

# **A Study of Benefits of Government Schemes Received By The Adivasi Villages of Panvel Area**

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## **Abstract**

*Government at central, state and local level have lot of schemes for the development of adivasi people in India. Now in this paper we will try to study the very recent schemes benefitted by the adivasi villagers in the Panvel area. Objectives of the study are to study the schemes received by the adivasi villages, benefits received by the adivasi villages, difficulties faced by the adivasi villagers, satisfaction of adivasi with the schemes they received. Study is based on random sampling. For this study we have selected 16 villages in the Panvel area. From every selected village we have selected 5 respondents to make 80 respondents in all. We have used schedule and interview method for collection of the data. From the information we can conclude that adivasi people in panvel area are getting the government schemes, at the same time they are getting the benefits of these schemes for the entire adivasi village. Moreover all the adivasi villagers are satisfied with the schemes of the government. But adivasi's are facing lot of difficulties while getting the schemes from the government.*

**Introduction:** - After independence, the fruits of development are reaching to urban areas only. Some benefits reaches to some villages also. But very less benefits of development are reaching to the tribal villages of India. No doubt central and state governments are having number of schemes for the upliftment of adivasi villages. With this there are regional development schemes to develop the adivasi area. Here, we will try to analyze the actual schemes which are told by the villagers in survey.

**Objectives of study:** - The study is based on the following objectives;

1. To study the schemes received by the adivasi villages in Panvel area.
2. To study the benefits received by the adivasi villages due to the schemes of the government.
3. To study the difficulties faced by the adivasi villagers to receive the schemes of the government.
4. To study, whether the adivasi villagers are satisfied or not with the schemes they received.

**Hypothesis of the study: -**

1. H0- Adivasi villages do not get any government schemes.  
H1- Adivasi villages do get government schemes.
2. H0- Adivasi villages do not get any benefit from government schemes.  
H1- Adivasi villages do get benefit from government schemes.
3. H0- Adivasi villages do not face any difficulties in receiving government schemes.  
H1- Adivasi villages do face difficulties in receiving government schemes.
4. H0- Adivasi villagers are not satisfied with the government schemes they received.  
H1- Adivasi villagers are satisfied with the government schemes they received.

**Review of literature: -** We have reviewed the following literature based on the studies of adivasi people in India;

In a study of Bhukya Ramesh<sup>1</sup>, the study of tribals in Telangana state undertakes. Objectives of the are to study the Tribal development policies, programmes and functions are undertaken by the tribal welfare department, to study the impact of the development programmes on the living conditions of the tribals in Telangana. The study depends on Primary data and secondary source of data. To collect primary source of data, empirical study through a structured questionnaire have been adopted. The questionnaire has been administered to the selected sample respondents. Study concludes as the economic status of the tribals have been increased after utilizing the schemes in the new State of Telangana. State Government has attached top-most priority for the development of Scheduled Tribe population in the State, which accounts for 9.34 per cent of the total population (as per 2011 census), which is significantly higher compared to the percentage of 6.99 STs in the combined State of AP.

Prayas group<sup>2</sup> studied the livelihood situation of the tribal communities in Raigad district of Maharashtra. The objective of the study is to study the livelihood situation in the tribal communities of Raigad district. The study revealed that the livelihoods-security of the most vulnerable sections has been severely threatened. The findings also pointed towards the increasing limitations and irrelevance of the conventional poverty eradication strategies that relied on the urban industrial expansion or on the expansion of the "modern" agriculture.

**Scope of the study: -** The scope of this study is restricted to Panvel tahasil area only. With this present study is limited to the study tribal population of Panvel only. We have selected 16 villages

for study; from every selected village we have taken 5 respondents to make it total 80 respondents in all.

**1.6. Methodology of study:** - We have used schedule and interview method for the collection of information from the adivasi people. Since adivasi people can have illiteracy, so we have used the direct interview method with a set of some questions in the form of a schedule. Information so collected was edited, classified and tabulated. Simple percentage method is used for the analysis of the data.

**1.7- Sampling:** - We are studying schemes taken by adivasi villagers in the Panvel area. Panvel is tahasil area in Raigad district of Maharashtra state of India. Entire area is not possible to surveyed, so we are taking 16 villages for study; from every selected village we have taken 5 respondents to make it total 80 respondents in all. Selection of villages and 5 respondents from each village is based on random sampling.

**1.8- Analysis of data:** - The information collected through interview and schedule from the adivasi villagers is edited, classified and tabulated for analysis. We have used simple percentage method to analyze the responses of the adivasi population.

**1.8.1- Government schemes received by the villages:** - After getting the details from the villagers like name, address etc. we have asked them the question related our study. First question was whether your village received any scheme from the government or not? Then hundred percent villagers told that they received one or the other type of scheme from the government. This is quite encouraging that all the respondents told that their village received government scheme.

