

# Chapter - V

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### **BENEFITS OF DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES**

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## CHAPTER – V

### BENEFITS OF DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to examine the benefits of the developmental schemes implemented by the Shirol Panchayat Samittee through Gram Panchayats . For this purpose, 130 beneficiaries were selected from five villages under the jurisdiction of the Shirol Panchayat Samittee. Statistical data on developmental schemes and other related issues were collected through scheduled method from the 130 respondents for the reference year 2002-03. Moreover, this chapter is divided into two sections. Section I gives the primary information about all sample households. Section II discusses about the various development schemes and their socio-economic benefits.

#### 5.1 Primary Information of Sample Households

Table No. 5.1 showed the villagewise distribution of the total households (130) of which 31 households were selected from Takwade village, 29 households from Shirol village and 25 households from Shedshal village. 24 and 21 households were selected from Kothali and Sainik Takali village respectively. In term of per cent it showed that 23.8 per cent households were from Takwade village followed by Shirol (22.3 per cent), Shedshal (19.2 per cent), Kothali (18.5 per cent) and Sainik Takali (16.2 per cent).

Villagewise selection of households was made on the basis of total number of beneficiaries and number of schemes implemented in each village.

**Table No. 5.1**  
**Villagewise Classification of Beneficiaries**

Name of the village	No. of beneficiaries	Percentage share
Takwade	31	23.8
Shirol	29	22.3
Shedshal	25	19.2
Kothali	24	18.5
Sainik Takali	21	16.2
Total	130	100

Source : Field work.

### 5.1.2 Agewise Classification of Households

Age is crucial factor in human life as it has strong influence on the decision making about the economic enterprise to be undertaken. Table 5.2 shows that majority of the households were in the age group of 30-40 years. Out of total number of households 40 households were in the age group of 30-40 years. There were 30 households in the age group of 50-60 and 24 households had age above 60 years, which accounted for 18.46 per cent to the total households.

**Table No. 5.3**  
**Classification of Beneficiaries by the status of Education**

Educational status	No. of households	Percentage share
Illiterate	29	22.3
Primary (1-4 std.)	18	13.8
Middle (5-7 std.)	39	17.7
High school (8-10 std.)	39	30.0
Junior college	11	8.5
Senior college	10	7.7
Total	130	100

Source : Fieldwork data.

Table No. 5.3 shows six educational level, such as illiterate, primary (1-4 std.), middle (5-7 std.), high school (8-10 std.), Junior college and senior college. It was observed that majority of beneficiaries had high school level education and few beneficiaries had higher level education. It revealed that there were 29 illiterate persons (22.3 per cent) who were also active to response various development schemes provided by village Panchayats .

#### **5.1.4 Castes**

Religion or caste play important role in deciding to participate in the development schemes. Generally, it is stated that high caste people response to any development schemes as they realised the significance of the scheme. On the contrary, backward communities do not realise the important of the schemes.

**Table No. 5.4**  
**Classification of households by the status of caste**

Castes	No. of households	Percentage share
Open Category	72	55.4
Scheduled Caste	45	34.6
Other Backward Caste	5	3.8
Scheduled Tribes	4	3.1
NT	4	3.1
Total	130	100

Source : Field work.

Table No. 5.4 shows the classification of households by the status of caste. It showed that of the total households (130) 72 households were belonging to open category, which accounted for nearly 55.4 per cent. Moreover, there were 45 households belonging to scheduled caste.

Community whose relative share to total households was 34.6 percentages. Households belonging to other backward communities and scheduled tribe had share of less than 4.0 per cent to the total number of households. Thus, in all five villages, more or less similar picture was observed in the development schemes, people belonging to open category got involved at larger extent as compared to other categories.

#### **5.1.6 Nature of Families**

Generally, in rural area families are classified into the two categories 1) joint family and 2) Nuclear family. In fact, the nature of family decides to participate in the development schemes. Nuclear

family prefers to take risk to get involved in the development scheme in view to avail the benefits from such schemes.

Table No. 5.5 shows the classification of households based on the type of family. Of the total beneficiaries, 98 beneficiaries were belonging to nuclear family accounted for nearly 75.4 per cent share. While households belonging to joint family had share of 24.6 per cent. Thus, in the total sample households majority of households were belonging to the nuclear family.

**Table No. 5.5**  
**Classification of Households by the nature of family**

Nature of families	No. of households	Percentage share
Joint family	32	24.6
Nuclear family	98	75.4
Total	130	100

Thus, it reflects the fact that the position of the joint families has been declining in the society, in rural area. Youth prefers to nuclear family rather than joint family. Consequently such households take risk to participate in the development programme and thereby to improve the socio-economic status of the families.

