



Research Article

EFFICACY PEOPLES PARTICIPATION IN ONGOING LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES IN TSP AREA OF SOUTHERN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract- Tribal sub plan (T.S.P) strategy was evolved by Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972, for rapid socio-economic development of tribal people. It was adopted for the first time in fifth five year plan in 17 states and 1 Union territory. Later the TSP was extended and at the end of ninth five year plan TSP was in operation in 23 states and 2 Union territories, which is continuing since then. With the view to implement the strategy of tribal sub plan, the approach of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) was developed. Projects carried out under tribal sub plan were minor irrigation, road development, power development, non-conventional sources of energy and during 1988 a special programme was introduced for development of hilly areas. Pre-implementation stage, during implementation stage and follow-up stage male respondents had very good participation than female respondents. This difference in the participation of tribal might be due to the reason that male respondents had highly educated and active participation in organizations. In case, follow-up stage there is no significant difference in participation with regard to ongoing programmes in male and female respondents.

Keywords- Tribal sub plan, Participation, Livelihood and programme.

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Introduction

Tribal populations of the country constitute 7.83 per cent of the total population. Tribal are amongst the weakest sections of the society. Tribal people are working hard in farming but due to unfertile and un-even land, lack of irrigation facilities, traditional methods of agriculture, illiteracy and poverty, they are getting low income from farming as compared to other groups of people. The tribal development efforts had been subjected to close scrutiny from Plan to Plan and had undergone continuous modifications, finer tuning and reorientation. It was during the Fifth Plan period that the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was implemented. The Tribal Sub-Plan envisages reducing gaps between the tribal and non-tribal in health, education, communication and other areas of basic amenities of life by providing legal and administrative support. The Tribal Sub-Plan also implements income generating schemes to boost the income of the tribal on a sustainable basis by taking into account their aptitude and skill.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in two districts, namely, Banswara and Dungarpur districts of Southern region of Rajasthan, having highest per cent of the tribals in the state. Banswara and Dungarpur register the highest concentration of 72.3 and 65.14 per cent of tribals respectively. Two tehsils, namely, Tehsil Banswara and Tehsil Dungarpur were taken for this study. The criterion fixed for the selection of tehsil from each district was that which had 1st and foremost place as far as its total population. The study was undertaken in 10 villages of selected tehsils. First five villages of both the districts based on highest population were drawn up and included for the investigation.

It is planned to had the total respondents included in the study were 150. Out of which 75 male and 75 female beneficiaries of TSP. proportionate random

sampling technique was employed for the selection of respondents. From each village equal number of male and female respondents were sought for the present study [1].

Result and Discussion

Extent of peoples' participation in ongoing programmes in TSP area

The participation of male and female respondents with regards to livelihood programmes were measured in terms of Mean Percent Score (MPS). On the basis of obtained score each item was grouped into 3 category i.e. pre-implementation stage, during implementation stage and follow-up stage.

Respondents participation about livelihood programmes at pre-implementation stage

If we look at [Table-1] data shows that male respondents had better participation (above 70%) in practices like consent taken before starting the A.I. center and participated in the public meeting held for formation of SHG with 84.79 and 74.29 MPS, respectively.

Male respondent's participated in good number in practice like consent taken before initiation of baadi vikas yojana and selection of training programmes for any swarojgar activity with 68.61 and 54.82 MPS, respectively. Consent of less beneficiaries were taken before initiation of any livelihood programmes and suggestions of limited beneficiaries were considered while forming the plan of work for livelihood programmes [2].

Data of [Table-1] also shows that female respondents had better participation in the public meeting for formation of SHG and their consent taken before starting the A.I. centers with 80.51 and 77.75 MPS, respectively. Female respondent's possessed good number of participation during initiation of baadi vikas yojana and

their consent taken before initiation of livelihood programmes with 64.98 and 44.96 MPS, respectively. Only few respondents were participated in selection of

training programmes for any swarojgar activity and their suggestion were considered while forming the plan of work for livelihood programmes.

