

**PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES  
UNDER PEOPLE'S PLAN IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT**

BY  
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2000**

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled "PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES UNDER PEOPLE'S PLAN IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT" is a bonafide record of research work done by me during the course of research and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar title, of any other university or society.

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## CERTIFICATE

Certified that this thesis entitled "PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES UNDER PEOPLE'S PLAN IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT" is a record of research work done independently by Miss. PARVATHY. S. 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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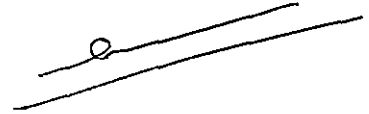
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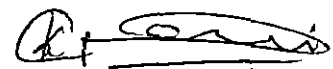
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- PP - People's Plan
- ADPs - Agricultural Development Programmes

# INTRODUCTION

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Kerala's remarkable experiment with democratic decentralisation over the last four years deserves to be much more widely known, both because it shows just what can be achieved through the devolution of resources and of decision making to local bodies of the plan funds that are set apart for project directly targeting agricultural development programmes.

Development of agricultural sector is vital to the progress of any developing country whose economy depends mainly on agriculture. To achieve this, proper planning and implementation of agricultural development programmes and useful technology is needed. To obtain the best use of available land a strategy of agricultural planning evolved at the grassroot level and guided by a master plan for the whole state is essential. In this context people's plan (PP) was formulated. 30-40 per cent of the total estimate of the ninth plan was allotted to PP.

The agricultural development strategy in the ninth plan aims at maximum utilisation of locally available resources by working out optimum combination of resources, various methods and practices. This approach covers various farming

systems where there is a combination of productive enterprises like crops, livestock, fisheries, poultry etc.

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

At the base level panchayath has been accepted as the basic unit for development, administration and therefore all the Agricultural Development programmes are conceived, developed and implemented through the Panchayath level units from the year 1996 (Issac, 1996).

Women in Kerala, even as they have made several impressive gains in the areas of education, life expectancy and health have remained relatively invisible in the mainstream of development till today.

As early as 1991 Kerala introduced 33 per cent reservation for women in elected local bodies. One of the stated objective of the People's Plan campaign was to raise the quality of women's participation in the development process and to infuse a greater sensitivity to women's concerns.

Gender perspective was integrated into each of the three phases of the planning process. Guidelines were issued to ensure greater participation of women at every stage of the planning process. A special subject group on women and development is now mandatory in the gramasabha meetings. A separate chapter in the development report, drawn up by each panchayath and municipality is devoted to women and a strategy for women's development is discussed and adopted at every development seminars.

#### Need for the study

Women form an important group among the weaker sections of the state. Their upliftment is highly essential and for that Government has implemented many developmental activities, like Agricultural development activities under People's Plan. A research investigation into the extent of participation of women in Agricultural Development Programmes under People's Plan, their perception about People's Plan, their attitude towards People's Plan and the constraints experienced by them while undertaking this programmes will enable the formulation of suitable measures to ensure the effective functioning of these developmental programmes.

The study assumes particular significance in the light of the fact that this is a pioneering research attempt in this area. It is hoped that the study would be of much use to



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planners to take corrective measures for the effective functioning of existing Agricultural Development Programmes.

#### Scope of the study

It is important to see whether these Agricultural Development Programmes under People's Plan campaign function as it is intended, whether these people are aware of it, whether they have favourable attitude, whether they participate in all the stages right from planning to implementation.

#### Objectives of the study

- (a) To assess the extent of participation of women in Agricultural Development programmes under People's Plan in Thiruvananthapuram district.
- (b) To study the perception of women about People's Plan.
- (c) To study the attitude of women towards the people's Plan.
- (d) To identify different factors influencing their participation.
- (e) To identify the constraints experienced by the women while undertaking the programmes.

#### Limitation of the study

No human effort is free from limitations. This study is no exception. As this study was a single researcher investigation undertaken as a part of the requirement for the masters degree programme, obviously the constraints of time and resources restricted the comprehensive and indepth study.

## Presentation of the study

The report of the study has been spread out under five chapter as given below. The first chapter deals with the introduction, the second chapter covers Theoretical orientation related to the investigation. The third chapter relates to the details of the methodology used in the process of investigation. In the fourth chapter the results and discussions are clubbed and in the fifth chapter summary and conclusion of the study followed by references and appendices.

# **THEORETICAL ORIENTATION**

## CHAPTER - II

### THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

A review of the existing literature on a topic helps the researcher to develop the theoretical frame work of the study and assess the nature and quantum of research studies already undertaken in the area of her research. Keeping this in view an attempt is made to review the related literature. The main objective of this chapter is to portray in broad outlines the conceptual frame of references that has been used for the study. This will provide a theoretical basis for the empirical investigation. It also assists in evaluating one's own research effects by comparing them with the related efforts of others. The literature that appeared relevant are presented under the following heads.

- 2.1 Concept of Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs)
- 2.2 Concept of People's Plan (PP)
- 2.3 Concept of participation
- 2.4 Extent of participation of women in Agricultural Development Programmes through People's Plan
- 2.5 Perception of women about People's Plan
- 2.6 Attitude of women towards People's Plan
- 2.7 Relationship of the independent variables with the dependent variables under study
- 2.8 Constraints experienced by women while undertaking the programme under People's Plan

## 2.1 Concept of Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs)

Agricultural development programmes are meant to meet the needs of the farmer. Arrangement for the production and supply of improved seeds, particularly of high yielding varieties have been strengthened. Efforts are being made to lessen the gap between research centres and performance of crops in the farmer's field. Many other programmes like vegetable promotion programme, it was implemented in all districts through 'Haritha sanghams' in order to have the spirit of self help, integrated programme for development of spices this programme was to meet the growing demand of rooted pepper cuttings of high yielding varieties for new planting. And there were provisions for activities like integrated pest control, schemes for women in agriculture was to motivate and mobilise them through group approach. These groups would form an effective net work for channelising Agricultural Development Programmes. People's participation is very important for making the agricultural programmes effective. Agricultural development policy announced by the state also enunciate a number of measures for ensuring mass participation.

## 2.2 Concept of People's Plan campaign

In Kerala land reforms were completed in 1971 but it failed historically to link decentralisation with it. We have initiated the legislative measures to bring about effective

decentralisation of power, so that fruits of various programmes and the development which follows will trickle down even to the lower strata of the society. Having missed the historical opportunity to link land reform with decentralisation, the State Planning Board of Kerala has given shape to what is popularly known as the People's Plan in Kerala. This was launched on Malayalam New year day in 1996. The short term objective was to secure people's participation in drawing up local plans, create pressure from below for greater devolution of powers and demonstrate how much additional resources should be mobilised from below for local development. The People's Plan is still in its various phases of implementation.

One of the stated objectives of People's Plan campaign was to raise the quality of women's participation in the development process and to infuse a greater sensitivity to women's concerns. Guidelines were issued to ensure greater participation of women at every stage of the planning process. For this 10 per cent of budgeted outlay was set aside.

Issac (1996) opined with the active participation of the people where people are involved in the plan formulation stage upto evaluation stage each and every individual involved in it will be benefited.

Planning according to Namboodiripad (1996) means determining development priorities based on the social

decisions and there by allotting the available resources to different projects.

According to Balakrishnan and Surjith (2000) the primary objective of the People's Plan in Kerala is to ensure that Panchayathi Raj Institution (PRI) prepare and prioritise a list of integrated schemes in a scientific and participatory manner thereby bringing the PRIs to the development of the lower strata of people in the real sense.

According to Karat (2000) participatory model of development on the lines of People's Plan programme, is vital for ensuring women's empowerment.

### 2.3 Concept of participation

According to Davis (1969) participation is a mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation which encourages him to contribute to goals and shares responsibilities in them.

French (1960) referred participation as a process in which two or more parties influence each other in making certain plans, policies and decisions.

According to Soysal (1966) participation refers to the convergent action by which the citizens take part in the accomplishment of administrative services without belonging to the governing or managing body.

Economic commission for Latin America (1973) considers participation as a voluntary contribution by people in one or another of public programmes supposed to contribute to national development, but the people are not expected to take part in shaping the programme or criticising its contents.

Baetiz (1975) observed that participation in development means how community members can be assured the opportunity of contributing to the creation of the community's goods and services.

According to Cohen and Uphoff (1977) with regard to rural development, participation includes people's involvement in decision making process, in implementing programmes, their sharing in the benefits of development programmes, and their involvement in efforts to evaluate such programmes.

Pearse and Stiefel (1979) referred participation as an organised effort to increase control over resources and regulative institutions in a given social situation on the part of groups, and movements of those hither to excluded from such control.

According to Banki (1981) participation means a dynamic group process in which all members of a group contribute, share or influenced by the inter change of ideas and activities towards problem-solving or decision making.



WHO (1982) defined participation as the process by which individuals, families or communities assume responsibility for their own health, welfare and develop the capacity to contribute to their own and community development.

According to Mishra (1984) participation means direct involvement of people and not involvement through representatives.

Paul (1987) defined community participation as an active process by which beneficiary or client group influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view to enhance their well-being, personal growth, self-reliance or other values they cherish.

Oakley and Mardsen (1990) opined that meaningful participation is concerned with achieving power, that is the power to influence the decisions that affect one's livelihood.

According to Oakley and Mardsen (1990) participation is a multidimensional process of creative social involvement by those concerned in defining and fulfilling their needs. It is not a passive taking part in activities designed by others; nor an act of merely consuming the fruits of economic and social activity, it is the taking of initiative to decide what is to be done and how, and to do it.

According to Oakley *et al.* (1991) participation in development projects in third world implies voluntary or other

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forms of contribution by rural people to predetermined programmes and projects.

Singh (1991) defined participation in watershed development programmes as an act of partaking (by farmers) in all stages of the development and management programmes right from designing of various soil and water conservation structures through monitoring and evaluation of their performance.

According to UNDP (1993) participation refers to the close involvement of people in the economic, social, cultural and political process, that affect their lives. People may, in some cases, have complete and direct control over these process in other cases, the control may be partial or indirect. The important thing is that people have constant access decision making and power.

World Bank (1994) reported six sets of mechanism of participating involvement. They are information sharing mechanisms, consultative mechanism, joint assessment mechanisms, shared decision making mechanisms, collaborative mechanisms and empowering mechanism. The potential costs of participation are risks of generating or aggravating conflict between stake holders with different priorities and interests and risks of raising expectations which may prove impossible to fulfill.

According to Chowdhry and Gilbert (1996) participation is a generic term covering a broad range of activities ranging from one shot problem identification exercise (Eg. Participatory Rural Appraisal) to continuing association in which rural communities and individual farm families play more active role.

Overseas Development Agency (ODA, 1996) reported that participatory management is a process where by those with legitimate interests in a project both influence decision which affect them and receive a proportion of any benefits which may accrue.

According to Parker (1997) participation ranges from local people being involved in implementing development or conservation of programmes to being actively involved in all stages of the development process including decision making process.

Ray (1997) defined participation as a process of getting one self involved in thoughts, feelings and actions with others. It may be perceived as a continuum varying between passive listening to active involvement in benefit sharing.

According to Blackburn and Holland (1998) participation as the full involvement of local population in the identification of priorities, problems and potential

solutions with team of scientists, planners and development specialists.

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

According to the Narayanaswamy and Boraian (1998) the concept of community participation refers to the process by people which involve themselves in analysing the local situation, identifying major problems, formulating action plans, mobilising locally available resources, executing development projects and monitoring and evaluating projects in order to assess the benefits extended to the community at large or specific target groups during a given point of time.

Rehman and Rehman (1998) defined participation as a process of learning and sharing. Participation process is a goal directed, objective focussed on activity of an organisation.

### 2.3b Studies on participation

Milton (1966) observed that one of the tasks of Nation-building and development is to bring members of the National Community into a net work of relationships and

institution which will enables them to participate actively in decisions affecting their individual and group welfare.

Kerala State Planning Board (1977) in their study report on Yela programme observed that the Yela programme can survive only if there is a result in provision for ensuring participation by all or at least majority of cultivators planning and implementation of the programme.

Morris *et al.* (1978) reported that active involvement of farmers in the planning and implementation of extension programmes was the major determinant of success in programmes designed for small farmers.

FAO (1984) recommended that opportunities should be made available to small farmers to participate in the design and implementation of programmes to use their unique experience to explain constraints to form their own organisations through which they can exercise influence in expressing their needs.

Mishra (1984) reported that involvement of people in participatory approach are in the scenes such as (1) participation in decision making (2) participation in implementation of programmes and projects (3) participation in monitoring and evaluation and (4) participation in sharing the benefits of development.

Oakley and Mardsen (1990) reported that participation of the poor in development will have a direct access to the

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resource necessary for development and some involvement and influence in the decisions affecting those resources and the course of events.

Swanson and Claar (1984) observed that extension activities must be client centered and must therefore be guided by clients.

Ortiz (1991) developed a participatory model for transfer of technology. In this approach, research and extension (R-E) functionaries adopt new joint effect towards active participation of farmers in different phases in the process of technology transfer rather than towards educating them.

Morae (1994) observed that government programmes have recently increased the scope for participation in planning and management.

Ashby *et al.* (1995) reported that farmer participation in agriculture development helped to involve small farmers as active decision-makers in the development programmes and transfer of new technology. In participatory methodologies instead of being taught blanket recommendations the farmers take part in selecting promising items from the menu and are involved in experimenting with them. Farmer participation improves rates of adoption and helped to raise small farmers in time.

Desai (1995) observed that the novelty of community participation as a development initiative however deserves from the fact that it involves intervention by and co-operation with the state and or other development agencies.

Singh (1995) observed that local development programme with outside efforts generally do not succeed unless and until beneficiaries and stake holders find logic in these efforts. Initiative through participatory development is more successful and sustainable.

Shah and Shah (1995) reported that participatory approaches in development programmes increased the participation of local communities in development process and supported the formation of accountable institutions.

Thrupp (1996) reported that participatory approach to technology dissemination helped farmers to adopt technology to their own conditions and engenders community wide acceptance.

Bava (1997) reported that people's participation renders speedy level less costly implementation of development policies.

FAO (1997) observed that people centered approach will improve the poor's access to productive assets, allow them to participate in designing and implementing development programmes and foster their involvement in institution from

village to National level. Hogganath and Mc. Gregor (1997) reported that participation is not a neutral concept and involves political issues concerning who has decision making power and who has access to resource.

Mukherjee (1997) reported that participatory methods helped to strengthen the process of participation by the involvement of local people in analysis of their issues and making space for them to be creative as individuals and as groups.

O'Brien (1997) found that inadequate participation is one of the reasons why development projects are ineffective.

Rivera (1997) reported that participatory decision making in extension has shown to increase commitment to programmes associated with extension systems.

Chandel and Jain (1998) reported that Panchayathi Raj Institutions promote grassroots planning through People's Participation.

Turton *et al.* (1998) reported that participatory approach helped in improving productivity and sustainability.

Velusamy (1999) in his study reported that 37.11 per cent of beneficiaries fall at low level, 34.00 per cent in medium level and 28.89 per cent in high level of participation in poverty alleviation programmes in Tamil Nadu.



## 2.4 Extent of participation of women in ADPs under People's Plan

Extent of participation means the extent of actual involvement of people both physical and mental, in different stages of a programme. The kind of participation which draw our immediate attention are participation in planning, participation in implementation, participation in monitoring and evaluation.

### 2.4.1 Participation in planning

According to Singh and Singhal (1969) participation in decision making is a social and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation which encourages him to contribute to group goals and share responsibilities in group activities.

Dubey, Singh and Khera (1982) found that participation in decision making remained mostly same irrespective of their educational level.

According to Nandapurkar (1982) decision making is the degree to which an individual justifies the selection of most effective means from among available alternatives on the basis of scientific criteria for achieving maximum economic profit.

Rexlin (1984) reported that there existed a positive and significant relationship between participation in decision making and farming experience.

Seema (1986) reported that there was no significant relationship between size of holding and extent of participation in decision making by farm women.

Charyulu and Seetharaman (1988) found that participation of rural women in decision making did not correspond to their contribution to agricultural production.

Gubbels (1993) reported that the tendency to adopt traditional structure of decision making was one of the reasons for failure of farmers organization.

Jayasree (1993) reported that 8.48 per cent and 75.76 per cent of farmers were distributed in medium and low involvement in decision making categories respectively.

Rivera (1997) observed that participatory decision making in extension has shown to increase commitment to programmes associated with extension agencies.

Muller (1997) reported that involvement of members in decision making was high in effective group than non effective group.

Sindhu (1997) reported that majority of the cut flower growers in the group exhibited high level of involvement in decision making.

Thomas (1998) observed that 12 per cent of the respondents were found to have very low participation in

planning watershed programmes and remaining 28 per cent had high participation.

Santhosh (1997) observed that about forty four per cent of the farmers always participated in the planning of Agricultural Development Programmes implemented through People's Plan, while six per cent did not participate in the planning process.

#### 2.4.2 Participation in implementation

Jaiswal *et al.* (1985) reported that farmers benefited by soil and water conservation measures of watershed development schemes were not involved in implementation of such works.

Jeya (1999) found that 73.60 per cent of the respondents had medium level of participation in implementing farm activities whereas only 16.80 per cent and 9.60 per cent had high and low level of participation respectively.

Santhosh (1999) observed that extent of participation of farmers in the implementation process of ADPs through PP is 32.50 per cent and majority (67.50%) did not participate in the implementation process.

#### 2.4.3 Participation in monitoring and evaluation

Uphoff (1989) observed that people on the receiving end are ultimately the best judges of impact.

Bebblington *et al* (1994) reported that members of the grassroots level farmer group are involved in planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and farmers, extension agents and researchers meet regularly and review results and decide upon the priority constraints to address and solutions to test.

FAO (1999) reported that monitoring and evaluation was a sustainable element of group action.

## 2.5 Perception

Crow and Crow (1956) defined perception as the meaningful sensation that assumes an important role in the life of an individual. It refers to the ways by which the individual receives, interprets and responds to the stimuli picked by one's sense organs.

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

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

Taylor *et al.* (1980) refers perception as the mental process of recognising the stimuli we receive. One has to both perceive (recognize) and interpret the sensations one receives before they become perceived messages.

Muthukrishnan (1982) found that majority of the users (93.00%) of biogas plants has better perception towards the attributes of biogas plants.

Sundaram (1986) reported that majority of the farmers (75%) had medium level of perception; 14.00 per cent and 11.00 per cent of the respondents respectively had low and high level of perception about the effectiveness of soil conservation practices.

Meera (1995) found that two groups of farmers differed significantly with respect to mean utility perception scores for important agricultural practices.

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

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

Sitaram (1997) observed that the farmers perception of utility of ADP's through People's Plan is depended on how effectively they make use of recommendations as described in the plan.

Santhosh (1999) found that 63 per cent of farmers perceived ADPs implemented through PP as useful to them and 39 per cent perceived it as least or not useful to them.

#### 2.5.1 Perception of women about People's Plan

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

Balu (1980) stated that 75 per cent of participants of Intensive Agriculture Development Programme (IADP) perceived that method of availing benefits was more complicated.

Sudha (1987) conducted a study on Lab to Land programme and found that about 55 per cent of the non tribals and 75 per cent of the tribals belonged to high perception group.

Sharma (1989) found that majority of the women beneficiaries of IRDP expressed that they got increased income.

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

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

## 2.6 Attitude of women towards People's Plan

Any development programme aimed at the welfare of the people calls for maximum people's participation. To achieve this participation, the beneficiaries of the programme should have positive attitude towards the development programmes.

Allport (1935) stated that attitude is a mental and neural state of readiness organised through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individual's response to all objects and situations with which it is related.

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.

Katz and Scotland (1959) stated that attitude is a tendency or disposition to evaluate an object or the symbol of that object in a certain way.

Sharma (1972) defined attitude as a personal disposition which impels an individual to react to some object or situation.

Singh (1978) showed that high scores on attitude towards farming and continuous decision making were associated with progressive farm behaviour.

Shilaja (1990) reported that majority of the farm women possessed a favourable attitude towards mixed farming.

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

According to Lal (1997) any development programme aimed at the welfare of the people, calls for maximum people's participation to achieve this participation the beneficiaries should have a positive attitude towards the development programmes.



## 2.7 Relationship of independent variables with dependent variables

### 2.7.1 Age

#### 2.7.1.1 Age and participation

Sharma and Singh (1970) observed that farm women belonging to middle age participated in farm operations in larger proportion than others in Jabalpur district.

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

Singh and Chander (1983) found no significant effect on participation in decision making.

Kareem and Jayaramaiah (1998) found no significant relationship between age and participation.

Suman and Reddy (1998) reported a significant relationship between age and participation in development programme.

Jeya (1999) found that almost an equal percentage of participants belonged to young (49.50%) and middle aged (50.40%) categories among women farmers.

### 2.7.1.2 Age and perception

According to Lal (1997) age had a negative and significant relation with perception of scheduled caste farmers about the special component plan schemes.

According to Patil and Sundaraswamy (1999) age had a significant effect on perception of usefulness of National Agricultural Extension Programme (NAEP) by Extension personnel.

### 2.7.2.3 Age and attitude

Varma (1996) found that age had a negatively significant relation with attitude of farm women towards self employment avenues.

Lal (1997) found that age had no significant relation with attitude of scheduled caste farm families towards special component plan schemes.

### 2.7.2 Marital status

In this study conducted in Akola district of Maharashtra on the female farm labourers Ingle and Dharmadhikari (1987) revealed that 86 per cent of the labourers were married and 11 per cent were widows and 3 per cent were divorced.

### 2.7.2.1 Marital status and perception

No study closely related to the marital status and perception of women could be reviewed.

### 2.7.2.3 Marital status and attitude

In a study conducted by Nagabhushanam and Nanjaiyan (1998) revealed that marital status of farm women had significant relationship with the attitude developed.

## 2.7.3 Education

### 2.7.3.1 Education and participation

Vehra (1971) reported that higher level of education was conducive for higher participation rate.

Deepali (1979) found that educational profile was positively related with degree of participation of rural women in adoption of agricultural practices.

Ayyadurai (1980) observed that education of farmers was positively and significantly associated with the extent of participation in poultry development programmes.

Dubey *et al.* (1982) conducted that participation of farm women in decision making regarding animal husbandry practices remained same irrespective of their educational level.

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

Thomas (1998) reported that education of farm women was positively and significantly related to participation of women in various programmes.

Saraswathi et al. (2000) revealed that educational level of tribes had a significant effect on extent of participation in integrated tribal development programme.

#### 2.7.3.2 Education and perception

Muthukrishnan (1981) in his study revealed that educational level of farmers had a significant relationship with their perception about biogas plant.

