

CONCLUSION

For the study **A Comparative Study of Women Empowerment Through The Dairy Business Between Rajput And Tribal Women**, the data collected was analyzed in order to get the answer to the research questions. As already mentioned in the preceding chapter, data is interpreted in a comparative form. This chapter comprises the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the findings resulting from this study. The objective of the study mainly focuses on impact of milk cooperatives and process of empowerment on women of tribal and Rajput communities. The results are mainly focused on variables of empowerment of women and women milk cooperatives, significance of impact created on women in Tribal and Rajput communities engaged with women milk cooperatives. Thus results concentrate on

- Understanding the change in socio economic condition of women from Rajput and Tribal communities after joining Milk Cooperative
- Understand impact of women empowerment on family after joining the dairy cooperative
- Comparison of changes between Rajput and tribal communities after joining cooperative
- To collate best practices and process of empowerment and give recommendations to make process of women empowerment more impactful

The chapter is divided into 2 parts-

1. Socio Economic Condition of the Respondents in Rajput and Tribal communities
2. Understanding Animal Husbandry and Dairy Business in Rajput and Tribal Communities

1. Socio Economic condition of Respondents in Rajput and Tribal Communities

Total sample of 200 has been selected. Out of which 100 i.e. (50%) of the respondents were selected from the Tribal area and 100 (50%) of them are from the Rajput community. Since this is a comparative study, equal respondent from both the communities were taken.

The diversity in the tribal and non tribal belts in available of resources, infrastructure, adversities are visible inspite of half century of independence. In tribal communities delayed reach of opportunities and resources pulls them back and therefore participation is also stunted. In spite of expenses soring for tribal population, the traditional sources of income i.e agriculture and animal husbandry are still catching up with other districts. In the other districts industrialization is impacting the traditional sources of agriculture and animal husbandry. In such situation presence of development organization to support and guide, nurture becomes critical From the field experiences and discussions with the communities researcher could clearly see the shift in economic conditions of both the communities.

From Rajput community, respondents selected for study are 30 (15%) from Vadodara, 50 (25%) from Surendranagar and 20 (10%) from Bharuch districts. For the Tribal community all sample 100 (50%).selection was done from Chhota Udepur

Table 1- Percentage distribution of the community according to District

District	Vadodara		Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
Chhota Udepur	Chhota Udepur	Count	30	0	30
		Percentage	30.0%	0.0%	15.0%
Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Count	0	100	100
		Percentage	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%
Bharuch	Bharuch	Count	50	0	50
		Percentage	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%
		Count	20	0	20
		Percentage	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%

Total	Count	100	100	200
	Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2- Percentage distribution (Cross Tab) of the community according to Block

District	Vadodara		Community		Total	
			Rajput	Tribal		
Chhotauddepur	Chhotauddepur	Count	30	0	30	
		Percentage	30.0%	0.0%	15.0%	
Kanwant	Kanwant	Count	0	50	50	
		Percentage	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	
Halvad	Halvad	Count	25	0	25	
		Percentage	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	
Dhrangadra	Dhrangadra	Count	25	0	25	
		Percentage	25.0%	0.0%	12.5%	
Jambusar	Jambusar	Count	20	0	20	
		Percentage	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	
Total		Count	100	100	200	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Here, from Chotaudepur district equal no of sample were taken from both Chotaudepur and Kanwat Districts. Equal sample i.e. 25 from each Halvad and Dhrangadra were selected from the Surendranagar district. There are 30 samples from the Vadodara districts and 20 from Jambusar block which is under the Bharuch district.

Table 3- Percentage distribution of the selected community according to Gender

Gender of the family members	Male	Count	Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
		Count	311	297	608
		Percentage	52.4%	51.9%	
	Female	Count	282	275	557
		Percentage	47.6%	48.1%	
Total		Count	100	100	200

Looking at the gender of the family members there are total 608 male and 557 female members from the respondents families. Looking at the Rajput community, there is slightly lesser % of female (47.6%) members compared to Tribal (48.1%). The reason may be probed in a separate research work.

