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**AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION OF
LIVESTOCK OWNERS OF THRISSUR DISTRICT
IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS**

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**Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirement for the degree of**

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2005

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis, entitled "AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION OF LIVESTOCK OWNERS OF THRISSUR DISTRICT IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS" 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 to me of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar title, of any other University or Society.

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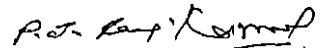


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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the thesis entitled "AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION OF LIVESTOCK OWNERS OF THRISSUR DISTRICT IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS" is a record of research work done independently by Dr. Anu George, under my guidance and supervision and that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, fellowship or associateship to her.

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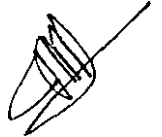
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Anu George

Anu George

DEDICATED TO
MY BELOVED HUSBAND

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ABBREVIATIONS

BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CDP	-	Community Development Programme
DPC	-	District Planning Committee
IRDP	-	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ITDP	-	Integrated Tribal Development Programme
JRY	-	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
KDP	-	Kerala Development Project
m.s.	-	Mean score
NES	-	National Extension Service
NGO	-	Non-Government Organisation
NHGs	-	Neighbourhood Groups
OBC	-	Other Backward Castes
ORP	-	Operational Research Project
PRIs	-	Panchayati Raj Institutions
SC/ST	-	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
SGSY	-	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	-	Self – Help Groups
TANWA	-	Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture

Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION

A number of community development programmes were run in our country, especially in the non-government sector, even before independence. Some of these continued even after independence. These programmes have been aimed at the socio-economic uplift of the poor. But many of them did not yield good results. The Planning Commission set up by the Government of India in 1950, looked into the matter. According to the Commission, one of the major reasons for the poor performance was the lack of people's initiative. Based on the experiences of these early extension movements, systematic, planned and country-wide extension viz., Community Development Programme (CDP) and National Extension Service (NES) were introduced by the Government soon after. The three distinct stages of CDP being community development, technological development and development with social justice. But these efforts were also not successful in making any significant change in the lives of ordinary people. Balwantrai Mehta Committee appointed by the Government of India, looked into the working of the CDP and NES in 1957. The Committee observed that such development programmes in order to be effective, should assure people's liberal participation. The committee recommended decentralization of local self-government and vesting with them the implementation of community development. This led to the genesis of Panchayati Raj system of local self-governance.

Through the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments passed during 1992, the whole system of local self-governance was revamped. The provisions of the amendment act include constitution of three-tier panchayats in all states and union territories having a population of more than 20 lakhs, composition of panchayats, reservation of seats, duration of panchayats, responsibilities and powers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), constitution of Finance Commission and election to the panchayats.

In accordance with the 73rd constitutional amendment, the Kerala Panchayati Raj Act was enacted in 1994 and much later on the 2nd October 1995 a three-tier system of local self governance viz., village panchayats at the village level, block panchayats at the intermediate level and district panchayats at the district level were formed. Later in 1996 the Government christened Panchayati Raj as People's Plan Campaign.

In order to catalyze all round development, top priority has been accorded to Panchayati Raj, not only in terms of allocation of additional funds and resources, but also by introducing new programmes and restructuring existing ones. For a few years now, there has also been a paradigm shift in the strategy of rural development focusing on decentralization through speedy and effective devolution of financial and administrative powers to PRIs. It aims at strategic pro-poor policy in terms of which, the poor are treated as a resource rather than a burden whose idea and experience is now an integral part of the development strategy. As such, the emphasis has shifted towards the participation of people through PRIs, in planning, formulation and execution of development programmes. The People's Plan Campaign is now renamed as Kerala Development Project (KDP). The 5 corporations, 53 municipalities, 14 district panchayats, 152 block panchayats and 991 grama panchayats undertake and execute public works to the tune of crores of rupees every year under the KDP.

The common people, especially the livestock farmers, have vested much hope in Panchayati Raj believing that need-based participatory planning at grassroots can take place to their own benefit. During 1993-94 it was estimated that almost 18 million people of India were employed in the livestock sector in principal (9.8 million) or subsidiary (8.6 million) status. Needless to say, livestock farmers have been a vulnerable group since most of them remain to be either marginal farmers or even landless labourers leading a subsistence life. They are now known to participate in the Panchayati Raj System at varying levels hopeful of receiving benefits. Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), grama sabha etc. are venues of participation. According to Bhatnagar (2000a) grama sabha is the base

on which the pyramid of PRIs rests. In Kerala, there are grama sabhas for every constituency of the Village Panchayat. Kerala is the first state to establish ward level grama sabhas also called as ward sabhas. Presently there are more than 10,000 grama sabhas in the state. The Kerala grama sabhas have a membership of 1000-2000. To overcome the limitations like overcrowding and ineffective discussions in grama sabhas, NHGs were found with 15-40 people of an area. NHGs have more or less the same duties of grama sabha and it improves social relationship between the members (Isaac, 2000).

Livestock-based Self-Help Groups (SHGs), organizations of livestock farmers, among many others in agriculture, are increasingly coming up as an innovative approach in farming. The centrally sponsored and comprehensive rural development programme viz., Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) implemented in the country since 1999 is promoting SHGs of people living below poverty line. Furthermore, the poverty eradication mission of Kerala Government called as Kudumbasree (a component programme of SGSY) is also organizing SHGs including that of livestock-based SHGs. A number of livestock-based SHGs have already been registered and functioning under Kudumbasree in every district panchayat. Self-employment and income generation have been obviously the motives. The PRIs have coordinated all these efforts. The mission of Kudumbasree is to eradicate absolute poverty through concerted community action under the leadership of local self governments, by facilitating organization of the poor, combining self-help with demand led convergence of available services and resources to tackle the multiple dimensions and manifestations of poverty holistically (Anon, 2000b).

The opportunities opened up by Panchayati Raj system for the uplift of livestock farmers are many. Instantly, it is important to objectively assess the livestock farmers' awareness-knowledge of Panchayati Raj system, their attitude towards it and their level of participation in PRIs. Awareness can be an antecedent factor to participation leading to deriving benefits. At the same time, proper awareness of the rights, as well as the responsibilities among others is

vital to the smooth functioning of the system. Similarly, how the members of SHGs differ from non-members regarding awareness of Panchayati Raj, participation in PRIs, as well as certain socio-psychological characteristics of livestock farmers are worth investigating. Hence the present study was undertaken with the following objectives.

1. To study the livestock owners' awareness and participation in Panchayati Raj system.
2. To compare the awareness and participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) between members of livestock – based SHGs and non-members.

Scope of the study

Panchayati Raj has been revamped in the state since 1995. It has coordinated grass root level planning for the benefit of rural people. Livestock farmers have now known to participate in this planning process as participants of various livestock development schemes. However, so far no detailed scientific study was conducted neither upon the livestock farmers' level of participation nor upon their level of awareness about the whole system. That apart, a comparison between the livestock based SHG members and non-members has not been also made. The present study will help in gaining an understanding on such issues, which the policy makers can make use of for further revamping of the Panchayati Raj system.

Limitations

Paucity of time, resources and even earlier research were serious limitations.

Review of Literature

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of related literature is presented under the following heads

- 2.1 Panchayati Raj
- 2.2 Awareness Of Development Programmes
- 2.3 Attitude Towards Development Programmes
- 2.4 Participation In Development Programmes
- 2.5 Constraints To Participation
- 2.6 Socio-Psychological Characters

2.1 PANCHAYATI RAJ

According to Ray (1991) democratic decentralization means that the Government that has derived its authority from the people redistributes it to some extent to people, for decision and action at the local level, and it is popularly known as Panchayati Raj in India.

Bhargava and Raphael (1994) has given some suggestions for the effective functioning of grama sabha. They are: (a) date, time and location for grama sabha meeting should be convenient for all people to participate, (b) enough publicity is to be given through local media to make people better informed, (c) a quorum should be prescribed for grama sabha meetings, (d) people should be encouraged to express their opinion so that any sort of dominance should not affect adversely the genuine participation of people in planning process.

Singh (1995) reported that under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 that came into effect on March 17, 1994, the PRIs would perform developmental, regulatory and general administrative functions.

Dutta (1999) identified that in Tripura, members of grama sabha actively participated in all village affairs and developmental activities and in implementation of schemes, in decision-making, monitoring and evaluation.

John (1999) reported that in Kerala, grama sabhas have played an important role in the decentralized planning. Grama sabhas are convened to know felt needs and projects are prepared on the basis of the needs. Grama sabha also involved in the selection of beneficiaries for various development programmes. The power of social audit given to it ensures a check in the arbitrariness in decision-making and fine tune the administration of the grama panchayat to the needs of the community at large.

Mathur (1999) reported that Grama sabha remained a neglected appendix of PRIs in Rajasthan, but beneficiary selection process was fair and fully in conformity with the prescribed guidelines.

Annamalai (2000) reported that under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, the village panchayat has both obligatory and discretionary functions.

According to Bhatnagar (2000a) the institutional expression of the policy of democratic decentralization in India is identified as "Panchayati Raj".

Bijukumar (2000) reported that functions of grama sabha are selecting the schemes and beneficiaries, mobilization of voluntary labour, rendering assistance in the implementation of schemes, considering and scrutinizing schemes and other activities of panchayat and promoting unity in all sections of the society.

John (2000) identified that in Kerala, kudumbasree project envisaged self-help as different from the traditional subsidy based approach.

Srivastava (2000) suggested that the constitutional mandate in 73rd amendment envisaging empowerment of panchayats with financial and administrative responsibilities has opened a new vista for good governance.

Bhagyalakshmi (2002) reported that PRIs had important roles to play in many areas of development like education, health, agriculture and rural development.

Sajitha (2002) reported that the sources of income of the panchayat include own sources like house tax, professional tax vehicle tax etc, government sources like general purpose grant, matching grant etc. and miscellaneous sources like donations and contributions, deposits, loans etc. Expenditures of the panchayat include establishment charges, public works, education, street lighting and miscellaneous items like conducting markets and for agriculture and animal husbandry.

Sinha (2002) suggested that in SHGs, micro level financial schemes help people help themselves by starting small income generation projects and activities. The main objectives of SHGs were to inculcate the habit of thrift, savings, banking culture and so gain economic prosperity through credit.

Chavan (2004) reported that, in the panchayats of Maharashtra, seats were reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes, there was reservation of one-third seats for women, the term of the panchayat was for five years and in duties of the panchayats education, water supply, sanitation and public health were included.

2.2 AWARENESS OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Sheela (1989) studied the level of awareness of watershed planning among the officers of the department of agriculture in Thrissur district. Among the Junior Soil Conservation Officers, 42.86 per cent were in low group, 47.62 per cent in high group and 9.52 per cent had medium level of awareness. Among the Junior Soil Survey officers, majority (63.16%) were in low awareness group, 15.79 per cent were in high group and 21.05 per cent in the medium category. Among the Agricultural Officers, majority 63.33 per cent had only low level of awareness, 13.34 per cent were in high group and 23.33 per cent came under medium group of awareness.

Krishnankutty and Nair (1992) measured awareness of IRDP beneficiaries under three dimensions as awareness of (a) development scheme, (b) the benefits and (c) the implementing agencies. The study revealed that maximum awareness was among the marginal farmers, whereas agricultural labourers and SC/ST had either low or medium awareness. About the scheme and implementing agencies, majority of the respondents had medium awareness, but about the benefits majority had only low awareness. None had the correct knowledge of the various implementing agencies of the programme. Education had a direct effect on awareness.

Rao (1998) reported that in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh there was ignorance of the villagers about the distinctive character of grama sabha and its separate identity. To them there was no differentiation between grama sabha and grama panchayat. In Madhya Pradesh GS met four times during 1996 and in Andhra Pradesh two times. In addition to normal meetings, a special meeting was conducted by collector or project director DRDA for selection of programme beneficiaries as a credit camp during the months of June-July.

Lalitha and Seethalakshmi (1999) conducted a study to assess the knowledge of the women beneficiaries of milch cattle programmes in Dindigul district of Tamil Nadu. Knowledge of three groups of livestock owners viz. SHG members, milk co-operative society members and IRDP beneficiaries about dairy technology and economics on dairying was measured. The knowledge level of the SHG members was higher than the other groups.

Saraswathy *et al.* (2000) conducted a study in Salem district of Tamil Nadu to assess the awareness of tribals about Integrated Tribal Development Programmes (ITDP). It was found that, the awareness of tribals on ITDP was medium to high level.

Devi *et al.* (2001) reported that majority of the beneficiaries of IRDP had low level of awareness about the scheme, but had very high level of awareness

about rural welfare officers and managers of the banks. It was also found out that income had been increased as the direct impact of the scheme.

Kanimozhi (2001) observed that 45 per cent of the participant farmers had medium, 39.17 per cent had high and 15.83 per cent had low level of awareness of the Institution Village Linkage Programme technologies.

Vijayalayan (2001) studied the overall awareness of farmers of ecofriendly agricultural practices in rice and observed that 41.66 per cent of the respondents had medium, 31.66 per cent had low and 26.68 per cent had high level of awareness.

Babu (2004) conducted a study to measure awareness knowledge of beneficiary farmers of Operational Research Project (ORP) in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh, about drainage and water management for salinity control. The study revealed that majority of the farmers had medium awareness knowledge. High level of awareness knowledge was noticed in case of more than one-fifth farmers, while there were only ten per cent farmers who were having low level of awareness knowledge.

Sheela and Seetharaman (2004) conducted a study to assess the knowledge level of elected women in the village panchayats about the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. It was evident that 89.04 per cent of the respondents knew the reservation percentage of women and 84.93 per cent knew the three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj. But only 12.33 per cent knew the amendment, which recognizes village panchayat as a self-government. Also majority of them were unaware of the eleventh schedule dealing with the twenty-nine department decisions that can be made by the panchayat.

2.3 ATTITUDE TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Thurstone (1946) defined attitude as the degree of positive or negative affect associated with some psychological object, towards which people can differ in varying degrees.

Fathimabi (1993) pointed out that most of the agricultural labourers had favourable attitude towards welfare schemes implemented by Government of Kerala.

Lalrajendra (1997) reported that all development programmes called for maximum participation of people. To achieve this, the beneficiary should have positive attitude towards the programme.

Dixit and Veerabhadraiah (1999) ascertained the attitude of farmers towards social forestry programme and found that 66 per cent of the farmers had favourable attitude whereas 34 per cent had unfavourable attitude. It was also observed that favourable attitude led to active participation in the programme.

Parvathy (2000) reported that majority of the rural women and office bearers had favourable attitude towards people's plan.

Mathews (2001) compared the attitude of SHG leaders of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, towards development programmes and observed that variation in attitude was significant between the groups. The average score of SHG leaders of Kerala was 116.01, whereas, it was 104.22 in the case of SHG leaders of Tamil Nadu. Among the SHG leaders of Kerala 71.6 percent had medium favourable attitude and the rest had highly favourable attitude towards development programmes. Whereas, among the SHG leaders of Tamil Nadu, 53 per cent had medium favourable attitude, five per cent had highly favourable attitude and four per cent had low favourable attitude.

Ambika (2002) studied the attitude of SHG members of Tamil Nadu towards development programmes and found that majority of TANWA (Tamil

Nadu Women in Agriculture) SHG members (61.54%) and NGO (Non Government Organisation) SHG members (58.33%) had favourable attitude, 15.38 per cent of TANWA members and 27.77 per cent of NGO SHG members had less favourable attitude and 23.08 per cent and 13.88 had more favourable attitude respectively.

Sharma and Sharma (2003) found out that majority of the beneficiaries of Jaipur district of Rajasthan had favourable attitude towards Jawahar Rozgar Yojna.

2.4 PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Jose (1994) viewed participation as a process of contribution, as organisation, as partnership and as empowerment.

According to Mishra (1994) participation means co-operating or taking part in something. The mere presence, even the silent presence of an individual or a representative of an organisation at different levels can be taken as participation. According to him, participation can be direct or indirect, passive or active and it is one of the important techniques to achieve the desired goal.

Kareem and Jayaramaiah (1998) defined participation as the degree to which the members of the beneficiary families involved in different stages of the programme starting from selection of beneficiaries to deriving benefits from assistance provided under the programme.

From a case study conducted in two panchayats of Thrissur district, David (1998) identified that participation of people in the planning process was not satisfactory. The structural arrangement for people's participation in decentralized planning through grama sabha became a defunct mechanism. Percentage of attendance never exceeded 10 per cent.

Jamatia (1999) studied the participation of tribal women of Tripura district in farm forestry and observed that only 33.33 per cent of the respondents

participated by assisting in seedling collection and digging pits, while 66.67 per cent did not participate in these activities. In planting of seedlings more than 83 per cent assisted while 16.67 per cent not participated. In fencing 58.33 percent assisted and 41.66 percent not participated. In maintenance of farm forestry 66.67 per cent assisted whereas 33.33 per cent did not participate. So the overall participation was assisting in nature. Participation in doing and supervising was negligible.

Meenakshisundaram (1999) pointed out the dismal functioning of grama sabha in Karnataka where people's participation was generally poor and all the participants in some villages were predetermined beneficiaries of various development projects.

Santhosh (1999) reported that 44 per cent of the farmers always participated in planning of agricultural development programmes implemented through People's plan while six per cent of them did not. Likewise 32.5 per cent participated in implementation while 67.5 per cent did not.

Sen (1999) reported that Panchayati Raj system contained people oriented view of development rather than seeing people as passive beneficiaries of the development process.

According to Franke and Chasin (2000) achievements of People's Campaign of Kerala are decentralization, people's participation, improvement of governance, improvement of quality of life and sustainability.

Parvathy (2000) had studied the participation of women of Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala state, in agricultural development programmes under People's Plan, and found that, for majority of the rural women, level of participation in planning was medium. But in implementation, monitoring and evaluation level of participation was low for majority of the respondents. But as office bearers, level of participation in planning and

implementation was high, and in monitoring and evaluation, it was medium for majority of the respondents.

Bhatnagar (2000b) reported that people can participate as individuals and groups and they participated more efficiently through group action as members of community or organisation.

Mathews (2001) compared the participation of group leaders of SHGs in development activities between Kerala and Tamil Nadu and found that 50 per cent of group leaders in Kerala and 41.7 per cent in Tamil Nadu were engaged in development activities other than SHGs. One of the development activities was grama panchayats with 13.3 per cent and 35 per cent of group leaders' participation in Kerala and Tamil Nadu respectively. It could be seen that in Tamil Nadu, the participation in grama panchayats by group leaders is more than double, compared to their counterparts in Kerala.