**Table No. 1- Government schemes received by the villages**

Response	Yes	No
Schemes	80	00
Percentage	100	00

(Source: - Authors computation based on primary information)

**1.8.2- Number of schemes received by the village:** - Next question was related with number of schemes received by the village. 12.5% villagers told that their village received two schemes from the government. Whereas 6.25 % villagers told that their village received three schemes. But 81.25% villagers told that their village received four or more than four schemes. This is also a good sign that villagers know that they have got the scheme from the government.

**Table No. 2- Number of schemes received by the village**

Schemes	Two schemes	Three Schemes	Four and above schemes
Number of responses	10	5	65
Percentage	12.5	6.25	81.25

(Source: - Authors computation based on primary information)

**1.8.3. List of the schemes:** - After number of schemes we have asked the villagers to tell the schemes which their village received. Then 87.5% Adivas told that they received water supply scheme for the village. 81.25% villagers told that they received the toilet scheme for the village. 62.5% villagers told that they receive the led bulb scheme of the government. 31.25% villagers said that their village received the scheme of construction of Sabha mandal for the village. 43.75% villagers said yes to the scheme of cement road for the village. 62.5% villagers said about the repair of the Aanganwadi scheme which their village received. All these schemes are enlisted in table no. 3.

**Table No. 3. List of the schemes**

Schemes	No. of Response	Percentage
1. Water supply	70	87.5
2. Toilet	65	81.25
3. Led bulb	50	62.5
4. Sabha mandal	25	31.25
5. Cement road	35	43.75
6. Anganwadi repair	50	62.5

(Source: - Authors computation based on primary information)

**1.8.4. Villagers getting the benefits of the schemes:** - After the list of the scheme, villagers were asked about the benefits of the schemes they received. Then 100% villagers told that they are getting the benefits of the schemes. So, all the schemes of the government are beneficial to the adivasi people.

**Table no. 4- Villagers getting the benefits of the schemes**

Response	No. of villagers	Percentage
Yes	80	100
No	0	00

(Source: - Authors computation based on primary information)

**1.8.5- Benefits you received by the adivas from the schemes:** - With reference to the benefits received of the government schemes, 18.75% villagers told that due to schemes the cleanliness increases in the village. 18.75% villagers told that communication improves in the side the village as well as outside the village due to the schemes of the government. 62.25 villagers gave

a vague answer that they have got lots of benefits due to government schemes but they could not give concrete answer.

**Table No. 5- Benefits you received by the adivas from the schemes**

Benefits	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1. Cleanliness	15	18.75
2. Communication	15	18.75
3. Lots of benefits	50	62.25

(Source: - Authors computation based on primary information)

**1.8.6- Difficulties faced by the villagers to get the schemes:** - With regard to the difficulties faced by the villagers to get the schemes, 93.75% villagers told that collection of documents was a major difficulty for getting the scheme. 18.75% villagers told that collection of contribution towards the common expenditure for getting the scheme was a problem. 25% villagers told that it was difficult to persuade the people to get the scheme for the village. 50% people told that frequent visits to government offices and taking feedback was a major difficulty. Lastly all the respondents told there are other difficulties also while getting schemes from the government.

**Table No- 6- Difficulties faced by the villagers to get the schemes**

Difficulties	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1. Documents of the villagers	75	93.75
2. To collect contribution	20	18.75
3. To persuade people	20	25
4. Visits and feedback	40	50
5. Other difficulties	80	100

(Source: - Authors computation based on primary information)

**1.8.7. Satisfaction of the villager with the schemes they received:** - The last important question related to schemes was about the satisfaction of the people about the government schemes they received, then all the respondents were happy and satisfied with the government scheme. This is extraordinary that all the villagers are satisfied.

**Table No. 7- Satisfaction of the villager with the schemes they received**

Response	No. of villagers	Percentage
Yes	80	100
No	0	00

(Source: - Authors computation based on primary information)

### **Conclusion:**

We conclude this paper based on the hypothesis set and their results. First null hypothesis was adivasi villages do not get any government schemes is rejected since all the villagers told that

they received the government schemes. Second null hypothesis was adivasi villages do not get any benefit from government schemes is also rejected by our study because all the villagers said that they received the benefits from the schemes from the government. Third hypothesis was related with difficulties faced by adivasi villages here too all villagers told that they face lot of difficulties while getting government schemes. So this hypothesis is also rejected. Last hypothesis was adivasi villagers are not satisfied with the government schemes they received. This hypothesis is also rejected since all the villagers in the survey told that they are satisfied with the government schemes.

**References: -**

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