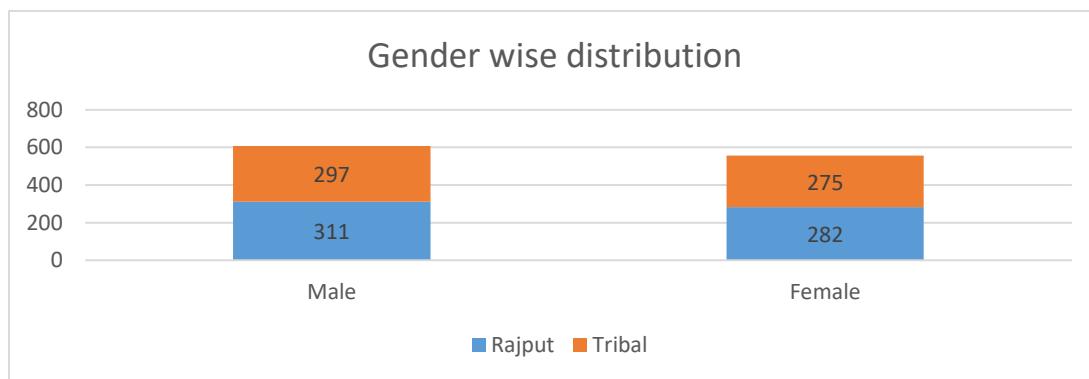


Figure 1- Percentage distribution of selected community according to gender

Table 4- Percentage distribution of the Selected Community according to age of the family member

Age of the family members	<=1 yr.	Community		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
Age of the family members	<=1 yr.	Count	12	18
		Percentage	2.0%	1.0%
Age of the family members	2 to 5 yrs.	Count	29	58
		Percentage	4.9%	5.1%
Age of the family members	6 to 12 yrs.	Count	61	129
		Percentage	10.3%	11.9%
Age of the family members	13 to 18 yrs.	Count	82	191
		Percentage	13.8%	19.1%
Age of the family members	19 to 25 yrs.	Count	97	186
		Percentage	16.4%	15.6%
Age of the family members	26 to 45 yrs.	Count	188	359
		Percentage	31.7%	29.9%
Age of the family members	>=46 yrs.	Count	124	224
		Percentage	20.9%	17.5%
Total		Count	593	1165

