Revista de Métodos Cuantitativos para la Economía y la Empresa

Impacto de los planes gubernamentales en las condiciones socioeconómicas de la población de Haryana: Un estudio empírico

Impact of government schemes in the socio-economic condition of peoples in Haryana: An empirical study

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RESUMEN

Los planes gubernamentales se emplean para ayudar a la población rural, económicamente desfavorecida y atrasada de la sociedad. Los beneficiarios de estos planes gubernamentales son las personas económicamente atrasadas y las familias de bajos ingresos. En particular, el desarrollo rural ha ganado la atención mundial en los países en desarrollo y tiene gran importancia para un país como la India para aumentar la condición económica de las personas. El empleo de los planes gubernamentales tiene un enorme impacto en la mejora de la situación económica de la población de Haryana. El estado de Haryana tiene como principal objetivo mejorar la situación socioeconómica de las personas con el crecimiento y el desarrollo de la nación. Debido a la gran población de Haryana, esto crea un gran impacto en la incierta vida económica de las personas, el desempleo y otras crisis que conducen a un factor de reducción de la condición socioeconómica de las personas en Haryana. El objetivo del estudio es analizar el impacto de los planes gubernamentales en las condiciones socioeconómicas de la población de Haryana. La presente investigación realiza un análisis cuantitativo utilizando el paquete de software SPSS versión 23. Se utiliza una técnica de encuesta por cuestionario estructurado. Se ha utilizado una técnica de encuesta con cuestionario estructurado para recopilar datos de 385 encuestados de Haryana. Para el análisis se ha adoptado una estrategia de muestreo intencional. El objetivo de esta técnica es recopilar datos relativos a la mejora del nivel de vida de los habitantes de Haryana. En la investigación se realizan análisis estadísticos descriptivos, ANOVA, de regresión y de correlación de Pearson. Los resultados del estudio pusieron de manifiesto el importante papel de los programas gubernamentales en la mejora de las condiciones socioeconómicas de la población de Haryana.

PALABRAS CLAVE

Planes gubernamentales; Socioeconomía; Desarrollo rural; Ley Nacional Mahatma Gandhi de Garantía del Empleo Rural; Haryana.

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ABSTRACT

The government schemes are employed to help the rural, economically deprived and backward people in society. The beneficiaries of these government schemes are initiated for the people, those who are economically backward and low-income families. Notably, rural development has gained global attention in developing nations and it has great significance for a country like India to increase the economic condition of people. Employing the government schemes creates a huge impact in enhancing the economic status of people in Haryana. The state of Haryana holds a main objective to improve the socio-economic condition of people with growth and development of the nation. Due to the large population in Haryana, this creates a huge impact in uncertain economic life of the people, unemployment and other crisis which leads to a factor of reducing the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana. The goal of study is to analyse the impact of government schemes in the socio-economic condition of peoples in Haryana. The present research executes a quantitative analysis utilising the SPSS version 23 software package. A structured questionnaire survey technique is utilised to gather the data from 385 respondents of people in Haryana. Purposive sampling strategy has been adopted for analysis. The objective behind the technique is to gather data relating to improve standard of living of people in Haryana. Descriptive statistics, ANOVA, regression and Pearson correlation analysis are performed in research. The outcomes of the study observed the significant role of government schemes in enhancing the socio-economic condition of peoples in Haryana.

KEYWORDS

Government Schemes; Socio-Economic; Rural development; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act; Haryana.

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

Government schemes creates a huge impact in enhancing the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana. It is also noted that, rural development has gained global attention in developing nations and it has great significance for a country like India to enhance the socio-economic condition of people. In India around 65 percent of people were lives in rural area, therefore rural development creates a huge impact in enhancing the economic status of people in Haryana (Singh & Mann, 2020). The role and schemes of the government and its rural development programs in Haryana create huge significant in developing the socio-economic status of people. In recent times, the state of Haryana mainly focus on providing better livelihood, poverty alleviation, improving the infrastructure facilities and self-employment programs through employing government schemes in the people of Haryana. However, development is consists of all around innovation and transformation with the higher sustainability of the system (Kanga et al., 2022).

Rural development is an important factor in improving the socio-economic status of the people in society. The United Nations denotes that, with the help of government schemes people can improve their livelihood in an effective manner. Employing government schemes creates a huge impact in improving the economic, culture and social condition of people. Furthermore, rural development has been consider as important factor for enhancing the economic condition of the country (Kaur, 2021). The main objective of the rural development is to enrich the quality of people through eliminating the gap between urban and rural area. The functions of government schemes should focus on providing various economic schemes and to reduce the employment of the people in rural area. Implementing the government schemes, improves the socio-eco-

nomic condition of people and enhance the employment ratio, business and rural industries (Bhardwaj, 2020). The state of Haryana holds a main objectives to increase the socio-economic condition of people with growth and development of the nation. Due to the large population in Haryana, this creates a huge impact in uncertain economic life of the people, unemployment and other crisis which leads to a factor of reducing the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana. Notably, rural development plays a significant role in the Haryana state for two important pros and cons factors. They are, the first one is about half of the population in Haryana is still lives in villages and the second one is, backwardness of rural area has been a major obstacle and reduces the overall economic state of the nation (Goel et al., 2019).

