

CORRELATES OF SATISFACTION AT REHABILITATED PLACE OF PROJECT AFFECTED FARMERS

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ABSTRACT

The success of any development programme depends on degree of involvement of the farmers in the programme. But the involvement of the farmers will depend on the attitude and satisfaction of the individual towards functionaries and feasibility of the programme. The present study was conducted in 121 vasahat of five talukas of Baroda district with a view to measure the degree of satisfaction of Project Affected Farmers (PAFs) towards rehabilitated place and factors influencing on their satisfaction. A scale specially developed for the measurement of satisfaction was used. The results of the study depicts that the majority of the PAFs had moderate degree of satisfaction. It is also found that satisfaction of PAFs was significantly influenced by their greater degree of innovativeness, higher annual income, favourable attitude towards modern agriculture and more utilization of information sources.

INTRODUCTION

Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) on the river Narmada is one of the important projects and promises to be the new life line for Gujarat state as we enter the new millennium. The SSP on completion would generate a lot of benefits to four states i.e. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Dams are intended to play a pivotal role in achieving certain developmental goal, most of which bear some relation to the kind of human welfare concerns which most people would share. In condition of widespread poverty, frequent occurrence of drought and acute scarcity of drinking water considered as solutions. Constructing big dam for development had become inevitable. After independence many big dams have been constructed so far as a part of development models but during the process, rehabilitation and resettlement of affected people's has never been paid due attention. The

rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected people of the SSP has become a sensitive issue and have been given the highest priority in its implementation. A generous and most liberal rehabilitation policy in the world has been formulated by the Government of Gujarat for the affected peoples. For speedy and efficient implementation, a separate agency called the Sardar Sarovar Punarvasavat Agency (SSPA) is established. The primary objective of the policy is to significantly improve the economic condition of the affected people, after resettlement. The present study was planned to measure degree of satisfaction of Project Affected Farmers (PAFs) towards rehabilitated place.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was purposively carried out in five talukas (i.e. Dabhoi, Naswadi, Sankheda, Savali and Waghodia) of Baroda district, where large number of PAFs were resettled. All vasahats falling under selected

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talukas were included in the study. Thus, total 121 vasahats from five talukas were selected for the study. From the availability of PAFs in each vasahat of five talukas, five per cent of PAFs were selected through proportionate random sampling technique. Thus, total 250 PAFs were randomly selected as a respondents for the present study. For the measurement of satisfaction, the satisfaction scale was developed. The data were collected with the help of pretested structured interview schedule.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Degree of Satisfaction

PAFs are resettled and rehabilitated at new place, so their satisfaction at rehabilitate place has definitely associated with some socio-personal, economic, communication and psychological characteristics. With this view, satisfaction of PAFs at rehabilitated place was included in the study as dependent variable.

To serve this purpose satisfaction scale was developed and on the basis of information collected, respondents were categorized into three groups viz., low, moderate and high. The data are presented in Table 1.

The data in Table 1 revealed that 40.00 per cent of the respondents had moderate satisfaction, while 32.00 per cent and 28.00 per cent of the respondents had low and high degree of satisfaction at rehabilitated place. It can be inferred that majority (68.00 per cent) of the PAFs had high to moderate degree of satisfaction at rehabilitated place.

Relationship between independent variables and satisfaction

Discussion about the relationship of socio-personal, economic, communication and psychological characteristics of PAFs with satisfaction are given below:

Socio- personal characteristics

The table 1 revealed that age was negatively and significantly correlated with the satisfaction of PAFs. It has clearly indicated that as age decreases, satisfaction of the PAFs increases. It mean younger and middle age group PAFs observed to be more satisfied than aged. This might be because of that, the old aged PAFs may be less receptive to innovations and not willing to take risk, whereas young and middle aged PAFs were more active and enthusiastic about increasing satisfaction. Whereas the education of PAFs was significantly related with their satisfaction. It reflects that level of satisfaction at new place increased with increase in the level of education of the PAFs. This might be due to the fact that the literate PAFs had more awareness regarding ways of getting benefits at new places, greater reception power, owing to understand, read and write than illiterate PAFs. It can be concluded that education of the PAFs was significantly related with their satisfaction. These findings are similar to the findings of Surekha et al. (1997), Singh et al. (1999) & Prasad & Sundaraswamy (2000).

