



Satisfaction on the Government Schemes towards Transformation to Sustainable Development Goals- With Special Reference to Coimbatore District

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ABSTRACT

Satisfaction with government schemes plays a crucial role in the successful transformation towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Tamil Nadu, various government initiatives have been launched to promote sustainable development, addressing areas such as poverty alleviation, education, healthcare, and environmental protection. Understanding the level of public satisfaction with these schemes is essential, as it directly impacts their effectiveness and the overall progress towards achieving the SDGs. Evaluating citizen feedback helps in refining these initiatives, ensuring that they are more inclusive, equitable, and aligned with the global sustainability agenda. This study explores the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries of government schemes aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By assessing the effectiveness of these initiatives in promoting economic, social, and environmental sustainability, the research highlights the perceptions and experiences of the target population. The findings offer insights into the strengths and gaps of current policies, providing valuable suggestion for future improvements in aligning government efforts with global sustainability targets.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Sustainable Development Goals, Tamil Nadu

INTRODUCTION

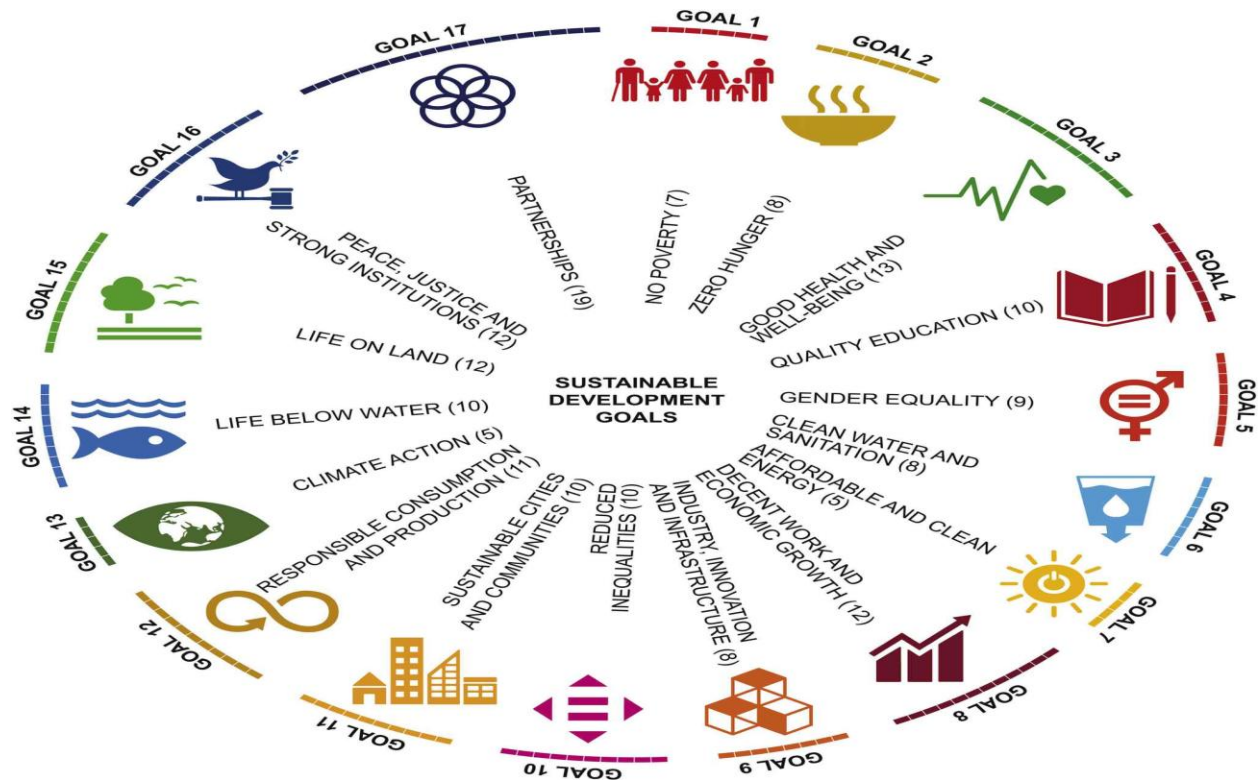
Government schemes designed to support the transition toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are fundamental in shaping a sustainable future. These schemes are crafted to address critical global challenges, such as eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities, and combating climate change, all while promoting economic growth and environmental stewardship.

Effective implementation of these initiatives can significantly contribute to achieving the SDGs, which are essential for ensuring long-term prosperity and well-being for all. Assessing satisfaction with these government schemes provides insight into their effectiveness and the degree to which they meet their objectives. High levels of satisfaction often reflect successful program execution, efficient resource use, and meaningful impact on communities.