Table-1 Level of participation about livelihood Programmes at Pre-implementation stage

S. No.	Statement	Male (n = 75)		Female (n = 75)		Total (n = 150)	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1.	Consent taken before initiation of livelihood programmes	53.95	5	44.96	4	49.45	4
2.	Consent taken before initiation of Baadi Vikas Yojana	68.61	3	64.98	3	66.80	3
3.	Consent taken before starting the A.I. centers	84.79	1	77.75	2	81.27	1
4.	Participated in the public meeting for formation of SHG	74.29	2	80.51	1	77.40	2
5.	Participated in selection of training programmes for swarojgar activity	54.82	4	42.96	5	48.89	5
6.	Suggestion were considered while forming the plan of work for livelihood programmes	37.06	6	41.72	6	39.39	6

MPS= mean percent score, n = number of respondents

If we look at the [Table-1] data shows that both type of respondents had very good participation (above 75%) as their consent taken before starting the A.I. centers and their participation in the public meeting for formation of SHG with 81.27 and 77.40 MPS, respectively (rank 1st and 2nd). Respondent's consent taken before initiation of baadi vikas programme with 66.80 MPS. Participants were least participation in selection of training programmes for swarojgar activity and their suggestion were considered while forming plan of work for livelihood programmes.

Respondents participation during implementation stage

The [Table-2] further shows that male respondents attended animal vaccinations & deworming activities at A.I. center, conducted green fodder demonstration under

livestock improvement activity and attended group discussion after visiting any development programme with 89.77, 81.65 and 71.14 MPS, respectively.

Male respondent's also attended in good number in meetings of women SHG, activities conducted as per the guidance of the programme officers/members and project staff solved the problems arising during the implementation of activities with 66.50, 59.90 and 53.46 MPS, respectively. They were least involved in preparing baadi lay-out in terms of labour and trainings under swarojgar yojana.

If we look at the [Table-2] data shows that female respondents had very good participation (above 70%) in attending meetings of women SHG, attended animal vaccinations & deworming activities at A.I. center and attended group discussion after visiting any development programme with 85.11, 75.46 and 71.37 MPS, respectively.

Table-2 Level of participation about livelihood programmes during –implementation stage

S. No.	Statement	Male (n = 75)		Female (n = 75)		Total (n = 150)	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1	Attended the meetings of women SHG	66.50	4	85.11	1	75.81	2
2	Attended group discussion after visiting any development programme	71.14	3	71.37	3	71.26	4
3	Contributed in preparing baadi lay-out in terms of labour	46.59	8	52.45	6	49.52	7
4	Taken high yielding variety seeds during Baadi Vikas Yojana	48.64	7	45.50	8	47.07	8
5	Attended animal vaccinations and deworming activities at A.I. centers	89.77	1	75.46	2	82.61	1
6	Conducted green fodder demonstration under livestock improvement activity	81.65	2	66.77	4	74.21	3
7	Attended the trainings under Swarojgar Yojana	46.32	9	35.87	9	41.09	9
8	Conducted the activities as per the guidance of the programme officers/members	59.90	5	55.68	5	57.79	5
9	Project staff solved the problems arising during the implementation of activities	53.46	6	51.02	7	52.24	6

MPS= mean percent score, n = number of respondents

Female respondents also possessed good participation (above 50%) in practice like green fodder demonstration under livestock improvement activity, conducted activities as per the guidance of the programme officers/members, preparation of baadi lay-out in terms of labour and project staff solved the problems arising during the implementation of activities with 66.77, 55.68, 52.45 and 51.02 MPS, respectively. They least participated in adoption of high yielding variety seeds during baadi vikas yojana and trainings under swarojgar yojana.

Data of [Table-2] also indicate that respondents of both districts had very good participation (above 70%) regarding practices like animal vaccinations & deworming activities at A.I. centers, participation in meetings of women SHG, conducted green fodder demonstration under livestock improvement activity and attended group discussion after visiting any development programme with 82.61, 75.81, 74.21 and 71.26 MPS, respectively.

Respondent's possessed good participation in activities as per the guidance of the programme officers/members and project staff solved the problems arising during the implementation of activities with 57.79 and 52.24 MPS, respectively. They least participated in preparing baadi lay-out in terms of labour, adoption of high yielding variety seeds during baadi vikas yojana and trainings under swarojgar yojana.

If we look at Table 3, male respondents had better participation in practice like meeting called to solve the problems with 63.12 MPS. Respondent's possessed good number of participation in practice like assessment of report among the participating members with 62.71 MPS. They least participated at the time of reporting the results of programmes with 32.51 MPS.

Female respondents better participated in meeting called to solve the problems with 69.69 MPS. Respondent's possessed good participation in the practice like assessment of report among participating members with 48.07 MPS. They least participated in reporting the results of programmes.