Table 1 indicated that family type and size of the PAFs had negative and non significant association with their satisfaction. This

Table 1 : Distribution of the respondents according their satisfaction

N= 250

Sr. No.	Category	Number	Per cent
1.	Low satisfaction (upto 32 score)	80	32.00
2.	Moderate satisfaction (33 to 36 score)	100	40.00
3.	High satisfaction (above 36 score)	70	28.00
	Total	250	100.00

Mean = 34.14

0.5 SD = 1.70

indicated that type and size of family did not play any role in increasing satisfaction. This might be due to the fact that the majority of the PAFs were homogenous in terms of their type and size of family. This finding is in accordance with Bhutia (1993).

It is also found that social participation had non significant relationship with satisfaction of the PAFs. The above finding implies that the PAFs did not differ significantly in their satisfaction on the basis of their social participation. This might be due to the fact that the PAFs have not realized the significance of social participation in changing satisfaction. Similar finding reported by Padmavati *et.al.* (1999).

Economic characteristics

It was observed from the Table 1 that the type of house of the PAFs was non significantly associated with their satisfaction of the PAFs. This means, type of houses of the PAFs had not played any role in changing satisfaction. This might be due to the fact that the implementing agency (SSPA) had provided finance for construction of house and included other agencies for construction of houses of the PAFs. So that the similar type of housing pattern viz., mixed was observed in majority of the respondents.

The occupation and animal possession of the PAFs had positive but non significant association with their satisfaction. This indicates that occupation and animal possession did not play any role in increasing satisfaction of PAFs. This might be due to homogeneity in occupation and animal possession among PAFs.

In case of material possession, the data presented in Table 1 reflect that the material possession of the respondents was significantly correlated with their satisfaction of the PAFs. It means that degree of

satisfaction increased with the increase in their material possession. The probable reason might be due to the fact that agriculture is the main occupation of the PAFs at rehabilitated place and for adoption of modern agriculture technology, the required implements purchased on subsidized rates given by implementing agency. Secondly the annual income is also increased which reflects on their satisfaction of the PAFs.

The land holding of the PAFs had negative and non significant relationship with their satisfaction. It shows that the level of satisfaction of irrespective size of land holder were observed. Same findings were also reported by Singh *et.al.* (1999) and Prasad & Sundaraswamy (2000).

Table 1 show that the socio-economic status of the PAFs was positively and significantly correlated with their satisfaction. This implies that higher the socio-economic status, more positive or higher would be their level of satisfaction. This might be due the fact that PAFs with higher socio-economic status might have concentrated in gaining more knowledge regarding benefits at rehabilitated place, which reflected positively on their satisfaction. Similar findings reported by Awasthi *et.al.* (2000).

The data presented in Table 1 reported that the annual income of the PAFs and their satisfaction had positive and significant relationship, indicating thereby that higher the annual income, higher would be their level of satisfaction. The probable reason might be that cultivation of cash crops, higher adoption of improved modern agricultural technology and economic help provided by Government agencies for betterment of rehabilitated farmers in various fields. Similar findings reported by Singh *et.al.* (1999).

Communication Characteristics

It is evidence from the Table 1 that the

Table 2 : Relationship of Independent variables with Satisfaction Rehabilitated Place
N=250

Sr. No.		Independent variable	Correlation Coefficient (r value) Satisfaction
1	X1	Age	-0.638 ["]
2	X2	Education	0.251 ["]
3	X3	Type of family	-0.019 ^{Nb}
4	X4	Size of family	0.003 ^{NS}
5	X5	Social Participation	0.066 ^{NS}
6	X6	Type of house	0.054 ^{NS}
7	X7	Occupation	0.0429 ^{Nb}
8	X8	Animal possession	0.088 ^{NS}
9	X9	Material possession	0.450 ["]
10	X10	Land holding	-0.009 ^{NS}
11	X11	Socio economic status	0.239 ["]
12	X12	Annual income	0.389 ["]
13	X13	Extension contact	0.273 ["]
14	X14	Sources of information	0.351 ["]
15	X15	Innovativeness	0.751 ^{**}
16	X16	Risk orientation	0.687 ["]
17	X17	Scientific orientation	0.478 ["]
18	X18	Attitude towards modern agriculture	0.743 ["]

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability

* * Significant at 0.01 level of probability

extension contact of the respondents was positively and significantly correlated with their satisfaction. This means that the extension contact had played a vital role in increasing the degree of satisfaction of the PAFs. The more frequency of contact made by the PAFs with extension agencies enables them to have favourable disposition to acquire more information about benefits at new place and also received help and guidance which might have cleared their doubts resulting into change in satisfaction.