Majority of the Haryana people chosen agriculture and farming as their main occupation. But in the progress of political mobilization, social organization and production, rural area is tremendously backward (Rani, 2022). However, through implementing advanced technology in the field of agriculture helps to sustain the socio-economic condition of the rural people. Most of the occupation or a labour force in Haryana is depends on the field of agriculture (Mehta et al., 2020). This is because there is no alternative solution for employment opportunities. This is a major threat for the backwardness of Haryana agriculture (Yadav, 2018). In Haryana, government schemes such as improving the socio-economic condition of people are as follows, Pradhan Mantri Karishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), Aadarsh Gram Yojana (AGY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Members of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes (MPLADS), NRLM/Aajeevika and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). These are some of the important government schemes and function that improvise the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana (Kumar et al., 2021). Strategies and effective program is needed to be implemented by the government schemes to uplift the socio-economic condition of the people. The rural economy plays a significant role in enhancing the economic growth of the nation. Therefore, deploying various innovative and strategy programs on the government schemes helps the rural development in an effective way.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G) is one of the important government scheme which is followed by the people of Haryana. The scheme provides a sum of Rs.1.20 lakhs to people, who are not having a proper households in the plain region of Haryana. Also, the sum of Rs.1.30 lakhs is provided to the people who lives in the mountain region of Haryana. Furthermore, a total amount of Rs.0.18 lakhs is been provided by the government for the construction purpose of sanitary latrine. It is noted that, in the year of 2020-2021, Rs.170 crore has been proposed by the centre and state government of India to uplift the socio economic condition of the people in Haryana (Pandey et al., 2022).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), this scheme is implemented to provide 100 days jobs per year to each and every household, which helps to improve the livelihood of rural people. It is noted that, total sum of Rs.284 is paid per day to the workers who engaged under the government scheme of MGNREGS. In the year of 2019-2020 under this scheme, a total sum of Rs.279.42 crore has been spent for generating Rs.58.94 lakhs person-days which is against the goal set of Rs.100 lakh person-days. The total amount of Rs.30.11 lakh person-days were especially generated for the women and Rs.26.45 lakh were reserved for the scheduled castes in the rural area of the state. Under this scheme centre and state share has been proposed for the annual plan of 2020-21 with the total sum of Rs.350 crore respectively. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme was introduced in the year of 1993 by the government of India. Each M.P is provided by the government of India, a sum of Rs.5 crore per year for development purpose of the state. Under this scheme, over 19.50 crore has been spent and 729 works are in progress and 414 works have been completed upto December 2019.

1.1 Problem Statement

Awareness deficit plays a huge role in reducing the efficacy of all government schemes in the nation. Majority of the people are not much aware about the schemes of government. Specifically, government lacks in creating an effective awareness to the people who were living in the backward areas (Sharma et al., 2023). Those people doesn't even know about the functions

of schemes such as schemes for women, farmers and start up business. It is essential to implement a better coordinating among governments, NGOs, and civil societies in enhancing the quality and the transparency of a scheme.

The wide gap between centre and state objects, plays a huge role in reducing the positive impact of government schemes and policies. Due to shortage of compensation received from the centre government, state government couldn't able to implement the government schemes in an effective manner (Ahluwalia, 2019). Lack of identification of target beneficiaries, complex rules and regulations, inter departmental issues leading to delays, lack of review and monitoring mechanism, no community participation and mismatch of priorities these are the major factors reducing the impact of government schemes in the socio-economic condition of the people.

1.2 Rationale of study

The main objective of the study is to analyse the impact of government schemes which is used to uplift the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana. The government of state and centre is implementing these schemes, considering the welfare of Indian people. Employing government scheme plays a huge role in reducing the inequality and poverty of the people. Moreover, government schemes helps to improve the most backward people livelihood. The study describes the important government schemes, which is practised in the state of Haryana. The schemes such as, Pradhan Mantri Karishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), Aadarsh Gram Yojana (AGY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and others important schemes are analysed in this paper. The study also evaluated the beneficiary measures taken by the government of Haryana to enhance the socio-economic condition of the people in an effective manner.

