

## **Impact of development programmes implemented by BAIF on the profile of beneficiaries**

H.P. SONAWANE, P.G. KHALACHE AND J.H. GAIKWAD

### **ABSTRACT**

The results related to changes occurred in socio-economic and living conditions of the respondent beneficiaries were revealed that, The results related to changes occurred in agriculture, allied occupations and working and living conditions of the respondent beneficiaries were revealed that, a Majority (88.00 per cent) of the respondent beneficiaries opened drains to remove excess water, followed by 87.11 per cent brought additional area under cultivation. Where as 77.33 per cent and 74.22 per cent bunded and levelled their lands respectively. Under crop production technology most of the respondent beneficiaries following the activities like, cultivating improved varieties of crops (90.22 per cent), using organic manures (88.44 per cent), Following recommended schedule of irrigation (83.56 per cent), All the respondent beneficiaries adopted the Artificial Insemination for cows, followed by using medicines for animal health (90.22 per cent), rearing cross breed cows (89.33 per cent), following the practice of feeding to pregnant cows (88.00 per cent), taking precaution against common animal diseases (84.00 per cent), exercising the practice of dehorning of calf (78.67 per cent). A Majority (90.22 per cent) of the respondent beneficiaries were chlorinating drinking water, followed by immunizing children's (89.33 per cent), improved hygiene and sanitation habits (88.67 per cent), and constructed low cost latrines (82.67 per cent). A vast majority (90.67 per cent) of the respondent beneficiaries were using wastewater for kitchen gardening, whereas 86.22 per cent using the smokeless stoves and 57.33 per cent installed the family bio-gas plants. All the respondent beneficiaries formed self help groups, whereas respondent beneficiaries have also effect like community motivation towards the eradication of dowry and alcoholism (90.67 per cent), developed leadership behaviour among the rural women (86.67 per cent), special efforts taken for education and training of women (83.11 per cent), restricted marriage of girl below 18 years age (81.33, per cent) and promoted women's SHG to undertake micro-enterprises (67.56 per cent).

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**T**he NGOs became prominent after independence, especially after 1970s. This was partly because of the limited success of past development policies pursued by the government. It is widespread belief that the NGOs are more successful in reaching the poor in poverty reduction and this resulted in rapid growth of funding for NGOs by government and external donors. As far as government funding is concerned, there are over 200 government schemes initiated by the central and state governments through which NGOs can have direct access to resources for rural development.

Mahatma Gandhi was probably the first among our leaders to promote rural development in India. In 1946, Mahatma Gandhi visited Urulikanchan, a small village near Pune. He established the Nature Cure Ashram and entrusted the responsibility of the ashram and rural upliftment to his trusted disciple Manibhai Desai. During his long association with the rural people, Manibhai studied

their problems and designed suitable programmes to tackle the complex problems of unemployment, underemployment, community health, hygiene, sanitation and other social evils. It was expected that, the respondent beneficiaries participation in the development and welfare programmes of BAIF launched in their locality would help them to adopt improved agricultural, livestock and dairy technology and improvement in their welfare activities. Thus, it was postulated that, the additional income earned by the beneficiaries in turn, might have been utilised by them for development of their farms, subsidiary occupations and for improving socio economic aspects of their life with the following specific objectives.

- To study the Impact of programmes implemented by BAIF on the selected aspects of Agricultural development of the respondent beneficiaries.
- To study the Impact of programmes implemented by BAIF on the selected aspects of Livestock and Dairy development of the respondent beneficiaries.
- To study the Impact of programmes implemented