

STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF RURAL HOUSING SCHEMES IN TELANGANA STATE

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Abstract

Rural Housing implies both a greater level of social change and personal economic improvement. For the rural population to have improved opportunities, more involvement in rural Housing programmes, decentralised planning, stronger implementation of land reforms, and increased access to financing are all being considered. Rural Housing Projects in Telangana State are meant to give people in rural areas of the state access to cheap homes. The programmes are made to meet the housing demands of many societal groups, including the less advantaged sectors of the economy, lower-income groups, as well as middle-income organisations. To offer high-quality, long-lasting housing for the rural populace, the Telangana government has developed several housing programmes, such as the Rajiv Awas Yojana, the Indiramma Weaker Section Housing Program, and the 2BHK Housing Scheme. These programmes provide qualified recipients with financial aid, subsidies, technical support, and help with housing construction. The programmes also emphasise giving rural people access to essential services like power, water supply, and sanitary facilities. Telangana State's rural housing projects have contributed to a reduction in poverty as well as an improvement in the living circumstances of rural people. In the current scenario we have represented through a qualitative evaluation. The SPSS tool is used for determining the statistical analysis.

Keywords –*Decentralised planning, Rural populace, Land reforms, Indiramma Weaker Section Housing Program*

Introduction

According to the 2011 census, Telangana's rural population is 213.95 lakh, or 61.12% of the state's 350.04 lakh total population. Programs like MGNREGS, Watershed Housing, and Self-Help Groups are managed by the state's Rural Research division. Since most people live in rural areas, it is important to evaluate a successful rural Housing strategy that will improve several indicators of land reform and make it possible for them to be used in other parts of society (Dar, 2020). Governments around the world are paying increasingly close attention to rural Housing. Rural Housing is especially relevant in India for two very significant reasons. Most of the population still lives in villages, and progress is challenging if rural areas lag behind urban ones. Second, a major impediment to the growth of the economy would be the socioeconomic disadvantages of the rural sector. A portion of the labour force that is now employed in agriculture must move to non-

agricultural jobs. Another growth indicator is literacy rates, which are lower in rural than urban regions. 44% in rural areas and 73% in urban areas. Rural communities have a higher percentage of impoverished individuals than metropolitan ones do. Among the estimated 210 million impoverished people in the nation, 42 million live in urban areas and 168 million do so in rural ones. 30% of the 108 million rural houses, or those who work in agriculture, are inhabited. With less than one hectare of land and 18% with less than two hectares, 58% of families in the communities are marginal farmers. The huge disparities between rural and urban regions in some of the most important socioeconomic Housing indicators are highlighted by these numbers, which urge a determined effort to close the gap. The emphasis on rural Housing is also a reaction to the many difficulties that rural regions encounter, many of which are associated with a lack of basic services and technical improvements. Rural communities lack access to even the most necessities, like clean drinking water, primary healthcare, and transportation. The rural population also experiences poverty, ignorance, and illiteracy. They have not been able to completely benefit from government incentives because of their conventional perspective on Housing. Like this, a small minority of people own enormous amounts of land and other resources. Because of this, the advantages of rural Housing programmes did not assist rural residents as much as was expected. It needs a large infrastructure to support rural growth.

Rural reliance must be strategically used. Rural areas may be improved using a variety of strategies. Rural Housing is the result of interactions between several environmental, social, institutional, technical, and economic elements. For the rural sector to integrate into the mainstream of national growth and contribute fairly to economic Housing, necessary reforms must be made in it. Yet, it has been argued that rural Housing should instead be seen as a change in rural circumstances and lifestyle rather than as a set of precise needs. On March 31, 1952, the Planning Commission established a branch called the Community Projects Administration to oversee community Housing initiatives. When the Community Housing Program was originally announced on October 2, 1952, a significant turning point in the history of rural Housing was attained. This project underwent a lot of alterations while being supervised by several ministries.