1.3 Research objectives

1. To overview the present economic status of peoples in Haryana
2. To analyse the schemes offered by the Haryana government to enhance the economic vibrancy of the peoples
3. To examine the impact of schemes on the socio-economic condition of the peoples in Haryana
4. To evaluate the challenges faced by the peoples in assessing the schemes
5. To recommend the measures for the effective formulation and implementation of schemes to improve the financial standards of Haryana populace

1.4 Research hypothesis

H1: There is significant benefits from schemes offered by the Haryana government to enhance the economic vibrancy of the people

H10: There is no significant benefits from the schemes offered by the Haryana government to enhance the economic vibrancy of the people

H2: There is significant impact of the schemes on the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana

H20: There is no significant impact of the schemes on the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana

H3: There are challenges faced by the peoples in assessing the schemes

H30: There are no challenges faced by the peoples in assessing the schemes

H4: There is significant association in recommending the measures for the effective formulation and implementation of schemes to improve the financial standards of Haryana populace

H4: There is no significant association in recommending the measures for the effective formulation and implementation of schemes to improve the financial standards of Haryana populace

1.5 Paper organization

The paper is structured in the consecutive manner. Section 1 explains in detail about the impact of government schemes in the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana. It also represents the significance of research. Section 2 illustrates the prevailing scholarly research works related to present research. Section 3 provides the research methodology and the analysis result is presented in section 4. Section 5 demonstrates the discussion as well as the limitation of study. Finally, the section 6 discusses about the conclusion and future recommendation of study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study analysed the significance of agriculture and its impact in enhancing the socio-economic condition of people. There are two important crop insurance schemes they are, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) (Gulati et al., 2018). The paper examined the crop insurance scheme which is practiced in the state of Haryana. The study conducted the research on 80 adopters and non-adopters mainly in two districts, one is Kurukshetra and the second one is Karnanl during 2018. Especially, the study conducted the research in the wet zone of Haryana to provide a precise result for analysing the cultivation land in an effective manner (Chander et al., 2020). The study chosen Thanesar block and Nilokheri were the selected regions to collect the data for the result analysis. The study utilized the interview method to collect the data. A total of 160 respondents were selected, who were utilizing the crop insurance scheme (80) and non-adopters (80). The study concluded that, crop insurance scheme has highly significant the socio-economic condition of the people. It is also examined, 31.6 % of selected respondents experienced high level of socio-economic growth by adopting the crop insurance scheme also 62.1% of the people faced low socio-economic condition due to low level of utilization of crop insurance scheme.

The existing study (Pratibha et al., 2021), evaluated the importance of SHGs. The main objective of the SHGs is to implement an entrepreneurship activities in India and to improve the rural development in an effective manner. The study investigated the significant impact of SHGs in uplifting the economic state and social revolution for the rural women. It also, examined the measures to empower the women and to improve the livelihood of women after joining in the self-help group. The research was conducted for self-help groups functioning under Haryana State Rural Livelihood Missions (HSRLM) and National Rural Livelihood Missions (NRLM) in Haryana. The study conducted a qualitative method which utilized primary data. The study is conducted during the year of 2019 to 2017 and 160 respondents was used to collect the sample size from 40 self-help groups. The study employs purposive sampling method for the selection of self-help groups. SPSS 20.0 software is utilized to conduct the research and effectively analyse the significant of schemes in uplifting the rural women life development.

The study (Mehta et al., 2020) explained in detail about the significant of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme which is practised in Haryana. The findings of the existing study indicates that, various employment is generated under the scheme of MGNREGA, during the period of 2016 to 2020. The result also analysed the high participation of women in MGNREGS. The study examined the, income of the applicants' households who works under the scheme of MGNREGA and secondary data are collected from various research paper, journals online data base and newspaper. Finally, the existing study conclude that, MGNREGA scheme has a great significant impact on the rural development and employee generation.

The previous study (Taufique et al., 2023) investigated the impact of employing the MGNREGA scheme and consider the scheme as one of the effective mechanism in reducing the poverty of people. The role of MGNREGA scheme is to completely eliminate the poverty and to generate more employment in the rural area. It also effectively reduces the rural-urban migration and helps

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to enhance the rural infrastructure. The main objective of the existing paper is to investigate the operational schemes and to identify the role of operational scheme and to effectively observer the functions of MGNREGA in allocating the employment opportunities and budget allocation. The paper conducted a research on secondary data during the period of 2022-2023. It also explained that, the government of central reserved the fund of INR 61000 Crores for implementing the MGNREGA scheme to the people. The study also identified that, maximum number of workers are noted in the state of Uttar Pradesh and minimum number or worker are noted in the state of Goa. The state of Chhattisgarh is considered to be providing a very lowest wage of INR 193 and the state of Sikkim has pay highest wage of INR 381 to the workers who are reserved under MGNREGA scheme. The study conclude that, the scheme of MGNREGA plays a significant role in improving the living standard of rural people and eliminating the rural poverty in an effective manner.

The paper (Pandey et al., 2022) described that, NGO plays a vital role in the development process of India especially in the 21st century. NGO plays a huge role in uplifting the standard of living, of tribal people and rural development. The existing study analyse the factors of other non-government organizations NGO, specifically, in developing the growth of lamani community. The motive of NGO is to empower the community to develop a sustainable practises which is implemented by the NGO for lamani community in the state of Karnataka. The research also explores that, by practicing these measures will effectively enhance the social, economic, demographic standing and political of the lamani community in the state of Karnataka.

