

A Survey on the Awareness, Accessibility, and Impact of Government Welfare Schemes in Rural Areas: Evedence from Lar Town, Distric Deoria, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The present study examines the reach and effectiveness of selected government welfare schemes in a ward of Lar town, district Deoria, Uttar Pradesh. A survey research design was adopted to evaluate the availability, accessibility, and awareness of major government initiative among rural residents. Data were collected from 118 voluntarily participating respondents through a structured questionnaire consisted of seven items related to key schemes, including Pradhan mantri ujjwala yojana, ayushman bharat card, Pradhan mantri kisan samman nidhi, swachh bharat mission (toilet facility), old age pension scheme, visit by ASHA workers, and awareness efforts by local representatives such as ward member and chairperson of town. The findings of the study revel that overall availability and reach of government schemes in the study area are poor. A significant proportion of respondents reported limited access to essential benefit and inadequate awareness of various schemes. Furthermore, the results indicate that local governance and support systems are weak, and chairperson and ward members rarely visit the ward to disseminate information regarding government initiatives. Similarly, ASHA workers were reported to visit irregularly, reducing the effectiveness of health-related outreach services. The study concludes that despite the existence of multiple schemes, their implementation at the grassroots level remains insufficient. Strengthening local administrative involvement, improving awareness programs, and ensuring regular field visit by concerned authorities are essential to enhance the effective delivery of government schemes in rural areas.

Keywords: Government schemes, rural development, accessibility, awareness

INTRODUCTION

Rural development has long been recognized as a fundamental component of national progress, particularly in a country like India where a significant proportion of the population resides in rural areas. The government of India has introduced a wide range of welfare schemes aimed at improving the socioeconomic conditions of rural communities, including programs related to health, sanitation,

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agriculture, energy access, and social security. These initiatives, such as the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Ayushman Bharat scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Swachh Bharat Mission, and various pension schemes, are designed to enhance the quality of life and ensure inclusive development.

Despite the formulation of numerous policies and schemes, the actual success of these initiatives largely depends on the effective implementation at the grass root level. The reach, accessibility, and awareness of government schemes among rural

populations remain critical factors influencing their impact. Several studies have indicated that gaps in awareness, administrative inefficiencies, and lack of regular monitoring often hinder the proper utilization of these schemes. In many cases, beneficiaries are either unaware of their eligibility or face difficulties in accessing the benefits due to bureaucratic challenges and inadequate local support system.

Local governance institutions, including ward members, chairpersons, and front line workers such as Accredited social health activists (ASHA), play a crucial role in the dissemination of information and facilitation of government schemes. Their regular interaction with the community is essential for increasing awareness and ensuring that benefits reach the intended population. However, inconsistencies in their engagement and limited outreach efforts can significantly reduce the effectiveness of these programs.

In the context of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, rural areas often face additional challenges such as low literacy levels, limited access to information, and socioeconomic constraints, which further restrict the effective utilization of government schemes. Therefore, it becomes important to access not only the availability of such schemes but also the level of awareness and the role of local authorities in their implementation.

The present study focuses on a ward of Lar town in district Deoria, Uttar Pradesh, and aims to examine the reach and impact of selected government schemes among rural residents. By analyzing the responses from 118 participants, the study seeks to identify gaps in accessibility, awareness, and implementation. The findings are expected to provide insights into the existing challenges and suggest measures for improving the delivery and effectiveness of government welfare programs at the grass root level.

Problem Statement

Despite the implementation of numerous government welfare schemes aimed at improving the living standard of rural populations, their actual reach and effectiveness at the grassroots level remain a matter of concern. In many rural areas, beneficiaries either lack awareness of these schemes or face difficulties in accessing their benefits due to administrative inefficiencies and limited support from local authorities.

In the context of Lar town, Deoria district, Uttar Pradesh, preliminary observations suggests that the availability and accessibility of key government schemes may be inadequate. Furthermore, the irregular visit of ASHA workers and the limited involvement of ward members and chairpersons in spreading awareness may hinder the effective implementation of these initiative. Therefore, there is a need to systematically examine the extend to which these schemes are reaching the intended beneficiaries and to identify the existing gaps in awareness, accessibility, and local administrative support.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study holds considerable significance they are as follows:

1. It helps in understanding the ground-level realities of government schemes implementation in rural areas.
2. The study provides localized (Lar town, district Deoria, Uttar Pradesh) insights into the reach and effectiveness of major welfare programs.
3. The findings of this study will be useful in identifying the gaps between policy formulation and actual implementation, particularly in terms of awareness, accessibility, and administrative support.
4. This study is important for policymakers, local governance bodies, and the development agencies as it highlights the challenges faced by rural populations in accessing government benefits.

