : Record of Takwade Gram Panchayat

Indira Awas Yojana was started in 1990-91 and housing sites were provided to 10 families belonging to backward community with Rs. 28,500 as subsidy (Table No. 4.7). Two families benefited from social welfare programme with Rs. 20,000 as financial subsidy. Under rural sanitation programme, eleven families were given the private sanitation facilities. Moreover, six families were provided sewing machines and two persons were given computer training under women and child welfare programme.

#### **4.7 Conclusion**

In the process of rural development, Gram Panchayats are playing important role. In fact, seventy third constitutional Amendment empowers the Panchayat Raj institutions to enlarges its resource base. However, its overall impact on the rural scenario has not been an encouraging one and the infrastructural facilities at the habitation of socially, deprived group continue to be in a very poor shape. It was observed that though some measures/schemes have been taken and some efforts have been made on the part of government, their impact on the socio-economic condition

of deprived section of the society, has not become manifested in significant proportion. Hence, the failure of planning to decimate the gains of development has to be viewed. It was observed at the grassroots that the development schemes that are made for the socio-economic development of the rural people did not realise their significance, therefore, they fail to attract the people at desirable extent.

All five Gram Panchayats under study no doubt, have participated in the process of village development through the implementing various development schemes sponsored by State and Central Government. Governments have been spending resources on the development schemes through Zilla Parishad. Gram Panchayat as grassroots institution in the Panchayat Raj system has been implementing various development schemes. In this regard it is important to note that what extent these schemes have achieved their goals. What impact has been created by these development schemes on the socio-economic condition of deprived classes. Hence, impact analysis is required to assess the operational efficiency of the development schemes. Therefore, in the next chapter the assessment of development schemes based on fieldwork data has been done.