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Implementation and Evaluation of the Government Schemes Provided in Mattathur Panchayath Post 2018 Kerala Floods.

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Abstract: *Between June 1 and August 18, 2018, Kerala experienced the worst ever floods in its history since 1924. During this period, the state received cumulative rainfall that was 42% in excess of the normal average. . In Mattathur Panchayath 2233 people were moved into camps, 117 houses were destroyed out of which 72 houses were destroyed beyond repair. There were also major losses towards the agricultural sector and for people depending on agriculture and animal husbandry as a major source of livelihood. The 2018 floods paved way for a huge agricultural loss in Mattathur Panchayath. The major sectors that were affected by the floods were paddy fields, Banana along with nutmeg and coconut plantations. Government schemes are provided for the upliftment and rebuild mission due to the losses caused by the floods. The schemes implemented have been beneficial and effective to the majority of the respondents taken for the study in the Panchayath. This study focuses on these schemes and deals with various schemes and its effectiveness in Mattathur Panchayath.*

Keywords: Flood, Agricultural loss, Government schemes

I. INTRODUCTION

The 2018 Kerala floods proves to be a fatal incident to be forever etched in the minds of every Keralite. Between June 1 and August 18, 2018, Kerala experienced the worst ever floods in its history since 1924. Mattathur Panchayth situated in Mukundapuram taluka in Kerala was also affected by the 2018 Kerala floods.

Mattathur situated in Thrissur district within Mukundapuram taluk in Kodakara block consist of 103.11 sq.km. The boundaries of Mattathur Panchayath showcases that to it North is Varandarapilly to its East and Southern is KodasheryPanchayath, and to its West is Parappukara and KodakaraPanchayath.Thepanchahath is blessed with dense forest to its South and east and its North and West consist of pady fields.

During the year 1991 in Karyakadav colony in Mattathur Panchayath there was a flood which led to landslide and causing complete damage to 5 residents. Though the severity was not as much it was still taken into consideration as a precautionary measure in the coming years. Similarly in July 15, 2005 in Anapandam colony another landslide caused death of a mother and her child while leaving some injured. Though in the year 2018 there was yet another landslide but major losses were not recorded. But unfortunately, in the same year there was a flood that took the state of Kerala by shock. In Mattathur Panchayath 2233 people were moved into camps, 117 houses were destroyed out of which 72 houses were destroyed beyond repair. There were also major losses towards the agricultural sector and for people depending on agriculture and animal husbandry.

The schemes provided during the 2018 Kerala floods include

- Natural calamity assistance scheme,
- Natural calamity relief scheme
- Crop insurance compensation.

In Mattathur panchayat compensation through the Natural calamity assistance scheme and Natural calamity relief schemes include

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Serial No	Crop	No.	Rate	Amount
1	Banana (Bunched)	10210	5.4	55134
2	Banana (Non /bunched)	2537	5.4	13700
3	Coconut (B)	29	102.8	2981
4	Coconut (NB)	30	102.8	3084
5	Nutmeg (B)	278	120	33360
6	Nutmeg (NB)	65	120	7800
7	Arecanut (B)	426	13.3	5666
8	Araecanut (NB)	14	13.3	186
9	Rubber	8	72	288
10	Vegetable	0.263	13500	3551
11	Tapioca	0.4046	6800	2751
12	Ginger/Turmeric	0.0446	6800	303
13	Tubers	.0408	6800	277
14	Coco	10	36	360
15	SDRF Share	--	--	58584
16	Department share	---	1308566	
TOTAL	1496592			

Source: Primary data

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Kerala floods of 2018 has proved to be fatal in many sectors. Various government schemes have been provided and implemented through the channels of local self-government. This study focuses on these schemes and deals with the issue "The implementation and evaluation of the government schemes through local self-government bodies in Mattathur Panchayath"

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study has been conducted by keeping the following objectives in mind:

1. To find out the agricultural losses incurred by the Mattathur Grama Panchayath during the 2018-19 floods.
2. To know the satisfaction level of compensation scheme among respondents in Mattathur panchayath.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of the schemes.

IV. RESEARCH METHODLOGY

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data collected through direct interview. Data were collected directly from flood affected farmers of Mattathur Panchayath. Secondary data was collected from Various websites.

4.1 Research design

The research design implemented is causal in nature.

4.2 Population of the Study

The schemes were implemented in phases the population for the first phase included in this study consist of 450 farmers.

4.3 Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used here is stratified random sampling. Sample is drawn from a heterogeneous population consisting of crops most effected /moderately effected and paddy/banana and nutmeg/coconut respectively. The sample consisting of 100 farmers of which 56 farmers are from banana plantation, 24 farmers are from paddy cultivation, 14 farmers are from nutmeg cultivation and 6 farmers from coconut plantation.

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4.4 Framework of Analysis

The collected data were processed with the help of appropriate statistical tools in order to fulfil the objectives of the study. Simple percentage analysis, Chi-square test and Mc Nemar test was applied to the present study.

Analysis Interpretation

Table 1: Socio-economic profile of respondents.