In October 1974, the Department of Rural Housing was set up as a part of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Department of Rural Housing was given authority over a new Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation on August 18, 1979. On January 23, 1982, it was renamed the Ministry of Rural Housing. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Housing reorganised the Ministry of Rural Housing into a Department in January 1985. In September 1985, the Ministry of Agriculture adopted a new name. The Department became the Ministry of Rural Housing on July 5, 1991. The Department of Wasteland Housing was a brand-new division established by this ministry on July 2, 1992. The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, established in March 1995, is composed of the Department of Rural Employment as well as Poverty Alleviation, the Rural Housing Department, and the Wasteland Department.

Housing

The Ministry of Rural Housing was the new name for the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment in 1999. This ministry has indeed been serving as an agent for transition in country places through the application of a broad range of programmes that are intended to reduce poverty, create jobs, expand capacity, and provide social protection. Numerous programmes have been changed and new ones introduced over time as a result of skills learned during the implementation of systems and in response to what were considered the needs of the poor. The Ministry's main goal is to reduce rural poverty and guarantee an improved standard of living for rural residents, particularly those who are below the poverty threshold. The methodology, Housing, as well as management of projects pertaining to various aspects of rural life and operations, from wealth creation to environmental restocking, are used to accomplish these goals.

Five components of the financial and social infrastructure that seem to be essential to the standard of living of those who live in rural regions were recognised in order to guarantee that the benefits of financial reform are discussed by all segments of society. These include housing, roads, water supplies, health, and education. The Ministry of Rural Housing was given the task of attempting to implement the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY drinking)'s water, housing, and rural roads components in order to give the initiatives in these areas more momentum. Many anti-poverty programmes have undergone restructuring during the 9th Plan period to improve their effectiveness in delivering economic advantages to the rural poor. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, a comprehensive personality programme, was created by combining the Integrated Rural Housing Programme (IRDP), the Housing of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), the Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), the Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), and indeed the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) (SGSY).

Study Area:

Telangana is in the middle of the Indian Peninsula's eastern shore on the Deccan Plateau. It extends from 1509' north to 190 7' north latitude and from 770 3' east to 810 6' east longitude. It has an area of 114,840 kilometres (44,340 square miles). While the territory is irrigated by two significant rivers—the Krishna River accounts for approximately 69% of the drainage basin as well as the Godavari River for around 79%—most of the terrain is desert. Hyderabad is a combination of North and South Indian civilizations and is located inside the traditional region of Indian cultures. The state really does have 31 districts, *namely Adilabad, Bhadradi (Kothagudem), Jagitial, Jangoan, Jayashankar (Bhupalpalli), Jogulamba (Gadwal), Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kumarambhem (Asifabad), Mahabubnagar, and Mahububabbad*. The various questions are being asked to the respondent for evaluating the quantitative analysis.

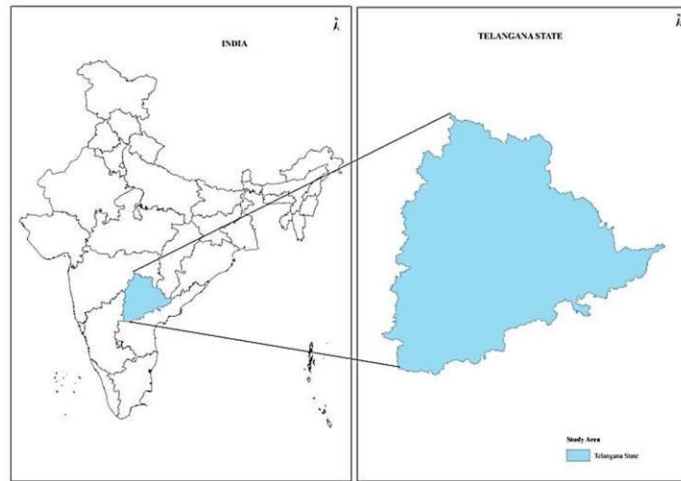


Fig: 1.Map of the Research Area

Objective:

Studying the effectiveness of Telangana State's Rural Housing Program is the primary goal of this paper.

The Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State is a government initiative aimed at promoting the Housing of rural areas in Telangana. The programme is designed to address the challenges faced by the rural communities in the state and improve their quality of life (Debnath,1974).