The paper (Tahir et al., 2022) explained that, the modern way of communication such as social medial platforms acts an effective communication bridge between government and people. The social media has contributed to significant transforms in social, economic and political throughout the world. Therefore, the government has initiated to utilize the social media platform to provide an effective awareness about the government schemes towards the people. As an outcome, government participation in social media platform can effectively able to understand the needs of public and their interest and awareness towards the government schemes. The existing study analyse the scheme of i-Sinar which is implemented by the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) in Malaysia. The role of i-Sinar scheme is, EPF members should withdraw some portion of their fund during the COVID-19 lockdown period. This happens due to the reason of many people lost their jobs in the pandemic period. The scheme of was extended to the second year of pandemic situation due to the reason of overwhelming appeals on social media platform. The other important reason is public petitioned the government to allow them to withdraw more money from their saving account of FPF. The existing paper conclude that, people should understand the significant role of social media and how it might influence the policy decision making of government in an effective manner.

The previous study (Jose & Ponnusamy, 2022) explained that, the Haryana government implemented a scheme like Mera Pani Meri Virasat (MPMV), Bhavantar Bharpayee Yojana (BBY) and Crop Cluster Development Programme (CCDP) etc. This schemes are initiated by the government of Haryana to enhance the green revolution in their state. The study identify the significant impact of MPMV in an effective manner. The existing study conducted a research in Haryana by choosing three ago ecological zones. One districts is chosen from the each three ecological zones, which is utilized to analyse the factors of diversification. From the selected districts, 60 farmers were chosen to conduct the research to identify the outcomes of diversification. The outcome of the study identified as, schemes are not popularly adopted by the farmers due to limited acceptance of new diversification schemes. The study conclude that, providing proper incentive and awareness to the farmers about the schemes will enhance the utilization of these schemes.

2.1 Research Gap

The study (Mehta et al., 2020) conducted a research about the significant of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme which is practised in Haryana. The findings of the existing study indicates that, various employment is generated under the scheme of MGNREGA, during the period of 2016 to 2020. But the study doesn't explain in detail about the number of participants in an accurate manner. Therefore, the findings of the study can't be utilized effectively for the future purpose.

The study of (Jose & Ponnusamy, 2022) explained that, the Haryana government implemented a scheme like Mera Pani Meri Virasat (MPMV) which is utilized to enhance the green revolution in their state. From the selected districts in Haryana, 60 farmers were chosen to conduct the research to identify the outcomes of diversification. The existing study, chosen only 60 farmers to conduct the research. Therefore, the study failed to collect numerous respondents for the result.
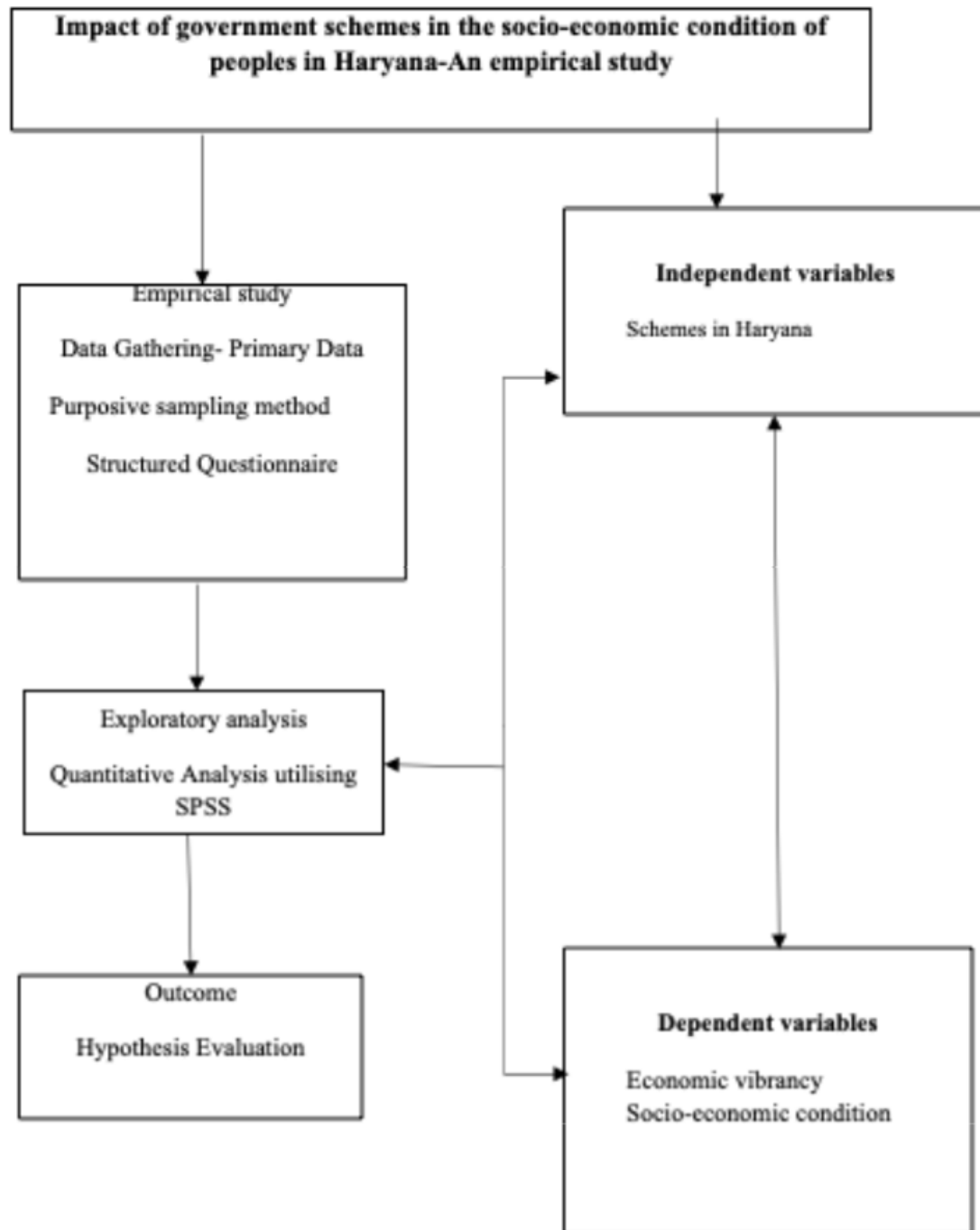
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design is used to provide a detail view about the framework of research. The process of providing the précised framework on which the research will be processing is denoted as research design. Research design is commonly known as the technique for collecting and scrutinizing the data to accomplish research objective in an effective manner. Research design act as a mechanism to provide strategy for the researcher and to achieve the answer in the research question and also to evaluate the study variables (Baur). The present research implies the quantitative method to organize and collect data regarding research objectives and questions. The survey based method of quantitative technique will be used to gather and analyse the data from the people of Haryana. In the present study, from the obtained data, questionnaires will be formulated with the research questions and objectives. (Mohajan, 2020). The quantitative research utilises survey as well as questionnaire method for the gathering of primary data (Sürücü & MASLAKÇI, 2020).

