

A Study on the Assignment of Government Schemes for the Rural People in Arisipalayam Village

Hemashree K¹, Hasini C², Rigzin K G³

Assistant Professor, Department of Management Sciences¹

II M.B.A, Department of Management Sciences^{2,3}

Hindusthan College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore, India

Abstract: Rural development has global attention majorly based on the developing nations and it has a great importance for a country like India. It focuses on the development of the farmers and in various section in rural economics. Rural economics experience serious poverty issues aim at developing the productivity of all the humans. It also admires the various issues of rural village economics that has a higher growth and improve in various fields. The Government of India has launched many of the schemes for the development of the rural sides. The rural people facing the major problems in not aware of what government has offering. They have lack of awareness in housing loans, absence of infrastructure in villages and also in towns connectivity by all-weather and also the absence of employment opportunities in villages. ATAL PENSION YOJANA (APY), GABIR KALYAN ROJGAR YOJANA, SVAMITVAYOJANA, PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI, PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN AWAS YOJANA, DIGITAL INDIA, WORKING WOMENS HOSTEL. These schemes are playing major role in rural development of India. This study reveals the awareness level of all the rural village people and how they are utilizing the schemes offered by the Government.

Keywords: Education, Economics, Housing loans, Employment

I. INTRODUCTION

Indian Government announces Welfare Schemes for the society every time. These schemes could be either Central, or specific or joint collaboration. We attempted to provide easy access for information about several welfare Government schemes and their various aspects including eligible beneficiaries and details etc.

Government schemes are launched by the government to improve the living standards of all citizens. They are typically categorized into two main types. i.e. central sector and centrally sponsored schemes. From this we can say that government schemes are fully funded and implemented by the government. These target the development of the countries. In centrally-sponsored schemes, the state government implements the particulars of the offerings.

1.1 Statement of Problem

The problems in rural development are mainly categorized as People related problems, Agricultural related problems, Infrastructure related problems, Economic problems, Leadership related problems, administrative problems. The development of rural infrastructure can lead to improved access to market centers for rural producers, better availability of inputs and raw materials at reduced prices, and improved mobility. Better water supply, electricity, sanitation, living standards and generate employment opportunities. The core idea of this research is to know the awareness level of the rural people about the government schemes. In this scenario, the present study attempts to examine the reason for the unawareness among the rural people.

1.2 Objectives

- To find out the level of awareness towards behavior of the people in rural area of Arisipalayam village.
- To analyze the factor influencing the rural people to know about the government schemes in Arisipalayam village.
- To analyze the level of satisfaction towards government services provides to rural people in Arisipalayam village.

1.3 Scope of the Study

This study covers various aspects of functioning of government scheme and also identifies the bottlenecks of growth of government schemes in rural areas. The study also tests the conditions of government schemes available in the liberalization period. The study covers the Arisipalayam village. This study is confined only to one taluka in Coimbatore (DT) in the state of Tamil Nadu and only few village panchayats were covered and the result arrived from the study is applicable to macro level. The results are based on perceptions of the individual customers. We used only primary data to measure the perception of the respondents, and the data collected using a questionnaire, hence the results may vary. The impact of government schemes in rural mass is not taken into consideration.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

We had the following limitations while conducting the study.

- This study was carried out only among the rural people in Arisipalayam village.
- The sample size was restricted to 373 due to time constraints.
- The sample was taken on the basis of convenience and therefore the shortcomings of the simple random sampling may also be present in this study.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary data collection is done with questionnaire technique. The number of respondents include both the male and female. Simple random sampling techniques has adopted in this study and under the probability sampling technique and about 68 samples have been collected for the study.

2.1 Research Design

This study as made on descriptive research.

Descriptive Research is designed to describe something, such as demographical characteristics of rural people in Arisipalayam village. It deals with determining frequency with which something occurs or how two variables vary together. This study is also guided by and initial hypothesis.

Information Required:

- Demographic profiles of the respondents
- On which schemes they are well aware about. Whether they will get the respective benefits.

Research Plan:

- Data source: primary
- Research Approach: Survey method
- Research Instrument: Questionnaire
- Contact method: Direct meeting

III. POPULATION AND SAMPLING SIZE

The study was conducted towards the awareness level of government schemes towards the rural people. The size of the sampling unit is 373 and the survey was conducted in Arisipalayam village.

3.1 Sampling Methods

Simple random sampling was adopted in the research work under probability sample method.

3.2 Methods of Data

- To achieve the objectives of the study, the primary data have been collected through questionnaires.
- This questionnaire aims to gather information related to the awareness level among the rural people view and observations (satisfaction).
- The secondary data means already available data. (Brochures, internet and published resources)

3.3 Statistical Tools Used for Analysis

- Simple percentage analysis
- Chi-square
- Weighted average
- One way (ANOVA)

IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

4.1 Percentage Analysis

- Majority (54.2%) of the respondents are male.
- Majority (45.8%) of the respondents are female.
- Most (31.6%) of the respondents age lies between 31 to 45 years.
- Most (54.2%) of the village people two to four children.
- Majority (87.1%) of respondents are married in their village.
- Majority (39.4%) of respondents have no formal education.
- Majority (5.7%) of respondents are not preferred to say their education.
- Most (37.1%) of respondents are employees full time/ part time working status
- Majority (49%) of respondents having house hold income <2,00,0000.
- Most (92.5%) of respondents are resisted to voter id.
- Most (44%) of respondents are very much interested to know about our government schemes
- Most (31.1%) of respondents are having the age lies between 46 to 60 years.
- Most (12.1%) of respondents are unmarried.
- Most (14%) of respondents are undergraduate.
- Most (102) of respondents were not aware about the gabir kalyan rojgar abhiyan scheme.
- Most (108) of respondents were not aware about swamitva yojana scheme.
- Majority (108) respondents are somewhat/little aware about Pradhan mantri kisan samma nidhi scheme.
- Most (99) somewhat/ little aware about digital India scheme.
- Most (95) of respondents were not aware about Pradhan mantri awas yojana scheme.
- Most (128) of respondents are not aware about the Atal Pension Yojana scheme.
- Most (138) of respondents are not aware about the working women's hostel.

