

**MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED THROUGH
PEOPLE'S PLAN**

By

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Vellayani

15 - 11-1999

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled "Multidimensional Analysis of Agricultural Development Programmes Implemented through People's Plan" is a bonafide record of research work done by me during the course of research and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar title, of any other University or Society.

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CERTIFICATE

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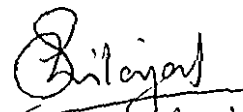
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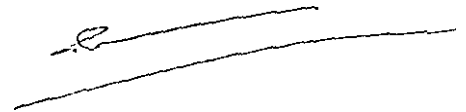
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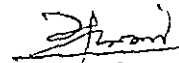

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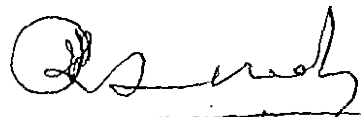
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INTRODUCTION

Chapter – 1

INTRODUCTION

Speedy development of agriculture is vital to the progress of any developing country whose economy depends mainly on agriculture and India is no exception to this. To achieve this, proper planning and implementation of Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs), coupled with successful transfer of useful technology from the scientists to farmers is necessary. To make any planning exercise relevant and meaningful, the planning process below the national level right from the base has to be necessarily carried out. To obtain the best use of the available land, a strategy of agricultural planning evolved at the grass root level and guided by a master- plan for the whole State is essential, especially in a state like Kerala, where there is vast variation in climate, soil structure, topography etc.

Up to the end of the eighth Five Year Plan, despite the acclaimed advantages of decentralisation of planning and repeated commitments made in its favour, the planning process in India has remained static as a centralised affair. There has been very serious efforts to augment planning capabilities at lower levels. All the developmental projects have been formulated and implemented following the top-down model. It was because of this fact local administrative bodies experienced many limitations and barriers to be encountered with.

To study these problems and to find out different ways and means by which we can tackle these problems in Kerala, a committee called 'Sen committee' headed by Sathya Brata Sen was appointed by the State government in 1996. To solve the above problems and to make the local administrative units self-sufficient People's Plan (PP) was formulated. About 30-40 percent of the total estimate of the ninth plan was allotted

to PP. This unique programme to strengthen the decentralization process through the local bodies is no more an experiment; it has become an integral part of people's life in Kerala. Ensuring maximum participation of people to discuss local development problems and governance issues is the hallmark of this movement.

It is noteworthy that the people's campaign rests on eight pillars- the basic principles of decentralisation enunciated by the Sen committee in 1996. These are: functional, financial and administrative autonomy; subsidiary; role clarity; complementary; uniformity of norms and rules; maximum direct participation of people; accountability and transparency through right to information.

The PP has several unique features. High autonomy granted to the local bodies to determine their own priorities is the most important one. The comprehensive area Plan prepared by each local body is the key to getting the grant-in-aid. In the first year (1996-97), Rs.212 crores were provided to local bodies as untied fund to initiate the preparation and implementation of local level need-based Plan programme for development.

The PP has shown that the planning process is not to be centralised but must start with maximum involvement of the masses. People's participation is not just in electing their representatives. People's participation happens when ordinary people come together in Gramasabhas at regular intervals; when non-official experts and volunteers prepare the reports, formulate projects and draft the local Plans.

The department of agriculture, Kerala was restructured and the 'Krishi Bhavan Programme' was launched in 1987. Accordingly, panchayat level agricultural units called 'Krishi Bhavans' were started in every panchayats of the State. At the base level, panchayat has been accepted as the basic unit for development administration and therefore all the Agricultural Development Programmes are conceived, developed and implemented through the panchayat level units from the year 1996 . [Issac, 1996].

The agricultural development strategy in the ninth Plan aims at maximum utilisation of locally available resources by working out optimum combination of enterprises, resources, various methods and practices. This approach covers various farming systems where there is a combination of productive enterprises viz. crops, livestock, fisheries, poultry, bee keeping etc.

Need of the study

Most of the ADPs currently implemented through centralised planning process are not scientifically oriented. Availability of local resources in the implementing areas was not taken into consideration and people were not given chance to participate in the planning process at all. As a result, the extent of participation of people in these programmes was low, and intended results could not be achieved.

The idea of centralized planning has been accepted in principle during the beginning of the Five Year Plans. It has been originated through the planning process visualised with theories of regional and micro level planing. In both cases, planning process aimed at the maximum utilisation of human and other resources.

When it was decided to implement ADPs through PP, formulation of the programmes was based on the needs of the people. All ADPs are based on locally available resources and it ensures the involvement of the people from the plan formulation stage up to evaluation. Since it is a need based one, client's benefits are ensured, over and above its relevancy.

In this context, the study is important because it could identify whether these programmes are need based or not. As it aims to measure the extent of participation of the people and the constraints in PP, the study will lead to the development of a strategy

for preparing the planning of ADP. More over, the study aims to identify the clients perception of these programmes as relevant to their situations..

Objectives of the study

To assess the awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP.

To evaluate the utility of ADPs implemented through PP, as perceived by the farmers.

To analyse the relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers.

To measure the extent of participation of farmers in the ADPs implemented through PP.

To identify the constraints if any, as perceived by the farmers and to give suitable suggestions for the successful implementation of ADPs through PP.

Limitations of the study

The present study was undertaken by a single researcher as a part of the requirement for the post graduate degree programme. Hence, the limited time and other resources available to the researcher restricted the exploration of the area in a greater depth and in a comprehensive manner. The study was also restricted to only one district and hence the findings cannot be generalised for the whole State. Moreover, the study was based on the expressed opinion of the respondents and utmost care was taken to make the study as objective as possible.

Presentation of report

The remaining chapters of this report are presented as follows.

In Chapter II that follows this chapter, theoretical orientation is given which contains definitions of concepts and hypothesis.

Chapter III covers the methodology followed for the study.

Chapter IV deals with the results and the interpretation of the findings and their discussion.

Chapter V gives the summary of the entire study emphasising salient findings.

The references, appendices and the abstracts of the thesis are given at the end.



**THEORETICAL
ORIENTATION**

Chapter – II

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

Theoretical orientation helps in the classification of important concepts being studied with theoretical definitions and explanations. From a survey of literature, hypothesis may be developed, suggesting methods of research and may also provide comparable data useful in the interpretation of results. It also assists in evaluating one's own research efforts by comparing them with related efforts of other.

Here, an attempt is made to review pertinent literature, cover the efforts made by other researchers in the related fields of investigation. Previous studies on ADPs through PP was not being under taken. However the available literature was pursued and review is presented under the following headings.

- 2.1. Concept of development.
- 2.2. Concept of agricultural development
- 2.3. Concept of Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs)
- 2.4. Concept of People's Plan (PP)
- 2.5. Concept of perception
- 2.6. Awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP
- 2.7. Farmer's perception about the utility of ADPs implemented through PP.
- 2.8. Relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers.
- 2.9. Concept of participation.
- 2.10. Extent of participation of farmers in the ADPs implemented through PP.

2.11. Constraints identified in the implementation of ADPs implemented through PP.

2.12 Relation of dependent variables with independent variables

2.1 Concept of development

Development implies gradual and sequential phases of change. Rogers and Shoemaker (1971) defined development as a type of social change in which new ideas are introduced into social system in order to produce higher per capita income and levels of living through modern production methods and improved social organization.

Economic development is concerned ultimately with the achievement of better nourishment, better health, better education, better living conditions and an expanded range of opportunities in work and leisure for the poor people. In order to make itself felt or create an impact, economic development must take higher level of economic production to cover not only the consumptional needs of primary producers but also to support all the national infrastructure including workers, managers, employees, employers both private and public, who may be engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations (Chatterjee, 1990).

Development is a social process of uplifting the living status of the people gradually. For this, basic needs like food, cloth and shelter should be made available in plenty. For development to be in practice we should ensure the maximum production and service of the agricultural as well as the industrial sector (State Planning Board, 1996).

2.2 Concept of Agricultural development

Sankariah and Deithmuller (1977) reported agricultural development as an outcome of developing people's ability to set up goals, make decisions and carry out their plans.

According to Alexander (1982) agricultural development would lead to.

1. The transformation of sustainable agriculture to commercial agriculture.
2. Increase in commercial activities.
3. Increase in divisions of labour in agriculture.
4. Transformation of occupational structure.
5. Modernisation of beliefs and values.

Agricultural development can be considered as development that occurs in the sphere of agriculture. It can be referred to as the considerable increase in the productivity of crops resulting from modern techniques which inturn will shape meticulously the socio - economic condition of the farmers.

2.3 Concept of Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs)

ADPs are meant to meet the needs of the farmer. Arrangement for the production and supplying of improved seeds, particularly of high yielding varieties have been strengthened. Efforts are being made to lessen the gap between research centre and field. The supply of inputs and institutional credits for agricultural requirements are being constantly stepped up. Many such programmes also aims at the upliftment of the weaker sections, the small and marginal farmers (Alexander, 1982).

2.4 Concept of People's Plan (PP)

Implementation of development programmes through decentralised planning process ensures the maximum involvement of the people. In Kerala, the Government had decided to implement the ninth Five Year Plan through People's Plan (PP) as it includes the involvement of the people from plan formulation stage upto evaluation.

Success of any development programme depends mainly on the participation of the people. By the decentralisation of power people are getting more and more chances to be involved in the different development projects.

Issac (1996) opined that implementation of various development programmes with the active participation of the people where people are involved in the plan formulation stage up to evaluation so that each and every individual involved in it should be benefited.

Planning according to Namboodiripad (1996) means determining the priority of the development problems based on the social decisions and there by allotting the available resources to different projects.

2.5 Perception

According to Crow and Crow (1956) perception is the meaningful sensation that assumes an important role in the life of an individual.

According to Blalock (1963) perception has the following characteristics.

- 1) It is an individual matter. Thus, there may be as many different perceptions as there are individuals.
- 2) It must be considered that dealt with in terms of what an individual actually experiences.

- 3) It involves not only perceiving stimuli but also interpreting and describing these stimuli in terms of that are meaningful to the individual.
- 4) Various internal and external factors may influence both the interpretation of the stimulus and response it likely to provoke.
- 5) It is a dynamic phenomenon that may be continuously changing within the individual.

According to Kuppuswamy(1964) perception is a process of becoming aware of objects or events or characteristics by means of sensory operations. Previous experience influence present perceptions. Thus perception is a mighty complex process. A person tends to identify a given situation or object in terms of what is familiar to him. In other words, perception depends not only on the pattern of the stimuli but also on the individual's past experiences and his needs.

Mitchel (1978) stated that perception is that factor which shapes and produces what we actually experience.

Bhatia and Rajendran (1996) opined that perception becomes fuller, more accurate and more serviceable as a result of one's increasing experience. We learn to supply more details and distinguish the nature of subject when only a slight clue is given. In all cases, limited sense of data provides sufficient clues for us to understand the whole object. Object also becomes more meaningful through experience.

For the purpose of this study perception of farmers about the utility and relevancy is operationally defined as the meaningful sensation of the beneficiary farmer/clients about the utility and relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP.

2.6 Awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP

According to the dictionary of behavioral sciences, awareness is being conscious of something perceiving and taking account of some events, occasions, experiences or objects.

Lionberger (1960) defined awareness as the first knowledge about a new idea, product or practice. At the awareness stage a person has only general informations about it.

Ghosh and Reddy (1978) conducted a study on attitude of farmers and Agricultural Extension Workers towards T&V system in West Bengal and reported that majority of the farmers and contact farmers belonged to category of below mean value in terms of their awareness on different aspects of T&V system. Although most of the officials were aware of T&V system, majority of them did not know about the day of visit of the other functionaries.

Moni (1980) found that the awareness about Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation and its activities had been high (70%) with beneficiaries, while 66 percent of non-beneficiaries had low awareness.