When citizens perceive these schemes as beneficial and well-managed, they are more likely to support and engage with them, creating a positive feedback loop that enhances overall effectiveness. Conversely, dissatisfaction can highlight areas where schemes may fall short, whether due to inadequate design, lack of resources, or insufficient community involvement. Identifying these shortcomings is crucial for refining strategies and improving outcomes.

It allows for adjustments that better align with community needs and expectations, ultimately strengthening the government's commitment to sustainable development. In summary, satisfaction with government schemes is a vital measure of their success in advancing SDGs. It helps ensure that these initiatives are not only addressing immediate challenges but are also paving the way for a sustainable and equitable future.

Through continuous evaluation and feedback, governments can adapt and enhance their approaches, fostering a more resilient and inclusive path toward achieving the global goals.



STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The effective implementation of government schemes aimed at achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is crucial for national progress towards sustainability. Despite numerous schemes being introduced to address various aspects of sustainability, there is a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries. This dissatisfaction can stem from various factors such as inadequate resource allocation, poor execution, and insufficient monitoring. Without a clear measure of satisfaction, it becomes challenging to identify the gaps in these schemes and to make necessary adjustments to enhance their effectiveness. This research aims to evaluate the satisfaction levels among stakeholders involved in government schemes designed to foster transformation towards SDGs, identify the key factors influencing this satisfaction, and provide actionable recommendations for improving the implementation and impact of these schemes.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. T. Balaji (2023) in his study entitled "Economic Impacts of Government Schemes for Sustainable Development in Tamil Nadu" assesses that the economic impacts of various government schemes, focusing on job creation and economic growth. The paper finds positive outcomes but notes that benefits are unevenly distributed, necessitating more targeted approaches.
2. K. Jeyakumar (2023) in his study entitled "Energy Efficiency Programs in Tamil Nadu: A Review" reviews Tamil Nadu's energy efficiency programs, including TEDA initiatives. The paper highlights progress in adopting energy-saving technologies but suggests that broader adoption and stronger policy support are necessary for maximizing impact.
3. P. Reddy (2023) in his study entitled "Assessing the Effectiveness of Renewable Energy Initiatives in Tamil Nadu" 2023 reviews that Tamil Nadu's renewable energy initiatives, including the Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy. The paper highlights the growth in solar installations but identifies challenges related to infrastructure and financial viability, as well as varying levels of public awareness

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the main objectives of the study:

1. To examine the impact of Sustainable Development schemes under the various factors in society and
2. To suggest measures for solving them.



HYPOTHESIS

The following hypotheses are framed and tested in the present study:

1. There does not exist an association between the selected variables and level of satisfaction.

METHODOLOGY

A brief data on source of data, sampling and framework of analysis is given below

1.5.1 Sources of Data

The study is mainly based on primary data. Interview schedule was used to collect the option of the respondent with regard to their satisfaction on the Government Schemes. Secondary data have been used to explain the theoretical aspects of the study. Journals, books and websites form a secondary data.

1.5.2 Sampling

Coimbatore is an important commercial district which consists of eleven Taluks namely Coimbatore north, Coimbatore south, Perur, Madukkarai, Annur, Mettupalayam, Sulur, Pollachi, Kinathukaduvu, Annamalai and Valparai revenue Taluk, This geographical spread helps to ensure that the sample is representative of the diverse population and experiences within the district. A total of 318 respondents were chosen from the Coimbatore district to participate in the survey. This sample size is sufficient for drawing inferences about the population, provided that the convenient sampling technique is appropriate and the respondents are representative of the target population.

1.5.3 Frame Work of Analysis

The collected data from the respondents were thoroughly analyzed using various statistical methods. Simple percentage calculations were employed to determine the frequency and distribution of responses. Finally, the Chi-Square Test was used to examine if there were significant associations between different variables, such as awareness levels and socio-demographic factors.

Satisfaction Of The Stakeholders On Government Schemes Towards Transformation To Sustainable Development

The responses of the stakeholders are categorized and the satisfaction on the government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development is ascertained. The simple percentages are made to find out the satisfaction of the stakeholders.

The result of the analysis is presented below

Table-.1 No poverty-Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme

| No poverty-Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 84 |
| Satisfied | 211 |
| Not Satisfied | 23 |
| | 318 |

The table 1 reveals that the 84 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 211 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 23 of the respondents are not satisfied on the No poverty-Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development.

Table-2 No hunger- Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme

| No hunger- Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 94 |
| Satisfied | 166 |
| Not Satisfied | 58 |
| | 318 |

He table 2 reveals that the 94 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 166 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 58 of the respondents are not satisfied on the No hunger- Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development.

Table 3 Good health and well being - Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam

| Good health and well being - Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 117 |
| Satisfied | 189 |
| Not Satisfied | 12 |
| | 318 |

The table 3 reveals that the 117 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 189 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 12 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Good health and well being - Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development.

