

# Analysis of Nggb Policy and its Economic Impact

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**Abstract:** *The NGGB (Narwa Garuwa Ghuruwa Baadi) is the flagship scheme of the Chhattisgarh Government in order to achieve overall rural development among 33 districts, 20,200 villages, and 235 development blocks. This policy focuses on the management of various resources available for the rural population that are not optimally utilized. The implementation of this policy results in a variety of accomplishments in terms of rural standards, agriculture practices, farm management, irrigation facilities, horticulture enhancement, and the best use of waste.*

## Objective:

1. To study the NGGB policy of Chhattisgarh Government.
2. To analyze the progress of the policy.
3. To study the economic impact of the policy.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This policy has four base pillars with different objectives and schemes

1. **Narwa** – It focuses on low-cost water conservation structures such as check dams, gully controls, percolation tanks, gabion structures, staggered & continuous contour trenches, underground dykes, silt traps, pond-canal etc. These structures will improve the irrigation system for double cropping.
2. **Garuwa**– It is a scheme for the protection and improvement of livestock through the provision of cattle sheds (Goathan) in each village. They are managed by Gram Sabha. They would function as "Day Care Centres" equipped with fodder, water, and other necessities.
3. **Ghuruwa**–This scheme is designed to encourage villagers to produce bio-fertilizer for agriculture and horticulture requirements. The bio-waste of animal and plants is used to produce bio-compost (manure) in order to motivate organic farming.
4. **Baadi**– It encourages cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers in the backyards of village houses for additional income and also as a handy nutritional supplement. This scheme is backed by the departments of horticulture and land administration as it will help in developing backyard gardens. (*Baadi*).

These four schemes lead to upliftment of various aspects of rural development.

## Literature Review

Mrs. Sneha Pandey and other (2022) article entitled "A Review of Gothan and Godhan Nyay Scheme in Chhattisgarh" revealed that attempt is made to examine the status of Gothan and

Godhan Nyay Yojna in Chhattisgarh India. The study requisite secondary data, which were collected from the site of government of Chhattisgarh, Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare Raipur Chhattisgarh and from different articles. These schemes widely promote organic farming in the State as well as help livestock rearers and women self-help groups into a profitable business.

Mrs. Sneha Pandey and other (2022) article entitled “An Economics Analysis of Super Compost Production and Marketing under Godhan Nyay Yojna in Chhattisgarh of India” The General objective of this study is to find out the cost and returns and marketing of super compost production of Gothan under Godhan Nyay Scheme. The Study was based under primary data; conducted in three districts of Chhattisgarh. The study revealed that Total cost of production of super compost in Model Gothan was lowest 4.24 Rs./Kg and Net Return from super compost production was highest 1.77 Rs./Kg followed by City Gothan, Non-Model Gothan and Village Gothan.

### Analysis of Policy

Firstly, the analysis is made on the basis of the scheme for which the secondary data is used. Here, the target set by the government, work done or completed, and work in progress are shown. By these aggregates, the percentage of success is calculated for the completed project and also for the sum of completed & ongoing projects by taking target as base for both.

