

ATTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES TO SWARNA JAYANTI GRAM SWAROJGAR YOJNA

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Nainpur block of Mandla district (M.P.). The investigation was done to assess the factors associated with attitude of the beneficiaries under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna. Before and after research design was followed and a total number of 120 beneficiaries were approached personally by the investigator for collection of relevant data and facts. The results showed that educational level, aspiration level, economic motivation and mass media exposure were found to have association with the attitude of the beneficiaries whereas age, social participation, contact with development agencies and material possession did not show any association with the attitude of the beneficiaries.

Keywords: Swaraojgar; Cluster; Employment; Programme;

INTRODUCTION

A new holistic programme known as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched from April 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment. SGSY particularly focuses the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SC/ST people accounts for atleast 50% of the Swarozgaries. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna is a centrally sponsored scheme and the financing of the programme is shared between the centre and the state in the ratio of 75: 25.

The objective of SGSY is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line within three years, through provision of micro enterprise. Therefore, the selection of the activities should be such that it would afford the Swarozgary an opportunity to expand his assets and skill base in three years and at least in the third year, the net income should be more than Rs. 2000 per month. It lays stress on the cluster approach. The key activities are undertaken for implementation preferably from clusters so that the backward and forward link can be established effectively. The clusters are taken up for each activity separately. It is not necessary that each village should have only one key activity.

The success of SGSY depend on the choice of activities. The key element is that the choice of activity should be based on the local resources, the aptitude as well as the skill of the people. For this, a profile of the poor families as reflected in the BPL census is important. There should be poor families with assets, such as land. Efforts should be made to see that those having a minimum extent of land are enabled to cross the poverty line by making additional investment on their lands, such as wells or other irrigation facilities pumpsets, etc. The experience over the yeas as well as the evaluation studies have shown that investments on land based activities have resulted in generation of income on a more sustainable basis. Therefore, the present study was undertaken with following specific objectives.

- (i) To study the profile of the beneficiaries of SGSY.
- (ii) To know the association between socio personal attributes and attitude of the beneficiaries.

METHODOLOGY

This study was organised in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh. This district consists of 9 blocks. Out of these blocks, Nainpur block was selected purposively looking to the more number of respondent beneficiaries under SGSY programme. A comprehensive list of all the beneficiaries of minor irrigation and dairy beneficiaries was prepared and considered as sample. Thus, the researcher interviewed 64 minor irrigation and 56 dairy beneficiaries for the study purpose. The data were collected through pre-tested interview schedule and the investigator contacted all the sampled beneficiaries and collected the data personally. The data were tabulated and analyzed to draw the conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the beneficiaries: Out of total 120 beneficiaries, quite a high percentage of beneficiaries i.e. 51.67 per cent belonged to middle and above age group and 48.33 per cent beneficiaries belonged to young age group. The age of the beneficiaries ranged between 28 years to 52 years with a mean and standard deviation 37.96 and 4.35 respectively. Thus, it is evident that majority of the beneficiaries (51.67%) were found in the middle and above age group. The presented data indicate the distribution of beneficiaries in different education level. 44.18 per cent were having education up to primary level and 18.33 per cent beneficiaries were having education up to middle and above standard. There were 37.5 per cent beneficiaries who were illiterate. Regarding occupation, 53.33 per cent beneficiaries were engaged in farming, whereas 46.67 per cent of the beneficiaries in dairying. Out of total, 40 per cent had high social participation, followed by medium (35.83%) and low (24.17%) respectively. It is obvious from the discussion that majority (75.83%) of the beneficiaries had medium to high

level of social participation. The majority of the beneficiaries 46.67 per cent had high aspiration level, 34.17 per cent possessed medium aspiration and 19.17 per cent had low aspiration level. Thus, it may be concluded that majority of the beneficiaries i.e. 80.84 per cent had high aspiration to middle aspiration so that they could cross the poverty line by making efforts. The data reveals that out of the total beneficiaries 45 per cent had low economic motivation followed by 44.17 per cent with medium economic motivation and only 10.83 per cent had high economic motivation. Regarding mass media exposure, 31.67 per cent beneficiaries were highly exposed

and remaining 27.50 per cent had low exposure. Majority i.e. 67.50 per cent had medium to high level of contact with various development agency. 70 per cent beneficiaries were in low level of material possession, 28.33 per cent were having medium level of material possession while only 1.67 per cent had high level of material possession, before implementation of the programme. 17.50 per cent respondent had negative attitude, whereas, 56.67 per cent had moderate attitude and only 25.83 per cent appeared with positive attitude towards SGSY programme.