Lal (1997) reported that education was found to exercise a positive and significant relation with scheduled caste farmer's perception about special component schemes.

#### 2.7.3.3 Education and attitude

Ravichandran (1980) reported that education had a significant relationship with sugarcane farmers' attitude.

Ranganathan (1984) reported that education had a positive relationship with attitude of farm youth towards farming.

Latha (1990) in her study on utilization of biogas technology of farmers of Palakkad conducted that education had a positive relationship with their attitude.

According to Lal (1997) education had a positive and significant relation with farmer's attitude towards special component schemes.

#### 2.7.4 Occupation

##### 2.7.4.1 Occupation and participation

Santhosh (1999) reported that there is significant relationship exists between occupation and extent of participation of farmers in the implementation of Agricultural development programme through People's Plan.

Saraswathi et al. (2000) reported that a significant relationship exists between occupation and extent of participation of tribes in integrated tribal development programmes.

##### 2.7.4.2 Occupation and perception

Lal (1998) found that occupation had no significant relation with perception of scheduled caste farmers about the special component plan schemes.

Somasundaram and Sekar (2000) reported that occupation was not significantly related with farmers

perception on information management for low cost seed treatment practices.

#### 2.7.4.3 Occupation and attitude

According to Ravi chandran (1980) occupational status had a non significant relation with attitude of sugarcane growers of Coimbatore district.

According to Sinha *et al.* (1984) occupational status had a positive and significant relationship with attitude of farmers of Chotanagpur towards soil conservation programmes.

Varma (1996) found that occupation had a positive and non-significant relation with attitude of farm women towards self employment avenues.

Lal (1998) reported that occupation had a negative but significant relation with attitude of scheduled caste farm families towards special component plan schemes.

#### 2.7.5 Annual income

##### 2.7.5.1 Annual income and participation

Vehra (1971) reported that those who had greater economic resources participated more and higher level of income was conducive for higher participation.

Deepali (1979) reported a positive and significant relationship between income and participation of farmers in watershed development programmes.

Kailasan (1980) found that income had a positive and significant relation with extent of participation.

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

Sumana and Reddy (1998) reported that annual income was negatively correlated to participation in watershed development programmes.

Thomas (1988) reported a positive and significant relationship between income and participation of women in watershed development programmes.

Santhosh (1999) reported that annual income had a positive and significant relationship with extent of participation of farmers in the planning process of Agricultural Development Programmes implemented through People's Plan.

#### 2.7.5.2 Annual income and perception

Lal (1997) reported a non-significant relationship between annual income and perception of scheduled caste farm families about special component plan schemes.

#### 2.1.5.3 Annual income and attitude

Kamarudeen (1991) reported that annual income had a negative and significant relationship with attitude.

According to Lal (1997) annual income had a negative but significant relationship with scheduled caste farm familie's attitude towards special component plan schemes.

## 2.7.6 Social participation

### 2.7.6.1 Social participation and participation

Sharma and Singh (1970) stated that social participation was significantly related to the extent of participation in decision making.

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

### 2.7.6.2 Social participation and perception

Muthukrishnan (1982) in his study on utilization of biogas plant revealed that social participation had no significant relationship with their perception.

Sundaram (1986) revealed that positive relation exists between social participation and perception of farmers about effectiveness of soil conservation practices.

Sophia (1991) reported that positive relationship exists between social participation and perception of dry land farmers.



Lal (1997) observed that there was a positive and significant correlation exists between social participation and perception of scheduled caste farmers about the special component plan schemes.

#### 2.7.6.3 Social participation and attitude

Ravichandran (1980) observed that there exist a positive and significant relationship between social participation and attitude of sugarcane growers.

Cherian (1984) found that social participation had positive and significant relationship with attitude of farmers towards training and visit system.

Varma (1996) in her study on a multidimensional analysis of self employment among farm women revealed that social participation had a positive and significant relationship with attitude towards self employment.

Lal (1997) observed that social participation had a negative and significant relationship with attitude of scheduled caste towards the special component plan schemes.

#### 2.7.7 Extension orientation

##### 2.7.7.1 Extension orientation and participation

Deepali (1979) concluded that extension orientation is one of the most important variable which established a

relationship with degrees of participation of rural people in agricultural operations.

Thomas (1998) opined that extension orientation had a positive and significant relation with extent of participation of women in watershed development programme.

Santhosh (1999) reported that extension agency contact had a positive and significant relation with extent of participation of farmers in Agricultural Development Programmes implimented through People's Plan.

#### 2.7.7.2 Extension orientation and perception

Balan (1987) revealed a positive and significant correlation between farmer's perception and their extension agency contact.

Perumal (1994) reported that extension orientation had a positive and significant correlation with farmer's perception about any Agricultural Development Programmes.

According to Lal (1997) extension orientation showed a positive and significant correlation with perception of scheduled caste about the special component plan schemes.

#### 2.7.7.3 Extension orientation and attitude

Kamarudeen (1981) reported that extension orientation had a positive and significant relationship with attitude of farmers.

Lal (1997) observed a significant relationship between extension orientation and attitude of scheduled caste farm families towards special component plan schemes.

Syamkumar (1999) found that a positive and significant relationship between extension orientation and attitude of farmers towards rice cultivation.

#### 2.7.8 Economic motivation

##### 2.7.8.1 Economic motivation and participation

Thomas (1998) observed that economic motivation had a positive and significant relation with extent of participation of women in watershed development programmes.

##### 2.7.8.2 Economic motivation and perception

Balan (1987) reported that economic motivation was positively related to farmer's perception.

Padmaiah *et al.* (1998) reported that economic motivation showed a positive and significant relation with the perception of farmers about the usefulness of watershed development programmes.

Lal (1997) reported that economic motivation had a positive and significant relationship with perception of scheduled caste farmers about the special component plan schemes.

### 2.7.8.3 Economic motivation and attitude

Sajeevchandran (1989) found a positive and significant relationship between economic motivation and attitude of pepper growers towards pepper development programme.

According to Lal (1997) economic motivation had a positive and significant relationship with attitude of schedule caste farmers towards special component plan schemes.

Syankumar (1999) observed that economic motivation had a nonsignificant relationship with attitude of farmers towards rice cultivation.

### 2.7.9 Mass media participation

#### 2.7.9.1 Mass media participation and participation

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

Thomas (1998) observed that mass media participation had a significant relationship with participation of women in watershed development programmes.

Santhosh (1999) observed that mass media participation had no significant relationship with extent of

participation of farmers in agricultural development programmes under People's Plan.

#### 2.7.9.2 Mass media participation and perception

Padmaiah *et al.* (1998) in their study reported that there exists a significant relationship with mass media participation and perception of farmers about usefulness of the watershed development programme.

Patil and Sundaraswamy (1999) in their study on factors responsible for different perception of usefulness of NAEP by extension personnel of Department of Agriculture revealed that mass media participation was significantly correlated with perception of usefulness of NAEP.

#### 2.7.9.3 Mass media participation and attitude

Kamarudeen (1981) reported that mass media participation was positively and significantly related to attitude of farmers.

Haraprasad (1982) reported that mass media participation had no significant relation with attitude of farmers in Thiruvananthapuram district.

Varma (1996) in her study revealed that mass media participation had highly significant effect in forming a favourable attitude towards self employment.

Syamkumar (1999) found that mass media participation had a positive and significant relationship with attitude of farmers towards rice cultivation.

#### 2.7.10 Achievement motivation

Mc Clelland (1961) stated that achievement motivation is the desire to do well, not so much for the sake of the social negotiation or prestige level to attain an inner feeling of personal accomplishment.

##### 2.7.10.1 Achievement motivation and participation

Seema (1986) reported no significant relationship between achievement motivation and participation in implementing decision by farm women.

Thomas (1998) found that achievement motivation had a non significant effect on extent of participation of women in watershed development programmes.

##### 2.7.10.2 Achievement motivation and perception

Lal (1997) observed a positive and significant relation between achievement motivation and perception of scheduled caste farm families about the special component plan schemes.

Patil and Sundaraswamy (1999) reported that achievement motivation had a positive and significant effect on perception of usefulness of NAEP by extension personnel.

### 2.7.10.3 Achievement motivation and attitude

Lal (1997) found that achievement motivation had a negatively significant correlation with attitude of scheduled caste towards special component plan schemes.

### 2.7.11 Innovation proneness

Anantharaman (1991) reported that innovation proneness is the interest and desire of person to seek changes in techniques and introduce such changes in their avocations. Innovative farmers are more inclined to try new methods and ideas in their endeavours.

#### 2.7.11.1 Innovation proneness and participation

Thomas (1998) reported a positive and significant relationship between innovation proneness and participation of women in watershed development programmes.

#### 2.7.11.2 Innovation proneness and perception

Padmaiah *et al.* (1998) in their study on attributes influencing the perception about usefulness of Watershed Development Programmes revealed that there exists a non significant relation between innovation proneness and perception about the usefulness of the programme.

#### 2.7.11.5 Innovation proneness and attitude

According to Nelson (1992) innovation proneness of farmers had a positive and significant relationship with attitude.

#### 2.7.12 Level of aspiration

English and English (1961) defined level of aspiration as the standard by which a person judges his own performance as a success or failure or a being upto what he expects himself.

Padmanabhan (1981) revealed that majority of the agricultural labourers had very low level of aspiration.

Shilaja (1990) found that majority of the women agricultural labourers were having high level of aspiration.

Varma (1996) reported that level of aspiration is found to be low among farm women.

##### 2.7.12.1 Level of aspiration and participation

Anwar *et al.* (1997) reported that level of aspiration in life had a significant and positive relationship with participation of rural youth in house hold activities.

##### 2.7.12.2 Level of aspiration and perception

Lal (1997) reported that level of aspiration of schedule caste farmers had a significant and positive relation



### 2.7.12.3 Level of aspiration and attitude

Sushama (1978) reported that level of aspiration was found to have no significant relationship between attitude of the tribes towards development programmes.

According to Lal (1997) there was a negative and significant relationship between level of aspiration and attitude of schedule castes towards special component plan schemes.

### 2.7.13 Political orientation

Holmstorm (1978) indicated that more than 90 per cent of the respondents were members of trade union.

Padmanabhan (1981) reported that majority of the agricultural labourers had no membership in trade union.

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

Rexlin (1984) stated that majority of the small farm women (94.1%) were not participating in any political organisations.

Sanwal (1985) reported that selection of beneficiaries in the development programmes were on the basis of political pressure of local politicians.

Gubbles (1993) reported that experience in West Africa indicated that political environment has obstructed the emergence of farmers organisations.

Neubert and Hagmann (1998) reported that successful participation demands an open political climate.

#### 2.7.13.1 Political orientation and participation

Kareem and Jayaramaiah (1998) observed that no significant relationship between political participation and extent of participation in development programmes.

Santhosh (1999) reported that there is no positive and significant relationship between political orientation and extent of participation of farmers in agricultural development activities implemented through People's Plan.

#### 2.7.13.2 Political orientation and perception

Santhosh (1999) stated that there is no positive and significant relationship between political orientation and perception of farmers about agricultural development activities implemented through People's Plan.

#### 2.7.13.3 Political orientation and attitude

No study closely related to the political orientation and the attitude of women could be reviewed.

#### 2.7.14 Training

Basha *et al* (1975) found that inservice training undergone by Deputy Agricultural Officers had no considerable learning on their attitude towards adaptive research programme.

Ataboug (1986) states if women were well trained in agriculture, nutrition and health practices as well as in vocational skills, good quality food and good health will be available to farmers, rural income will increase and development will be achieved.

Punjabi and Sadhu (1988) opined that modernization of agriculture, land reforms and other measures which are part of rural development programmes should include a study of their impact on women and provide positive benefits to them, including training of women to adopt new technologies.

Rao (1989) found that about 90.00 per cent of IRDP beneficiaries required training and they were not provided with the same.

Uma (1994) found that majority of the respondent (83.33%) did not attend any training before participation in the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) programme and the training studied by her was the first training attended by them. The remaining (14.17%) were found participated in only one training.

#### 2.7.14.1 Training and participation

Thomas (1998) reported that training was positively and significantly related to the participation of women in watershed development programme.

#### 2.7.14.2 Training and perception

Thomas (1998) reported that training was positively and significantly related with farm women's role perception.

#### 2.7.14.3 Training and attitude

Cherian (1984) revealed that there was positive and significant relationship between training undergone by village extension workers and officials and their attitude towards T & V Systems.

#### 2.7.15 Leadership propensity

According to Barnard (1948) leadership refers to the quality of behaviour of individuals whereby they guide people in the activities in the organised effort.

Parry (1972) reported that leaders played an important role in developing political consciousness and mobilising people and community they represent.

Desai (1995) found that leadership is an important ingredient in the level and form of community participations.

Riddell and Robinson (1995) observed that frequent objectives of group approach is to try to develop effective leadership among poor.

Ban (1997) reported that a participatory approach requires changes in the leadership styles and culture of extension agency.

Noor (1998) refers leadership as the process of influencing people towards achieving the desired goals. The leader motivates people to behave in the most desired way.

No study closely related to the leadership propensity and the dependent variables, participation, perception and attitude could be reviewed.

### 2.7.16 Self confidence

Muthayya and Gnana Kannan (1973) found a positive relationship between self confidence and job satisfaction.

According to Pandyaraj (1976) self confidence is the belief of an individual in his or her own abilities.

Joseph (1983), Nizammudeen (1996), and Sangeetha (1997) reported that a good majority of the respondents belonged to high group with respect to self confidence.

#### 2.7.16.1 Self confidence and participation

No study closely related to the self confidence and the participation of farmers could be reviewed.

#### 2.7.16.2 Self confidence and perception

Patil and Swamy (1999) in their study on factors responsible for differential perception of usefulness of NAEP by Extension personnel of Department of Agriculture revealed that self confidence was negatively correlated with perception.

#### 2.7.16.3 Self confidence and attitude

Varma (1996) reported that self confidence was positively and significantly correlated with attitude of farm women towards self employment in agriculture.

Syamkumar (1999) reported that self confidence was positively and significantly correlated with attitude of farmers towards rice cultivation.

#### 2.7.17 Genderbias

Kaur *et al.* (1988) revealed that the husband played a dominant role in farm related decisions in small and medium categories. In large farm house holds, joint decision by which husband and wife are common.

Singh *et al.* (1988) stated that more than 51 per cent of the total decisions with respect to agricultural operations

were taken solely by the men and only about 29 per cent of the decisions were taken by the women.

Shilaja (1990) while investigating the role of women in mixed farming stated that more than 50 per cent of large, small and marginal farm women participated in taking decisions related to the areas like choice of crops, seed selection, use and storage of produce, care and management of animals.

Alex (1994) reported that women labourers took decision in areas like spacing to be adopted for transplanting, time of weeding, number of labourers required for weeding, time of harvest, threshing, winnowing and processing.

No study closely related to the gender bias and the dependent variables, participation, perception and attitude could be reviewed.

## 2.8 Constraints

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

Parameswaran (1973) revealed that lack of knowledge poor efficiency, unsustainability of soil and lack of conviction among the farmers were the important reasons for the

non adoption of package programme of cotton by the farmers of Coimbatore district.

Mc Callum (1981) observed that proliferation of units and staff, absence of effective co-ordination, conflicts, slow decision making, rigidity of rules etc, were the features which hindered development operations.

Waghmare and Pandit (1982) found that lack of knowledge, lack of technical guidance, unawareness of use of plant protection chemicals and high cost of chemical fertilizers are the important constraints faced by farmers.

Sherwani (1983) opined that one of the most common problem faced by women was the dual role she had to play at the domestic front and work floor.

Govind (1984) reported that lack of knowledge emerged as a problem against active participation of women in agriculture, livestock and other house based activities.

According to ODI (1994) the main problems encountered with the functioning of organisations were insufficient academic training staff, difficulty in understanding the research activities which respond to production needs and lack of experience in inter disciplinary work.

Rannorey (1994) listed out the problems related to people's participation as religion, caste, pattern of



education, ignorance of people, lack of information among people. lack of initiative and lack of ability to execute.

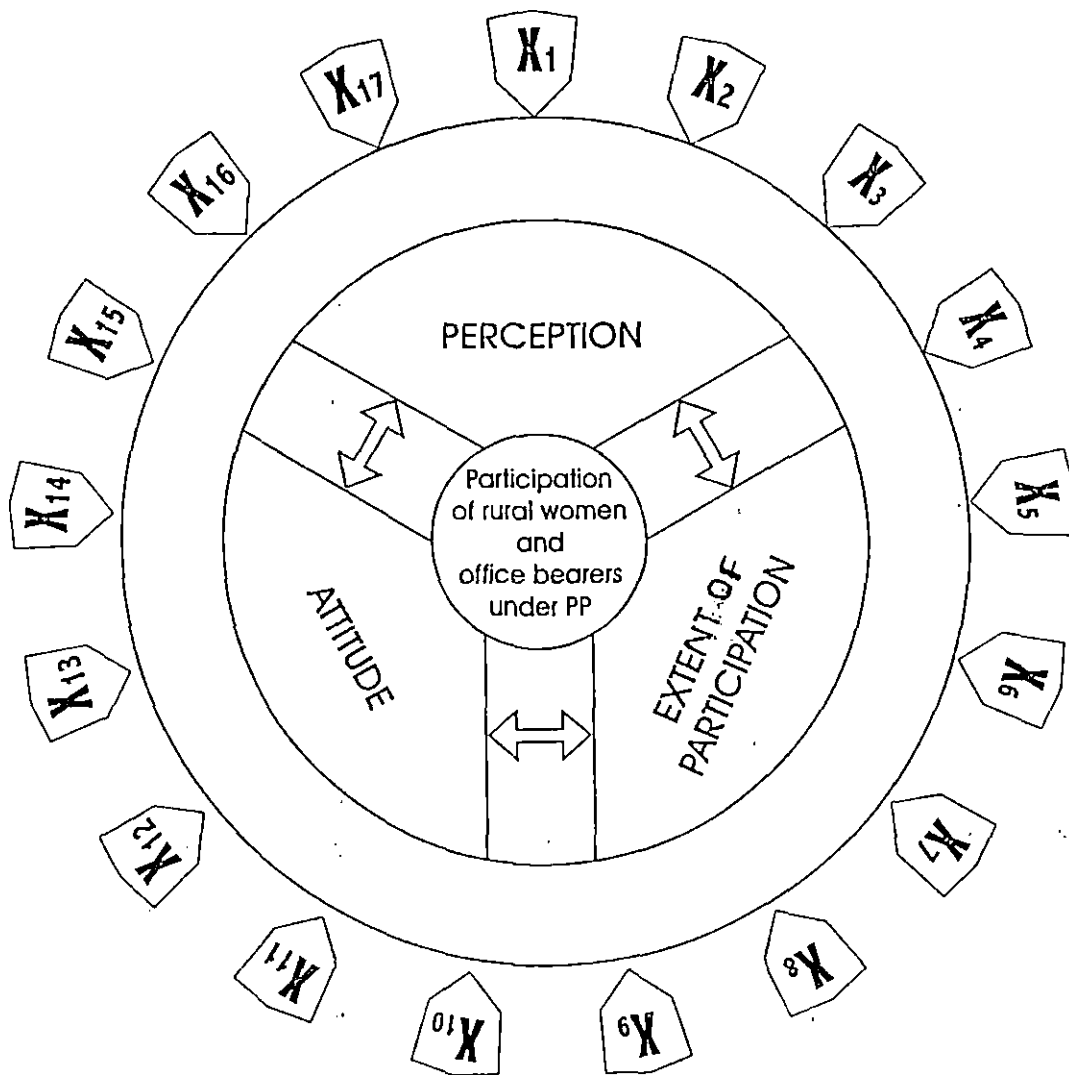
Dhillion and Hansra (1995) identified the following problems pertinent to participation such as low level of awareness, village factionalism, illiteracy, poverty of people and non-involvement of the community.

High cost of raw materials, low economic status, improper repayment of loans, non-availability of adequate raw materials, lack of interest among officials, wrong selection of beneficiaries and lack of team spirit were the problems hindering function of women groups in rural development as reported by Muller (1997).

Thomas (1998) observed that inadequate financial assistance, nonavailability of quality planting material, non availability of agricultural inputs in time, political interference and inadequate training were the major problems in implementing watershed development programmes.

Velusamy (1999) identified the problem in poverty alleviation programme such as inadequate loan amount, delay in sanctioning loan. inadequate marketing facilities and lack of training.

The conceptual model of the study is presented in Fig. 1.



- X<sub>1</sub> - Age
- X<sub>2</sub> - Marital status
- X<sub>3</sub> - Education
- X<sub>4</sub> - Occupation
- X<sub>5</sub> - Annual income
- X<sub>6</sub> - Social participation
- X<sub>7</sub> - Extension orientation
- X<sub>8</sub> - Economic motivation
- X<sub>9</sub> - Innovation proneness
- X<sub>10</sub> - Achievement motivation
- X<sub>11</sub> - Training
- X<sub>12</sub> - Level of aspiration
- X<sub>13</sub> - Mass media participation
- X<sub>14</sub> - Political orientation
- X<sub>15</sub> - Gender bias
- X<sub>16</sub> - Leadership proapsensity
- X<sub>17</sub> - Self confidence

Fig. 1. Conceptual model of the study

# METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken with the main objective of finding out the extent of participation of women in Agricultural Development Programmes under People's Plan in Thiruvananthapuram district. A general description of the procedure followed in conducting the research are furnished in this chapter under the following sub headings.

- 3.1 Locale of the study
- 3.2 Population and selection of respondents
- 3.3 Selection and measurement of variables
- 3.4 Operationalisation and measurement of dependent variables
- 3.5 Operationalisation and measurement of independent variables
- 3.6 Constraints experienced by women while undertaking the programmes
- 3.7 Techniques of data collection
- 3.8 Statistical methods and tools
- 3.9 Categorisation of respondents

3.1 Locale of the study

The study was conducted in Thiruvananthapuram district.

Thiruvananthapuram district was purposively selected for conducting the study. The selection was made keeping in view of the following criteria.

- (a) Accessibility of the area for conducting the interview
- (b) Majority of the Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) are implemented in this district
- (c) Proximity of State Planning Board and college of Agriculture, Vellayani

**3.2 Selection of respondents**

Thiruvananthapuram district consists of four taluks, 12 blocks and 89 panchayaths. People's Plan Programme is implemented in all these panchayaths.

Multistage random sampling technique was followed for the selection procedure.

**Stage I**

From the four taluks, two taluks were selected randomly. The selected taluks were Nedumangad and Thiruvananthapuram.