It is also found that the sources of information utilized by the PAFs had positive and significant association with their satisfaction. This means that more the utilization of sources of information, more would be the degree of satisfaction of the PAFs. This is because the PAFs who have utilized more source of information for getting more information regarding benefits at rehabilitated place and increased their annual income for better living, which have led them towards high degree of satisfaction. These findings are in accordance with the

findings of Padmavati *et.al.* (1999) and Prasad and Sundaraswamy (2000).

Psychological Characteristics

In case of all selected psychological characteristics of PAFs i.e. innovativeness, risk orientation, scientific orientation and attitude towards modern agriculture, were found positively and significantly related with their satisfaction. The significant relation clearly indicated that these characteristics of the PAFs had played a significant role in increasing the degree of satisfaction at new place.

High risk oriented person will have more ability to take risk in life to get desired results. So those PAFs having high risk orientation had developed faster and more satisfaction at rehabilitated place. This might be a possible reason for positive and significant relationship of risk orientation with satisfaction.

It is also true that the scientifically oriented PAFs were likely to inclined towards acquiring

Table 3: Stepwise multiple regression analysis of Satisfaction

N = 250

Sr. No.	Name of Variables	Partial Regression Coefficient	SE of Regression Coefficient	't' value	'f' value	Standard Partial Regression Coefficient	Rank
1	Annual income (XI 2)	0.0403	0.0106	3.8019*	14.294	0.0526	I
2	Sources of information (X14)	0.2511	0.1147	2.1892*	4.794	0.0188	IV
3	Innovativeness (XI 5)	0.226	0.0634	3.5647*	12.711	0.0518	II
4	Attitude towards modern agriculture(XI 8)	0.1471	0.058	2.5362*	6.438	0.0241	III
Constant = 24.6617		R = 0.7825		R ² = 0.6123			

more knowledge about benefits getting at rehabilitated place, resulting in a change in their satisfaction at new place. They had favourable perception of innovations which led to a change in their attitude which ultimately resulted in their satisfaction at new place. These findings are in accordance with the findings of Padmavati *et.al.* (1999), Awasthi *et.al.* (2000) and Prasad and Sundaraswamy (2000).

Stepwise regression analysis of independent variables on satisfaction

Stepwise regression analysis with satisfaction as a dependent variable and eighteen independent variables was carried out. The results are presented in Table 3.

It is clear from the Table 3 that among all the eighteen variables, only four variables namely, annual income, sources of information, innovativeness and attitude towards modern agriculture, had accounted significant effect on the satisfaction. All the four independent variables together accounted 61.23 per cent of variation as influenced by R² value for satisfaction. The partial regression coefficient value of these

four variables were converted into standard partial regression coefficient value. The 'f' value of partial regression coefficient were observed to be significant for all the variables viz., annual income, sources of information, innovativeness, and attitude towards modern agriculture. Based on the absolute values of standard partial regression coefficient, they were ranked from highest to lowest order of contribution as shown in Table 3.

The extent of variation accounted by different independent variables on satisfaction are presented in Table 4.

Data in Table 4 reported that the variable innovativeness of the PAFs alone contributed 56.49 per cent of total variation in the satisfaction. Whereas, annual income and innovativeness had jointly contributed for 59.11 per cent of variation, followed by annual income + innovativeness + attitude towards modern agriculture accounted for 60.47 per cent, while above mentioned all variables along with sources of information had together accounted for 61.23 per cent of variation in satisfaction of PAFs.

Table 4 :Stepwise variation accounted by different independent variables on satisfaction

Step No.	Variable included	Multiple correlation coefficient (R)	Total variation accounted (% R ²)
I	XI 5 (Innovativeness)	0.7516	56.49
II	X12 (Annual income) + XI 5	0.7688	59.11
III	X12 + X15+X18 (Attitude)	0.7776	60.47
IV	X12 + X14 (Sources of information) + XI 5 + XI 8	0.7825	61.23

CONCLUSION

It could be concluded that the majority of Project Affected Farmers (PAFs) had high to moderate degree of satisfaction. The relational analysis revealed that age, education, material possession, socio-economic status, annual income, extension contact, sources of information, innovativeness, risk orientation, scientific orientation and attitude towards modern agriculture of PAFs emerged as influencing factors towards satisfaction at rehabilitated place. It can also found that the satisfaction of PAFs can be predicted by four independent variables namely, innovativeness, annual income, attitude towards modern agriculture and sources of information which had jointly contributed to 61.23 per cent of the total variation on satisfaction of PAFs.

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