5. Study emphasizes the need for strengthening awareness campaigns, improving the accountability of local representatives, and ensure regular field visits by ASHA workers and other officials.
6. The study contribute to the existing body of literature on rural development by providing empirical evidence from Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The present study was undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To examine the availability of selected government welfare schemes among residents of a ward number 05 in Lar town, district Deoria, Uttar Pradesh.
2. To assess the awareness of rural households regarding major schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Swachh Bharat Mission, and Old age pension schemes.
3. To evaluate the accessibility and utilization of these schemes by the respondents.
4. To study the role of local authorities, including ward members and chairpersons, in the disseminating information about government schemes.
5. To examine the frequency and effectiveness of visit by ASHA workers in the study area.
6. To identify the gaps and challenges in the implementation of government schemes at the grassroot level.
7. To suggest measures for improving the reach and effectiveness of government welfare schemes in rural areas.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Lapashia (2025) [1] conducted a study on awareness and utilization of social welfare schemes among blue-collar workers in India. The study revealed that although a considerable number of schemes are available, awareness among workers remains significantly low. The findings indicated that lack of education, poor communication channels, and bureaucratic complexities act as major barriers in accessing these schemes. The study emphasized the need for simplified procedures and targeted awareness campaigns.

Similarly, Lakshmi and Banu (2025) [2] examined the impact of government schemes on MSME technology adoption and awareness levels. The results demonstrated that awareness plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of government initiatives. The study found that enterprises with higher awareness levels were more likely to adopt government-supported technologies, thereby enhancing productivity and economic growth.

Janani et al. (2025) [3] investigated awareness and utilization of social security schemes among the elderly population in Puducherry. The study reported that while awareness levels were moderate, the actual utilization of schemes was comparatively low. Factors such as lack of proper guidance, digital illiteracy, and procedural difficulties were identified as key challenges affecting scheme utilization.

A study conducted by the Asian Review of Social Sciences and Technology (2025) [4] focused on awareness of government schemes related to sustainable development in Tamil Nadu. The findings indicated that awareness levels were uneven across different demographic groups, with rural populations showing lower awareness compared to urban counterparts. The study suggested that local governance bodies should play a more active role in disseminating information.

Research Gate (2024) [5] presented a comprehensive evaluation of awareness and impact of government schemes in India. The study highlighted that although multiple welfare programs have been launched, their effectiveness is often limited due to insufficient outreach and lack of proper monitoring mechanisms.

Jeyadevi and Duraisamy (2023) [6] studied awareness of central government schemes for sustainable rural development. The findings showed that awareness levels among rural populations

were moderate, and there existed a significant gap between awareness and actual benefits received. The study emphasized the importance of strengthening communication strategies and community engagement.

Sachdev et al. (2022) [7] conducted a cross-sectional study to assess awareness of social security schemes among rural populations. The results indicated that awareness levels varied significantly based on socio-demographic factors such as age, education, and income. The study concluded that targeted awareness programs are essential to improve utilization rates.

An earlier study by the International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health (2021) [8] examined awareness and utilization of schemes for senior citizens. The findings revealed that although many participants were aware of certain schemes, only a limited number were actually benefiting from them due to procedural and accessibility issues.

Srivastava and Kandpal (2014) [9] studied awareness and utilization of social security schemes among the elderly in rural Dehradun. The study reported that while awareness was relatively high, utilization remained low, indicating a gap between knowledge and practical access to benefits.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The present study employed a descriptive survey research design to examine the reach and impact of selected government welfare schemes in a rural areas.

Area of The Study

The study was conducted in a ward No. 05 of Lar town, District Deoria, Uttar Pradesh, which represents a rural area.

Tools of Data Collection

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire developed by the researcher and by help of concern experts. The questionnaire consist of seven close-ended questions related to major government welfare schemes, including:

- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (LPG connection)
- Ayushman Bharat card
- Pradhan Mantri kisan samman nidhi
- Swachh Bharat mission (Toilet facility)
- Old age pension scheme
- Visit by ASHA workers
- Awareness provided by ward members/chairperson

Data Collection Procedure

The data were collected through field visit and direct interaction with respondents by the researcher and national service scheme volunteers of Swami Devanand Post Graduate College, Math Lar, Deoria Uttar Pradesh in the selected ward. The purpose of the study was explained to the participants, and their voluntary consent was obtained before administering the questionnaire. The respondents were assured that their respond would be kept confidential and used only for academic purpose.

Statistical Technique

The data collection were analyzed using simple statistical techniques, including.

- Frequency distribution
- Percentage analysis

The result were represented using table and graphical representation (pie chart) to facilitate clear interpretation of the findings.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data collection from 118 respondents through a structured questionnaire.

Demographic Information

Result Description and Analysis

Table 1 and Figure 1 presents the gender-wise distribution of respondents. The data indicates that the majority of respondents (85%) are female, while only 15% are male. The lower participation of male respondent is due to their occupational engagement during the time of data collection.

