



**MANAGEMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES
ADOPTED AT MOREWADI GRAMPANCHAYAT,
KOLHAPUR**

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INTRODUCTION:

Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. In order to provide the rural people with better prospects for economic development, increased participation of people in the rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are envisaged.

Keeping in view the needs and aspirations of the local people, Panchayati Raj Institutions have been involved in the programme implementation and these institutions constitute the core of decentralized development of planning and its implementations.

The Department of Rural Development implements schemes for generation of self-employment and wage employment, provision of housing and minor irrigation assets to rural poor, social assistance to the destitute and Rural Roads. Apart from this, the Department provides the support services and other quality inputs such as assistance for strengthening of DRDA Administration, Panchayati raj institutions, training & research, human resource development, development of voluntary action etc. for the proper implementation of the programmes. The major programmes of the Department of Rural Development are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, (PMGSY), Rural Housing (RH) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To study the selected rural development schemes, Indira Awaas Yojana and Nirmal Gram Yojana, introduced by government.
2. To study how effectively the management and implementation of selected rural development schemes (Indira Awaas Yojana and

- Nirmal Gram Yojana) is done at Morewadi Grampanchayat
3. To know the attitudes and reactions of beneficiaries of the selected schemes.
 4. To know the expectations of beneficiaries towards the selected schemes.
 5. To study the limitations faced by the Morewadi Gram Panchayat for implementing the selected schemes.
 6. To suggest efficient measures for the effective utilization of funds provided for selected rural development schemes.

SAMPLE DESIGN:

As the study is restricted to two rural development schemes of Morewadi Gram Panchayat, the entire population is considered as sample design of which the sample set is selected by the means of simple random sampling method. All the officials and staff members of the study unit, also the citizens of the Gram Panchayat are considered for the study.

METHODOLOGY:

The necessary data is collected by the researcher through various sources i.e. primary and secondary methods. A detailed interview schedule and discussion programs were the main source of collecting data. Also the past records were another source of information.

COLLECTION OF DATA:

Data and information related to the study is collected by –

- i) Primary Data Sources
- ii) Secondary Data Sources

i) Primary Data - Most of the data collection is done through interviews and discussions with officials. Interview schedules were taken up for data collection and points such as information received of selected rural development schemes, procedure for applying for the scheme, benefits availed of the selected scheme etc. were discussed.

ii) Secondary Data - Secondary data has been collected from past official records like voters list, Vikasacha Vaata, GR; reference books, newspapers and periodicals and websites.

PROFILE OF MOREWADI GRAM PANCHAYAT

- **Foundation** 6th June 1989
- **Area/Location** Panchgaon Area
- **Population** 4539 (As per 2001 census)
- **Total Number of Societies** 06
- **Number of members in the Samiti** 13 members
- **Samiti Tenure** 05 years
- **Areas of function**
 - Education Committee
 - Health Committee
 - Water Supply Committee
 - Construction Committee
- **Sarpanch Karyakal** 05 years
- **Funds Generation**
 - House Tax
 - Amdar Fund
 - Minister Fund
 - Zilla Parishad Member Fund

These funds are utilized to complete developmental work.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT**a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) :**

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development to provide houses to the poor in the rural areas.

Objective:

The objective of the Indira Awaas Yojana is primarily to help construction/up gradation of dwelling units of members of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, minorities in the below poverty line category and other below poverty line non-SC/ST rural households by providing them a lump sum financial assistance.

b) Nirmal Gram Yojana

Nirmal Gram Yojana (NGY) i.e.Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. To add vigour to the NGY, in October 2003, Government of India initiated an incentive scheme named the 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar'(NGP). NGP is given to those "open defecation free" Nirmal Gram Panchayats, Blocks, and Districts which have become fully sanitized. The incentive provision is for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as well as individuals and organizations that are the driving force for full sanitation coverage.

A "Nirmal Gram" is an "Open Defecation Free" village where all houses, Schools and Anganwadis having sanitary toilets and awareness amongst community on the importance of maintaining personal and community hygiene and clean environment.