**Stage II**

From each of these selected taluks, two Block panchayaths viz. Vattiyoorkkavu and Kazhakoottam from

Thiruvananthapuram and Vamanapuram and Vellanad from Nedumangad taluk were selected at random.

### Stage III

From each of these selected four block panchayaths two grama panchayaths viz. Vattiyoorkkavu and Kudappanakunnu from Vattiyurkkavu block and Sreekariyam and Andoorkkonam from Kazhakootam block, Vellanad and Vithura from Vellanad block and Vamanapuram and Nandiyode from Vamanapuram block were selected.

### Stage IV

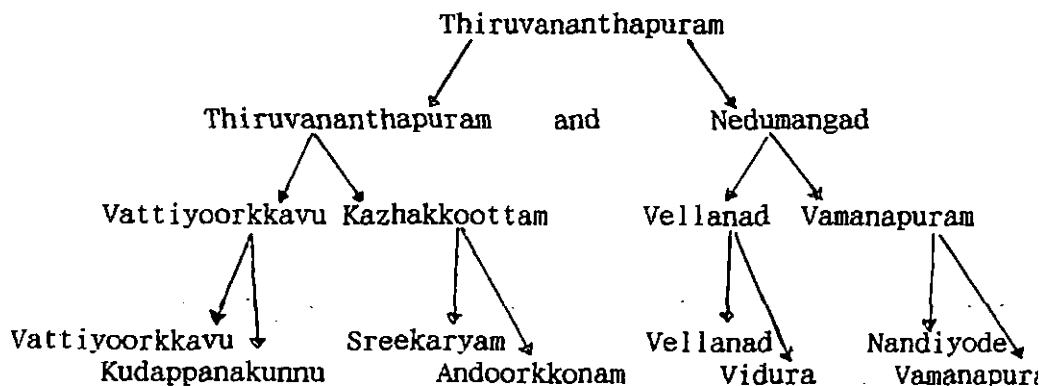
From each of these eight gramapanchayaths, 25 women respondents were selected at random. From the list of respondents 25 women - 20 rural women and five women office bearers were selected, thus making a total of 200 respondents for the sample size.

District ----

Taluk ----

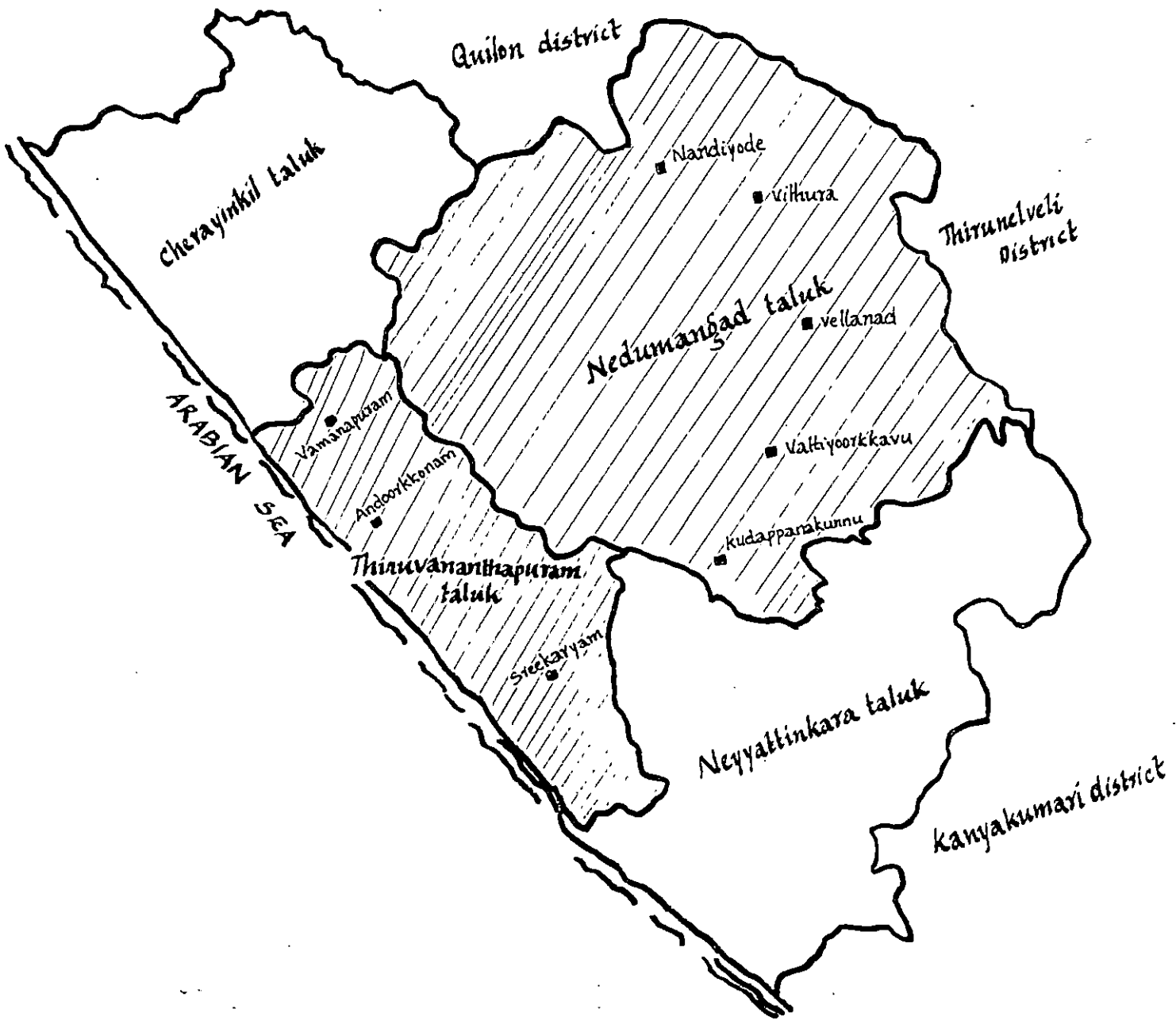
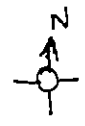
Block

Gramapanchayath



The location of the selected gramapanchayaths are given in Fig.2.

Fig. 2 Map Showing Locale of the Study  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT



▨ Locale of the study

### 3.3 Selection and measurement of variables

Appropriate variables were selected after conducting relevancy rating.

For the rating, various items related to the study were selected based on the review of literature and discussion with experts. These items, along with their operational definitions were given to judges who are experts in the field to assess the relevancy of each item in a three point continuum viz. 'most relevant', 'relevant' and 'least relevant'. The responses were quantified with a scoring system of 3, 2 and 1 respectively for most relevant, relevant and least relevant. The total score for each variable and the mean score were arrived at and those items with scores equal to and above mean were selected.

The selected variables and their measurement device are listed below.

#### 3.3a Dependent variables

	Measurement procedure
(1) Extent of participation	
(1a) Participation in planning	Schedule developed for the study
(1b) Participation in implementing	Schedule developed for the study
(1c) Participation in monitoring and evaluation	Schedule developed for the study
(2) Perception of women about People's Plan	Schedule developed for the study
(3) Attitude of women towards People's Plan	Scale developed for the study



### 3.3b Independent variables

	Measurement procedure
Age	Schedule developed for the study
Marital status	Scoring procedure used by State Planning Board
Education	Followed the scale developed by Trivedi (1963)
Occupation	Followed the scale developed by Seema (1986)
Annual income	Schedule developed for the study
Social participation	the scale developed by Thampan (1990)
Extension orientation	The method used by Bhaskaran (1979)
Economic motivation	Scale developed by Supe (1969)
Innovation proneness	Scale developed by Moulik (1965)
Achievement motivation	Scale developed by Manohari (1988)
Training	Scale developed by Sheela (1989)
Level of aspiration	Scale developed by Muthayya (1971)
Mass media participation	Scale developed by Pradeep (1993)
Political orientation	Schedule developed by Surendran (2000)
Gender bias	Schedule developed for the study
Leadership propensity	Schedule developed by Surendran (2000)
Self confidence	Scale developed by Pandiyaraj (1978)

### 3.4 Operationalisation measurement of dependent variables

#### 3.4.1 Extent of participation

It was operationally defined as the extent of actual involvement, expressing their views, and sharing the responsibilities during motivational meetings, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of Agricultural Development Programmes implemented through People's Plan. Extent of participation was measured under the following dimensions which cover the above mentioned aspects.

##### 3.4.1.1 Extent of participation in planning

Extent of participation in planning refers to the involvement of members in generation of ideas, evaluation of options and making choice from among options. Six statements relating to this aspect were prepared and administered to the respondents. The responses were obtained in a three point continuum consisting of 'always', 'occasionally' and 'never' with scores of 2, 1 and 0 respectively.

##### 3.4.1.2 Extent of participation in implementation

Extent of participation in implementation was conceptualised as the respondents' involvement by way of expressing and sharing responsibilities, contributing land and labour while implementing the development activities. Six statements in this dimension were administered to the

respondents. The score was obtained on a three point continuum consisting of 'always', 'occasionally' and 'never' with 2, 1 and 0 weightages respectively.

### 3.4.1.3 Participation in monitoring and evaluation

Participation in monitoring and evaluation was conceptualised as the extent of participation by way of interacting, exchange of views and sharing of responsibilities while monitoring and evaluating the programme. The statements on this dimension were administered to the respondents and obtained responses in a three point continuum consisting of 'always', 'occasionally' and 'never' with scores of 2, 1 and 0 respectively.

The respondents were categorised into low, medium and high groups on the basis of the observed range of scores since the mean and standard deviation criteria were not found meaningful in these cases.

	Category	Score range
Extent of participation in planning	Low	<4
	Medium	4 - 8
	High	8 -12
Extent of participation in implementing	Low	<4
	Medium	4 - 8
	High	8 -12
Extent of participation in monitoring and evaluation	Low	<2
	Medium	2 - 4
	High	>4

**3.4.2 Perception of women about People's Plan**

Perception about the People's Plan campaign is operationally defined as the meaningful sensation of the women about the worthiness or value of the development programmes implemented through People's Plan programme in Kerala.

Perception of women about People's Plan was measured using the schedule developed for the study. Items which reveal the perception of women about the programmes were prepared by reviewing literature and discussing with the experienced personnel associated with the programmes. Schedule consists of 15 statements about People's Plan. The respondents were asked to give their responses in a three point continuum as 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree' with scores of 3, 2 and 1 respectively.

The scores thus obtained by each respondent for each statement were added over, all the items to arrive at the total perception score of the respondent. The possible score of an individual on this variable ranges from 0 to 45.

**3.4.3 Attitude of women towards Peoples Plan**

The term attitude refers to the degree of positive or negative affect towards a psychological object. In the present study, attitude scale is developed using the method of summated rating suggested by Likert (1932).

## Collection of items

Based on the review of literature and discussion with experts 30 statements regarding different aspects of the People's Plan were set, so as to make the respondents reflect their attitude through their responses. Then the statements were edited in accordance with the criteria suggested by Edwards and Kilpatrick (1948), so as to indicate both favourable and unfavourable attitude towards People's Plan programme. In order to know the relevance of each of the statement, the statements thus selected were subjected to judges' rating. The responses were obtained in a five point continuum viz. 'very much relevant', 'much relevant', 'somewhat relevant', 'not relevant' and 'not at all relevant' with weightages of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The relevance of each of these statements was analysed and only those statements considered relevant by more than 50 per cent of the judges were included for the study. For the selection of statements to the final attitude scale, item analysis was done.

For the purpose of item analysis, the statements were first administered to a group of 60 non sample respondents and they were requested to respond to each statement in terms of their own agreement or disagreement with the statement on a five point continuum namely 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree'.

The responses were assigned numerical weight for positive statements, 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'undecided', 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' with score of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The scoring pattern was reversed for negative statements. The sum of weightage for all the statements were worked out to get the attitude score of an individual respondent. The respondent's scores were arranged in descending order. Twenty five per cent of the respondents with higher total score and 25 per cent of the respondents with lower total score were selected from among the respondents. These two groups formed the criterion groups in terms of which evaluation of individual statements was made.

The discrimination index 't' was computed for all the statements using the formula

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_H - \bar{X}_L}{\sqrt{\frac{S_H^2}{n_H} + \frac{S_L^2}{n_L}}}$$

- $\bar{X}_H$  - the mean score on a given statement for the high group  
 $\bar{X}_L$  - the mean score on the same statement for lower group  
 $S_H^2$  - the variance of the distribution of responses of the high group to the statement  
 $S_L^2$  - the variance of the distribution of responses of the low group to the statement  
 $n_H$  - the number of subjects in the high group

Those statements with 't' values above 1.75 were selected. Finally 14 statements which consists of both positive and negative statements respectively (Appendix - III) were included in the schedule.

**Reliability of the scale:**

A scale is said to be reliable only when it will consistently produce the same or similar results, when applied to the same sample at different time. Here the reliability was tested by means of split half method.

The scale was administered to 30 non sample respondents and was divided into two halves, based on odd and even number of statements.

The summation of scores obtained by odd numbered items and the summation of scores obtained by even numbered items of the scale for each respondent were correlated by using Pearson's Product moment correlation coefficient. The coefficient of internal consistency 'roe' was worked out using the formula

$$roe = \frac{P_{XY}}{\sigma X \times \sigma Y} \quad \text{where}$$

roe = the correlation coefficient between sum of scores on odd and even numbered items in the scale

P<sub>XY</sub> = the product moment of scores on odd and even numbered items

σ X = the standard deviation of the distribution of scores on odd numbered items

σ Y = the standard deviation of the distribution of scores

The 'roe' value obtained will give half test reliability. Therefore it was corrected using Spearman Brown's Prophecy formula and thus the reliability coefficient,  $r_{tt}$ , for the total length of the scale was obtained as given below:

$$r_{tt} = \frac{2 \text{ roe}}{1 + \text{ roe}}$$

The reliability coefficient ( $r_{tt}$ ) between the two scores was found to be highly significant (0.8). Hence it was concluded that the scale was reliable.

Validity of the scale

The developed scale was tested for content validity. The main criteria of content validity is how well the contents of the scale represent the subject matter under study. Since the items selected were from the universe of contents, it was ensured that, the items covered all aspects of People's Plan campaign.

Administering the scale

The final scale with negative and positive statements was administered to the sample of respondents under study and the responses were collected on a five point continuum namely 'Strongly Agree', 'Agree', 'Undecided', 'Disagree', 'Strongly Disagree' with weightage 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The scoring was reversed in the case of negative statements. The



weightages on responses of all the statements were summated to get the attitude score of each individual.

The maximum possible score was 70 for an individual and minimum possible score was 14.

### 3.5 Operationalisation and measurement of independent variables

#### 3.5.1 Age

Age was operationalised as the number of years completed by the respondents at the time of enquiry. For the study it was measured by directly asking them the number of years she had completed at the time of interview.

Depending upon the age of the individuals they were grouped into three categories as follows.

Category	
Young	Below 35
Middle	35 - 50
Old	Above 50

#### 3.5.2 Marital status

For the purpose of the study marital status was operationalised as whether the respondent is married, unmarried, separated, divorced or widowed at the time of enquiry. Scoring procedures suggested by Kerala State Planning Board was adopted.

Sl.No.	Category	Score
1	Unmarried	1
2	Married	2
3	Seperated	3
4	Divorced	4
5	Widowed	5

### 3.5.3 Education

Education was operationalised as the ability of the respondent to read and write or the extent of formal education possessed.

In this study scale developed by Trivedi (1963) was used to measure the educational status. The scoring pattern was as follows.

Sl.No.	Category	Score
1	Illiterate	0
2	Primary school	1
3	Middle school	2
4	High School	3
5	Higher secondary	4
6	College	5

Taking into consideration the score<sup>s</sup> obtained, the respondents were grouped into high, middle and low group.

Category	Score
High	>3
Medium	2 - 3
Low	<2

### 3.5.4 Occupation

It was operationalised as the extent to which a respondent is occupied in a job as a source of income and in which they spent major part of their time and attention. In this study scale developed by Seema (1986) was used to measure the occupational status. The scoring pattern was as follows.

Sl.No.	Item	Score
1	Farming	6
2	Business	5
3	Professional	4
4	Clerical	3
5	Labourer	2
6	Selfemployed	1

### 3.5.5 Annual income

Annual income was operationalised as the total income obtained from both agricultural and other subsidiary occupation for a period of one year. This is measured by directly asking the respondents to indicate their total income both from main and subsidiary occupation for last one year. The score of an individual respondent on this variable was obtained as follows.

Sl.No.	Category	Score
1	5000 - 9000	1
2	9001 - 13000	2
3	13001 - 17000	3
4	17001 - 21000	4
5	Above 21000	5

The respondents were grouped into three categories as low, medium and high as follows:

Category	Score range
Low	Below 3
Medium	3 - 4
High	Above 4

### 3.5.6 Social participation

Social participation refers to the degree of involvement of respondents in formal and informal social organisations either as a member or as an office bearer, which also includes the extent of participation in organisational activities. The procedure developed by Thamban (1990) was used with slight modification for the purpose of measurement of social participation.

1.	Sl.No.	Membership in organisation	Score
	1.	No membership in any organisation	0
	2.	Membership in any one organisation	1
	3.	Office bearer in one organisation	2
2.		Frequency of attending meetings	Score
		Not attending any of the meeting	0
		Occasional	1
		Regular	2

The number of organisations in which the respondent is a member or office bearer is multiplied by the corresponding weightage and added to the score for participation in meetings to get the individual score on social participation.

### 3.5.7 Extension orientation

Extension orientation was operationally defined as the degree to which the respondents had contact with the extension agency and participation in various extension activities.

The method used by Bhaskaran (1979) was used with slight modifications. The extension orientation consists of two dimensions viz. extension contact and extension participation.

#### Extension contact

The extent of extension contact by the respondent was computed by giving scores to the items as follows.

----- Frequency of meetings -----			
Two or more times a week (3)	Once a week (2)	One to three times a month (1)	Never (0)
-----			
A.O.			
A.A.			
V.E.O.			
KHDP officials			
KRP's			
-----			

**Extension participation**

The following activities were included to evaluate the extension participation of the respondents.

- (1) Meetings
- (2) Seminars
- (3) Film shows
- (4) Farmers day
- (5) Demonstration
- (6) Field day
- (7) Exhibitions

The respondents' participation in the above extension activities for the past one year was considered to arrive at extension participation score as given below. The score obtained for each of the above seven items were summated to get the score of extension participation.

Frequency	Scores
Whenever conducted	2
Occasionally	1
Never	0

The scores obtained for both the sub items by each of the respondent were added to get the extension orientation score of each of the respondent. The score ranges from 0-26.

**3.5.8 Economic motivation**

Economic motivation refers to the extent to which a person is oriented towards profit maximisation and relative value she places on monetary gains.

It is measured using the scale developed by Supe (1969). The scale consists of six statements in which the responses were collected on a five point continuum 'strongly agree' 'agree' 'undecided' 'disagree' and 'strongly disagree' with weightage of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for positive statements and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in case of negative statements respectively.

The scores obtained on each statement were summed up to arrive at individual score on economic motivation. The possible score range is 0 - 30.

### 3.5.9 Innovation proneness

Innovation proneness refers to respondents' desire and interest to seek changes in farming techniques and introduce changes in her farming operations.

The variable was quantified by using the scale developed by Moulik (1965). The scale consists of 3 sets of statements, each containing three separate statement with the weightage of 3, 2 and 1 indicating high, medium and low degree of innovation proneness respectively. After obtaining 'most' to 'least' choice for each of the three sets of the statements the score were arrived at by summing up the ratios of most liked by least liked and summing up the ratios on three sets of statements yield the innovation proneness score of individual respondent.

In case of this variable the respondents were categorised in to low, medium and high group as follows:

Category	Score range
Low	1 - 3
Medium	3 - 6
High	6 - 9

The possible score ranges from 3 - 9.

#### 3.5.10 Achievement motivation

Achievement motivation refers to the striving of the respondent to do good work and attain a sense of accomplishment. Achievement motivation was measured using the scale developed by Singh (1970) and modified by Manohari (1988). The scale consists of seven statements. The responses were collected on a five point continuum as shown below.

Response	Score
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Undecided	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

The total score of each respondent was worked out by summing up the scores on all the items. The possible score range is 7-35.



### 3.5.11 Training

Training is operationally defined as the type and duration of training received by a woman related to agriculture for the past three years.

The variable was quantified using the scale developed by Sheela (1989) with slight modification. Scoring procedure adopted was as follows.

Subject matter training	1
Skill training	2

Duration in days	Score
One day	1
2 - 5 days	2
Above 5 days	3

The weightage is multiplied by the number of trainings attended over the two dimensions to get the score of each respondent on training.

### 3.5.12 Level of aspiration

Level of aspiration refers to respondent's orientation towards life goal.

Level of aspiration in the present study was measured using the scale developed by Muthayya (1971). The scale consists of 12 statements with their alternatives provided for

each item. The maximum possible score is 35 and the minimum possible score in this scale is 12.

### 3.5.13 Mass media participation

Mass media participation refers to the frequency with which different mass media are utilized by the respondents for getting farm information.

The procedure used by Pradeep (1993) was used to quantify this variable with slight modification. The scoring was done as given below.

Sl.No.	Medium	Frequencies		
		Regularly (2)	Occasionally (1)	Rarely (0)
1.	Radio			
2.	T.V.			
3.	News paper			
4.	Leaf let			
5.	Bulletins			
6.	Magazines			
7.	Books			

The possible score ranges between 0 to 14.

### 3.5.14 Political orientation

Political orientation is defined as how far an individual feels that involvement of politics is there in implementation of People's Plan programme.

For the purpose of the study, measurement procedure developed by Surendran (2000) was adopted. Five statements were included in the scale and responses were collected in two point continuum viz. 'agree', 'disagree' with the score of 'one' and 'zero' respectively for positive statements and scoring was just reversed in the case of negative statements. The minimum and the maximum possible scores were 0 and 5 respectively.

#### 3.5.15. Gender bias

Gender bias is defined as to whether the male members have influence on the women in encouraging or dominating decision making with respect to their filed of work.

The variable was measured using the schedule developed for the study. Seven statements were included in the schedule and the responses were obtained in 'Yes' or 'No' options with score of 'one' and 'zero'.

#### 3.5.16 Leadership propensity

Leadership propensity refers to the ability of the respondent to influence others in the attainment of goals.

The variable was measured using the procedure developed by Surendran (2000). The schedule included five statements and responses were obtained in a three point

continuum viz. 'always', 'sometimes' and 'never'. The scoring pattern was 2, 1 and 0 for positive statements and 0, 1 and 2 for negative statements respectively. The maximum possible score was 10 and the minimum possible score was zero.