The key objectives of the Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State include:

1. **Poverty Alleviation:** The programme aims to reduce poverty in rural areas by providing financial assistance to the needy households through various schemes such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Self Help Groups (SHGs), and Integrated Rural Housing Programme (IRHP).
2. **Infrastructure Housing:** The programme focuses on the Housing of basic infrastructure facilities in rural areas such as roads, water supply, sanitation, electrification, and telecommunication.
3. **Development:** The programme aims to improve the agricultural productivity of rural areas by promoting better agricultural practices, providing training and support to farmers, and increasing access to credit.
4. **Employment Generation:** The programme aims to generate employment opportunities in rural areas by promoting small-scale industries, rural tourism, and other income-generating activities.
5. **Women Empowerment:** The programme focuses on empowering women in rural areas by promoting their participation in decision-making processes, providing vocational training, and promoting women-led self-help groups.
6. **Health and Education:** The programme aims to improve the health and education standards of rural areas by promoting access to quality healthcare and education services.

Some of the key initiatives under the Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State include the

Mission Kakatiya programme for restoring minor irrigation tanks, the KCR Kits programme for providing healthcare assistance to pregnant women and new mothers, and the Rythu Bandhu scheme for providing financial assistance to farmers. Overall, the Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State is an important initiative that seeks to address the challenges faced by rural communities in the state and promote their overall development.

Methodology:

This research is entirely built on secondary data that was gathered from numerous Telangana as well as former Andhra Pradesh periodicals as well as records, including crop statistics, economy reviews, statistical summaries, as well as population reports.

The Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State employs a multi-pronged methodology that involves various stakeholders, including government agencies, community-based organizations, and private sector partners. The following are some of the key methods used in the programme:

1. **Participatory Planning:** The programme employs a participatory planning process that involves community members in identifying their development priorities and designing appropriate interventions. The planning process is facilitated by trained community mobilizers and other facilitators, who work closely with local leaders and representatives.
2. **Capacity Building:** The programme provides training and capacity building support to community members, including farmers, women's groups, and youth groups. The training focuses on enhancing skills and knowledge in areas such as agricultural practices, entrepreneurship, and community Development.
3. **Financial Inclusion:** The programme promotes financial inclusion by providing access to credit and other financial services to rural communities. This is done through initiatives such as the Self-Help Group-Bank Linkage Programme and the Kisan Credit Card scheme.
4. **Social Mobilization:** The programme promotes social mobilization by encouraging community participation and ownership of Housing initiatives. This is achieved through various platforms, including community meetings, radio programmes, and awareness campaigns.
5. **Convergence:** The programme employs a convergence approach, where different government departments and agencies work together to ensure that Housing interventions are coordinated and effective. This approach also involves partnerships with private sector organizations and NGOs.
6. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The programme employs a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress and identify areas for improvement. The framework includes regular monitoring of project implementation and impact assessments to measure the effectiveness of interventions.

Overall, the Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State employs a holistic and participatory approach that focuses on empowering communities, promoting sustainability, and addressing the root causes of poverty and underdevelopment in rural areas (Reddy,2021).

Literature Review

There are several studies and reports that have explored the Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State, providing valuable insights into the programme's implementation and impact. Some of the key findings are summarized below:

1. **Productivity:** A study by the National Institute of Rural Housing and Panchayati Raj found that the programme has had a significant impact on agricultural productivity in the state. The study found that the programme's initiatives, such as the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, and other inputs, have contributed to higher yields and increased incomes for farmers.
2. **Women Empowerment:** The Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State has also had a positive impact on women's empowerment. According to a report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the programme's women's self-help groups have helped women in rural areas to gain access to credit, start businesses, and participate in decision-making processes (Kumar,2022).
3. **Infrastructure Housing:** The programme's infrastructure Housing initiatives have also had a significant impact on the quality of life in rural areas. A study by the Centre for Good Governance found that the programme's road construction and water supply projects have improved accessibility and reduced water scarcity in rural areas.
4. **Poverty Alleviation:** The Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State has also made significant strides in reducing poverty in rural areas. According to a report by the World Bank, the programme's flagship initiative, the Rythu Bandhu scheme, has provided financial assistance to farmers and helped to reduce poverty among farming households.
5. **Challenges:** However, the programme still faces some challenges, including limited resources and inadequate implementation capacity in some areas. A study by the National Institute of Rural Housing and Panchayati Raj identified these challenges and recommended measures to address them, including strengthening the capacity of local institutions and improving the quality of monitoring and evaluation.