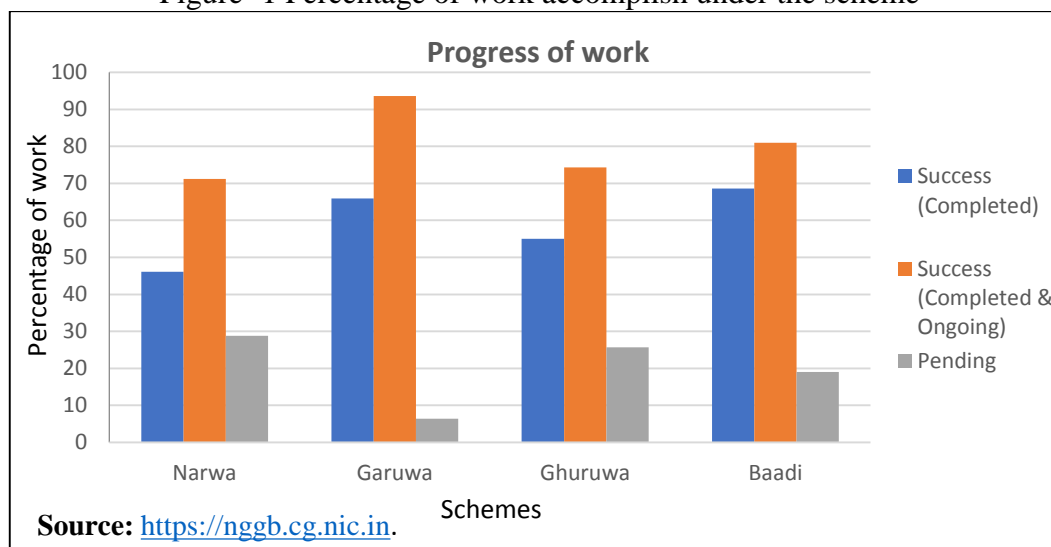
Table 1 Progress of work scheme wise

S.no	Scheme	Target	Progress of work (No. of Projects)			Success Percentage (completed project)	Success Percentage (completed and ongoing)	Pending scheme (%)
			Not started	Ongoing	Completed			
1	Narwa	26529	7640	6672	12220	46.0628	71.2126	28.7987
2	Garuwa	8643	550	2411	5682	65.8935	93.6364	6.3637
3	Ghurua	456587	117403	21902	317282	54.9841	74.2868	25.7132
4	Baadi	158957	30246	19641	109070	68.6160	80.9722	19.0278

**Source:** <https://nggb.cg.nic.in>.

This table reflects the execution of the scheme here one observation should be made that the percentage of the scheme pending in all 4 is less than 30, which means the maximum percentage of work is in progress. Here the data shown is an aggregate of all the districts for a particular scheme with reference to this, the calculation is done to better understand the efficiency of work by this policy. Figure 1 is the diagrammatic representation of the above calculated data in percentage as completed, ongoing & completed, and pending.

Figure -1 Percentage of work accomplish under the scheme



Next, the analysis is based on district wise accomplishment of work. Here, the below mentioned data sets represent the analytical values that have been calculated by the raw data used from the official website of this policy. The mentioned success percentage refers to the execution efficiency of this policy and it is based on all 4 schemes. Calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Success percentage} = \frac{\text{No of Completed projects} + \text{No. of Ongoing Projects}}{\text{Total number of projects}} \times 100$$

Table 2 reflects the data of the top 15 districts with a summation of success percentage of all 4 schemes and is arranged in manner of their execution efficiency. Here, 'TOTAL' means the sum of values which are given under the column Narwa Garuwa Ghuruwa Baadi for each value the maximum number is 100, so the total will be out of 400 (100 × 4).

Following to this table a Figure 2 is mentioned reflecting work in four schemes separately of the 15 districts which is in the table also.

The diagram helps to find some observations that are:

- i. Scheme Narwa have a partial result as some districts accomplish the target but some still left with pending execution of work.
- ii. Scheme Garuwa have a progressive success among all 15 districts.
- iii. Scheme Ghuruwa have less result with compared to other schemes.
- iv. Scheme Baadi have completed its target in maximum districts (except 2-3 districts).
- v. Some districts have achieved their objective and work progress in 2-3 schemes but in remaining 1-2 schemes their progress is less.

These observations can help us to find a solution for incomplete work of schemes or the districts which need special focus and attention for the same.