Pradhan and Mishra (2001) suggested that the development couldn't be achieved without the involvement of people for whom it is targeted. Awareness, willingness and capacity building measures are the basic factors on which the overall development depends.

Kareem and Giridharan (2001) observed that the constraints perceived by the task force members in the people's campaign were non-availability of inputs in time, lack of technical expertise and set up to prepare and implement long term integrated projects at panchayat level, delay in getting technical sanction from block level expert committee, paucity of time for programme execution, initial confusion on how to prepare the projects, staff shortage in panchayat and line departments, frequent amendment of government orders regarding certain aspects of the programme, non-cooperation of some of the technical staff etc.

Ambika (2002) compared the participation of two groups of SHG members in Tamil Nadu in social welfare programmes and observed that participation of NGO SHG members in social welfare activities was significantly

greater than that of TANWA SHG members. It was also found out that attitude towards group and participation in social welfare activities was positively and significantly associated.

Ganesan and Seethalakshmi (2002) studied the participation pattern of women of Trichy district of Tamil Nadu in Integrated Pest Management in rice and observed that more than half of the farmwomen possessed medium level of participation followed by low level and high levels.

Anon (2003) reported that in Madhya Pradesh 37 per cent of the people were involved in beneficiary selection process under government schemes, 35 per cent of them participated in plan making and only 28 per cent were involved in implementation of schemes.

2.5 CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION

Anon (1963) reported that the reasons for disorganization of grama sabha were lack of awareness of villagers of the separate existence of grama sabha as an institution as distinguished from panchayat, personal nature of village politics, lack of common venue in the panchayat area, lack of time, lack of communication or propaganda, unwillingness of the members of the panchayat, because of the fear that opposition leaders may raise embarrassing questions and apathy of the villagers about the doubtful value of grama sabha. He suggested that a villager would not get interested in matters of village development unless his basic problems were attended to. Also he found that there was lack of intelligent participation at those meetings even by the few who were present. The whole proceedings appeared as a legal formality.

Anon (2000a) suggested that the reasons for low participation were strong bias on non-utility of meetings, unawareness of meetings, sidelining of marginalized sections in decision making, fear out of lack of awareness about own rights, violence during election process, hierarchical relationship with

government functionaries, illiteracy and lack of political participation, gender bias and hesitation of women to actively participate because of social taboos.

Sharma and Sharma (2003) found out that the major constraints in getting benefits of the J.R.Y. scheme were lack of awareness about different schemes of the programme, delay in disbursement of assistance to beneficiaries, and playing monopoly by the public elected members like sarpanch and ward panch.

2.6 SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS

2.6.1 Economic Motivation

Thomas (1998) reported that the more one is motivated by economic ends, the more he will try to participate and adopt the practices which are aimed at increasing sustainable returns. Economic motivation was found to have significant positive correlation with extent of participation in watershed programmes.

Parvathy (2000) found out that majority of the rural women and office bearers were in the medium category for economic motivation. Economic motivation was found to have positive and significant correlation with extent of participation in agricultural development programmes under People's Plan.

According to Fayas (2003) majority of the SHG members involved in vegetable cultivation in Thiruvananthapuram district belonged to the medium category for economic motivation. Economic motivation was having a positive and significant relationship with participation in development programmes.

2.6.2 Social Participation

Thomas (1998) reported that there was a significant positive correlation between social participation and participation of farmwomen in watershed programmes.

According to Parvathy (2000) majority of the rural women were in the medium category for social participation. In the case of office bearers almost all belonged to 'medium to high' category for the variable. The correlation coefficient between social participation and extent of participation in People's Plan was insignificant.

Fayas (2003) reported that almost all farmers of Thiruvananthapuram district were having high degree of social participation. Social participation was found to have positive and significant relationship with extent of participation in development programmes.

2.6.3 Achievement Motivation

Parvathy (2000) reported that majority of the rural women and women office bearers were in the medium category for achievement motivation. The variable was found to have a positive and significant correlation with extent of participation.

According to Thomas (1998) achievement motivation is instrumental in persuading a person to perform better and this might be the reason behind the existence of significant correlation between achievement motivation and extent of participation in watershed development programmes.

2.6.4 Cosmopolitaness

According to Sreedaya (2000) majority of the SHG members engaged in vegetable cultivation in Thiruvananthapuram district belonged to the medium category for cosmopolitaness. Cosmopolitaness was found to have significant positive correlation with extent of adoption of recommended practices.

Fayas (2003) reported that majority of the farmers of Thiruvananthapuram district were in the medium category for cosmopolitaness. The variable was having a positive but not significant relationship with participation in development programmes.

2.6.5 Risk Orientation

Sreedaya (2000) reported that majority of the SHG members belonged to the low category for risk orientation. There was positive but non significant relationship between risk orientation and extent of adoption of recommended practices.

Fayas (2003) reported that majority of the farmers belonged to medium category for risk orientation.

Methodology

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the study is as follows:

- 3.1 Sampling procedure and data collection
- 3.2 Selection of variables
- 3.3 Operationalisation and measurement of variables
- 3.4 Statistical analysis

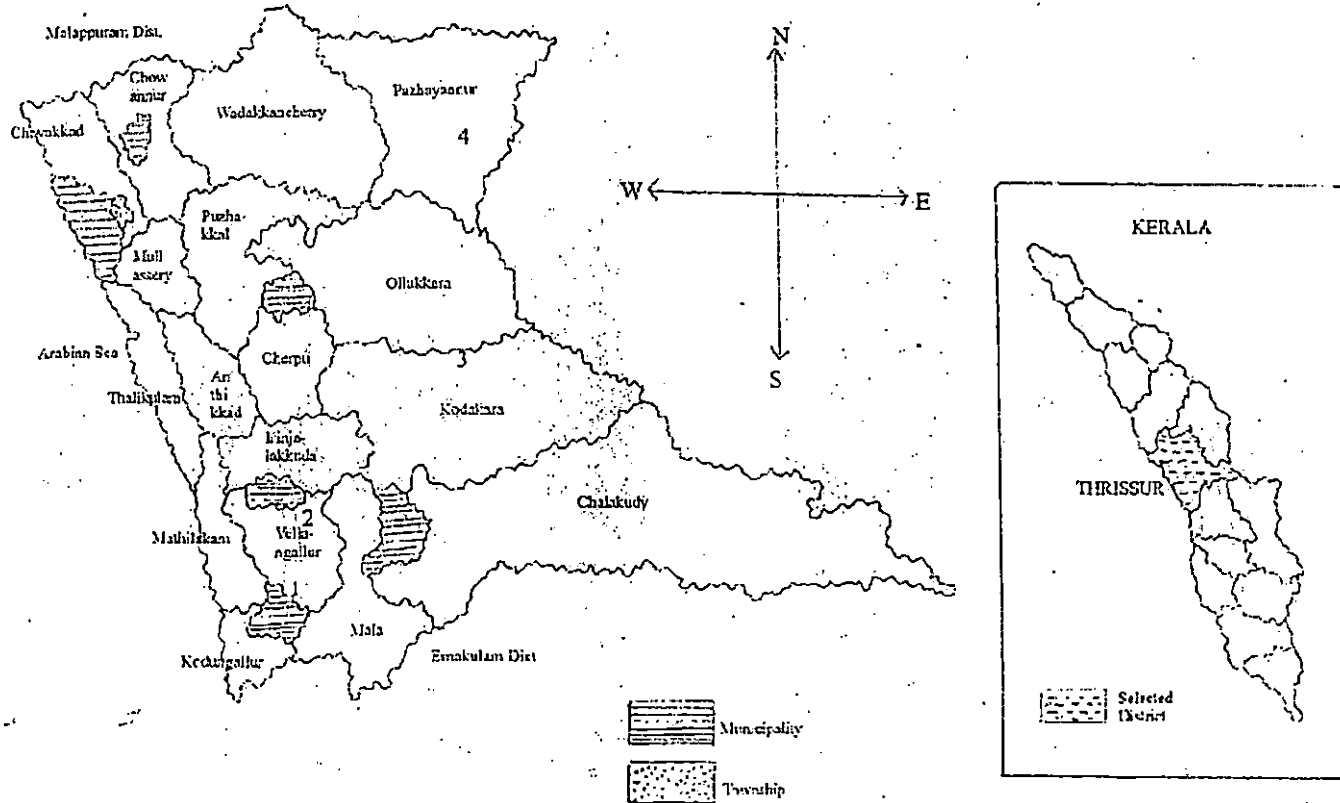
3.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND DATA COLLECTION

Case-control design of survey research was followed. Members of livestock based Self-Help Groups (SHGs) served as the case group whereas the livestock owners who were non-members of SHGs, the control. Two Block panchayats of Thrissur district (Fig.1) viz. Ollukkara and Irinjalakuda were selected purposively considering the researcher's familiarity with the panchayat authorities, officials of these panchayats and easiness in rapport building. The case group comprised of 100 members of livestock based SHGs selected at random from the list of 65 livestock-based SHGs obtained from these blocks. The control group comprised of 100 livestock owners selected randomly from the list prepared with the help of Secretaries of milk co-operative societies and extension personnel of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Departments working in these blocks. Thus a total of 200 livestock owners constituted the sample of the study. SHG members and non-members were selected irrespective of the species of livestock kept.

Pre-tested interview schedules were used for data collection. Extension experts, panchayat officials and selected livestock owners checked the validity of schedule items.

Figure.1

THRISSUR DISTRICT MAP SHOWING BLOCK PANCHAYATS



3.2 SELECTION OF VARIABLES

MEASURING TOOL

3.2.1 *Background Variables*

Age	Schedule developed
Sex	-do-
Educational status	-do-
Caste	-do-
Occupation	
a. Major	-do-
b. Subsidiary	-do-
Income from livestock	-do-
Income from other sources	-do-
Livestock owned	-do-
Land owned	-do-
Occupation of spouse	-do-
Family size	-do-
Family education status	-do-
Experience in	
a. Livestock farming	-do-
b. Livestock-based SHGs	-do-

3.2.2 *Independent Variables*3.2.2.1 *Socio-Psychological Variables*

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Economic motivation | Scale developed by Supe (1969) |
| 2. Social participation | Scale developed by Kamarudeen (1981) |
| 3. Achievement motivation | Scale developed by Desai (1981) |
| 4. Cosmopolitaness | Scale developed by Desai (1981) |
| 5. Risk orientation | Scale developed by Supe (1969) |

3.2.2.2 *Awareness of Panchayati Raj*

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs | Schedule developed |
| 2. Awareness of respondents' roles | -do- |
| 3. Awareness of procedures of PRIs | -do- |
| 4. Awareness of schemes | -do- |

3.2.2.3 Attitude towards Panchayati Raj Scale developed

3.2.3 Dependent Variables

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Level of participation in PRIs | Schedule developed |
| 2. Constraints to participation | -do- |

3.3 OPERATIONALISATION AND MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

3.3.1 Background Variables

3.3.1.1 Age

Age meant the chronological age of the respondent at the time of interview.

The respondents were categorized as follows.

Sl. No.	Category
1	Young (<35 years)
2	Middle (35-50 years)
3	Old (>50 years)

3.3.1.2 Sex

It meant the gender of the respondent. Number of males and females were counted and percentages were worked out.

3.3.1.3 Educational Status

It meant the respondents' number of years of formal education. Based on this, the respondents were categorized as follows.

Sl. No.	Category
1.	< 5 years
2.	5 – 8 years
3.	> 8 years

3.3.1.4 Caste

It meant the community to which the respondent belonged.

Sl. No.	Category
1	SC/ST Community
2.	Other Backward Community
3.	Forward Community

3.3.1.5 Major Occupation

It meant the respondent's occupation out of which most of the income is derived. The categories of major occupation were as follows.

Sl. No.	Category
1.	Agriculture
2.	Livestock rearing
3.	Business
4.	Govt. service
5.	Coolie
6.	Any other (petty jobs)

3.3.1.6 Subsidiary Occupation

It referred to the activity of the respondent which earns him a lesser part of his income. The categories of subsidiary occupation were as follows.

Sl. No.	Category
1.	Agriculture
2.	Livestock rearing
3.	Business
4.	Any other (petty jobs)
5.	No subsidiary occupation

3.3.1.7 Income from Livestock

It meant the annual earning of the family of the respondent from livestock rearing. Based on annual income the respondents were categorized arbitrarily as follows

Sl. No.	Category (Rs.)
1	< 5000
2	5000 - 10000
3	>10000

3.3.1.8 Income from Other Sources

It referred to the total annual income of the respondent's family from all sources other than livestock rearing. Depending on income from other sources the respondents were categorized arbitrarily as follows.

Sl. No.	Category (Rs.)
1	< 5000
2	5000 - 10000
3	>10000

3.3.1.9 Livestock Owned

It meant the total number of livestock kept by the respondent at the time of interview. On the basis of livestock owned the respondents were categorized as follows.

Sl. No.	Category
1.	< 4 animals
2.	4-8 animals
3.	> 8 animals

3.3.1.10 Land Owned

It meant the size of cultivable land holding owned by the respondent. Based on the size of cultivable landholding the respondents were categorized as follows

Sl. No.	Category
1.	<1 hectare
2.	1-2 hectares
3.	>2 hectares

3.3.1.11 Occupation of Spouse

It referred to the occupation of the spouse of the respondent. The respondents were categorized as follows.

Sl. No.	Category
1.	Agriculture
2.	Livestock rearing
3.	Govt. service
4.	Business
5.	Agricultural/Non-agricultural labour
6.	Any other (petty jobs)
7.	No occupation

3.3.1.12 Family Size

It referred to the number of members in the respondent's family.

Sl. No.	Category
1.	< 5 members
2.	5- 8 members
3.	> 8 members

3.3.1.13 Family Education Status

It meant the family's average number of years of formal education which was calculated as follows.

$$\text{Family education status} = \frac{\text{Total number of years of formal education of all family members above five years of age}}{\text{Number of members above 5 years of age}}$$

The following categories were drawn accordingly.

Sl. No.	Category
1.	< 5 years
2.	5 – 8 years
3.	> 8 years

3.3.1.14 Experience in Livestock Farming

It referred to the total number of years the respondent engaged in livestock farming. The following categories were drawn accordingly.

Sl. No.	Category
1	<5 years
2	5 -10 years
3	> 10 years

3.3.1.15 Experience in Livestock-based SHGs

It meant the total number of years the respondent associated with Self-Help Groups. Based on the number of years the following categories were drawn.

Sl. No.	Category
1.	No experience
2.	≤ 5 years
3.	> 5 years

3.3.2 Independent Variables

3.3.2.1 Socio-Psychological Variables

3.3.2.1.1 *Economic Motivation*

It referred to the extent to which a farmer is oriented towards profit maximization and the relative value he places on monetary gains.

The scale developed by Supe (1969) was used to measure economic motivation, with slight verbal modification. The scale consisted of six statements of which two were negative. Each statement was provided with five point response categories namely strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree with scores of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for positive statements and the reverse for negative statements. The summation of the scores of all statements formed the score for economic motivation.

3.3.2.1.2 *Social Participation*

It meant the participation of the respondent in various formal social organisations as member, office bearer or in any other capacity.

In this study social participation was measured using the scale developed by Kamarudeen (1981) with slight verbal modification. This scale was having two dimensions namely membership in organisations and participation in organizational activities. The scores were assigned as follows:

1. For membership in organisations

	Score
Office bearer in each organisation	- 2
Membership in each organisation	- 1
Any other capacity	- 1

2. For participation in organizational activities

Regularly attending meetings	-	3
Sometimes attending meetings/activities	-	2
Never attending any meetings	-	1

The scores obtained by the respondent on the above two dimensions were added to obtain the social participation score.

3.3.2.1.3 Achievement Motivation

It meant the striving of farmers to do good work and a sense of accomplishment.

It was measured by the scale adopted by Desai (1981). The scale consisted of five incomplete sentences each having three choices and the respondents had to choose answers felt appropriate. One of the choices indicated high achievement motivation. Livestock farmers who responded with proper choice for each of the five sentences were given a score of 'two' and for other choices 'one' each. Summing up the scores obtained for all the five sentences, the respondent's achievement motivation score was obtained.

3.3.2.1.4 Cosmopolitaness

It referred to the tendency of the farmers to be in contact with outside village on the belief that all the needs of an individual cannot be satisfied within his own village.

Scale developed by Desai (1981) was used to measure cosmopolitaness. The scoring pattern is given below.

Sl. No.	Items	Score
A.	Frequency of visit to nearest town	
1.	Twice or more in a week	5
2.	Once in a week	4
3.	Once in a month	3
4.	Seldom	2
5.	Never	1
B.	Purpose of visit	
1.	All visits related to livestock farming	4
2.	Some visits related to livestock farming	3
3.	Other purposes	2
4.	No purpose	1
C.	Membership in organisations outside village	
1.	Office bearer	2
2.	Member	1
3.	Any other capacity	1

3.3.2.1.5 Risk Orientation

It referred to the degree to which the farmer is oriented towards encountering risks and uncertainty in adopting new ideas in farming.

It was measured using the scale developed by Supe (1969) with slight verbal modification. The scale consisted of six sentences of which one statement was negative. The scoring pattern was on a five-point continuum as 'strongly agree (5)', 'agree (4)', 'undecided (3)', 'disagree (2)' and 'strongly disagree (1)' for positive statements and the reverse for negative statements. The sum of the scores of each statement is the score of the risk orientation of the respondent.

3.3.2.2 Awareness

3.3.2.2.1 Awareness of Duties and Responsibilities of PRIs

It meant the respondent's awareness knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of PRIs. It was measured using the schedule developed for the purpose. The schedule consisted of ten items. The respondents were asked to give the responses on a three-point continuum as aware, somewhat aware and not aware with weightage three, two and one respectively. By adding the scores of individual items, total score of the respondent was obtained. The respondents were categorized into three groups based on the Delenius-Hodges cumulative \sqrt{f} method, as high, medium and low.

3.3.2.2.2 Awareness of Respondents' Roles

It referred to the respondent's awareness knowledge, his/her roles in the Panchayati Raj system as a responsible citizen. It was measured using the schedule developed for the purpose. The schedule consisted of ten items. The respondents were asked to give the responses on a three-point continuum as aware, somewhat aware and not aware with weightage three, two and one respectively. By adding the scores of individual items, respondents' total score was obtained. The respondents were categorized into three groups based on the Delenius-Hodges cumulative \sqrt{f} method, as high, medium and low.