Table-3 Level of participation about livelihood programmes during follow-up stage

S. No.	Statement	Male (n = 75)		Female (n = 75)		Total (n = 150)	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1	Assessment of report among the participating members	62.71	2	48.07	2	55.39	2
2	Participated in meeting called to solve the problems	63.12	1	69.69	1	66.40	1
3	Reporting the results of programmes	32.51	3	38.79	3	35.65	3

MPS= mean percent score, n = number of respondents

Respondents participation during follow-up stage

[Table-3] shows that tribals of both districts had very good participation in practice

like meeting called to solve the problems with 66.40 MPS. Respondent's possessed good participation in practice like assessment of report among the participating members with 55.39 MPS. They least participated in reporting the results of programmes with 35.65 MPS.

Distribution of respondents according to their level of participation

The respondents were divided into three groups on the basis of their level of participation with help of obtained mean score and standard deviation. The data related to the participation of both the category of respondents i.e., male and

female indicate that the respondents participation for livelihood programmes had a wide dispersion. In order to place the respondents into their appropriate categories, participation score were categorized and reported in [Table-4].

The ranges of participation score obtained by respondents were divided into three groups i.e. frequency (f) as well as percentage of the respondents falling in each group.

The data presented in [Table-4] reveals that 49.33 per cent male respondents had Medium participation regarding livelihood programmes followed by low and high participation group with 29.33 and 21.34 per cent respondents, respectively.

Table-4 Distribution of respondents according to their level of participation

S. No.	Level of Participation	Male (n = 75)		Female (n = 75)		Total (n = 150)	
		f	%	F	%	f	%
1.	Low (< 17 score)	22	29.33	28	37.33	50	33.33
2.	Medium (17-24)	37	49.33	36	48.00	73	48.67
3.	High (> 24 score)	16	21.34	11	14.67	27	18.00
Overall		75	100	75	100	150	150

f = frequency, % = percentage, n = number of respondents

Data of female respondents reveals that 48.00 per cent respondents had average participation followed by low and high participation group with 37.33 and 14.67 per cent respondents, respectively [3].

The [Table-4] further shows that 48.67 per cent respondents of both districts had average participation regarding livelihood programmes in TSP area followed by low and high participation group with 33.33 and 18.00 per cent respondents, respectively.

The findings are in line with the findings of Chatterjee and redy (2002) who found that majority of beneficiaries (68.33%) had medium level participation.

Comparison of participation among male and female respondents about

In addition to study of participation of male and female respondents of TSP with regard to livelihood security, further efforts were made to study the difference between male and female respondents participation in ongoing livelihood programs. To find out the variation in the participation of the respondent 'Z' test was applied. The results are presented in Table

H₀: There is no difference in the participation of male and female respondents about ongoing livelihood programs.

H₁: There is difference in the participation of male and female respondents about ongoing livelihood programs.

Table-5 Comparison of peoples' participation in ongoing programmes in TSP area

S.No.	Category of participation	Male		Female		Z' Value
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
1	Pre-implementation stage	7.45	1.71	6.81	1.63	2.34*
2	During- implementation stage	11.16	2.11	9.85	2.53	3.42**
3	Follow-up stage	3.37	1.07	3.09	2.01	1.06 ^{NS}

^{NS} = Non Significant, ** = Significant at 1% level of significance, * = Significant at 5% level of significance

The data related to level of participation of both male and female respondents incorporated in Table 5 shows that in pre-implementation stage calculated 'Z' value was higher than the tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance and during-implementation stage calculated 'Z' value was higher than the tabulated value at 1 per cent level of significance of people's participation in ongoing programmes in TSP area. This call for rejection of null hypothesis and acceptance of alternative hypothesis, leading to conclusion that there is significant difference in participation with regard to ongoing programmes in male and female respondents. This difference in the participation of tribal might be due to the reason that male respondents had highly educated and active participation in organizations. In case follow-up stage there is no significant difference in participation with regard to ongoing programmes in male and female respondents

Conclusion

Pre-implementation stage, during implementation stage and follow-up stage male respondents had very good participation than female respondents. This shows that 48.67 per cent respondents of both districts had average participation regarding livelihood programmes in TSP area followed by low and high participation group with 33.33 and 18.00 per cent respondents, respectively. Comparison of show that in pre-implementation stage calculated 'Z' value was higher than the tabulated value at 5 per cent level of significance and during-implementation stage calculated 'Z' value was higher than the tabulated value at 1 per cent level of significance of people's participation in ongoing programmes in TSP area. leading to conclusion that there is significant difference in participation with regard to ongoing programmes in male and female respondents

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Abbreviations:

%	-	Per cent
et al.	-	et alibi (& elsewhere)
f	-	Frequency
MPS	-	Mean Per cent Score
n	-	Number of respondents
RCA	-	Rajasthan College of Agriculture
TSP	-	Tribal sub plan

Conflict of Interest: None declared

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