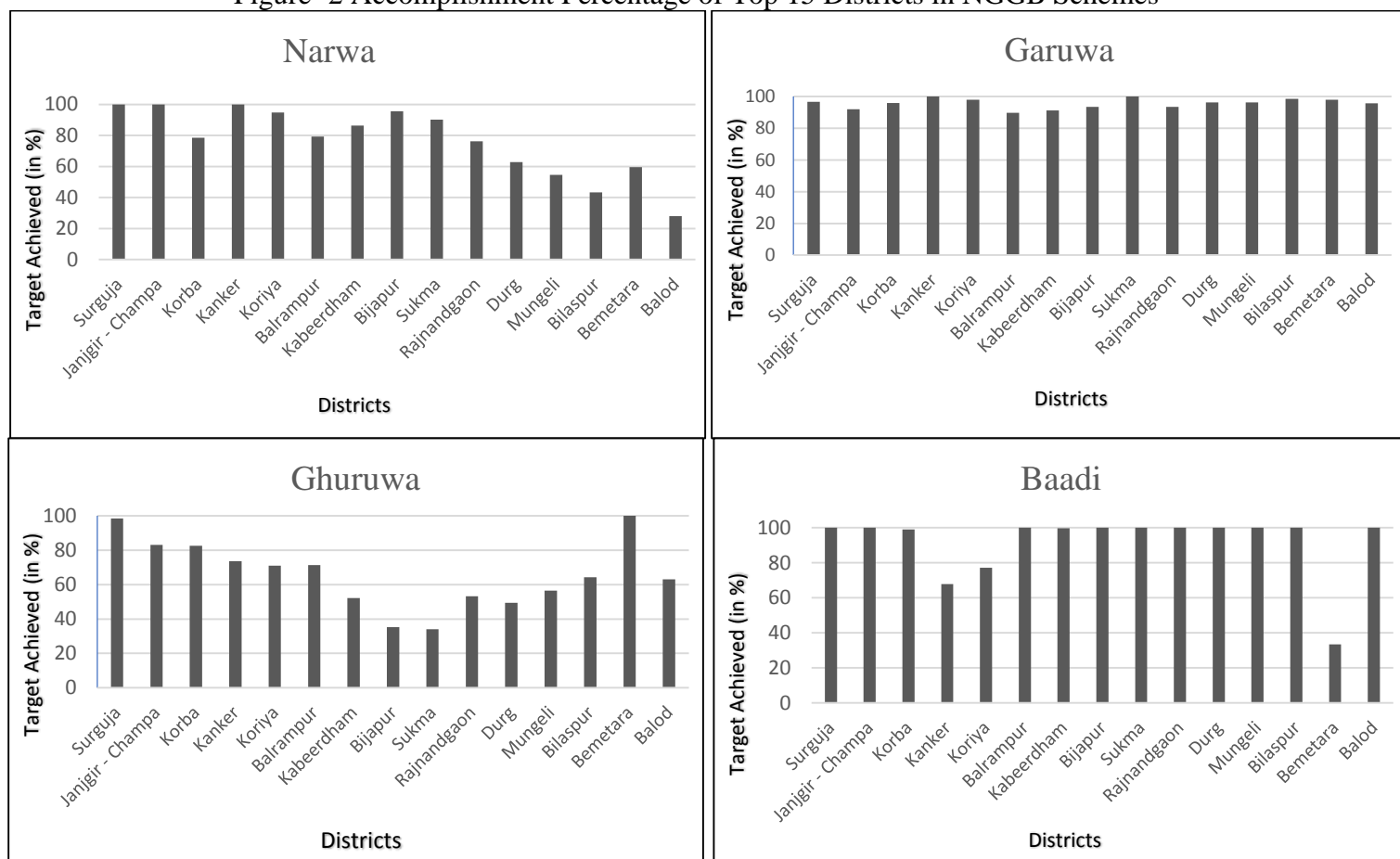
Table 2. Success percent of top 15 Districts under NGGB Scheme

S.No.	District	Success percentage of schemes				TOTAL (out of 400)
		Narwa	Garuwa	Ghuruwa	Baadi	
1	Surguja	100	96.68	98.42	100	395.10