3.3.2.2.3 Awareness of Procedures of PRIs

It referred to the respondent's awareness knowledge of the procedures of PRIs, as a responsible citizen. It was measured using the schedule developed for the purpose. The schedule consisted of ten items. The respondents were asked to give the responses on a three-point continuum as aware, somewhat aware and not aware with weightages three, two and one respectively. By adding the scores of individual items, total score of the respondent was obtained. The respondents

were categorized into three groups based on the Delenius-Hodges cumulative \sqrt{f} method, as high, medium and low.

3.3.2.2.4 Awareness of Schemes

It meant the respondent's awareness knowledge of the schemes / projects related to animal husbandry under Panchayati Raj. It was measured using the schedule developed for the study. The schedule consisted of ten items. The respondents were asked to give the responses on a three-point continuum as aware, somewhat aware and not aware with weightages three, two and one respectively. By adding the score of individual items, respondents' total score was obtained. The respondents were categorized into three groups based on the Delenius-Hodges cumulative \sqrt{f} method, as high, medium and low.

3.3.2.3 Attitude towards Panchayati Raj

A scale was constructed following Likert's method of summated ratings to measure livestock owners' attitude towards Panchayati Raj. Sixty statements were initially prepared and edited as per the criteria prescribed by Edwards and Kilpatrick (1948). Edited statements were administered to seventy-five livestock owner respondents other than those in the sample, for item analysis. The responses were recorded on a three-point continuum as agree, undecided and disagree with weightages three, two and one respectively for favourable statements. For unfavourable statements, the scoring system was reversed. The total score for each respondent was obtained by adding the scores of individual items. Thereafter, twenty-five respondents with the highest total score (high group) and twenty five with the lowest total score (low group) were selected as criterion groups in terms of which to evaluate the individual statements. Then 't' values of the statements were calculated and twenty statements with the largest 't' values were chosen for the final scale. The final scale items are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Final scale items to measure attitude towards Panchayati Raj

Sl. No.	Statements	Response		
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree
1.	I believe that there is not enough of awareness campaign on Panchayati Raj			
2.	I feel, true representatives of people will not get elected under Panchayati Raj			
3.	Panchayati Raj ensures transparent functioning of the government mechanisms			
4.	Monitoring and evaluation of projects are effectively carried out under Panchayati Raj			
5.	Infrastructure development has been satisfactory under Panchayati Raj			
6.	I think Panchayati Raj ensures decentralized governance at the grass-root level			
7.	Now there is the needed support for testing appropriate technologies in the field			
8.	There is not much group action while implementing projects under Panchayati Raj			
9.	Panchayati Raj has created a group of more responsible local leaders			
10.	People are empowered to plan more realistic projects for themselves			
11.	There has been much collective thinking to solve common problems under Panchayati Raj			
12.	Panchayati Raj does not ensure development with social justice			
13.	Panchayati Raj has improved the marketing avenues of various produces			
14.	It enhances the social commitment of the officials of the development departments			
15.	Panchayati Raj does not ensure proper management and utilisation of common property resources			
16.	Beneficiary selection is not fair under Panchayati Raj			
17.	Agri-business enterprises get importance under Panchayati Raj			
18.	Panchayati Raj has strengthened the rural economy			
19.	I feel that there has been considerable uncertainty in funding various projects under Panchayati Raj			
20.	Lack of viable projects has resulted in people's lack of faith in Panchayati Raj			

Reliability of the scale

Reliability of the scale was found out by the test retest method and by applying Rulon's formula.

$$r_{tt} = 1 - \frac{\sigma^2 d}{\sigma^2 t}$$

r_{tt} = Coefficient of reliability

d = difference between the two scores

$\sigma^2 d$ = variance of these differences

$\sigma^2 t$ = variance of total scores

The reliability coefficient was found out to be 0.983, which indicated that the scale was internally consistent.

Validity of the scale

Since the scale items were written after consulting experts and referring relevant literature, the validity of the scale was assured.

Administration of the scale

The scale was administered to all the respondents. The respondents were required to record their positive or negative affect on the three-point continuum viz., agree, undecided and disagree. Based on the total scores obtained, the respondents were categorized following Delenius-Hodges cumulative \sqrt{f} method into three groups viz., favourable, somewhat favourable and unfavourable.

3.3.3 Dependent Variables

3.3.3.1 *Level of Participation in PRIs*

It meant the degree of respondents' participation in the various Panchayati Raj bodies and activities under projects during the preceding year. It was measured using the schedule developed for the purpose. The schedule consisted of two parts, the first part dealt with different activities under projects and the second dealt with involvement in various bodies. Thirteen projects and ten common activities for each project were identified under part I of this schedule. For every activity, participation of the respondent was recorded, in the capacity of office bearer, member or in any other capacity. The corresponding scores assigned were 3, 2 and 1. Similarly five Panchayati Raj bodies where participatory decisions are made were identified and included under Part II of this schedule. The level of participation in each of these five bodies in the capacity of office bearer, member and in any other capacity was recorded. The corresponding scores assigned were 3, 2 and 1. The respondents total scores of part I and Part II schedules was calculated thereafter. This score was the one for level of participation in PRIs.

3.3.3.2 *Constraints to Participation*

Constraint to participation is operationalised as difficulties or problems faced by the livestock owner which hinder their participation in PRIs.

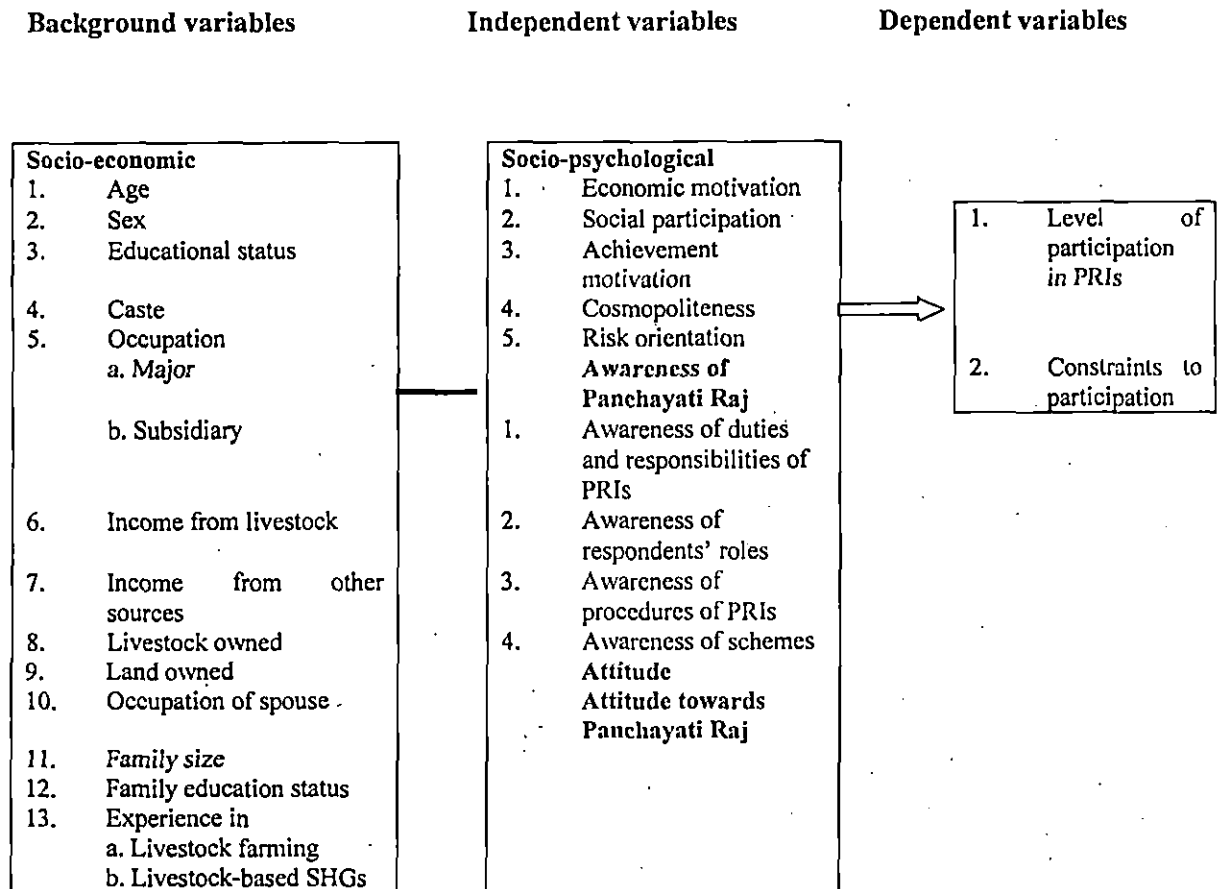
It was measured using a schedule developed for the study. The schedule consisted of 15 items. The respondents were asked to respond to the items as most important, important, less important and least important, with scores 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The constraint item with the highest score was considered the most important one, followed by others in the order of decreasing score value.

3.4 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The data were analysed using the following statistical techniques

1. Frequency
2. Percentage
3. Z test
4. Hotelling's T^2 test
5. Multiple Regression analysis

Fig. 2 Conceptual Model of the Study



Results

4. RESULTS

The results of the study are as follows:

- 4.1 Background variables
- 4.2 Independent variables
- 4.3 Dependent variables
- 4.4 Z test on selected variables
- 4.5 Hotelling's T^2 test
- 4.6 Relationship between independent and dependent variables

4.1 BACKGROUND VARIABLES

4.1.1 Age

Table 2. Distribution of livestock owners based on age

Case: Members of livestock based SHGs n = 100

Control: Livestock owners, non members of SHGs n = 100

Overall: Pooled respondents n=200

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<35 years	12	12	14	14	26	13
2.	35-50 yrs.	86	86	60	60	146	73
3.	>50 yrs.	2	2	26	26	28	14
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

It is evident from Table 2 that the age of 86 per cent of the respondents in the case group was between 35 and 50 years. Twelve per cent of them were below 35 years. Two per cent were above 50 years. In the control group 60 per cent of the respondents were between 35 to 50 years, 26 per cent were above 50 years and 14 per cent were below 35 years. The overall age distribution was that, 73 per cent were between 35 to 50 years, 14 per cent above 50 years and 13 per cent below 35 years.

4.1.2 Sex

Table 3 shows that in the case group 81 per cent of the respondents were females and 19 per cent were males. In the control group males were 74 per cent and females 26 per cent.

Table 3. Distribution of livestock owners based on sex

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Male	19	19	74	74	93	46.5
2.	Female	81	81	26	26	107	53.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

n=200

The overall sex distribution was that 53.5 per cent were females and 46.5 per cent were males.

4.1.3 Educational Status

Table 4 reveals that 15 per cent of the respondents in the case group were having lesser than 5 years of formal education. Seventy seven per cent had between five to eight years and eight per cent had above eight years of formal education.

Table 4. Distribution of livestock owners based on Educational Status

Sl. No.	Number of years of formal education	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<5 years	15	15	14	14	29	14.5
2.	5-8 years	77	77	67	67	144	72
3.	>8 years	08	08	19	19	27	13.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

n=200

In the control group, 14 per cent had lesser than five years of formal education. Sixty seven per cent had between five to eight years and 19 per cent had above eight years of formal education. The overall educational status was that, 14 per

cent had lesser than five years of formal education. Seventy two per cent had between five to 8 years and 13 per cent had above eight years of formal education.

4.1.4 Caste

Table 5. Distribution of livestock owners based on caste

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Forward Community	32	32	42	42	74	37
2.	SC/ST	38	38	24	24	62	31
3.	OBC	30	30	34	34	64	32
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

n=200

In the case group, the percentages of respondents belonging to forward community, SC/ST and OBC were 32, 38 and 30 respectively. In the control group, the percentages of respondents belonging to forward community, SC/ST and OBC were 42, 24 and 34 respectively. In the overall sample, the percentages of respondents belonging to forward, SC/ST and OBC were 37, 31 and 32 respectively.

4.1.5 Major Occupation

Table 6. Distribution of livestock owners based on major occupation

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Agriculture	10	10	10	10	20	10
2.	Livestock rearing	72	72	56	56	128	64
3.	Business	3	3	7	7	10	5
4.	Govt. service	-	-	6	6	6	3
5.	Coolie (Agricultural/non-agri. labour)	15	15	19	19	34	17
6.	Any other (Petty jobs)	-	-	2	2	2	1
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

n=200

Data in Table 6 indicate that agriculture, livestock rearing, business and agricultural or non-agricultural labour were the major occupation of 10, 72, 3 and 15 per cent of the respondents of the case group respectively. None were in government service or in petty jobs. In the control group, agriculture, livestock rearing, business, government service, agricultural or non-agricultural labour and petty jobs were the major occupation of 10, 56, 7, 6, 19 and 2 per cent of the respondents respectively. In the overall sample, agriculture, livestock rearing, business, government service, agricultural or non-agricultural labour and petty jobs were the major occupations of 10, 64, 5, 3, 17 and 1 per cent of the respondents respectively.

4.1.6 Subsidiary Occupation

Table 7. Distribution of livestock owners based on subsidiary occupation

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Agriculture	24	24	32	32	56	28
2.	Livestock rearing	28	28	42	42	70	35
3.	Business	1	1	1	1	2	1
4.	Any other (Petty jobs)	-	-	5	5	5	2.5
5.	No subsidiary occupation	47	47	20	20	67	33.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Data in Table 7 indicate that agriculture, livestock rearing and business were the subsidiary occupations of 24, 28, 1 and 15 per cent of the respondents of the case group respectively. None was in petty jobs. Forty seven per cent of the respondents had no subsidiary occupation. In the control group, agriculture, livestock rearing, business and petty jobs were the subsidiary occupation of 32, 42, 1 and 5 per cent of the respondents respectively. No subsidiary occupation was there for 20 per cent of the respondents. In the overall sample, agriculture, livestock rearing, business and petty jobs were the subsidiary occupations of 28, 35, 1 and 2.5 per cent of the respondents respectively. No subsidiary occupation was there for 33.5 per cent of the respondents.

4.1.7 Income from Livestock

Table 8. Distribution of livestock owners based on income from livestock

Sl. No.	Category (Rs.)	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<5000	62	62	50	50	112	56
2.	5000-10000	37	37	39	39	76	38
3.	>10000	1	1	11	11	12	6
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 8 shows that in the case group, the income from livestock in the case of 62, 37 and 1 per cent of the respondents respectively were less than rupees 5000, between 5000 to 10000 rupees and more than 10000 rupees. In the control group the income from livestock in the case of 50, 39 and 11 per cent were less than rupees 5000, between 5000 to 10000 rupees and more than rupees 10000 respectively. In the overall sample, the income from livestock in the case of 56, 38 and 6 per cent of the respondents were respectively less than rupees 5000, between 5000 to 10000 rupees and more than 10000 rupees.

4.1.8 Income from Other Sources

Table 9. Distribution of livestock owners based on income from other sources

Sl. No.	Category (Rs.)	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<5000	79	79	68	68	147	73.5
2.	5000-10000	21	21	22	22	43	21.5
3.	>10000	-	-	10	10	10	5.0
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 9 shows that in the case group, the income from other sources in the case of 79 and 21 per cent of the respondents respectively were less than rupees 5000 and between 5000 to 10000 rupees. None had income more than 10000 rupees. In the control group the income from livestock in the case of 68, 22 and 10 per cent were less than rupees 5000, between 5000 to 10000 rupees and more than rupees 10000

respectively. In the overall sample, the income from livestock in the case of 73.5, 21.5 and 5 per cent of the respondents were respectively less than rupees 5000, between 5000 to 10000 rupees and more than 10000 rupees.

4.1.9 Livestock Owned

Table 10. Distribution of livestock owners based on livestock owned

Sl. No.	Category (Numbers)	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<4	44	44	74	74	118	59
2.	4-8	30	30	24	24	54	27
3.	>8	26	26	2	2	28	14
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 10 indicated that in the case group 44, 30 and 26 per cent of the respondents respectively owned less than four, between four to eight and more than eight animals. In the control group 74, 24 and 2 per cent of the respondents owned respectively less than four, between four to eight and more than eight animals. In the overall sample, 59, 27 and 14 per cent of the respondents owned less than four, between four to eight and more than eight animals respectively.

4.1.10 Land Owned

Table 11. Distribution of livestock owners based on land owned

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	< 1 hectare	100	100	95	95	195	97.5
2.	1-2 hectares	-	-	5	5	5	2.5
3.	>2 hectares	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 11 revealed that all in the case group owned less than one hectare of land. In the control group 95 and five per cent of the respondents respectively owned less than one hectare and 1 to 2 hectares. In the overall sample 97.5 and 2.5 per cent owned less than one hectare and 1 to 2 hectares respectively.

4.1.11 Occupation of Spouse

Table 12. Distribution of livestock owners based on occupation of spouse

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Agriculture	34	34	25	25	59	29.5
2.	Livestock rearing	30	30	28	28	58	29
3.	Govt. service	2	2	5	5	7	3.5
4.	Business	4	4	5	5	9	4.5
5.	Agricultural/non agricultural labour	15	15	11	11	26	13
6.	Any other (petty jobs)	7	7	7	7	14	7
7.	No occupation	8	8	19	19	27	13.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Agriculture, livestock rearing, government service, business, agricultural or non-agricultural labour and petty jobs were the occupation of 34, 30, 2, 4, 15 and 7 per cent of the respondent's spouse in case group (Table 12). There was no occupation for 8 per cent of the respondents' spouse. In the control group agriculture, livestock rearing, government service, business, agricultural and non-agricultural labour and petty jobs were the occupation of 25, 28, 5, 5, 11 and 7 per cent of the respondents' spouse. There was no occupation for 19 per cent of the respondents' spouse in the control group. In the overall group, agriculture, livestock rearing, government service, business, agricultural or non-agricultural labour and petty jobs were the occupation of 29.5, 29, 3.5, 4.5, 13 and 7 per cent of the respondents' spouse. There was no occupation for 13.5 per cent of the respondents' spouse

4.1.12 Family Size

Table 13. Distribution of livestock owners based on family size

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<5 members	72	72	70	70	142	71
2.	5-8 members	23	23	24	24	47	23.5
3.	>8 members	5	5	6	6	11	5.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

In the case group the family size of 72, 23 and 5 per cent of the respondents were respectively less than five members, five to eight members and more than eight members (Table 13). In control group, the family size of 70, 24 and 6 per cent of the respondents were less than five members, between five to eight members and more than eight members respectively. In the overall sample, the family size of 71, 23.5 and 5.5 per cent of the respondents were less than five members, between five to eight members and more than eight members respectively

4.1.13 Family Education Status

Table 14. Distribution of livestock owners based on family education status

Sl. No.	Number of years of formal education	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<5 years	17	17	8	8	25	12.5
2.	5-8 years	70	70	70	70	140	70
3.	>8 years	13	13	22	22	35	17.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 14 reveals that 17 per cent of the respondents in the case group were having lesser than five years of formal education. Seventy per cent had between five to eight years and 13 per cent had above eight years of formal education. In the control group, 8 per cent had lesser than five years of formal education. Seventy per cent had between five to eight years and 22 per cent had above eight years of formal education. The overall educational status was that, 12.5 per cent had lesser than five years of formal education. Seventy per cent had between five to eight years and 17.5 per cent had above eight years of formal education.