#### **5.1.7 Dependent Members**

The dependent members include children, old aged people in the family. Table No. 5.6 showed the classification of households based on the number of dependent members. It showed that nearly 56.15 per

cent households had dependent members ranged from 2 to 3. Moreover, 13.84 per cent households had dependent members ranged from 4 to 9. Three households had more than 10 dependent members.

**Table No. 5.6**  
**Classification of households by dependent family members**

Sr. No	Dependent family members	No. of households	Percentage share
1	0 – 1	24	18.46
2	2 – 3	73	56.15
3	4 – 5	20	6.15
4	6 – 7	8	6.15
5	8 – 9	2	1.54
6	10 and above	3	2.30
	Total	130	100

Source : Field work.

Thus overall analysis indicates that majority of households prefer to restrict the size of family reflecting the fact that there were aware about the family welfare programme being implemented in the rural area.

#### **5.1.8 Occupationwise Classification of Households**

The occupational pattern of the sample households showed that agriculture is main occupation in all five villages understand. Table No. 5.7 indicates that the of the total households nearly 40.8 per cent households were involved in agriculture. Agriculture is the main source of their livelihood, which was highest as compared to other categories of occupations. Moreover, it was also observed that nearly

23.1 per cent households were landless agricultural labourers, followed by civil servants (9.2 per cent) and housewife (8.5 per cent).

Moreover, there were 24 households who were involved in other activities such as business, subsidiary occupations. Thus, the overall analysis indicates that agriculture was major source of income for the majority of people in rural area followed by business activities. In order to improve the economic condition, majority of households prefer to get involved in the other productivity activities, particularly in subsidiary occupations. involvement in these activities, not only increase the income level of the households but also maintain stability in income.

**Table No. 5.7**  
**Classification of Households by the Status of Occupation**

Major occupations	No. of households	Percentage share
Agriculture	53	40.8
Landless agriculture labours	30	23.1
Civil services	12	9.2
Housewife	11	8.5
Others	24	18.5
Total	130	100

Source : Field work.

#### 5.1.9 Annual Income

It was observed that the majority of households had annual income ranged from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. Of the total households 80 households had annual income ranged from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 accounted for 62 per cent. The share of households whose annual

income ranged from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 was 23 per cent. Thus, 85 per cent households had annual income to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Moreover, there were 20 households whose annual income was the more than Rs. 30,000. Thus, the overall picture indicated that economically weaker communities were mainly involved in the development programmes being implemented by Gram Panchayats in these five villages of Shirol Panchayat Samittee.

## **5.2 Developmental Schemes**

In order to improve the socio-economic condition of the poorers, Zilla Parishad has been implementing various programmes through Gram Panchayats . These programme are -

1. Indira Awas Yojana
2. Social Welfare Programmes
3. National Programmes for Improve Chullas
4. Rural Sanitation programmes
5. Women and Child Welfare Programmes
6. Rural Artists Welfare Programmes
7. Agricultural Development Programmes (Drip Irrigation Scheme)

Recently government has been giving priority to develop social infrastructure facilities in rural area. The basic objectives of these programme are to 1) provide housing facilities to poorers, 2) to provide

drinking water facilities, 3) to maintain rural sanitation, 4) to create self-employment opportunities, 5) to promote agriculture by providing irrigation facilities and 6) to improve the condition of women and children in rural area.

Investment made in such programmes not only promotes the growth of the rural economy, but also brings out socio-economic transformation, which is needed for overall development and to achieve the equity. Table No. 5.8 showed list of various development schemes and number of households who availed the benefits of these schemes. Of the total number of household 38 households were provided house sites of which three military men availed these facilities under the scheme of specially housing project. Moreover, thirty-five households who were belonging to weaker section too received the benefit from housing project. Thus, of the total sample households nearly 29.22 per cent households were covered under the housing project.

**Table No. 5.8**  
**Classification of Households by the Schemes**

Sr. No	Name of the schemes	No. of households	Percentage share
1	Indira Awas Yojana	35	26.92
	1) Housing Projects	3	2.30
	2) Specially Housing Projects of military man		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29.22</b>
2	Social Welfare Programmes	6	4.62
	1) Housing Projects for Backward Class families	1	0.77
	2) Supply of Grinding Machines		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.39</b>
3	National Programmes for Improved Smokeless Chullahs	19	14.61
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14.61</b>
4	Rural Sanitation	41	31.54
	1) Private Sanitation Plants	2	1.54
	2) Biogas Plants		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>33.08</b>
5	Women and Child Welfare	9	6.92
	1) Supply of Sewing Machines	3	2.31
	2) Distribution of Ladies Cycles	2	1.54
	3) Training on Computer		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10.77</b>
6	Rural Artisan Welfare programme	1	0.76
	1) Supply of Carpenters equipment	2	1.54
	2) Supply of break layers equipment	2	1.54
	3) Barber		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.84</b>
7	Agricultural Development Programme	4	3.08
	1) Drip Irrigation Programme		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.08</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

Source : Field work.