### 3.5.17 Self confidence

Self confidence refers to the degree of faith a women has in her own powers, abilities and resourcefulness to perform any activity.

The variable was measured by using the scale designed by Pandiyaraj (1978). The scale consists of eight items. The respondents were asked to give their responses in a five point continuum ranging from 'strongly agree', to 'strongly disagree'. The scoring procedure followed was as follows for positive statements and vice versa for negative statements.

Response	Score
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Undecided	3
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1

The self confidence score for each individual was calculated by summing up the scores on individual statements. The possible range of score of an individual in this scale is 8 to 40.

### 3.6 Constraints experienced by women while undertaking the programmes

One of the objective of the study was to identify the constraints experienced by women while undertaking the programme.

In the present study constraint is operationalised as difficulties or problems experienced by both rural women and women office bearers while undertaking the programme.

In order to identify the constraint encountered, the following procedure was adopted.

A list of possible constraints, while undertaking the programme was prepared after consulting the rural women folk, key resource persons and implementing officers. More number of constraints were added after review of literature and information available from different sources. These constraints were presented in the interview schedule as simple and clear statements. The two categories of respondents (rural women and women office bearers) were asked to respond to a five point continuum as 'very important', 'important', 'neither important', 'nor unimportant', 'less important' and 'least important' with scores 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 respectively. The over all mean score for each constraints were worked out for the two categories of respondents separately and ranking was done.

### 3.7 Techniques of data collection

The data were collected with the help of structured, pretested interview schedule. The interview schedule including all aspects mentioned was prepared in English and translated to Malayalam for collecting data from the respondents. The pretesting of the interview schedule was done before conducting actual survey.

All the 200 respondents were directly interviewed by the researcher. The respondents were contacted in their respective households by creating rapport and subsequently questions were asked in a conversational style and responses were transcribed in the schedule itself.

### 3.8 Statistical tools used in the study

#### 3.8.1 Percentage analysis

Percentage distribution of respondents on all variables were worked out by dividing the frequency in each category with the total number of respondents and multiplying by 100. It was done to make simple comparison whenever necessary.

#### 3.8.2 Hotellings T square test

This test is a generalised t test to find whether the means of the two groups (rural women and women office bearers)

are significantly different or not. All the 17 independent variables and the dependent variables were used here.

### 3.8.3 Simple correlation analysis

To study the relationship between each independent variable with the dependent variable, Karl Pearsons' correlation analysis was done.

### 3.8.4 Spearman's rank order correlation

Spearman's rank order correlation was used in the present study to measure the degree of agreement among the rural women and women office bearers in their ranking of constraints.

### 3.8.5 Stepwise multiple regression analysis

This was done to know the relative effect of each independent variable in predicting the dependent variable and for identifying the variable having more influence on the dependent variable.

## 3.9 Categorisation of respondents

For the variables namely, perception of women about People's Plan, attitude, social participation, extension orientation, economic motivation, achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, mass media participation,

political orientation, gender bias, leadership propensity and self confidence. the respondents were classified into low, medium and high group taking mean and standard deviation as criteria.

Low	-	Mean - SD
Medium	-	Mean $\pm$ SD
High	-	Mean + SD

For uniformity and intercomparison the mean and standard deviation of rural women (n = 160) is used for classifying both the groups ie. rural women and officer bearers.



## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the study is presented and discussed in this chapter under the following sub-headings.

- 4.1 Extent of participation of women in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural developmental programmes under People's Plan.
- 4.2 Perception of women about People's Plan.
- 4.3 Attitude of women towards People's Plan.
- 4.4 Distribution of respondents on the basis of personal socio-psychological variables.
- 4.5 Relationship of the selected personal socio-psychological variables with the dependent variables.
- 4.6 Predictive power and relative contribution of selected personal socio-psychological variables in explaining the variance in dependent variables.
- 4.7 Identification of the important constraints experienced by the respondents while undertaking the programmes.

The Hotelling's  $t^2$  value, 8135 indicated that there was highly significant difference among the means of the two groups namely rural women and women office bearers. Hence the result is furnished and discussed under two headings viz., rural women and women office bearers.

#### 4.1 Extent of participation of women in Agricultural Developmental activities under People's Plan

The results obtained on extent of participation is furnished in three sub heads like extent of participation in planning; extent of participation in implementation and extent of participation in monitoring and evaluation.

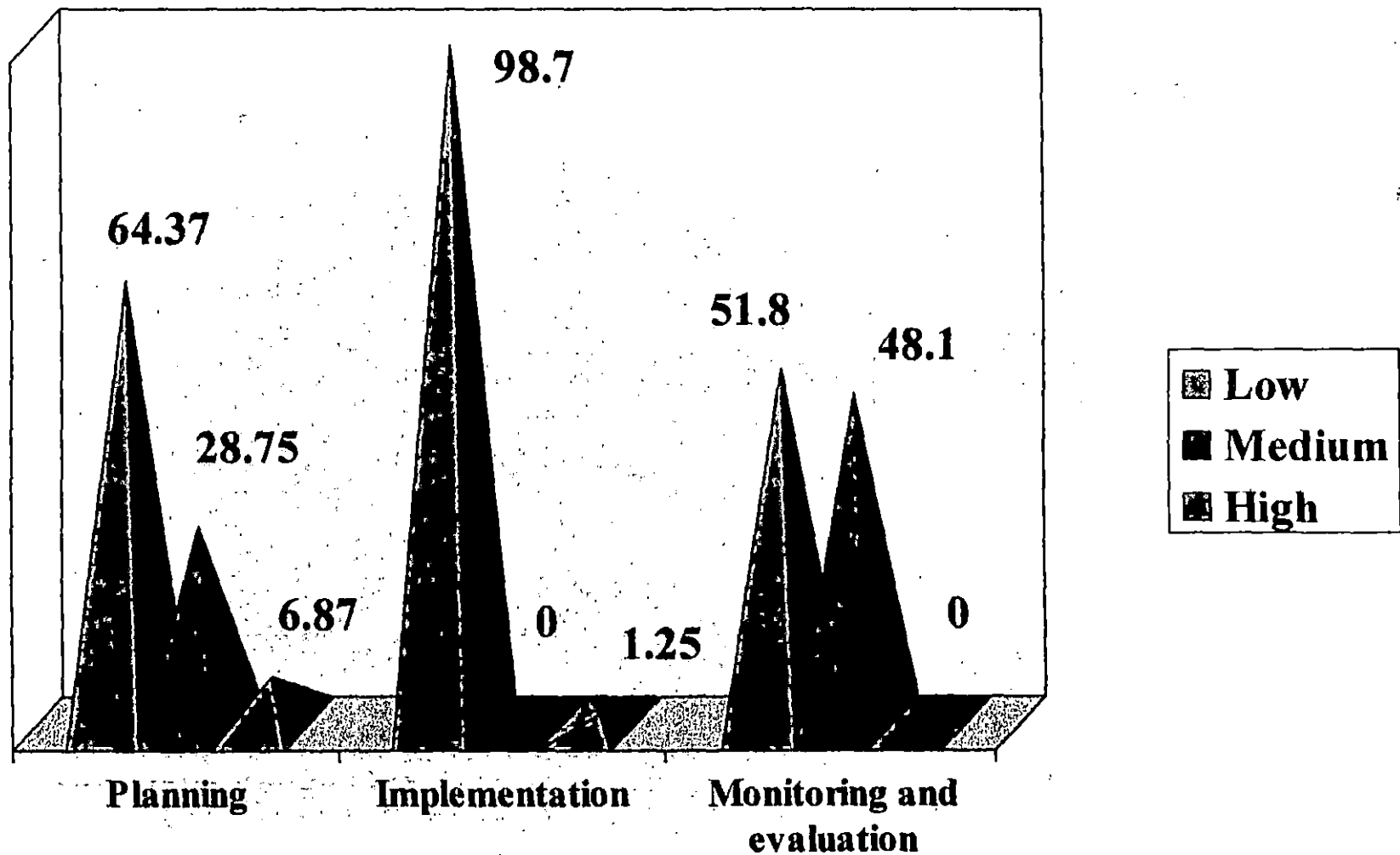
Table 1 Distribution of respondents according to extent of participation in planning

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n = 160)		Women office bearers (n = 40)	
			Fre- quency	Percen- tage	Fre- quency	Percen- tage
1.	Low	<4	46	28.7	0	0.0
2.	Medium	4-8	103	64.4	13	32.5
3.	High	>8	11	6.9	27	67.5
Total			160	100.0	40	100.0

Table 1 and Fig. 3 depicts that in the case of women 64.4 per cent had medium level of participation in planning and 28.7 per cent had low level of participation and only 6.9 per cent had high level of participation.

At the same time about 67.5 per cent of office bearing women had high participation and 32.5 per cent had medium participation and none were in the low group and clearly shown in Fig. 4.

**Fig 3:** Distribution of rural women based on extent of participation in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation



Medium level of participation in planning is shown by the women might be due to the fact that majority of the women are labourers and they won't get time to spare for participating in these developmental activities.

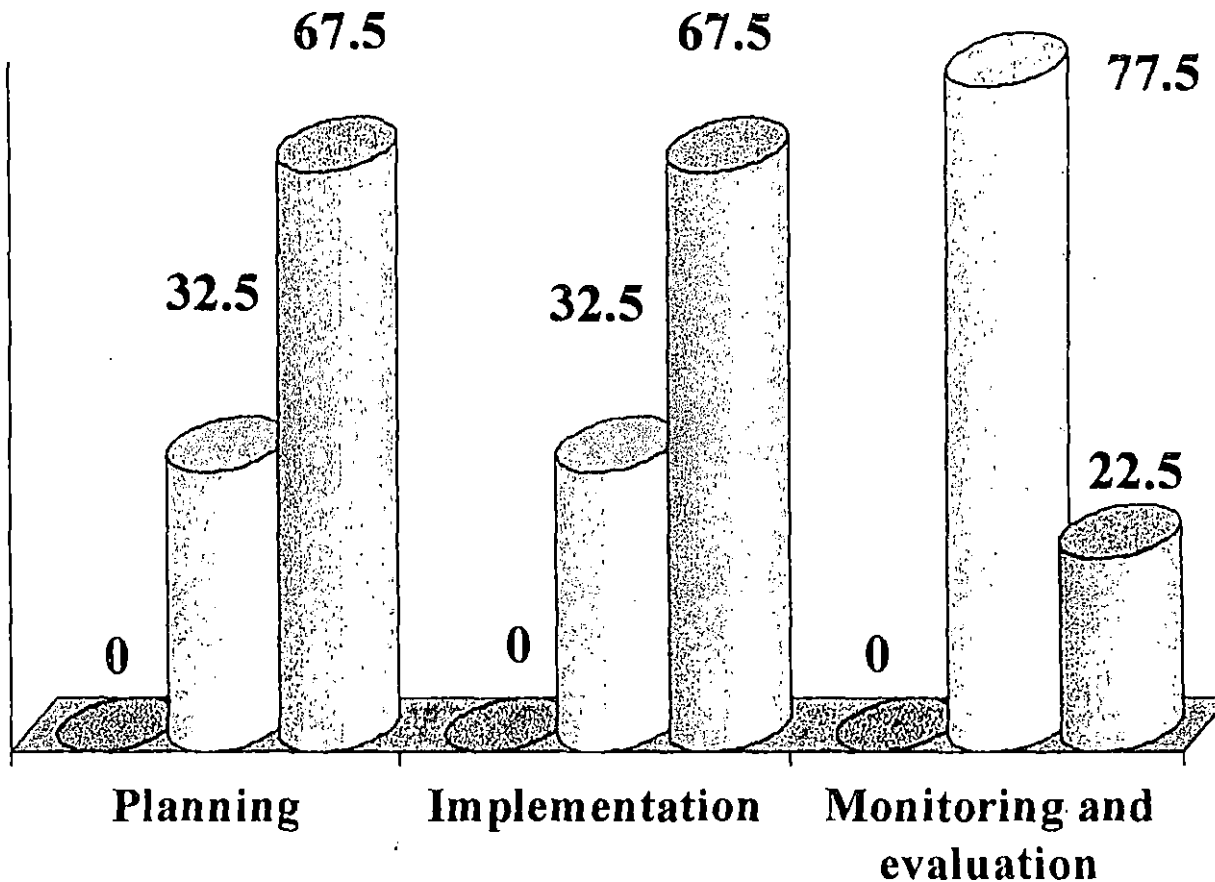
Medium to high level of participation was shown by women office bearers. They have to influence or convince other people that these programmes are meant for them and it becomes inevitable for them to participate in these programmes. This might have attributed to their high level of participation. And also by virtue of their position as office bearers they are expected to perform their duty. Moreover it is a novel attempt so there will be an enthusiasm shown by them to participate.

Table 2 Distribution of respondents based on the extent of participation in implementation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n = 160)		Women office bearers (n = 40)	
			Fre- quency	Percen- tage	Fre- quency	Percen- tage
1.	Low	<4	158	98.70	0	0
2.	Medium	4-8	0	0	13	32.5
3.	High	8-12	2	1.30	27	67.5
Total			160	100.00	40	100.0

Perusal of Table 2 and Fig. 3 revealed that a majority (98.7 per cent) of women were in the low group according to the extent of participation, none were in the medium group and only 1.3 per cent of women were in high participation group.

Fig 4: Distribution of women office bearers based on extent of participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation



While majority of the women office bearers (67.5%) were found to have high participation and 32.5 per cent had medium participation and none were in the low group. Depicted in Fig. 4.

Low level of participation during implementation stage shown by the women might be due to the fact that lack of consenses among the members in taking decisions and inconvenient time of meetings might have resulted in such a result.

Medium to high level of participation shown by women office bearers is self explanatory. One reason might be over enthusiasm to know about the noval attempt and secondly by virtue of their position as office bearers they are expected to perform their duty.

#### 4.3.3 Distribution of respondents according to the extent of participation in monitoring and evaluation

Table 3 Distribution of respondents based on the extent of participation in monitoring and evaluation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n = 160)		Women office bearers (n = 40)	
			Fre- quency	Percen- tage	Fre- quency	Percen- tage
1.	Low	<2	83	52	0	0
2.	Medium	2-4	77	48	31	77.5
3.	High	>4	0	0	9	22.5
Total			160	100	40	100.0

A cursory view of the data presented in the Table 3 and Fig. 3 showed that 52 per cent of women had low level of participation in monitoring and evaluation 48 per cent had medium level of participation and none were in the high category whereas in the case of women office bearers 77.5 per cent belonged to medium group and 22.5 per cent were in high group and none were in low group (Fig. 4).

Women office bearers showed a medium to high extent of participation. Those who were in the implementing committee will be keen to know about the success of the programmes implemented.

Women category even does not have participation in implementing so as in the case of monitoring and evaluation.

#### 4.2 Perception of women about People's Plan

##### 4.2.1 Distribution of women according to their perception about People's Plan

Table 4 Distribution of respondents based on the perception about People's Plan

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n = 160)		Women office bearers (n = 40)	
			Fre- quency	Percen- tage	Fre- quency	Percen- tage
1.	Low	<28	17	10.6	4	10.0
2.	Medium	28-42	124	77.5	33	82.5
3.	High	>42	19	11.9	3	7.5
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 35.08 S.D. = 6.92		Mean = 37.40 S.D. = 5.60	



**Fig 5: Distribution of rural women based on their perception about People's Plan**

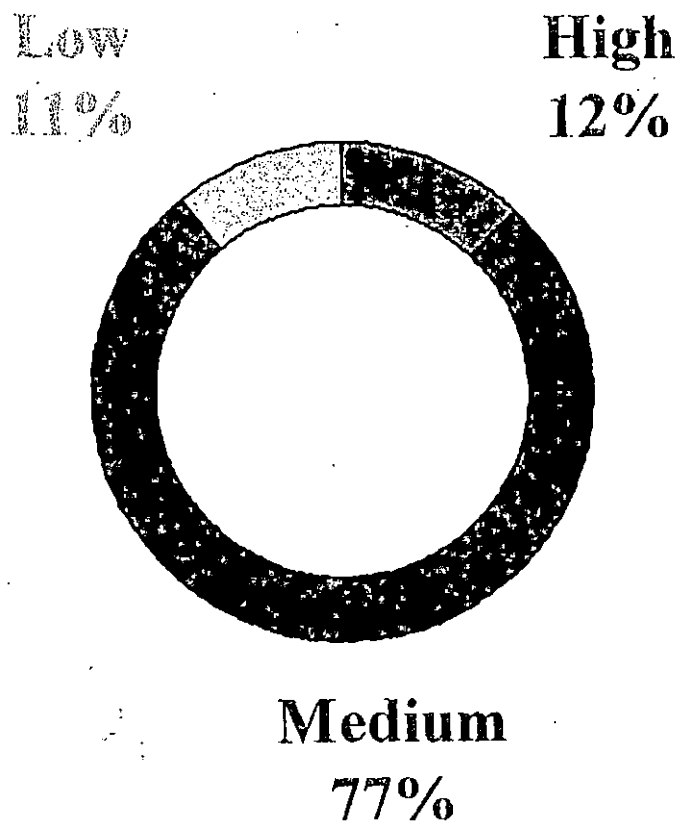
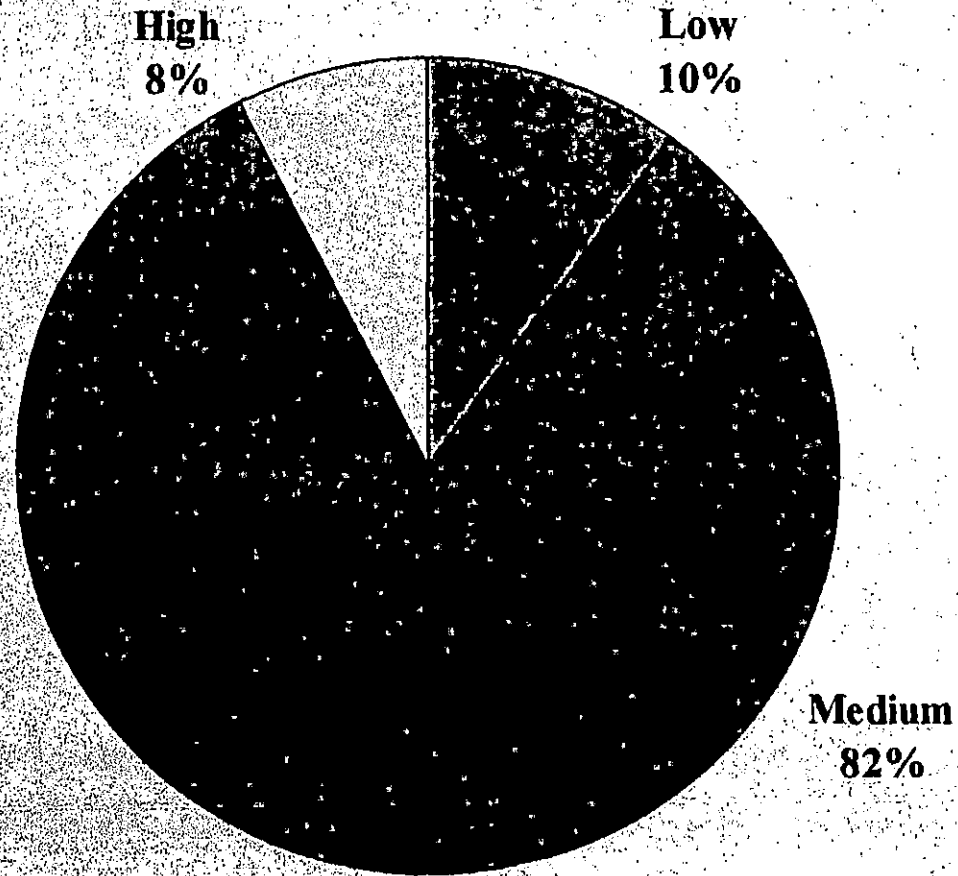


Fig 6: Distribution of women office bearers based on their perception about People's Plan



A cursory view of Table 4 and Fig. 5 revealed that more than three-fourth (77.5%) of the women had medium perception about People's Plan. 11.9 per cent had high perception and only 10.6 per cent had low perception about People's Plan programmes.

It is also revealed from the Table 4 and Fig. 6 that an over-whelming majority (82.5%) of the women office bearers also had medium level of perception about People's Plan, 7.5 per cent had high level perception and only five per cent had low perception.

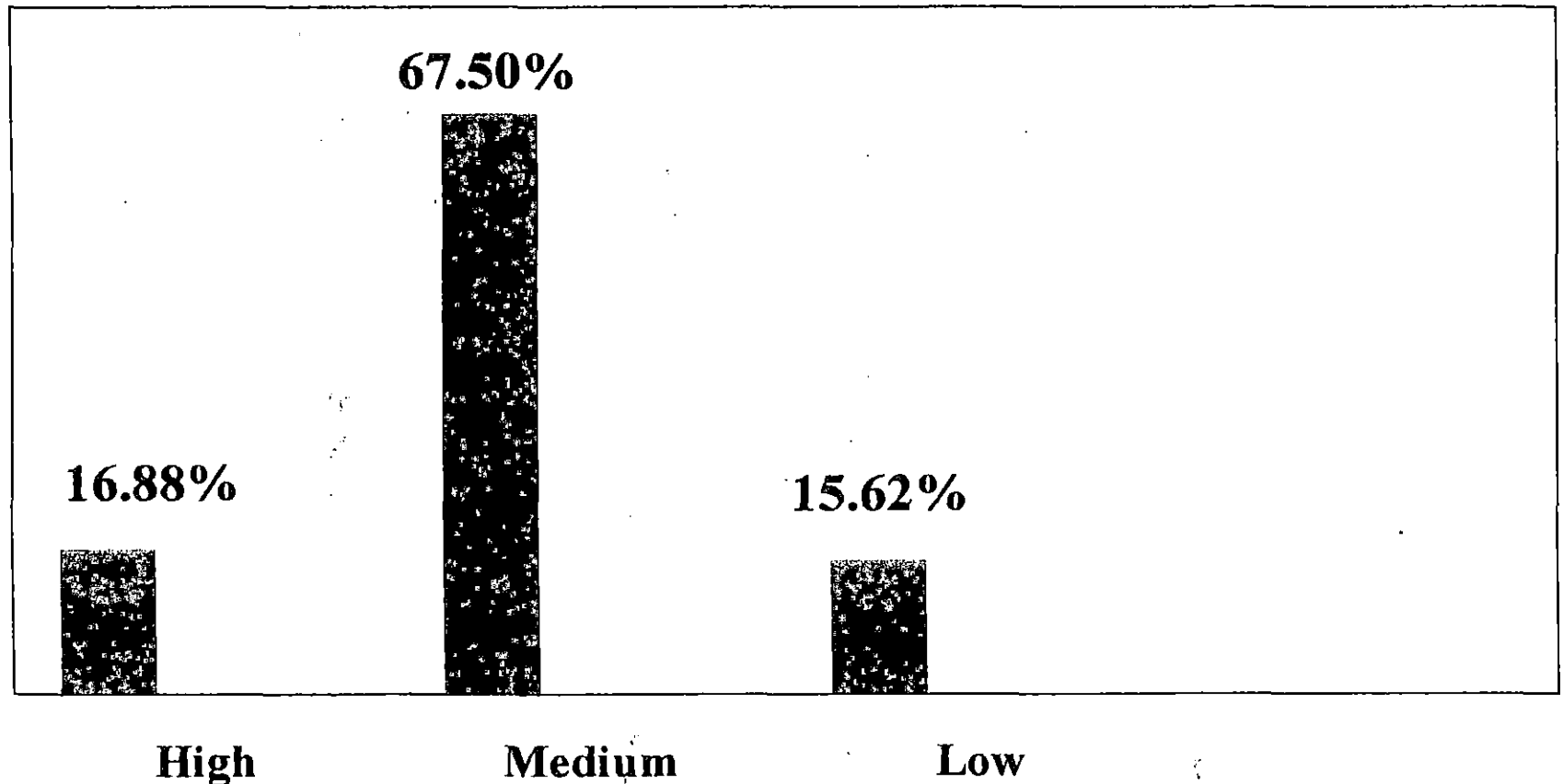
It is a good sign to note that both the group had medium perception about People's Plan. Their exposure to outside world, better mass media propaganda, more-over there is reservation for women, might have resulted in medium perception. They have yet to develop better perception. This can be achieved through mass media propaganda.

