

# Impact of Govt. Sponsored Schemes for the Upliftment of the rural people – An Explorative Study on Sundargarh District

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## Abstract

India is the country of village where more than sixty percentage of the population lived in village where scarcity of the minimum facilities related to the hospital, rail, banking and drinking water facilities are there. In this regard, the appropriate government has been taking adequate facilities for the giving the best infrastructure facilities for the upliftment of the socio economic status of the people across the country. The proposed study is an explorative on to measure the real of Impact of Government Sponsored Schemes for the upliftment of the rural people in the district of Sundergarh. To measure the impact of the rural developemnt through the beneficiaries who have been getting benefits of the government schemes. To measure it we have designed and used a standard questionnaire has been used added 20 variables having five important factors such as NREGS, DRDA,SHGs and Mo Kodia& other Yojana with the aid and advice of the expertise in this field followed by the well structured research methodology. Further, to carry out the study, descriptive statistics informed the data consistency and outlier of data and Cronbach's Alpha score informed the data reliability and sensitivity of the added variables. In the prop[ose study, in the preliminary stage, it has been found that the beneficiaries perception is not highly satisfied of the government schemes due to the mismanagement of the distribution and interference of the local level political l workers.. It has been proved by the inferential statistics on the basis of gender, Location and occupation wise. All the section of the beneficiaries stated and coming to common agreement that the government schemes may distribute battery if there are no interference by the local level of leader and transparent way do the duty of the block level office bearers in the district of sundergarh. Further the Z Analysis revealed variables wise significant difference exist almost all the four factors of the study such that NREGS, DRDA,SHGs and Mo Kodia. Hence it is a great concern of the sundergarh local administration and Block authorities for the rural development and would focused how this variable will further develop for the largest interest of the people. In the same line, through the factor analysis, has been proved that all the four factors having 61 percentage explained to the study especially for the rural upliftment through the government sponsored schemes

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## I. INTRODUCTION

India is the country of village where more than sixty percentage of the population lived in village where scarcity of the minimum facilities related to the hospital, rail, banking and drinking water facilities.

In this regard, the appropriate government has been taking adequate facilities for the giving the best infrastructure facilities for the upliftment of the socio economic status of the people across the country.

In this regard, it is important things are that how it will develop the essential service in the people who are staying especially in the village. Hence, rural development is the only way for the upliftment of the people through government sponsor schemes such as NREGS, DRDA Efficiency for implementing the schemes, SHGs Efficiency for poverty Eradication program and Mo Kudia& other Schemes

### 1.1 Rural Development and it Importance

Rural development in real sense is that community development which later emerged as a tool and techniques for name of the Underdevelopment County and also agrarian economy. Subsequently, the terminologies changes very fast with the changes of time, culture and economic status of the people in society. Its main objective is that to overall development of the village especially enrich and improving the quality of life. It is therefore designed the sustainable new programmes for achieving the real economy of the rural people through improving their source of income. To do this, the government has been giving importance for empowering the rural communities, decentralization of the governance and delivery the real amenities for the people.

### 1.2 Scheme and its achievements

The real and right rural development schemes help the rural people for improve the quality of the life. Hence, the government has designed the new rural development programmes as per the need of the people in time to time. In odisha, the popular government has been working continuously for giving best to the people and upliftment of their economic condition. As per data, government of odisha and also central government have been giving many welfare schemes for the rural development as follows;

In addition to the above welfare schemes, the government of odisha has also implementing lot of schemes for keep in mind the carry out the welfare

activities for further development of the people. These schemes are DRDA Efficiency for implementing the schemes, SHGs Efficiency for poverty Eradication program, Mo Kudia& other Schemes.

Table1.1 Schemes for Rural Development in India

Table1.1 Schemes for Rural Development in India	
1	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)
2	Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme
3	Anti Poverty Programmes
4	Bharat Nirman Programme
5	Bhoodan Movement
6	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
7	Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme
8	Desert Development Programme (DDP)
9	District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)
10	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)
11	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
12	Food for Work Programme
13	Ganga Kalyan Yojana
14	Indira Awaas Yojana
15	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
16	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)
17	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)
18	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
19	Million Wells Scheme
20	National Watershed Development Programme
21	Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) in North Eastern Region
22	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
23	Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
24	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)
25	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)
26	Rural Sanitation Programme
27	Rural Water Supply Programme
28	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
29	Scheme for Land Development
30	Self Help Groups
31	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA and ULR)
32	Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA)
33	Swajaldhara Rural Drinking Water Scheme
34	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
Source: <a href="http://www.indiastat.com/socialandwelfareschemes/27/ruralschemes/247/antipovertyprogrammes/18059/stats.aspx">http://www.indiastat.com/socialandwelfareschemes/27/ruralschemes/247/antipovertyprogrammes/18059/stats.aspx</a>	

### **1.3 Problems of Rural Development schemes and its Achievements**

After India obtained her Independence, the govt. has brought a lot of programmes for the socio economic justice who will help in social order and monetary justice to all the communities of the people. Hence, strategies have been formulated by using the gorgeous authorities to upliftment of the crore's of humans from poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy, health, unemployment and others troubles of the rural people. But the truth is that due to the fact of India's heritage, an underdeveloped financial system which is lacking in infrastructure for the economic growth, inequality in the socio-economic strata, increasing populace similarly leading to poverty and unemployment alongside illiteracy and lack of awareness hence does no longer contribute to any wishes and challenges of development. The circumstance in India is more acute as India's economy is predominantly rural. There are over 6, 40,867 villages (Census, 2011). Most of the human beings living in rural areas rely on agriculture for their living. Though India ranks among the ten relatively industrialized nations in the world, the development of rural region constantly assumes a excessive priority. During the final little a long time India adopted a number of programmes for the growth and uplift of the rural development; these programmes were put into exercise for a brief length of time. Thus the present day learn about in India regarding the issues of the rural development seeks to perceive its obstacles in the rural development programmes. Since the independence, there have been a large number of reforms being adopted to keep a strict view on the ambitions and targets and additionally to take a look at out the terrible imbalances in those measures which were causing a quandary to the rapid increase and development. To study and have a look at the affect Yuksum development block has been selected as learn about area. The learn about region falls in the interiors on account of which there is least accessibility to a number of welfare schemes. Owing to this an

attempt has been made to gauge the influence of a variety of Government schemes launched for the rural development