Educational Status of Respondents

Result Description and Analysis

Table 2 and Figure 2 presents the educational status of the respondents. The data indicates that the highest proportion of respondents (42%) have attained elementary education, followed by 34% who are illiterate. A small percentage of respondents have completed high school (11%) and intermediate education (9%), while only 4% of the respondents are graduates.

The table and chart shows that a large number of respondent (76%) fall under the category of illiterate and elementary education. This indicates a low overall educational level among the surveyed population.

Interpretation

The finding suggest that the educational background of the respondents is predominantly low, which may influence their awareness and understanding of government schemes. Lower education level can be a major factor contributing to poor utilization and access to welfare programs.

Table 1. Gender distribution of the respondents.

S.N.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Male	18	15%
2.	Female	100	85%

Table 2. Educational status of the respondents.

S.N.	Educational status	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	40	34%
2.	Elementary education	50	42%
3.	High school (10th)	13	11%
4.	Intermediate (10+2)	10	9%
5.	Graduate	05	4%

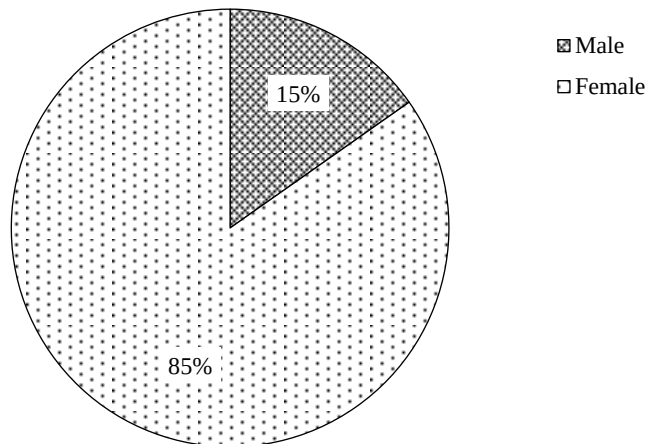


Figure 1. Percentage distribution of respondents by gender.

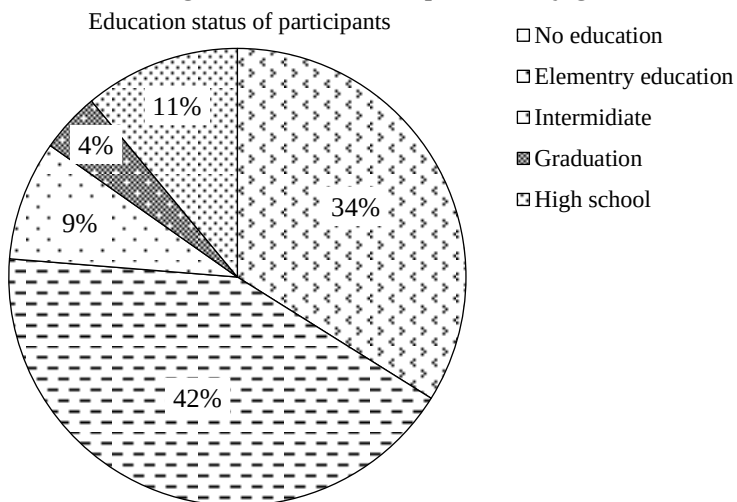


Figure 2. Percentage distribution of respondents by educational status.

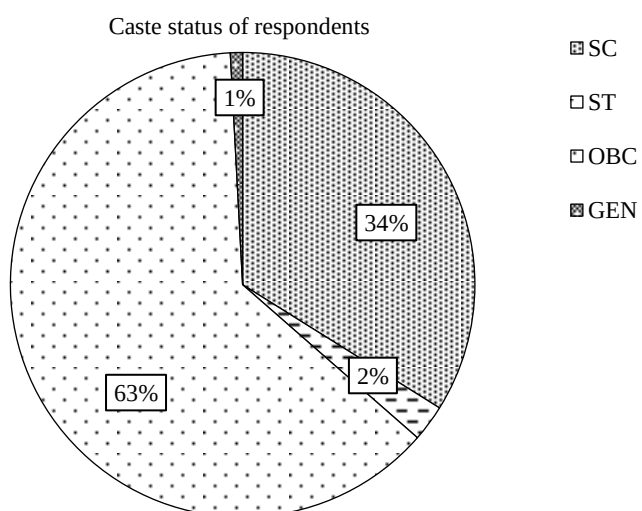


Figure-3 Percentage distribution of respondents by caste category.

Table 3. Caste-wise distribution of the respondents.