The following can receive the Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

- All households in the PRI area must have access to and all members should be using individual toilets or community complexes.
- Where households are using community toilet complexes instead of individual toilets, the community toilet complexes should have one latrine seat for a maximum of three households. The community toilet shall be maintained and kept clean & functional by these families.
- All Government, private aided and unaided schools and Anganwadis must have functional and clean toilets and urinals. All co-educational schools above primary level must have separate urinals and toilet blocks for boys and girls. Adequate toilet and urinals should be available separately for boys and Girls.
- Complete elimination of open defecation within the boundaries of the PRI. Nobody, including floating population, defecates in the open and child faeces are disposed in toilets.
- The applicant Gram Panchayat/all Gram Panchayats in applicant PRI jurisdiction should have adopted a resolution in the Gram Sabha to ban open defecation within the area of that GP. The resolution must also include provision for imposing suitable penalty on the offenders and system for monitoring to prevent open defecation.
- All public water sources to have proper platforms and drainages around them.
- The PRI must have a functional mechanism for household garbage disposal and functional drainage system and cleanliness should be maintained in the inhabited areas.
- The PRI should not have applied and disqualified for NGP thrice during the previous years.

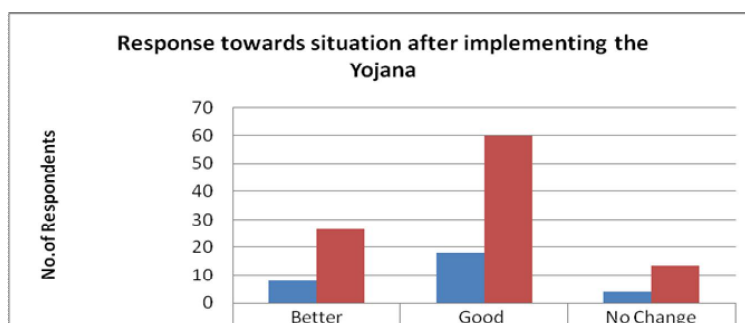
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

In this chapter an attempt has been made by the researcher to analyze and present collective data systematically. The data thus collected through primary source has been represented by simple tabulation and percentage method. Similarly, appropriate graphical and diagrammatic

representation has been carried out pertaining to the tables presented. It is analysed and interpreted in the following manner:

Table No. 1 Situation of Morewadi Gram Panchayat after implementing Nirmal Gram Yojana.

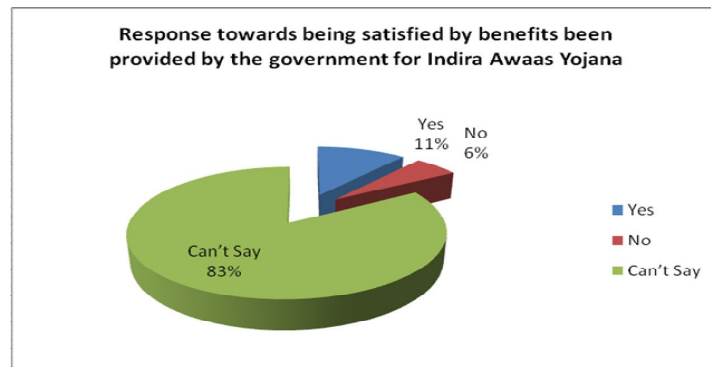
Situation after implementation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Good	18	60
Better	8	26.66
No Change	4	13.34
Total	30	100



The table depicts that 60% of the respondents replied that there is a significant change in the Gram Panchayat after implementing the Nirmal Gram Yojana. 26.66% of the respondents say that the change is not significant but some amount of improvement is visible. 13.34% state that there are no any noteworthy changes in the situation of the Gram Panchayat after the implementation.

Table No. 2: Satisfaction level by benefits provided by the government for Indira Awaas Yojana.