4.1.14 Experience in Livestock Farming

Table 15. Distribution of livestock owners based on experience in livestock farming

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	<5 years	58	58	34	34	92	46
2.	5-10 years	33	33	28	28	61	30.5
3.	>10 years	9	9	38	38	47	23.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 15 shows that in the case group 58, 33 and 9 per cent of the respondents respectively had less than five years, between five to ten years and more than ten years of experience in livestock farming. In the control group 34, 28 and 38 per cent of the respondents had less than five, between five to ten and more than ten years of experience in livestock farming respectively. In the overall sample 46, 30.5 and 23.5 per cent of the respondents had less than five years, between five to ten years and more than ten years of experience respectively in livestock farming.

4.1.15 Experience in Livestock-based SHGs

Table 16. Distribution of livestock owners based on experience in livestock based SHGs

Sl. No.	Category	Case		Control		Overall	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	No experience	-	-	100	100	100	50
2.	<5 years	81	81	-	-	81	40.5
3.	>5 years	19	19	-	-	19	9.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 16 shows that in the case group 81 and 19 per cent of the respondents respectively had less than five years and more than five years of experience in livestock-based SHGs. In the control group nobody had experience in livestock-based SHGs. In the overall sample 50, 40.5 and 9.5 per cent of the respondents had no experience, less than five years and more than five years of experience respectively in livestock-based SHGs.

4.2 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

4.2.1. Socio-psychological Variables

4.2.1.1. Economic Motivation

Table 17. Distribution of livestock owners based on economic motivation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1.	Low	<24	10	10	19	19	29	14.5
2.	Medium	24-28	71	71	60	60	131	65.5
3.	High	>28	19	19	21	21	40	20
	Total	Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 17 shows that as for economic motivation 10, 71 and 19 per cent of the respondents in case group belonged to low, medium and high categories respectively whereas regarding control group, 19, 60 and 21 per cent of the respondents respectively fell in low, medium and high categories. In the overall sample, 14.5, 65.5 and 20 per cent of the respondents respectively belonged to low, medium and high categories.

4.2.1.2 Social Participation

Table 18 shows that as for social participation of the case group, 10 per cent of the respondents belonged to low group 68 per cent belonged to medium and 22 per cent belonged to high categories. In the control group 27 per cent of the respondents fell in low category, 59 per cent in medium category and 14 per cent in high category. In the overall sample 18.5, 63.5 and 18 per cent of the respondents belonged to low, medium and high categories respectively.

Table 18. Distribution of livestock owners based on social participation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<7	10	10	27	27	37	18.5
2.	Medium	7-10	68	68	59	59	127	63.5
3.	High	>10	22	22	14	14	36	18
		Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

4.2.1.3 Achievement Motivation

Table 19 indicated that regarding case group, low, medium and high categories comprised of 15, 65 and 20 per cent of the respondents respectively. In the control group low, medium and high categories were respectively 8, 82 and 10 per cent.

In the overall sample 11.5, 73.5 and 15.5 per cent of the respondents were in the low, medium and high categories respectively.

Table 19. Distribution of livestock owners based on achievement motivation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<6	15	15	8	8	23	11.5
2.	Medium	6-8	65	65	82	82	147	73.5
3.	High	>8	20	20	10	10	30	15.5
		Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

4.2.1.4 Cosmopolitaness

Table 20. Distribution of livestock owners based on cosmopolitaness

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<6	21	21	23	23	44	22
2.	Medium	6-8	57	57	77	77	134	67
3.	High	>8	22	22	-	-	22	11
		Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 20 indicated that regarding case group, low, medium and high categories comprised of 21, 57 and 22 per cent of the respondents respectively. In the control group low and medium categories were respectively 23 and 77 per cent. There was none in the high category. In the overall sample 22, 67 and 11 per cent of the respondents were in the low, medium and high categories respectively.

4.2.1.5 Risk Orientation

Table 21. Distribution of livestock owners based on risk orientation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<18	37	37	25	25	62	31
2.	Medium	18-24	43	43	49	49	92	46
3.	High	> 24	20	20	26	26	46	23
		Total	100	100	100	100	200	100

Table 21 indicated that regarding case group, low, medium and high categories comprised of 37, 43 and 20 per cent of the respondents respectively. In the control group low, medium and high categories were respectively 25, 49 and 26 per

cent. In the overall sample 31, 46 and 23 per cent of the respondents were in the low, medium and high categories respectively.

4.2.2. Awareness of Panchayati Raj

Table 22. Distribution of livestock owners based on awareness of Panchayati Raj

Sl.No	Category	Score	n=200					
			Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	< 72	5	5	10	10	7.5	7.5
2.	Medium	72 -100	55	55	62	62	58.5	58.5
3.	High	> 100	40	40	28	28	34	34
Total			100	100	100	100	200	100

As for awareness of Panchayati Raj system, regarding the case group, it was medium awareness for 55 per cent followed by high awareness for 40 per cent and low awareness for 5 per cent (Table 22). In the case of control, it was medium awareness for 62 per cent, high awareness for 28 per cent and low awareness for 10 per cent of the respondents. In the overall sample, it was medium awareness for 58.5 per cent, high for 34 per cent and low for 7.5 per cent (Fig.3).

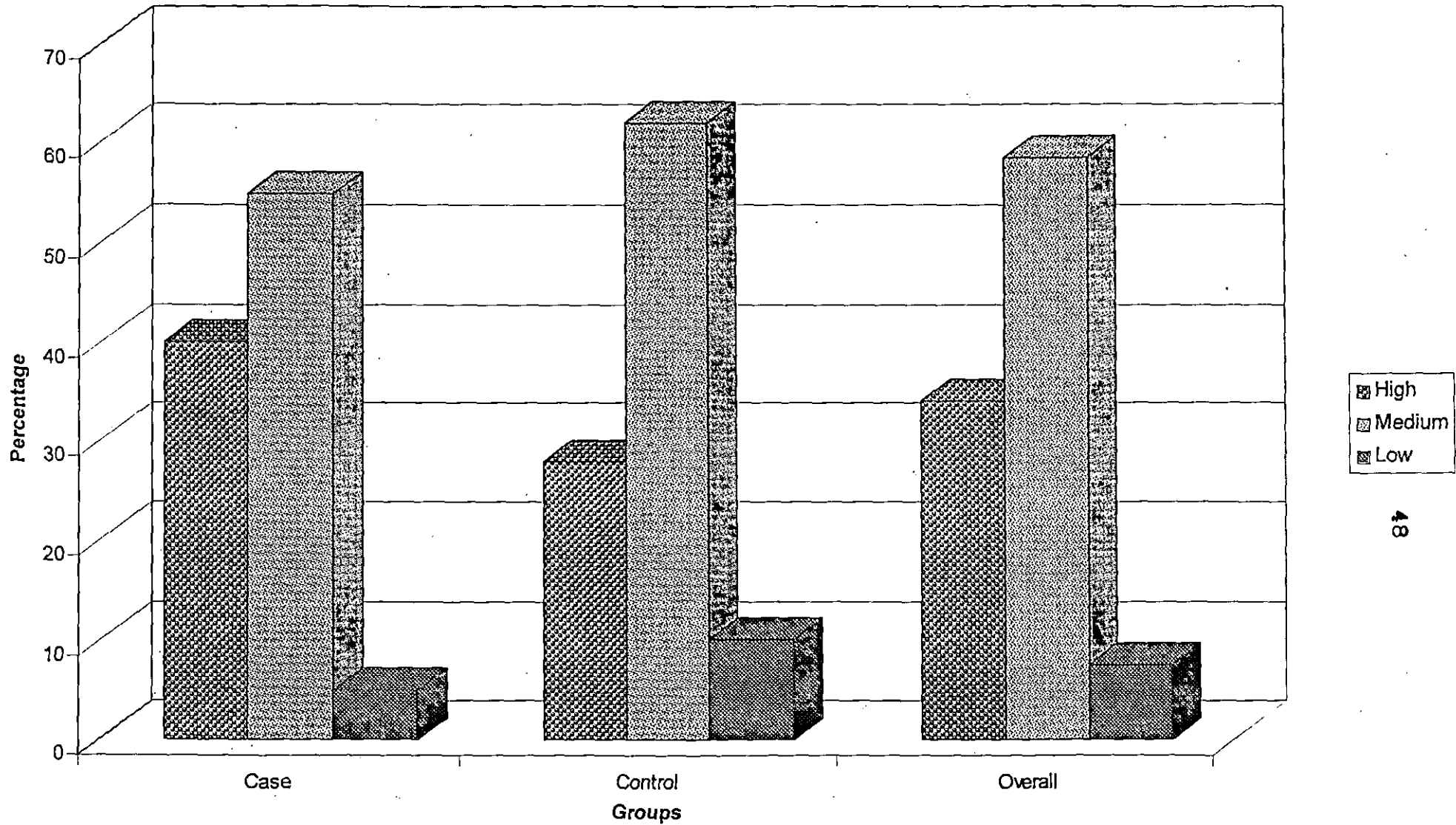
4.2.2.1 Awareness of Duties and Responsibilities of PRIs

As far as the case group respondents' awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs was concerned (Table 23), it was medium awareness for 61 per cent and high awareness for 39 per cent. There was nobody in the low awareness category. As for the control group, it was medium awareness for 64 per cent, low awareness for 33 and high awareness for 3 per cent. In the overall group it was medium awareness for 62.5 per cent, high awareness for 21 per cent and low awareness for 16.5 per cent of the respondents.

Table 23. Distribution of livestock owners based on awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs

Sl. No.	Category	Score	n=200					
			Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<22	00	00	33	33	33	16.5
2.	Medium	22-28	61	61	64	64	125	62.5
3.	High	> 28	39	39	03	03	42	21
Total			100	100	100	100	200	100

Fig. 3. Distribution of livestock owners based on awareness of Panchayati Raj



4.2.2.1.1 Content Analysis of the Awareness Items Regarding Duties and Responsibilities of PRIs

Table 24. Content analysis of the awareness items regarding duties and responsibilities of PRIs

n=200

Sl. No.	Items	Mean score		
		Case	Control	Overall
1.	Do you know, the control of slaughterhouses, sale of meat, fish etc. come under the unavoidable duties of the panchayat?	2.73 (4)	2.56 (5)	2.645 (5)
2.	Do you know, it is the responsibility of the panchayat to operate schemes for rabies control and licensing of dogs?	2.80 (3)	2.71 (4)	2.7 (4)
3.	Do you think, it comes under the common responsibility of the panchayat to ensure maximum public co-operation in all stages of development?	2.71 (5)	1.93 (10)	2.32 (10)
4.	Is it the panchayat, to form SHGs containing people below poverty line?	2.83 (2)	2.41 (6)	2.62 (6)
5.	Is it the responsibility of the panchayat to encourage milk producers' co-operative societies?	2.70 (6)	2.82 (3)	2.76 (3)
6.	Do you think, panchayat has the responsibility to organize preventive health programmes of animals?	2.57 (7)	2.29 (8)	2.43 (8)
7.	Is it the responsibility of the panchayat to construct roads, bridges etc.?	2.83 (2)	2.89 (1)	2.86 (1)
8.	Do you think, sanitation of the public places, surroundings and prevention of communicable diseases of man and animals are the responsibilities of the panchayat?	2.53 (8)	2.31 (7)	2.42 (9)
9.	Do you think the infrastructure development for drinking water comes under the duties of the panchayat?	2.73 (4)	2.85 (2)	2.79 (2)
10.	Has the panchayat any role in eradication of poverty?	2.90 (1)	2.15 (9)	2.53 (7)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate rank)

Data in table 24 reveals that the case group has got the highest mean score for the item regarding eradication of poverty (2.90) and the least for the item regarding sanitation of public places (2.53). The other items in the descending order of mean score were the formation of SHGs (2.83) construction of roads, bridges etc. (2.83) operating schemes for rabies control (2.80) infrastructure development for drinking water (2.73) control of slaughter of animals (2.73) ensuring public co-

operation for development (2.71) encouraging milk producers' co-operative societies (2.70) and organization preventive health programmes for animals (2.57).

The control group has got the highest mean score for the item of construction of roads and bridges (2.89) followed by infrastructure development for drinking water (2.85) encouraging milk producers' co-operative (2.82) operating schemes for rabies control (2.71) control of slaughter and sale of meat (2.56), formation of SHGs (2.41), sanitation of public places (2.31), organization of preventive health programmes of animals (2.29) eradication of poverty (2.15) and the least score for the item regarding ensuring public co-operation for development (1.93).

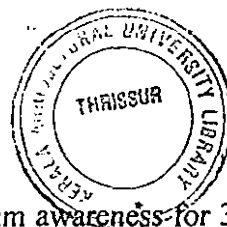
For the overall group, the highest mean score was given for the item regarding construction of roads and bridges (2.86) and the least for ensuring public co-operation for development (2.32). The other items in the descending order of their mean scores were infrastructure development for drinking water (2.79) encouraging milk co-operative societies (2.76) operating schemes for rabies control (2.75) control of slaughter houses (2.65), formation of SHGs (2.62), eradication of poverty (2.53), organization of preventive health programmes of animals (2.43) and cleaning the public places (2.42).

4.2.2.2. Awareness of Respondents' Roles

Table 25. Distribution of livestock owners based on awareness of respondents' roles

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<18	5	5	62	62	67	33.5
2.	Medium	18-25	40	40	36	36	76	38
3.	High	> 25	55	55	2	2	57	28.5
Total			100	100	100	100	200	100

As for awareness of respondents' roles, regarding the case group, it was high awareness for 55 per cent followed by medium awareness for 40 per cent and low awareness for 5 per cent. In the case of control, it was low awareness for 62 per cent, medium awareness for 36 per cent and high awareness for 2 per cent of the



respondents. In the overall sample, it was medium awareness for 38 per cent, low for 33.5 per cent and high for 28.5 per cent.

Table 26. Content analysis of the awareness items regarding respondents' roles

n=200

Sl. No.	Items	Mean score		
		Case	Control	Overall
1.	Should the citizens actively take part in development projects that can affect one's life?	2.71 (5)	2.81 (3)	2.76 (4)
2.	Can a citizen question the performance of the panchayat?	2.52 (8)	2.76 (4)	2.64 (5)
3.	Has the citizen any role in electing only deserving representatives to the administrative system?	2.90 (2)	2.91 (2)	2.905 (2)
4.	Have you got the responsibility to contribute physically & materially to the activities of the panchayat?	2.83 (3)	2.81 (3)	2.82 (3)
5.	Do we have to remit panchayat taxes promptly?	2.91 (1)	2.97 (1)	2.94 (1)
6.	Has the citizen any role in protecting the public properties?	2.61 (7)	2.58 (5)	2.595 (6)
7.	Do you know, you have the duty to resist the atrocities against women?	2.74 (4)	2.43 (6)	2.585 (7)
8.	Should you take responsibility in the overall development of the community?	1.98 (9)	2.00 (7)	1.99 (10)
9.	Have you got the responsibility of preserving our diversified cultural heritage?	2.65 (6)	1.98 (8)	2.315 (8)
10.	Do you know, it comes under your duties the preservation of natural resources such as forest, wildlife, rivers etc.?	2.52 (8)	1.97 (9)	2.245 (9)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate rank)

The results presented in table 26 brings to focus that for the case group, highest mean score was for the item regarding remittance of taxes (2.91) followed by items electing deserving representatives (2.90), contribute physically and materially to Panchayat activities (2.83), resist the atrocities against women (2.74), participate in development programmes (2.71), preserve the diverse cultural heritage (2.65), protect the public properties (2.61), question the performance of the panchayat (2.52), preservation of natural resources (2.52) and responsibilities in overall development of the community (1.98).

For the control group, highest mean score was for the item regarding the citizens' role in remittance of taxes (2.97) and least was for the item preservation of natural resources (1.97). The other items in the descending order of the mean score were election of deserving representatives (2.91), participation in development programmes (2.81), contribute physically and materially to panchayat activities (2.81), question the performance of the panchayat (2.76), protection of public properties (2.58), resist the atrocities against women (2.43) undertake responsibilities in overall development of the community (2.00) and preservation of diverse cultural heritage (1.98).

For the overall group of respondents, the highest mean score was for the item regarding remittance of taxes (2.94) followed by election of deserving representatives (2.91), contribute physically and materially to panchayat activities (2.82), participation in development programmes (2.76), question the performance of the panchayat (2.64), protection of public properties (2.60), resisting the atrocities against women (2.59), preservation of diverse cultural heritage (2.32), preservation of natural resources (2.25) and undertaking responsibilities in overall development of the community (1.99).

4.2.2.3. Awareness of Procedures of PRIs

Table 27. Distribution of livestock owners based on awareness of procedures of PRIs

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<22	04	04	24	24	28	14
2.	Medium	22-27	07	07	62	62	69	34.5
3.	High	> 27	89	89	14	14	103	51.5
Total			100	100	100	100	200	100

Regarding the awareness procedures 89 per cent of the respondents in case group belonged to high awareness category followed by seven per cent in medium and 4 per cent in the low awareness category (Table. 27). In the case of control group, 62 per cent belonged to medium and category followed by 24 in the low category and 14 per cent in the high category. In the overall sample, 51.5 per cent respondents

belonged to high and category, followed by 34.5 per cent in medium and 14 per cent in the low category

4.2.2.3.1 Content Analysis of the Awareness Items on Procedures of PRIs

Data presented in table 28 show that the case group has got the highest mean score for the item on duration of panchayats (2.97) followed by beneficiary selection process (2.94), direct election of representatives (2.62), quarterly meetings of grama sabha (2.52), reservation for women (2.42), disqualification of ward member for not conducting grama sabha (2.32), grama sabha is the basis of Panchayati Raj (2.34), three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj (2.32), reservation due to scheduled castes/tribes (2.15) and approval of projects by District Planning Committee (DPC) for getting allotment of funds (2.12).