PARTICULARS	TYPES	PERCENTAGE
Gender	Male Female	69% 31%
Qualification	SSLC/HSC/DIPLOMA Graduate Post Graduate Other	32% 56% 11% 1%
Area in Cents affected by flood	Below 1000 1000-2000 2000-3000 Above 3000	52% 25% 4% 19%

Source: Primary data

Table 1 shows demographic profile of the farmers:

Regarding the gender of respondents 69% of respondents were male and 31% were female. This shows that the agricultural sector in the Panchayath is majorly dominated by the male population.

Majority of the respondents were graduates consisting of 56%, around 32% of the respondents completed SSLC/HSC/Diploma. 11% of population completed post-graduation and 1% belong to other form of educational background.

Majority of respondents had below 1000 cents effected by floods consisting of 52%, around 25% respondents had area in loss of 1000-2000 cents, around 4% respondents had loss in the category of 2000-3000 cents and 19% respondents had loss above 3000 cents

Table 2: Table showing subsidies introduced by Government post 2018 Kerala floods

Number	Name of the scheme	Amount/Subsidy
1	Tengukrishivikasana	75%
2	PadashekhaSamithi (kumaya distribution)	75%
3	Non-organic i. Virup ii. Munakan iii. Pucha	50%
4	PachakariVitth Vidarana/Vegetable seed distribution	4500
5	Tissue culture banana sapling distribution	2500 (10 units)
6	KarshikaVaythuthi (electricity) i. Vellikulangara ii. Parpukkara iii. Kodakara	Exempt
7	KeragramaPathithi (fertilizers)	75%
8	Pineapple (min 3 hector)	26250
9	Biogas plant	3 units

Source: Primary data

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Table 3: Table showing effects of flood, compensation and satisfaction level of respondents

Particulars	Types	Percentage
Produces	Banana	56%
	Paddy	24%
	Nutmeg	14%
	Coconut	6%
Monetary assistance provided	Below 5000	64%
	5000-15000	11%
	15000-25000	11%
	25000-30000	14%
Respondents response towards proper fulfilment of schemes	Strongly agree	58%
	Agree	24%
	Neutral	1%
	Disagree	7%
	Strongly Disagree	0%
Respondents level of awareness regarding the schemes	Highly aware	62%
	Aware	28%
	Neutral	2%
	Unaware	8%
	Highly unaware	0%
Amount provided was used for replantation of damaged crops	Strongly agree	51%
	Agree	37%
	Neutral	2%
	Disagree	10%
	Strongly Disagree	0%

Sources: Primary data

Table 4: Table Showing Respondents based on Level of Compensation and Level of Satisfaction – Application of Chi-Square Test

H_0 : There is no significant relation between compensation and level of satisfactio

Level of Compensation and Level of Satisfaction	Low Satisfaction	High Satisfaction	Total
Low Compensation	13	62	75
High Compensation	10	15	25
Total	23	77	100

Source: Primary data

Calculated Value= 7.923 Level of Significance= 5% ,Degree of freedom (c-1)* (r-1)= (2-1) * (2-1)= 1 Table Value= 3.841 Calculated Value > Table Value.

Therefore, we reject the H_0 ,So Level of Compensation and Level of satisfaction are inter-related. Thus respondents are satisfied

Table 5: Table showing measures taken by respondents in the pre-scheme and post- scheme phase- Application of Mc Nemar test

H_0 There is no significant relationship between agricultural schemes provided and constructive improvements

	Post Scheme		
Measures Taken in Prescheme and Post Scheme Phase	No Measures Taken	Measure Taken	Total
Pre Scheme			
No Measures Taken	4	50	54
Measures Taken	24	22	46

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Total	28	72	100

Source: Primary data

Calculated value= 8.45,Table value= .6.630 Calculated value > Table value. So we reject the H_0.There is significant relation between agricultural schemes provided and constructive improvements

V. FINDINGS

1. Majority of losses were incurred in Banana cultivation
2. Major monetary assistance provided by the government is below Rs.5000, this was only for that specific loss incurred as other such monetary assistance were provided for under the head of various such schemes
3. According to the Chi Square test applied we found that there is i significant relation between compensation and level of satisfaction. This suggest that the respondents taken up for the study were satisfied due to the implementation of the scheme
4. According to McNemar test we found that there is significant relationship between agricultural schemes provided and constructive improvements That is the schemes proved to be effective

VI. SUGGESTION

1. Reduction in complexity of schemes provided
2. Provide adequate information regarding the schemes implemented
3. Avoiding submission of complex details for the procurement of schemes
4. Government can bring up certain social awareness schemes to help farmers to cope up with the mental and emotional distress caused by such disaster.

VII. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that natural disaster at times are inevitable and beyond human control in such cases co-operation between one another is the necessity. Government schemes are provided for the upliftment and rebuild mission due to the losses caused by the floods it should be utilised for the same. The schemes implemented have been beneficial to the majority of the respondents and they also agreed that it has proved to be effective for them as well. Such schemes will help in the rebuild mission of the state that would help to restore it stability back. However, concrete efforts from all sides including the local public, elected representatives, etc joining hands with the district administration helped in curtailing the losses and controlling the same to an extent. Certain improvements can be brought in by the government for a much more beneficial implementation of the schemes, but for that to happen the co-operation of the general public is also equally important

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