S.N.	Caste	Frequency	Percentage
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1.	SC	40	34%
2.	ST	03	2%
3.	OBC	74	63%
4.	GEN	01	1%

Caste status of respondents- **Result Description and Analysis**

Table 3 and Figure 3 shows the caste distribution of the respondents. The majority of the respondents belong to the other backward class(OBC) category, accounting for 63% of the total sample. Schedule castes represents 34% of the respondents. A very small proportion belong to schedule tribe 2% and the general category 1%.

The data indicates that the sample is largely dominated by respondent from OBC and SC categories, together contributing 97% of the total population. This suggest that the study area is primarily inhabited by socially and economically backward sections of the society.

Interpretation

The predominance of OBC and SC respondent highlights the socio-economic composition of the surveyed area. These groups are often the primary beneficiaries of government welfare schemes; however, their access and awareness may be still be limited due to socio-economic constraints.

Occupational Status of Respondents

Result Description and Analysis

Table 4 and Figure 4 presents the occupational status of the respondents. The data revels that the largest proportion of respondents (50%) are engaged in labour work, followed by 31% who are farmers. A small percentage of respondents are housewives 16%, while very few are students 2% or unemployed 1%.

The finding indicates that majority of respondents are involved in manual and agriculture occupation, with labour and farming together accounting 81% of the total sample. This reflects a predominantly rural and economically modest population. The low percentage of unemployed individuals may indicate engagement in informal or seasonal work, while the presence of housewives suggests non-income generating role with households.

Interpretation

The occupational pattern suggests that most respondents belong to economically weaker sections, relaying mainly on agriculture and daily wage labour for their livelihood. Such occupational conditions may influence their access to and awareness of government schemes. Individuals engaged in labour-intensive and informal work may face barriers such as lack of information, time constraints, and limited institutional interaction. Therefore, there is a need for more effective outreach and implementation strategies to ensure that government schemes reach these vulnerable groups.

Table 4. Occupational status of the respondents.

S.N.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Farmer	35	31%
2.	Labour	57	50%
3.	Unemployed	01	1%
4.	Student	02	2%
5.	House wife	19	16%

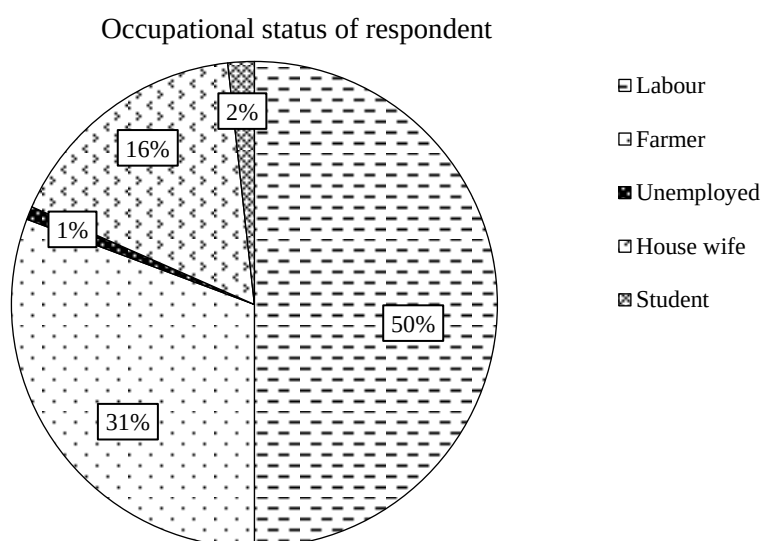


Figure 4. Percentage distribution of respondents by occupational status.

PM Ujjwala Gas Connection

Result Description and Analysis

Table 5 and Figure 5 shows the availability of PM Ujjwala gas connection among respondents. A majority of respondents (61%) reported that they do not have a PM Ujjwala gas connection. About 36% of respondents stated that they have access to the scheme, while a small proportion 3% reported no knowledge about it.

The data indicate that more than half of the respondents are not covered under the PM Ujjwala Yojana. Although a considerable number of respondents have benefited from the scheme, the coverage is still limited. The presence of respondents with no knowledge about the scheme further reflects gaps in awareness and information dissemination.

Interpretation

The findings suggest that the reach and effectiveness of the PM Ujjwala Yojana in the study area are inadequate. Despite being a major government initiative aimed at providing clean cooking fuel to rural households, a large proportion of the population remains excluded. Lack of awareness and possible administrative or socio-economic barriers may be contributing factors. This highlights the need for improved awareness campaigns and better implementation strategies to ensure wider accessibility of the scheme.

Ayushman Card Status

Result Description and Analysis

Table 6 and Figure 6 presents the status of Ayushman cards among respondents' families. The majority of respondents (68%) reported that their families do not possess an Ayushman card. Only 28% of respondents stated that they have the card, while 4% reported having no knowledge about it.