Haraprasad (1982) identified that the beneficiaries of SFDA had significantly higher awareness about SFDA activities than non-beneficiaries.

Theodre (1988) found that same proportion of contact farmers and other farmers (45%) belonged to the high awareness category with respect to the awareness about technical units of contingency farming practices. Nearly equal number of contact farmers (40%) and other farmers (42.5%) were in the low awareness category. Only least percentage of both contact farmers (15 %) and other farmers (12.5%) were found to be with medium degree of awareness.

Kutty (1989) in his study on IRDP reported that majority of respondents had medium level of awareness about the benefits of the scheme and all beneficiaries had low or medium level of awareness about the implementing agencies.

Sajeevchandran (1989) found that there was significant difference in the level of awareness among beneficiaries about pepper development programmes.

Sheela (1989) revealed that more than 47 percent of the Junior Soil Conservation Officers possessed a high level of awareness in watershed planning. Majority of the respondents among Junior Soil Survey Officers and Agricultural officers possessed only low level of awareness in watershed planning.

Chatopadiaya (1990) opined that awareness of farmers about ADPs is positively correlated with their literacy rate.

Nelson (1992) reported that majority of the respondents which includes Agricultural officers, Agricultural assistants and Karshika Vikasana Samithi of other farmers were having higher level of awareness about Krishi Bhavans.

According to Subbaiah (1995) if the peoples are not well aware of the ADPs the execution of the programme would be difficult.

Mehtha (1996) viewed that the efforts of the extension agency in the implementation process can be reduced considerably if the awareness level of the people is satisfactory.

Somasekhar (1996) stated that only if the farmers are well aware of the ADPs implemented through Decentralised Planning Process (DPP) intended results could be achieved.

2.7 Farmer's perception about the utility of the ADPs implemented through PP

Utility refers to the usefulness or worth and value of the programme as far as the farmers are concerned, under their own farming system.

Davis (1960) stated that people will always have a tendency to do things which are useful to them.

Jaiswal and Roy (1968) stressed that a farmer does not become interested in any information, if he does not perceive it as relevant to his own farming situations, his resources and his goals. The perception of farmers will depend on his values, beliefs and attitudes. These are likely to differ from farmer to farmer and between farmers and extension workers.

Chakravarthy (1981) reported that small farmers perceived the indigenous farm practices to be more simple, profitable, physically compatible and flexible when compared to the medium and the high farmers.

Dharmaraja (1981) found that majority of the marginal (75%), small (85%) and big farmers (80%) perceived the impact of Village Adoption Programme as "gain of increased knowledge of agriculture".

Balan (1987) opined that majority of the farmer respondents had medium level of perception about the utility of the soil test recommendations.

Sharma (1989) found that majority of the beneficiaries of IRDP expressed that the assets provided to them had helped to generate more income.

Kalivardhan (1990) inferred that majority of the women beneficiaries of IRDP expressed that they got increased income and had changed their food habits. He further reported that more than two thirds of the respondents felt that they got better education to their children due to the implementation of IRDP.

Mukherjee (1990) reported that through multilevel planning and implementation of ADPs through PP, the clients will get more advantages even with the existing facilities in the farming system itself.

Sarkar (1995) opined that utility or the usefulness of ADPs depends on how well the farmers perceived it.

Shinde et.al.(1996) observed that majority of the selected dairy farmers participated in extension programmes organised by the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Department (87%) benefited by obtaining revised rates of milk per litre declared by the government.

State Planning Board, Kerala (1996) reported that the actual usefulness of the ADPs should be ensured to the farmers through proper planning and execution of the programmes with the involvement of the clients.

2.8 Relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers

Sergeant (1951) defined the perception as a pattern or type of social behaviour which seems simultaneously appropriate to an action in terms of demands or expectations.

Tully (1968) stressed that a farmer does not become interested in any information, if he does not perceive it as relevant to his own farming situations, his resources, and his goals. The farmer's perception will depend on his values, beliefs, and attitudes. These are likely to differ somewhat from person to person and between farmers and extension workers.

Muthukrishnan (1981) found that majority of the users (93%) of biogas plants had better perception towards the attributes of biogas plants.

Verma (1988) reported that 90 percent of sample households expressed the view that as a result of IRDP, their income and family employment had improved, 77 percent reported that their consumption level had increased and 49.4 percent reported that they were able to cross the poverty line.

Sharma (1989) found that majority of the beneficiaries of IRDP expressed that the assets provided to them had helped to generate more income.

According to Pridhvi (1996) as the clients are involved in the planning process they perceive the idea of the programme in a better way.

Rajunarayanaswamy (1996) reported that as PP makes the maximum use of locally available resources effectively, farmers are benefited.

Sitaram (1997) observed that the farmers perception of utility of ADPs through PP is depended on the fact that how effectively they make use of recommendations as described in the Plan.

2.9 Concept of participation

Participation is the voluntary involvement of people in any enterprise. It is operationalised as the social experience shared by individuals and groups who live in definite social relations to each other in a society.

Ookley (1987) highlighted the very different ways in which the word 'participation' is used. Participation can describe attempts to encourage rural people to collaborate with programmes which has already been devised; it can cover activities of the community development type in which community involvement is sought as the means of ensuring the survival of a project; it can be applied to initiatives to facilitate the formation of people's organizations at the local level as a means by which poor people will gain a voice in decision making and it may be seen as in essence a process

by which empowerment (both economic and political) of hitherto powerless people is achieved. Participation is, however, generally understood as a process and not as some kind of static end product of development.

According to Saiyadain (1988), participation refers to sharing in an appropriate way the decision making power with subordinates.

In the opinion of Mishra (1994), the term participation has three conditions. Participation means cooperation, taking part in something, the mere presence, even silent presence of individuals or representatives of an organization at different levels. According to him participation can be direct or indirect, passive/active and it is one of the important techniques to achieve the desired goal.

In general, participation is regarded as value in itself and a means by which the society can tap and maximise the use of human and material resource for the benefits of its citizen. The extent and quality of participation at individual level amounts to the participation at social level. On this process of participation howfar the farmers take part in the planning and implementation of different ADPs implemented through PP and what is the nature of their involvement? These aspects are of much concern since the success of any development programme depends mainly on the extent of participation of the people.

2.10 Extent of participation of the farmers in the ADPs implemented through PP

Extent of participation means the extent of actual involvement of people both physical and mental, in different stages of a programme.

According to Nandal (1972) participation of the people in the planning process at different stages of decision making, decision implementation and evaluation is needed for the success of planning.

Jayavelu (1980) found that lack of knowledge about the economies of the development programme might result in the non-participation of the people in it.

Acasio (1982) observed that factors consistently and significantly related to rural women's participation in development programmes are education, length of involvement in development programmes, frequency of involvement in programme's activities and incentives for participation, programmes to be accomplished and accommodated.

Sekhar and Perumal (1988) observed that there is a positive correlation exists between farm broadcasting about the utility of an ADP and thereafter the involvement of people in it.

According to Arora (1993) the success of any development measure is determined by the effectiveness of the administrative system.

Muthuraman and Gadewar (1993) opined that participatory client oriented research is a step towards empowerment and a way of enabling farmers to organise themselves.

Pradeepkumar (1993) reported that more than 50 percent of the respondents of educated unemployed youth had high level of extent of participation in agriculture.

Tripati (1993) stated that in India, popular participation has been secured within the institutional framework.

Sivalingiah et.al. (1996) observed that 68 percent of the small farm youth had high participation in farm activities, while high percentage (42 %) of the big farm youth had low participation.

State Planning Board of Kerala (1996) reported that only through decentralisation of power we could ensure the participation of people in various developmental activities.

Nataraju and Channegowda (1997) observed that the most important problems which contributed to the low extent of participation of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in development activities were attributed to the lack of knowledge about extension activities conducted in the area, lack of free time to participate in extension activities and lack of resources.

Nita and Kunru (1997) observed that in spite of high involvement of tribal women in animal husbandry activities their participation in decision making in those activities is limited.

Singh (1997) opined that 59.51 percent of the women respondents actively participated in post harvest operations at high level, and 17.79 percent fell in the low level category. Increasingly enough none of the respondents had a 'very low' level of participation confirming that woman is an asset in post harvest operations.

Shajuthomas (1998) concluded that participation of farm women in planning and management of watershed was found to be very poor.

Veluswamy and Manoharan (1998) found that majority of the beneficiaries participated in all activities of NGO. Situation survey was the activity in which more participation was found, followed by selecting problems for action and analysing the situation. Problem assessment and prioritising problems were the activities seen in fourth and fifth places respectively.

2.11. Constraints experienced by the farmers in the implementation of ADPs implemented through PP.

According to Webster's Third New International Dictionary, to constrain is to check, especially from free or easy indicator or to force by structure, or limitation imposed by nature, oneself or circumstances or exigencies.

Parameswaran (1973) revealed that lack of knowledge, poor efficiency, unsuitability of soil and lack of convictions among the farmers were the important

reasons for the non-adoption of package programmes of cotton by the farmers of Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu.

Anbalagon (1974) observed that lack of knowledge and lack of conviction were the main reasons for the non - adoption of package of practice for HYV of paddy.

Pillai (1978) found that lack of technical guidance, inadequate financial assistance, lack of knowledge and non-availability of materials were the main reasons for the non - adoption of soil conservation practices by farmers of Kerala.

Manoharan (1979) stated perception as the personal value towards leaders common activities regarding agricultural development.

Duraiswami (1981) found that lack of knowledge and finance and low contact with extension agency were the main reasons for non-adoption and/or partial adoption of recommended practices.

Thyagarajan (1987) stated that majority of the summer crop cultivators expressed that high labour cost, and high cost of inputs were their major constraints in adoption. These were followed by the inflation's in price, non-availability of skilled labours and inadequate marketing facilities.

2.12 Relation of dependent variables with independent variables.

2.12.1 Age

Age refers to the number of completed years of the individuals.

Somasundaram (1975) stated that there was significant relationship between age of the farmers and their awareness about demonstrations.

Dipali (1979) stated that lower age group of respondents were in high participation score range in agricultural operations than in other groups.

Rao and Reddy (1979) reported that awareness about T&V system was found to be unrelated to the age of the farmers.

Nandakumar (1980) found negative but significant relationship with their awareness and age of participants and non-participants of Drought Prone Area Programme.

Singh and Chander (1983) reported that age was found to exercise non-significant effect on women's participation in decision making.

Kunchu (1989) reported that age of the farmer was related positively to the perception about the utility of the ADPs.

2.12.2 Education

Education in this study was identical with the levels of literacy and refers to the ability of the respondents to read and write, and the extent of schooling.

Bhilegaonger (1978) reported a positive correlation between education and farmers utility perception.

Pillai (1978) reported that there was no significant correlation exists between farmers perception about utility of a programme and their education .

Rao and Reddy (1979) stated that awareness of farmers and officials about T&V system was fairly related to their education.

Moni (1980) revealed that educational status has a positive and significant relationship between awareness of turmeric growers about regulated market.

Haraprasad (1982) reported the positive correlation between education and farmers utility perception.

Sajeevchandran (1989) found that awareness towards Pepper Package Programme and Pepper Rejuvenation Programme had significant relationship with

education in the case of beneficiaries and non-significant in the case of non-beneficiaries.

2.12.3 Occupation

Nandakumar (1980) reported positive and significant relationship between occupational status and awareness of the participants and non-participants of Drought Prone Area Programme.

Balasubramani (1981) revealed that occupation had no relationship with the awareness of farmers about the Farmers Service Co-operative Society.

Perumal (1994) opined that perception of utility and relevancy of any ADP is correlated directly with the occupational status of the farmer.

2.15.4 Farm size

It is the total area of the farm possessed by the farmers.

Sharma and Singh (1970) found that the size of the holding had significantly affected the extent of participation of the farmers in ADPs.