#### 4.3 Attitude of women towards People's Plan

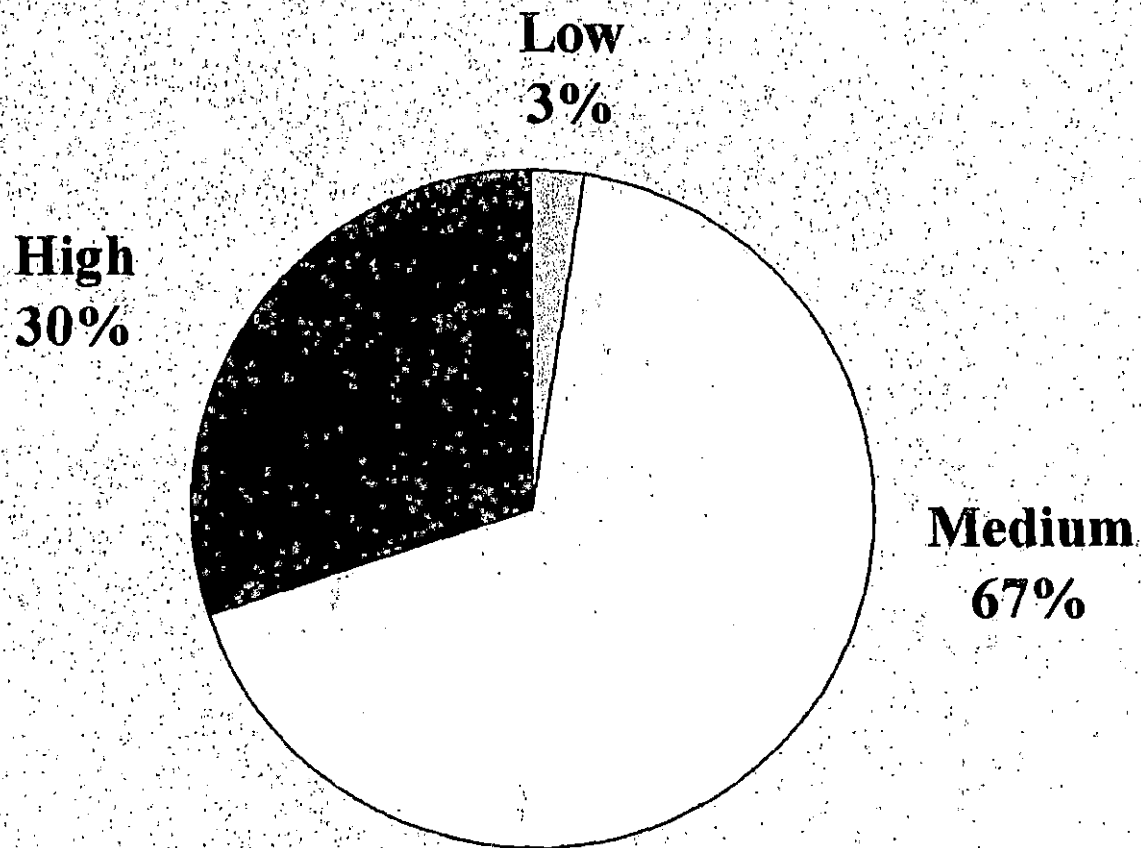
Table 5 Distribution of respondents based on their attitude towards People's Plan

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n = 160)		Women office bearers (n = 40)	
			Fre- quency	Percen- tage	Fre- quency	Percen- tage
1.	Low	<37	25	15.6	1	2.5
2.	Medium	37-60	108	67.5	27	67.5
3.	High	>60	27	16.9	12	30.0
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 48.90 S.D = 11.10		Mean = 56.15 S.D = 6.85	

**Fig 7: Distribution of rural women based on their attitude towards People's Plan**



**Fig 8: Distribution of women office bearers based on the attitude towards People's Plan**



A cursory view of the data furnished in the Table 5 and Fig. 7 revealed that about 67.5 percentage of rural women had medium attitude towards People's Plan and among office bearers 67.5 per cent had medium attitude, only 6.9 per cent of rural women had high attitude, 30 percentage of women office bearers had high attitude. In the low attitude group about 15.6 per cent of rural women were there and among office bearers none were in low category (Fig. 8).

Majority of the women was of the opinion that those who had been selected as a beneficiary for a particular scheme had been repeatedly selected.

Ordinary women's case only those who had benefitted from these programme had only high favourable attitude. Their perception is also medium hence the result.

In case of women office bearers the constraints like lack of consenses in taking decisions, delay in implementing the programmes they experienced while undertaking the programmes may resulted in the medium level of attitude towards People's Plan.

#### 4.4 Distribution of respondents according to personal socio psychological variables

Table 6 Distribution of respondents according to age

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n = 160)		Women office bearers (n = 40)	
			Fre- quency	Percen- tage	Fre- quency	Percen- tage
1.	<35	Young	79	15	32	80.0
2.	35-50	Middle age	57	49	5	12.5
3.	>50	Old	24	36	3	7.5
Total			160		40	

A glance at the table reveals that among office bearing women 80 per cent were in young age group 12.5 per cent were in middle aged group and only 7.5 per cent were in old age group.

It may also be inferred from the above table that 49 per cent of rural women were in middle age group 15 per cent were in old age group and 36 per cent were in young age group.

In a rural society it is quite natural to find all age group of women participate in developmental activities.

#### 4.4.2 Distribution of respondents according to marital status

Distribution of rural women and women office bearers according to marital status is presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Distribution of respondents based on marital status

Sl. No.	Score	Category	Rural women (n = 160)		Women office bearers (n = 40)	
			Fre- quency	Percen- tage	Fre- quency	Percen- tage
1.	1	Unmarried	5	3.1	0	0
2.	2	Married	106	66.3	27	67.5
3.	3	Separated	24	15.0	9	22.50
4.	4	Divorced	21	13.1	4	10.00
5.	5	Widowed	4	2.5	0	0
Total			160	100	40	100

It could be seen from Table 7 that among office bearing women 67.5 per cent were married, 22.5 per cent were in the separated category 10 per cent were divorced and none were in unmarried and widowed category. Whereas 66.3 per cent were married in the rural women group 15 per cent were separated 13 per cent were divorced 2.5 per cent were widows and 3 per cent were unmarried.

#### 4.4.3 Distribution of respondents according to their educational status

In Table 8 the percentage distribution of rural women and women office bearers according to educational status is given.



Table 8 Distribution of respondents based on the educational status

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<2	2	1.25	0	0
2.	Medium	2-3	64	40.00	1	2.5
3.	High	>3	94	58.75	39	97.5
Total			160	100	40	100

The data furnished in the above table reveals the fact that 97.5 per cent of the women office bearers were having education above high school only 2.5 per cent were in medium and none were in low group. Whereas 58.75 per cent of the rural women group were educated more than high school. 40 per cent having either middle schools/high school education and 1.25 per cent were having education below middle school. This indicates the importance people of Kerala attaches to education especially education of female folk.

This finding is in accordance with the findings of Syam Kumar (1999) and Surendran (2000).

#### 4.4.4 Distribution of respondents based on occupation

Frequency distribution of the rural women and office bearing women according to their occupation is given in Table 9.

Table 9 Distribution of respondents based on occupation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Farming	6	5	3.1	4	10.0
2.	Business	5	12	1.3	12	30.0
3.	Professional	4	2	1.4	2	5.0
4.	Clerical	3	0	0	13	32.5
5.	Labourer	2	89	55.6	1	2.5
6.	Selfemployed	1	45	28.1	8	20.0
7.	Unemployed	0	17	10.6	0	0
Total			160	100	40	100

A critical observation of the data furnished in Table 9 reveals the fact that under rural women 55.6 per cent were labourers and 28.1 were self employed 10.6 per cent were unemployed, 1.3 per cent were in business and professional category, 3.1 per cent were in farming group and none were in clerical jobs.

But in the case of women office bearers 32.5 per cent were in clerical jobs, 30 per cent were in business group, 10 per cent were doing farming, 20 per cent were in self employed and none were in unemployed category. In case of women office bearers were in office jobs and at the same time majority of rural women were labourers.

In both the groups majority had an occupation. This might be due to the fact that majority of these respondents were having good educational status more over they are in young age category young people always wanted to achieve something in life. They had a zest for economic independence.

4.4.5 Distribution of the respondents according to the annual income

Percentage distribution of respondents according to their annual income are furnished in Table 10.

Table 10 Distribution of respondents based on their annual income

Sl. No.	Score	Category	Rural women (n = 160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Below 3	Low	28	17.5	0	0
2.	3-4	Medium	120	75.0	23	57.5
3.	Above 4	High	12	7.5	17	42.5
Total			160	100	40	100

Table 10 brings to focus that among women group 75 per cent were in medium income group 17.5 per cent were in low income group and only 7.5 per cent were in high income group. Whereas in the case of office bearers 57.5 per cent were in medium income group and 42.5 per cent were in high group none were in low income group.

The difference in the income level among two groups are self explanatory, might be due to their occupation, they differ in their income level.

#### 4.4.6 Distribution of respondents according to social participation

Frequency distribution of women and women office bearers with respect to their social participation is given in the Table 11.

Table 11 Distribution of respondents based on social participation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<8	30	18.7	2	5.0
2.	Medium	8-17	119	74.4	20	50.0
3.	High	>17	11	6.9	18	45.0
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 12.75		Mean = 19.10	
			S.D. = 4.26		S.D. = 3.90	

The data presented in above table reveals that among rural women 74.4 per cent were having medium social participation, 6.9 per cent were having high social participation 18.7 per cent were having low participation. Whereas 50 per cent women office bearers were in medium social

participation category, 45 per cent were in high group and only 5 per cent wherein low category.

Medium to high level of social participation is due to the fact that those who had membership in these organization may get some benefits. So more people will interested to be a member in these organizations.

This finding is in line with the findings of Santhosh (1999).

#### 4.4.7 Distribution of the respondents according to extension orientation

On the basis of extension orientation women and women office bearers were grouped and presented in Table 12.

Table 12 Distribution of respondents based on extension orientation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<10	0	0	0	0
2.	Medium	10-19	75	46.9	2	5
3.	High	>19	85	53.1	38	95
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 14.73		Mean = 21.52	
			S.D. =		S.D. = 3.48	

A glance at the data furnished in the above table reveals the fact that an overwhelming majority (95%) of the office bearing women had high extension orientation only 5 per cent had medium extension orientation and none were in the low group.

At the sametime among rural women category 46.9 per cent had medium extension orientation and 53.1 per cent had high extension orientation and none were in the low category.

Medium to high level of extension participation shown by both the categories of women. Their involvement in other avenues might have taken up much of their time and interest to participate in extension activities and seek guidance from extension agencies. Majority were in above mean categories.

#### 4.4.8 Distribution of respondents according to Economic motivation

Table 13 show the frequency distribution of women and office bearing women according to their economic motivation.

Table 13 Distribution of respondents based on economic motivation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<16	24	15.00	0	0
2.	Medium	16-23	126	78.75	35	87.5
3.	High	>23	10	6.25	5	12.5
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 19.19		Mean = 20.87	
			S.D. = 3.81		S.D. = 4.87	

A glance at the data depicted in the above table reveals that 78.75 per cent of rural women had medium economic motivation 15 per cent were in low group and only 6.25 per cent were in high economic motivation group. Whereas 87.5 per cent of women office bearers were in medium group 12.5 per cent of them were in high group and none were in the low group.

Economic motive is a major driving force influencing the external behaviour leading to actions for ensuring a better standard of living. Medium to high level of economic motivation shown by the respondents because the facilities proposed to be offered under these programme might have made them more economically motivated. The low economic motivation is due to their low aspiration in life.

This findings is in line with the findings of Thomas (1998) and Velusamy and Manoharan (1999).

#### 4.4.9 Distribution of respondents according to Innovation proneness

In Table 14 frequency distribution of both women and office bearing women according to innovation proneness were presented.

Table 14 Distribution of respondents based on innovation proneness

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	1-3	4	2.5	5	12.5
2.	Medium	3-6	126	76.8	27	67.50
3.	High	6-9	30	18.7	8	20.0
Total			160	100	40	100

The data presented in the table reveal that major fractions of the (78.8%) rural women belonged to medium group of innovation proneness even 67.5 per cent of the office bearing women also belonged to medium group.

But there is a slight increase in the percentage of office bearing women (20%) in high group where only 18.7 per cent of rural women in high group. But four per cent among rural women and 12.5 per cent among office bearers were seen in the low category.

Majority of the respondents were in the middle aged to younger category. These people might have an urge to change the present situation and experiment with the new technologies in farming. This might have contributed to to the medium level



of innovation proneness. The percentage of low group was more (12.5%) in the case of office bearing women.

This findings is on par with the findings of Khanal (1986).

#### 4.4.10 Distribution of respondents according to achievement motivation

Frequency distribution of rural women and office bearing women on the basis of achievement motivation presented in Table 15.

Table 15 Distribution of respondents on the basis of achievement motivation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<16	29	18	0	0
2.	Medium	16-27	100	63	26	65
3.	High	>27	31	19	14	35
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 21.63		Mean = 25.27	
			S.D. = 5.37		S.D. = 3.73	

Critical glance at the Table 15 reveals the fact that 63 per cent of the women were possessing medium level of achievement motivation 19 per cent had high achievement motivation and only 18 per cent had low achievement motivation.

In the case of women office bearers 65 per cent had medium achievement motivation 35 per cent had high achievement motivation and none were in low group.

Supporting evidence was reported by Velusamy and Manoharan (1999).

#### 4.4.11 Distribution of respondents according to Training

Frequency distribution of the women and women office bearers on the basis of training they received are shown in the Table 16.

Table 16 Distribution of respondents on the basis of training

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<1	47	29.3	0	0
2.	Medium	1-5	106	66.3	28	70
3.	High	>5	7	4.4	12	30
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 2.68		Mean = 5.20	
			S.D. = 2.04		S.D. = 1.07	

A perusal of the data presented in the above table reveals that about 66.3 per cent of the women category were in medium group 29.3 per cent were in low group and 4.4 per cent were in high group with respect to training.

In the case of women office bearers a good majority (70%) of them had medium level of training participation 27.5 per cent were in low level and 2.5 per cent had high training participation. 30 per cent had high level and none were in low level of training participation.

Participation in training programme is less to medium in case of women this might be due to the fact that female members have to take care of their house hold activities and they will not get any time to spare for such activities.

Whereas office bearers inconvenient time of training might be attributed to medium level of participation.

This is in confirmity with findings of Thomas (1997).

4.4.12 Distribution of respondents according to level of aspiration

Both the categories like rural women and office bearing women were grouped on the basis of level of aspiration and the results are furnished in the Table 17.

Table 17 Distribution of respondents according to level of aspiration

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<19	22	13.8	0	0
2.	Medium	19-30	111	69.4	14	35
3.	High	>30	27	16.8	26	65
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 24.41		Mean = 31.05	
			SD = 5.59		SD = 2.95	

A birds eye view of the results presented in the Table 17 brings to focus that among rural women folk 69.4 per cent had medium level of aspiration and 16.8 per cent of them were in high group and only 13.8 per cent of them were in low group. Whereas 65 per cent of the women office bearers had high level of aspiration and 35 per cent of them were in medium level and none were in low gorup.

Aspiration in life influences an individuals thinking and behaviour in a way that she feels liable and more accountable to be involved in development activities at least to increase the income.

The people who had better education and better exposure to the outer world would normally have a better level of aspiration in life.

This result is in line with the study of Anwar *et al.* (1997) and contradict the result of Lal (1997).

4.4.13 Distribution of the respondents according to mass media participation

The respondents according to the mass media participation was grouped and the data were presented in the Table 18.

Table 18 Distribution of respondents according to mass media participation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<7	26	16.00	1	2.5
2.	Medium	7-11	116	72.50	33	82.5
3.	High	>11	18	11.50	6	15.0
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 8.8		Mean = 10.62	

A cursory glance at the data in the table reveals that among rural women 72.5 per cent were in medium group 16.00 per cent were in low group and only 11.5 per cent were in high group as far as mass media participation is concerned whereas 82.5 per cent of women office bearers were in medium group 15 per cent were in high group and only 2.5 per cent were in low mass media participation group.

This revealed that both office bearing women and rural women had medium level of mass media participation.

This may be attributed to the fact that majority of the families in Kerala subscribe to newspaper and women folks used to hear radio frequently. This is because they can perform their household activities while hearing to radio.

The above findings were in consonance with findings of Bhagat (1985) and Sindhu (1998).

#### 4.4.14 Distribution of respondents on the basis of political orientation

Grouping of women and office bearers were done on the basis of political orientation and are presented in the Table 19.

Table 19 Distribution of respondents according to political orientation

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<2	1	0.6	0	0
2.	Medium	2-4	138	86.3	30	75.0
3.	High	>4	21	13.1	10	25.0
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 3.15		Mean = 2.60	
			SD = 0.85		SD = 0.40	

A cursory view of the table highlights that both the groups of women had medium level of political orientation i.e. 75 per cent for women office bearers and 86.3 per cent for rural women. Thirteen per cent of rural women were in high group and very negligible percentage was in low group whereas 25 per cent of office bearers were in high group and none of them were in low group.

The medium to high level of political orientation had been shown by both the categories. This might be due to the fact that people of Kerala is having a high political consciousness.

Santhosh (1999) also reported findings in agreement with the above result.

#### 4.4.15 Distribution of respondents according to gender bias

Table 20 unfolds the percentage distribution of rural women and women office bearers based on gender bias.

Table 20 Distribution of respondents based on gender bias

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<2	1	0.63	0	0
2.	Medium	2-4	100	62.50	40	100
3.	High	>4	59	36.87	0	0
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 3.7		Mean = 3.8	
			SD = 0.2		SD = 1.2	

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The data presented in Table 20 pinpoints the fact that 62.50 per cent of rural women were in medium group based on gender bias 36.87 per cent were in high group and only very negligible per cent were in low gender bias group. Whereas in the case of women office bearers cent per cent were in medium category.

It is interesting to note that in the case of rural women percentage in high group is 36.88 per cent. It is because majority of the rural women does not have the capacity to take decision without the influence of male members whereas in the case of women office bearers cent per cent were in middle group. It is new venture. From this time onwards they are getting more and more chance to participate. By participating in more and more activities their number will come down to low group, and will acquire the capacity to take decisions of their own.

#### 4.4.16 Distribution of respondents according to leadership propensity

Distribution of both the categories were presented in Table 21.



Table 21 Distribution of respondents based on leadership propensity

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<3	11	7.00	0	0
2.	Medium	3-8	144	90.00	22	55
3.	High	>8	5	3.00	18	45
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 5.44		Mean = 8.17	
			SD = 2.56		SD = 0.38	

A cursory perusal of the results in table 21 reveals that among rural women 90 per cent had medium leadership propensity 7 per cent of them were in low group and 3 per cent were in high group. Whereas in case of office bearing women 55 per cent of them had medium leadership propensity and 45 per cent had high leadership propensity and none were in low group. Medium level of leadership propensity is an encouraging result, for making it to high level, more and more programme must be chalked out and intensive training must be given. More and more opportunities must be provided for the rural women folk to increase their leadership ability.

It is quite natural to find that office bearing women had better leadership propensity and had the ability to

influence others. This might be due to their more exposure to the outside world and better educational level and more participation in training.

Similar findings have been reported by Surendran (2000).

#### 4.4.17 Distribution of respondents according to self confidence

Women grouped according to their self confidence was depicted in the Table 22.

Table 22 Distribution of respondents according to self confidence

Sl. No.	Category	Score	Rural women (n=160)		Women office bearers (n=40)	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	<16	19	11.88	0	0
2.	Medium	16-28	123	76.87	8	20
3.	High	>28	18	11.25	32	80
Total			160	100	40	100
			Mean = 22.30		Mean = 30.25	
			SD = 5.70		SD = 2.75	

From (Table 22) it is evident that 76.87 per cent of rural women had medium self confidence and about 11 per cent were found both in high and low category. Whereas in case of office bearing group 20 per cent were in medium group and 80 per cent were in high group and none were in low group.

#### 4.5 Intercorrelation of dependent variables

Table 23 Inter relationship between perception, attitude and extent of participation  
(n=160)

Sl. No.	Dependent variables	Correlation coefficient
1.	Perception Vs Attitude	0.567**
2.	Perception Vs Extent of participation	0.442**
3.	Attitude Vs Extent of participation	0.368**

\* - Significant at 5% level  
\*\* - Significant at 1% level  
ns - Non significant

Table 24 Inter relationship between perception, attitude and extent of participation  
(n=40)

Sl. No.	Dependent variables	Correlation coefficient
1.	Perception Vs Attitude	0.351*
2.	Perception Vs Extent of participation	0.353*
3.	Attitude Vs Extent of participation	0.386 <sup>ns</sup>

\* - Significant at 5% level  
\*\* - Significant at 1% level  
ns - Non significant

From Table 23 it could be observed that perception was found to have positive and significant relationship with attitude and extent of participation of rural women at 1 per cent level. Attitude was also found to be significantly and positively related with extent of participation.