### **1.4. Integrated Rural Development Program.**

Since independence Government has been trying to eliminating poverty of the county through implementing the various development schemes. In addition to the above each and every five years plan also has been doing right footprint to elevation of the poverty. Hence first time, the government of India has setup integrated rural development programmes in the budget in the year 1976-77. The objective of the programmes was that to generate self-employment opportunities in the country which will help to alleviation of the poverty.

### **1.5. Alleviating Poverty**

The real poverty elevation may possible through continuous observation of schemes introduced by the appropriate government. In addition to the above, feedback and proper guidance are being required for mass awareness and advantages of the government sponsored schemes for the rural development.

1. Do the needful action for the people in the rural area to increase their income level and living standard.
2. The local and state government would work to protect the interest of the weaker section of the people especially in the economic weaker people.
3. Increase the perception of the people and utilising rural resource in such as way that which will give equal proportion of all the section of the people in society.
4. The officer focused to overcome the real augmentation for rural development, inter alia, via up gradation of technology, imparting required skills and placing up of non-exploitative institutions for credit, marketing and services.

5. Blue print for infrastructure especially in the rural infrastructure such as rural road, school and social security for the rural development if the real sense.

7. Reorienting existing establishments and organizations in order to protect the interest of the bad [viii] constructing up of appropriate organizations of the rural negative specially to protect them from the exploitation,

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

India is the emerging economic in the world and its real strength comes from its village; so the government of India has been trying level best to develop the rural India through increase the income level of the people. As a result, always the appropriate government implemented different development schemes since Independence. Thereafter several changes have been implemented by the government of India over the years through different strategies and development programmes. The bound specific work has been also doing to achieved the target with the time frame and evaluate to it to check the reality.

The propose study is the explorative having the main objectives are to evaluate the government sponsored schemes introduced by the both central and state government from time to time. In addition to the above, after brief literature study to search all possible way to find out works had done academic and non- academic work done in the area of rural development schemes and others programme.

### 2.1 Rural In fracture

As per the census, India is a country of where more than 75 percentage of the people living in the village majority of them facing severe sock-economic problems such as poverty, unemployment, very poor in health and education. In the same line, the in fracture problems are acute one and don't have basic amenities to the country. Hence, for elevation of the above problems, the countries concentrate for the rural development through rural in fracture development such as hospital, modern school,

sanitary systems and good road for speed transportation. Road is the basic source for economic empowerment of the rural people. I this been seen in China that good road means it will helped the people to increase their per capital income.

In addition to the above, the rural electrification, also the important step for the rural India development. If we analysis rural development schemes in India, we will get the following schemes such that Integrated rural developemntprogrammes, trading for self-help group, jihad RozgarYojana, employment schemes, India Awes Yojana and ujjalaYojana and national rural employment progammes. Apart from these many others Yojana are in the country for the rural development which are different from the state to state. Further, if we evaluate the real objectives of the rural infrastructure progammes are as follows;

People attitude will change in real sense for the government schemes.

Economic empowerment of the people through creates employment opportunities which will meet their basic requirements.

I t will solve regional disparities

Increase the literacy rate with right education

It will prevent rural migration towards urban

### 2.2. Housing for the Rural Poor

The government of India has been announced under its Bharat Norman programme to be constructed 60 laths rural houses during the next few years. In this regards, after 1950, for the rural development lunched urban poverty and alleviation programmes for construction of quarter government employs and weaker section of the people

### 2.3. India AwashYojana:

It is very popular schema for the rural development almost all the states in India giving financial assistance for the poor in the village to contrast their

shelter homes. Through this scheme, it will fulfil the multiple requirements of the people especially in the rural.

In this contest, p.Gopinath pillar, 2003 has stated that the economic development of the country has not possible with the real development of the rural India. Hence, he suggested that a sharper strategy being required for employment generation through rural development.

In the same line urea Mohan Johan (1995) stated in his book entitled Rural Development in India that if India would like to developed in balance manner without regional disparities, then it would like to focus develop rural India and rural poverty.

In this regard, Madam Mohan has been stated in his research work on study on rural development in India and its problems and prospectus. He also focused theta it is problems if global attention. But India like country should give importance for many rural development schemes such as; food processing industries, Agro – Industries, Local self-government and gram Sabah and village level Governance.

Again, Mastiff A. Briefly described in his study on Indian Rural Economy and suggested and coined a slogan Go Rural. It means boosting rural economy through organise farming, rural marketing and booming rural market business.

Sanjay Kant Das, et.all., (2013) titled “Self Help Groups as an Empowerment Model: Perceptions of Direct Stakeholders”, published American Journal of Rural Development. As per their study, self Help Grouped emerged as a leading group for economic empowers of women and it will alleviate poverty. SHG movement has today emerged as a world largest successfully network community

Faros Ahmad Genie (2014) studied on A Case Study of Rural Development Programmes in India and try to improving the quality of life especially through rural development by the way of this research. He suggested that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a very

good scheme of government of India as like as silver Bullet for eliminating the rural poverty through generating demand for productive labour force in village. But if today, I will evaluate the above schemes; it's also not so effective way implemented. If we will implement it with the specific purpose with regular supervision, definitely it will fulfil its real objectives.