2	Janjgir - Champa	100	91.91	83.12	100	375.03
3	Korba	78.57	95.90	82.53	98.90	355.91
4	Kanker	100	100	73.54	67.81	341.36
5	Koriya	94.82	98.05	70.97	77.01	340.85
6	Balrampur	79.24	89.72	71.34	100	340.30
7	Kabeertham	86.30	91.20	52.14	99.56	329.21
8	Bijapur	95.50	93.43	35.32	100	324.25
9	Sukma	90.22	100	33.97	100	324.19
10	Rajnandgaon	76.26	93.45	53.13	100	322.84
11	Durg	62.82	96.21	49.46	100	308.49
12	Mungeli	54.65	96.32	56.51	100	307.47
13	Bilaspur	43.30	98.58	64.23	100	306.10
14	Bemetara	59.49	98.04	100	33.47	291.00
15	Balod	27.98	95.72	63.02	100	286.72

Source: <https://nggb.cg.nic.in>.

Figure -2 Accomplishment Percentage of Top 15 Districts in NGGB Schemes



Source: <https://nggb.cg.nic.in>

### Economic Impact of Schemes

- 1. Narwa**– The primary objective of this scheme is to uplift the condition of water conservation and storage for the use of irrigation. This scheme has various impact like
  - The availability of irrigation facility during rabi season have let the farmers to enjoy the benefits of double farming.
  - The loss incurred by farmer due to deficiency of rainfall has decline through this.
  - The fertility of land is not getting tampered.
  - Employment opportunities has risen through MNREGA as this scheme requires the construction of dams, structures, etc.
  - The development of dams, canals, trenches, and other structures required fund which is allotted by Chhattisgarh government.
  
- 2. Garuwa** – This scheme focusses on conservation and cattle management.
  - The loss incurred by the farmers due to overgrazing of cattle has reduced.
  - Rearing of animals and getting animal product have become efficient.
  - Livestock is essential element of farm, so through this scheme they are conserved and treated very well.
  - Various farm and centre under this scheme is provided by government for betterment of animal, this also provides employment as it needs someone to manage them.
  
- 3. Ghuruwa**– Introduction of this scheme has led various benefits to rural population.
  - Transformation of cow dung into valuable organic manure is the primary objective of this scheme. Organic manure is used in agriculture practices it doesn't incur any external cost.
  - The produced manure can be sold in open market whose price range from 30-60 rupees per kg.
  - Animal and plant waste are used to produce bio-gas for which the bio-gas plants have been established by government under this scheme.
  - Establishment of bio-gas plant encourages employment opportunities.
  - Use of organic manure leads to sustainable development.
  - In this scheme a clean fuel is produced which is used in rural household which also uplift their livelihood.
  
- 4. Baadi** – This scheme is focused on household horticulture production and benefits the rural population in various aspects.
  - Production of fruits and vegetables in the backyard of rural homes create self-sufficiency of food among them.
  - The backyard garden also required manure to get better yield, they get manure from above scheme output (Ghuruwa).
  - Horticulture yields can be sold in market which creates a source of income for the rural population.
  - It reduced the problem of disguised unemployment as the other family member could participate in this scheme in order to reduce the burden of agriculture activity.
  - Production of vegetables & fruits also provide a scope of improvement in variety which can lead to various commercial benefits.

## 2. CONCLUSION

The study examined the work progress of NGGB policy and tries to elaborate some indices through which it is clear that this policy is executed in efficient manner. The analysis shows that the percentage of work not started or pending projects is less than 30% in all 4 schemes which is marked as a good outcome of this policy. Various rural problems are tried to resolve under this policy. The concerned areas are irrigation and water resource management, farm and cattle management, input and its cost management in agriculture, use of rural land to incubate self-sufficiency, sources of other income to rural population, and employment generation by implementation of this policy. The various concerned areas reflects the overall development and to up

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