In the case of women office bearers perception was found to have positive and significant relationship with attitude and extent of participation of women office bearers at 5 per cent level while their attitude was found to have no significant relationship with extent of participation.

From the tables (Table 23 and 24) it could be observed that more the perception more will be the attitude and extent of participation of the respondents. It is self explanatory that those who perceive the programmes completely there is every possibility of developing better attitudes and may result in better participation in these programmes.

But in the case of office bearers attitude revealed a non significant effect on extent of participation. By virtue of their position as office bearers, they may participate in all the development programme eventhough they might have a favourable attitude towards the People's Plan programme. Their participation may be at an overall level.

#### 4.5.2 Relationship of different personal socio psychological factors with extent of participation of rural women in ADP's under People's Plan

Table 25 reveals that age, annual income, economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, mass media participation, gender bias, leadership propensity and self confidence showed a significant relationship. Out of this age and annual income were negatively significant with extent of participation.

Table 25 Relationship of various socio psychological variables and extent of participation of farm women

n = 160

Sl.No.	Variable	Correlation coefficient 'r'
1	Age	-0.196**
2	Marital status	-0.126
3	Education	0.164
4	Occupation	0.089
5	Annual income	-0.203**
6	Social participation	0.116
7	Extension orientation	0.162
8	Economic motivation	0.288**
9	Innovation proneness	0.284**
10	Achievement motivation	0.253**
11	Training	0.366**
12	Level of aspiration	0.256**
13	Massmedia participation	0.257**
14	Political orientation	0.136
15	Genderbias	-0.284**
16	Leadership propensity	0.336**
17	Selfconfidence	0.386**

\* Significant at 5 per cent level

\*\* Significant at 1 per cent level

Economic motivation was found to have a positive and significant correlation with extent of participation which reveals that, more the economic motivation, more would be participation. The more, one is motivated by economic ends the more well they try to participate in the programmes which are aimed at increasing sustainable return. Economic motivation coupled with achievement motivation might have been the result.

Positive and significant relationship between innovation proneness and extent of participation is due to the

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respondents desire to change, this change proneness is a cognitive aspect that change from person to person. So with this urge to make changes in their life they will try to acquire all the information regarding the activities under People's Plan and try to participate in these programme.

Achievement motivation was found to have a positive and significant correlation with extent of participation. Achievement motivation is the need to achieve something. Desire for an individual to attain an innerfeeling of personal accomplishment rather than social recognition and prestige. It is instrumental in persuading a person to perform better. This might be the reason behind the existance of significant relation with extent of participation.

Training was found to have positive and significant relation with extent of participation. By participating in various training programme the women developed a favourable attitude towards the programmes. And this made them to participate in these programmes.

Level of aspiration had a positive and significant relationship with extent of participation. Rural women with the level of aspiration will take risk in participating in any new programmes. This is due to the fact that they are economically motivated and had an urge to excel others and acquire something better than others.

Mass media participation was found to have a positive and significant relation with extent of participation. Massmedia exposure enabled the individual to improve and update and supplement the knowledge about the recent programmes. This would help them to perceive the usefulness of the programme and resulted in more participation in these programmes.

Self confidence was positively and significantly correlated with extent of participation. It is quite natural to note that those who had better education, better learning, participation and exposure to mass media, exposure with outer world are selfconfident. Self confident will show a enthusiasm to participate in all the new programmes without thinking about the benefits.

The positive and significant relationship between leadership propensity and extent of participation, those who had the ability to convince or influence others are called leaders. It is self explanatory that it is the leader who should participate in implementation of any new programmes, first so when leadership propensity increase extent of participation also increases.

Gender bias had shown a negative and significant relationship with extent of participation. When the male influence increases their participation decreases. This might be the reason for such a result.

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Age had showed a negative significant relation with extent of participation. When a person become older they might lose their zeal in active participation within and outside social system. They become more self absorbed.

Annual income had showed a negative and significant relationship with extent of participation. Women who had taken up other avenues for earning give farming only second preference and hence this result.

This finding is in confirmity with the result of Kamarudeen (1981).

#### 4.5. Relationship of various personal socio psychological variable with extent of participation of office bearers on ADP's under PP

The correlation coefficient with these independent variables with the extent of participation of office bearers were furnished in the Table 26.



Table 26 Relationship of various socio psychological variables and extent of participation of women office bearers

Sl.No.	Variable	Correlation coefficient 'r'
1	Age	-0.062
2	Marital status	-0.436*
3	Education	-0.091
4	Occupation	0.021
5	Annual income	0.147
6	Social participation	-0.116
7	Extension orientation	0.008
8	Economic motivation	0.305
9	Innovation proneness	0.001
10	Achievement motivation	0.360
11	Training	0.062
12	Level of aspiration	0.270
13	Massmedia participation	-0.274
14	Political orientation	-0.229
15	Genderbias	0.249
16	Leadership propensity	0.592**
17	Selfconfidence	0.457**

\* Significant at 5 per cent level

\*\* Significant at 1 per cent level

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The result furnished in .. table 26 revealed that marital status, leadership propensity and self confidence was found to have a significant relationship with extent of participation of women office bearers.

Out of this marital status had a negative but significant relationship with extent of participation.

Married women had more responsibilities and duties. They have to perform a dual role (in house and work place) this might be a hindrance for them to participate freely. Moreover the willingness of the male members to participate in their programme is also a major factor. Hence the result.

Selfconfidence had a positive and significant relation with extent of participation of women. Women with greater education, and meaningful mass media participation might have reinforced their self confidence and hence it is positively related with extent of participation.

Leadership propensity and extent of participation also had a positive and significant relationship. Self confidence might have boosted up their inner potentials and leadership qualities. It is quite natural that a person having leadership quality will try to participate in any development programme, so as to convince the positive results to others.

#### 4.6 Relationship of the selected personal, socio-psychological variables with the dependent variables

To find out the relationship of these selected personal socio, psychological variables with the dependent variables under study, simple correlation coefficient were worked out and the results are presented in the Table 27.

Table 27 Correlation between the selected personal socio psychological variables with perception of women about People's Plan

n = 160

Sl.No.	Variable	Correlation coefficient 'r'
1	Age	-0.2877**
2	Marital status	-0.1523*
3	Education	0.1735*
4	Occupation	0.1408*
5	Annual income	0.2816**
6	Social participation	0.2295**
7	Extension orientation	0.0902 <sup>ns</sup>
8	Economic motivation	0.4036**
9	Innovation proneness	0.1857**
10	Achievement motivation	0.3102**
11	Training	0.3781**
12	Level of aspiration	0.2706**
13	Massmedia participation	0.1698**
14	Political orientation	-0.0835
15	Genderbias	0.1370
16	Leadership propensity	0.3510**
17	Selfconfidence	0.2590**

\* Significant at 5 per cent level

\*\* Significant at 1 per cent level

A bird's eye view of the results presented in the Table 27 brings to focus the relationship of the personal and socio-psychological characteristics with perception of women. Of the 17 variables studied 11 found to be significantly related with perception of women at 1 per cent probability. They were age, annual income, social participation, economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation training, level of aspiration, mass media participation and leadership propensity.

Marital status, education and occupation showed significant relationship at 5 per cent level, out of this, variable age and marital status showed negative correlation.

Education had shown a positive and significant relationship with perception of women.

Educational status of the women might have raised their awareness about the programmes. Educated women will be more exposed to the outerworld. Her power of perception about the usefulness of the People's Plan campaign might have favourably influenced by the educational status and hence resulted in a positively significant relationship.

This result is in agreement with the findings of Jaleel (1992). Fathimabi (1993) and Lal (1997) and in contrast with the findings of Latha (1990).

Occupation showed a positive and significant relationship with perception of women. Here the majority of the women are agricultural labourers, they will be more keen to know about the agricultural development activities under People's Plan campaign. This might enable them to perceive the programme in a better way and hence the result.

Annual income had shown a positive and significant relationship with the perception of women about People's Plan campaign. Most of these women come under medium income group. There will be a tendency among them to become economically independent. They will try to explore all the possibilities to whichever economic self reliancy. The benefits of the programmes might be the motivating factor behind the correct perception of the programme hence resulted in positive correlation.

Social participation was positively and significantly related to perception of women. Participation in rural institutions provide avenue for better interaction with various sections of rural society. The participation increases the respondents contacts with more people. And they will have more information of People's Plan programme from their fellow beings. This might have resulted in better perception.

The result was in line with the findings of Sundaram (1986); Fathimabi (1993) and Lal (1997).

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Economic motivation was found to be positively and significantly related to perception of women. Under People's Plan campaign a number of components were supplied to the beneficiaries free of cost. Naturally they become more inquisitive about other benefits of the schemes. This might have resulted in more awareness and perception about the People's Plan campaign.

This is in agreement with the result of Balan (1989) and Fathimabi (1993).

A positive and significant relation was observed between achievement motivation and perception.

It is with the introduction of People's Plan programmes, village people especially women got an opportunity to participate in planning process. People's Plan provide a venue to express their ideas and views with other members of the society. They become the call setters. This might have contributed to their achievement motivation. Everybody posses an inner urge to achieve something in life.

It is with the introduction of People's Plan programme, village people especially women got an opportunity to participate in planning process. People's Plan provide a venue to express their ideas and views with other members of the society. They become the call setters. This might have contributd to their achievement motivation.

The result is in line with that of Alex (1994).

Positively significant relationship between level of aspiration and perception indicated that those with high level of aspiration might be taking risk in adopting the Government Schemes. This might have helped them to perceive the programme in a better way. When people aspire more, they seek the means to reach their aspired level.

This result is in line with that of Fathimabi (1993) Jayalekshmi (1996).

The reason for positive and significant correlation between innovation proneness and perception is that every individual had a desire for change, only the intensity of desire for change varies from person to person. This is true in the context of women also. They try to perceive all sorts of information regarding the programmes from various sources and get convinced about it and perceive them positively.

This finding endorses the influence of Thomas (1998).

Training was positively and significantly related with perception. Training means educating a person it helps in imparting knowledge in order to carryout a job in a better way. As a person get trained means they would have acquired more awareness of the programmes and hence positive significance.

Mass media exposure was positively and significantly related with perception. It is quite natural that the prime purpose and function of mass media were to create a general awareness among the audience hence the result.

This finding comply with that of Thomas (1998).

Leadership propensity had a positive and significant relationship with perception of women greater exposure to training, mass media participation coupled with social participation (Appendix - IV) enabled the women to develop leadership qualities. A leader always wants to influence others, guide others for this it is necessary for perceiving the People's Plan campaign in a better way. Hence there is a positive and significant relationship with leadership propensity and perception.

Age had a negative but significant relationship with perception. As a person become older, they will become passive, lose their interest for knowing about new programmes. They will be more self absorbed. This might explain the negative correlation with age and perception.

Marital status also showed a negative but significant relationship. Responsibilities of married women will be more and their attention and interest will be more



diverted to family affairs. Married women will have to play dual role. Admist of her household activities and work in the workplaces restrain her from knowing more about the new programmes launched. Hence the negative correlation.

4.5. Relationship between the various personal socio-psychological variables with the perceiton of women office bearers

Of the 17 characters studied only extension orientation, achievement motivation, training and leadership propensity had significant relationship. Of these variables except extension orientation others shown a positive correlation between perception of women office bearers about People's Plan.

Table 28 Correlation between the selected socio psychological variables with perception of office bearers about People's Plan

Sl.No.	Variable	Correlation coefficient 'r'
1	Age	-0.1339
2	Marital status	0.0458
3	Education	-0.1772
4	Occupation	-0.0160
5	Annual income	0.0997
6	Social participation	0.0510
7	Extension orientation	-0.4234**
8	Economic motivation	0.2408
9	Innovation proneness	-0.1397
10	Achievement motivation	0.5431**
11	Training	0.3228*
12	Level of aspiration	-0.0567
13	Massmedia participation	-0.0957
14	Political orientation	-0.1558
15	Gender bias	-0.1187
16	Leadership propensity	0.4242**
17	Selfconfidence	0.3066

\*\* Significant at 1 per cent level

\* Significant at 5 per cent level

Achievement motivation had a positive and significant relationship with perception of office bearing women. Educated people tend to get exposed to written and print media of

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communication leading to motivation for further action. Such people normally think for better to improve their life style. They will get exposed to more information. Hence the results.

The data presented in the table also revealed that a positive and significant relationship between training and perception.

The table 28 revealed that there was a positive and significant relationship between leadership propensity and perception.

Leaders are people who are capable of influencing other's thought and action. People will come to the leader with queries that they have in mind. So it is the sole responsibility of the leader to motivate these people by describing the programme. For this the leader herself should have better perception about the programme. This might be the reason for the positive association with leadership propensity and perception of women office bearers.

Training had a positive and significant relationship with perception of women. Training is the process of imparting knowledge for better performance. There are lot of training programmes specifically mentioned to improve their awareness under People's Plan. It is part of their work without correct perception one cannot work under this programmes. A trained person naturally might have better knowledge and might be able to perceive this positively.

The data presented in the table 28 also revealed that extension orientation had a negative but significant relation between perception about People's Plan. They are more concentrated innumerable programmes implemented under People's Plan and other activities. Extension orientation is specifically concentrated to agricultural extension activities so they will not get the chance to extension orientation.

#### 4.5. Relationship of personal socio-psychological variables with attitude of women about People's Plan

Table 29 Relationship of independent variables with the attitude of women towards PP

n = 160

Sl.No.	Variable	Correlation coefficient 'r'
1	Age	-0.1686
2	Marital status	-0.1604
3	Education	0.0332
4	Occupation	0.0586
5	Annual income	0.2402
6	Social participation	0.1458
7	Extension orientation	0.1239
8	Economic motivation	0.3589**
9	Innovation proneness	0.480**
10	Achievement motivation	0.2033**
11	Training	0.2429**
12	Level of aspiration	0.1120
13	Massmedia participation	0.0928
14	Political orientation	-0.1057
15	Genderbias	0.0972
16	Leadership propensity	0.0225
17	Selfconfidence	0.2271**

\* Significant at 5 per cent level

\*\* Significant at 1 per cent level

Actual view of the data presented in Table 29 reveals that annual income, economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, training and self confidence showed a positive and significant relationship even at 1 per cent level.

Economic motivation had a positive and significant relationship with attitude of women. Women seeking monetary gains are likely to be progressive and try out many new activities. The favourable results obtained by participating in People's Plan might have developed a positive attitude towards ADP's under People's Plan and this explains the positive correlation between economic motivation and attitude.

This finding support the results of Sajeevchandran (1989); Gangadharan (1993); Fathimabi (1993) and Syam (1999).

A positive and significant relationship was observed between achievement motivation and attitude. Achievement motivation is the desire of an individual to attain an innerfeeling of personal accomplishment. Those with this desire will utilize different opportunities and might have participated in ADP's. This might be the reason for the positive attitude and towards People's Plan.

Innovation proneness was positively and significantly correlated with attitude of women towards PP.

Every individual had a desire for change only the intensity varies with individual to individuals. People will develop a desire for accepting the innovations. The respondents will try to perceive all sorts of information regarding the programmes from various sources and get convinced about it and thus develop a positive attitude.

This result is on par with the findings of Thomas (1998).

Training had a positive and significant relationship with attitude of women. Training undergone under peoples plan might have helped the women to acquire more information about agricultural development programmes under People's Plan and this might have resulted in better perception and hence a positive attitude (Table 23) about the principles and spirit of People's Plan.

Educational satus, exposure to outer world and better participation in development activities might have increased self confidence of the person. Education and self confidence was positively and significantly related in intercorrelation matrix (Appendix - IV). A self confident person will undertake any development venture. By participating in such ventures and availing benefits is more than enough to develop a positive attitude.

4.6. Predictive power of selected independent variables with the extent of participation of the women in ADP's under People's Plan

The technique of stepwise multiple regression analysis was useful to know the relative effect of the independent variables in predicting the dependent variables and identification of variables which have maximum contribution.

Predictive power of the independent variable on the extent of participation of the women were found out by the step wise multiple regression analysis. The results were presented in the following Table 30.

Table 30 Stepwise regression analysis of the extent of participation of women with all significant variables included in the study

Variable No.	Variable name	Regression coefficient 'b'	SE of	t value
8	Economic motivation	2.536	1.290	1.966
10	Achievement motivation	-1.734	9.716	-1.785
11	Training	6.682	2.343	2.852**
17	Leadership propensity	4.875	2.093	2.329**
18	Self confidence	2.730	8.985	3.419**

R square = 0.239

\*\* - Significant at 1% level

The variation in the extent of participation of farm women in ADPs under People's Plan as explained by a set of five variables was only 23.9 per cent.

The regression equation is

$$Y = 15.723 + 2.536 X_8 + -1.734 X_{10} + 6.682 X_{11} + 4.875 X_{17} + 2.73 X_{18}$$

The characteristics which have influence on the extent of participation were training, self confidence and leadership propensity.

An unit increase in training undergone by the respondents may results in an increase of 6.68 unit in their extent of participation, also an unit increase in the self confidence and leadership propensity may result in an increase of 2.730 and 4.875 units respectively in their extent of participation.

Table 31 showing stepwise multiple regression analysis of extent of participation of office bearers with different independent variables selected for the study.



Table 31 Stepwise regression analysis of the extent of participation of women office bearers with all significant variables included in the study

Sl. No.	Vari- able No.	Variable	Regression coefficient 'b'	SE of	t value
1	2	Marital status	-1.117	6.008	-0.186
2	9	Innovation proneness	2.246	1.212	1.854
3	10	Achievement motivation	2.707	1.197	2.261**
4	11	Training	-1.336	4.807	-2.774
5	12	Level of aspiration	6.105	1.443	4.232**
6	17	Leadership propensity	2.092	5.135	4.074**
7	18	Self confidence	3.550	1.505	2.359**

$$R^2 = 0.656$$

\*\* - Significant at 1% level

The variation in the extent of participation of office bearing women in ADP's under PP explained by a set of seven variables was 65.6 per cent.

The regression equation is

$$Y = 35.129 + -1.117 X_2 + 2.246 X_9 + 2.707 X_{10} + -1.336 X_{11} + 6.105 X_{12} + 2.092 X_{17} + 3.550 X_{18}$$

The characteristics which found to have significant influence on the extent of participation of office bearing women were achievement motivation, level of aspiration, leadership propensity, self confidence.

It can also be inferred from the table that an unit increase in the achievement motivation of the women office bearers resulted in the increase of 2.707 unit. Unit increase in the level of aspiration of the office bearers resulted in the increase of 6.105 unit increase extent of participation of women. A unit increase in the leadership propensity resulted in the increase of 2.09 unit increase in the extent of participation. An unit increase in the self confidence resulted in the increase of 3.55 unit in the extent of participation.

**4.6 Predictive power and relative contribution of selected socio-psychological variables in explaining the variance in dependent variable**

The technique of stepwise multiple regression analysis was useful to know the relative effect of the independent variables was useful to know the relative effect of the independent variables in predicting the dependent variables and elimination of unimportant variables at each step.

**4.6.1a Stepwise regression analysis of the perception of women about People's Plan with the independent variables**

The result of the stepwise multiple regression analysis showing all the significant steps of the perception of women about People's Plan with independent variables are presented in Table 32.

Table 32 Stepwise regression analysis showing the final steps with all significant variables included in the study

Variable No.	Variable	b	SE of b	t
8	Economic motivation	0.380	0.165	2.303**
17	Leadership propensity	0.832	0.244	3.412**
11	Training	1.123	0.285	3.935
7	Extension orientation	-0.294	0.123	-2.386
13	Mass media participation	-0.951	0.281	-3.385**
5	Annual income	0.503	0.590	0.052
12	Level of aspiration	-0.862	9.552	0.019
14	Political orientation	-0.862	0.449	-1.918
1	Age	-9.704	5.412	-1.793
18	Self confidence	0.105	9.350	0.011

\*\* Significant at 1% level probability  
 F = 8.638                       $R^2 = 3670$

It is evident from Table 32 that 36 per cent of the variation in perception of women about People's Plan was attributed to ten characteristics included as indicated by the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ).

The regression equation is

$$Y = 30.688 + 0.1055 X_{18} + -9.70432 X_1 + -0.86172 X_{14} + 18030 X_5 + -0.9512 X_{13} + -0.2938 X_7 + 1.22 X_{11} + 0.8324 X_{17}$$

The regression analysis was carried out to know the extent of contribution made by all the factors. A multiple linear regression equation of perception of women with 10

characters  $X_8$ ,  $X_{17}$ ,  $X_{11}$ ,  $X_7$ ,  $X_{13}$ ,  $X_5$ ,  $X_{12}$ ,  $X_{14}$ ,  $X_1$  and  $X_8$  was fitted and the results are shown in the table.

The variables economic motivation, leadership propensity, mass media participation were found to have significant influence on perception of women about People's Plan. The results also showed that a unit increase in economic motivation of women resulted in an increase of 0.38 unit of their perception about People's Plan programme. With a unit increase in the leadership propensity of the women resulted in an increase of 0.83 unit of their perception.

#### 4.6. Predictive power of selected independent variable on perception of women office bearers

Results of stepwise regression analysis of the perception of office bearers with independent variables are presented in the Table 33.

Table 33 Stepwise Multiple regression analysis of selected independent variables with perception of women office bearers

Variable No.	Variable	Regression	SE of b	t value
10	Achievement motivation	0.557	0.181	3.076**
7	Extension orientation	-0.728	0.191	-3.805**
9	Innovation proneness	-0.474	0.200	-2.367**
17	Leadership propensity	1.970	0.885	2.226**
3	Education	-2.857	1.101	-2.596**
18	Self confidence	0.226	0.248	0.911

\*\* - Significant at 1% level  
 $R^2 = 0.6358$

The Table 33 reveals that 63 per cent of the variation in perception of women office bearers was attributed to the six characteristics included as indicated by ( $R^2$ ).

The regression equation is

$$Y = 38.222 + 0.226 X_{18} + -2.857 X_3 + 1.970 X_{17} + -0.474 X_9 + -0.728 X_7 + 0.557 X_{10}$$

The variables achievement motivation, extension orientation, innovation proneness, leadership propensity and education were found to have significant influence on perception of women office bearers.

The result also indicated that an unit increase in the achievement motivation of women office bearers resulted in an increase of 0.56 unit of their perception about People's Plan campaign and with an unit increase in the extension orientation resulted in a decrease of 0.728 unit of perception of office bearers. An unit increase in the leadership propensity of the women resulted in an unit increase of 1.96 unit perception of office bearers.