In this context, B.P.Tyagi stated that as India is the largest agricultural country and its contribution is great in Indian economy. It has been proved that large number of the people lives in rural India and their living style is one confined within the agricultural field. He suggested that NABARD (National bank for agriculture and rural development) has a important role for the providing credit for development of the primary sector, small scale, cottage and handicrafts industries in India.

In this regard, as per the institutional approach, rural development may possible rightly through the rural development institutions like ZillaParisad, panchayat smite and panjayati raj sytems. The panchayat Raj is the one of the effective institutions to carry out the development programmes and provide the village people such as fertiliser, seeds, farm machinery and pump sets.

As per functional approach, Ramaswamy V. S. has stated that transportation is the real problems in rural area. Instead of this, warehousing, banking and marketing activities should be focused. Sharma Yogis Kumar and Dr.Katewa point out that the government would like to construct sufficient storage and warehousing facilities in the rural area to keep the agriculture product for improve the economy status of the rural people.

Druze, J and C Oldiges (2007) 90 crore's person days during 2006-07 was engaged in the rural production. The authors analysed official data and came to conclusion that southern states and western states did better than most of the northern states.

### III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

After brief review of literature, it has been considered and undertaken with the following specific objectives to reach the real conclusion of the research;

1. To measure the perception of the people related to socio-economic status of the people through rural development schemes of the government.
2. To examine the real contribution of NREGS towards poverty alleviation and economic empowerment of the rural people.
3. Assessment of the maintenance of job cards in the Gram Panchayat.
4. To bring out real cause responsible for not possible in rural development.
5. To find out the DRDA efficiency for empowerment of the rural area
6. To bring out the details of allotted funds will reach to the beneficiary's accounts

### IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1. Research Hypotheses

The following research hypothesis will be tested to get at the conclusion of the study with meaningful definition. Thereafter, if the government will take care it with seriously for the policy making and implementation it for rural empowerment especially tribal dominates sundargarh in odisha.

H01: There is no significant impact will get on the perception of the people on the basis of gender and caste basic related to the government welfare schemes.

H11: There is significant impact will get on the perception of the people on the basis of gender and caste basic related to the government welfare schemes.

H02: There is no contribution of the NREGS towards poverty alleviation and economic empowerment of the rural people.

H3: The socio – economic status of government development schemes on local inhabitant is significantly different on the basis of gender and education wise.

H13: The socio – economic status of government

#### 4.2. Research Design

Rural development is the buzz word for both the central government and Odisha also. This process has been very successfully prevailing since the independence of the country without failed. But we don't get such achievement as per our national objectives. In this study, my research area is that sundargarh district where predominate is the schedule cast and schedule tribe. In this context, my target population are who getting benefit of the rural development schemes and undertaken interview of the officer's related this area. Thereafter, we will conduct personal interview of the people both the sections of the society getting benefits and not getting benefit know the impact of the government schemes for the real growth of the rural empowerment.

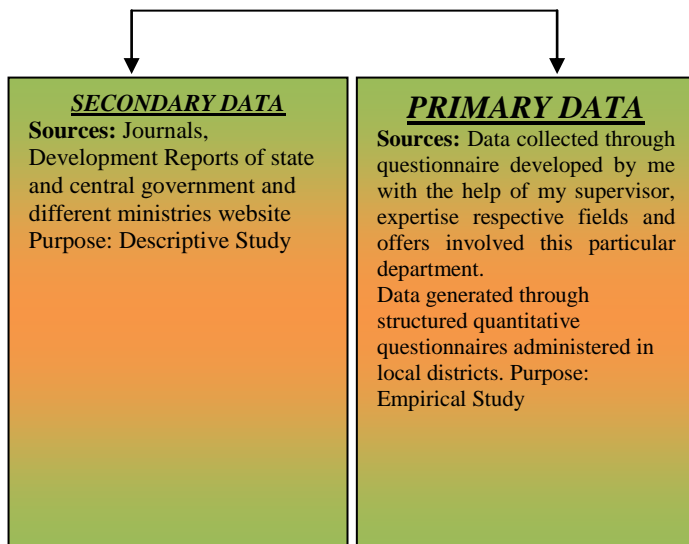
#### 4.3 Research Gap

From the extant review of literature, it has been found that many researchers' found in their research work related rural development. Most of the researchers have been used soft statements like it's seem that, it is believe that and it is likely that. It has been proved the previous researchers are not absolute right to reach the conclusion of their finding that the imposed schemes helped to empower the rural development. But the present study helps a lot to explore the reality and the perception of the beneficiaries towards rural development.

#### 4.4 Source of Data

The finding of the present study is based on the both primary and secondary data which i have getting tow sources such asThe above figure represents that the study is based on the two phases such as descriptive and empirical ways. In the first phase, the information has gathered through the different sources like trade journal, Government offices, DRDO, Blocks located in the particular district and different Doctoral thesis work respective area where as the second phase, data has collected target population in this locality through using standard questionnaires.

**Figure 4.1: Data Sources of: Rural Development in Sundergarh (Source: Researcher’s Distillation)**



**4.5. Designed of statements for standard questionnaire**

Standard well structure questionnaire is being required for measuring the perception of the beneficiaries. In this study, I have collected the primary data through using questionnaire.