Balu (1980) reported that farm size showed significant relationship with awareness of participants and non-participants of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Project.

Cheriyen (1984) stated that there was significant and positive relationship between awareness about T&V system and farm size.

Govind (1984) reported that the area of the land had significant and negative association with the extent of involvement of farm activities of farm women.

Pradeepkumar (1993) observed that farm size had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation of youth in agriculture and allied activities.

2.12.5. Farming Experience

It is the number of completed years in farming by the farmer.

Balu (1980) stated that farming experience showed significant relationship with awareness of participants and non-participants of IADP.

Seema (1986) found no significant relationship of farming experience with extent of participation of farm families.

Selvakumar (1988) reported non-significant relationship between farming experience and awareness of both contact and non-contact farmers about cotton white-fly control measures.

Shajuthomas (1998) stated that farming experience is significantly correlated with extent of participation of farm women in watershed management.

2.12.6 Annual Income

This is the earnings of the family from all sources for one year.

Dipali (1979) reported that low income group had high participation in agricultural operations.

Nandakumar (1980) found a positive and significant relationship between annual income and awareness of participants and non-participants about Drought Prone Area Programme.

Haraprasad (1982) reported a positive correlation between annual income and farmers utility perception.

Pradeepkumar (1993) reported that annual income had no significant relation with extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.

2.12.7 Contact with extension agency

This refers to the degree to which one has contact with or knows the various extension personnels.

Dipali (1979) concluded that extension contact is one of the most important variables, which established relationship with degree of participation of rural people in agricultural operations.

Haraprasad (1982) showed a positive and significant relationship between contact with extension agencies and level of awareness of small farmers about SFDA activities.

Sundaram (1986) reported the positive and significant relationship between contact with extension agencies and farmer's perception of utility of ADPs.

Balan (1987) revealed a positive and significant correlation between farmers perception of usefulness of ADPs and their extension agency contact.

2.12.8 Extension participation

It is the participation of the farmers in the various extension activities, after giving due consideration for the regularity of participation.

Bhilegaonger (1978) reported that there exists no relationship between extension participation and adoption behavior of the farmers.

Reddy (1983) found that extension participation was associated with adoption behavior of the farmers.

Hussain (1992) found that group management efforts helped the farmers to develop their extension orientation.

Perumal (1994) reported that extension participation had a positive and significant correlation with farmer's perception of utility and relevancy of any ADP.

Sivaprasad (1997) opined that extension participation was having a significant relationship with adoption in bee keeping practice by the youth

2.12.9 Mass media participation

It refers to the extent to which different mass media are utilized by the farmer for getting informations.

Naik (1981) reported that mass media exposure had significant association with awareness about T&V system.

Haraprasad (1982) revealed that there was a positive and significant relationship exist between mass media participation of the farmer and awareness of ADPs.

Pradeepkumar (1993) reported that mass media contact was positively and significantly related to the extent of participation of educated unemployed youth in agriculture and allied fields.

2.12.10 Social participation

Social participation in this study is the voluntary sharing of person to group and group to group relationship beyond the immediate households.

Somasundaram (1975) stated that social participation of farmers had no relationship with awareness about the demonstrations.

Bhilegaonger (1978) reported the positive relationship between social participation and utility perception of the farmers.

Shajuthomas (1998) observed that there was a positive and significant correlation exists between social participation and participation of farm women in watershed management.

2.12.11 Risk orientation

It is the degree to which a farmer is oriented towards risk and uncertainty.

According to Kunchu(1989) majority (76%) of the respondent cardamom growers had medium risk orientation.

Jayalekshmi (1996) found that risk taking ability was one among the major variables which contributed more in explaining the entrepreneurial behaviour of trained and untrained farm women.

Perumal (1994) opined that risk orientation of the farmers does not have positive and significant correlation with their awareness about ADPs.

Verma (1996) in his study on self-employment among farm women reported that majority of the respondents (63%) belonged to high group with respect to risk orientation.

2.12.12 Political orientation

It refers to the affiliation of the farmers with politics.

Holmstorm (1978) indicated that more than 90 percent of the respondents were members of trade unions.

Padmanabhan (1981) reported that majority of the agricultural labourers were not a member in trade unions.

Lukose (1982) found a significant association between political affiliation and satisfaction of farmer's performance and nature of relationship both during former days and at present.

Rexlin (1984) stated that majority of the small farm women (94.7%) were not participating in any political organisations.



METHODOLOGY

Chapter – III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with materials and methods employed in the study which are presented in the following sections.

3.1 Location of the study.

Thiruvananthapuram district is the southern most district of Kerala State and is bounded by the Arabian sea on the west, Kollam district of Kerala on the north and Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts of Tamilnadu State on the east and south respectively. The study was conducted in Thiruvananthapuram district due to the following reasons.

1. Accessibility to all the interviewing areas
2. Majority of the ADPs were implemented in this district.
3. Researcher's familiarity with the farmers of this district
4. Proximity of Planning Board and College of Agriculture, Vellayani.

3.2 Selection of respondents.

Thiruvananthapuram district consists of four taluks, 12 blocks, and 89 panchayati level Krishi Bhavans. A multistage random sampling technique was followed for the selection of the respondents.

Stage-I

From the 12 blocks in the district four blocks were selected randomly. They are Nedumangad, Neyattinkara, Nemom and Pothenkode.

Stage-II

From each of the four blocks selected, one panchayat each viz. Nettayam from Nedumangad block, Vilappil from Neyyattinkara block, Thiruvallam from Nemom block and Pothenkode from Pothenkode block, were also selected at random.

Stage-III

From each of the four panchayats selected, four wards were selected randomly.

Stage-IV

From each of the 16 ward areas selected, ten farmers each were selected at random. Thus 160 respondents constitute the sample for the study purpose.

3.3 Selection of variables for the study.**3.3.1 Dependent variables.**

The objectives of the study necessitated to select the following dependent variables for the study, namely

- (i) Awareness
- (ii) Perception of utility
- (iii) Perception of relevancy
- (iv) Extent of participation

3.3.2 Independent variables.

Based on the review of literature and discussion with experts, 12 variables that are expected to have relationship with the selected dependent variables were identified. The independent variables selected for the study are listed below.

1. Age
2. Education
3. Occupation
4. Farm size
5. Farming experience
6. Annual income of the family
7. Contact with extension agency
8. Extension participation
9. Mass media participation
10. Social participation
11. Risk orientation
12. Political orientation

3.4 Selection of important ADPs implemented through PP

There were several ADPs, which were implemented through PP in the four selected panchayats under study. Out of the 16 ADPs which are implemented in these panchayats, ten ADPs which are common to all the four panchayats were selected. The ADPs implemented in these panchayats are listed as follows.

Projects on

1. Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut palms.
2. Supply of coconut seedlings.
3. Coconut irrigation
4. Removal of diseased coconut palms.
5. Control of coconut pest and diseases.
6. Kitchen gardening

7. Fruit crop development.
8. Ginger and Turmeric development.
9. Cocoa development.
10. Betelvine development
11. Banana development.
12. Paddy development
13. Well construction.
14. Vermicompost making.
15. Biofertilizer preparation.
16. Supply of goats.

ADPs selected for the study purpose are listed below.

Projects on

1. Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconuts palms.
2. Supply of coconut seedlings.
3. Coconut irrigation
4. Removal of diseased coconut palms
5. Kitchen gardening.
6. Betelvine development.
7. Well construction.
8. Banana development.
9. Paddy development
10. Biofertilizer preparation

3.5 Measurement of dependent variables.

3.5.1 Awareness

Awareness is one of the dependent variables for the present study. In this study awareness was operationally defined as the extent of general information possessed by farmers about ADFs implemented through PP. Earlier researchers had used below mentioned procedures to measure the extent of awareness of their respondents.

Gaikwad (1971) studied the awareness of participant farmers of Integrated Area Development Schemes by asking a few questions to find out whether they were aware or not about the schemes, and awareness was measured by calculating the percentage of farmers aware and unaware of the programmes.

Salunkhe (1977) measured awareness of farmers by asking questions on different aspects of Small Farmers Development Agency's activities and giving scores for each correct answer.

Khan (1978) measured awareness by asking the respondents whether they were aware of certain measures of the government for improving the conditions of small farmers.

Cheriyann (1984) studied the awareness of farmers and village extension workers by asking a few questions on T&V system and a score of one was given to each of the correct answers. The officials were given a few statements on the general principles and working of T&V system and were asked to indicate whether they agree or disagree with the statements and a score of one was given to 'agree' and zero for 'disagree' for positive statements. The scores obtained for all the questions were summed up to get the awareness scores of an individual.

In the present study the method followed by Khan (1978) was adopted to measure the awareness of people about ADFs implemented through PP. Ten ADPs

implemented in the selected panchayats were selected and the respondents were asked whether they were aware or not aware of these programmes. A score of one was given to 'aware' and zero for 'unaware' response. The scores were summed and the total score of the individual was worked out. The number and the frequency of the farmers based on awareness of each ADP was also worked out.

3.5.2 Utility perception

Perception about the utility of ADPs implemented through PP is operationally defined as the meaningful sensation of the farmers about the worth and value of the ADPs implemented through PP.

In this study, the perception of the farmers about the utility of the ADPs selected for the study purpose was measured by collecting the responses on the utility of the selected programmes on a fivepoint continuum viz. most useful, more useful, useful, least useful and not useful with scores four, three, two, one and zero respectively.

The scores thus obtained for each responses were added to arrive at the total perception score of a respondent. The number and frequency of each item under various responses of the individuals were also worked out.

3.5.3 Relevancy

Relevancy is operationalised as the degree to which how effectively the farmers perceive the ADP as being applicable to their particular farming situation.

Relevancy of selected ten programmes as perceived by the respondents were obtained by collecting the responses to these programmes in a fourpoint continuum viz. most relevant, relevant, least relevant and not relevant with scores three, two, one and zero respectively.

The scores thus obtained for each respondent will be added together to

arrive at the total relevancy perception of the each individual. The number and frequency of respondents in each ADP for relevancy perception is also worked out.

3.5.4 Extent of participation

This is defined as the extent of actual involvement, both mental and physical of people in the planning and implementation of ADPs implemented through people's plan.

Govind et.al; (1990) divided the different activities into dairy, poultry etc, and the extent of participation was measured by giving in a three point continuum viz morning only, evening only and both. The number of respondents under each activities is noted and the percentage was worked out.

Helen et. al. (1990) to measure the participation of small farm women in diversified farming activities, had divided the activities into cotton farming, agro-forestry, dry farming, poultry farming and goat farming and presented it in a four-point continuum to the respondents; self doing, assistance, supervision and non-participation and the number of respondents under each category were found and expressed in percentage.

The extent of participation of the respondents in the ADPs implemented through PP was measured in terms their involvement in planning, development seminars and implementation. The responses were collected in a threepoint continuum viz. always, sometimes and never with scores three, two and one respectively.

The total extent of participation of each respondent was calculated by summing up the scores over the ten programmes. The item wise participation of all the respondents selected for the study purpose was worked out using percentage analysis.

3.5.4 Constraints

In the present study, constraint is operationalised as those difficulties or problems faced by the farmers with regard to the implementation of ADP through PP.

After discussion with a cross section of the farmers of Thiruvananthapuram district, and also drawing from the experiences and observations of the researcher ten important problems assumed to affect the projects were listed. The respondents were asked to rank these items from 1 to 10 by making an overall comparison with regard to the intensity of the constraints. A score of 9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1 and 0 were given to the 1st,2nd,3rd,4th,5th,6th,7th,8th,9th and 10th ranks respectively. The frequencies of the respondents ranking each constraint in each rank were founded out and multiplied with corresponding score values to obtain total score values. The constraint with higher score value was considered as the most serious one followed by others in the order of decreasing score values.