The findings indicate that a significant proportion of respondents are not covered under the Ayushman Bharat scheme. Although some families have benefited from the scheme, the overall coverage remains low. The presence of respondents with no knowledge suggests a lack of awareness and insufficient dissemination of information regarding the scheme.

Interpretation

The results suggest that the implementation and reach of the Ayushman Bharat scheme in the study area are limited. Despite being a crucial health insurance initiative aimed at economically weaker sections, a large number of eligible beneficiaries are either excluded or unaware of it. This highlights the need for stronger awareness programs, better administrative support, and effective monitoring to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the intended population.

Table 5. Availability of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Gas connections.

S.N.	PM Ujjwala gas connection	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No	72	61%
2.	Yes	42	36%
3.	No knowledge	04	3%

Table 6. Availability of Ayushman Bharat Cards among respondents' families.

S.N.	Ayushman card	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No	80	68%
2.	Yes	33	28%
3.	N knowledge	05	4%

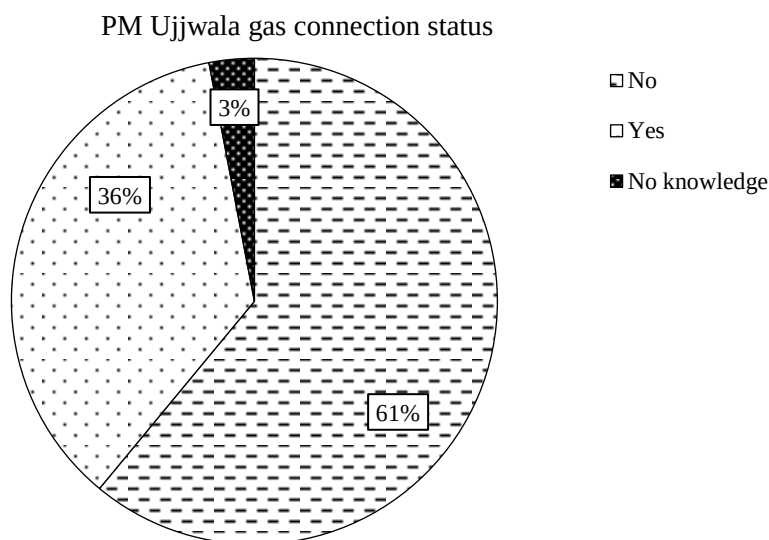


Figure 5. Status of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Gas connections among respondents.

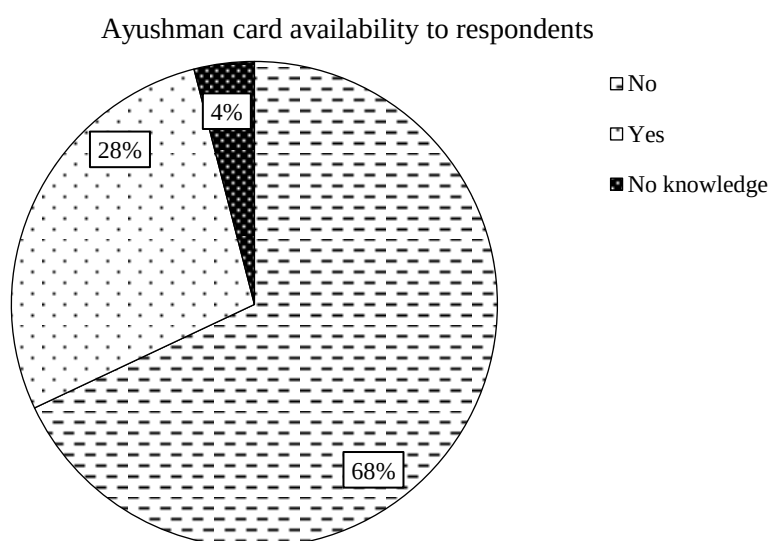


Figure 6. Status of Ayushman Bharat Card Availability among respondents' families.

PM samman NIDHI FACILITY

Result Description and Analysis

Table 7 and Figure 7 shows the availability of the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme among respondents. A majority of respondents (62%) reported that they are not receiving benefits under the scheme. About 35% respondents stated that they are beneficiaries, while 3% reported having no knowledge about the scheme.

The data indicate that a large proportion of respondents are not covered under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme. Although more than one-third of respondents are benefiting, the overall reach of the scheme remains limited. The presence of respondents lacking awareness further suggests gaps in information dissemination and outreach.

Interpretation

The findings suggest that the implementation of the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme in the study area is not fully effective. Despite being a key financial support program for farmers, a majority of eligible respondents are not availing its benefits. Factors such as lack of awareness, documentation issues, or administrative barriers may be responsible. This emphasizes the need for improved awareness campaigns and efficient implementation mechanisms to ensure wider coverage.