These members are of different age groups in both the communities

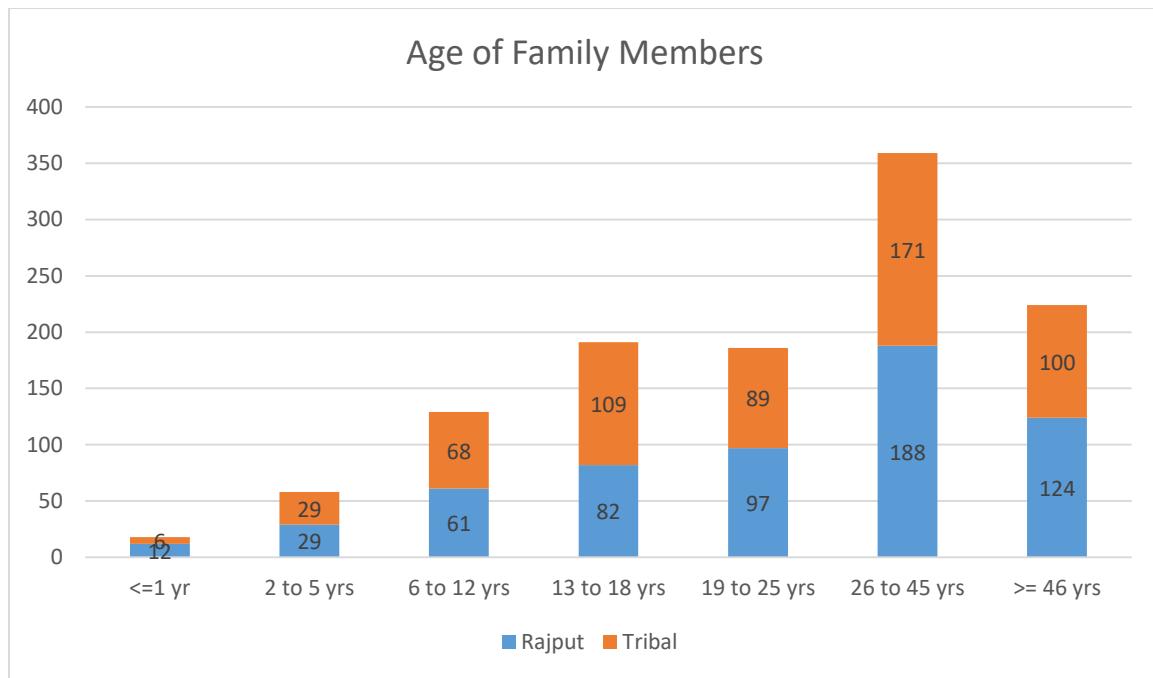


Figure 2- Percentage distribution of age of family members

Table 5- Percentage distribution of the Selected community according to Marital Status

Marital Status of the family members ^a	Married	Community		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
Marital Status of the family members ^a	Married	Count	347	292
		Percentage	58.5%	51.0%
	Unmarried	Count	229	267
		Percentage	38.6%	46.7%
	Widow/Widower	Count	17	13
		Percentage	2.9%	2.3%
Total		Count	593	572
				1165*

***This table represents total number family members in the family of 200 respondents.** There are 347 (58.5%) married members in Rajput whereas 292 (51.0%) in Tribal. 229 (38.6%) unmarried members in Rajput community and 267 (46.7%) in Tribal. 17 (2.9%) widow/widower in Rajput and 13 (2.3%) in Tribal community. Social reasons can be sited for this gap where age of marriage in Rajput and tribal communities varies

Table 6- Percentage distribution of the Selected community according to Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification of the family	KG	Count	District Total		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
Primary	Primary	Count	33	26	59
		Percentage	33.0%	26.0%	
Secondary	Secondary	Count	228	174	402
		Percentage	228.0%	174.0%	
Higher Secondary	Higher Secondary	Count	133	118	251
		Percentage	133.0%	118.0%	
College	College	Count	77	80	157
		Percentage	77.0%	80.0%	
Other	Other	Count	53	31	84
		Percentage	53.0%	31.0%	
		Count	2	0	2
		Percentage	2.0%	0.0%	

	NA	Count	5	2	7
		Percentage	5.0%	2.0%	
Total		Count	100	100	200
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.					
a. Group					

Compared to Tribals, more Rajputs have reached to college level education. Majority of the tribals has accessed primary education. Looking at the Education level of the family members, there is no such difference between the education levels of the family members in both the communities.

Table 7- Percentage distribution of the Selected community according to Occupation

Occupation of the family members	Farming	Count	Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
	Animal Husbandry	Count	177	176	353
		Percentage	29.8%	30.8%	
	Job	Count	69	16	85
		Percentage	11.6%	2.8%	
	Study	Count	56	14	70
		Percentage	9.4%	2.4%	
	House wife	Count	185	250	435
		Percentage	31.2%	43.7%	

		Percentage	14.3%	17.5%	
Business	Count	3	1	4	
	Percentage	0.5%	0.2%		
NR	Count	0	11	11	
	Percentage	0.0%	1.9%		
NA (Small child/Disable)	Count	18	4	22	
	Percentage	3.0%	0.7%		
Total	Count	593	572	1165*	
Percentages and totals are based on responses					
a. Group					

***This table represents total number family members in the family of 200 respondents.** Main occupation in both the communities is Farming 29.8% of Rajput vs. 30.8% of Tribal involved in Farming. 11.6% of Rajput engaged in Animal Husbandry vs. 2.8% of Tribal. 9.4% of the Rajput vs. 2.4% of the Tribal are doing Job. 31.2% of Rajput vs. 43.7% of Tribal are students. 14.2% of Rajput vs. 17.5% of the members are housewives. 0.5% of Rajput vs. 0.2% of Tribal are doing their own business. Here we can see that More Rajput compared to Tribal are engaged in Animal Husbandry, Job and Business. Animal husbandry is still an allied activity for most of the farmers.