Thus, it is evident that majority of the beneficiaries (56.67) had moderate attitude towards SGSY programme.

Table 1. Association between attitudes of the beneficiaries towards the SGSY programme

S.No.	Attributed of the beneficiaries	χ^2 value	Significance
1.	X ¹ age	3.85 at 5% level of probability with 2 d.f.	Non significant
2.	X ² educational level	$\chi^2 = 10.235$ at 5% level with 2 d.f.	Significant
3.	X ³ social participation	$\chi^2 = 8.383$ at 5% level with 4 d.f.	Non significant
4.	X ⁴ aspiration level	$\chi^2 = 11.42$ at 5% level with 2 d.f.	Significant
5.	X ⁵ economic motivation	$\chi^2 = 16.46$ at 5% level with 2 d.f.	Significant
6.	X ⁶ Contact with development agencies	$\chi^2 = 5.47$ at 5% level with 2 d.f.	Non significant
7.	X ⁷ Mass media exposure	$\chi^2 = 20.83$ at 5% level with 1 d.f.	Significant
8.	X ⁸ Material possession	$\chi^2 = 4.34$ at 5% with 2 d.f.	Non significant

The data presented in Table 1 reveal that the value of χ^2 was 3.85 at 5% level with 2 d.f. which was found less than table value i.e. 5.99 and it was non significant. This leads to the acceptance of null hypothesis. It can be concluded that the age had no significant association with the attitude of the beneficiaries.

Regarding educational level the calculated χ^2 value was 10.24, which was found to be significant at 5% level of probability with 2 d.f.. Therefore, it can be concluded that education of beneficiaries had significant association with attitude. In other words education helps in changing the attitude of beneficiaries.

The data presented in Table 1 shows that the calculated value 3.85 was found to be non significant at 5% level of significance with 2 d.f. It can be concluded that there is no association between caste and attitude of the beneficiaries is not associated with attitude.

Regarding size of family, the calculated χ^2 value was 9.33 at 5% level with 4 d.f. which was less than the table value of χ^2 i.e. 9.49, is non significant. Therefore, it can be concluded that size of family of the beneficiaries was not associated with attitude. In other word, size of the family had no role in changing the attitude of beneficiaries.

Regarding social participation, the computed χ^2 value was 8.38 which is less than table value 9.49 at 5% level of probability with 4 d.f. This shows non-significant association between social participation and attitude of the beneficiaries towards SGSY. The data do not provide enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. It can be said that social participation has no effect on attitude of the beneficiaries.

From Table 1, it can be concluded that the computed χ^2 value was 11.42 which was found to be significant at 5% level of significance for 2 d.f. This leads to the rejection of null hypothesis. It was therefore, concluded that aspiration had significant effect on attitude of the beneficiaries regarding SGSY programme.

Regarding economic motivation, the computed χ^2 value was 16.64 which was greater than table value 5.99 at 5% level of probability with 2 d.f. and it is declared significant. The null hypothesis that there is no association between economic motivation and attitude of the beneficiaries with regard to SGSY is rejected.

Regarding contact with development agencies, the calculated χ^2 value was 5.47 at 5% level of probability for 4 d.f. and it was found less than the table value of χ^2 9.49 which shows non significant association. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and it can be concluded that contact with development agency had no significant effect on attitude.

Regarding mass media exposure, the computed χ^2 value shown in Table 1 was 20.83 which was found to be significant at 1% level of probability with 1 d.f. So the null hypothesis that there is no association between mass media exposure and attitude of the beneficiaries is rejected.

Regarding the material possession, the calculated χ^2 value was 4.34, which was found to be non significant at 5% level of probability with 2 d.f. Therefore, it can be concluded that material possession of beneficiaries had no significant association with attitude.

CONCLUSION

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana programme has changed the attitude of the vulnerable groups among the rural

people particularly SC/STs and it is because of increasing income and employment of more days in a year in dairy and farming.

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