Swachh Bharat Toilet Yojana

Result Description and Analysis

Table 8 and Figure 8 presents the availability of the Swachh Bharat Toilet Scheme among respondents. The majority of respondents (75%) reported that they do not have access to the scheme. Only 21% respondents stated that they have benefited from the scheme, while 2% reported having no knowledge and another 2% did not respond.

The data indicate that a significant proportion of respondents are not covered under the Swachh Bharat Toilet Scheme. Despite being a major national sanitation initiative, its reach appears to be limited in the study area. The small percentage of respondents lacking awareness or not responding suggests minor gaps in communication, but the major concern remains low coverage.

Interpretation

The findings suggest that the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Toilet Scheme in the study area is inadequate. A large majority of respondents are deprived of basic sanitation facilities under the

scheme, which may have implications for hygiene and public health. The low level of coverage highlights the need for more effective implementation, monitoring, and awareness campaigns to ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach the intended population.

Table 7. Receipt of Benefits Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme.

S.N.	Kisan Samman Nidhi	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No	73	62%
2.	Yes	41	35%
3.	No knowledge	03	3%

Table 8. Availability of Toilet Benefits Under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

S.N.	Swachh Bharat yojana	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No	89	75%
2.	Yes	25	21%
3.	No knowledge	02	2%
4.	No response	02	2%

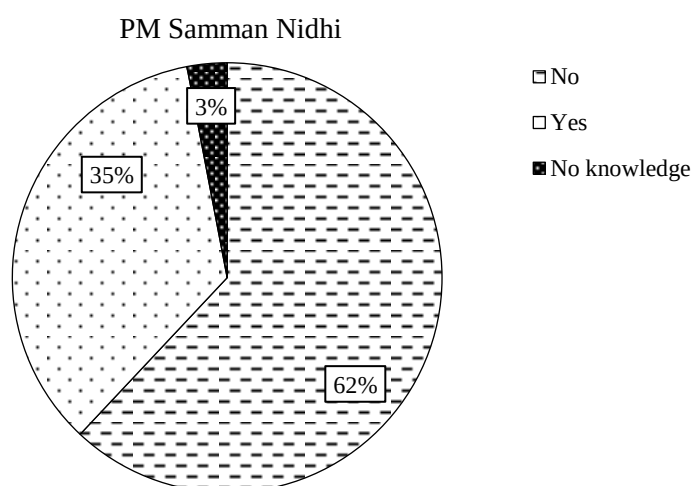


Figure 7. Status of benefits received under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme.

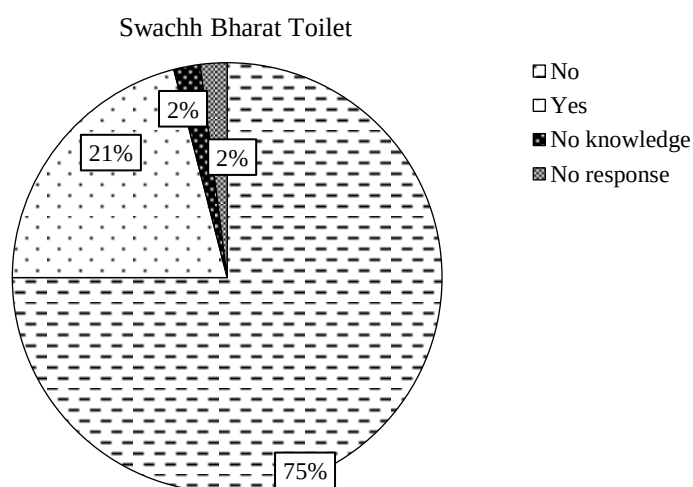


Figure 8. Status of toilet benefits received under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Old Age Pension Scheme

Result Description and Analysis

Table 9 and Figure 9 presents the availability of the old age pension scheme among respondents or their family members. A large majority of respondents (83%) reported that they are not receiving benefits under the scheme. Only 13% of respondents stated that they are beneficiaries, while a small proportion reported no knowledge (2%), no response (1%), and not eligible (1%).

The data clearly indicate that the coverage of the old age pension scheme is very limited in the study area. A vast majority of respondents are not benefiting from the scheme. The low percentage of beneficiaries suggests possible issues such as lack of awareness, eligibility barriers, or administrative inefficiencies. The minimal responses under “no knowledge” and “not eligible” categories further highlight that the primary issue is lack of access rather than lack of awareness alone.

Interpretation

The findings suggest that the implementation of the old age pension scheme is highly inadequate in the study area. Despite being a crucial social security measure for elderly individuals, a significant proportion of eligible families are deprived of its benefits. This indicates serious gaps in policy implementation, outreach, and beneficiary identification. There is a strong need for improved governance, transparency, and awareness initiatives to ensure that the scheme effectively reaches the intended vulnerable population.