The research utilises the quantitative data which is gathered through questionnaires. The research instrument utilised questionnaire method in the present study. The data will be collected from the people of Haryana in India. The primary data is collected nearly from 385 people of Haryana. The questionnaire is framed on the basis of variables. The questionnaire is managed with the support of research assistant. It covers the impact of government schemes in the socio-economic condition of peoples in Haryana. All the positive and negative factors were considered in the study.

Figure 1. Research Strategy

The data is gathered from the public. The association and link amongst the variables are designated in this study and achieved through employing ANOVA evaluation and frequencies of the variables. The procedure encompassed in the study is demonstrated in Figure 2. The independent variables is schemes in Haryana. The dependent variable is economic vibrancy and socio-economic condition.

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3.2 Data collection strategy and Participants

The crucial component of the research is a data collection procedure. This is significantly based on the importance on the aim and objectives of the research to enhance a logical information on research queries. The important motive of a researcher is to gather the proper and genuine data. The data has been collected from 385 people of to analyse the impact of government schemes in the socio-economic condition of peoples in Haryana.

3.3 Data Sampling and Sample Size

For any sort of research, the sample size of the study must be selected carefully with a view of receiving generalized and accurate outcome(Stratton, 2021). In the current study, the suitable sample participation will be chosen to extent of receiving the information concerning the perception of people in the state of Haryana (Lakens, 2022). The value of information for the quantitative approach relies on the final sample size who allows researchers to achieve the research objective and not on the selected sample size. The study implies Purposive selection method to indicate sample participants who are all eligible to participate in the survey method. With concerns to the result of research, the technique of electing sample size for research is consider as sample technique, those who are known as representing the certain group of respondents in an effective manner (Fowler & Lapp, 2019). There are two important sampling methods, they are Probability sampling and the non-probability sampling method. The stratified random sampling, systematic and simple random sampling derives from the probability however, snowballing and purposive are under the non-probability sampling technique (Adhikari, 2021). The purposive sampling approach is employed in the current study and the data are obtained from the 385 people of Haryana in India.

3.4 Research Instrument

The research is employed in tutoring, health sciences as well as communal sciences to monitor scholars and clients. The probable study usages a questionnaire in a structured form from numerous respondents. The structured questionnaire methodology is utilized, and implemented based on survey questions. The questionnaires are considered and circulated to public. Each sample holds the similar prospect as various research samples to be elected, serving as a demonstration of the entire populace.

3.5 Data analysis

Quantitative analysis (Jung, 2019) is adopted in the research. The procedures of gathering data from various sources with regard to the purpose of framing the conclusions for study variables is regarded as the data collection. The data collection procedure incorporates identification of data type, data sources along with the techniques which required to be employed. The data collection plays a significant part in the arena of commercial, government and research. The procedures for gathering data involves online survey, the interview, social media survey, online tracking, and transactional tracking in the business analytics. The data collection process consists of two approaches like the primary and secondary data collection.