Overall, the literature suggests that the Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State has had a positive impact on rural Housing in the state. However, there is still scope for improvement and addressing the challenges faced by the programme to achieve sustained and inclusive Housing in rural areas (Rupavath,2022).

Concept of Rural Housing

The phrase refers to the process of putting plans into action to alter the status quo in a positive direction. Depending on the industry in which the change is implemented, the nature of the transformation, or the "method" by which the intended outcome is achieved, Housing may take on a wide variety of names. For numerous decades, the phrase was reserved for economic upheaval, considering all the factors that contribute to progress. Changes in the political, social, cultural, technical, economic, and even psychic frameworks of society were added to the original definition\

of change as it was further developed.

In its modern sense, "Housing" conveys a spirit of dynamic change towards the realisation of maximum human potential (Pujar,2022). The Rural housing Programme in Telangana State consists of several schemes and initiatives aimed at promoting housing makes the programme seeks to improve the overall quality of life for rural communities in Telangana.

The statistical analysis is being carried out for determining the mean and standard deviation, where the mean and standard deviation is being plotted.

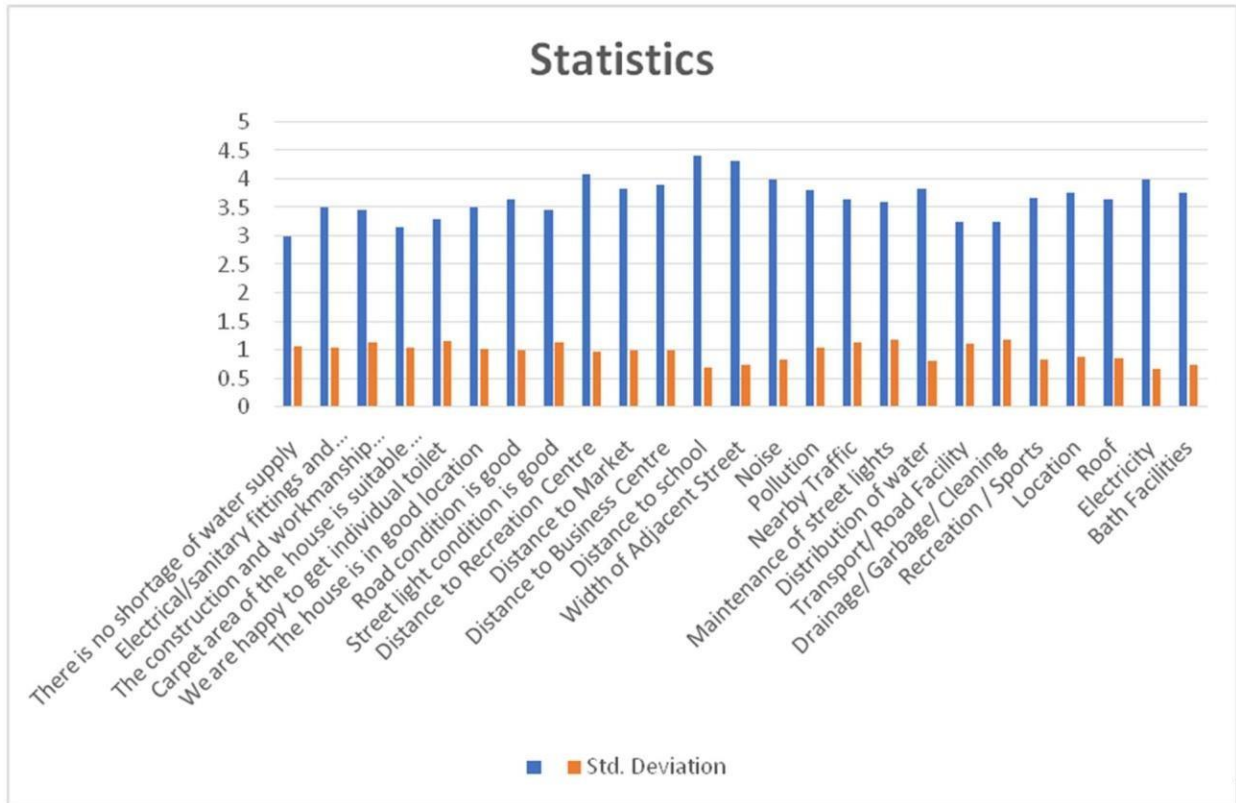


Fig.2. Statistical measures of resources