**Figure 4.2: Variables of the Questionnaire (Source: Researcher’s Distillation)**

- POSITIVE IMPACTS**
1. NREGS is really good welfare schemes
  2. Effectively use this welfare schemes
  3. NREGS means for employment guarantee for the rural people
  4. DRDA office bearers are very friendly, mentoring and counseling to the beneficiaries
  5. SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY) was one of the successful schemes for rural development.
  6. The DRDA authorities give you right s training for improvised performance in different fields like; SHG training,
  7. SHGs linked to banks and emerging an important source to get fund for the poor.
  8. Participation in developmental activities (participation of women SHGs in Gram Sabhas have increased manifold).
  9. PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana (PMJDY) is fulfilled.
  10. All rural development programmes are politically motivated for winning election instead of real development of the rural people

**4.6 Pilot Study and its results**

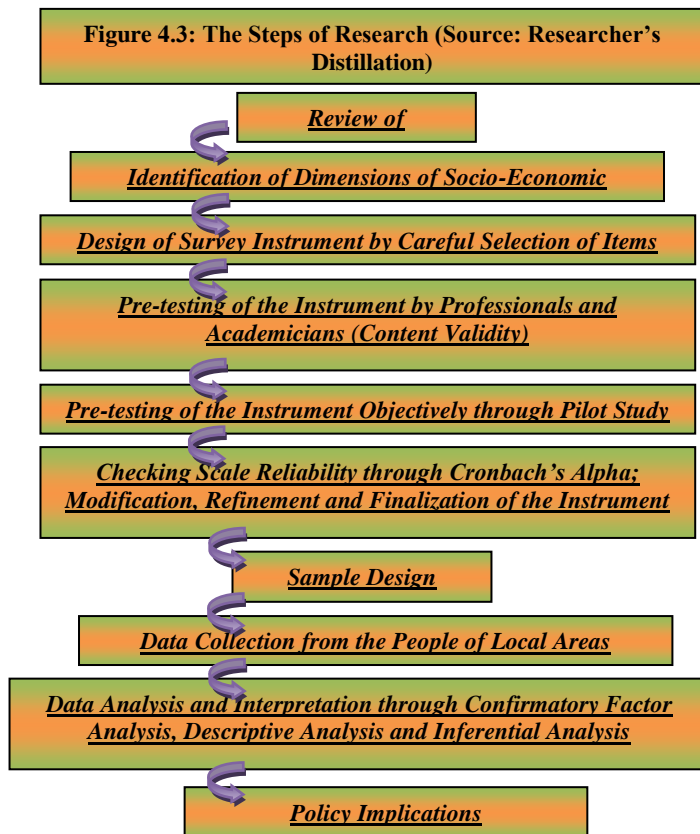
Pilot study is the best techniques for measuring the content analysis and validity of the variables used in the questionnaire. In addition to the above purpose, it has been uses for pre tested components. For testing the content validity and data consistency, I have collected 30 respondents were taken into account for getting above result.

**4.7 Data consistency analysis through Reliability Techniques**

In this study, I have used cronbech’s alpha to measure the data reliability of the study and also used data internal consistency of the data. In the theoretical aspects, it has been said that cronbech alpha varies from one to zero. As per the professional rule, higher alpha value is more desired but by convention, a lenient cut-off is 60 percentages is acceptable. I alpha value is less than 60 percentages; it is not accepted for further use.

#### 4.8. Strategy of Research

The main strategy of the research work is that to analysis in such a way that I will get the right perceptions of the beneficiaries of the government sponsor schemes and its performance track. Hence, to fulfil the real objectives, I have implemented right strategies such as to measure the beneficiaries' perception and their observations.



#### IV. ANALYTICAL TOOLS FOR PRIMARY DATA

Hence, I have used standard questionnaire for getting opinion from respondents and also conducted interview few respondents in the different block in the sundargarh. Apart from the above explains the below table explained the real process I have taken to do this research and reach the right conclusions

#### 4.9 Confirmatory Factor Analysis

In this study, I have used confirmatory Factor Analysis to reduce the variable. There are two test statistics used here on the SPSS output. Bartlett's

Test of Sphericity: This test has been exercised to study the usefulness of factor analysis. In the same line, Kaiser-Meyer-oklin Measure of Sample Adequacy: This test has been conducted to verify the adequacy of the existing primary data for the factor analysis.

As per the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO), generally a value greater than 0.5 is desirable

#### 4.10 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive statistics especially described the outer layer of the data and adequate information related to the collected data. Here, the arithmetic mean defined the location of the data and further, it has been used for hypothesis testing using Z statistics. For measuring the variability of the data, I used standard deviation range and variance. In the same line, the skewness and kurtosis informing the normality of the data.

The range is defined as the difference between two extreme values of a series. Thus, Absolute Range = Largest Value – Smallest Value

$$\text{or } R = L - S$$

Standard deviation may be defined as the square root of the arithmetic average of the squares of deviations taken from the arithmetic average of a series. The standard deviation of a series can be computed through the following technique:

Where; Standard Deviation is the sample mean  $AVERAGE(\text{number1}, \text{number2}, \dots)$  and  $n$  is the sample size.

#### V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the research objectives and review of literature, we will examined and evaluate the real progress of rural development programmes in the district of sundargarh. If we can successfully identifies the real barriers of the rural development, then government will take care to use all the policies for overcome the real obstacles. In the present study

is basically analysed the people perception of and their experience of the government programmes.

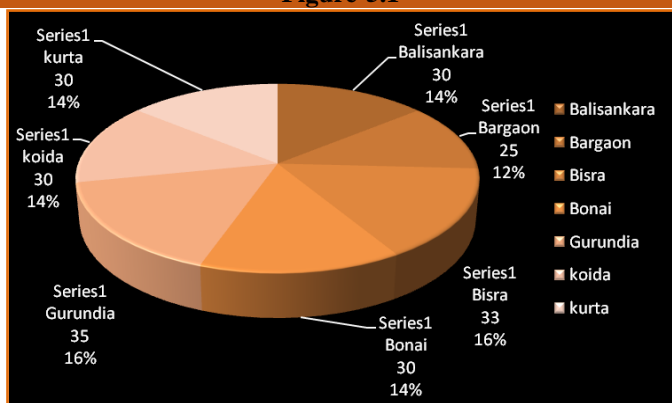
### 5.1 Sample Profile

As per the principles the simple of the study more than five time of having the questions of the questionnaire. Instead of that The theories referred that how many sample size required for the explorative study, as the N.K. Malhotra minimum size required for the study is 200 in the explorative study and problems identification study may require 500 samples.