Table 28. Content analysis of the awareness items on procedures of PRIs

Sl. No.	Items	Mean score		
		Case	Control	Overall
1.	Do you believe, grama sabha is the basis of Panchayati Raj?	2.34 (7)	2.31 (7)	2.325 (7)
2.	Do you know, beneficiaries are to be selected in the grama sabha?	2.94 (2)	2.93 (2)	2.935 (2)
3.	Do you know, grama sabha is to be conducted quarterly?	2.52 (4)	2.52 (5)	2.52 (4)
4.	Are you aware, the ward member will be disqualified unless the grama sabha are conducted consecutively twice?	2.38 (6)	2.40 (6)	2.39 (6)
5.	Do you know, the representatives are elected through direct election?	2.62 (3)	2.71 (4)	2.665 (3)
6.	Do you know, the duration of the Panchayat is five years?	2.97 (1)	2.98 (1)	2.975 (1)
7.	Do you know, the Panchayati Raj has three-tier set up?	2.32 (8)	1.97 (10)	2.145 (10)
8.	Do you know, the reservation due to scheduled caste/tribe?	2.15 (9)	2.72 (3)	2.433 (5)
9.	Do you know, one-third of the total seats of panchayats are reserved for women?	2.42 (5)	2.01 (9)	2.215 (8)
10.	Are you aware, the projects prepared by the field level implementing offices are to be approved by District Planning Committee for getting allotment of funds	2.12 (10)	2.02 (8)	2.16 (9)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate rank)

In the case of control group the highest mean score was for the item regarding the five year term of panchayat (2.98), and the least was for the three-tier set up of Panchayati Raj (2.98). The other items in the descending order of their mean scores were beneficiary selection process (2.93), reservation of SC/ST (2.72), direct election of representatives (2.71), quarterly meetings of grama sabha (2.52), disqualification of ward member for not conducting grama sabha meetings time bond (2.40), grama sabha is the basis of Panchayati Raj (2.31), approval of projects by DPC (2.20) and reservation due to women (2.01).

Regarding overall group, the highest mean score was for the item on five year term of panchayat (2.98), followed by, beneficiary selection process (2.935), direct election of representatives (2.665), quarterly meetings of grama sabha (2.52), reservation due to SC/ST (2.43), disqualification of ward member for not conducting grama sabha meetings (2.39), grama sabha is the basis for Panchayati Raj (2.33), reservation of seats for women (2.22), approval of projects by DPC (2.16) and three-tier set up of Panchayati Raj (2.15).

4.2.2.4. Awareness of Schemes

Table 29. Distribution of livestock owners based on awareness of schemes

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<20	00	00	38	38	38	19
2.	Medium	20-27	21	21	55	55	76	38
3.	High	> 27	79	79	07	07	86	43
Total			100	100	100	100	200	100

Data in table 29 show that regarding awareness of schemes and projects, 79 per cent and 21 per cent of the respondents in the case group respectively fell in the high and medium awareness categories. None was in low awareness category. In control group 55 per cent respondents fell in the medium category followed by 38 per cent in low and seven per cent in the high category. In the overall group 43 per cent respondents fell in high awareness category, followed by 38 per cent in medium and 19 per cent in the low category.

4.2.2.4.1 Content Analysis of the Awareness Items on Schemes

The table 30 shows that the case group has got the highest mean score for the item insurance scheme for dairy animals (2.89) and the lowest for rinderpest eradication programme (1.92). The other items in the descending order of their mean scores were foot and mouth disease vaccination programme (2.81), calf feed subsidy scheme (2.78), anti-rabies vaccination (2.65), drinking water/irrigation project (2.56), SGSY scheme (2.31), fodder grass cultivation programme (2.27) backyard poultry farming (2.00) and intensive pig breeding programme (1.98).

Table 30. Content analysis of the awareness items on schemes

Sl. No.	Items	Mean score		
		Case	Control	Overall
1.	Awareness of Calf feed subsidy scheme	2.78 (3)	2.72 (3)	2.75 (3)
2.	Awareness of Anti-rabies vaccination programme	2.65 (4)	2.58 (4)	2.615 (4)
3.	Awareness of Foot and mouth disease vaccination programme	2.81 (2)	2.91(1)	2.86 (2)
4.	Awareness of Rinderpest eradication programme	1.92 (10)	1.99 (8)	1.955 (10)
5.	Awareness of Insurance scheme for dairy animals	2.89 (1)	2.87 (2)	2.88 (1)
6.	Awareness of Intensive pig breeding programme	1.98 (9)	2.21 (5)	2.095 (8)
7.	Awareness of Backyard poultry farming	2.00 (8)	1.92 (10)	1.96 (9)
8.	Awareness of Fodder grass cultivation programme	2.27 (7)	1.98 (9)	2.125 (7)
9.	Awareness of SGSY which help in the formation of SHGs	2.31 (6)	2.10 (6)	2.205 (6)
10.	Awareness of Drinking water/Irrigation project	2.56 (5)	2.01 (7)	2.28 (5)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate rank)

Regarding control group the items in the descending order of their mean scores were foot and mouth disease control programme (2.91), insurance scheme for dairy animals (2.87), calf feed subsidy scheme (2.72), anti-rabies vaccination programme (1.99), intensive pig breeding programme (2.21), SGSY scheme (2.10), drinking water/irrigation programme (2.01), rinderpest eradication programme (1.99), fodder grass cultivation programme (1.98) and backyard poultry farming (1.92).

In the case of overall group, the highest mean score was for the item on insurance scheme for dairy animals (2.88) and the lowest for rinderpest eradication programme (1.96). The other items in the descending order of their mean scores were FMD control programme (2.86), calf feed subsidy scheme (2.75), anti-rabies vaccination programme (2.62), drinking water/irrigation project (2.28), SGSY scheme (2.21), fodder grass cultivation programme (2.13), intensive pig breeding programme (2.10) and backyard poultry farming (1.96).

4.2.2.5. Attitude towards Panchayati Raj

Table 31. Distribution of livestock owners based on attitude towards Panchayati Raj
n=200

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Unfavourable	< 29	2	2	51	51	53	26.5
2.	Somewhat favorable	29-41	47	47	41	41	88	44
3.	Favourable	> 41	51	51	8	8	59	29.5
Total			100	100	100	100	200	100

With respect to attitude towards Panchayati Raj it was seen that (Table 31) among the case group 51 per cent were holding a favourable attitude followed by 47 per cent neutral and two per cent holding unfavourable attitude. As for the control group 51 per cent were holding unfavourable followed by 41 neutral and 8 favourable. In the overall sample 44 percent of the respondents were holding a neutral attitude followed by 29.5 favourable and 26.5 unfavourable attitude (Fig. 4).

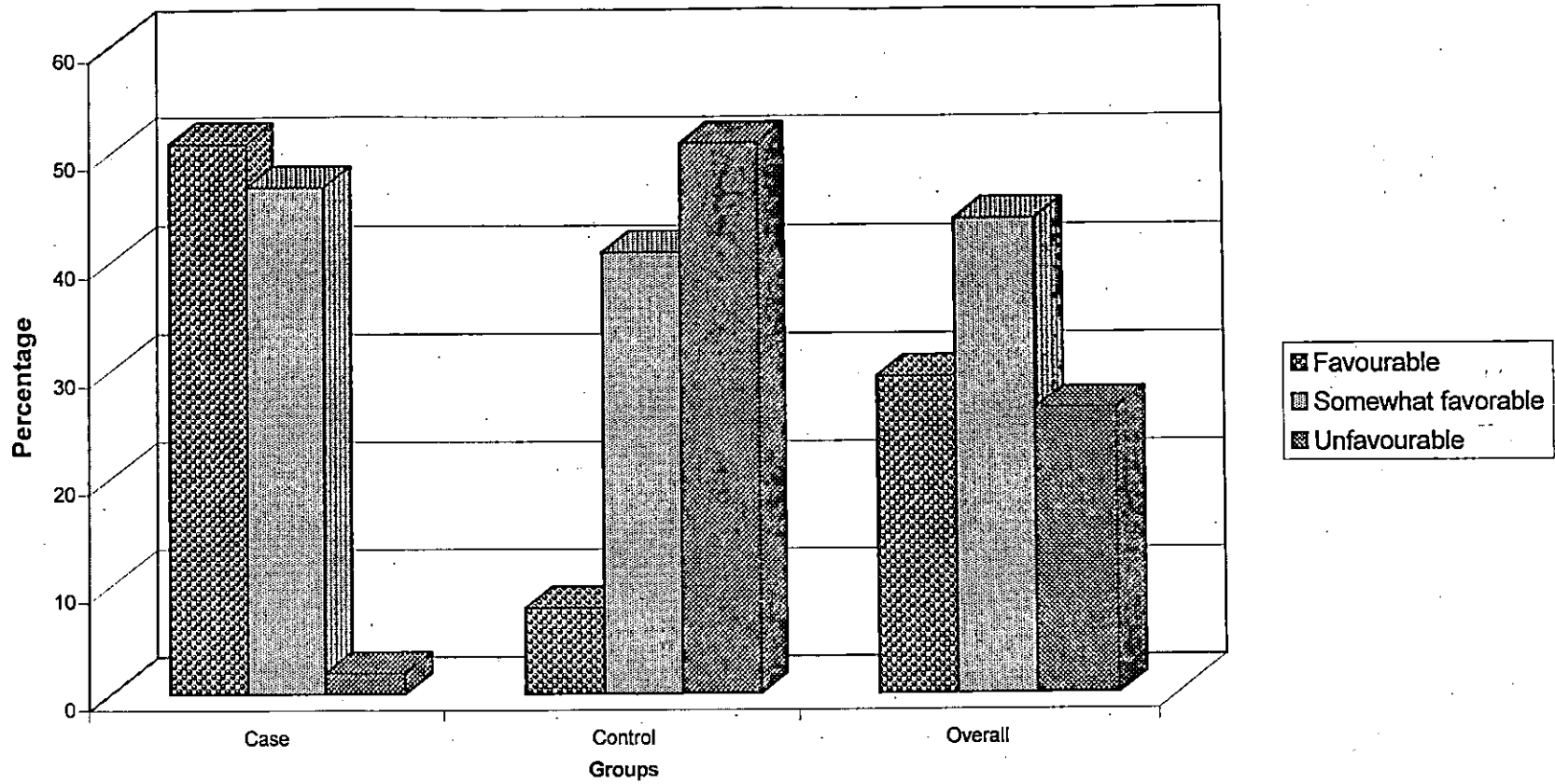
4.3 DEPENDENT VARIABLES

4.3.1 Level of Participation in PRIs

Table 32. Distribution of livestock owners based on level of participation in PRIs
n=200

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Case		Control		Overall	
			F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Low	<8	-	-	60	60	60	30
2.	Medium	8-31	21	21	38	38	59	29.5
3.	High	>31	79	79	2	2	81	40.5
Total			100	100	100	100	200	100

Fig. 4. Distribution of livestock owners based on attitude towards Panchayati Raj



The level of participation in PRIs was high for 79 per cent of the respondents and medium for 21 per cent respondents among the case group (Table 32). There was none in the low level of participation category. In the control, it was low for 60 per cent of the respondents, medium for 38 and high for 2 per cent. In the overall sample, level of participation was high for 40.5, low for 30 and medium for 29.5 per cent of the respondents (Fig. 5).

4.3.1.1 Content Analysis of the Items of Level of Participation in PRIs

Table 33 shows the items in the descending order of their mean scores regarding case group such as, taking responsibilities in project implementation (23.6), contributing physically and materially (23.6), taking part in awareness programmes (17.6), giving indigenous practical knowledge (14.5), contributing new ideas (13.2), analyzing situations, problems etc. (13.2), overseeing and assessing progress (12.4), helping in organizing training programmes (11.8), giving technical advice in crisis situations (10.8) and giving guidelines to others in the community (7.03).

Regarding control group, the highest mean score was for the item contributing physically and materially (15.6), followed by analyzing situations, problems etc. (11.8), contributing new ideas (11.8), taking responsibilities in project implementation (11.2), taking part in awareness programmes (10.8), overseeing and assessing progress (9.8), helping in organizing training programmes (9.2), giving technical advice in crisis situations (3.7) giving indigenous practical knowledge (1.8).

In the case of overall group, the highest mean score was for the item contributing physically and materially (19.6), followed by taking responsibilities in project implementation (17.4), taking part in awareness programmes (14.2), analyzing situations, problems etc (12.5), contributing new ideas (12.5), overseeing and assessing progress (11.1), helping in organizing training programmes (10.5), giving indigenous practical knowledge (8.15), giving technical advice in crisis situations (7.25) and giving guidelines to others in the community (3.65).

Fig. 5. Distribution of livestock owners based on level of participation in PRIs

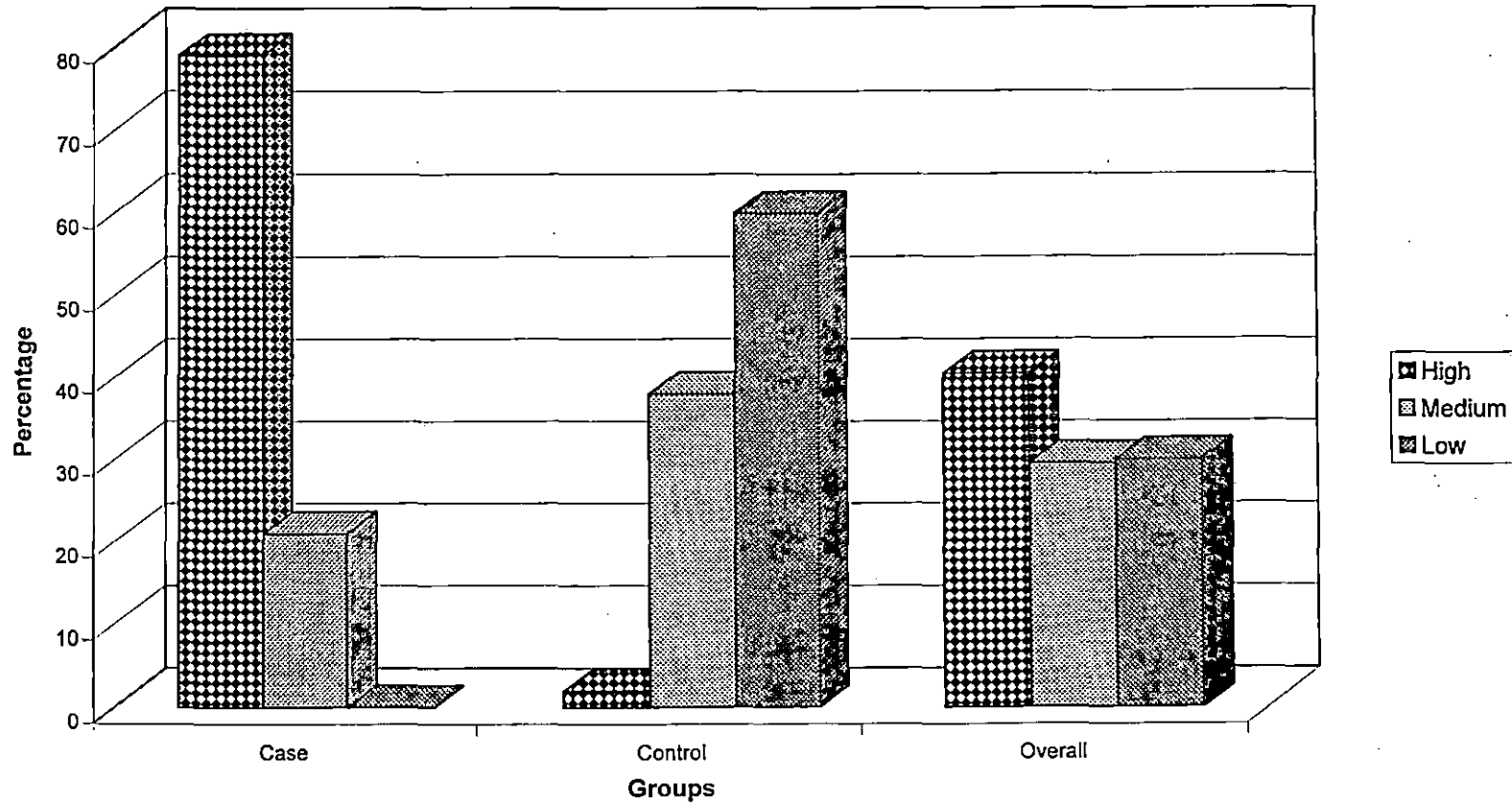


Table 33. Content analysis of the items of level of participation in PRIs – Participation in activities under different projects

n=200

Sl. No.	Item	Mean score (rank)		
		Case	Control	Overall
1	Analyzing situations, problems etc.	13.2 (4)	11.8 (2)	12.5 (4)
2	Taking part in awareness programmes	17.6 (2)	10.8 (4)	14.2 (3)
3	Contributing new ideas, solutions etc.	13.2 (4)	11.8 (2)	12.5 (4)
4	Taking responsibilities in project implementation	23.6 (1)	11.2 (3)	17.4 (2)
5	Contributing physically and materially	23.6 (1)	15.6 (1)	19.6 (1)
6	Giving technical advice in crisis situations	10.8 (7)	3.7 (7)	7.25 (8)
7	Giving guidelines to others in the community	7.03 (8)	0 (9)	3.65 (9)
8	Helping in organizing training programmes.	11.8 (6)	9.2 (6)	10.5 (6)
9	Giving indigenous practical knowledge	14.5 (3)	1.8 (8)	8.15 (7)
10	Overseeing and assessing progress	12.4 (6)	9.8 (5)	11.1 (5)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate rank)

4.3.1.2 Participation in Different Bodies under Panchayati Raj

Table 34 Participation in different bodies under Panchayati Raj

n=200

Sl. No.	Item	Case	Control	Overall
1	Grama sabha	97 (97)	88 (88)	185 (92.5)
2	Neighbourhood Groups	100 (100)	43 (43)	143 (71.5)
3	Development Seminars	32 (32)	34 (34)	66 (33)
4	Beneficiary Committee	42 (42)	23 (23)	65 (32.5)
5	Action Committee	37 (37)	12 (12)	49 (24.5)

With respect to participation in different bodies under Panchayati Raj (Table 34), among the respondents of the case group, all of them participated in the NHGs, followed by 97 per cent participated in grama sabha, 42 per cent in beneficiary committee, 37 per cent in working committee and 32 per cent in development seminars. In the control group 88 per cent participated in grama sabha, 43 per cent in NHGs, 34 per cent in development seminars, 23 per cent in beneficiary committee and 12 per cent in working committee. In the overall sample, 92.5 per cent participated in grama sabha, 71.5 per cent in NHGs 32.5 per cent in beneficiary committee, 33 per cent in development seminars and 24.5 per cent in working committee.