Empirical data and integrated theoretical data analysis exhibits correspondingly. On theoretical background the process of data analysis evaluates the findings of the research with the aid of statistical tool after evaluating the collected data (Purwanto et al., 2020). Qualitative and quantitative data analyze are the important data techniques. The study implies quantitative data analysis technique to the collected data from the research applicants. From the targeted applicants the data were collected in an effective manner. The collected data is analyzed through survey based questionnaire and MS excel sheet is used to identify the study variables (Kafle, 2019).

The methodology will be applied to identify the data and verify association between the study variable of current research. On the basis of the outcome of the study variable, interpretations will be conducted and also essential development will be recommended in the current study.

With the help of SPSS software, the outcome of the current study will be efficient for documenting the study variables(Liang et al., 2019). The outcome of the variables' frequency will be demonstrated in the figures and table whereas correlation evaluation, ANOVA evaluation and regression evaluation will be conducted in order to assess the structured hypothesis of the current study.

Quantitative and qualitative analyse are the important method to identify the outcomes in research in an effective manner. Importantly, SPSS software is utilized in various researchers to find out the proper findings. The software performs machine learning algorithms, text analysis, data integration, open-source extensibility and descriptive statistical analysis. Notably, SPSS software tool will be utilized to analyse the outcomes with the gathered data from the specified applicants. The software analyse the measure of the questions and analyse it properly to find out the outcomes. SPSS software program will led the researchers with keen knowledge of the findings and enhancing the projects in an effective manner. Also, it identifies the problem of the current study and provide the great solution for the identified issues in the practise of statistical analysis. Furthermore, SPSS software is deployed for experimenting the study's hypothesis and evaluate the statistical effect among the study variables. The SPSS software tool is used to analyse the test hypothesis for the current study.
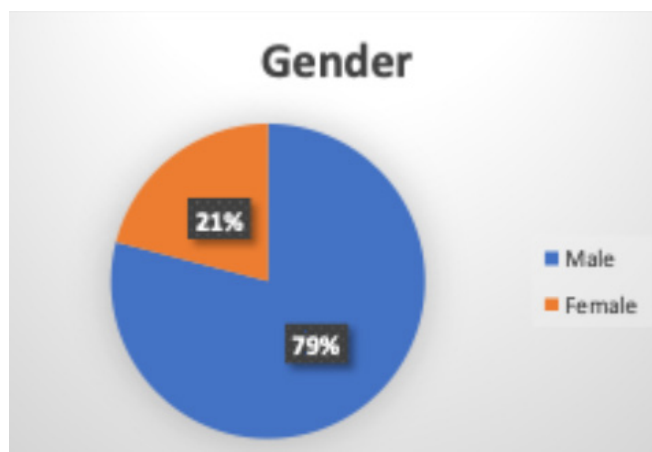
3.6 Ethical consideration

Certain ethics will be followed while conducting the research analysis. As the study is based on the impacts of government schemes in the people of Haryana. There are various factors which enhance the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana by utilizing the government schemes. The morals followed in the study are prior to the researcher's survey evaluation, data is passed to the participants in the prior phase. The participants are not forced by any means to give their responses. Only those who are all willing to respond were selected for survey analysis. Only the responses to the questionnaire are initiated of the participants, their private data and reports are not forced to be exposed in an effective manner. Since the study uses primary data for data analysis, it doesn't contain any false data. All the data gathered and organized would be kept highly confidential. These are the ethical consideration used by the scholar for study analysis, which is accurate to their knowledge based upon this research study.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Demographic analysis

The total number of 385 people in the state of Haryana are considered as candidates of the study.

Figure 2 Gender of the people in the state of Haryana

In Figure 2, it is revealed that the majority of the participants are male. Only 21% of the participants are female. Male respondents contributed significantly to the research analysis with 79%.

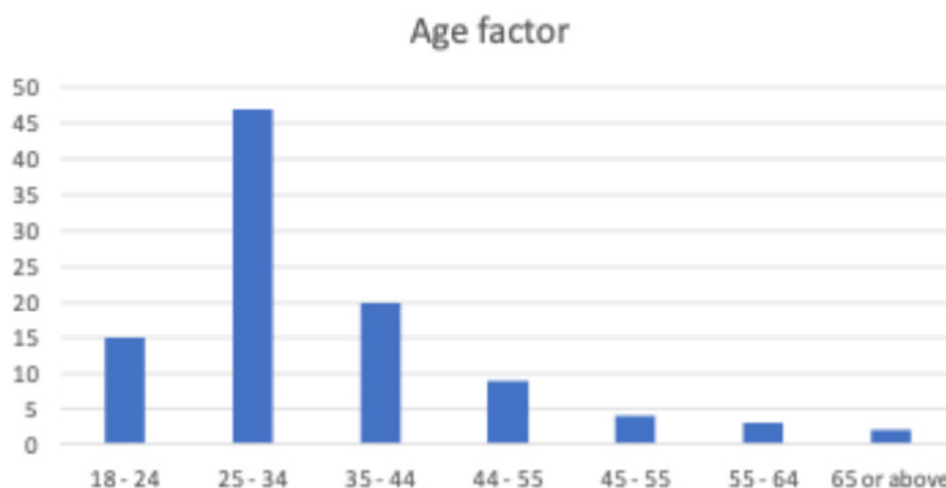**Figure 3 Age factor of people in Haryana**

Figure 3 illustrates about the age group of the participants. Most of the respondents are in the age group of 25-34. This group contributes more for the research study. Such group has updated knowledge of government schemes in the state of Haryana. Their contribution enhances the research to be more precise and accurate.

