

IMPACT OF SWARNA JAYNTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJNA ON BENEFICIARIES OF MANDLA DISTT. OF M.P.

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line within 3 years through provision of micro enterprise. Therefore it was thought to know the changes in income and the employment generation among the beneficiaries. This study was conducted in Mandla distt. of M.P. One block was selected purposively on the basis of more no. of beneficiaries under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna. The total 120 beneficiaries, under this 64 beneficiaries of minor irrigation and 56 dairy beneficiaries were taken as a sample farmers. It was found that beneficiaries of minor irrigation have been increased their income after the implementation of programme. Similarly the dairy beneficiaries who were assisted in the programme have also increased their income level. Therefore it is concluded that Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna has created impact on beneficiaries. It was also observed that absolute change in the Rs/acre of all the important crop was positively correlated with production. The majority of the beneficiaries got more employment due to Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna.

Key words : SGSY, Minor Irrigation, Income, Employment And Beneficiary.

INTRODUCTION :

Indian economy is basically dependent on agriculture and more than 70 per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture and lives in rural areas. A new programme known as Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) has been launched from April 1999. This is a holistic programme, covering all aspects of self employment such as organization of the poor infrastructure and marketing. SGSY particularly focuses on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor accordingly the SC/STs people accounts for at least 50% of the Swarozgaris, women for 40% and the disabled for 30%. So the study was based on the following objectives: To study the profile of the beneficiaries and also to find out the impact of SGSY in terms of increasing income.

METHODOLOGY:

The study was conducted in Mandla distt. of M.P. which consists of 9 blocks. Out of this, Nainpur block was selected purposively on the basis of more number of beneficiaries under SGSY programmes. A list of all the beneficiaries of minor irrigation and dairy was considered as sample thus 64 minor irrigation and 56 dairy beneficiaries were approached for the study. The data were collected through pre-tested interview schedule. The investigator contacted the beneficiaries and collected the data personally. The collected data were tabulated and analysed and an appropriate statistical techniques have also been used to draw the inferences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

Study reports that more than half of the beneficiaries (51.67) were belonged to middle age and above category. (35-65 yrs); and 48.33 per cent of the beneficiaries were belonged to young age i.e. up to 35 yrs.

Reporting education of the beneficiaries is converted higher percentage (44.18%) of the beneficiaries had education up to primary level and there were 37.5 per cent beneficiaries who were illiterate. It is obvious from the study, the majority (56.67%) of the beneficiaries belonged to SC/ST category whereas 40.83 per cent belonged to other backward caste. Only 2.5 per cent beneficiaries belonged to General caste. The sample drawn could definitely be considered as unbiased and more or less in conformity with district statistics. It was also observed that majority of the beneficiaries (78.33%) had medium to large size of family. This profile distribution has made it clear that the norm of having relatively large family in rural areas has not yet vanished or replaced by the norm of small family. It is clear from the table -1 that out of 120 beneficiaries, 53.33 per cent were engaged in agriculture occupation. Whereas, 46.67 per cent of the beneficiaries were having dairy occupation. Regarding social participation of the beneficiaries is concerned out of total, 40 per cent had high social participation followed by medium (35.83%) and low (24.17%) respectively. It is obvious from the discussion that majority (75.83%) of the beneficiaries had medium to high level of social participation.

In case of aspiration level, majority of the beneficiaries (46.67%) had high aspiration level, 34.17 per cent possessed medium aspiration, and 19.17 per cent had low aspiration level. In economic motivation, 45 per cent of the beneficiaries were having low economic motivation followed by 44.17 per cent had medium economic motivation. Only 10.83 per cent had high economic motivation. With respect to mass media exposure of SGSY beneficiaries 40.83 per cent had medium exposure to mass media, whereas 31.67 per cent high exposure to media and remaining 27.50 per cent had low exposure to mass

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media. Thus it can be inferred from the data that majority (73.50%) of the beneficiaries were having medium to high exposure.

As regards to contact with development agencies, it can be seen that out of 120 beneficiaries, 41.67 per cent were having medium contact with development agencies, 32.5 per cent were having low contact, while 25.83 per cent had high contact with development agencies. Thus it can be inferred from the table-1 that majority i.e. 67.50 per cent had medium to high level of contact with various development agencies.

Table 1. Distribution of minor irrigation beneficiaries according to income before and after implementation of SGSY

S.No	Income level (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries (before implementation of SGSY)	%	No. of beneficiaries (after implementation of SGSY)	%
1.	up to 13763	-	-	-	-
2.	13764 to 18766	13	20.31	-	-
3.	18767 to 23769	50	78.13	-	-
4.	23770 to 28772	01	01.56	04	06.25
5.	28772 to 33775	-	-	09	14.06
6.	above 33775	-	-	51	79.69

The data presented in table 1. reveal that out of 64 beneficiaries, 78.13 per cent beneficiaries were found in the range of rupees 18767 to 23769, 20.31 per cent had 13764 to 18766 and only 1.56 per cent were observed in the income level of rupees 23770 to 28772 before the implementation of the programme. But after the implementation of programme, 79.69 per cent beneficiaries had income rupees 33775 and above, 14.06 per cent had 23770 to 28772 income respectively. Therefore, a marked change was observed in the status of the beneficiaries due to the impact of SGSY programme.

No was found (table 2) in the income categories of Rs. 23770 to 33775 before implementation of SGSY programme but after the implementation of programme 51.79 per cent had received income in the range of between 23770 to 28772, while 41.70 per cent 33775 and above and 7.14 per cent had come in the range of rupees 28773 to 33775 respectively. From the above table it is concluded that SGSY has created impact on beneficiaries as the beneficiaries have increased their income level which is good sign of improvement in their economy and nations too.

From the above table 3 it can be concluded that the absolute change in Rs/acre of all the important crops

was positive and it has also been found that the income of the beneficiaries was positively correlated with production. It can be seen that there is clear cut impact of SGSY programme and because this socio economic status of beneficiaries was also increased/improved due to better production.

Table 2. Distribution of dairy beneficiaries according to income level

S. No.	Income level (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries (before implementation of SGSY)	%	No. of beneficiaries (after implementation of SGSY)	%
1.	up to 13763	48	85.71	-	-
2.	13764 to 18766	08	14.29	-	-
3.	18767 to 23769	-	-	-	-
4.	23770 to 28772	-	-	29	51.79
5.	28772 to 33775	-	-	04	07.14
6.	above 33775	-	-	23	41.07

Table 3. Crops wise distribution of income (Rs./acre) of agriculture beneficiaries under minor irrigation

S. No.	Crops	Income (Rs.) (before implementation of SGSY)	Income (Rs.) (after implementation of SGSY)	Difference
1.	Paddy	4216.13	6218.58	2002.45
2.	Rahar	6589.29	9163.64	2574.35
3.	Wheat	1676.03	3507.69	1831.66
4.	Gram	5862.75	7304.76	1442.01
5.	Lentil	-	8492.31	-

CONCLUSION :

On the basis of above findings we can concluded that the income of minor irrigation beneficiaries 79.69 per cent were earning income of Rs. 33775 and above, 14.06 per cent were found in between 23770 to 28772 income category due to the benefits received from SGSY. Regarding the income of dairy beneficiaries 51.79 per cent found in the income range of Rs. 23770 to 28772, while 41.07 per cent had 33775 and above and 7.14 per cent found in range of rupees 28773 to 33775 respectively and it is because of the benefits of the programme. It was found that due to loan and other facilities farmers adopted improved farm practices that are why their production was increased and ultimately income increased.

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