3.6 Measurement of independent variables

3.6.1 Age

Age was measured in terms of number of completed years by the farmer at the time of investigation.

3.6.2 Education

Education refers to the basic educational qualification acquired by the individuals at the time of interview.

Education was measured with the help of the scoring procedure followed by Trivedi (1963) in his socio-economic status scale.

Category	score
Illiterate	0
Can read only	1
Can read & write	2
Primary school	3
Middle school	4
High school	5
Collegiate	6

3.6.3 Occupation

It is operationalised as the extent to which a viewer-respondent was occupied which provides them as a source of income and in which they spend major part of their time and attention.

In this study the scale used is as follows. The procedure followed by Seema (1986) was adopted with slight modifications for the study. The various categories and scores assigned were as follows.

Category	score
Farming	7
Business	6
Professional	5
Clerical	4
Class IV employee	3
Labourer	2
Self-employment	1

3.6.4 Farm size

Operationalised as the area possessed by the family of the farmer measured in cents.

In this study farm size was measured by assigning different scores to farmers possessing different areas of farm in cents. The area and their scores allotted are as follows (Jayalekshmi, 1996).

Area	scores
15-20 cents	1
21-35 cents	2
36-50 cents	3
51-65 cents	4
66-80 cents	5
81-95 cents	6
>95 cents	7

3.6.5 Farming experience.

It is operationally defined as the number of years completed since the respondent gets actively involved in farming.

In this study farming experience was measured directly by recording the number of years the respondent had experience in farming or allied agricultural activities. The scoring procedure followed by Nandakumar [1980] and Santhamani [1990] was adopted. The scoring procedure is as follows.

Category	Classification	Score
Low	Up to 5 Years	1
Medium	6 – 10 Years	2
High	Above 10 Years	3

3.6.6 Annual Income.

Annual income is defined as the total earnings of the family for one year.

Here annual income of the respondents was measured by assigning the different income categories of the peoples. (Shajuthomas, 1996). The scoring procedure is as follows

Income(Rs)	Score
Below 5,000	1
5,000 – 10,000	2
10,000 – 15,000	3
>15,000	4

3.6.7 Contact with extension agency

This refers to the degree to which one has contact with or knows the various extension personnels (Knight, 1975).

In this study, scoring technique followed by Jaiswal and Dev. (1972) was used with modification for measuring farmer's contact with extension agencies. The measurement was based on the frequency of visit of the respondents with the extension agents viz. Agricultural assistant, Agricultural officer, Agricultural scientists and Panchayat member. Respondents were asked to indicate the frequency of contact and scores were assigned as given below.

Frequency of contact	Scores
Once in a week	4
Once in a month	3
Occasionally	2
Never	1

The scores obtained by an individual for each extension agency were added to get their total score on contact with extension agency.

3.6.8 Extension participation.

This variable is operationalised as the participation of the farmers in the various extension activities, after giving due consideration for the frequency of participation.

Nandakumar (1980) adopted a scoring system. Participation in six extension activities viz. public meetings, demonstrations, seminars, exhibitions/ melas/ festivals, training programmes, and field visits/ study tours were taken into consideration. The frequency of participation was given due consideration. For attending the extension activities 'regularly', 'occasionally' and 'never', the scores given were two, one and zero respectively.

The final score for each respondent was obtained by the summation of the scores received by the respondent for participating in different extension activities. As per the system, the maximum and minimum scores that one respondent could get were ten and zero respectively.

The above mentioned scoring system was followed for the purpose of the study.

3.6.9 Mass media participation.

According to Singh (1972) mass media participation is the degree to which the farmer for information utilized different mass media sources.

For the present study it was defined as the degree to which different mass media sources (radio, T.V., newspaper, magazines/ bulletins/ pamphlets) were utilized by the farmer for getting informations about agriculture and allied fields. Mass media exposure was measured using the following procedure.

Sl.No.	Sources	Periodicity		
		Regularly	Occasionally	Never
1	Radio			
2	T.V.			
3	Newspaper			
4	Magazines/ Bulletins/Pamphlets			

<u>Periodicity</u>	<u>Scores</u>
Regularly	3
Occasionally	2
Never	1

The different scores obtained were summated to get the score of an individual for mass media participation

3.6.10 Social Participation

Govind (1984) and Santhamani (1990) operationalised social participation as the degree of involvement of respondent in formal organisation either as a member or as an office bearer. The same procedure was followed in this study.

The scoring procedure followed by them is given below.(The same procedure was followed for the study.)

1. Nature of participation.	Score
Not participating in any organisation	0
Member in one organisation	1
Member in more than one organisation	2
Office bearer in one organisation	3
Office bearer in more than one organisation	4
2. Frequency of attending meeting	Score

Not attending any meetings:	0
Occasionally	1
Regularly	2

Summation of the scores obtained by the individual would give the social participation score.

3.6.11 Risk orientation

Risk orientation refers to the degree to which a farmer is oriented towards risk and uncertainty and has courage to face problems in farming.

For the purpose of the study the scale developed by Supe (1969) was used to measure the risk orientation of farmers. This scale consists of four items. These items were measured in a three point continuum as 'agree', 'undecided' and 'disagree'. The scores allotted were three, two and one respectively for positive statements and one, two and three respectively for negative statements. The scores range from four to twelve.

3.6.12 Political orientation

It is defined as how far the farmer feels the involvement of politics in the implementation of PP

For the purpose of the study an arbitrary scale was developed. The scale consists of five statements which are measured in a two point continuum viz. 'agree' and 'disagree' with a score of one and zero respectively for positive statements and 'zero' and 'one' respectively for negative statements. The minimum and maximum scores were zero and five respectively.

3.7 Data collection

A pilot study was conducted in a non-sample area having the same conditions. Based on the methodology developed, an interview schedule was prepared and pre-tested among 30 respondent farmers. Some modifications had been made the interview schedule after pre-testing for data collection.

The interview schedule was translated into Malayalam for administering among the farmers.

3.8 Statistical tools used for the analysis of the data

3.8.1 Percentage analysis

Percentage distribution of respondents in different categories on all variables was worked out by dividing the frequency in each category with total number of respondents and multiplying it by 100.

3.8.2 Simple correlation analysis

Pearson's product moment correlation was used to specify the nature and degree of relationship between the variables. The computed values of 'r' were tested for their significance using table values for n-2 degrees of freedom.

3.9 Hypothesis

Based on the theoretical orientation and the review of literatures, the following hypotheses were formulated to test the relationship of the dependent variables with the independent variables.

Hypothesis I

There is no significant relationship exists between awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP and the independent variables selected.

Hypothesis II

There is no significant relationship exists between utility perception of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP and the independent variables selected.

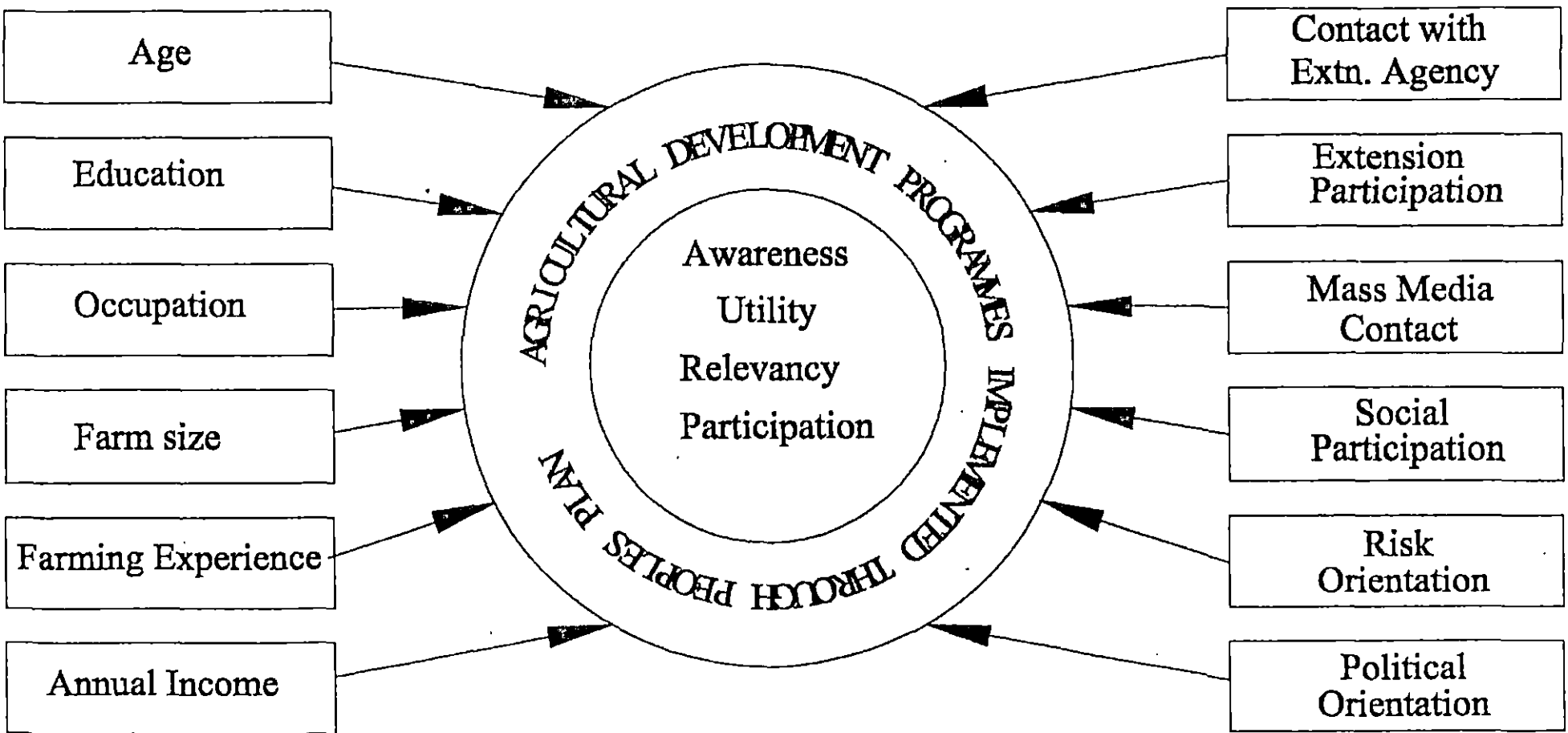
Hypothesis III

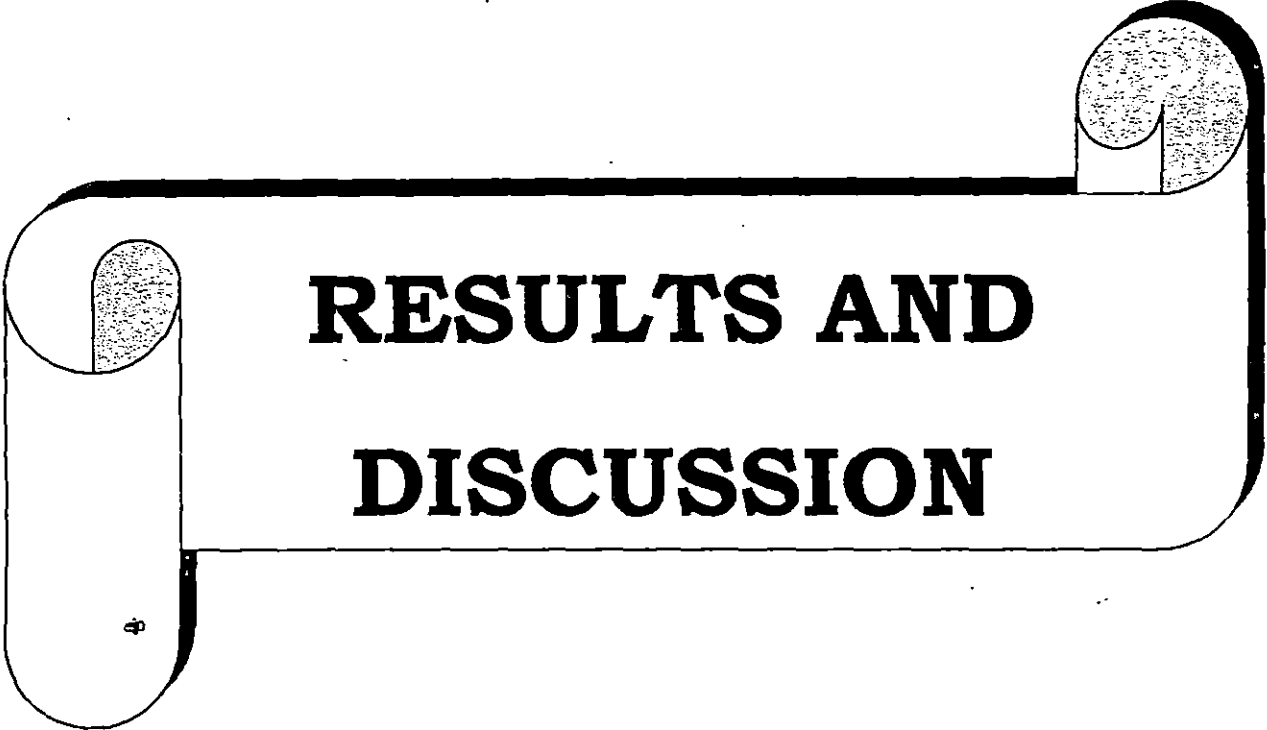
There is no significant relationship exists between the farmers perception about the relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP and the independent variables selected.