Table-4 Quality Education - Naan Mudhalvan Scheme

| Quality Education - Naan Mudhalvan Scheme | |
|--|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 116 |
| Satisfied | 165 |
| Not Satisfied | 37 |
| | 318 |

The table 4 reveals that the 116 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 165 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 37 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Quality Education - Naan Mudhalvan government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development.

Table-5 Gender equity - Pudhumai Penn Scheme

| Gender equity - Pudhumai Penn Scheme | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 142 |
| Satisfied | 170 |
| Not Satisfied | 6 |
| | 318 |

He table 5 reveals that the 142 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 170 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 06 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Gender equity - Pudhumai Penn Scheme government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development.

Table-6 Clean water and sanitation- Namaku Naame Thittam

| Clean water and sanitation- Namaku Naame Thittam | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 94 |
| Satisfied | 187 |
| Not Satisfied | 37 |
| | 318 |

The table 6 reveals that the 94 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 187 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 37 of the respondents are not satisfied on Clean water and sanitation- Namaku Naame Thittam government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

Table-6.7 Affordable and clean energy- Kudimaramathu Scheme

| Affordable and clean energy- Kudimaramathu Scheme | |
|--|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 119 |
| Satisfied | 181 |
| Not Satisfied | 18 |
| | 318 |

The table 7 reveals that the 119 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 181 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 18 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Affordable and clean energy- Kudimaramathu government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development.

Table-8 Decent work and economic growth- Tamil Nadu Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

| Decent work and economic growth- Tamil Nadu Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 71 |
| Satisfied | 210 |
| Not Satisfied | 37 |
| | 318 |

The table 8 reveals that the 71 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 210 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 37 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Decent work and economic growth- Tamil Nadu Rural Employment Guarantee government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

Table-9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure- Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Policy

| Industry, innovation and infrastructure- Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Policy | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 108 |
| Satisfied | 188 |
| Not Satisfied | 22 |
| | 318 |

The table 9 reveals that the 108 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 188 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 22 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Industry, innovation and infrastructure- Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Policy government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

Table-10 Reduced inequalities- Mahalir Thittam

| Reduced inequalities- Mahalir Thittam | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 93 |
| Satisfied | 206 |
| Not Satisfied | 19 |
| | 318 |

The table 10 reveals that the 93 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 206 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 10 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Reduced inequalities- Mahalir Thittam government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

Table-11 Sustainable cities and communities- Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme

| Sustainable cities and communities- Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme | |
|--|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 90 |
| Satisfied | 206 |
| Not Satisfied | 22 |
| | 318 |

The table 11 reveals that the 90 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 206 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 22 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Sustainable cities and communities- Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

Table-.12 Sustainable cities and communities- Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme

| Sustainable cities and communities- Tamil Nadu Urban Employment Scheme | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 75 |
| Satisfied | 218 |
| Not Satisfied | 25 |
| | 318 |

The table 12 reveals that the 75 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 218 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 25 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Industry, innovation and infrastructure- Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Policy government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development.

Table-13 Climate action- Green Tamil Nadu Mission

| Climate action- Green Tamil Nadu Mission | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 94 |
| Satisfied | 218 |
| Not Satisfied | 6 |
| | 318 |

The table 13 reveals that the 94 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 218 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 06 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Climate action- Green Tamil Nadu Mission government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

Table-14 Life below water- Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Plan

| Life below water- Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Plan | |
|--|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 88 |
| Satisfied | 194 |
| Not Satisfied | 36 |
| | 318 |

The table 14 reveals that the 88 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 194 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 36 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Life below water- Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Plan government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

Table-15 Life on land- Soil Health Management Scheme

| Life on land- Soil Health Management Scheme | |
|--|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 107 |
| Satisfied | 194 |
| Not Satisfied | 17 |
| | 318 |

The table 15 reveals that the 107 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 194 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 17 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Life on land- Soil Health Management government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

Table-16 Piece, justices and strong institution- Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority

| Piece, justices and strong institution- Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 82 |
| Satisfied | 199 |
| Not Satisfied | 37 |
| | 318 |

The table 16 reveals that the 82 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 199 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 25 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Piece, justices and strong institution- 37mil Nadu State Legal Services Authority government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development.

Table-17 Partnership for the goals- Entrepreneurship Development Schemes

| Partnership for the goals- Entrepreneurship Development Schemes | |
|---|-----|
| Highly Satisfied | 101 |
| Satisfied | 206 |
| Not Satisfied | 11 |
| | 318 |

The table 17 reveals that the 101 of the stakeholders are highly satisfied on the government schemes whereas 206 respondent of the respondent are satisfied on the schemes and 11 of the respondents are not satisfied on the Partnership for the goals- Entrepreneurship Development government schemes towards transformation to sustainable development

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

The satisfaction level of the stakeholders has been measured by giving score related to the awareness of the stakeholder questions. Seventeen questions are in the questionnaire. Answer to the questions was rated on the three-point scale. The maximum score of the questionnaire is 51. Based on the satisfaction index, the stakeholders are divided into three groups low, medium and high level of satisfaction. Accordingly, the respondents are with the satisfaction index score upto 62 are termed as low level of awareness, awareness index score between 63 and 85 are termed as medium level of awareness and awareness index score more than 86 are termed as high level of awareness

Among the 318 respondents, 23(07.23%) have low level of awareness on the government schemes; 242(76.10%) have medium level of awareness on the government schemes 53 (16.67%) have low level of awareness on the government schemes.