ASHA Workers Visit Frequently

Result Description and Analysis

Table 10 and Figure 10 presents the frequency of visits by ASHA workers in the respondents' area. A majority of respondents (72%) reported that ASHA workers do not visit regularly. About 26% respondents stated that ASHA workers do visit, while a very small proportion reported no knowledge (1%) or gave no response (1%).

The data indicate that ASHA worker visits are irregular or absent for most respondents. Despite ASHA workers being a key component of rural healthcare delivery, their presence appears to be limited in the study area. The low percentage of regular visits suggests gaps in healthcare outreach and service delivery at the grassroots level.

Interpretation

The findings suggest that the functioning and outreach of ASHA workers in the study area are not satisfactory. Since ASHA workers play a vital role in spreading awareness and facilitating access to health-related government schemes, their limited presence may directly affect the utilization of such services. This highlights the need for strengthening monitoring mechanisms and ensuring regular field visits to improve healthcare awareness and accessibility among the rural population.

Table 9. Availability of Old-Age Pension Benefits to Respondents or Their Family Members.

S.N.	Old age pension scheme	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No	98	83%
2.	Yes	16	13%
3.	No knowledge	02	2%
4.	No response	01	01%
5.	Not eligible	01	01%

Table 10. Respondents' Reports of Regular Visits by ASHA Workers.

S.N.	ASHA workers visit frequency	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No	85	72%
2.	Yes	31	26%
3.	No knowledge	01	1%

4.	No response	01	1%
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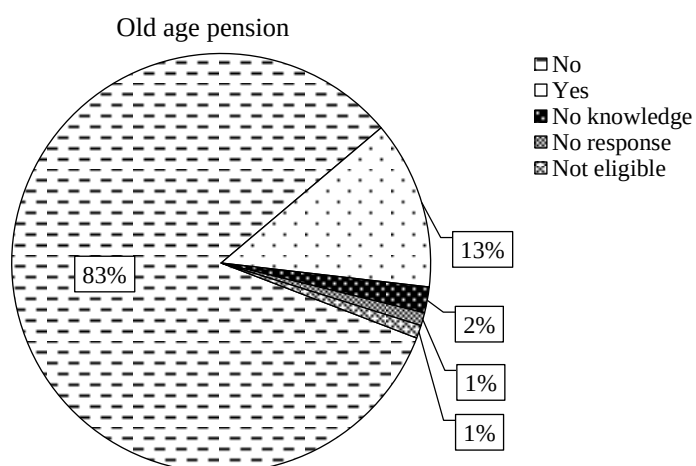


Figure 9. Status of old-age pension benefits among respondents or Their Family Members.

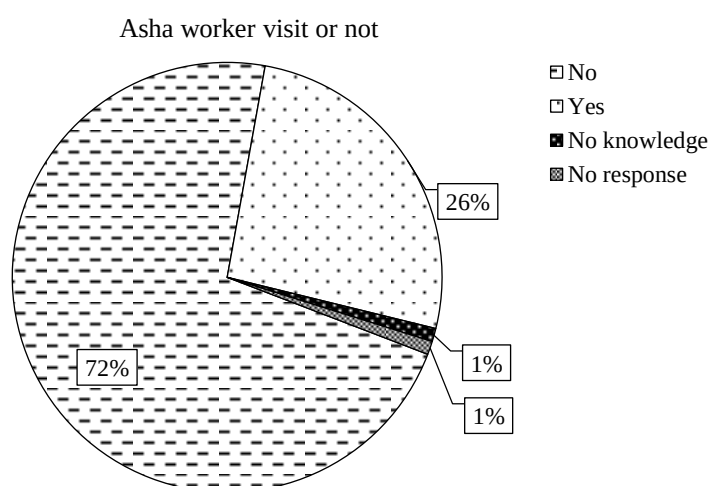


Figure 10. Respondents' reports of regular visits by ASHA workers.

Table 11. Information About Government Schemes Provided by the Chairperson or Ward Member.

S.N.	Knowledge about government schemes is given or not	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No	92	78%
2.	Yes	18	15%
3.	No knowledge	07	6%
4.	No response	01	1%