Hypothesis IV

There is no significant relationship exists between participation of farmers in ADPs implemented through PP and the independent variables selected.

CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR THE STUDY





**RESULTS AND
DISCUSSION**

Chapter – IV

Results and Discussion

The results and discussion are presented under the following heads, in this chapter keeping in view the objectives of the study.

2. Awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP.
3. Utility of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers.
4. Relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by farmers.
5. Extent of participation of the farmers in the planning of ADPs implemented through PP.
6. Constraints experienced by the farmers in the implementation of ADPs through PP.
7. Distribution of farmers on the basis of Socio-psychological and situational variables.
8. Relationship of different selected socio-psychological and situational variables with dependent variables

4.1 Awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP

The distribution of farmers based on their awareness about ADPs implemented through PP is represented in table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of farmers based on their awareness about ADPs implemented through PP.

n = 160

Category	Mean value	Percentage of respondents
High	≥ 8.11	75.70
Low	< 8.11	24.30

A glance of table 1. shows that 75.70 percent of the farmers were aware of most of the ADPs implemented through PP in their localities and 24.30 percent of the farmers were not aware.

Awareness of farmers regarding each ADP selected for the study purpose is presented in table 2.

From the table 2. it is clear that more than 80 percent of the respondents were aware of the projects namely supply of chemical fertilizer to coconut palms, supply of coconut seedlings, irrigation to coconuts, removal of diseased coconut palms, kitchen gardening and well construction projects. About 78 percent of them were aware of projects namely paddy and banana development schemes and 74 percent were aware of the project, biofertilizer preparation. Only 67 percent were aware of betelvine development projects.

Majority of the farmers were aware of the ADPs implemented through PP and is attributed mainly to the fact that agriculture is their main occupation. Before the introduction of PP when most of the programmes were implemented in these panchayats

through Krishi Bhavans, farmers were not aware of these programmes. High mean values of awareness indicates the higher popularity of PP among the farmers.

Table 2. Percentage and frequency distribution of farmers based on their awareness about ADPs implemented through PP

Sl No	ADPs	Aware		Unaware	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut	143	89.37	17	10.62
2.	Supply of coconut seedlings	2	88.75	8	11.25
3.	Irrigation to coconut	136	85.00	24	15.00
4.	Removal of diseased coconut palms	133	83.13	27	16.87
5.	Kitchen gardening	132	82.50	28	17.50
6.	Betelvine development programme	108	67.20	52	32.80
7.	Well construction projects	131	81.88	29	18.12
8.	Paddy development programme	125	78.13	35	21.87
9.	Banana development programme	126	78.75	34	21.25
10.	Biofertilizer preparation	118	73.75	42	26.25

High awareness of coconut based development programmes indicates the importance given to coconut in PP, which is one of the major crops of Kerala. Kitchen gardening is the next programme about which farmers were more aware of. This may be due to the fact that the Government of Kerala has given much importance to the self-

sufficiency in vegetable production. So much attention was given in this field to increase the area and productivity of vegetables.

Improving the existing irrigation facilities is one of the major agenda of PP. In this view the government initiated well construction projects under PP, and efforts have been made to make the people understand the importance of improving the existing irrigation facilities. This might be the reason for the high awareness about the well construction projects in PP.

Comparatively low awareness of paddy and banana development projects might be due to the fact that, coconut which was neglected by the farmers during the previous years was given importance in the initial stages of PP than paddy and banana. It is expected to be given importance to paddy, banana and biofertilizers in the subsequent years.

4.2 Utility of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers

The distribution of farmers on their utility perception about ADPs implemented through PP is represented in table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of farmers based on their utility perception about ADPs implemented through PP

n = 160

Category	Mean score	Percentage of respondents
High	≥ 26.36	63.12
Low	< 26.36	36.88

From table 3, it is clear that majority of the respondents (63.12%) perceived the ADPs implemented through PP as useful to them i.e. they were having high

utility perception. Only 36.88 percent of the respondents perceived ADPs as not having much utility.

A perusal of table 4. reveals that more than 70 percent of the respondents perceived projects viz. supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut and supply of coconut seedlings were having much utility to them.

Increasing the production and productivity of coconut was one of the major thrust areas of PP. As a part of it, farmers were given chemical fertilizers and coconut seedlings free of cost which were readily accepted by farmers. That might be the reason for the high utility perception of these two programmes.

Though many of the remaining projects were having better utility perception, they were comparatively low as compared to above two projects. Comparatively low utility perception of the projects such as irrigation to coconut, removal of diseased coconut palms, kitchen gardening, well construction, paddy and banana development projects, may be due to the fact that the action has not sufficiently come from the farmers side, even though financial and other helps are provided by the government.

Table 4. Frequency and percentage distribution of the farmers based on their utility perception about ADPs implemented through PP.

n=160

Sl No	ADPs	Most Useful		Useful		Less useful		Least useful		Not useful	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Supply of chemical fertilizer to coconut	90	56.46	28	17.3	13	8.12	9	5.62	20	12.5
2	Supply of coconut seedlings	85	53.12	29	18.14	13	8.12	9	5.62	24	15.0
3	Irrigation to coconut	79	49.37	29	18.14	13	8.12	9	5.62	30	18.75
4	Removal of diseased coconut palms	76	47.50	32	20.00	11	6.87	10	6.25	31	19.38
5	Kitchen gardening	76	47.50	32	20.00	13	8.12	9	5.62	30	18.75
6	Betelvine development programme	56	35.00	25	15.62	11	6.87	11	6.87	57	35.64
7	Well construction projects	75	46.88	32	20.00	13	8.12	9	5.62	31	19.38
8	Paddy development programme	69	43.13	30	18.75	11	6.87	10	6.25	40	25.0
9	Banana development programme	67	41.88	32	20.00	13	8.12	10	6.25	38	23.75
10	Biofertilizer preparation	63	39.37	31	19.38	12	7.50	10	6.25	44	27.50

4.3 Relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by farmers

Distribution of farmers based on how far they perceive the relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP is shown in table 5.

Table 5. Distribution of the farmers based on their perception of relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP

n = 160		
Category	Mean score	Percentage of respondents
High	≥ 20.79	56.87
Low	< 20.79	43.13

A view of table 5. reveals that 56.87 percent of the respondents perceived ADPs implemented through PP as relevant to their farming situation and 43.13 percent perceived it as not relevant.

From table 6. it is clear that more than 60 percent of farmers perceived projects viz. supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut, supply of coconut seedlings, irrigation to coconut, removal of diseased coconut palms and kitchen gardening as most relevant. All other projects except betelvine development programme are perceived as most relevant by more than 50 percent of the farmers and 35 percent of the farmers perceived betelvine development projects to be not relevant. About 24 to 27 percent of the farmers perceived biofertilizer preparation and paddy and banana development programmes as not relevant. Only less than 20 percent perceived other programmes as not relevant.

Table 6. Frequency and percentage distribution of farmers based on their relevancy perception of ADPs implemented through PP

n = 160

SI No	ADPs	Most relevant		Relevant		Least relevant		Not relevant	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut	104	65.0	24	15.0	13	8.12	19	11.88
2	Supply of coconut seedlings	103	64.38	24	15.0	13	8.12	20	12.50
3	Irrigation to coconut	98	61.25	22	13.75	13	8.12	27	16.88
4	Removal of diseased coconut palms	97	60.64	21	13.12	13	8.12	29	18.12
5	Kitchen gardening	96	60.0	20	12.5	13	8.12	31	19.38
6	Betelvine development programme	75	46.88	15	9.37	14	8.75	56	35.00
7	Well construction projects	95	59.37	20	12.5	14	8.75	31	19.38
8	Paddy development programme	90	56.25	16	10.0	15	9.37	39	24.38
9	Banana development programme	88	55.0	19	11.87	14	8.75	39	24.38
10	Biofertilizer preparation	83	51.87	18	11.26	15	9.37	44	27.50

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Though a higher percent of the respondents were aware and perceived the utility of ADPs implemented through PP, only 57 percent of the respondents perceived it as relevant to their farming situations. This is mainly because the efforts were not in full strength to make the people aware of the relevancy of the programmes. Failure to convince the people about the applicability of ADPs when it was implemented through PP was a major drawback. Moreover the actual results of the programme are yet to be accomplished.

Comparitively better relevancy perception of coconut based projects reflects the importance given to coconut in PP during the initial year. About 24-27 percent of the farmers perceived paddy and banana development programmems and biofertilizer preparation as not relevant because importance of these projects were not fully realised by the farmers. Efforts must be taken at the panchayat level to make the farmers aware of the applicability of the biofertilizers in the farm. Demonstrations have to be conducted at panchayat level to create confidence among the farmers about biofertilizer application, paddy and banana development programmes etc.

Those farmers who perceived the selected ADPs as not relevant were not at all participating in any of the activities of PP. So they won't get any chance to conceive the applicability of these programmes in their panchayats. Moreover, all the ADPs may not be equally applicable to all panchayats, and some people believe that some changes are needed in the present mode of implementation of many of the ADPs so that it may be more applicable than the present condition.

4.4.1 Extent of participation of the farmers in the planning of ADPs implemented through PP

The distribution of the respondents based on their extent of participation in the planning of the ADPs implemented through PP is given in table 7.

Table 7. Distribution of farmers based on their extent of participation in the planning of ADPs implemented through PP.

n = 160

Category	Mean score	Percent of respondents
High	≥ 20.36	43.75
Low	< 20.36	56.25

Table 7. shows that only 43.75 percent of the respondents participated in the planning of ADPs implemented through PP and 56.25 percent sometimes or did not participate.

From table 8.it is clear that more than 48 percent of the respondents always participated in the planning process of the projects viz. coconut development projects like supply of coconut seedlings and irrigation to coconuts. More than 40 percent of the respondents participated in all other projects except betelvine development programme. Majority of the respondents did not participated in the planning of different ADPs. Though the farmers have got a better awareness level, participation is poor. It is mainly because the benefits of PP were not fully perceived by the people. Failure to convince the people about PP and its prospects was another reason. Majority of the development programmes implemented by the government failed due to the lack of participation of the people. Some people were not timely informed about gramasabha meetings. All these factors made the farmers keep away from participation in planning.