Stratification Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Blocks</b>	Balisankara	30	14.8 %
	Bargaon	25	11.73 %
	Bisra	33	32.0 %
	Bonai	30	14.8 %
	Gurundia	35	16.43 %
	Koida	30	14.8 %
	Kurta	30	14.8 %

**Source: Primary Data**

**Figure-5.1**



### 5.2 Data Reliability Analysis through Cronbach alpha

Contents	No. of Items	Cronbach' Alpha	Inter Item Correlation
NREGS	5	0.694015545	0.5324
DRDA Efficiency	5	0.686338042	0.5868
SHGs eEfficiency	5	0.68318461	0.531
Mo Kudia& others	5	0.694145795	0.554

Grand Total/Overall Reliability & correlation	20	.709318258	0.4821
Source: Primary Complied data			

In Table 5.2 the results of reliability analysis has been shown wherever it are often seen that the general reliability of the analysis instrument in terms of Chronbach's Alpha is capable zero.709318258 that is far over the lenient bring to a halt of zero.6. Then the Chronbach's Alpha values for various constructs taken within the form namely: socio-economic standing of individuals, economic indicators, socio-economic lifetime of folks and adverse effects of the Then the Chronbach's Alpha values for different constructs taken in the questionnaire namely: NREGS, DRDA Efficiency for implementing, SHGs Efficiency for poverty Eradication, Mo Kudia& other Schemes carrying 5 items has been taken from each group.

I have been accessed that the parameters under consideration in this study are having high reliability score such as 0.694015545, 0.686338042, 0.68318461, and 0.694145795 respectively. It has been proved that the data consistency and fitness are very good all the 20 items in this study.

### 5.3 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive statistics analyzed on interval and ratio scale data generally include the measures of location, variability and shape. In the present study, arithmetic mean has been taken as a measure of location because it is a rigidly defined average and most suitable for further statistical treatments like hypothesis testing. Then range, standard deviation and variance have been computed for studying the variability.

Additionally, the skewness and kurtosis which are considered extremely useful to understand the nature of distribution has been calculated. Computation of skewness and of the 20 items taken in the questionnaire and implemented on 213 respondents for generation of primary data, none have reported

skewness of more than 3.0 or kurtosis of more than 10.0. In the prescribed scale from ‘1’ to ‘5’ denoting ‘Strongly Disagree’ to ‘Strongly Agree’, the means of perception varied in between a range of 2.70 to 4.64 that implies that the perception of respondents is somewhat less than their expectations in a few attributes.

**Table 5.3**  
**Description Analysis (n=213)**

Construct	Variable	Range	Mean	SD	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis
NREGS	1	4	4.16	1.07	1.14	-1.35	1.35
	2	4	3.68	1.3	1.7	-0.7	-0.63
	3	4	3.27	1.37	1.88	-0.06	-1.36
	4	4	3.69	1.19	1.42	-0.76	-0.3
	5	4	3.72	1.28	1.64	-0.86	-0.31
DRDA Efficiency for implementing	6	4	3.57	1.29	1.67	-0.45	-1
	7	4	3.56	1.19	1.43	-0.45	-0.8
	8	4	3.46	1.41	1.97	-0.43	-1.18
	9	4	3.78	1.26	1.59	-0.74	-0.56
	10	4	3.69	1.19	1.42	-0.76	-0.3
SHGs Efficiency for poverty Eradication	11	4	3.72	1.28	1.64	-0.86	-0.31
	12	4	3.92	1.24	1.53	-0.95	-0.16
	13	4	3.49	1.3	1.69	-0.51	-0.86
	14	4	3.96	1.13	1.28	-0.96	0.13
	15	4	3.9	1.3	1.44	-0.85	-0.25
Mo Kudia & other Schemes	16	4	3.98	1.13	1.28	-1.02	0.25
	17	4	3.73	1.22	1.48	-0.67	-0.5
	18	4	3.73	1.22	1.48	-0.67	-0.5
	19	4	3.98	1.13	1.28	-1.02	0.25
	20	4	3.43	1.18	1.39	-0.24	-0.96
199	4	3.53	1.14	1.3	-0.3	-0.89	

Source: Primary Data, Compiled from MS Excel Output

In addition to the above discussion, the means score of the all variables are like which represents the 4.16, 3.68, 3.27, 3.69, 3.72, 3.57, 3.56, 3.46, 3.78, 3.69, 3.72, 3.92, 3.49, 3.96, 3.90, 3.98, 3.73, 3.73, 3.9, 3.43 and 3.53. Apart from that the SD of the variables are like 1.07, 1.30, 1.37, 1.19, 1.28, 1.29, 1.19, 1.41, 1.26, 1.19, 1.28, 1.24, 1.30, 1.13, 1.20, 1.13, 1.22, 1.22, 1.13, 1.18 and 1.14 which giving us that the observed data are tightly packed nearby the means score. In the same line, the skewness and Kurtosis giving data normality and in the study skewness is between -0.06 to -1.35 and kurtosis is also in between 1.36 to 1.35. It has been proved that the observed data having mixed results.

### 5.4 Data Interpretation through Inferential statistic

In this part, we have been used Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for the purpose of to getting and understanding the effect and impact of the beneficiaries and to know their perception and thought related to the different government schemes in the district of sundargarh. In the study, I have developed three important control characters used by quota sampling strategies. Three control characteristics are Gender, Location and occupational basis to measure whether the mentioned control elements have any positive effect in their living standard and economic empowerment of the beneficiaries. Hence, to get the real result of the study, I have formed null and alternative hypothesis and tested it using ANOVA. In this regard, the following hypothesis formed to measure the significance difference if exist.