4.3.2 Constraints to Participation

Table 35 shows that the case group has got the highest mean score for the item ignorance of functioning of the panchayat (2.07) and the lowest score for the item lack of propaganda for grama sabha meetings (1.57). The in-between items in the descending order of their mean scores were the items faulty implementation (1.96) non-transparency in beneficiary selection (1.92) lack of opportunity for co-operation (1.92), political interference (1.91) lack of productive projects (1.90), personal interest playing role in beneficiary selection process (1.86) only BPL families get the benefits (1.86), ignorance of the aims and objectives of the projects (1.79) non availability of profitable markets for the produce (1.74), non-availability of funds in time (1.70), non co-operation of panchayat officials (1.65), due to lack of free time (1.64) and grama sabhas are not conducted as per schedule (1.60).

In the case of control group the highest mean score was for the item lack of free time (2.88) followed by ignorance of functioning of the panchayat (2.73), faulty implementation (2.70), beneficiary selection based on personal interest (2.67), BPL families only getting the benefits (2.61), non-transparency in beneficiary selection (2.45), lack of productive projects (2.40), political interference (2.37), no marketing channels for the produces (2.31), grama sabhas are conducted as per schedule (2.29), ignorance of the aims and objectives of the projects (2.08), lack of propaganda for

grama sabha (2.00) lack of opportunity for co-operation (1.99), non availability of funds (1.90) and non co-operation of panchayat officials.

Table 35 Content analysis of the constraint items

n=200

Sl. No.	Constraint	Mean score		
		Case	Control	Overall
1.	Ignorance of functioning of the panchayat	2.07 (1)	2.73 (2)	2.40 (1)
2.	Lack of realistic projects	1.90 (5)	2.40 (7)	2.15 (7)
3.	Non-transparency in beneficiary selection	1.92 (3)	2.45 (6)	2.20 (6)
4.	Not knowing the aims and objectives of the projects	1.79 (7)	2.08 (11)	1.94 (12)
5.	Non co-operation of panchayat officials	1.65 (10)	1.88 (15)	1.77 (15)
6.	Non availability of funds	1.70 (9)	1.90 (14)	1.80 (13)
7.	Political interference	1.91 (4)	2.37 (8)	2.14 (8)
8.	Lack of opportunity for co-operation	1.92 (3)	1.99 (13)	1.96 (10)
9.	Lack of propaganda for Grama sabha meetings	1.57 (13)	2.00 (12)	1.79 (14)
10.	Grama sabhas are not conducted as per schedule	1.60 (12)	2.29 (10)	1.95 (11)
11.	Due to lack of free time	1.64 (11)	2.88 (1)	2.26 (4)
12.	Beneficiaries are selected against priority, but as per vested interest	1.86 (6)	2.67 (4)	2.27 (3)
13.	Only those who are below poverty line get the benefits of the schemes	1.86 (6)	2.61 (5)	2.25 (5)
14.	Products produced through micro enterprises are not being marketed profitably.	1.74 (8)	2.31 (9)	2.01 (9)
15.	Only the ideas of those who are closely associated with politicians are being considered for implementation	1.96 (2)	2.70 (3)	2.33 (2)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate rank)

Regarding overall group, the highest mean score was for the item ignorance of functioning of the panchayat (2.40) and the lowest score was for the item non co-operation of panchayat officials (1.77). The items in between in the descending order

of their mean scores were faulty implementation (2.33), personal interest in beneficiary selection process (2.27), lack of free time (2.26), BPL families only get benefits (2.25), non-transparency in beneficiary selection process (2.20), lack of productive projects (2.15), political interference (2.14), paucity of marketing channels for the produces (2.01), lack of opportunity for co-operation (1.96), grama sabha not conducted as per schedule (1.95), ignorance of the aims and objectives of the projects (1.94), non-availability of funds in time (1.80) and lack of propaganda for grama sabha meetings (1.79).

4.4 Z TEST ON SELECTED VARIABLES

Table 36. Z-test with respect to selected variables

Sl. No.	Variables	Mean \pm SE		Z Value
		Case	Control	
1	Awareness of Panchayati Raj	92.00 \pm 2.35	75 \pm 1.72	6.2**
2	Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs	27.78 \pm 1.86	22.46 \pm 2.30	18.04**
3	Awareness of respondents' roles	25.56 \pm 2.54	20.32 \pm 2.46	14.83**
4	Awareness of procedures of PRIs	28.41 \pm 1.56	22.96 \pm 2.79	17.02**
5	Awareness of schemes and projects	27 \pm 1.72	21.54 \pm 3.16	15.17**
6	Attitude towards Panchayati Raj	41.76 \pm 5.53	31.88 \pm 5.78	12.34**
7	Level of participation in PRIs	40.02 \pm 11.47	9.73 \pm 3.01	23.48**

**($P < 0.01$).

Z test indicated that (Table 36) there is significant difference between the case group and control group in terms of all the variables studied.

4.5. HOTELLING'S T^2 TEST

The Hotelling's T^2 test was conducted. T^2 value between case and control groups was 80.293. This indicated that there was significant difference between the case group and control group in terms of all the variables studied.

4.6 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

4.6.1. Relationship Between Independent Variables and Level of Participation in PRIs

4.6.1.1 Multiple Regression Analysis of Independent Variables with Dependent Variable, Level of Participation (Case Group)

Table 37. Multiple Regression analysis of Independent variables with dependent variable, level of participation (case group)

n=100					
Sl. No.	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	Regression co-efficient	Standard error	T. value
1.	Economic motivation	0.025	0.2151	0.2314	1.132
2.	Social participation	0.274**	0.3139	0.2143	1.125
3.	Achievement motivation	0.012	0.4324	0.2125	2.214*
4.	Cosmopolitaness	0.212*	0.3128	0.2125	1.120
5.	Risk orientation	0.011	0.3124	0.2117	0.329
6.	Awareness of Panchayati Raj	0.357**	0.2391	0.256	1.967*
7.	Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs	0.738**	0.4422	0.3857	1.147
8.	Awareness of respondents' roles	0.792**	0.5970	0.3968	1.504
9.	Awareness of procedures of PRIs	0.803**	0.1732	0.4601	0.376
10.	Awareness of schemes	0.870**	2.4563	0.5505	4.462**
11.	Attitude towards Panchayati Raj	0.690**	0.4061	0.1696	2.394*

** (P<0.01) *(P<0.05) Intercept = 78.008 F=71.74** R square=78.1%

Data in table 37 indicates that out of the ten variables, eight variables viz. social participation, cosmopolitanness, awareness of Panchayati Raj, awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs, awareness of schemes and attitude towards Panchayati Raj had significant association with level of participation in PRIs in the case of case group. Multiple regression equation fitted to the data was $Y = 78.008 + 0.2151x_1 + 0.3139x_2 + 0.4324x_3 + 0.3128x_4 + 0.3124x_5 + 0.2391x_6 + 0.4422x_7 + 0.5970x_8 + 0.1732x_9 + 0.4563x_{10} + 0.4061x_{11}$. The co-efficient of determination (R^2) was found to be 78.1 per cent. This indicated that 78.1 per cent of total variability in level of participation could be attributed to the ten independent variables. The F test was found to be significant at one per cent level.

4.6.1.2 Multiple Regression Analysis of Independent Variables with Dependent Variable, Level of Participation (Control Group)

Table 38. Multiple Regression analysis of Independent variables with dependent variable, level of participation (control group)

Sl. No.	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	Regression co-efficient	Standard error	T. value
1.	Economic motivation	0.012	0.5127	0.6191	1.272
2.	Social participation	0.217*	0.2186	0.2765	2.156*
3.	Achievement motivation	0.019	0.4231	0.1742	0.127
4.	Cosmopolitanness	0.103	0.5217	0.6219	1.219
5.	Risk orientation	0.021	0.0218	0.2946	1.025
6.	Awareness of Panchayati Raj	0.452	0.0323	0.426	1.264
7.	Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs	0.681**	1.6106	0.5744	2.804**
8.	Awareness of respondents' roles	0.580**	0.8428	0.4940	1.706
9.	Awareness of procedures of PRIs	0.605**	1.2753	0.5471	2.331*
10.	Awareness of schemes	0.528**	0.4887	0.4392	1.113
11.	Attitude towards Panchayati Raj	0.636**	0.5598	0.1988	2.816**

* ($P < 0.05$) ** ($P < 0.01$) $F = 29.22^{**}$ Intercept = -101.269 $R^2 = 60.8\%$

Data in Table 38 shows that out of the 11 independent variables studied, seven variables viz., social participation, awareness of Panchayati Raj, awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs, awareness of schemes and attitude towards Panchayati Raj had significant association with level of participation in PRIs in the case of control group. Multiple linear regression fitted to the data was $Y = 101.269 + 0.5127x_1 + 0.2186x_2 + 0.4231x_3 + 0.0218x_4 + 0.0218x_5 + 0.0323x_6 + 1.6106x_7 + 0.8428x_8 + 1.2753x_9 + 0.4887x_{10} + 0.5598x_{11}$. The coefficient of determination (R^2) of the regression equation was found to be 60.8 per cent. This indicated that 60.8 per cent of total variability in level of participation in PRIs could be attributable to the 11 independent variables. The F test was found to be significant at one per cent level.

4.6.1.3 Multiple Regression Analysis of Independent Variables with Level of Participation in PRIs (Overall)

Table 39 indicates that out of the 11 independent variables studied, seven variables viz., social participation, awareness of Panchayati Raj, awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs, awareness of schemes and attitude towards Panchayati Raj had significant association with level of participation in PRIs in the case of overall sample. Multiple linear regression fitted to the data was $Y = 85.87 + 0.0236x_1 + 0.842x_2 + 0.210x_3 + 0.219x_4 + 0.429x_5 + 0.133x_6 + 0.971x_7 + 0.867x_8 + 0.839x_9 + 0.942x_{10} + 0.599x_{11}$.

The coefficient of determination (R^2) of the regression equation was found to be 67.3 per cent. This indicated that 67.3 per cent of total variability in level of participation in PRIs could be attributable to the 11 independent variables. The F test was found to be significant at one per cent level.

Table 39 Multiple regression analysis of independent variables with level of participation in PRIs (overall)

Sl. No.	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	Regression co-efficient	Standard error	T. value
1.	Economic motivation	0.103	0.0236	0.143	1.127
2.	Social participation	0.274*	0.842	0.210	1.911*
3.	Achievement motivation	0.103	0.210	0.612	0.127
4.	Cosmopoliteness	0.121	0.219	0.519	0.196
5.	Risk orientation	0.011	0.429	0.521	0.497
6.	Awareness of Panchayati Raj	0.215*	0.133	0.127	0.213
7.	Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs	0.706**	0.971	0.343	2.834**
8.	Awareness of respondents' roles	0.685**	0.867	0.310	2.802**
9.	Awareness of procedures of PRIs	0.696**	0.839	0.335	2.504**
10.	Awareness of schemes projects	0.694**	0.942	0.324	2.908**
11.	Attitude towards Panchayati Raj	0.655**	0.599	0.129	4.631**

($P < 0.01$) *($P < 0.05$) $F = 79.99^{}$ Intercept = 85.87 $R^2 = 67.3\%$

4.6.2 Relationship Between Independent Variables and Constraints to Participation

4.6.2.1 Multiple Regression Analysis of Independent Variables with Dependent Variable, Constraints to Participation (Case Group)

Table 40 shows that the variables awareness of Panchayati Raj awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs, awareness of schemes, attitude towards Panchayati Raj are negatively and significantly correlated to constraints to participation at one per cent level. Multiple linear regression fitted to the data was $Y = 48.968 + 0.0262x_1 + 0.2751x_2 + 0.2548x_3 + 0.9836x_4 + 0.1947x_5 + 0.2162x_6 + 0.2403x_7 - 0.0920x_8 + 0.3989$

$x_9 - 0.8620 x_{10} - 0.3280 x_{11}$. The coefficient of determination (R^2) of the regression equation was found to be 31.3 per cent. This indicated that 31.3 per cent of total variability in constraints to participation could be attributable to the ten independent variables. F test was found to be significant at one per cent level.

Table 40 Multiple Regression analysis of Independent variables with dependent variable, constraints to participation (case group)

n=100

Sl. No.	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	Regression co-efficient	Standard error	T. value
1.	Economic motivation	0.017	0.0262	0.2861	1.219
2.	Social participation	0.129	0.2751	0.2748	1.321
3.	Achievement motivation	-0.028	0.2548	0.0258	0.319
4.	Cosmopoliteness	0.018	0.9836	0.2048	0.319
5.	Risk orientation	0.016	0.1947	0.2085	0.184
6.	Awareness of Panchayati Raj	-0.314**	0.2162	0.2126	0.413
7.	Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs	-0.327**	0.2403	0.2485	0.967
8.	Awareness of respondents' roles	-0.426**	-0.0920	0.2557	-0.360
9.	Awareness of procedures of PRIs	-0.380**	0.3989	0.2965	1.345
10.	Awareness of schemes	-0.481**	-0.8620	0.3548	-2.430*
11.	Attitude towards Panchayati Raj	-0.493**	-0.3280	0.1093	-3.000**

** (P<0.01) *(P<0.05) F = 8.57** Intercept = 48.968 R² = 31.3%

4.6.2.2 Multiple Regression Analysis of Independent Variables with Dependent Variable, Constraints to Participation (Control Group)

Table 41 shows that the variables social participation, awareness of Panchayati Raj, awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs, awareness of schemes and attitude towards Panchayati Raj are negatively and significantly correlated to constraints to participation at one per cent level. Multiple linear regression fitted to the data $Y =$

$71.026 + 0.0274 x_1 + 0.0267 x_2 + 0.6291x_3 + 0.3921 x_4 + 0.3821 x_5 - 0.244x_6 - 0.3601x_7 + 0.2306x_8 - 0.9023x_9 - 0.3767x_{10} - 0.0867x_{11}$. The coefficient of determination (R^2) of the regression equation was found to be 29.4 per cent. This indicated that 29.4 per cent of total variability in constraints to participation could be attributable to the 11 independent variables. F test was found to be significant at one per cent level

Table 41 Multiple Regression analysis of Independent variables with dependent variable, constraints to participation (control group)

n=100					
Sl. No.	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	Regression co-efficient	Standard error	t. Value
1.	Economic motivation	0.041	0.0274	0.3029	0.818
2.	Social participation	-0.432**	0.0267	0.6201	0.210
3.	Achievement motivation	-0.031	0.6291	0.2903	0.215
4.	Cosmopoliteness	0.211	0.3921	0.4219	0.164
5.	Risk orientation	0.016	0.3821	0.2941	0.321
6.	Awareness of Panchayati Raj	-0.244**	0.7163	0.3716	0.214
7.	Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs	-0.433**	-0.3601	0.3325	-1.083
8.	Awareness of respondents' roles	-0.302**	0.2306	0.2860	0.806
9.	Awareness of procedures of PRIs	-0.485**	-0.9023	0.3167	-2.849**
10.	Awareness of schemes	-0.401**	-0.3767	0.2542	-1.482
11.	Attitude towards Panchayati Raj	-0.354**	-0.0867	0.1151	-0.753

** ($P < 0.01$) $F = 7.85^{**}$

Intercept = 71.026

$R^2 = 29.4\%$

4.6.2.3 Multiple Regression Analysis of Independent Variables with Constraints to Participation (Overall)

Table 42 shows that out of the 11 variables studied, six variables viz., awareness of Panchayati Raj, awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs, awareness of schemes and attitude towards Panchayati Raj had significant association with constraints to participation at one per cent level. Multiple regression equation fitted to

the data was $Y = 35.021 + 0.0281 x_1 + 0.0371 x_2 - 0.2019 x_3 + 0.0294 x_4 + 0.0612 x_5 + 0.4126x_6 - 0.0030 x_7 + 0.0218 x_8 - 0.1932 x_9 - 0.4694 x_{10} - 0.2180 x_{11}$.

Table 42. Multiple Regression analysis of Independent variables with Constraints to participation (overall)

n=200					
Sl. No.	Independent variable	Correlation coefficient	Regression co-efficient	Standard error	t. value
1.	Economic motivation	0.015	0.0281	0.2017	0.018
2.	Social participation	0.159	0.0371	0.1937	0.048
3.	Achievement motivation	0.104	-0.2019	0.0173	-0.410
4.	Cosmopolitaness	0.041	0.0294	0.0418	0.018
5.	Risk orientation	0.094	0.0612	0.0462	0.016
6.	Awareness of Panchayati Raj	-0.232**	0.4126	0.1374	0.642*
7.	Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs	-0.372**	-0.0030	0.2086	-0.001
8.	Awareness of respondents' roles	-0.355**	0.0218	0.1885	0.106
9.	Awareness of procedures of PRIs	-0.399**	-0.1932	0.2040	-0.497*
10.	Awareness of schemes	-0.426**	-0.4694	0.1972	-2.38*
11.	Attitude towards Panchayati Raj	-0.402**	-0.2180	0.0787	-2.77*

** (P<0.01)

Intercept = 35.021

* (P<0.05)

$R^2 = 10.8\%$

F = 4.96**

Multiple Regression (R) = 0.215

The coefficient of determination (R^2) was found to be 10.8 per cent. This indicated that 10.8 per cent of the total variability in constraints to participation could be attributable to the 11 independent variables. F test was found to be significant at one per cent level.

Discussion

5. DISCUSSION

Discussion of the results is presented under the following heads.

5.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The socio-economic background of the livestock farmers studied, both SHG members (case group) and non-members (control group), almost reflected the general picture of livestock farmers of Kerala. In general, they were low-income marginal farmers having primary education. Even so, most of the SHG members were women. In the state, SHGs were organized as Kudumbasree units participating women. That apart, unemployed women find more free time to spend in such activities. On the contrary, almost three-fourth of the non-SHG members were males. Nuclear families abound though there were a few joint families. This again reflected the general social fabric of Kerala. Thus except a gender difference; the SHG members and non-members shared an almost common socio-economic background.