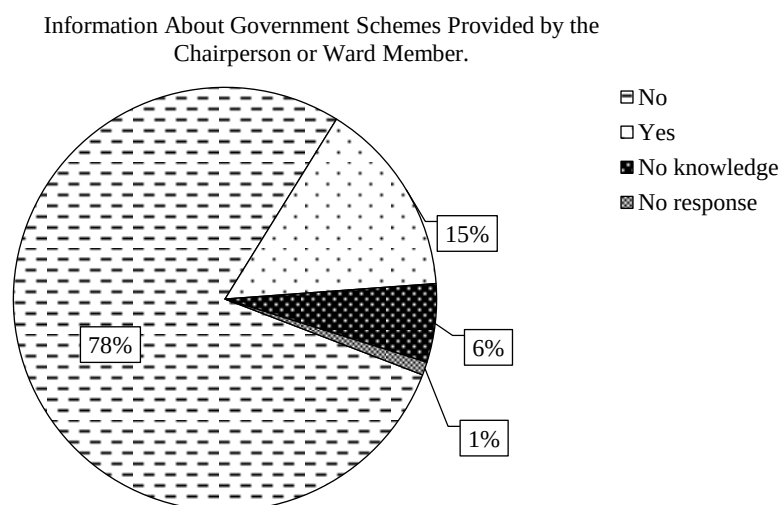


Figure 11. Provision of information about government Schemes by the chairperson or ward member.

Knowledge Given about Government Schemes by Chair Person/Ward Member of Lar Town Result Description and Analysis

Table 11 and Figure 11 presents the information regarding whether respondents receive knowledge about government schemes from the chairperson or ward member. A large majority of respondents (78%) reported that no such information is provided. Only 15% respondents stated that they receive information, while 6% reported having no knowledge and 1% did not respond.

The data clearly indicate that local representatives such as chairpersons and ward members are not actively involved in disseminating information about government schemes. With only a small percentage of respondents receiving such information, there appears to be a significant communication gap between local governance bodies and the community.

Interpretation

The findings suggest that the role of local leadership in spreading awareness about government schemes is highly inadequate in the study area. Since chairpersons and ward members are key intermediaries between the government and the public, their limited involvement may be a major reason for poor awareness and low utilization of schemes. Strengthening their accountability and engagement is essential to improve the reach and effectiveness of welfare programs.

OVERALL FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Based on the analysis of Tables 1 to 11, the following key findings were observed:

1. The demographic profile reveals that the majority of respondents were female (85%), indicating higher participation of women in the survey. In terms of educational status, a large proportion of respondents were either illiterate (34%) or had only elementary education (42%), reflecting a low level of educational attainment in the study area.
1. The caste composition shows that most respondents belonged to Other Backward Classes (63%) and Scheduled Castes (34%), highlighting that the population is predominantly from socially and economically disadvantaged groups. Occupational data indicate that the majority of respondents were engaged in labour work (50%) and farming (31%), suggesting a low-income and rural economic background.
2. With regard to the availability of government schemes, the findings indicate poor coverage across most schemes. A majority of respondents reported not having access to PM Ujjwala Yojana (61%), Ayushman Bharat scheme (68%), PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (62%), Swachh Bharat Toilet Scheme (75%), and Old Age Pension Scheme (83%). Only a small proportion of respondents were actual beneficiaries of these schemes.

3. Furthermore, awareness and outreach mechanisms were found to be inadequate. A large number of respondents reported that ASHA workers do not visit regularly (72%), and that chairpersons or ward members do not provide information about government schemes (78%). This lack of institutional engagement significantly affects the dissemination and utilization of welfare schemes.
4. Overall, the findings clearly indicate that despite the presence of multiple government initiatives, their actual reach, awareness, and utilization in the study area remain unsatisfactory.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the implementation and effectiveness of government welfare schemes in Lar Town, Deoria, are limited. The majority of respondents, who largely belong to economically and socially weaker sections, are either unaware of or unable to access these schemes.

The study highlights a significant gap between policy formulation and ground-level implementation. While various schemes have been introduced to improve the socio-economic conditions of rural populations, their benefits are not reaching the intended beneficiaries effectively. Factors such as low educational level, lack of awareness, poor communication, and weak involvement of local authorities contribute to this gap.

Thus, the overall conclusion of the study is that the accessibility and impact of government schemes in the study area are inadequate, and there is an urgent need for improvement in their implementation and monitoring.

Suggestions

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the following suggestions are proposed:

1. *Enhancement of awareness programs:* Government authorities should organize regular awareness campaigns at the village and ward levels to educate people about various welfare schemes.
2. *Active role of local representatives:* Chairpersons and ward members should be made more accountable and actively involved in disseminating information regarding government schemes.
3. *Strengthening of ASHA worker outreach:* Regular monitoring should be ensured to improve the frequency and effectiveness of ASHA workers visit.
4. *Simplification of procedure:* The application and documentation process for schemes should be simplified to make them more accessible to illiterate and less educated population.
5. *Targeted implementation of vulnerable groups:* Special focus should be given to SC, OBC, and economical weaker sections to ensure equitable distribution of benefits.
6. *Improve monitoring and evaluation:* Government agencies should establish strong monitoring mechanisms to track the implementation and effectiveness of schemes at grass root level.
7. *Use of digital and local communication channels:* Information about schemes should be disseminated through mobile message, local meetings, and community-based platforms for better reach.

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