Table 8. Frequency and percentage distribution of the farmers based on their extent of participation in the planning process of ADPs implemented through PP.

n = 160

SI No	ADPs	Always		Some times		Never	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
1	Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut palms	80	50.00	33	20.62	47	29.38
2	Supply of coconut seedlings	79	49.38	33	20.62	48	30.00
3	Irrigation to coconut	76	47.50	33	20.62	51	31.88
4	Removal of diseased coconut palms	73	45.62	33	20.62	54	33.76
5	Kitchen gardening	73	45.62	32	20.00	55	34.38
6	Betelvine development programme	61	38.12	24	15.00	75	46.87
7	Well construction projects	73	45.62	32	20.00	55	34.38
8	Paddy development programme	67	41.87	29	18.10	64	40.00
9	Banana development programme	72	45.00	33	20.62	55	34.38
10	Biofertilizer preparation	67	41.87	25	15.63	68	42.50

PP was introduced in Kerala with the objective of maximum participation of the farmers in the various stages of implementation of ADPs. This can be achieved only by working with farmers and other technology development organisations. The participation of the farmer groups in localised research facilitates rapid transfer of informations about innovations

4.4.2 Extent of participation of the farmers in development seminars of ADPs implemented through PP

The distribution of farmers based on their participation in development seminars of ADPs implemented through PP is shown in table 9.

Table 9. Distribution of farmers based on their participation in development seminars of ADPs through implemented through PP.

n = 160

Category	Mean score	Percentage of respondents
High	≥ 11.65	11.87
Low	< 11.65	88.13

A glance of table 9. shows that only 11.87 percent of the respondents participated and 88.13 percent doesnot participated in the development seminars of ADPs implemented through PP.

Table 10. reveals that participation in development seminars were comparatively poor. Only ten percent of the respondents always participated in the project, "supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut palm". Between 7.5 and 8.75 percent of the people always participated in all other development project except the banana development project.

Development seminars are being conducted only in two panchayats under study and that too based on few projects only. Some times seminars are conducted generally without taking into consideration of the convenience of the farmers and specific informations were not given to the farmers regarding the possibilities and prospects of attending the seminars. This might be the reason for the poor participation of the farmers in the development seminars.

Table 10. Frequency and percentage distribution of the farmers based on their extent of participation in the development seminars of ADPs implemented through PP. n = 160

Sl No	ADPs	Always		Sometimes		Never	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut palms	16	10.00	3	1.87	141	88.13
2	Supply of coconut seedlings	14	8.75	3	1.87	143	89.38
3	Irrigation to coconut	14	8.75	3	1.87	143	89.38
4	Removal of diseased coconut palms	12	7.50	3	1.87	145	90.63
5	Kitchen gardening	12	7.50	3	1.87	145	90.63
6	Betelvine development programme	12	7.50	3	1.87	145	90.63
7	Well construction projects	12	7.50	3	1.87	145	90.63
8	Paddy development programme	12	7.50	3	1.87	145	90.63
9	Banana development programme	10	6.25	4	2.50	146	91.25
10	Biofertilizer preparation	14	8.75	3	1.87	143	89.38

4.4.5 Extent of participation of the farmers in the implementation of ADPs through PP

Extent of participation of the farmers in the implementation of ADPs implemented through PP is given in the table 11.

Table 11. Distribution of farmers based on their extent of participation in the implementation of ADPs through PP.

n = 160

Category	Mean score	Percentage of respondents
High	≥ 12.40	32.50
Low	< 12.40	67.50

A glance of the table 11 reveals that only 32.50 percent of the respondents participated in the implementation of the programmes and 67.50 percent does not participated.

From table 12. we could infer that participation in implementation is comparatively low for all the development programmes (less than 32 %). Participation in implementation was comparatively more for supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut (31.25%) and supply of coconut seedlings (22.5%). More than 10 percent participation was found in projects namely irrigation to coconut, kitchen gardening, removal of diseased coconut palm and well construction projects. All other projects shows only less than 10 percent of participation in implementation.

Table 12. Frequency and percentage distribution of the farmers based on their extent of participation in the implementation of ADPs implemented through PP.

n = 160

Sl No	ADPs	Always		Sometimes		Never	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconut palms	50	31.25	0	0	110	68.75
2	Supply of coconut seedlings	36	22.50	0	0	124	77.50
3	Irrigation to coconut	20	12.50	0	0	140	87.50
4	Removal of diseased coconut palms	24	15.00	0	0	136	85.00
5	Kitchen gardening	19	11.87	0	0	141	88.13
6	Betelvine development programme	20	12.50	0	0	140	87.50
7	Well construction projects	1	0.62	0	0	159	99.38
8	Paddy development programme	9	5.62	0	0	151	94.38
9	Banana development programme	9	5.62	0	0	151	94.38
10	Biofertilizer preparation	6	3.75	0	0	154	96.25

In the first year of the implementation, participation was comparatively higher for coconut based projects since importance was given more to coconut. Paddy, banana and betelvine were not given importance in these panchayats in the first year of implementation and participation in the implementation was low.

The lesser participation in the implementation process may also be due to various other reasons. Selection of beneficiaries was not proportional to the areas under each panchayats. Not a single person was allowed to participate in more than two or three programmes. In some panchayats one farmer was allowed to participate in any one project only.

Even though farmers were willing to participate in the implementation of many of the ADPs, the panchayat cannot accommodate all the farmers due to the lack of resources. Moreover, only those farmers who were having frequent contact with extension agency were having higher level of participation in implementation. Farmer's needs and preferences should be given more weightage in the planning stage, which will result in their participation in the implementation of ADPs through PP. Political influence is another factor in the selection of beneficiaries, which might also reduced the extent of participation.

4.5 Constraints experienced by the farmers in the implementation of ADPs through PP

The various important constraints identified by the farmers during the implementation of ADPs through PP in rank wise are given in table 13.

Table 13. shows that majority of farmers experienced lack of proper financial assistance as their major constraint in the implementation of ADPs through PP followed by lack of energy resources required for farming, lack of infrastructural facilities and

high wage rate of labours. Non-availability of the labour and the non-availability of inputs required for farming were ranked fifth and sixth constraints respectively. Lack of sufficient cultivable land and lack of good quality planting materials were identified as constraints by lesser number of the farmers. The presence of pests and diseases and timely availability of technical guidance were ranked as major constraints by few farmers only.

Cost of cultivation of majority of the crops is high and funds allotted for ADPs through PP is limited. So people may not get timely financial assistance. In many panchayats the provision for the supply of energy resources were not adequate. Proper transportation, marketing and other materials and equipments needed for cultivation were not sufficient to meet the need of the farmers. The wage rate of labours is increasing day by day and is beyond the limit that the farmers can afford and hence many of them have shifted cultivation from their land. Even with high wage rate labours are not available in the panchayaths. It is mainly because of the mobility of labours to urban areas in search of non-agricultural jobs with high wage rate. The inputs required for farming like fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides and other materials are may not be available timely through Krishi Bhavans. As it is too costly, farmers cannot buy it without subsidies.

Table 13. Constraints experienced by the farmers in the implementation of ADPs through PP.

			Number of respondents.										
Sl No	Constraints	Rank	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total
		Score	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
1	Lack of proper financial assistance		93	30	12	9	0	0	0	0	2	14	1217
2	Lack of energy resources		59	71	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	13	1211
3	Lack of infrastructure facilities		48	59	13	16	2	10	0	0	0	12	1141
4	High wage rate of labours		23	26	70	15	10	6	4	0	0	6	1081
5	Non-availability of labours		17	35	46	40	0	0	4	6	0	12	1029
6	Non-availability of inputs required for farming		22	15	61	39	7	0	2	1	1	14	1005
7	Lack of sufficient land for farming		16	23	27	22	29	14	15	0	4	10	909
8	Lack of good quality planting materials		9	24	8	21	45	20	6	8	10	19	724
9	Presence of pest and diseases		2	11	0	5	17	9	36	30	21	29	446
10	Lack of technical guidance		0	9	10	2	9	8	12	49	25	36	390

4.6 Distribution of respondents on the basis of Socio-psychological and situational variables

Table 14 presents the distribution of respondents into different groups with respect to the selected socio psychological variables.

Table 14. Distribution of the respondents on the basis of the socio-psychological and situational variables.

Sl.No	Variables	Category	Mean value	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	High	≥ 52.32	76	47.50
		Low	< 52.32	84	52.50
2	Education	High	≥ 5.08	69	43.12
		Low	< 5.08	91	56.88
3	Occupation	High	≥ 6.10	114	71.25
		Low	< 6.10	46	28.75
4	Farm size	High	≥ 5.37	92	57.50
		Low	< 5.37	68	42.50
5	Farming experiences	High	≥ 2.88	144	90.00
		Low	< 2.88	16	10.00
6	Annual income	High	≥ 3.73	127	79.37
		Low	< 3.73	33	20.63
7	Contact with extension agencies	High	≥ 6.66	75	46.87
		Low	< 6.66	85	53.13
8	Extension participation	High	≥ 6.61	90	56.25
		Low	< 6.61	70	43.75
9	Mass media participation	High	≥ 5.01	84	52.50
		Low	< 5.01	76	47.50
10	Social participation	High	≥ 5.93	61	38.12
		Low	< 5.93	99	61.88
11	Risk orientation	High	≥ 5.71	108	67.50
		Low	< 5.71	52	32.50
12	Political Orientation	High	≥ 0.35	24	15.00
		Low	< 0.35	136	85.00

4.6.1 Age

Majority of the respondents (52.50 %) comes under the middle age group of less than 52 years, and 47.5 percent comes under the age group of more than 52years.

The possible reason for more young and middle age people are pushed into farming is due to their economic problems and unemployment. The elder group keep

away from farming is mainly due to their physical disabilities. This group of farmers was mainly the traditional farmers.

4.6.2 Education

About 57 percent of the respondents were having education up to high school and 43 percent were having high school and above. The result is a reflection of the higher literacy rate of Kerala State. There were no illiterate people among the respondents. This shows that today's farmers are not fully educationally backward. Though many farmers were having above high school level of education they had to depend on agriculture and allied activities for living.

4.6.3 Occupation

Almost 71 percent of the respondents were having agriculture as their primary occupation and only 29 percent of them were engaged in occupation other than agriculture and allied fields of agriculture.

The respondents for the study purpose were farmers. Lack of employment is one of major reason for the respondents taking up farming as their primary occupation. Moreover, Government of Kerala was implementing many projects that give recognition to the farming community. So many governmental people are coming forward to take up farming as their primary occupation. Even people without land have leased in land and started cultivation.

4.6.4 Farm size

Majority of the respondents (57.5%) were having land area more than 20 cents and 42.5 percent were having land area less than 20 cents.

Average land holding of a farmer in Kerala is less than 0.20 ha and a farmer having 20cents can be considered as a landowner. It is a practice in southern States of

Kerala the people will lease in land and cultivate profitable crops like vegetables and banana.

4.6.5 Farming experience

Almost 90 percent of the farmers were having more than 10 years of farming experience. Only 10 percent were having farming experience less than 10 years.

It is mainly due to the fact that majority of respondents selected belonged to middle age with agriculture as their primary occupation.

4.6.6 Annual income

Majority of the respondents (79%) were having annual income between Rs 10,000 and 15,000. Agriculture was the main source of their income. Other sources of income were from labour wages, business other than agriculture etc.

4.6.7 Contact with extension agencies.

Majority of the respondents (53%) were having a low contact with extension agencies, and 47 percent were having higher extension agency contact. The comparatively low extension agency contact indicates the poor involvement of farmers in ADPs and allied activities. Poor social participation results in low extension agency contact. Traditional farmers who follows their own practices sometimes keep away from the extension agencies.