#### 4.6. Predictive power of selected independent variable on the attitude of women towards People's Plan

The result of the stepwise regression analysis of attitude of women and women office bearers with the independent variables is presented in the Table 34.

Table 34 Stepwise Multiple regression analysis of selected independent variables with attitude of women

Variable No.	Variable	Regression coefficient 'b'	SE of	t value
X <sub>8</sub>	Economic motivation	1.048	2.493	4.205**
X <sub>18</sub>	Self confidence	3.601	1.650	2.182**

\*\* - Significant at 1% level

R<sup>2</sup> = 0.153

The variation in the attitude of women towards ADP's under PP explained by the set of four variables was only 15 percentage.

The characteristics which found to have significant influence on the attitude of farm women were economic motivation and self confidence.

4.7 Identification of the important constraints as perceived by women while undertaking the Agricultural development activities under People's Plan

The constraints encountered by the rural women and women office bearers are furnished in Table 35.

Table 35 Constraints encountered by rural women and office bearers while undertaking the programme

Sl. No.	Constraints	Rural women		Women office bearers	
		Mean score	Rank	Mean score	Rank
1.	Political interference of beneficiaries under People's Plan	3.26	I	2.25	V
2.	Misutilization of incentives	3.11	II	2.82	II
3.	Lack of technical advice	2.98	III	2.20	VI
4.	Meetings in inconvenient time and place	2.95	IV	3.92	X
5.	Male members are dominating in the programme	2.90	V	1.90	XI
6.	ADP's are not need based	2.86	VI	2.07	IX
7.	Lack of consensus in taking decisions	2.82	VII	2.12	VIII
8.	Non involvement of all the members in implementing the programme	2.81	VIII	2.85	I
9.	Inadequate training	2.80	IX	2.6	III
10.	Delay in implementing the programme	2.72	X	2.55	IV
11.	Lack of credit facilities	2.63	XI	1.77	XII
12.	There is no opportunities to express the ideas and views	2.60	VIII	1.3	XV
13.	Non use of appropriate technology	2.44	XIII	1.37	XIV
14.	Problems in infra-structural facilities	2.40	XIV	1.65	XIII
15.	Lack of cohesiveness among members	2.00	XV	2.125	VII

#### 4.7.2 Constraints encountered by rural women while undertaking the programme

The constraints encountered by rural women while undertaking the programmes were listed in table 35. The constraint that ranked first was political interference in selection of beneficiaries (3.26) followed by misutilization of incentives (3.11) and so on.

##### Political interference in selection of beneficiaries

The major constraint experienced by majority of the women folk were political interference in selection of beneficiaries. Most often the beneficiaries were selected on the whims and fancies of local politicians. In Kerala, the ruling front and the opposition are equally strong. Nearly 40 per cent of the panchayath are ruled by the opposition parties.

So if there is a political polarisation and if one opposes the other the whole development process will be jeopardised. In order to have a smooth development and to achieve success in these developmental activities interference of political parties should be avoided. Care should be taken to ensure neutrality and definite criteria to determine the eligibility of the beneficiaries of the project should be followed. It will be more effective to select the beneficiaries according to the prescribed criteria that has been discussed in detailed in the particular gramasabha



meetings. It will enhance the transparency in implementation of the programme and accountability of the implementing officers.

**Misutilization of incentives**

It was also observed that many of the beneficiaries under the scheme misutilize the components.

So it will be more effective if there is a provision for necessary supervision and guidance of implementing officials to their habitats after supplying of the incentives. They should also made aware of the importance of the proper utilisation of these incentives. This responsibility should be entrusted with the implementing officials.

**Lack of technical advice**

Lack of necessary technical guidance was another constraint encountered by women folks.

There should be clarity in the programmes implemented. Lack of clarity on the concept and the objectives of the programme will lead to the pitfall in the earlier planning process. This will result in unnecessary speculations and people will shy away from participating in the planning process. Care should be taken to provide a correct clear and complete information regarding various aspects and components

of the programme. So that people will be in a position to think identify and prioritize their need.

#### **Meetings in inconvenient time and place**

Many of the women respondents complained that gramasabha meetings were conducted at odd time and place that are totally inconvenient for them to attend. They find it very difficult to participate in it. Many of them are labourers, so they have to go for work to earn their livelihood. Care should be taken by the officials that these meetings should be conducted in convenient time and convenient place.

#### **Male members are dominating in the programme**

Eventhough we are preaching about womens liberty, many of the respondents found that they are not even get a chance to open their mouth. It is not the same in all cases but many places it is so.

Officials should see that all the members are given equal chance to express their views, opinion and ideas.

#### **ADPs are not need based**

The constraint that ranked sixth by many of the respondents was that ADPs are not need based.

Agricultural development programmes under People's Plan are supposed to be formulated based on the location

specific problems. But it was observed that many of the ADPs implemented through People's Plan are not need based.

Hence it is suggested that ADPs should be formulated based on the actual need and requirements of the people.

**Lack of consensus in taking decisions**

Women folk also found that there exists lack of consensus in the participants in taking a particular decision. Many of the decisions are taken according to political interest rather than meeting community needs.

So it is suggested that in order to have a smooth working atmosphere there should be co-operation and co-ordination among all the participants, community needs and interest must be given weightage in taking decisions and their political interests.

**Non involvement of all members in implementing the programme**

Many of the respondent women complained that non involvement of all members while implementing the programme.

Any development programme could be implemented effectively only if the participation of all the members concerned were assured right from the time of planning to monitoring and evaluation of the programmes.

Following are the other constraints viz. inadequate training, delay in implementing the programme, lack of credit facilities, there is no opportunity to express the ideas and views, non use of appropriate technology, problems in infrastructural facilities, lack of cohesiveness among the members in their order of ranks.

4.7.2 Constraints experienced by women office bearers while undertaking the programme

A cursory perusal of Table 35 revealed the constraints experienced by women office bearers while undertaking the programmes.

The constraint that ranked first was non involvement of all members in implementing the programme.

Many of the women office bearers found that majority of them are not involved in the implementation of the programme. They feel that it is very difficult to work under such a situation. If any government programme could be implemented effectively, the participation of all members are assured in all the stages of the programmes.

In order to avoid the situation care should be taken to see that all the members are included in the committee.

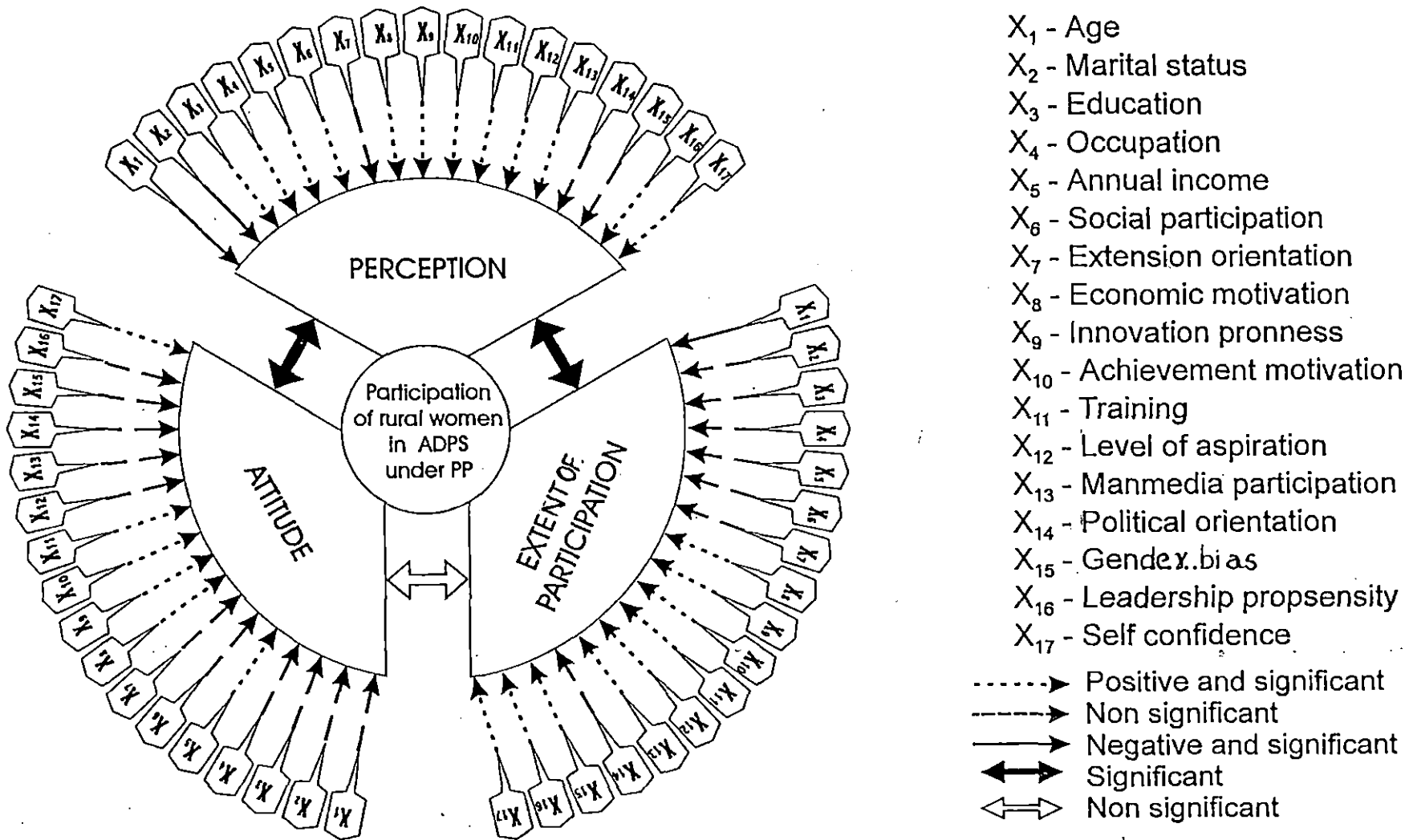
Misutilization of the incentives is another constraint perceived by women office bearers, followed by

inadequate training, delay in implementing the programme, political interference in selection of the beneficiaries, lack of technical advice, lack of cohesiveness among the members, lack of concensus in taking decisions, ADPs are not need based, meetings in inconvenient time and place, male member's dominance, lack of credit facilities, problems of infrastructural facilities, non use of appropriate technology, lack of opportunity to express the ideas.

#### 4.7.3 Rank order correlation between rankings of rural women and women office bearers with respect to the constraints

The Spearman's rank order correlation analysis was carried out to find whether there is any significant relation between the rank perceived by rural women and women office bearers.

The Spearman's rank order correlation was 0.472. As the value is found to be nonsignificant. It is inferred that there is no significant relationship exists between the women and women office bearers in their order of ranking.



- X<sub>1</sub> - Age
- X<sub>2</sub> - Marital status
- X<sub>3</sub> - Education
- X<sub>4</sub> - Occupation
- X<sub>5</sub> - Annual income
- X<sub>6</sub> - Social participation
- X<sub>7</sub> - Extension orientation
- X<sub>8</sub> - Economic motivation
- X<sub>9</sub> - Innovation proneness
- X<sub>10</sub> - Achievement motivation
- X<sub>11</sub> - Training
- X<sub>12</sub> - Level of aspiration
- X<sub>13</sub> - Manmedia participation
- X<sub>14</sub> - Political orientation
- X<sub>15</sub> - Gender bias
- X<sub>16</sub> - Leadership propensivity
- X<sub>17</sub> - Self confidence

Fig. 9. Empirical model of the study

## SUMMARY

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY

In Kerala the level of participation of women in various Agricultural Development Programmes under People's Plan is one of the most debated issue. Unemployment and social backwardness among women are also issues to be considered seriously. In spite of the high educational status and high academic qualifications of women in Kerala, it is a pity, that they are not given due importance in the developmental forefront.

It is with this aim that provisions were made in the People's Plan to start projects that ensure the participation of women.

The present study attempts to examine how far these provisions are being utilized and the objectives are achieved.

Implementation of development programmes through decentralised planning process ensures the maximum involvement of the people. By decentralisation of the power, people are getting more and more chances to be involved in the different phases of development process.

The present study was carried out to understand the extent of participation of women in ADPs under PP.



The specific objectives of the study were

- (i) To assess the extent of women's participation in Agricultural Development Programmes under People's Plan.
- (ii) To study the perception of women about People's plan
- (iii) To study the attitude of women towards People's Plan.
- (iv) To identify the different factors influencing their participation.
- (v) To identify the constraints experienced by the women while undertaking the programmes.

The study was carried out in Thiruvananthapuram district, which comprises of four taluks. Out of the four taluks two taluks namely Nedumangad and Thiruvananthapuram were selected randomly from each Taluk. From each selected block panchayat two gramapanchayats and from each grampanchayat 25 women respondents consisting of 20 rural women and five women office bearers were selected randomly to form a total sample of 200 respondents for the study.

Extent of participation of women in Agricultural Development Programmes, perception about People's Plan programme and their attitude towards People's Plan, were the dependent variables. Following personal socio-psychological variables viz age, marital status, education, occupation, annual income, social participation, extension orientation, economic motivation, innovation proneness,

achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, mass media participation, political orientation, gender bias, leadership propensity and selfconfidence followed the independent variables for the study.

A well structured and pretested interview schedule was used for data collection. The data collected were statistically analysed using, Hotlleng's t square test, arithmetic mean, correlation, regression and Spearman's rank order correlation.

The salient findings of the study are summerised below.

1. Sixty four per cent of rural women were found to have medium extent of participation in planning but 67.50 per cent of women office bearers had high extent of participation in planning. Among office bearers none were in low category while 28 per cent of rural women were in the low category.
2. Extent of participation of women in implementation stage revealed that majority (98.00%) of the rural women were in low participation group, none were in medium group and only one per cent were in high participation group. Among office bearers 67.00 per cent were in high group 32.00 per cent were in medium group and none were in the low group.

3. Forty eight per cent of rural women were in medium group and 77.50 per cent of women office bearers were in medium group with reference to their extent of participation in monitoring and evaluation 52 per cent of women were in low group and none were in high group. Among women office bearers, none were in low group and 22.50 per cent were in high group.
4. Seventy eight percentage of rural women exhibited medium perception level whereas 11.9 percentage were having high level of perception about People's Plan. In the case of women office bearers 82.5 per cent were in the medium category, 75 per cent were in the high category.
5. Equal percentage (67.5%) of both rural women office bearers showed medium level of attitude towards People's Plan programmes while 30 percentage of women office bearers had high attitude, only 16.9 percentage of rural women were in the high category.
6. About half (49.30%) of rural women were from middle age group whereas 80 percentage of women office bearers belong to young age group.
7. In both cases almost two third of the respondents were married 22 per cent of women office bearers were seperated and ten per cent were divorcies. While 13.1 percentage of rural women were divorcies.

8. Regarding education cent percent of women office bearers were having education above high school, while 58.70 percentage of rural women were having this educational status. All the respondents were forced to have the ability to read and write.
9. With respect to occupational status it is observed that 55.60 per cent were labourers among rural women and 32.50 percentage of women office bearers were in clerical job and 30 per cent were attending to business only 10 per cent were in farming category.
10. Majority of the rural women and women office bearers (75 per cent and 57.5 per cent) were in medium income group. While 42.50 per cent of women office bearers belonged high income group only 7.50 per cent of rural women were found in high income group.
11. Most of the rural women (74.4%) and women office bearers (50%) had medium level of social participation and 45 per cent of women office bearers had high social participation.
12. Fifty three per cent of rural women were found to have high extension orientation. Almost all (97.50 per cent) the women office bearers fell in high extension orientation category.

13. Around 80 per cent and 87.5 per cent of rural women and women office bearers had medium economic motivation, respectively.
14. Majority of rural women (78.8%) and women office bearers (67.50%) had medium innovation proneness.
15. Majority of rural women (63%) and women office bearers had (65%) medium achievement motivation.
16. Medium level of training participation was observed among rural women and women office bearers (66.3% and 70% respectively).
17. Most of the rural women had medium level of aspiration (69.4%) and 65 per cent of women office bearers had high level of aspiration.
18. Majority of the rural women (72.5%) had medium mass media participation and 82.5 per cent of office bearers were in that group.
19. Political orientation was generally medium with rural women and women office bearers (86.3 per cent and 75.0 per cent respectively).
20. Cent percent of women office bearers had medium gender bias and 62.50 per cent of rural women had medium gender bias.

21. Leadership propensity was medium with rural women and women office bearers (90 per cent and 55 per cent respectively).
22. More than 75 per cent of the rural women exhibited medium level of selfconfidence and 80 per cent of women office bearers had high selfconfidence.
23. With respect to extent of participation of rural women revealed that economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, mass media participation, leadership propensity and selfconfidence had positive and significant relationship, age and annual income had negative and significant relationship. In the case of women office bearers leadership propensity, annual income and selfconfidence had positive and significant relationship whereas marital status had a negative and significant relationship.
24. Correlation studies revealed that age, annual income, social participation, economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, mass media participation and leadership propensity had significant positive relationship with perception of women about people's plan; marital status had significant negative relationship with perception.

25. In case of women office bearers extension orientation, achievement motivation, training and leadership propensity had positive significance with perception.
26. Annual income, economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, training of rural women had positive and significant relationship with the attitude of rural women towards People's plan.
27. Variables like economic motivation, achievement motivation, training, leadership propensity and self-confidence contributed 25 per cent variation in the extent of participation of rural women in ADPs under PP.
28. The results of step wise regression analysis indicated that variables like marital status, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, leadership propensity, and self confidence contributed 65 per cent variation in extent of participation of women office bearers.
29. Variables like economic motivation, leadership propensity, training, extension orientation, mass media participation, annual income, level of aspiration, political orientation, age and selfconfidence contributed 36 per cent of variation in perception of rural women about Peoples Plan.

30. Stepwise regression analysis revealed that only six variables viz. achievement motivation, extension orientation, innovation proneness, leadership propensity and education contributed to 63 per cent of the variation in perception of women office bearers about People's Plan.
31. The results of stepwise regression analysis indicated that the variables like economic motivation and selfconfidence explained only 15 per cent of variation in attitude of women towards People's Plan.
32. Variables like occupation, economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation and leadership propensity contributed only 18 per cent variation in attitude of women office bearers about People's Plan.

The important constraints perceived by the rural women were political interference in the selection of beneficiaries under People's Plan, misutilization of incentives, lack of technical advice, meetings in inconvenient time and place. Whereas the important constraints perceived by women office bearers were non involvement of all the members in implementing the programme, misutilization of incentives, inadequate training and delay in implementing the programmes.

The result of Spearman's rank order correlation of constraints revealed that there was no agreement with rural women and women office bearers in their order of ranking.



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### Implications of the study

The study brings to focus the perception, attitude and extent of participation of rural women and women office bearers in ADPs under PP, which will help the planners in devising a suitable strategy for the effective participation of women in these programmes.

The constraints identified by the women and office bearers should be given due consideration and necessary action should be taken by the planners in the coming years.

### Suggestion<sup>s</sup> for future research

1. Though the perception and attitude of respondents were favourable, their participation in implementation and monitoring and evaluation were medium. Maximum involvement of women in the Gramasabha meetings should be ensured.
2. An indepth study, can be conducted on the constraints perceived by the respondents while undertaking the Agricultural Development Programmes under People's Plan.
3. In this study only frequency of participation was studied; research should be conducted to analyse the quality of participation.
4. A training need analysis of women in various Agricultural Development Activities under People's Plan can be conducted.

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# APPENDICES

## Appendix - I

The statements selected for measuring the attitude  
with their respective "t" values

Sl.No.	Statements	't' value
1.	People's Plan campaign has helped a lot in the personality development of women	2.50
2.	Through People's Plan campaign women have become more empowered in the society	4.57
3.	Following impartial norms in People's Plan campaign helps in identifying the women beneficiaires of the programme	3.17
4.	The women self help groups formulated as a result of People's Plan campaign help women to enhance their team spirit	4.44
5.	People's Plan campaign has helped to identify the backwardness of the society and thereby helping to overcome the difficulties out of that	6.81
6.	The benefits of People's Plan campaign meant for women is not reaching them	4.13
7.	People's Plan is no way helping the development of people	2.04
8.	Job oriented training imparted through People's Plan helped the rural women to acquire more employment	6.00
9.	The participation of women have improved in the service sector through implementation of People's Plan	2.92
10.	Due representation is given in the working committee of neighbourhood assembly through People's Plan	6.80
11.	People's Plan has not helped in solving the problems confronted by rural women in general	7.29



Sl.No.	Statements	't' value
12.	People's Plan campaign has failed to bring about any progress in the status of women as compared to the past	3.89
13.	The social status of women in the society has not at all improved as a result of People's Plan Campaign	3.17
14.	People's Plan campaign has not at all succeeded in identifying the backwardness of the people and thereby helping to overcome the difficulties faced by them	3.89

APPENDIX - II

KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Dr. G. Sobhana  
Associate Professor

Dept. of Agricultural Extension  
College of Agriculture  
Vellayani P.O.  
Thiruvananthapuram  
Pin - 695 522

Dear Sir/Madam.

Miss. Parvathy, S., Post Graduate student of this department has taken up a research study on "Participation of women in agricultural development programmes under People's Plan in Thiruvananthapuram district".

The main objectives of the study are to assess the perception of women about People's Plan and to assess the extent of women's participation in agricultural development programmes under People's Plan, their attitude towards People's Plan and to identify the different factors influencing their participation. It also aims at identifying the constraints experienced by the women while undertaking the programmes.

The independent variables related to the study have been identified based on review of literature and discussion with experts. These are listed in the Annexure along with their operational definitions.

Considering your vast experience in the field of extension research, you are selected as judge to rate the relevancy of the variables in the five point continuum ranging from most relevant to least relevant. Further you are welcome to add additional variables if any, relevant to study. Kindly rate all the variables and return the proforma in the enclosed stamped envelop to the researcher at the earliest.