Correlation Test

The strength of the association among the factors is recognised through the correlation test. It is a statistical technique for data exploration and utilized to measure the power of the association among the measured factors. It will measure their association through the coefficient Pearson value (Mohamad, 2022).

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Hypothesis 1

Table 1 Correlations Test

			I would use the schemes offered by the government of Haryana for enhancing the socio-economic status.	The government scheme development activities can benefit the people standard of living
What is your age? [Age]	I would use the schemes offered by the government of Haryana for enhancing the socio-economic status.	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.731
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		df	0	385
	The government scheme development activities can benefit the people standard of living	Correlation	.731	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		df	385	0

The above table 1 illustrates about the correlations of the considered variables that are directly proportional to each other. When the Pearson correlation coefficient values of the variables are observed to be the same, they are positively correlated. Pearson coefficient of impact of government schemes in the people of Haryana were observed to be 0.731. These variables are directly proportional to each other, that is, when one variable rises other variable surges simultaneously. Moreover, the significant value is less than 0.05 which shows that the two considered variables are inter-related with each and every inferences. Thus, the hypothesis H1 has been proved from the above analysis.

> H1: There is significant benefits from schemes offered by the Haryana government to enhance the economic vibrancy of the people

Thus, the null hypothesis has been rejected from the above analysis.

Hypothesis 2

Regression

The regression mechanism is deployed to evaluate the statistical value of variable. This experiment is utilized to estimate the correlation amongst the study dependent as well as independent variable.

Table 2 ANOVAa

Model	SOS	df	M²	F	Sig.
Regression	59.402	1	59.402	24.014	.000[b]
Residual	947.413	383	2.474		
Total	1006.816	384			

a) Dependent Variable: To enhance the economic vibrancy and socio-economic condition of people

b) Predictors: (Constant): Have you ever utilized the government scheme for your personal use?

Table 2 illustrates the regression technique to determine the strength of the relationship among variables. The significant value of 0.000 proves that, there is a significant to examine the schemes on the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana. Hence, the null hypothesis has been rejected from the above analysis.

H2: There is significant impact of the schemes on the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana has been proved from the above analysis.

Thus, the null hypothesis has been rejected from the above analysis

Hypothesis 3

One –way ANOVA test

The main purpose is to identify the modification values of the factor that have a significant effect for the dependent variable (Liang et al., 2019)

Table 3 Descriptive Analysis

		N	M	Std. Dev.	Std. E	95% CI for Mean		Min.	Max.
						L	U		
The awareness towards the scheme among the people plays a huge role in adopting the scheme	18–24	59	6.39	1.099	.143	6.10	6.68	4	7
	25–34	179	5.89	1.616	.121	5.66	6.13	2	7
	35–44	79	5.38	1.814	.204	4.97	5.79	2	7
	45–55	48	5.67	1.191	.172	5.32	6.01	4	7
	56–64	12	5.33	.492	.142	5.02	5.65	5	6
	65 or above	8	6.00	1.069	.378	5.11	6.89	5	7
	Total	385	5.82	1.538	.078	5.67	5.97	2	7
Accountability and transparency of the scheme helps to employ the scheme in an effective manner.	18–24	59	5.85	1.730	.225	5.40	6.30	2	7
	25–34	179	6.18	1.256	.094	6.00	6.37	2	7
	35–44	79	5.33	1.723	.194	4.94	5.71	2	7
	45–55	48	5.67	1.191	.172	5.32	6.01	4	7
	56–64	12	5.33	.492	.142	5.02	5.65	5	6
	65 or above	8	7.00	.000	.000	7.00	7.00	7	7
	Total	385	5.88	1.454	.074	5.74	6.03	2	7

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Table 4 ANOVA Test

		SOS	df	M²	F	Sig.
The awareness towards the scheme among the people plays a huge role in adopting the scheme.	Between Groups	39.676	5	7.935	3.461	.005
	Within Groups	868.958	379	2.293		
	Total	908.634	384			
Accountability and transparency of the scheme helps to employ the scheme in an effective manner.	Between Groups	56.421	5	11.284	5.662	.000
	Within Groups	755.320	379	1.993		
	Total	811.740	384			

Table 3 and 4 illustrates about the perception of people regarding the challenges faced by the people in assessing the government schemes. The significant value attained from the above table is 0.005 and 0.000 which specifies that there is a remarkable association among the independent and dependent variables. Hence, the ANOVA test reveals the challenges faced by the peoples in assessing the government schemes has a significant role in improving the financial standards of people in Haryana. The result rejects the null hypothesis.