It was a notable observation that majority of the livestock owners were homogeneous irrespective of the group to which they belonged to viz., SHG members, non-members, and in general, in so far as their socio-psychological characteristics were concerned. The majority of livestock owners were shown to have only medium levels of economic motivation, social participation, achievement motivation, cosmopolitanness and risk orientation, which were not at all conducive conditions for either rapid individual or societal progress. In fact, these individual characteristics have an influence upon individual qualities such as entrepreneurship, leadership, as well as decisions regarding adoption of technologies. For instance, Agarwal (1994) stated that entrepreneurs are action oriented, highly motivated individuals who take calculated risks to achieve goals. Also Sreedaya (2000) and Fayas (2003) reported that economic motivation is positively correlated to extent of adoption of scientific practices. Further more,

Thomas (1998) reported a significant positive correlation between achievement motivation and extent of adoption of watershed development programmes.

The findings of the study were nevertheless supported by other studies. Parvathy (2000) reported that majority of the rural women were in the medium category for achievement motivation. Pradeep (2000) reported that dairy entrepreneurs of Ollukkara block in Thrissur District of Kerala belonged to medium category of risk preference and economic motivation. Fayaz (2003) reported that the SHG members were in the medium category of economic motivation, social participation and cosmopolitaness.

More importantly, it was further observed in the study itself that the livestock owners' aforesaid socio-psychological characteristics viz., economic motivation, social participation, achievement motivation, cosmopolitaness and risk orientation were positively correlated with their level of participation in PRIs. So much so, the significance of socio-psychological characteristics studied deserves no mention, and appropriate measures to elevate their levels need to be taken up in the interest of individual as well as societal progress, as mentioned earlier. Though, given the nature of socio-economic background of the livestock owners studied, the levels of socio-psychological characteristics are on par, boosting up of motivational levels might be possible by making them more aware of Panchayati Raj system vis-à-vis involving more in PRIs. But, attractive schemes and incentives are required.

5.2 AWARENESS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

Awareness is an important cognitive domain, which has a bearing on individuals' decision making in day today livelihood activities. Lack of awareness pushes him into a vacuum and right decisions at right time are seldom made. Communication sources should play their roles well to make citizens aware of things that can affect their livelihood. Panchayati Raj is one such thing. As far as the livelihood of livestock owners are concerned, Panchayati Raj has

now become inseparable from any common man's life, and not to speak of the livestock owners. Therefore, unless and until the livestock owners have, a proper awareness of Panchayati Raj system they can't function well in this changed scenario. In this context, it is worth mentioning that the present study brought out a hard fact that majority of livestock owners were having only medium level of awareness. However the only silver line was that those having a higher awareness of Panchayati Raj system somewhat exceeded those having a lower awareness. Given this situation, it is anybody's guess how well an ordinary livestock owner can function in a system that can affect his livelihood. So much so it is vital to take up specifically designed studies to know how this system impacts the life of an average livestock owner.

Further, on awareness of Panchayati Raj system, SHG members stood out distinctly from non-members, as the former had better awareness of Panchayati Raj system than the latter. How this has happened, there is no empirical evidence in the present study. The socio-economic status as well as socio-psychological characteristics were almost homogenous between these two groups. Nonetheless, it is common sense that since SHGs have been found under the umbrella of Panchayati Raj system and the members undoubtedly have more chances of interacting with the system itself, as compared to non-members, their awareness of Panchayati Raj would be comparatively higher. This finding gets support from the study of Lalitha and Seethalakshmi (1999) who found that the knowledge level of the SHG members was higher than the other groups of livestock owners viz., milk co-operative society members and IRDP beneficiaries about dairy technology and economics on dairying. There is no evidence again in the study to tell which was first; awareness of Panchayati Raj or membership in SHGs. If awareness first, it can be assumed that the communication sources have played their role well and if membership first, then the SHGs have played their role and succeeded in imparting awareness to their members.

It was a pertinent finding that awareness of Panchayati Raj system was significantly and positively correlated with level of participation in PRIs. It amply

tells awareness to be an antecedent factor to participation, if not a cause. Therefore creating sufficient awareness of Panchayati Raj system among livestock owners has to be thought of before expecting their sufficient participation.

5.2.1 Awareness of Duties and Responsibilities of PRIs

The livestock owners should have proper awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, to derive benefits out of it. The situation that majority of livestock owners had only medium level of awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs should definitely improve so that it facilitates deriving of more benefits. SHG members had comparatively higher awareness of PRIs, and hence it is expected that they were deriving more benefits as compared to non-members. Usually benefits are derived proactively or reacting to negligence of the local bodies in carrying out obligatory duties or responsibilities that have a bearing on civic life. For instance, cleaning of public places, preventing of communicable diseases, controlling the menace of stray dogs and thereby rabies, so on and so forth. But, to ask for, or to associate with services, citizens must be aware of the duties and responsibilities of the civic authorities.

In the backdrop of the above facts, to understand at micro level, item-wise awareness of duties and responsibilities, a content analysis of the various items contributing to the overall awareness of duties and responsibilities of panchayats was being carried out. Certain observations are worth discussing. The overall awareness seems to be influenced by one of non-SHG members. It was somewhat a different perception for SHG members. Non SHG members vis-à-vis livestock owners in general were comparatively better aware of the panchayats' duties and responsibilities pertaining to infrastructure development viz. roads, bridges and milk co-operative societies followed by operating schemes of rabies control, licencing of pet dogs, controlling slaughter houses, sale of meat, fish etc. Thereafter only come issues such as forming SHGs, eradication of poverty, preventive health programme for animals, cleaning of public places, surroundings

and preventing communicable diseases and ensuring public co-operation in development. Of all the above issues, what is significant and what is not, to an ordinary livestock owner is a real question. Yet, to livestock owners whose mainstay is livestock and nothing else, issues closer to his livelihood such as forming SHGs, eradication of poverty, preventive health programmes for animals and ensuring their (public) co-operation in development should have drawn more attention than constructing roads and bridges. No doubt, infrastructure such as village roads and bridges are no way unimportant to development. But for a poor livestock owner's cause perhaps he alone is the votary and this realization is behind such an argument presented.

SHG members were more aware of the panchayats' role of eradicating poverty among other roles such as construction and maintenance of roads, forming SHGs, organizing people below poverty line, operating schemes for rabies control and licensing of dogs, control of slaughter houses and sale of meat, fish *etc.* There is however a different thinking in so far as SHG members are better aware of panchayats' roles such as eradicating poverty, forming SHGs, organizing people below poverty line *etc.* This differential perception could be because they were functioning as SHG members directly under SGSY scheme of Panchayati Raj.

Singh (1995) reported that under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the PRIs would perform developmental, regulatory and general administrative functions. Srivastava (2000) suggested that the constitutional mandate in 73rd amendment envisaged empowerment of panchayats with financial and administrative responsibilities. Annamalai (2000) reported that under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, the village panchayat has both obligatory and discretionary functions. Bhagyalakshmi (2002) reported that PRIs had important roles to play in many areas of development like education, health, agriculture and rural development.

5.2.2 Awareness of Respondents' Roles

Perception of one's societal roles, as well as performing them is paramount. A responsible citizen is one aware of his roles. Moreover Panchayati Raj organization expects certain general roles to be performed by people in its attempt to make the programmes people participatory. Were the livestock owners aware of these general roles of responsible citizens? Results of the study should draw special attention of civic authorities since it revealed that either less or medium aware livestock owners outnumbered highly aware ones. This tendency was there among non-SHG members as well. On the contrary, among SHG members, those highly aware of roles were more than either medium or less aware ones. SHG members' higher awareness indicated their superiority. This definitely is empowerment by virtue of their membership in SHGs.

Content analysis of the items regarding roles indicated imbibing of certain important roles by the livestock owners. For instance, the three most aware roles viz., prompt remitting of panchayat taxes, electing the right representatives and contributing in terms of land, labour etc. were common for both SHG members and non-members, hence generally for livestock owners as well. No doubt, these are roles of responsible citizens. Even as absorbing these roles, certain other important ones viz. undertaking the responsibilities in overall development of the community, preserving cultural heritage, natural resources etc. got relegated. These were among the least aware role items. Even SHG members fell behind, pointing to the need for teaching such citizens' roles. Whether these roles are the immediate concerns of an ordinary livestock owner deserves no debate here, because he is a citizen first, and only next is he a livestock owner.

5.2.3 Awareness of Procedures of PRIs

Livestock owners' ignorance of the procedures of PRIs limits their easy involvement in PRIs. For the proper involvement in PRIs, people should be aware of the procedures. Further, knowledge of procedures to stakeholders makes

the system transparent and mutually accountable. It was rather a promising observation that a large majority of livestock owners were highly aware of the procedures of PRIs. To be specific, while among SHG members majority were highly aware, among non-members majority were only medium aware. This general trend is a favourable one, only the awareness of non-members should improve. Some of the procedures, especially two of the most aware items viz. duration of panchayat and beneficiary selection in gram sabha, the SHG members, non-members and in general were equally aware of. The other equally aware of procedures were that ward member will be disqualified unless the gram sabha is conducted consecutively twice and gram sabha is the basis of Panchayati Raj. Nevertheless, the comparatively least aware items to all were that gram sabha is the basis of Panchayati Raj, Panchayati Raj has three-tier set up and the projects prepared by field level implementing officers are to be approved by DPC before allotment of funds. Since less awareness is nothing but procedural ignorance of livestock owners, both SHG members and others, media campaigns are required to inform them of the procedures. This is highly necessary to keep the people nearer to Panchayati Raj.

Chavan (2004) reported that, in the panchayats of Maharashtra, seats were reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes, there was reservation of one-third seats for women and the term of the panchayat was for five years. Rao (1998) reported that in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh there was ignorance of the villagers about the distinctive character of grama sabha and its separate identity. To them, there was no differentiation between grama sabha and grama panchayat.

5.2.4 Awareness of Schemes

Awareness is a functional element of cognition. Action proceeds it when sufficiently motivated. Awareness thus has a utilitarian function, as it is useful to the incumbent in seeking benefits. In other words, what is meant is that in a situation of lack of awareness, schemes won't be sought after. The finding that awareness of schemes was either low or medium for majority of livestock

owners, which included both SHG members and non-members, however was not a welcome sign. Either PRIs were failing in media publicity or schemes as such were not good enough to attract the attention of livestock owners. It is nevertheless a fact that a good scheme will diffuse by itself. For a majority of SHG members at least, the awareness was high. This is possibly because they are already in the Panchayati Raj system and is again indicative of SHG members' empowerment.

Almost a common agreement was there on some of the most aware schemes. These schemes were undoubtedly ones much closer to the livestock owners' livelihood. For instance, dairy animal insurance scheme, FMD vaccination programme, calf feed subsidy scheme and anti-rabies vaccination programme. Among the relatively less aware schemes were rinderpest eradication programme, back-yard poultry farming and fodder cultivation. In all probability, this less awareness might be because the schemes were not good enough to diffuse in the community.

The results of the present study agree with somewhat similar studies made in the past. For instance, Krishnankutty (1988) studied the awareness about IRDP among farmers and reported that most of them had medium level of awareness. Saraswathy *et al.* (2000) studied the awareness of tribals about Integrated Tribal Development Programmes (ITDP) and found that, the awareness of tribals on ITDP was one medium to high level.

5.3 ATTITUDE TOWARDS PANCHAYATI RAJ

Attitude is the positive or negative affect associated with a psychological object. In explaining functional approach to attitude, Katz (1960); Katz and Stotland (1959); Sarnoff and Katz (1954) and Smith *et al.* (1956) reported that people hold and express particular attitudes because they derive psychological benefit from doing so, and the type of benefit varies among individuals. The policy makers and implementing agencies of development

programmes therefore realize this and consider the attitude or feelings of stakeholders. Regarding Panchayati Raj, the common man develops an attitude depending upon his experiences with it; the way he perceived its merits and demerits. In view of the above facts only, the attitude of livestock owners towards Panchayati Raj was studied. The result of the study, as presented else where, was baffling since majority of livestock owners in general, and non SHG members in particular were only either unfavourable or somewhat favourable towards Panchayati Raj. This less than favourable attitude of livestock owners may speak of the livestock owners' disappointing experiences as stakeholders. Anyhow, no evidence to such experiences, this study offers. Further studies are suggested for a categorical explanation. Dixit and Veerabhadraiah (1999) reported that majority of the respondents had favourable attitude towards social forestry programme. Similar results were also given by Parvathy (2000) and Sharma and Sharma (2003). Attitude towards Panchayati Raj was having a significant positive correlation with level of participation in PRIs.

5.4 PARTICIPATION IN PRIs

In fact Panchayati Raj's axis is participatory planning. It replaced Community Development Programme to ensure people's participation in community development. The new development model is not worth it, if it has not ensured what it is supposed to. What the livestock owners themselves felt about their level of participation in PRIs were already presented elsewhere. The majority of both livestock owners in general, and non-SHG members in particular, reporting either a medium level or low-key participation was not at all the result normally expected. This is a precarious situation and as such this system does not seem to give any hope, as far as livestock owners are concerned. Remedial measures are urgently needed on a war footing before it collapses. SHG members were however an exception as in the case of their awareness on Panchayati Raj as well as attitude towards Panchayati Raj. Majority of SHG members' level of participation was reported to be high, which spoke of their

appreciable level of involvement in Panchayati Raj, which is in all probability through SHGs.

The results of content analysis are also worth discussing since it revealed certain common significant activities in which SHG members, non-members and in general were participating. Physical and material contribution was one top most item upon which there was a consensus. Some other activities topping the list and more or less common are also worth mentioning. They are taking responsibility in project implementation, analyzing situations and problems, contributing new ideas and solutions, taking part in awareness programmes and overseeing and personally assessing progress. Nevertheless, level of participation in the various bodies under Panchayati Raj also presented a grim situation, since in gramsabha and NHGs alone and not in any other bodies a good number of livestock owners, both SHG members and non-members participated. Participation was comparatively much lesser in the case of development seminars, beneficiary committees and working committees. It is worthy to note that livestock owners are participating in some important activities and bodies associated with Panchayati Raj. It is also worth noting that it was all within a less than satisfactory level of participation reported elsewhere.

While studying the perception of Veterinary surgeons of Thrissur district of Kerala about people's participation in PRIs, Tajne (2003) confirmed that majority of them felt the extent of people's participation to be only somewhat satisfactory. David (1998) also reported that participation of people in the planning process to be not satisfactory.

In so far as statistical analysis has indicated that one of the socio-psychological characteristics; viz. social participation, all the component dimensions of awareness; viz. awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs, and awareness of schemes, as well as attitude towards Panchayati Raj to be positively and significantly correlated with levels of participation in PRIs, the aforesaid

independent variables could be taken as antecedents to the level of participation. A possible explanation for a significant positive relationship between awareness and level of participation is that, a better understanding of the Panchayati Raj system facilitated concomitant higher levels of participation in it. The significantly positive relationship between attitude and level of participation could be due to the natural reason that when people have a favourable feeling towards an organization, their involvement in its activities may also increase. Further more, the co-efficient of determination (R^2) was 67.3 per cent, which indicated that as much as 67.3 per cent of total variability in level of participation in PRIs could be attributable to all the independent variables studied.

5.6 CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION

Any system or arrangement tends to present certain constraints to its operators, users and such other stakeholders. Too many constraints weaken the system and ultimately fail it. Panchayati Raj has also presented certain constraints albeit in various intensities to livestock owners. The three top most constraints pointed out by livestock owners in general, viz., lack of proper awareness about Panchayati Raj itself, ideas of vested interests/politicians are only implemented and beneficiaries are not selected as per priority, need no special mention, as these have been public's vociferous complaints, and even protests, ever since the system was introduced in Kerala a decade ago. Sharma and Sharma (2003) found out that the major constraints in getting benefits of the J.R.Y. scheme were lack of awareness about different schemes of the programme, delay in disbursement of assistance to beneficiaries, and playing monopoly by the public elected members like sarpanch and ward panch.

The feeling of both SHG members and non-members were somewhat akin to the above in so far as two of the constraints reported by livestock owners in general were the ones emphasized by both SHG members and non-members, viz. lack of proper awareness of the system and ideas of vested interests/politicians are only getting implemented. It is therefore crucial that these

issues must draw the attention of people concerned; the civic authorities, more importantly the DPC. As mentioned else where, in the absence of proper awareness, there won't be many takers. Further, implementing ideas of only vested interests/politicians, selecting beneficiaries ignoring priority etc. exacerbate the situation. Efforts therefore on a campaign mode are required to remove or at least mitigate these issues. Just a nomenclature as 'People's Plan Campaign' won't serve any purpose.

Statistical analysis has indicated that all the component dimensions of awareness; viz. awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs and awareness of schemes, as well as attitude towards participation to be negatively and significantly correlated with constraints to participation. A possible explanation for a significant negative relationship between awareness and constraints to participation is that, more information about the Panchayati Raj system facilitated the livestock owners to gain an in-depth understanding of the system vis-à-vis its impediments. A significantly negative relationship between attitude of livestock owners and constraints felt by them was possibly due to the fact that it is a general tendency of human beings to find more faults with things they dislike. Furthermore, the co-efficient of determination (R^2) was 10.8 per cent, which indicated that as much as 10.8 per cent of total variability in level of participation in PRIs could be attributable to all the independent variables studied.

Summary

6. SUMMARY

The present study 'Awareness and participation of livestock owners of Thrissur District in Panchayati Raj Institutions' was undertaken with the dual objective of assessing the awareness and participation of livestock owners in PRIs, and comparing the livestock-based SHG members and non-members with regard to their level of awareness of Panchayati Raj system and participation in PRIs. Case-control design of survey research was followed. In all 200 livestock owners, 100 each of SHG members and non-members, from two block panchayats of Thrissur District were selected as sample of the study.

On both socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics, the livestock owners studied were found to be more or less homogenous. Besides, the socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics were almost reflecting the general picture of the livestock owners of the state.

Majority of the livestock owners were having only medium awareness of Panchayati Raj system even as among the remaining, there were more having a higher awareness than lower awareness. However, SHG members stood out distinctly from non-members as the former had better awareness on Panchayati Raj than the latter, which was statistically proved to be highly significant too. On analyzing the component dimensions of awareness; viz., awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs and awareness of schemes, it was found that SHG members and non-members differed on each and every component dimension, which was found highly significant. This clearly spoke of SHG members' empowerment in terms of their better awareness of Panchayati Raj system.