Table 18 Level of Satisfaction

| Level of Awareness | Number of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Low | 23 | 07.23 |
| Medium | 242 | 76.10 |
| High | 53 | 16.67 |
| TOTAL | 318 | 100 |

Factors Influencing Level Of Satisfaction And Government Schemes Towards Sustainable Development

Table 19 Level of Satisfaction and Government Schemes towards Sustainable Development

| Variable | Low (23) | Medium (242) | High (53) | Total (N-318) | df | Table Value | Chi Square Value |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|----|----------------|---------------------|
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 17 | 188 | 35 | 240 | 2 | 3.219 | 5.991 |
| Urban | 6 | 54 | 18 | 78 | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| Below 20 | 0 | 30 | 24 | 54 | 4 | 45.637 | 9.488 |
| 21-40 | 11 | 136 | 11 | 158 | | | |
| 41-60 | 12 | 76 | 18 | 106 | | | |
| Gender | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0 | 77 | 28 | 105 | 2 | 20.901 | 5.991 |
| Female | 23 | 165 | 25 | 213 | | | |
| Educational Qualification | | | | | | | |
| 12 th | 0 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 8 | 83.997 | 15.507 |
| Diploma | 0 | 12 | 1 | 13 | | | |
| UG | 18 | 205 | 29 | 252 | | | |
| PG | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Others | 5 | 0 | 6 | 11 | | | |
| Occupation | | | | | | | |
| Private Employee | 20 | 72 | 18 | 110 | 10 | 84.868 | 18.307 |
| Government Employee | 0 | 53 | 3 | 56 | | | |
| Business | 0 | 52 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| Processional | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Agriculturist | 0 | 36 | 0 | 36 | | | |
| Others | 3 | 29 | 15 | 47 | | | |
| Marital Status | | | | | | | |
| Married | 17 | 130 | 30 | 177 | 2 | 3.494 | 5.991 |
| Un Married | 6 | 112 | 23 | 141 | | | |
| Types of Family | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 12 | 145 | 30 | 187 | 2 | 0.647 | 5.991 |
| Joint | 11 | 97 | 23 | 131 | | | |
| Earning Members in Family | | | | | | | |
| One Member | 9 | 90 | 13 | 112 | 6 | 7.777 | 12.592 |
| Two Member | 8 | 95 | 24 | 127 | | | |
| Three Member | 6 | 45 | 10 | 61 | | | |
| Four Member | 0 | 12 | 6 | 18 | | | |
| Family Income | | | | | | | |
| Below Rs 65000 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 14.384 | 12.592 |
| Rs 65001-Rs 85000 | 20 | 152 | 29 | 201 | | | |
| Rs 85001-Rs100000 | 2 | 43 | 15 | 60 | | | |
| Above Rs 100001 | 1 | 29 | 9 | 39 | | | |

The table 19 reveals that, the chi-square test was conducted to determine if there is a statistically significant association between level of satisfaction and government schemes. Chi-square value is lesser than calculated table values in the variables like Age, Gender, Educational qualification, Occupation and Family Income, therefore null hypothesis was accepted, it indicates that there is no significant difference between level of satisfaction and government schemes.

Suggestion

1. Increase public awareness through targeted information campaigns and community outreach programs.



2. Simplify application procedures and reduce bureaucratic requirements to streamline the process.
3. Enhance the accessibility of information and services by expanding digital and physical outreach in remote areas.
4. Implement efficient systems for timely processing and disbursement of benefits.
5. Provide comprehensive support and guidance to applicants through dedicated helplines and assistance centers.

CONCLUSION

The government schemes in Tamil Nadu towards sustainable development highlight a proactive and inclusive approach to addressing the state's socio-economic and environmental challenges. These initiatives reflect a commitment to fostering long-term growth while ensuring the welfare of all citizens, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society. The integration of community participation and local resources has strengthened the effectiveness of these schemes, making them more relevant and impactful. However, for sustained success, it is vital to continuously monitor and evaluate these programs, ensuring that they adapt to changing needs and contribute meaningfully to the overall vision of sustainable development. The satisfaction of the beneficiaries will ultimately be a key indicator of the schemes' success and their ability to drive positive change across the state.

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