4.6.8 Extension participation

About 56.25 percent of respondents belong to the high group category and 43.75 percent belong to the low group category. Farmers are willing to participate in the meetings, seminars and discussions organised by the panchayats with the hope that they will get some benefits only if they participate in these activities. This might be the reason for the higher extent of the participation of the respondents.

4.6.9 Mass media participation

Nearly 52.50 percent of the respondents were in the high group category and 47.50 percent in the low group category. It shows that nearly half of the respondents were having high and other half with low level of mass media participation. However, slightly higher mass media participation was because every family subscribe at least one newspaper and they may possess radio, T.V. etc. Possession of all these media might have increased their mass media participation.

4.6.10 Social participation

Only 38 percent of the respondents had the higher social participation and 62 percent with low social participation. Farmers take memberships of those organizations where they get some benefits in terms of cash or other inputs to meet their immediate needs. This might be the reason for the low social participation.

4.6.11 Risk orientation

About 67.5 percent of the respondents were with higher risk preference and 32.5 percent with low risk preference. Majority of the farmers did not possess their own land for cultivation. They leased in land for one or two years and raise crops which they found to be profitable. If the weather conditions are not favourable they will have to suffer loses. So those farmers who are having risk taking capacity will take up farming.

4.6.12 Political orientation

Majority of the respondents(85%) were having higher political orientation. They believed that politics is one of the main hindering factors in the successful implementation of ADP's.

4.7 Relationship of different selected socio-psychological and situational variables with dependent variables

4.7.1 Correlation of different socio-psychological and situational variables with awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP

A correlation analysis of different socio-psychological variables with awareness is presented in the table 15.

It is clear from the table 15. that, among the selected variables, annual income, contact with extension agency and extension participation were found to have the positive and significant relationship with awareness of farmers regarding ADPs implemented through PP.

Education, farm size, social participation and risk orientations were found to have positive but non-significant relation with awareness. Other variables like age, occupation, farming experience, mass media participation and political orientation were having negative and non-significant relation with awareness.

The concept of PP is for involving people in planning, implementation and evaluation of all the developmental activities of the panchayats. In the Gramasabha itself people are given information about the ADP that has to be taken up in that panchayat. After this the farmer actively participate in the seminars, group discussion and other

Table 15. Relationship of selected socio-psychological and situational variables with awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP.

Sl.No.	Variables	Coefficient of correlation
1	Age	-0.0654
2	Education	0.1124
3	Occupation	-0.1394
4	Farm size	0.0575
5	Farming experience	-0.0097
6	Annual income	0.1688 *
7	Contact with extension agency	0.1788 *
8	Extension participation	0.1504 *
9	Mass media participation	-0.0899
10	Social participation	0.0088
11	Risk orientation	0.1050
12	Political orientation	0.0541

*- Significant at 5% level.

meetings conducted in the panchayats and contact frequently with the implementing agencies (Agricultural officers) to collect more informations about the programme. This may be the reason for the high awareness of the farmers about the ADPs implemented through PP. More than 75 percent of the farmers belonged to the high income group. These farmers were capable of adopting majority of the ADPs.

The negative correlation between mass media participation and awareness may be attributed to the fact that mass media like TV, radio etc are utilised not for getting agricultural informations but for entertainment purpose by the farmers.

These findings are in line with Haraprasad (1982). The null hypothesis is rejected for the variables viz. annual income, contact with extension agencies and extension participation which showed significant relationship with awareness.

4.7.2 Correlation of different selected socio-psychological and situational variables with utility perception of farmers about the ADPs implemented through PP

A correlation analysis of different socio-psychological and situational variables with utility perception of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP is shown in table 15. From the table it is clear that variables like education, occupation, annual income, contact with extension agencies, extension participation, social participation and risk orientation were found to have positive and significant correlation with the utility perception of ADPs implemented through PP.

Table 16. Relationship of selected socio-psychological variables with utility perception of farmers about the ADPs implemented through PP

Sl.No.	Variables	Coefficient of correlation
1	Age	-0.0387
2	Education	0.2184**
3	Occupation	- 0.1737*
4	Farm size	0.0944
5	Farming experience	0.0158
6	Annual income	0.1860*
7	Contact with extension agency	0.2975**
8	Extension participation	0.2678**
9	Mass media participation	0.0656
10	Social participation	0.2207*
11	Risk orientation	0.1613*
12	Political orientation	- 0.0097

* - Significant at 5% level

** - Significant at 1% level

Higher the education higher will be the knowledge, so easier will be the perception about the utility of ADPs implemented through PP.

Positive and significant correlation between occupation and utility perception is mainly attributed to the fact that majority of the respondents surveyed were having farming as their primary occupation.

Annual income is positively and significantly correlated to the utility perception. High income group will have the capacity to adopt improved agricultural practices much easier than the low income group. As a result their knowledge and awareness increases and they could perceive the utility much better.

With increase in contact with extension agencies farmers get more information about different ADPs implemented through PP and its utility. This might be the reason for their positive and significant relationship.

When farmers participate in different extension activities they are able to perceive benefits and draw backs of different ADPs so that its utility also can be perceived well. So utility perception increases with extension participation.

By taking membership and by participating in the activities of different social organisations farmers will get a thorough knowledge about ADPs and PP so that they will be able to perceive the utility of the programme.

Significant and positive correlation between risk orientation and utility perception is mainly attributed to the fact that higher income group of farmers are innovative and contact frequently with extension agents and participate in various extension activities. As a result, their knowledge will increase and they will be ready to take up the programmes implemented by the panchayat than the farmers belonging to the low income group.

These findings are in accordance with the findings of Pillai (1978), Sundaram (1986) and Perumal (1994). The null hypothesis is rejected for the variables viz. education, occupation, annual income, contact with extension agencies, extension participation and social participation which showed significant relationship with utility perception.

4.7.3 Correlation of different selected socio-psychological and situational variables with relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers

The table 17. reveals the correlation of selected socio- psychological and situational variables with perception of relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP. From the table it is clear that education, occupation, annual income, contact with extension agencies, extension participation and social participation were having positive and significant relation with the perception of relevancy. Education helps the farmers to understand the practicabilities of the programmes. Even though useful, all the programmes cannot be put into practice in the farming conditions of the farmers.

Majorities of the farmers surveyed were having agriculture as their primary occupation. Due to their experience in farm they are capable of perceiving the relevancy of various ADPs implemented through PP. Usually high income group of farmers adopt improved agricultural practices much easier than the other categories. They have frequent contact with extension agencies and participate in the extension activities frequently. As a result of this, they were aware of the ADPs of the panchayat much earlier than the other farmers and collect information about the utility of the programmes. High social participation helped them to interact with other farmers and share their experience, hence they will be able to assess the relevancy of the programme.

Table 17. Relationship of selected socio-psychological and situational variables with relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers.

Sl.No.	Variables	Coefficient of correlation
1	Age	0.0718
2	Education	0.1815*
3	Occupation	-0.1528*
4	Farm size	0.1122
5	Farming experience	0.0069
6	Annual income	0.1704*
7	Contact with extension agency	0.2294**
8	Extension participation	0.1752*
9	Mass media participation	-0.0350
10	Social participation	0.1662*
11	Risk orientation	0.1198
12	Political orientation	0.0024

* - Significant at 5% level.

** - Significant at 1% level.

The results are in accordance with the findings of Perumal (1994). The null hypothesis is rejected for the variables viz. education, occupation, annual income, contact with extension agencies, extension participation and social participation which showed significant relation with relevancy perception.

4.7.4 Correlation of different selected socio-psychological and situational variables with extent of participation of farmers in various stages of ADPs implemented through PP

A correlation analysis of socio-psychological and situational variables with extent of participation of farmers in planning, development seminars and implementation of the ADPs implemented through PP is given in table 18. Table reveals that, in the case of planning variables like education, annual income and extension agency contact were having a positive and significant correlation with extent of participation of farmers.

The null hypothesis is rejected for the variables viz. education, annual income and contact with extension agencies which showed significant relation with extent of participation in planning.

Education increases knowledge and awareness of ADPs and PP and participation in planning also get increased.

Usually farmers with better extension agency contact belongs to the higher income group because they are capable of adopting new technologies. As a result of frequent contact they might have built a good rapport. These farmers actively participate in all the social as well as extension activities of the panchayat because of the relationship between them. Thus their involvement in planning is also might depend on these factors.

None of the variables selected correlates significantly with extent of participation of farmers in the development seminars. This is because the farmers have not realised that participation in seminars can help them in further progress. This is due to the lack of knowledge of these programmes.

Only occupation was correlated significantly with extent of participation in the implementation stage of ADPs. This is because, only farmers whose main occupation is agriculture participate in the implementation stage.

The null hypothesis is rejected for the variable occupation, which was significantly related with participation in implementation.

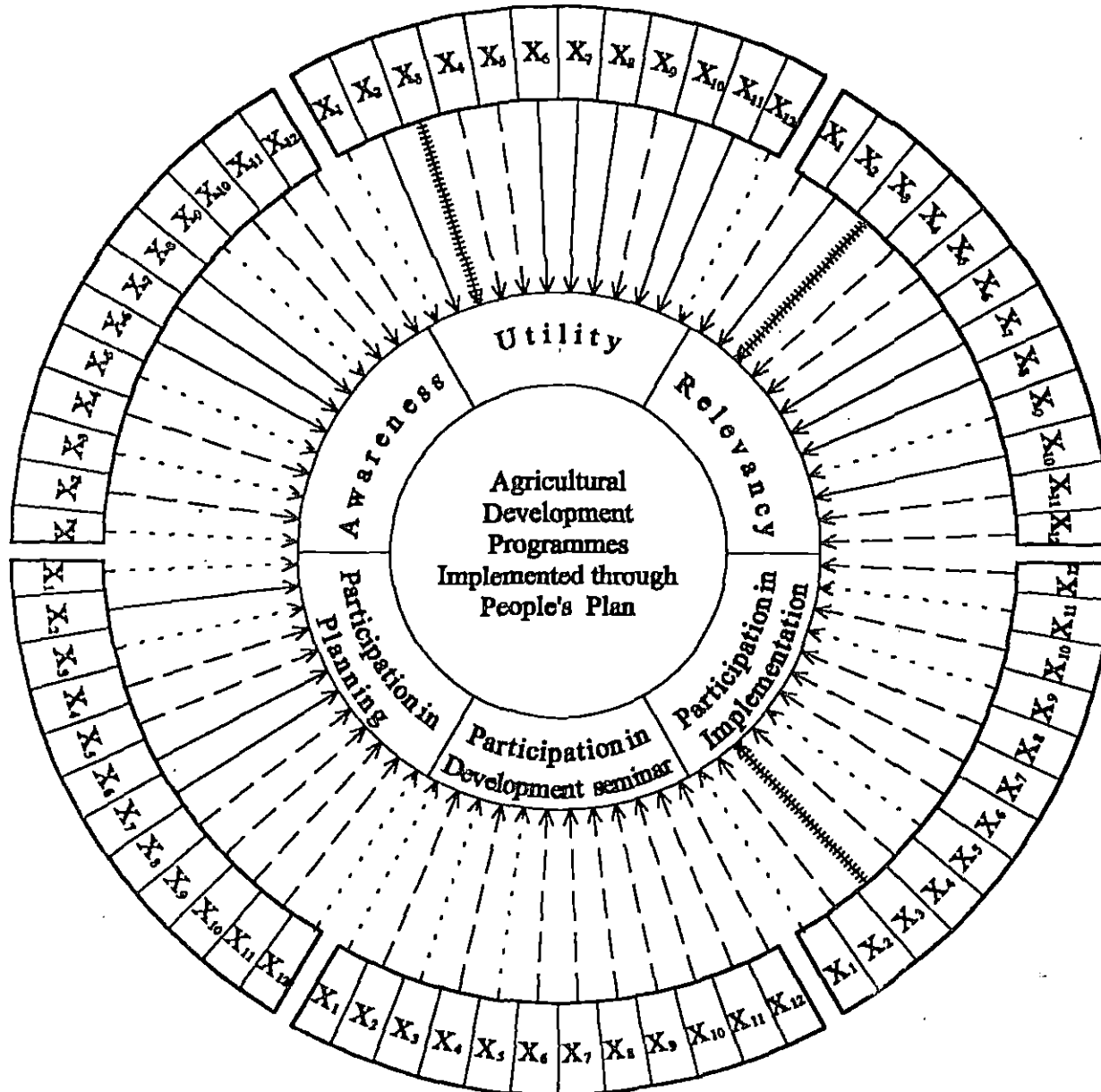
Table 18. Relationship of different selected socio-psychological variables with extent of participation of farmers in various stages of ADPs implemented through PP (ie. In planning, development seminars and implementation).