There are challenges faced by the peoples in assessing the schemes has been proved from the above analysis.

Hypothesis 4

Table 5 Correlations Test

Control Variables		Implementing government schemes highly improve the financial standards of populace	Recommending effective measures in schemes will positively impacts in enhancing the socio economic condition of people
Educational Qualification? [Qualification]	Adopting government schemes highly improve the financial standards of populace	Correlation — 1.000	.639
		Sig (2-tailed) — .	.000
		df — 0	385
	Recommending effective measures in schemes will positively impacts in enhancing the socio economic condition of people	Cr — .639	1.000
		Sig (2-tailed) — .000	.
		df — 385	0

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The above table 5 illustrates about the correlations of the considered variables that are directly proportional to each other. When the Pearson correlation coefficient values of the variables are observed to be the same, they are positively correlated. Pearson coefficient of implementing government schemes and recommending effective measures to improve the financial standards were observed to be 0.639. These variables are directly proportional to each other, that is, when one variable rises other variable surges simultaneously. Moreover, the significant value is less than 0.05 which shows that the two considered variables are inter-related with all inferences. Thus, the hypothesis H3 has been proved from the above analysis.

> H4: There is a significant association in recommending the measures for the effective formulation and implementation of schemes to improve the financial standards of Haryana populace.

Thus, the null hypothesis has been rejected from the above analysis.

5. DISCUSSION

The study (Ray & Misra, 2023) investigated the significant impact of SHGs in uplifting the economic state and social revolution for the rural women. It also, examined the measures to empower the women and to improve the livelihood of women after joining in the self-help group. The prevailing study discussed women utilizing government schemes and its impact on their life. It also found schemes for women have caused tremendous changes in their economic independence. This all was possible with people opinion on schemes and belief in government to improve them through development schemes. Our study also analysed the importance of enhancing the socio-economic condition of people along with perception of people about government schemes and its impact including challenges faced.

The main objective of the existing paper (Pandey, 2023) is to investigate the operational schemes and to identify the role of operational scheme and to effectively observer the functions of MGNREGA in allocating the employment opportunities and budget allocation. The current study, effectively analyse the impacts of employing the government schemes in enhancing the financial standard of people in Haryana. The employment schemes is widely used among workers and graduates in urban regions which proves public belief on the government scheme and represents the awareness of people about schemes and its impact on socio-economic conditions.

The study (Singh et al., 2023) analysed the importance of agriculture and its impact in improving the socio-economic condition of people. The findings of the study concluded that, crop insurance scheme has positively impacted in the socio-economic condition of the people. The current study also describes in detail about the practice of agriculture in the state of Haryana. The perception of people was helpful in designing better schemes for farmers. Also it illustrates the positive impact of adopting the government sachems enhances the socio-economic condition of the people and people using it effectively and adopting it effortlessly shows the good perception they have for government schemes. The current study also discussed perception of people on schemes have great significance in developing future schemes through which socio-economic condition could be developed and increased along with country's growth.

5.1 Limitation

The present study has some limitations. The main limitation of the paper presents that the participants of the research are not experimented from all over the world. Therefore, the obtained results can't be utilized in an effective manner. The second limitation denotes, the present study analysed the factors of government schemes only within the people of Haryana state, therefore the results may differ. However, the findings obtained by the present research can be effectively utilized to analyse the impact of government schemes in socio-economic condition of people. Also, the present study finding recommends the measure with an effective formulation while adopting the schemes. This helps to improve the living standards of Haryana people.

6. CONCLUSION

The large population of Haryana, creates a huge impact in uncertain economic life of the people, unemployment and other crisis which leads to a factor of reducing the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana. Therefore implementing the government schemes positively enhance the socio-economic condition of people in Haryana. Employing government schemes with effective measures, helps the people to achieve high standard of economic growth in their standard of living. The main objective of the study is to analyse the schemes offered by the Haryana government which is used to enhance the economic vibrancy of the people which was confirmed since, adoption of schemes benefit the people and increase the standard of living. There is critical challenge faced by people in utilizing and accessing schemes such as lack of awareness related to scheme benefits and details, the accountability and transparency in schemes are also one of major reason among people to find accessing schemes as challenging activity. There is significant impact of government schemes in socio-economic condition of the people in Haryana since, people avail schemes available from government to enhance their life. Additionally, the present study discussed the perception of people on government schemes which influence the prevalence and success of government schemes among people. The study recommend the measures for the effective formulation and implementation of schemes to improve the financial standards of people in Haryana through concentrating on positive impact of schemes on socio-economic condition and suggesting adoption of schemes. The paper recommend to utilize the digital technology and social medial platform to enhance the awareness about the schemes towards the people for better understand.

7. DECLARATION

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