Table 8- Percentage distribution of the Selected community according to Second Occupation of the Family members

	Dist_N		Total
	Rajput	Tribal	

Secondary Occupation of the family member	Farming	Count	5	8	13
		Percentage	7.8%	8.4%	
Animal Husbandry	Count	112	164	276	
		Percentage	175.0%	172.6%	
Job	Count	5	6	11	
		Percentage	7.8%	6.3%	
House wife	Count	13	8	21	
		Percentage	20.3%	8.4%	
NR	Count	36	5	40	
		Percentage	36%	5%	
Total	Count	64	95	200	
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.					
a. Group					

As a secondary occupation of the family members it is highest Animal Husbandry for both Rajput as well as Tribal. This clearly indicates that maximum families are keeping animals and it is critical subsidiary source of income in both the communities.

Table 9- Percentage distribution (Cross tab) of the Selected community according to Type of Family

			Community		Total	
Type of family	Nuclear	Count	Rajput	Tribal		
		Percentage	47.0%	67.0%	57.0%	
	Joint	Count	53	32	85	
		Percentage	53.0%	32.0%	42.5%	
	Extended	Count	0	1	1	
		Percentage	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	
Total		Count	100	100	200	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Looking at the type of family, Rajput have 47% Nuclear family and 53% joint families. Whereas Tribal have more 67% of the families nuclear and only 32% are joint families. There is 1% of extended family as well for the Tribal. This has been represented in other researches and representative of cultural aspect of both the communities where nuclear families are pre dominant in tribal and joint family in Rajput. Social fabric of Rajputs and tribals is different and it is reflected in the data.

By applying Chi-square distribution, it is proven that the difference is statistically significant. (Chi-/square value = 9.697, df=2 and p-value=0.008)

Table 10- Percentage distribution of the Selected community according to Caste

			Community		Total
	Rajput	Tribal			

Caste	Open	Count	100	0	100
		Percentage	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%
ST		Count	0	100	100
		Percentage	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%
Total		Count	100	100	200
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 11- Percentage distribution (Cross tab) of the Selected community according to Type of House

Type of House	Pucca	Community		Total	
		Rajput	Tribal		
	Semi Pucca	Count	66	46	
		Percentage	66.0%	46.0%	
	Kutcha	Count	24	30	
		Percentage	24.0%	30.0%	
Total		Count	10	24	
		Percentage	10.0%	24.0%	
		Count	100	100	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	
				200	

Table 12- Chi Square Distribution of the Selected community according to Type of House

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.003 ^a	2	.007
Likelihood Ratio	10.198	2	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.952	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	200		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.00.			

66% of Rajput have Pucca house, 24% have Semi Pucca and only 10% of the Rajput have Kutchcha house. Compared to Rajput, only 46% tribals have Pucca house. 30% of them have semi Pucca and 245 have Kutchcha house i.e. 90% of Rajput have Pucca or Semi Pucca house compared 76% of Tribal have that facility. More Rajput stays in Pucca house compared to Tribal. This is proven from the result of the Chi-Square (Chi-square value = 10.003, df=2 and p-value=0.007). Living conditions for tribals still needs an improvement.

Table 13- Percentage distribution (Cross Tab) of the Selected community according to Ownership of the house

Ownership of the House	Owned	Community		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
House	Owned	Count	99	96
		Percentage	99.0%	96.0%
	Rented	Count	1	4
		Percentage	1.0%	4.0%

Total	Count	100	100	200
	Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Ownership of the sample population have their own house for leaving. 99% of Rajput having ownership of house for Rajput and 96% of the Tribal are also having ownership of house. Only 1% of Tribal and 4% of Rajput are having rented house. (P-value = .184 for Chi-square)

Table 14- Chi Square distribution of the Selected community according to Ownership of the house

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.846 ^a	1	.174		
Continuity Correction ^b	.821	1	.365		
Likelihood Ratio	1.974	1	.160		
Fisher's Exact Test				.369	.184
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.837	1	.175		
N of Valid Cases	200				
a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.50.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

Ownership of the sample population have their own house for living. 99% of Rajput having ownership of house for Rajput and 96% of the Tribal are also having ownership

of house. Only 1% of Tribal and 4% of Rajput are having rented house. (P-value = .184 for Chi-square). Tribals has own houses but kuchha.