4.2 CHI Square

- Educational qualification of the respondents are not influencing the awareness level of government schemes.
- Age limit of the respondents are significantly influenced the availability of multiple government schemes.

4.3 Anova

There is no significant difference between the awareness level of government schemes with educational qualification of the respondents.

4.4 Weighted Average

The rural people were highly aware of government schemes.

V. SUGGESTION

- The government should also motivate the people less than the age group of 18.
- The government also motivate illiterates.
- The government should follow a strategy to the people for the long periods.
- The government should also create awareness towards various farmer peoples.
- The government should also create awareness towards to electronic facilities offered by bank.
- The government should create awareness about security loan.
- To create awareness about the usage of schemes facilities.
- The government should encourage everyone to maintain good relationship and behaviours with government.
- The government can make quick process in enhancing the government schemes.

VI. CONCLUSION

The conclusion operates the objective of this work, which was to provide understanding on the awareness level of rural development and the policy relating thereto. A fine knowledge of identity, governance, organizational aspects and local resources, is emphasized as a central element for understanding the diversity of trajectories and patterns of rural and peri-urban areas, and implement appropriate public policies. But future patterns of development rural areas also means paying attention to adaptation and new initiatives—often marked by technology and dimensions. The development and implementation of experimental, interdisciplinary and participatory research devices is in this context a crucial need.

REFERENCES

- [1]. "Central Sector Schemes" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 31 March 2022.
- [2]. Expenditure Profile 2022-2023. Union Budget 2022" (PDF). February 2022.
- [3]. "What are centrally sponsored schemes". Business Standard India. Retrieved 8 April 2022.
- [4]. Seth, Dilasha (2 February 2021). "Budget: Central schemes outlay sees rise despite talks of rationalisation". Business Standard India. Retrieved 10 April 2022.
- [5]. Gupta, Moushumi Das; Nair, Remya (3 February 2021). "'Money is scarce' — Modi govt set to axe about 40 schemes that 'have lost relevance'". ThePrint. Retrieved 8 April 2022.
- [6]. "Union Budget 2022-23: Number of centrally sponsored schemes cut by half". Down to Earth. 1 February 2022. Retrieved 9 April 2022.
- [7]. "Outcome Budget 2022-2023. Output Outcome Framework 2022-23 (Major Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes)" (PDF). Ministry of Finance, Government of India. February 2022. Archived (PDF) from the original on 31 March 2022. Retrieved 9 April 2022.
- [8]. "Union Budget 2019-20 Analysis". PRS Legislative Research. 5 July 2019. Retrieved 19 April 2022.
- [9]. "Union Budget 2021-22 Analysis". PRS Legislative Research. 1 February 2021. Retrieved 19 April 2022.
- [10]. Mehrotra, Karishma (2 February 2021). "Flagship schemes in Budget 2021: Big hike in finance and health sectors". The Indian Express. Retrieved 8 April 2022.
- [11]. Jain, Abhishek; Ramji, Aditya (2016). "Reforming Kerosene Subsidies in India: Towards better alternatives" (PDF). International Institute for Sustainable Development and Council on Energy, Environment and Water.
- [12]. Vibhuti Garg, Shruti Sharma, Kieran Clarke and Richard Bridle (May 2017). "Kerosene Subsidies in India: The status quo, challenges and the emerging path to reform" (PDF). International Institute for Sustainable Development.
- [13]. "Govt ends subsidy on kerosene via small price hikes". Business Today. PTI. 2 February 2021. Retrieved 23 April 2022.
- [14]. Swarup, Anil (21 February 2020). "What determines a government scheme's success". The Hindu BusinessLine. Retrieved 7 April 2022.

- [15]. Mishra, Alok; Avinandan, Vijay (21 December 2020). "Evaluate schemes for better outcomes". Times of India Blog. Retrieved 9 April 2022.
- [16]. Srivastava, Pravin; Iyer, Parameswaran (4 December 2019). "Surveys measuring impact of govt programmes have become less reliable". The Indian Express. Retrieved 10 April 2022.
- [17]. Celestine, Avinash (April 2008). "Making Government Accountable. An Introduction to CAG Reports" (PDF). PRS Legislative Research. Centre for Policy Research.
- [18]. Abrol, Reva; Bedenik, Linda (1 July 2019). "Modi govt's Swachh Bharat shows why switching to 'mission mode' is helping India". ThePrint. Retrieved 8 April 2022.
- [19]. "Additional Nutrition to Children Through Anganwadis". Press Information Bureau. Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. 5 August 2021. Retrieved 9 April 2022.
- [20]. "All Major Schemes of WCD Ministry classified under 3 Umbrella Schemes viz. Mission Poshan 2.0, Mission Vatsalya and Mission Shakti". Press Information Bureau. Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. 8 March 2021. Retrieved 9 April 2022.
- [21]. "POSHAN Abhiyaan - Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment" (PDF). Press Information Bureau. Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. 1 December 2021. Retrieved 12 April 2022