Strictly speaking, the term "Housing" refers to a "policy" and the "consequent programmes" that support it, all of which aim to bring about "a desired change" in the social, economic, political, or technical sectors. Strengthening people's abilities, both mental and physical, to achieve valued societal ends is at the heart of this field. The amount of Housing that can be achieved is proportional to the number of untapped resources, innate abilities, room for improvement in technology, and sheer "will power" that drives Housing policy implementation. Growth potentials in rural economies and societies are used via Housing activities, or otherwise progress is the shaping of progress. The goal of rural Housing, which is not a mercy operation, is to increase agricultural yields while also improving crop quality, input efficiency, and crop diversity. Motivating people to put in more time and money to improve productivity per employee is a major

focus. Hence, the scope of rural Housing has included education, knowledge, training, and research, as well as the execution of research. In both the industrialised and the developing nations of the globe, the concept of "rural Housing" is a topic of great interest and therefore highly praised. Yet the word "rural Housing" is employed in widely varying contexts, and there is no agreed-upon meaning. The term "rural revitalization" refers to the process of improving rural regions and the lives of their residents. To this end, it refers to the improvement of rural areas across a wide range of factors, including but not limited to agriculture as well as ancillary activities (such as village and small producer crafts), socio-economic status, transport systems, neighbourhood facilities and services, as well as, most importantly, the HRM present there. It entails giving the most disadvantaged people who move to rural regions a greater voice in shaping the direction of rural Housing as well as gaining greater access to its advantages. Statistical measures of inspections are presented in Fig.3.