Socio Economic profile of tribal and Rajput gives comparative understanding of their economic status.

Table 15- Percentage distribution (Cross Tab) of the community according to Financial status of the family

			Community		Total	
			Rajput	Tribal		
Financial status of the family	BPL	Count	44	44	88	
		Percentage	44.0%	44.0%	44.0%	
	APL	Count	56	56	112	
		Percentage	56.0%	56.0%	56.0%	
Total		Count	100	100	200	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 16- Chi Square distribution of the community according to Financial status of the family

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.000 ^a	1	1.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.000	1	1.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.557

Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000		
N of Valid Cases	200				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 44.00.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

There are equal numbers of APL & BPL families in both the communities. 44% of both the communities are BPL where 56% of them are APLs families.

Table 17- Percentage distribution of the community according to availability of amenities in the house

What amenities do you have in your house ^a	Fan	Count	Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
What amenities do you have in your house ^a	Fan	Count	95	93	188
		Percentage	95.0%	93.0%	
	Radio	Count	6	2	8
		Percentage	6.0%	2.0%	
	Sewing Machine	Count	18	12	30
		Percentage	18.0%	12.0%	
	TV	Count	85	90	175
		Percentage	85.0%	90.0%	
	Telephone	Count	5	1	6
		Percentage	5.0%	1.0%	

	Refrigerator	Count	48	40	88	
		Percentage	48.0%	40.0%		
	Bicycle	Count	45	69	114	
		Percentage	45.0%	69.0%		
	Motor cycle	Count	77	80	157	
		Percentage	77.0%	80.0%		
	Car	Count	6	4	10	
		Percentage	6.0%	4.0%		
	Tractor	Count	22	11	33	
		Percentage	22.0%	11.0%		
	Mobile phone	Count	99	98	197	
		Percentage	99.0%	98.0%		
Total		Count	100	100	200	
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.						
a. Group						

It is quite evident from the data that technology is reaching the communities and they are adapting with changing times. Most of the families have mobile phone (99% of Rajput and 98% of the Tribal), followed by fan (95% of Rajput and 93% of Tribal), TV (85% of Rajput & 90% of Tribal). There are 77% of Rajput and 80% of Tribal have motorcycle. 45% of Rajput and 69% of Tribal have bicycles. I.e. these vehicles are more available with Tribal compared to Rajput. This may be the reason that in the Tribal community there is less public transport facilities compared to districts where Rajput are living. 6% of Rajput and 4% of Tribal also have cars. Tractors and Sewing machines are more with Rajput families compared to Tribal (which shows Zbetter financial condition of Rajput vs. Tribal). Only 1 household has telephone (landline) compared to

5 families in Rajput. More Rajput families have tractors compared to tribal families, one of the reasons could be land holding as well as capacity to purchase and up keep expenses of tractor