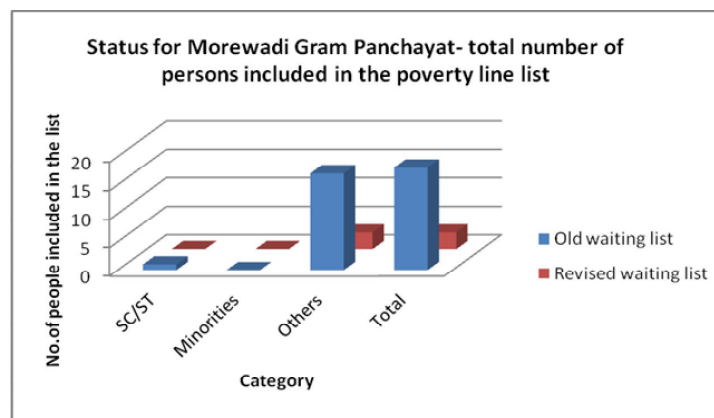
Level of satisfaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Satisfied	2	11.11
Dissatisfied	1	5.56
Can't Say (yet to avail the benefit)	15	83.33
Total	18	100



83.33% of the respondents can't define their opinion as they have to yet avail the benefit. 11% of them are satisfied as they got their own shelter which is very basic need for any individual. 6% of the respondents said no as the amount provided is not sufficient.

Table No. 3: Status of Morewadi Gram Panchayat's total number of persons included in the list

Particulars for Morewadi Gram Panchayat	SC/ST	Minorities	Others	Total
Old waiting list	1	0	17	18
Revised waiting list	0	0	3	3



The above table depicts that total 18 persons are eligible under Indira Awaas Yojana from Morewadi Gram Panchayat. 3 of them have availed the benefits of the scheme while 15 persons are awaiting for the same.

CONCLUSIONS:

As majority of the respondents have either completed primary education (63.34%) or are illiterate (36.67%), the same has a great impact on their thought processing and well being. Also it affects the standard of living of an individual. Thus, people need to be driven for taking initiatives in implementing Nirmal Gram Yojana.

All the respondents had a positive approach for information provided about Indira Awaas Yojana. All the necessary details are provided by the Panchayat to all the beneficiaries and their doubts are cleared as and when arises. All the needful procedures from Form filling to opening a bank account; are taken care by the officials.

To have a self shelter, the beneficiaries have applied for availing the benefits of Indira Awaas Yojana. Also the scheme helps the beneficiaries to obtain a house easily, some of them applied for the same.

Majority of the group below poverty line are yet to get benefitted by the scheme as they are in waiting list. Thus they couldn't comment on the satisfaction level. Some of the beneficiaries are very much contented as they were benefitted by own RC shelter provided by the government. Some were not happy as the amount of funds was insufficient.

There is a qualitative improvement in the living after availing the benefits of Indira Awaas Yojana as it had a great impact on their standard of living as well as the economic conditions. Few of them were not satisfied and had no in the change in their well being.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. As Morewadi area is large, available number of *safai kamgaar* (housekeeping persons) are insufficient to attend cleaning issues for all the area. Thus, number of helpers can be increased in order to focus on each area of the Gram Panchayat.
2. As the available funds are insufficient for developmental activities under rural development provision, Panchayat has to appeal the District Rural Development Agency, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad and ultimately the state and central government to provide optimum funds.
3. Currently, funds are given on the basis of actual rural area. All the necessary funds are given as per government surveys and provisions made in the said area. Thus there should be a systematic allocation

of funds as per the area as Morewadi Gram Panchayat comprises of different societies and colonies as well.

4. As there is a lack of proper drainage system, Panchayat can propose for a drain line project and initiate necessary steps on immediate basis.
5. Currently all the solid waste is dumped at a place outside the Panchayat border, far from the local residential area. Panchayat can plan projects like Vermi Compost Pits, Organic Compost Pits etc. for solid waste management to degrade the waste. Awareness can be created amongst the masses by training or *Jan Jagruti Karyakrams* to help understand segregation of waste and its importance.
6. Roles of Mahila Mandals and Youth Mandals should be promoted to help spread the objectives of rural development schemes and implement them successfully.
7. Gram Sabha's can be conducted quarterly instead of bi-annually. Full attendance of the villagers should be ensured so that there is an even spread of information about rural development activities.
8. Regular audits and inspection from top committee bodies of District Rural Development Agency should be done in order to check the status of progress of implementation of schemes.

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