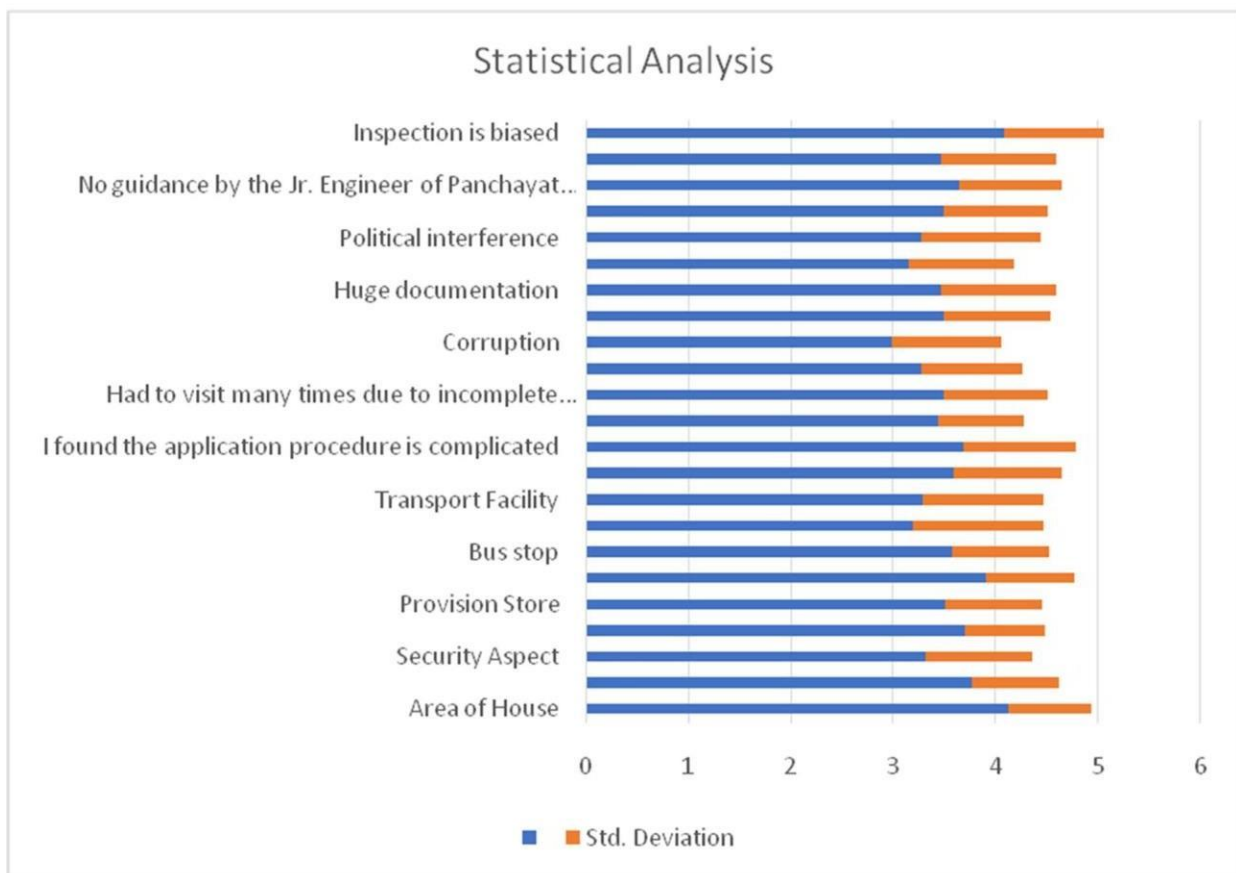


Fig.3. Statistical measures of inspections

The area of houses is seeming to be highest mean and inspection biased is having second highest in securing the mean.

Rural Housing refers to the process of improving the economic, social, and environmental conditions in rural areas. It involves enhancing the livelihoods of rural communities through various interventions such as infrastructure Housing, agriculture and rural enterprise promotion,

access to financial services, capacity building, and social mobilization.

The Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State is an example of a comprehensive rural Housing strategy that seeks to promote sustainable Housing in rural areas. The programme's approach is centred on community participation, where community members are actively engaged in identifying their Housing needs and designing appropriate interventions.

The various analysis such as Delay in forwarding progress report by the Gram Panchayat and Poor-quality material (Toilet material) are being plotted. The mean and median are being plotted in Fig.4.