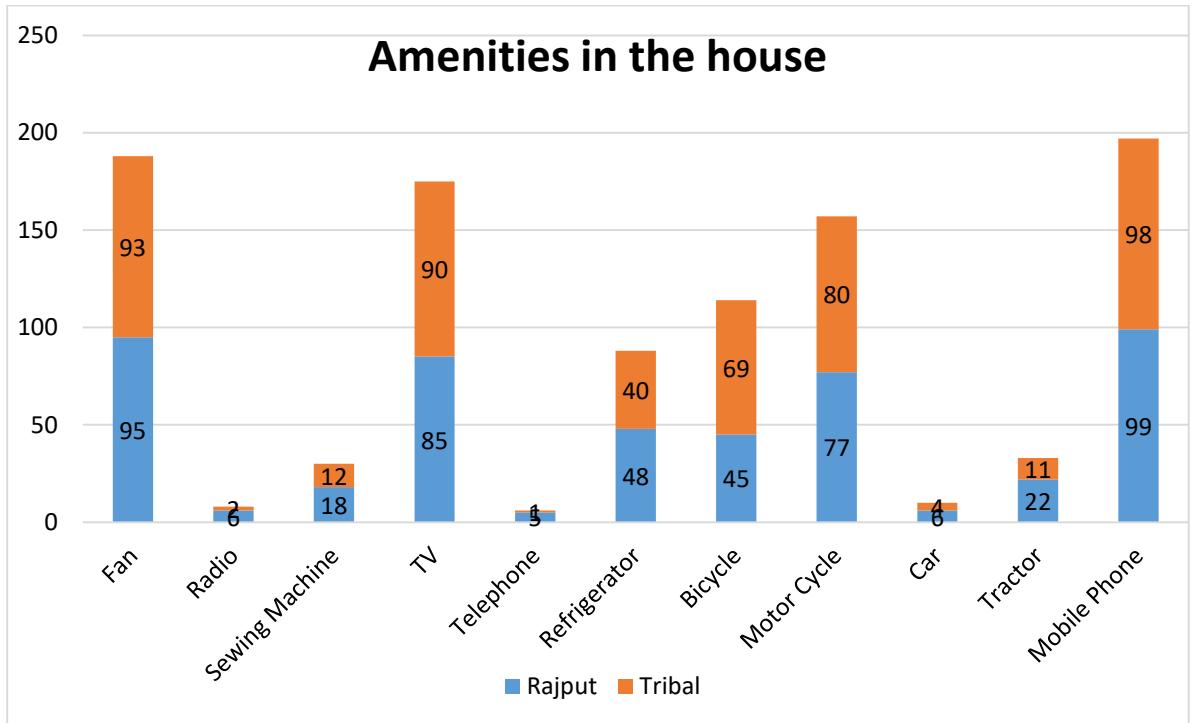


Figure 3- Percentage distribution of the community according to availability of amenities in the house

Table 19- Percentage distribution of the community according to availability of electric connection

Is electricity connection available?	Yes		Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
Is electricity connection available?	Yes	Count	99	100	199
		Percentage	99.0%	100.0%	99.5%
	No	Count	1	0	1
		Percentage	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%

Total	Count	100	100	200
	Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 20- Chi Square distribution of the community according to availability of electric connection

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.005 ^a	1	.316		
Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	1.391	1	.238		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.500
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.000	1	.317		
N of Valid Cases	200				
a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

Electricity connection is available in all the houses whether it is Rajput or Tribal except 1 house of Rajput do not have this facility

Table 21- Percentage distribution of the community according to method of cooking

			Community		Total	
			Rajput	Tribal		
What type of method is used by you for cooking	Gas cylinder	Count	74	69	143	
		Percentage	74.0%	69.0%		
	Kerosene	Count	28	63	91	
		Percentage	28.0%	63.0%		
	Wood	Count	46	89	135	
		Percentage	46.0%	89.0%		
	Cow dung	Count	41	68	109	
		Percentage	41.0%	68.0%		
	NR	Count	3	0	3	
		Percentage	3.0%	0.0%		
Total		Count	100	100	200	
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.						
a. Group						

Both communities uses more than one types of methods for cooking. 74% of Rajput and 69% of Tribal have Gas cylinder available for cooking. They also uses Kerosene and wood as well as Cow dung for cooking. 28.0% Rajput vs. 63.0% of Tribal uses kerosene, 46.0% of Wood vs. 89.0% of Tribal, 41.0% of Rajput vs. 68.0% of Tribal uses cow dung for cooking. The data indicates availability of wood and cow dung in Tribal is more compared Rajput or it can be interpreted as either access to gas cylinder is easier for Rajput communities then tribal as well as modern type of cooking is used more by Rajput vs. Tribal.

Table 22- Percentage distribution (cross tab) of the community according to type of washroom in the household

What type of washroom does your household have?	Flush washroom	Count	Community		Total	
			Rajput	Tribal		
Normal Washroom	Count	44	16	60		
		Percentage	44.0%	16.0%	30.0%	
Govt. washroom	Count	48	48	96		
		Percentage	48.0%	48.0%	48.0%	
Open Defecation	Count	7	25	32		
		Percentage	7.0%	25.0%	16.0%	
Total	Count	1	11	12		
		Percentage	1.0%	11.0%	6.0%	
		100	100	200		
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 23- Chi Square distribution of the community according to availability of toilets

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.525 ^a	3	.000

Likelihood Ratio	34.080	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	30.976	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.00.			