Sl No	Variables	Correlation coefficient (Planning)	Correlation coefficient (Development seminars)	Correlation coefficient (Implementation)
1	Age	- 0.0331	-0.0193	-0.0913
2	Education	0.2762**	0.0969	0.1401
3	Occupation	- 0.0844	-0.0936	- 0.2481*
4	Farm size	0.1369	0.0785	0.0517
5	Farming experience	0.0371	-0.0316	-0.0079
6	Annual income	0.2028**	0.0162	0.0779
7	Contact with extension agency.	0.2317**	0.1098	0.1035
8	Extension participation	0.1884	0.0912	0.0928
9	Mass media participation	0.1245	0.0467	-0.0266
10	Social participation	0.2996	0.1053	0.0240
11	Risk orientation	0.0835	0.0415	-0.0607
12	Political orientation	- 0.0061	0.0532	0.0828

* - Significant at 5% level

** - Significant at 1% level

EMPIRICAL MODEL OF THE STUDY



- X₁ - Age
- X₂ - Education
- X₃ - Occupation
- X₄ - Farm size
- X₅ - Farming experience
- X₆ - Annual income
- X₇ - Contact with extension agencies
- X₈ - Extension participation
- X₉ - Mass media participation
- X₁₀ - Social participation
- X₁₁ - Risk orientaion
- X₁₂ - Political orientaion

- > - Positive and significant
- - - - -> - Positive and nonsignificant
- |||||> - Negative and significant
-> - Negative and nonsignificant



SUMMARY

Chapter - V

SUMMARY

Upto the end of the eighth Five Year Plan despite acclaimed advantages of decentralisation of planning and repeated commitments made in its favour the planning process in India was remained a mighty centralised affair. All the development projects are being formulated and implemented from the top level officiarities to the bottom level people but the power of local administrative bodies were limited, and intended results could not be achieved.

Implementation of development programmes through decentralised planning process ensures maximum involvement of the people. In Kerala in order to formulate timely Plans from the grass root level, People's Plan (PP) was formulated and implemented. Government of Kerala has decided to implement all the Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) through PP.

No research studies have been done so far to understand various aspects of ADPs implemented through PP. But it is essential to know the progress, prospects and constraints of PP during the implementation of ADPs. In this context, the present study was undertaken with the following objectives.

1. To assess the awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP.
2. To evaluate the utility of ADPs implemented through PP, as perceived by the farmers.
3. To analyse the relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers.
4. To measure the extent of participation of farmers in the ADPs implemented through PP.
5. To identify the constraints as perceived by the farmers and suggest modification for the successful implementation of ADPs through PP.

The study was confined to Thiruvananthapuram district, which is the capital of Kerala State. From the district four blocks were selected randomly. From the each selected block one panchayat each was selected at random. From each panchayat four wards were also selected randomly. Then from each ward areas ten respondents were selected at random. Thus 160 respondents constitutes the sample for the study purpose.

There were 12 socio-psychological and situational variables also selected to study the correlation between dependent and independent variables. The selected variables were measured either using adopted scales or schedules developed for the study.

The data were collected through personal interview. Different statistical tools like percentage, coefficient of variation and correlation coefficient were used to analyse the data. The salient findings of the study are presented below.

1. Seventy eight percent of the farmers were aware and twenty three percent of farmers were unaware of ADPs implemented through PP.
2. Sixty three percent of farmers perceived ADPs implemented through PP as useful to them and thirty nine percent perceived it as least or not useful to them.
3. Nearly fifty seven percent of farmers perceived ADPs implemented through PP as more relevant to their farming situation and forty three percent perceived it as least or not relevant.
4. About forty four percent of the farmers always participated in the planning of ADPs implemented through PP, while fifty six percent do not participated in the planning process.
5. Participation of the farmers in the development seminars of ADPs is only twelve percent.

6. Extent of participation of farmers in the implementation process of ADPs through PP is 32.5 percent and majority (67.5 %) do not participate in the implementation process.
7. There was a positive significant relationship exists between the awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP and annual income, contact with extension agency, extension participation etc of farmers.
8. There was a positive and significant relationship exists between education, occupation, annual income, contact with extension agencies, extension participation, social participation, risk orientation of the farmers and utility perception of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP.
9. There was a significant and positive relation exists between relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP and farmers characteristics like education, occupation, annual income, contact with extension agencies, extension participation and social participation.
10. Extent of participation of the farmers in the planning process of ADPs implemented through PP showed a positive and significant relationship with

farmers characters like education, annual income, extension agency contact, extension participation and social participation.

11. There was a significant relationship exists between occupation and extent of participation of the farmers in the implementation of the ADPs through PP.
12. Lack of financial assistance and lack energy resources required for farming were identified as important constraints faced by the farmers in the implementation of the ADPs through PP.

Implications of the study

The study brings to focus the awareness, utility and relevancy perception and participation of the farmers in the implementation of ADPs through PP, which will help the planners and administrators in devising suitable strategy for the effective implementation of these projects. If the participation of the farmers is poor, it has to be triggered. The constraints identified by the farmers should be given due considerations and necessary action should be taken in the implementation of ADPs through PP in the coming years.

Suggestions for future research

Though the awareness of ADPs is high among the farmers their participation is very poor in different stages of implementation of the programmes through PP. To increase the participation of the farmers in the implementation stage the knowledge, the needs and preferences should be given more weightage at the planning stage of the programme itself. Maximum involvement of the people in the Gramasabha meetings should be ensured by different means so that they could be convinced about the advantages of PP than the existing mode of implementation of ADPs. The selection of beneficiaries under each programme should be done based on the needs. Maximum number of farmers should be given opportunity to be involved in the implementation of selected ADPs of the panchayat. The development seminars also should be conducted wherever necessary and maximum participation of people in it should be ensured through personal meetings if necessary.



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*Originals not seen.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Department of Agricultural Extension

College of Agriculture

Vellayani, Thiruvananthapuram

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Respondent

No.

Date:

Name of the Krishi

Bhavan :

1. Name of the farmer :
2. Address :
3. Ward : Village : Panchayat :
4. Constraints identified in the implementation of ADP through PP.
 - i. Non availability of inputs required for farming
 - ii. Lack of good quality planting materials
 - iii. Lack of technical advise
 - iv. Presence of pest and diseases
 - v. High wage rate
 - vi. Lack of suitable land holdings
 - vii. Lack of proper financial assistance
 - viii. Non- availability of labours
 - ix. Lack of energy resources needed for farming
 - x. Problems in infrastructure facilities and marketing

5.

Sl. No.	Agricultural Development Programmes	Awareness		Utility					Relevancy			
		Aware	Unaware	Most useful	Useful	Less useful	Least useful	Not useful	Most relevant	Relevant	Least relevant	Not relevant
1	Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconuts.											
2	Supply of coconut seedlings.											
3	Irrigation to coconuts.											
4	Kitchen gardening											
5	Removal of diseased coconut palms.											
6	Betelvine development programmes.											
7	Well construction.											
8	Banana development programme.											
9	Paddy development programme.											
10	Bio-fertilizer preparation.											

6.

Sl. No.	Agricultural Development Programmes	Participation								
		Planing process			Development seminars			Implementation		
		Always	Some-times	Never	Always	Some-times	Never	Always	Some-times	Never
1	Supply of chemical fertilizers to coconuts.									
2	Supply of coconut seedlings.									
3	Irrigation to coconuts.									
4	Kitchen gardening									
5	Removal of diseased coconut palms.									
6	Betelvine development programmes.									
7	Well construction.									
8	Banana development programme.									
9	Paddy development programme.									
10	Bio-fertilizer preparation.									

APPENDIX – II

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR PROFILE ANALYSIS

No.

1. Name of the farmer :

2. Address :

3. Ward : Village : Panchayat :

4. Age :

5. Educational qualification :

Illiterate / Can read only / Can read and write / Primary school / Middle school/

High school / College.

6. Occupation :

Agriculture / Business / Professional / Clerk / Class four / Labour / Self-employment.

7. Farm size (in cents)

Wet land :

Dry land :

Total :

8. Farming experience : _____ years.

9. Annual income (Rs.)

(a) Income from agriculture :

(b) Income from sources other than agriculture :

(c) Income from self employment :

10. Contact with extension agencies

Sl. No.	Persons	Duration			
		Once in a week	Once in a month	Occasionally	Never
1	Agrl. Demonstrator				
2	Agrl Officer				
3	Agrl Scientist				
4	Panchayat member				

11. Extension participation

Sl.No.	Programmes	Participation		
		Always	Occasionally	Never
1	Meetings			
2	Demonstrations			
3	Seminars			
4	Exhibition / Mela / Festivals			
5	Training programmes			
6	Field visit / Study tours			

12. Mass media participation

Sl. No.	Media	Participation		
		Always	Sometimes	Never
1	Radio			
2	T.V.			

6. Political orientation

Sl. No.	Statements	Agree	Disagree
1	There is lot of political interventions in the selection of development programmes in panchayats.		
2	Development programmes are implemented in the panchayat with political interventions.		
3	Political interests are given priority in the selection of beneficiaries.		
4	ADPs are prepared and implemented with the co-operation of all political parties.		
5	All the people in the panchayats are given equal consideration for participating in meetings, seminars and training programmes irrespective of their politics.		

**MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED THROUGH
PEOPLE'S PLAN**

By

SANTHOSH KUMAR K.P.

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
VELLAYANI, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

1999

ABSTRACT

The study “Multi dimensional analysis of Agricultural Development Programmes implemented through People’s Plan” was carried out with the following objectives.

1. To assess the awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP.
2. To evaluate the utility of ADPs implemented through PP, as perceived by the farmers.
3. To analyse the relevancy of ADPs implemented through PP as perceived by the farmers.
4. To measure the extent of participation of clients in the ADPs implemented through PP.
5. To identify the constraints as perceived by the farmers and suggest modification for the successful implementation of ADPs through PP.

The study was confined to Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala State. The total number of respondents selected for the study was 160 farmers. Farmers were selected using random sampling procedure.

The study revealed that nearly 76 percent of the farmers were aware of ADPs implemented through PP and 24 percent were not aware.

About 63 percent of farmers perceived ADPs implemented through PP to be useful to them and about 37 percent perceived it as less or not useful to them.

Out of the total respondents, about 57 percent perceived ADPs implemented through PP as relevant to their farming situation.

About 44 percent of the total farmers were having higher participation in planning, 12 percent participated in development seminars, 32.5 percent always participated in the implementation of ADPs implemented through PP.

Nearly 56 percent of farmers were having lower participation in the planning process and 67.5 percent do not participated in the implementation of ADPs through PP.

Awareness of farmers about ADPs implemented through PP was positively and significantly correlated to farmers characteristics like annual income, extension agency contact and extension participation.

There was a significant and positive correlation existed between the extent of participation of farmers in the implementation of ADPs through PP and their occupation.

Among the various constraints encountered in the implementation of ADPs through PP, most important one was the lack of proper financial assistance for the farmers.