

## Impact of Samagra Gavya Vikash Yojna (SGVY) on Empowerment of the Beneficiaries in Bihar

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### ABSTRACT

*The study was undertaken in two districts of Bihar namely Madhubani and Sitamadhi with 100 beneficiaries as respondents to assess the impact of Samagra Gavya Vikash Yojna SGVY on the empowerment of the beneficiaries. It was found that, changes in the mean scores of the level of aspiration, self confidence and self reliance were statistically significant. Most of the respondents (90%) were found to be in low and few (10%) were found to be in very low empowered category before SGVY. There was a change in the empowerment of the respondents after SGVY. A total of 70 percent of the respondents were found to be fallen under low empowerment category and 28.5 percent of the respondents were found to be fallen under medium empowerment category. Therefore, a positive impact of the scheme was observed on the empowerment of its beneficiaries in the study area.*

**Key words:** Level of aspiration, self confidence, self reliance, self esteem and empowerment

Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (REDP) support capacity building of rural unemployed (unskilled and skilled) persons to enable them to set up their own enterprises. The larger goal of such programme is factual development of community through overall empowerment of community members. Such empowerment gives the people of a community the ability and opportunity to take part in decision making process with regards to socio-economic and political issues that affects their existence. But the history of Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (REDP) in India reveals that none of the programme succeeded to empower the rural people at desired level as most of them were not meant for make the people self-sufficient. Basically these schemes are like charity which could not bring remarkable changes in the lives of rural people. Hence, development of entrepreneurship has been least taken care of. As a result a “*mai baap*” syndrome developed among rural poor for getting assets as charity. To address this situation, Bihar government launched Samagra Gavya Vikash Yojna (SGVY) in present five year plan with following objectives: (i) to provide self employment to the unemployed men/women of all families interested in dairy and animal husbandry (ii) to raise socio-economic standard of unemployed

families and to provide socio & economic security to these families, (iv) to improve milk production, processing, storage and marketing with modern scientific technique and (v) to develop essential administrative, infrastructure and ecosystem for holistic development of state dairy sector (project report). The scheme executed by district dairy development officer. Financially, cost involved in the scheme will jointly share by state government, nationalized banks and beneficiaries (partly). The scheme is a one of its kind in India. Under such circumstances it becomes necessary to assess how far the scheme is achieving its desired goal in terms of empowering the rural people.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken in two districts of Bihar namely Madhubani and Sitamadhi. From each of the districts two blocks were randomly selected. From each block twenty five beneficiaries was selected randomly for the study. It accomplished a total of one hundred beneficiaries as respondents. Before-After method was restored to assess the impact of the scheme on the empowerment of the beneficiaries. An empowerment index was developed for the study comprising the following components which were selected after

reviewing literature and consultation with the experts.  
 (i) *Level of aspiration*: Aspiration refers to a person’s wishes and hopes to attain higher standard of living. Level of aspiration was measured using ladder technique as mentioned by Roy S. and Singh B. (2010). Respondents were asked to locate him / her in a ladder consisting of 10 steps after telling that top of the ladder represented the best possible life for him/ her and the bottom represented the worst life possible for him/ her. Then the same respondent was asked to place him/ her in the ladder before commencement of the scheme. The difference between the above two responses was computed to get level of aspiration.

(ii) *Self confidence*: Self confidence was operationalized as the extent to which a person has confidence in himself/ herself as his/ her ability. This was measured by asking the respondents to indicate how much self confidence he/she possesses on percentage basis and respondents were categorized as suggested by Roy S. and Singh B. (2010.)

(iii) *Self reliance*: Self reliance was operationalized as the extent to which the respondents perceive and perform the different activities related to his/ her life by himself/ herself. The scale developed by Sherin (1999) was used to measure this variable. This scale consists of a statement and response was rated on a four point scale weighted as 4, 3, 2 and 1 for always, sometimes, rarely and never response.