**Table 5.4**  
**Inferential Analysis (n=213)**

Construct	Variable	Gender		Location		Occupation	
		F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
NREGS	1	3.96	0.05	6.99	0	9.08	0
	2	8.5	0	9.03	0	21.11	0
	3	4.29	0.04	2.38	0.04	2.58	0.04
	4	4.37	0.03	4.48	0.05		
	5	5.31	0.07	20.96	0.08	32.68	0.63
DRDA Efficiency for implementing	6	6.23	0.01	1.18	0.31	0.14	0.71
	7	4.34	0.12	1.67	0	0.23	0
	8	5.23	0.13	1.54	0	0.32	0
	9	0.63	0.43	0.54	0.59	0.31	0.58
	10	2.04	0.15	2.81	0.06	0.1	0.76
SHGs Efficiency for poverty Eradication	11	17.03	0	19.71	0	28.4	0
	12	18.81	0	14.22	0	39.69	0
	13	12.14	0	6.03	0	10.67	0
	14	0.28	0.6	1.33	0.27	0	0.97
	15	0.61	0.44	1.26	0.28	2.96	0.09
Mo Kudia & other Schemes	16	9.37	0	3.89	0.02	10.69	0
	17	11.52	0	7.24	0	1.03	0.31
	18	1.92	0.17	1.47	0.23	0.94	0.33
	19	1.63	0.2	0.86	0.42	1.12	0.29
	20	0.01	0.93	1.82	0.16	5.04	0.03

Hypothesis Testified@5% Level of Significance  
Source: Primary Data, Compiled from SPSS Output

H01: There is no significant impact exists of Gender basis on perceptions regarding Government schemes for rural development in sundergarh.

H11: There is significant impact exists on the gender perception wise.

H02: Block wise does not have any significant impact on perceptions regarding Government sponsor schemes for the rural development.

H03: Significant impact does not have any significant impact on perceptions on the basis of Occupation regarding Government sponsor schemes for the rural development.

In the Table 5.5 shows the result of inferential statistics of the three control characteristics and its perception of the beneficiaries for the real empowerment of the rural people. In this table, computed value of F and here P value represents the significance if exists gender, Block wise and occupational wise. In this study, 0.05 is select for the level of significance for testing of hypothesis. In this context, as per review of literature, I have found many researchers have used 0.05 as a significance level for testing of their hypothesis. Refereeing the 0.05 level of significance one can accept and reject of the null hypothesis if p value of the table is less than 0.05. In other words we may say that control characters are having significant if p value is less than 0.05. The above tables represent the result and it signifies that yellow colour mentioned in the table cell has been considered to be significant and null hypothesis rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Now in order to get the impact of each of the control characteristics; the table 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 have informed the response from the perception of the beneficiaries on gender, Block and occupational basis. In this context, it has been revealed that on the basis of gender, the perception of the beneficiaries having significance difference such that in the parameters NREGC, item number one(NREGS is really good welfare schemes for poverty alleviation and economic empowerment of the rural people.), two (Would you think that it is an important policy for generating employment opportunities for the rural people for their upliftment) and five (Is there any interference from the local leaders, officers, contractors in this scheme?) respectively having significance that means the basis of male and female,, they are not unanimously come to conclusion that through NERGES programmes they would like to develop their lifestyle and enrich their level of income. In this context, it may think that NRGES male may get more benefits as compare to male of the society.

Table 5.5					
Inferential Analysis for 'Gender' (n=213)					
Construct	Variable	Male	Female	F	Sig.
NREGS	1	4.28	4.04	3.96	0.05
	2	3.89	3.46	8.5	0
	3	3.95	3.88	0.28	0.6
	4	4.07	3.89	1.92	0.17
	5	3.45	3.09	5.31	0.02
DRDA Efficiency for implementing	6	3.75	3.39	6.23	0.01
	7	3.61	3.5	0.63	0.43
	8	3.97	3.39	18.81	0
	9	3.58	3.34	2.04	0.15
	10	4.07	3.48	17.03	0
SHGs Efficiency for poverty Eradication	11	3.97	3.47	12.14	0
	12	3.95	3.88	0.28	0.6
	13	3.44	3.55	0.61	0.44
	14	4.15	3.76	9.37	0
	15	4.13	3.67	11.52	0
Mo Kudia & other Schemes	16	4.07	3.89	1.92	0.17
	17	3.82	3.64	1.63	0.2
	18	3.44	3.43	0.01	0.93
	19	3.39	3.66	4.29	0.04

Hypothesis Testified@5% Level of Significance  
Source: Primary Data, Compiled from SPSS Output

Construct	Variable	Balisankara	Bargaon	Bisra	F	Sig.
NRGES	1	4.49	4.17	3.9	6.99	0
	2	3.99	3.83	3.24	9.03	0
	3	4.14	3.76	3.23	14.22	0
	4	3.34	3.34	3.62	1.82	0.16
	5	3.95	3.31	2.68	20.96	0
DRDA Efficiency for implementing	6	3.77	3.51	3.49	1.18	0.31
	7	3.62	3.59	3.45	0.54	0.59
	8	3.77	3.42	3.27	2.81	0.06
	9	4.27	3.93	3.19	19.71	0
SHGs Efficiency for poverty Eradication	10	4.14	3.76	3.23	14.22	0
	11	4	3.82	3.37	6.03	0
	12	4.09	3.91	3.78	1.33	0.27
	13	3.32	3.49	3.64	1.26	0.28
	14	4.21	3.98	3.73	3.89	0.02
Mo Kudia & other Schemes	15	4.19	4	3.55	7.24	0
	16	4.09	3.91	3.78	1.33	0.27
	17	4.05	4.08	3.82	1.47	0.23
	18	3.84	3.76	3.61	0.86	0.42
	19	3.34	3.34	3.62	1.82	0.16
	20	3.32	3.51	3.7	2.38	0.09

Hypothesis Testified@5% Level of Significance  
Source: Primary Data, Compiled from SPSS Output

Hence they don't know the real objectives of the programme. So the government authorities may evaluate the programmes and try to minimize the real gap between the male and female so that it will help rural development across the society. Whereas the other parameters are concern, the above table referred that many items are also having difference in their perception on the basis of gender. Over all the efficiency of the SHG performance is better than others parameters.