Thus, it could be observed that the majority of households could avail the benefit from Housing Programmes and Rural Sanitation Programmes. The beneficiaries under the housing project have either built new house or made improvement in the old houses. Moreover, the smokeless chullas reduce the consumption of fuel wood and make the kitchen free from health hazard arising out of smoke got priority in rural area. Moreover, rural women and children benefited under DWCRA were encouraged to take up income generating economic activities, thereby ensure their own income as well as that of their families and children. Because success in their venture make women economically self sufficient and socially acceptable. Under rural artisans welfare programme, rural artisans have been financially assisted to set up their own enterprise and thereby created self employment opportunities in rural area. Moreover, agriculture being main occupation of the majority of the rural people, special provision is made to increase irrigation facilities and to improve the efficiency of irrigation system. In view to expand the use of drip irrigation system which help to make use of water more scientifically. There were four farmers who received benefit from Drip Irrigation Scheme. Moreover there were seven household covered under social welfare programmes, six families were allocated house site and grinding machine was given to one family. In order to improve the sanitation condition in rural area, smokeless chullas are being provided under the National programme for Improved Chullas, there were nineteen families who received the benefit from this programme, accounted for

14.61 per cent share in the total sample households. It was observed from the table No. 5.8 that nearly 33.08 per cent households availed the facilities provided under rural sanitation programme, private sanitation facilities were provided to forty-one households and biogas plant was given to two families. It was observed that 14 households received the benefits from women and child welfare programmes, nine families were given sewing machines to create self-employment facilities. There were three families who received ladies cycle and two girls were given financial and technical assistance.

Thus, the overall analysis of these development schemes reflect that the people are getting participated in the development schemes. Moreover, literate people are more interested to avail the facilities made available under the various schemes. Moreover, as compared to joint family, households having nuclear family are much more aware about the schemes. Among the various schemes, housing schemes are more preferred by the people. Because in rural area housing problem is more serious, followed by drinking water, sanitation and health. It was also observed that the people belonging to different castes were participated in the various schemes being implement by Shirol Panchayat Samittee through Gram Panchayats .

### 5.2.1 Sources of Information about Development Schemes

People in rural area get information about the development schemes from various sources such as 1) Gram Sevak, 2) Sarpanch, 3) Panchayat Samittee, 4) Relatives. It was observed from the Table No. 5.9 that there were sixty one beneficiaries who got information about the development schemes through Gram Sevak, who is servant at grass root level in the organisation structure of Panchayat Raj system sixteen beneficiaries received information about the scheme, through Sarpanch. In all five villages Gram Sevak played an important role in providing the information about the schemes to the rural people.

**Table No. 5.9**  
**Sources of Information about Development Schemes**

Sources of information	No. of Samples	Percentage share
Gram Sevak	61	46.92
Sarpanch	16	12.30
Panchayat Samittee	13	10.00
Sabhapati	13	10.00
Others	27	20.77
Total	130	100

Source : Field work.

The member of Panchayat Samittee and Sabhapati also provided information about the schemes to the twenty-six households and twenty-seven households received information from other sources such as relatives and the members of Gram Panchayats etc. Thus in rural area

the role of Gram Sevak, Sarpanch, Panchayat Samittee, Sabhapati and relatives is quite important improving knowledge about the schemes.

### **5.3 Economic Benefits of Development Schemes**

Development schemes generally are classified into two categories. 1) Income oriented schemes, which have income generating potentiality. These schemes, if properly implemented improve the economic condition of the poorers. These schemes are namely 1) Agricultural development Schemes: Drip Irrigation Schemes, 2) Women and Child Welfare programme and 3) Rural Artisan Welfare Programmes. In view to create self-employment opportunities and upgrading the traditional implements providing the modern implements, rural artisan welfare programme, women, and child welfare programme play important role in rural area. Out of 130 households fourteen households were availed the benefits of these programmes (Table No. 5 .10). Nine beneficiaries under women and child welfare programme received sewing machines. Consequently, they could start their family business and thereby increase the income level. As per response given by the nine beneficiaries, income of these households was increased to the extent of Rs. 23,600 annually, registered average income of Rs. 2622 per beneficiary.

**Table No. 5.10**  
**Economic Benefits of Development Schemes**

Sr. No.	Name of the Schemes	Total increased income Rs.	No. of beneficiaries	Average income Rs.
1	Agriculture Development Programme Drip Irrigation Schemes	70,000	4	17500
2	Women and Child Welfare Programme 1) Sewing Machine	23600	9	2622
3	Rural Artists Welfare Programme	4000	1	4000
	1) Carpenter	6000	2	3000
	2) Brick layer	5000	2	2500
	3) Barber			
	Total	15000	18	3000

Source : Field work.