(iv) *Self esteem*: Self esteem is the degree to which a respondent perceives himself/ herself to be successful and worthy. Self esteem of an individual was measured on the basis of his/ her own perception about himself/ herself in terms of his/ her worthiness and image of successfulness in life and was rated as per the responses on a four point scale developed by Renjitha (2003).

The empowerment index for each respondent was calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Empowerment index} = \frac{\text{Score obtained by individual respondents} \times 100}{\text{Maximum score possible (28)}}$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To assess impact the mean score obtained by the respondents on the components of empowerment index presented in table 1. A significant change in the mean score for every components of empowerment before and after the scheme evident from the study.

Mean score obtained by the respondents on the level of aspiration before SGVY was 1.38 and after SGVY it was 2.98. After commencement of SGVY, the beneficiaries got entrepreneurship opportunities. The respondents perceived that their purchasing power had increased with the money they earned from SGVY.

**Table 1. Mean score obtained by the respondents on the components of empowerment index before and after Samagra Gavya Vikash Yojna (SGVY) (N=100)**

Particulars	Before SGVY	After SGVY
Level of aspiration	1.38	2.98
Self confidence	1.03	1.93
Self reliance	1.01	1.90
Self esteem	1.46	1.66

Mean score obtained by the respondents on self confidence before SGVY was 1.3 and after SGVY it was 2.3. Mean score obtained by the respondents on self reliance before SGVY was 1.06 and after SGVY it was 1.9. Mean score obtained by the respondents on self esteem before SGVY was 1.48 and after SGVY it was 1.5.

**Table 2. Components of empowerment before and after SGVY (N=100)**

Particulars	Paired difference	t-value	Mean SD
Level of aspiration	1.591	0.732	32.371*
Self confidence	0.903	0.533	25.166*
Self reliance	0.889	0.472	29.842*
Self esteem	0.202	0.201	1.401
Empowerment	12.016	4.011	46.021*

\* Significant at 1% level of significance,

\*\* Significant at 5% level of significance

**Table 3. Empowerment of SGVY beneficiaries (N=100)**

Categories	Before		After	
	N	%	N	%
Very low (0-20)	20	10	3	1.5
Low (20-40)	180	90	140	70.00
Medium (40-60)	0	0	49	28.5
High (60-80)	0	0	0	0
Very high (80-100)	0	0	0	0
Total	200	100	200	100
Mean	24.312		62.18	
Standard deviation	4.102		12.31	
Range	16.23 to 33.61		44.31 to 76.41	

An effort was made to find out whether the changes in the mean scores of the above mentioned components were statistically significant or not, and for that paired

t-test was applied. The result of the paired t-test is displayed in the Table 2. It was found that, changes in the mean scores of the level of aspiration, self confidence and self reliance were statistically significant. The changes in the mean score of self esteem before and after SGVY was found statistically insignificant. The result of the paired t-test showed that, the change in the empowerment of the beneficiaries before and after SGVY was satisfactorily significant.

Most of the respondents (90 percent) were found to be in low and few (10 percent) were found to be in very low empowered category before SGVY (Table 3). According to the result shown in the above figure there was a change in the empowerment of the respondents after SGVY. A total of 70 percent of the respondents were found to be fallen under low empowerment category and 28.5 percent of the respondents were found to be fallen under medium empowerment category. Whereas, rest 1.5 per cent respondents still fall under very low empowerment category.

## CONCLUSION

Positive changes occurred among the respondents in terms of empowerment after the commencement of SGVY in the study area. Unemployed rural poor have benefited both as individual and community. At individual level beneficiaries able to earn sustainably, spend some money for their own needs, contribute in family expenditure etc. At community level, establishment of entrepreneurship of young unemployed individuals increased their presence in community activities and their voice now heard with gravity. So it can be said that SGVY achieved one of its desired goals, that is empowerment of the rural people. Necessary administrative and infrastructural initiatives are required to be taken to sustain the scheme so that rural people become more empowered and whole ecosystem of dairy sector in the state can be pro-growth.

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