On the other hand, the parameter of DRDA Efficiency for implementing the schemes has also the significant difference especially on the item numbers on the basis of locations (Block wise), it has been stated that in the NRGES schemes the item numbers 1,2, 3, and 5 having significant difference on block wise. It has been stated that due to the political intervention and interference of the block authorities the said schemes could not able to achieve the real goal. Whereas DRDA impact, item

numbers 9, 10 and 11 are having significant difference.

Construct	Variable	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	F	Sig.
NRGES	1	4.35	3.98	9.08	0
	2	3.96	3.48	10.67	0
	3	4.01	3.34	21.11	0
	4	3.49	3.44	0.1	0.76
	5	3.7	2.84	32.68	0
DRDA Efficiency for Efficiency	6	3.6	3.54	0.14	0.71
	7	3.59	3.52	0.31	0.58
	8	3.49	3.44	0.1	0.76
	9	4.15	3.4	28.4	0
	10	4.09	3.28	39.69	0
SHGs	11	3.96	3.48	10.67	0
	12	3.91	3.92	0	0.97
	13	3.37	3.62	2.96	0.09
	14	4.17	3.74	10.69	0
	15	3.97	3.83	1.03	0.31
Mo Kodia	16	3.92	4.05	0.94	0.33
	17	3.81	3.66	1.12	0.29
	18	3.28	3.58	5.04	0.03
	19	4.17	3.74	10.69	0
	20	3.42	3.63	2.58	0.11

Hypothesis Testified@5% Level of Significance  
Source: Primary Data, Compiled from SPSS Output

It means that the perception of the beneficiaries in the block wise, its impact is very less. On the same manner, the impact of the SHG presence and its important is also very poor due to may lack of leadership quality. In addition to the above, it may due to the Illiterate people are there. In this circumstance, the district administration of the sundargarh come forward and help to people to develop their economic standard through enrolment of more SHG's group with the specific goals. In the same line in the Mo Kodia schemes, it may be benefited all the require beneficiaries.

In the same line, on the basis of occupation basis all most all the elements of the NRGES parameters having significant and it means, null hypothesis is rejected. It has been proved that on the basis of agricultural and non- Agricultural beneficiaries having strong difference. It may be like this due to the Non- Agricultural people of the society are more

cunning and powerful and always hovering nearby the local administration and also having ample contact to the local people. Hence they definitely get the more opportunities as compare to the agriculture people. In this situation the district administration to be take care and considered the matter seriously and give the all the schemes to the right person without nepotism. So that it will give the real empowerment for the rural development.

### 5.5 Data Interpretation through Z variant Analysis

#### 5.5.1 NREGS

In this section we would like to analysis and discuss if any significance difference remain exist between the variables for micro basis. Hence, we take two variables such as 1. NREGS is really good welfare schemes for poverty alleviation and economic empowerment of the rural people. 2. Is it very effective for life of the poor people? Like increasing living standard, health, finance and social security.

Table- 5.8 z-Test: Two Sample for Means		
	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	4.01	3.77
Known Variance	0.73	0.76
Observations	100	100
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.24	
z	-1.8E-15	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.5	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	1	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	
Source: Primary Data		

In the Z variate analysis it has been proved that null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accept. It means both the variable are signifies it's self and don't do adequate process to fulfill the real vision of the rural development. In this regards the local administration take right steps for this process.

Table- 5.9 z-Test: Two Sample for Means		
	Variable 2	Variable 3
Mean	4.22	3.77
Known Variance	0.456	0.542
Observations	100	100

Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.45	
z	-2.77834E-15	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.5	
z Critical one-tail	1.644853627	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	1	
z Critical two-tail	1.959963985	

In the same line, again, we have compared between the variable 2 and 3 and results came to know that the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted if we will see the above table and measure the real calculation between the variables “Is it very effective for life of the poor people? like increasing living standard, health, finance and social security and economic empowerment of the rural people and Would you think that it is an important policy for generating employment opportunities for the rural people for their upliftment”

Accordingly, when we have measured the perception of the people in the area such as “Effectively use this welfare schemes in your locality and right people get right job opportunities without any discrimination” and “Would you think that it is an important policy for generating employment opportunities for the rural people for their upliftment” also came to know that there is strong difference between the variables related to the job opportunities due to the important policies introduced by the government against to the right people donot get right job due to the discrimination(see table 5.10)

Table- 5.10 z-Test: Two Sample for Means

Table- 5.10 z-Test: Two Sample for Means		
	Variable 1	Variable 3
Mean	4.54	3.77
Known Variance	0.352	0.542
Observations	100	100
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.77	
z	0	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.5	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	1	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

### 5.5.2 DRDA

In addition to the above parameter named NRGES, whereas the study focused in DRDA same results we got as like as the NRGES. It generally the perception of the people and their response from the beneficiaries who are eye witness all the events and programmes introduced by the government for the developemnt of the rural people.

**Table- 5.11 z-Test: Two Sample for Means**

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	4.01	3.77
Known Variance	0.73	0.76
Observations	100	100
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.24	
z	-1.8E-15	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.5	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	1	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

In this section we came to know that variable “Would you satisfy for the key function area specially performed by DRDA authority for adequately facilitate to the RD programmed and DRDA office bearers are very friendly, mentoring and counseling to the beneficiaries who alive last part of society” having significance difference and null hypothesis is rejected.