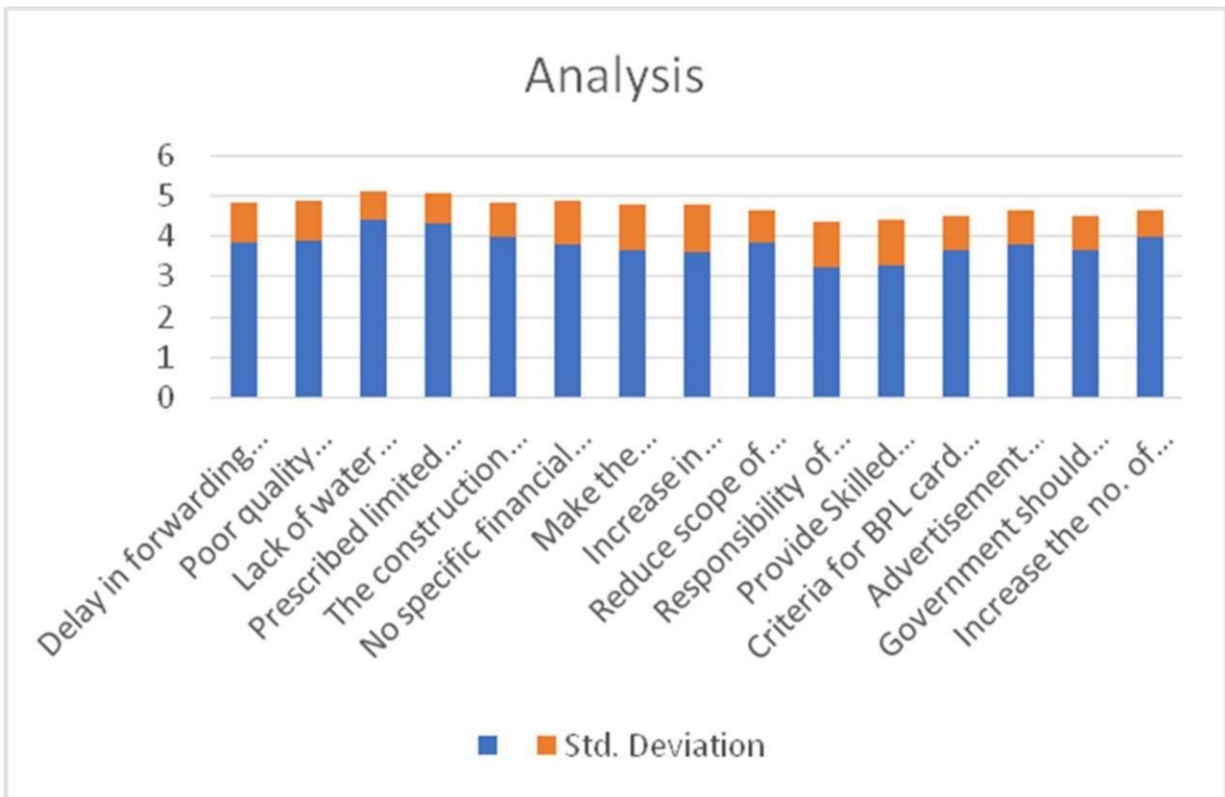


Fig.4. Mean and standard deviation of the facilities.

From the Statistical measures of inspections, the water problem is seeming to be the highest mean and standard deviations. Responsibility of gram panchayat should be increased has low mean.

In summary, the concept of rural Housing involves promoting sustainable and inclusive Housing in rural areas through a range of interventions aimed at improving economic, social, and environmental conditions. The Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State is an example of a comprehensive rural Housing strategy that seeks to address the root causes of poverty and underHousing in rural areas through a participatory and holistic approach.

The tabular values of the various parameters are being plotted in Table.1.

Table.1. Statistical measures

Mean		Min.	Max.	Range	Max/Min	Variance
Item Means	3.647	2.994	4.394	1.400	1.468	.108
Item Variances	.961	.441	1.621	1.180	3.676	.085
Inter-Item Covariances	.252	-.114	1.404	1.519	-12.283	.041
Inter-Item Correlations	.263	-.120	1.000	1.120	-8.327	.036

The results obtained above table is being summarized. It is being observed that the mean value of the item means is 3.647 and the inter item covariances is 0.252. The range of the inter item covariance is 1519 which is highest. The variance of inter item correlations is 0.036.

Conclusion

The Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State is a comprehensive and innovative approach to promoting sustainable Housing in rural areas. The programme's focus on community participation and empowerment has been a key factor in its success, as it has enabled local communities to take ownership of Housing initiatives and drive the Housing process themselves.

The various schemes and initiatives of the programme are aimed at addressing the root causes of poverty and underHousing in rural areas by improving agricultural productivity, enhancing access to credit and financial services, improving rural infrastructure, and empowering women and marginalized groups. The programme's emphasis on sustainability and convergence is also noteworthy, as it seeks to promote environmentally sustainable Housing and ensure that Housing interventions are coordinated and effective.

Overall, the Rural Housing Programme in Telangana State has had a significant impact on rural Housing outcomes in the state. It has helped to improve the livelihoods of rural communities by providing access to credit, promoting rural entrepreneurship, and improving rural infrastructure.

The programme has also helped to increase agricultural productivity and promote natural resource management, contributing to the overall economic growth and Housing of the state.

However, there is still much to be done in terms of rural Housing in Telangana State. Challenges such as climate change, water scarcity, and poverty persist, and continued efforts are needed to ensure that the benefits of Housing reach all rural communities. Nonetheless, the Rural Housing

Programme in Telangana State provides a valuable model for other states and countries seeking to promote sustainable and inclusive Housing in rural areas.

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