Hence, increase in income helped to improve the economic condition of these beneficiaries. Under rural artists welfare programme, there were 5 rural artists such as carpenters, brick layers and barbers who received financial assistance to start their own business. As a result, income of carpenter increased to Rs. 4000 annually. Income of two brick layers increased to Rs. 6000. Thus, income of each was increased to Rs. 3000. In case of two barbers, whose income increased to the extent of Rs. 6000 i. e. Rs. 3000 for each barber. Thus, it reflects the fact that these programmes not only promote self-employment opportunities but also help to improve the economic condition of rural artisan. Moreover, irrigation is important for the development of agriculture, which brings out the technological transformation in agriculture. Because it encourages to adopt new agricultural inputs such as high yielding varieties, chemical fertilizer, pesticide, insecticide and mechanised inputs.

In view to expand and promote the drip irrigation scheme among the farmers, financial and technical assistance are provided under drip irrigation scheme. Out of the total number of households, four households took the benefit of drip irrigation scheme. As a result of the participation in the scheme, average income of these four farmers increased to Rs. 17500 per annum. Thus, total income of these farmers was Rs. 70000 per annum.

Thus, the overall analysis of these schemes showed that these schemes could succeed to improve the economic condition of beneficiaries and generate self-employment opportunities in rural area.

#### **5.4 Social Benefits of Development Schemes**

Social changes have been observed in rural area through the schemes. These change are an improvement in health, change in social status, cleanliness, change in overall attitude etc. It was observed from Table No. 5.11 that 38 households who could avail the benefit from Indira Awas Yojana and became owners houses. Consequently their social status has been increased in the society. In case of rural sanitation programme, 43 households stated that their social status health and cleanliness have improved. Moreover, majority of the households stated that because of improvement in income level, children are taking their education, and are aware about their health. The response of rural artisan indicated that because of the benefits derived from rural artisan welfare programme, their social status in the society has increased. Five families

of rural artisans responded that overall standard of living has increased as result of improvement in economic condition.

Moreover, it was observed from the response of fourteen families, who availed benefits of Women and Child welfare programme, that social status has increased. Moreover, there was an improvement in health, children were taking education. Sudharit fireplace programme also helped to maintain good health. Social welfare programmes also contribute to the social change in the society. 33.0 per cent reservation for women and 100 per cent benefits to women under DWCRA are achieved at ameliorating the economic and social status of women.

**Table No. 5.11**  
**Social Benefits of Development Schemes**

Sr. No.	Schemes	Social status increased	Health improved	Cleanliness	Education	Standard of living	Total households
1	Indira Awas Yojana	12	2	1	-	23	38
2	Social Welfare Programme	1	1	1	-	4	7
3	National Programmes for Smokeless Chullas	-	4	5	1	9	19
4	Rural Sanitation	12	20	11	-	-	43
5	Women and Child Welfare Programmes	2	1	1	6	4	14
6	Rural Artisan Welfare Programme	2	-	-	1	2	5
7	Agricultural Development Programme (Drip Irrigation Scheme)	1	-	-	2	1	4
	Total	30	28	19	10	43	130

Source : Field work.

Thrust of rural development programmes was also directed towards the upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This has instilled in these down trodden families the realisation that they had been victims of social inequality and injustice for no fault of their own. These socially alienated sections of rural society a gradually awakøning to the reality that they should be respected. These various programmes have provided various facilities to the weaker sections, thereby raised their standard of living.

### **5.5. Conclusion**

Thus, overall analyses of the socio-economic benefits of these programmes reflect the fact that the majority of the families stated that as result of increased income, economic condition has improved. The children of these families now are taking education. Among the various programmes, drip irrigation programme has created substantial improvement in agricultural income of the weaker section, thereby raised the standard of living. Families, who availed the benefits of development of Women and Child welfare programme, not only increased income through self-employment, but also raised standard of living, also got technical training. Consequently, women were respected in the society.

Thus, these programmes have created positive impact on the society in rural area. However, the coverage of these programmes was extremely limited. Even today, majority of the people in rural area are not aware about the significance of these programmes. As a result, the

involvement and participation of the people in such programmes is limited. Hence, an attempt should be made on the part of government to raise the coverage of the programme. Moreover, it was realised from the response of the households that the funds available to each programme were not adequate. Even subsidy to be given to the beneficiaries was not sufficient. Hence it is required that the monetary resources should be kept reserved adequately for such development programmes in the budget by Central and State Governments.