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Factors influencing the extent of participation of bunk stall beneficiaries in poverty alleviation programmes

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Abstract : To identify the factors influencing the extent of participation among bunk stall trade beneficiaries, a study was conducted in Namakkal and Sivaganga districts. The study revealed that occupational status, material status and farm status were the important factors influencing the extent of participation. (***Key words :*** *Extent of participation, Poverty alleviation programmes).*

The present study was taken up with the objective to analyse the factors influencing the extent of participation in poverty alleviation programmes.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted among 90 bunk stall business beneficiaries in Namakkal and Sivaganga districts. The socio-economic variables developed by Mansingh (1993) were used as important factors for participation namely, educational status, occupational status, family status and material status. For identifying the factors influencing the extent of participation correlation, multiple regression and factor analysis were used.

Results and Discussion

Correlation analysis was carried out to find out the relationship between the independent variables and extent of participation. The results are presented in Table 1.

It could be seen from the Table that out of 8 variables, 6 variables *viz.,* educational status, family status, occupational status, social participation status, communication status and material status had significant and positive association with the extent of participation by the bunk stall beneficiaries. The other two variables *viz.,* farm status and farm power status had non-significant relation with extent of participation.

Multiple regression analysis was carried out to find out those independent variable which explained the variation in extent of participation and also to assess the extent of influence made by such variables. The results are presented in Table 1.

All the 8 variables, when considered together the predictability co-efficient (R^2) has been 0.5974. This means that all the 8 variables put together, *Ceteris paribus,* would bring 59.74 per cent variation in extent of participation by bunk stall beneficiaries. The individual regression co-efficient expressed that out of 8 variables, occupational status and material status would result in an increase of 2.0315 and 0.2385 units, respectively, whereas an unit increase in farm status would reduce the extent of participation by 1.3803 units. The 'F' value was found to be significant. Hence, it may be concluded that occupational status and material status of the bunk stall beneficiaries are the important factors influencing the extent of participation.

From the above findings the following inferences could be drawn. When the beneficiaries are having better occupational and material status they will take part in each and every activity in getting the loan. Hence we find the positive influence by occupation and material status. On the other hand when farm status increases with increased income, they may losse interest in availing loan and hence reduction in the extent of participation.

This finding is in line with the findings of Kareem and Jaramaiah (1998) who found that occupation had significant influence on extent of participation.

Factors underlying the extent of participation

Factor analysis was used in order to determine the number of factors and nature of relationships existing among the group of variables.

Factor analysis had yielded three groups of factors underlying the extent of participation by bunk stall beneficiaries. The factor matrix with the depiction of three factors id presented in Table 2 and variables with factor loading in Table 3. From the Table 3, it could be observed that there were 6

Table 1. Correlation and multiple regression analysis of independent variables with extent of participation in poverty alleviation programmes (Bunk Stall)

(n=90)

Sl. No.	Variables	"r" value	Regression co-efficient	Standard error	"t" value
1.	Educational status	0.2795**	1.2796	0.8530	1.500^{NS}
2.	Family status	0.3650**	0.5173	0.5199	0.995^{NS}
3.	Occupational status	0.6419**	2.0315	0.6484	3.133**
4.	Farm status	0.0225^{NS}	-1.3803	0.4753	-2.904**
5.	Social participation status	0.3517**	0.9187	0.8915	1.031^{NS}
6.	Communication status	0.6162**	2.4325	2.3185	1.049^{NS}
7.	Farm power status	0.1924^{NS}	-0.0672	0.0884	-0.760^{NS}
8.	Material status	0.5775**	0.2385	0.1010	2.362*

R^2 = 0.59745 F=15.0273**

* - Significant at 5% level

** - Significant at 1% level

NS - Non Significant

Table 2. Factor matrix of variables (Extent of participation - Bunk Stall)

(n=90)

Sl. No.	Variables	Factor I	Factor II	Factor III	Communalities
	Eigen value	4.24626	1.44178	1.01334	
	Variable expression	47.2	10.0	11.3	
1.	Educational status	0.27528	0.33552	0.75223	0.75420
2.	Family status	0.59340	-0.04291	0.30335	0.44599
3.	Occupational status	0.89288	0.12117	-0.10336	0.82261
4.	Farm status	0.60109	-0.71\2175	0.07775	0.88829
5.	Social participation status	0.69461	0.43011	-0.37267	0.83630
6.	Communication status	0.71583	0.43011	-0.37167	0.83630
7.	Farm power status	0.68186	-0.44700	-0.21453	0.71076
8.	Material status	0.86190	0.05047	-0.18548	0.77982

Table 3. Variables with factor loading under different factors - Extent of participation (Bunk Stall)

(n=90)

Variables	Factor loadings
Factor I	
Family status	0.59340
Occupational status	0.89288
Farm status	0.69461
Social participation status	0.71593
Farm power status	0.68186
Material status	0.86190
Factor II	
Educational status	-0.72175
Communication status	0.75223

variables in Factor I and one variable each in Factor II and Factor III.

There were 6 variables having significant loadings on Factor I. They were family status (0.59340), occupational status (0.89288), social participation status (0.69461), communication status (0.71583), farm power status (0.68186) and material status (0.86190). This first factor accounted for 47.2 per cent of the total variation. These characters have direct bearing on the extent of participation.

Farm status (-0.72175) had significant factor loading on Factor II on extent of participation. The second factor accounted for 16 per cent of the total variation.

Educational status with a loading of 0.75223 accounted for 11.3 per cent of total variation as third factor. The first factor with variables family status, occupational status, social participation status, communication status, farm power status and material status was termed as "Economic factor". The second factor with variable farm status was termed as "Physical factor". The third factor with educational status was termed as "Personal factor".

It may be concluded from the study that occupational status, material status and farm status were the important factors influencing the extent of participation.

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Effect of population density and nitrogen levels on the efficiencies of soil and fertiliser nitrogen, yield and uptake of rice in inceptisols of western zone

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Abstract : Field experiments were conducted in *Typic Ustropepts* (Irugur series) of western zone of Tamil Nadu during 1998 - 99 and 1999 - 2000 to study the influence of population density and nitrogen levels for various yield targets on the efficiencies of soil (Cs) and fertiliser nitrogen (Cf) as well as yield and uptake of rice. The results revealed that there was a significant increase in the efficiencies of soil and fertiliser nitrogen under 80 hills m^{-2} as compared to 66 hill m^{-2} population density. Irrespective of the population densities, N levels for various yield targets had significant influence on Cf. In all the experiments application of higher doses of nitrogen (for 8 t ha^{-1} yield target) with 80 hills m^{-2} population density recorded significantly higher yields of rice and N uptake. (***Key words*** *: Rice, Typic Ustropepts, Plant population and N levels, Soil efficiency, Fertiliser efficiency).*

Among cereals, rice possess maximum yield potential under ideal conditions. But on farmer's fields, only 12-15 per cent of this potential is realised in India. Inadequate plant population, inefficient utilisation of applied fertilisers, especially N, are some of the important factors that severely impede the overall rice production. Hence the present investigation was planned to find out the effect of population densities and varying N levels on the efficiencies of soil and fertiliser N, yield and uptake of N in rice in Inceptisols of western zone of Tamil Nadu.

Materials and Methods

Field experiments were conducted in five farmer's holdings during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 in Irugur soil series of Erode district. The experiments were laid out in split plot design with four