**Table- 5.12 z-Test: Two Sample for Means**

	Variable 5	Variable 2
Mean	3.92	3.77
Known Variance	0.59	0.76
Observations	100	100
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.15	
z	-7.2E-16	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.5	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	1	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

The table 5.12 reflected the results of the variable 5 and variable 2 such that “to get right information from the DRDA authority when the welfare policy renamed like SwarnJayanti Gram SwrozgarYojana (SGSY) restructured as a National Rural Livelihood

Mission (NRLM)” & Would you satisfy for the key function area specially performed by DRDA authority for adequately facilitate to the RD programmed” having the significant difference between the elements. Here, the calculate value is greater than tabulated value, it has been proved that the null hypothesis is rejected. In this regard, the government may introduce the smart MIS and administration to streamline the government sponsored schems for the real developemnt. But overall discussion we are near about to know that there are lots of scope for further development in the real empowerment of the rural India.

**Table- 5.13 z-Test: Two Sample for Means**

	Variable 1	Variable 3
Mean	3.82	3.78
Known Variance	0.63	0.58
Observations	100	100
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.04	
z	3.15E-16	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.5	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	1	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

The table 5.13 revealed that two variables named “Would you satisfy for the key function area specially performed by DRDA authority for adequately facilitate to the RD programmed and DRDA office bearers are very friendly, mentoring and counseling to the beneficiaries who alive last part of society” having significant and further having lots of developemnt in this regard for the real achieve the rural developement

### 5.5.3 SHG

Accordingly the above discussion, we came to know that SHG parameter having the significant difference among the variables in between the variable 1 and variable 2, it has been proved by refereeing the below the table (5.14) “SHGs linked to banks and emerging an important source to get fund for the poor and To what extent, SHGs helped for Social empowerment in terms of improvement in

their confidence, self perception, communication skill and other behavioral changes”.

	Variable 1	Variable 2
Mean	3.82	3.78
Known Variance	0.63	0.64
Observations	100	100
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.04	
z	3.08E-16	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.5	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	1	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

Whereas the variable 2 and 3 are also difference. In this regard the local administration has been trying to empowerment of the people through helping a lot to SHGs. The SHGs has been empowering the people giving the monetary help as per their requirement. Today, by using the SHG different product produce and sell it different trade faire which can help to increase the income level of the people In this context, more concentrate to be given for vertical and horizontal expansion of the SHG.

	Variable 5	Variable 4
Mean	3.86	3.72
Known Variance	0.92	0.66
Observations	100	100
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0.14	
z	-2.6E-15	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.5	
z Critical one-tail	1.644854	
P(Z<=z) two-tail	1	
z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

The above table reflected the significant difference exist between the variable 5 and variable 4 such as “Mobility of rural women has increased for various socio - economic & Developmental activities and Decision making capacity at household level as well as at community level has increased and become more meaningful”. In this part we found that still the lots of scope especially for empowering the rural women at present we are not getting any positive response from the respondents. Hence, the lots of

opportunities are there for increase the decision making capacity especially in the rural India.

## 5.6 Confirmatory Factor Analysis

In the proposed study KMO is larger than required value, hence the data under construct is fit for the factor analysis and would be considered as the right techniques for interpret correlation matrix. Here, I have found that our data is 65 percentage fit for the factor analysis. In the same line, the factorial structure of variable in the collected sample. In this study, we found from the table 5.17 having six four important factors influence to the rural development especially in the district of sundargarh has explained 61.23 percentage of the study. Based on the data represent the table no 5.18, it has been stated that four important factors found and each factors having five important variables which influence to the rural development. The factors are as follows such as NREGS, DRDA Efficiency for implementing the schemes,

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.655
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	254.074
	df	190
	Sig.	.001

SHGs Efficiency for poverty Eradication program and Mo Kudia& other Schemes. In the table no 5.17 revealed that the first factor explained 10.20% having five variables where as the second factor explained 9.239 having five variables and accordingly the reaming factors having explained 8.854, 7.226, 7.111 and 6.541 respectively having five variables in each factors.

Component	Total Variance Explained (n=213)					
	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.040	10.200	10.200	2.040	10.200	10.200

2	1.84 8	9.239	19.439	1.848	9.239	19.439
3	1.77 1	8.854	28.293	1.771	8.854	28.293
4	1.44 5	7.226	35.519	1.445	7.226	35.519
5	1.42 2	7.111	42.630	1.422	7.111	42.630
6	1.30 8	6.541	49.171	1.308	6.541	49.171
7	1.22 4	6.118	55.289	1.224	6.118	55.289
8	1.18 9	5.944	61.233	1.189	5.944	61.233
9	.958	4.792	66.025			
10	.947	4.734	70.759			
11	.903	4.513	75.272			
12	.807	4.036	79.308			
13	.755	3.774	83.082			
14	.685	3.424	86.506			
15	.610	3.051	89.557			
16	.544	2.720	92.277			
17	.491	2.456	94.733			
18	.393	1.967	96.699			
19	.343	1.713	98.412			
20	.318	1.588	100.00 0			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis  
Source: Primary Data, Compiled from SPSS Output

At the end of the analysis I have found that through the factor analysis, it is giving the adequate information related to the effect and Impact of the rural development through the government sponsored schemes are in average and variables explained are also poor. In this situation, it is observed that having lots of scope are there with the state government for further streamline and newly introduced to schemes focusing the above mentioned factors. Apart from the above finding, I have also focused each the variables underlying construct of this study so that it will help to better understating of the people perception and measure the benefits of the schemes for the beneficiaries. Through this way we would able to measure the real growth of the rural people and their economic indicators also.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, multivariate confirmatory factor, ANOVA and Z variate analysis have been used to find out Impact of Govt. Sponsored Schemes for the Upliftment of the rural people especially the function of the DRDO, NREGS, SHGs and Mo kodiaYojana and its benefit for the beneficiaries. It

is come to conclusion that the government sponsored schemes objectives are very good one but implementation is not as per the real objectives. Due to the political interference, kith and kin relationship, the sponsored schemes are not reach the needy people who are stand last part of the society. In the same line, through the factor analysis we have found that 61 percentage of the variables explained to the propose study especially for the rural empowerment.

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