Thanking you

Yours Sincerely,

G. Sobhana

Sl. No.	Variables	Most relevant	More relevant	Undecided	Less relevant	Least relevant
11.	<b>Mass media participation:</b> refers to the frequency with which different mass media are utilized by the respondents for getting farm information					
12.	<b>Social participation:</b> refers to degree of the respondent in formal and informal social organizations either as member or as office bearer which also include their extent of participation in organizational activities.					
13.	<b>Economic motivation:</b> refers to the extent to which a person is oriented towards profit maximization and relative value she places on monetary gains					
14.	<b>Achievement motivation:</b> refers to the striving of the respondent to do good work and attain a sense of accomplishment.					
15.	<b>Cosmopolitaness:</b> refers to the tendency of the respondent to be in contact with outside village on the belief that all the needs of an individual can not be satisfied in their own village					
16.	<b>Scientific orientation:</b> degree to which the respondent is oriented to the use of scientific methods in decision making					

Sl. No.	Variables	Most relevant	More relevant	Undecided	Less relevant	Least relevant
---------	-----------	---------------	---------------	-----------	---------------	----------------

17. **Training:** training is operationally defined as the type, number and duration of training in agricultural and related fields received by the respondent

18. **Leadership propensity:** refers to the ability of the respondent to influence others in the group for attainment of group goals

19. **Empowerment:** refers to the extent to which the respondent has the ability to get involved in decision making and implementing programmes

20. **Political orientation:** refers to the affiliation with political groups

21. **Innovation proneness:** refers to the respondent's interest and desire to seek changes in farming technique and introduce changes in her farming operations

22. **Level of aspiration:** refers to respondent's orientation towards her life goal

23. **Self confidence:** belief of the respondent in her own abilities, initiative and zeal to achieve her goal or aim

## KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES  
UNDER PEOPLE'S PLAN IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of Grama Panchayath
------------	--------------------------

1.	Name of the respondent	:
----	------------------------	---

2.	Age in completed years	:
----	------------------------	---

3.	Marital status:	
----	-----------------	--

Unmarried	
-----------	--

Married	
---------	--

Seperated	
-----------	--

Widowed	
---------	--

4.	Education:	
----	------------	--

Illiterate	
------------	--

Primary school	
----------------	--

Middle school	
---------------	--

High school	
-------------	--

Higher Secondary	
------------------	--

Colligeate	
------------	--

5.	Occupation:	
----	-------------	--

Farming	6
---------	---

Business	5
----------	---

Professional	4
--------------	---

Clerical	3
----------	---

Labourer	2
----------	---

Selfemployed	1
--------------	---

6. Annual income:

7. Social participation:

Institution	Membership			Participation		
	No member	Members	Office bearer	Always	Sometimes	Never
	(0)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(0)
Panchayath						
Co-operative society						
Youth club						
Farmer's club						
Mahilasamajam						
Neighbourhood assembly						
Any other specify						

8. Extension orientation:

8a. Extension contact:

	Two or more times a week	Once a week	Once to twice a month	Never
	(3)	(2)	(1)	(0)
A.A.				
A.O				
KHDP officials				
KRP's				

8b. Extension participation:

Item	Frequency		
	Never (0)	Occasionally	Whenever conducted
Meetings			
Seminars			
Film shows			
Farmers day			
Demonstrations			
Field day			
Exhibitions			

9. Economic motivation

Please indicate your agreement or disagreement to the following statements

Sl. No.	Statements	SA 5	A 4	UD 3	DA 2	SDA 1
1.	A women should work towards larger yields and economic returns					
2.	The most successful farmer is one who makes the most profit					
3.	A person should try any new idea which may give more money					
4.	A farm women should grow each crops to increase monetary profit in comparison to growing food crops for home consumption					
5.	It is difficult for farmers children to make good start unless it provides them with economic assistance					
6.	A women must earn her living, but the most important thing in life cannot be defined in economic terms					

## 10. INNOVATION PRONENESS

Indicate one statement out of the three that is most agreed by you and another statement of the same set that you disagree most

---

Sl. No.	Statements	Agree	Disagree
---------	------------	-------	----------

---

1(a) I try to keep myself upto date with information on new farm practices but that did not mean that I tryout all new methods in my farm

(b) They talk of many new farm practices these days but who knows whether they are better than old ones

(c) I feel restless till I tryout a new practice that have heard about

2(a) From time I heard of several new farm practices and I have tried out most of these in the last few years

(b) I usually want to see the result my neighbour obtain before they try out new farm practices

(c) Some how I believe that traditional ways of farming are the best

3(a) I am cautious about trying a new practice

(b) After all, our forefathers were wise in their farming practices, and I don't see any reason for changing these old methods

(c) Often new practices are not successful however if they are promising I would surely like to adopt them

---



11. Achievement motivation

---

Sl. No.	Statements	SA 5	A 4	UD 3	DA 2	SDA 1
1.	One should enjoy work as much as play					
2.	One should work hard at every-thing one undertakes until she is satisfied with the result					
3.	One should succeed in her occupation even if one has been neglectful of her family					
4.	One should have determination to achieve certain things in life					
5.	Work should come first even if one cannot get rest					
6.	Even when one's interest are in danger one should concentrate on her jobs and forget her obligation to others					
7.	One should set difficult goals for one self and try to reach them.					

---

12. Training

Have you undergone any training:

---

Type of training	No.	Duration		
		One day (1)	2-5 days (2)	Above 5 days (3)

---

Subject matter training (specify)

Skill training

---

### 13. Level of aspiration

Here are few questions regarding some of the areas with which you may mostly concerned. Don't bother about whether you are really going to make it or not but still you may expect certain of these events to happen in the near future. Please indicate your opinion

1. What is the extent of education that your children should have

School/College/Technical or Professional

2. What kind of job or work your children should take after their education

Agriculture/Government/Business

3. Compare to previous years what would be the increase in income you expect to get in the next three years

After 1 year/2 year/3 year

4. What would you expect to be the increase in your land holding in the next three years

No increase/Increase to some more/Double the area

5. What would be the type of house you expect to have in the next three years

No improvement/Improve it to some extent/Make it a good one

6. What will be the furniture you expect to possess in the next three years

No improvement/Improve to some extent/Definitely furnish well

7. What would be the material possession you expect to have in next three years

Tape recorder / TV / Video

8. What would be the agricultural implements you expect to possess

No increase/Purchase some more/Purchase all the required one

9. What would you expect to be the increase in your live stock in the next three years

No increase/Have one or two animals/Have it on full scale

10. What would you expect to be your general contentment

Somewhat better/Mostly better/Certainly better

11. What would be the kind of shelter you expect to provide for your live stock in next three years

Shed / Thatched shelter / Concrete

12. What would be the other animal like goat, poultry you expect to possess

Don't want / only for house purpose / wants possession on large scale

14. Mass media participation

Mass media	Regularly (2)	Occasionally (1)	Never (0)
Radio			
Television			
Newspaper			
Leaflets / Magazine			
Bulletins			
Books			

## 15. Political orientation

Statements	Agree (1)	Disagree (0)
1. There is lot of political intervention in the selection of development programmes in Panchayath		
2. Development programmes are implemented in the Panchayath with political intervention		
3. Political interest are given priority in the selection of beneficiaries		
4. Agricultural Development Programme implemented with the co-operation of all political parties		
5. All the people in the panchayath are given equal consideration for participating in meetings, seminars and training programmes respective of their politics		

## 16. Gender bias

	Yes (2)	No (1)
1. Whether male members in the house influence you in taking decisions		
2. Male members used to dominate in meetings while discussing about the needs of the people		
3. Male members will dominate you while discussing with officials		
4. Male co-workers/members never allowed you to participate in the programme		
5. Male members encourage you to participate in programmes by giving suggestions		
6. Male members always co-operate with you in implementing a scheme in your panchayath		
7. Male members always support your ideas in the meetings		

17. Leadership propensity

---

Statements	Always	Sometimes	Never
1. Do you lead meetings and discussions			
2. Are you available to others at any time to extent necessary help to them			
3. Do you guide and influence others in taking decisions			
4. Do you feel others are convinced by you			
5. Do you think that you can change the attitude of others			

---

18. Self confidence

Please put tick mark in the appropriate column

---

Sl. No.	Statements	SA 5	A 4	UD 3	DA 2	SDA 1
1.	I feel no obstacle can stop me from achieving my final goals					
2.	I am generally confident in whatever I do					
3.	I am bothered by the feeling that I cannot compare with others					
4.	I am not interested to do things at my own initiative					
5.	I usually workout things for myself rather than get someone to show me					
6.	I get discouraged easily					
7.	Life is a struggle for me most of the times					
8.	I find myself worrying about something or others					

---

Part - B

Extent of Participation:

Please indicate your participation in the following areas  
Always - A, Sometimes - ST, Never - N.

---

Sl. No.	Areas	A	ST	N
------------	-------	---	----	---

---

1. Participate by contributing your views/ ideas etc.
2. Participate by encouraging fellow participants to express their views.
3. Participate in identification of needs and problems along with officials.
4. Participate in analysing and evaluating various alternatives for solving a problem.
5. Participate in formulating various development project proposals for your Panchayath.
6. Participate in selecting the beneficiaries in each scheme.

**Implementation**

- (1) Participate in implementing the schemes selected for the panchayath.
  - (2) Participation in co-ordinating other agencies in implementing the schemes.
  - (3) Participate in arranging the expects necessary for the schemes.
  - (4) Participate in organising people for carrying out activities.
  - (5) Participate in giving suggestions to officials for improving the schemes.
  - (6) Participation in infrastructure development activities.
-

Sl. No.	Areas	A	ST	N
		2	1	0

### Evaluation

- (1) Participate in evaluation by providing feedback information.
- (2) Participate by suggesting suitable alternative methods and plans by sharing experiences.
- (3) Participate in evaluating the result of activities with officials and others.

## Perception of women about People's Plan campaign

Sl.No.	Areas	3	2	1
1.	The main objective of People's Plan campaign is to formulate grassroot level planning			
2.	People's Plan campaign attempts the development of rural women and children			
3.	People's Plan campaign put emphasis on resolving the backwardness of rural women folk and their by helping to overcome the difficulties confronted with it			
4.	Ensuring the availability of organic manure, increasing the income of farmers, creating more employment in the field of agriculture are the areas where emphasis is given through People's Plan campaign			
5.	People's Plan place emphasis on rural house construction and provide a home for homeless			
6.	People's Plan campaign attempts to improve the social status of women			
7.	People's Plan enhances the meaningful participation of women in development programmes			
8.	People's Plan campaign ensures people's participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation			
9.	People's Plan campaign helps to co-ordinate the activities of people's organisations and officers at regional level			
10.	People's Plan campaign helps in increasing the production and productivity in the field of small scale industries and allied sectors			



Sl.No.	Areas	3	2	1
11.	By establishing rural employment training centres People's Plan Campaign helps in improving the efficiency of rural folks			
12.	People's Plan campaign organises implementing group farming schemes in order to organise the farmers at Panchayath level			
13.	People's Plan campaign is undertaking Agricultural Extension activities at Panchayath level			
14.	Through initiatives new self employment avenues like poultry agency, orchid and anthurium cultivation etc. People's Plan campaign helps to increase the employment opportunities of farmers			
15.	People's Plan campaign by creating awareness, ensures participation of people in poverty alleviation programmes			

## Attitude of women towards People's Plan

---

Sl. No.	SA	A	UD	DA	SDA
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					

---

---

Sl.

No.

SA

A

UD

DA

SDA

---

10. Due representation is given in the working committee of neighbourhood assembly through People's Plan
  11. People's Plan has not helped in solving the problems confronted by rural women in general
  12. People's Plan campaign has failed to bring about any progress in the status of women as compared to the past
  13. The social status of women in the society has not at all improved as a result of People's Plan Campaign
  14. People's Plan campaign has not at all succeeded in identifying the backwardness of the people and thereby helping to overcome the difficulties faced by them
-

## Constraints

Sl.No.	Areas	4	3	2	1	0
1.	Lack of technical advice					
2.	Problems in infrastructural time and place					
3.	Meeting in inconvenient time and place					
4.	Inadequate training					
5.	Agricultural development programmes are not need based					
6.	Lack of consensus in taking decision					
7.	Non involvement of all members in implimenting the programme					
8.	Political interference in selection of beneficiaries under people's plan campaign					
9.	Daily in implementing the programme					
10.	Lack of credit facilities					
11.	Non use of appropriate technology					
12.	Misutilization of the incentives					
13.	Lack of cohesiveness among the members					
14.	Male members are dominating in the programmes					
15.	There is no opportunity to express the ideas and views					

APPENDIX - IV

Intercorrelation matrix

n=160	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>	X <sub>5</sub>	X <sub>6</sub>	X <sub>7</sub>	X <sub>8</sub>	X <sub>9</sub>	X <sub>10</sub>	X <sub>11</sub>	X <sub>12</sub>	X <sub>13</sub>	X <sub>14</sub>	X <sub>15</sub>	X <sub>16</sub>	X <sub>17</sub>
X <sub>1</sub>	- 0.1000																
X <sub>2</sub>	- 0.3699**	1.000															
X <sub>3</sub>	- 0.4453**	-0.3001**	1.000														
X <sub>4</sub>	-0.1073	-0.0823	-0.0674	1.000													
X <sub>5</sub>	-0.4143**	-0.4329**	0.4825**	0.1755	1.000												
X <sub>6</sub>	-0.2723**	-0.2521**	0.0523	0.2893**	0.1956**	1.000											
X <sub>7</sub>	-0.2343**	-0.2371**	0.1003	0.1572	0.1724	0.4930**	1.000										
X <sub>8</sub>	-0.4948**	-0.2533**	0.2043**	0.2310**	0.3566**	0.4331**	0.4331**	1.000									
X <sub>9</sub>	-0.1546	-0.2454**	0.1138	0.0804	0.2382**	0.3764**	0.5338**	0.2849**	1.000								
X <sub>10</sub>	-0.3022**	-0.0892	0.1476	0.1414**	0.3529**	0.4659**	0.4383**	0.5152	0.3677**	1.000							
X <sub>11</sub>	-0.2164**	-0.1793	0.1682	0.2264**	0.2944**	0.4488**	0.4310	0.4925**	0.4763**	0.5421**	1.000						
X <sub>12</sub>	-0.1936**	-0.1264	0.3661**	-0.0395	0.2902**	0.0795	0.0357	0.2810**	0.1465	0.3811**	0.2926**	1.000					
X <sub>13</sub>	-0.3886**	-0.1668	0.3793**	0.0229	0.3683	0.3399**	0.2239**	0.3310	0.2671**	0.5706	0.4733**	0.4917**	1.000				
X <sub>14</sub>	- 0.0548 <sup>NS</sup>	-0.0311	0.0505	0.0461	-0.1194	0.0820	-0.0144	-0.0908	0.0150	-0.1159	0.1208	0.1446	0.0162	1.000			
X <sub>15</sub>	-0.1439	-0.0443	0.1158	0.2673**	0.1492	0.2194**	0.1782	0.2138**	0.2338**	0.4608**	0.3942**	0.1735**	0.3925**	0.0437	1.000		
X <sub>16</sub>	-0.1631	-0.1294	0.2302**	0.2926**	0.2493**	0.3909**	0.3875**	0.3577	0.3305	0.4434**	0.5427**	0.2558**	0.2689**	0.0860	0.3419**	1.000	
X <sub>17</sub>	-0.1940**	-0.1042	0.1710	0.1382	0.1353	0.2405**	0.1511	0.2480**	0.2736**	0.3586**	0.2702**	0.2353**	0.3762**	0.0724	0.3538**	0.3695**	-

X<sub>1</sub> - Age                      X<sub>4</sub> - Occupation                      X<sub>7</sub> - Extension orientation                      X<sub>10</sub> - Achievement motivation                      X<sub>13</sub> - Mass media participation                      X<sub>16</sub> - Leadership propensity  
 X<sub>2</sub> - Marital status                      X<sub>5</sub> - Annual income                      X<sub>8</sub> - Economic motivation                      X<sub>11</sub> - Training                      X<sub>14</sub> - Political orientation                      X<sub>17</sub> - Self confidence  
 X<sub>3</sub> - Education                      X<sub>6</sub> - Social participation                      X<sub>9</sub> - Innovation proneness                      X<sub>12</sub> - Level of aspiration                      X<sub>15</sub> - Gender bias

Intercorrelation matrix

n=40	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>	X <sub>5</sub>	X <sub>6</sub>	X <sub>7</sub>	X <sub>8</sub>	X <sub>9</sub>	X <sub>10</sub>	X <sub>11</sub>	X <sub>12</sub>	X <sub>13</sub>	X <sub>14</sub>	X <sub>15</sub>	X <sub>16</sub>	X <sub>17</sub>
X <sub>1</sub>	1.000																
X <sub>2</sub>	0.2892	1.000															
X <sub>3</sub>	0.0142	0.1398	1.000														
X <sub>4</sub>	0.2137	0.0930	0.0113	1.000													
X <sub>5</sub>	0.0683	0.1227	0.3091	0.1984	1.000												
X <sub>6</sub>	-0.1117	0.1102	0.0425	0.1819	0.3588	1.000											
X <sub>7</sub>	-0.2464	0.1390	0.1003	0.0691	-0.1166	-0.4085**	1.000										
X <sub>8</sub>	-0.3558*	-0.1146	-0.0157	-0.1812	-0.1149	-0.2616	0.1685	1.000									
X <sub>9</sub>	-0.3882†	-0.1801	0.2422	0.0478	-0.1414	0.3904†	0.1845	0.0870	1.000								
X <sub>10</sub>	-0.2294	0.0389	-0.0134	-0.0065	-0.1290	0.0737	0.0023	0.3582**	0.0193	1.000							
X <sub>11</sub>	-0.1163	0.0731	-0.0692	-0.0099	-0.2096	-0.0715	-0.0012	0.4860**	0.1509	0.5414**	1.000						
X <sub>12</sub>	-0.2618	-0.1380	-0.1769	-0.0880	-0.1383	-0.4744**	0.0936	0.3698†	-0.2136	-0.0905	0.1464	1.000					
X <sub>13</sub>	0.0046	0.1477	0.1957	-0.2863	-0.1949	-0.0791	0.0320	0.2798	-0.1570	0.0638	0.1219	-0.0025	1.000				
X <sub>14</sub>	-0.2961	-0.1179	0.1065	-0.1869	0.1843	0.2710	0.1225	0.0903	0.1341	0.0308	0.1724	-0.1599	0.0471	1.000			
X <sub>15</sub>	-0.1254	0.0874	0.1086	-0.1301	-0.1611	-0.0152	0.0083	0.0751	0.1613	0.1239	0.0135	-0.1037	0.3967†	0.0278	1.000		
X <sub>16</sub>	0.1620	0.1358	-0.1866	-0.0617	0.0069	0.0414	-0.1990	0.0369	-0.1609	-0.0333	-0.0790	0.2538	0.2264	0.1001	-0.1361	1.000	
X <sub>17</sub>	-0.3276†	0.0011	0.3136†	0.0397	0.4149†	-0.0536	0.0292	0.3301†	-0.1084	0.3838†	-0.1068	-0.1840	-0.3069	0.0721	0.0708	0.3379†	-

X<sub>1</sub> - Age                      X<sub>4</sub> - Occupation                      X<sub>7</sub> - Extension orientation                      X<sub>10</sub> - Achievement motivation                      X<sub>13</sub> - Mass media participation                      X<sub>16</sub> - Leadership propensity  
 X<sub>2</sub> - Marital status                      X<sub>5</sub> - Annual income                      X<sub>8</sub> - Economic motivation                      X<sub>11</sub> - Training                      X<sub>14</sub> - Political orientation                      X<sub>17</sub> - Self confidence  
 X<sub>3</sub> - Education                      X<sub>6</sub> - Social participation                      X<sub>9</sub> - Innovation proneness                      X<sub>12</sub> - Level of aspiration                      X<sub>15</sub> - Gender bias

**PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES  
UNDER PEOPLE'S PLAN IN THIRUVANANTHAPURAM DISTRICT**

BY  
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(98-11-22)

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# ABSTRACT



## ABSTRACT

The study entitled Participation of women in Agricultural Development Programmes under People's Plan in Thiruvananthapuram district was undertaken to study the extent of participation of women in planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agriculture Development Programmes in People's Plan, perception of women about People's Plan campaign attitude of women towards People's Plan programme and to identify the constraints as perceived by women and women office bearers while undertaking this programme.

The study was conducted in eight grama panchayath of Thiruvananthapuram district selected randomly. A sample of two hundred respondents were selected using a multistage random sampling. Data were collected through well structured and pretested interview schedule.

Majority of rural women (64.37%) had medium extent of participation in planning while 67.57 per cent office bearers had high participation in planning. Great majority of rural women (98.7%) were low in their participation in implementing and majority (67.50%) of women office bearers were in high participation category.

Around fifty two per cent of rural women having low level of participation in monitoring and evaluation while

majority (71.5%) of women office bearers in medium extent of participation in monitoring and evaluation.

The study revealed that 78 per cent of rural women and 82.5 per cent of the women office bearers had medium perception about People's Plan.

About 67.50 per cent and 65.00 per cent of the rural women and women office bearers respectively had medium attitude towards people's plan programme.

Majority of the rural women were middle aged, married, with more than high school education, labourers, medium income group, medium level of social participation, high extension orientation and their innovation proneness achievement motivation, mass media participation, gender bias, leadership propensity were medium.

In case of women office bearers, they were also in medium category regarding social participation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, mass media participation, gender bias, leadership propensity.

Age, annual income, social participation, economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, mass media participation and leadership propensity had positively significant relation with perception of rural women. While in case of women office

bearers extension orientation, achievement motivation, training and leadership propensity had positive significance with their perception.

Annual income, economic motivation, innovation prone-ness, achievement motivation, training of rural women had positive and significant relationship with their attitude toward People's Plan. No variable was significantly correlated with attitude of office bearers about People's Plan.

With respect to extent of participation of rural women revealed that economic motivation innovation proneness achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, mass media participation leadership propensity and self confidence was significantly related to extension orientation, achievement motivation, training and leadership propensity had positively significant relationship with perception of women office bearers. Leadership propensity, annual income and self-confidence had positive and significant relationship with extent of participation of women office bearers.

The stepwise regression analysis revealed that economic motivation, leadership propensity, training, extension orientation, mass media participation, annual income, level of aspiration, political orientation, age and self confidence contributed 36 per cent of variation in perception of women while in case of office bearers 63 per cent of variation in

perception was contributed by variables like achievement motivation, extension orientation, innovation proneness, leadership propensity and education.

Variables like economic motivation and selfconfidence contributed only 15 per cent variation in the attitude of women whereas occupation, economic motivation, innovation proneness, achievement motivation and leadership propensity contributed 16 per cent variation in the attitude of women office bearers. Twenty five percentage variation in extent of participation of rural women in ADPs under PP was explained by economic motivation, achievement motivation, training, leadership propensity and selfconfidence and in case of women office bearers variables like marital status, innovation proneness, achievement motivation, training, level of aspiration, leadership propensity, and self confidence contributed 65 per cent variation in extent of participation.

The important constraint perceived by rural women was political interference in the selection of beneficiaries under People's Plan Campaign and that of women office bearers was non involvement of all members in implementing the programme.

Spearman's rank order correlation revealed that there was no agreement with rural women and women office bearers in the order of ranking.