Regarding attitude of livestock owners towards Panchayati Raj, majority of the livestock owners in general, and non-members in particular, were holding only either unfavourable or somewhat favourable attitude towards

Panchayati Raj system. SHG members were an exception as majority of them were holding either favourable or somewhat favourable attitude. This was also proved to be statistically significant that again spoke of empowerment of SHG members.

Majority of both livestock owners in general, and non-SHG members in particular were reporting either a medium level or low-key participation in the PRIs. SHG members were however an exception as was the case with their awareness on Panchayati Raj system and their attitude towards Panchayati Raj. Majority of SHG members' level of participation in PRIs was reported to be high which was statistically significant. This categorically spoke of their appreciable level of involvement in Panchayati Raj, which in all possibility by virtue of being SHG members. Statistical analysis indicated that all the component dimensions of awareness; viz., awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs, and awareness of schemes, as well as attitude towards participation to be positively and significantly correlated with level of participation in PRIs. A possible explanation for a significant positive relationship between awareness and level of participation is that, a better understanding of the Panchayati Raj system facilitated concomitant higher levels of participation in it. The significantly positive relationship between attitude and level of participation could be due to the natural reason that when people have a favourable feeling towards an organization, their involvement in its activities will also increase.

The three top most constraints pointed out by livestock owners in general were lack of proper awareness of Panchayati Raj, ideas of vested interests/politicians are only implemented and beneficiaries are not selected as per priority. The feeling of both SHG members and non-members were somewhat akin to the above in so far as two of the above constraints; viz., lack of proper awareness of Panchayati Raj and ideas of vested interests/politicians get implemented were the ones emphasized by both SHG members and non-members. Statistical analysis indicated that all the component dimensions of

awareness, viz., awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs, awareness of respondents' roles, awareness of procedures of PRIs and awareness of schemes as well as attitude towards participation to be negatively and significantly correlated with constraints to participation. A possible explanation for a significant negative relationship between awareness and constraints to participation is that, more information about the Panchayati Raj system facilitated the livestock owners to gain an in-depth understanding of the system vis-à-vis its impediments. A significantly negative relationship between attitude of livestock owners and constraints felt by them was possibly due to the fact that it is a general tendency of human beings to find more faults with things they dislike.

Suggestions

1. It needs to remove the present apathy of livestock owners by boosting up their motivational levels viz.economic, achievement etc. The PRIs must offer attractive schemes and incentives as these can elevate the morale of the poor livestock owners.
2. There should be more efforts to inform the livestock owners of the duties and responsibilities of PRIs regarding issues closer to livestock owners' livelihood such as forming SHGs, eradication of poverty, preventive health programmes for animals, so that livestock owners are empowered to ask for their legitimate rights.
3. Procedural ignorance of livestock owners about PRIs should be alleviated through appropriate media campaigns, leaflets, pamphlets etc.
4. There should be enough of awareness campaigns to inform about citizens' roles. This is particularly because the livestock farmers too, as any ordinary farmer, have less formal education.
5. In view of SHG members' better awareness, attitude, participation etc., they may be used as resource persons/promoters in the campaigns.

6. Needed media publicity for all animal husbandry and associated development schemes should be given.
7. Since SHG members were seen to be empowered by virtue of being members, more of SHGs should be organized among livestock owners. In this attempt, no livestock owner should be left behind.
8. There should be all out efforts to remove all crucial constraints to participation
9. Authorities, local leaders etc. should ensure liberal participation of livestock owners in all attempts of livestock development.
10. Specially designed research is needed to bring out categorically the real causes for lack of awareness, lack of attitude, nominal participation etc..

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Appendices

APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION OF LIVESTOCK OWNERS OF THRISSUR DISTRICT IN
PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS

1. Name and address of the respondent

2. Particulars about family members

Sl. No.	Name of family member	Sex	Age in years	Education	Occupation	
					Major	Subsidiary
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

3. Caste : _____

4. Annual Income:

a. From livestock: Rs. _____

b. Other sources: Rs. _____

5. Number of livestock owned

6. Land owned : _____ Cents/acres

7. Experience

a. In livestock farming: _____ years

b. In Self Help Group: _____ years

8. Economic motivation

Please indicate your agreement or disagreement to the following statements

Sl. No.	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1.	The farmer should work hard towards larger yield and economic returns					
2.	The most successful livestock owner is one who makes the most profit					
3.	A livestock owner should try new farming practices which may give more money					
4.	A livestock owner should rear the animals to increase monetary profit in comparison to rear them for home consumption only.					
5.	It is difficult for livestock owners' children to make good start unless he provides them with economic assistance.					
6.	A livestock owner must earn his living but the most important thing in life cannot be defined in economic terms.					

9. Achievement motivation

Please respond to the following sentences by choosing the appropriate answers

a.	In whatever work I undertake	
	1.	I like to make advance plan
	2.	I like to do my best
	3.	I do not assume full responsibility for it
b.	I am always keen	
	1.	to maintain social status
	2.	to remove social evil
	3.	to develop my qualifications
c.	I feel happy when	
	1.	I tell others of my personal experience
	2.	I am assigned a different job
	3.	I am required to advice others
d.	I like to venture something which	
	1.	other can hardly do
	2.	will make one wealthy
	3.	others regard as a quality of leadership
e.	My ambition in life is	
	1.	No much desire
	2.	To establish a glorious record of achievement
	3.	To own a large farm unit.

10. Cosmopoliteness

Sl. No.	a) Frequency of visit to nearest town	
1.	Twice or more in a week	
2.	Once in a week	
3.	Once in a month	
4.	Seldom	
5.	Never	
	b) Purpose of visit	
1.	All visits related to livestock farming	
2.	Some visits related to farming	
3.	Other purposes	
4.	No purposes	
	c) Membership in organisation outside the village	
1.	Office bearer	
2.	Member	
3.	Any other capacity	

11. Risk orientation

Please give your degree of agreement or disagreement about each of the following statements

Sl. No.	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1.	A farmer should rear large no. of animals to avoid greater risks involved in rearing one or two					

2.	A livestock owner should take more of a chance in making a big profit than to be content with smaller but less risky profit					
3.	A farmer who is willing to take greater risk than the average farmer usually does better financially					
4.	It is good for a livestock owner to take risk when he knows his chance of success is fairly high					
5.	It is better for a livestock owner not to try a new practice unless, most others in the locality have used it with success.					
6.	Trying entirely a new method in livestock farming by a farmer involves risk but it is worth.					

12. Social participation

Please indicate whether you are a member or office bearer in any of the following organisation. Also, indicate the frequency of participation.

Sl. No.	Organisation	R-Regular		ST - Sometimes		N - Never		
		Nature of Participation				Frequency of Participation in Meetings/activities		
		Member	Office bearer	R	ST	N		
1.	Panchayat							
2.	Milk Co-operative Society							
3.	Farmers Club							
4.	Youth Club							
5.	Socio-cultural organisation							
6.	Self-Help groups							
7.	Any other (specify)							

Awareness of Panchayati Raj

Indicate your awareness regarding the following statements

A. Awareness of duties and responsibilities of PRIs				
Sl. No.	Statements	Responses		
		Aware	Somewhat aware	Not aware
1.	Do you know, the control of slaughterhouses, sale of meat, fish etc. come under the unavoidable duties of the panchayat?			

2.	Do you know, it is the responsibility of the panchayat to operate schemes for rabies control and licensing of dogs?			
3.	Do you think, it comes under the common responsibility of the panchayat to ensure maximum public co-operation in all stages of development?			
4.	Is it the panchayat, to form SHGs containing people below poverty line?			
5.	Is it the responsibility of the panchayat to encourage milk producers' co-operative societies?			
6.	Do you think, panchayat has the responsibility to organize preventive health programmes of animals?			
7.	Is it the responsibility of the panchayat to construct roads, bridges etc.?			
8.	Do you think cleaning of public places&surroundings, sanitation &prevention of communicable diseases of man and animals is the responsibility of the panchayat?			
9.	Do you think developing infrastructure for drinking water comes under the duties of the panchayat?			
10.	Has the panchayat any role in eradication of poverty?			

B. Awareness of respondents' roles

1.	Should the citizens actively take part in development projects that can affect one's own life?			
2.	Can a citizen question the performance of the panchayat?			
3.	Has the citizen any role in electing only the deserving representatives to the administrative system?			
4.	Have you got the responsibility to contribute physically &materially to the activities of the panchayat?			
5.	Do we have to remit panchayat taxes promptly?			
6.	Has the citizen any role in protecting public properties?			
7.	Do you know you have the duty to resist the atrocities against women?			
8.	Should you take responsibility in the overall development of the community?			
9.	Have you got the responsibility of preserving our diversified cultural heritage?			
10.	Do you know it comes under your duties the preservation of natural resources such as forest, wildlife, rivers etc.?			

C. Awareness of procedures of PRIs

1.	Do you believe grama sabha is the basis of Panchayati Raj?			
2.	Do you know beneficiaries are to be selected in the gram sabha?			
3.	Do you know grama sabha is to be conducted quarterly?			
4.	Are you aware, the ward member will be disqualified unless the grama sabha are conducted consecutively twice?			
5.	Do you know the representatives. are elected through direct election?			
6.	Do you know the duration of the Panchayati is five years?			

7.	Do you know the Panchayati Raj has three-tier set up?			
8.	Do you know the reservation due to scheduled caste/tribe?			
9.	Do you know, one-third of the total seats of panchayats are reserved for women?			
10.	Are you aware, the projects prepared by the field level implementing offices are to be approved by District Planning Committee for getting allotment of funds			

D. Awareness of schemes

1.	Calf feed subsidy scheme			
2.	Anti-rabies vaccination programme			
3.	Foot and mouth disease vaccination programme			
4.	Rinderpest eradication programme			
5.	Insurance scheme for dairy animals			
6.	Intensive pig breeding programme			
7.	Backyard poultry farming			
8.	Fodder grass cultivation programme			
9.	SGSY which help in the formation of SHGs			
10.	Drinking water/Irrigation project			

Attitude towards Panchayati Raj

Please indicate your agreement or disagreement with the following statements by putting tick (✓) mark in the relevant column.

Sl. No.	Statements	Response		
		Agree	Undecided	Disagree
1.	I believe that there is not enough of awareness campaign on Panchayati Raj			
2.	I feel, true representatives of people will not get elected under Panchayati Raj			
3.	Panchayati Raj ensures transparent functioning of the government mechanisms			
4.	Monitoring and evaluation of projects are effectively carried out under Panchayati Raj			
5.	Infrastructure development is satisfactory under Panchayati Raj			
6.	I think Panchayati Raj ensures decentralized governance at the grass-root level			
7.	Now there is the needed support for testing appropriate technologies in the field			
8.	There is not much group action while implementing projects under Panchayati Raj			
9.	Panchayati Raj has created a group of more responsible local leaders			
10.	People are empowered to plan more realistic projects for themselves			
11.	There has been much collective thinking to solve common problems under Panchayati Raj			
12.	Panchayati Raj does not ensure development with social justice			
13.	Panchayati Raj has improved the marketing avenues of various produces			
14.	It enhances the social commitment of the officials of the development departments			
15.	Panchayati Raj does not ensure proper management and utilisation of common property resources			
16.	Beneficiary selection is not fair under Panchayati Raj			
17.	Agri-business enterprises get importance under Panchayati Raj			
18.	Panchayati Raj has strengthened the rural economy			
19.	I feel that there has been considerable uncertainty in funding various projects under Panchayati Raj			
20.	Lack of viable projects has resulted in people's lack of faith in Panchayati Raj			

17 (II). Level of participation

1. How many grama sabhas have you attended during the last one-year?
Ans:.....
2. How many Neighbour Hood Group meetings have you attended during the last one-year?
Ans:.....
3. Have you attended the development seminars of panchayat during last year?
Yes No
4. Have you been a member of the beneficiary committee last year?
Yes No
5. Have you been a member of the working committee last year? If yes, indicate
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Agriculture | D. Education | G. Health |
| B. Animal Husbandry | E. SC/ST sub plan | H. Any other (Specify) |
| C. Infrastructure development | F. Poverty Eradication | |
- Member
Office bearer
Any other capacity
- Member
Office bearer
Any other capacity

18. Constraints to participation

Indicate the importance of the following statements

No.	Statement	Most Important.	Important.	Less Important	Not Important
1.	Ignorance of functioning of the Panchayat				
2.	Lack of productive projects				
3.	Non-transparency in beneficiary selection				
4.	Not knowing the aims and objectives of the projects				
5.	Non co-operation of panchayat officials				
6.	Non availability of funds in time				
7.	Political interference				
8.	Lack of opportunity for co-operation				
9.	Lack of propaganda for grama sabha meetings				
10.	Grama sabhas are not conducted as per schedule				
11.	Due to lack of free time				
12.	Beneficiaries are selected against priority, but as per personal interest.				
13.	Only those who are Below Poverty Line get the benefits of the schemes. So others are not participating.				
14.	Products through micro enterprises are not being marketed profitably.				
15.	Only the ideas of those who are closely associated with politicians are being considered for implementation of projects.				

APPENDIX - II

Attitude statements

Sl. No.	Statement	t value
1.	I believe that there is not enough of awareness campaign on Panchayati Raj	6.00*
2.	Panchayati Raj can speed up socio-economic empowerment of people	5.04
3.	Under Panchayati Raj projects are formulated fully considering their impact upon environment	3.20
4.	There has not been effective co-ordination between implementing officers of the development departments concerned and the panchayat	2.00
5.	All development sectors receive deserving attention under Panchayati Raj	2.00
6.	The motivational efforts to attend grama sabha are not satisfactory	3.20
7.	Self-Help Groups can function effectively under Panchayati Raj	0.42
8.	Stakeholders are receiving sufficient training before projects are implemented	2.20
9.	There has been sufficient scope for farmer participatory research and trial under Panchayati Raj	0.08
10.	Panchayati Raj does not assure social security of the rural poor	1.80
11.	Export oriented production gets emphasis under Panchayati Raj	0.87
12.	There has been no personal bias while implementing programmes under Panchayati Raj	1.80
13.	I believe, self confidence of the common man can be improved by participation in Panchayati Raj	1.80
14.	I feel, true representatives of people will not get elected under Panchayati Raj	5.10*
15.	Women get adequate representation in Panchayati Raj Institutions	1.08
16.	I think, Panchayati Raj can not protect the interests of weaker sections	4.20
17.	Panchayati Raj provides an opportunity for women to become social leaders	3.00
18.	Panchayati Raj ensures transparent functioning of the government mechanisms	6.00*
19.	Grama sabhas provide an opportunity for better participation of people in Panchayati Raj	4.20

20.	Panchayati Raj has provided an opportunity for the common man to learn the planning process	2.60
21.	Basic necessities of common man get increased attention in the development agenda	2.60
22.	Planning under Panchayati Raj ensures identification of people's felt needs.	3.20
23.	Panchayati Raj provides enough opportunities for the socio-economically weaker sections to assume leadership	1.08
24.	I believe, Panchayati Raj Institutions do not assure accountability of all involved in it	1.08
25.	Monitoring and evaluation of projects are effectively carried out under Panchayati Raj	6.00*
26.	I believe, under Panchayati Raj, people's supervision of projects is not adequate	1.08
27.	I think, the officials concerned are still keeping aside the genuine interests of people	3.20
28.	Panchayati Raj provides self employment for rural youth	3.20
29.	Policy formulation under Panchayati Raj has been appropriate	4.20
30.	I think, the officials have failed to recognize people's role.	4.20
31.	Infrastructure development has been satisfactory under Panchayati Raj	6.50*
32.	I think Panchayati Raj ensures decentralized governance at the grass-root level	5.08*
33.	Panchayati Raj has failed to harness the potential of the innovative youth in the villages	1.08
34.	There has been inadequate provision for compensating loss incurred by beneficiaries	1.08
35.	The primary livelihood occupation of people viz. crop and livestock farming are not getting due attention under Panchayati Raj.	1.08
36.	Panchayati Raj provides self employment opportunities to women	1.08
37.	The system has failed to ensure full scale voluntary participation of people	4.20
38.	Now there is the needed support for testing appropriate technologies in the field	5.08*
39.	I believe, local NGOs are not adequately involved in Panchayati Raj	2.60
40.	Panchayati Raj is a boost for innovative approaches in farming viz. group farming, integrated farming, organic farming, etc.	1.08

41.	There is not much group action while implementing projects under Panchayati Raj	6.00*
42.	Panchayati Raj system helps in developing co-operative attitude among the participants	3.20
43.	Panchayati Raj has created a group of more responsible local leaders	5.08*
44.	People are empowered to plan more realistic projects for themselves	6.00*
45.	There has been much collective thinking to solve common problems under Panchayati Raj	6.00*
46.	Differences in political ideology seldom affects the development process under Panchayati Raj	4.20
47.	Panchayati Raj does not ensure development with social justice	5.08*
48.	Panchayati Raj has improved the marketing avenues of various produces	6.50*
49.	It enhances the social commitment of the officials with development departments	6.50*
50.	Panchayati Raj provides people an opportunity to test their traditional wisdom	4.20
51.	Panchayati Raj does not ensure proper management and utilisation of common property resources	6.50*
52.	Below poverty line families receive special attention under Panchayati Raj	3.20
53.	Beneficiary selection is not fair under Panchayati Raj	5.08*
54.	Agri-business enterprises get importance under Panchayati Raj	6.00*
55.	Panchayati Raj has strengthened the rural economic infrastructure	5.08*
56.	Panchayati Raj helps in establishing a production and marketing chain in the rural area	2.60
57.	Supply of inputs and resources is not timely under Panchayati Raj	1.08
58.	Panchayati Raj makes officials more accountable for what they are doing	4.20
59.	I feel that there has been considerable uncertainty in funding various projects under Panchayati Raj	5.08*
60.	Lack of viable projects has resulted in people's lack of faith in Panchayati Raj	6.50*

* Statements selected

**AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION OF
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ABSTRACT

Awareness, attitude and participation of livestock owners regarding Panchayati Raj were studied. The background characteristics such as socio-economic and socio-psychological were almost uniform, and reflected the general picture of livestock farmers of the state. Generally, the awareness of Panchayati Raj, attitude towards Panchayati Raj and level of participation in PRIs were all less than satisfactory. Even so, SHG- members and non-members differed significantly on all account. For instance, SHG-members had significantly higher levels of awareness, a more favourable attitude and better levels of participation. As in any system, certain crucial constraints to participation upon which there was consensus among the livestock owners studied, were also reported. In the interest of a sound and firm Panchayati Raj system, which is the hope of many poor people, especially the livestock owners, the situation must improve for the better.