Toilets are important basic need for everyone to live life with dignity. The data suggests that 11 percent tribals does not have toilets at home and goes for open defecation. 25 percent of tribals use government facilities whereas 44.0% of Rajput against 16.0% of Tribal have toilets with flush. Equal proportion of (48.0% of Rajput vs. 48.0% of Tribal) have normal washrooms. 7.0% of Rajput vs. 25.0% of Tribal have Govt. Washrooms. Which means more Rajput are having flush washrooms compared to Tribal having Govt. washrooms facility. It is a big question even today 11.0% of Tribal do not have washroom facility and they go in open areas for the defecation. This difference is statistically significant proven (p-value = 0.000) by applying chi-square

Table 24- Percentage distribution of the community according to other sources of income

Income from other source ^a	Agri labor	Count	Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
Income from other source ^a	Agri labor	Count	50	96	146
		Percentage	50.0%	96.0%	
	Other labor	Count	13	3	16
		Percentage	13.0%	3.0%	
		Count	34	13	47

	Independent business	Percentage	34.0%	13.0%	
	Service	Count	41	13	54
		Percentage	41.0%	13.0%	
	Small business	Count	1	0	1
		Percentage	1.0%	0.0%	
	Other	Count	3	0	2
		Percentage	3.0%	0.0%	
	NR	Count	14	1	15
		Percentage	14.0%	1.0%	
Total		Count	100	100	200

Which are other sources of Income have multiple responses. 50% of the Rajput and 96% of Tribal said they earn from Agriculture labor, 13% Rajput vs. 3% Tribal earn from other labor. More Rajput (34%) vs. 13% Tribal earn from Independent business. 41% of Rajput vs. 13% Tribal do job. 1% of Rajput has a small business as a source of income. 14% of Rajput and 1% of Tribal did not reply. Which means maximum Tribal earn from agriculture labor, whereas Rajput have different sources of income other then agriculture labor.

Table 25- t-test of the community according to monthly income from other sources of income

	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Agri Labor	Rajput	52	6,240	13,725	1,903	1.914	145	.058
	Tribal	95	3,537	1,119	115			

Other Labor	Rajput	12	2,792	2,148	620	-.133	12	.897
	Tribal	2	3,000	0	.0			
Independent Business	Rajput	39	4,744	3,126	502	-1.291	52	.202
	Tribal	15	7,400	11,991	3,096			
Service	Rajput	39	9,218	7,684	1,230	1.703	48	.095
	Tribal	11	5,227	1,367	412			
Small Business	Rajput	1	1000	.	.			
	Tribal	0 ^a	.	.	.			
Retired	Rajput	0 ^a	.	.	.			
	Tribal	0 ^a	.	.	.			
Other	Rajput	2	112,50	12,374	8,750			
	Tribal	0 ^a	.	.	.			
Total	Rajput	89	13,331	21,401	2,269	3.646	185	.000
	Tribal	98	5,204	5,139	519			

Monthly average income from agriculture labor is almost double in Rajput community compared to Tribal. Is proven from t test as well (t-value = 1914, df = 145 and p-value = 0.058. which means rate of labor might be higher in Rajput areas compared to Tribal. Income from other labor is slightly higher in Tribal area compared to Rajput (3000 for Tribal compared to 2792 for Rajput.) Average Income from independent business for Tribal is higher (7400) compared to Rajput (4,744). But this difference is not significant (p-value = .202). Same way average income from service is higher in Rajput community compared to Tribal but that is not significant (p_value = .095). It is observed that average monthly total income is quite higher (13,331) compared to Tribal (5,204) which

is supported by applying t-test (t-value = 3.646, df= 185 and p-value=0.000). Here the mean difference is highly significant. Though tribal are more engaged in agriculture labor, income from labor is less.

Table 26- t-test of the community according to average monthly expenditure (Rs.)

	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Electricity, water, telephone bill	Rajput	100	717	435	43	4.211	198	.000
	Tribal	100	500	276	28			
Transportation charges (to and fro for work place and School)	Rajput	81	1,011	1,094	122	3.174	163	.002
	Tribal	84	557	709	77			
Household Expenses	Rajput	100	5,985	4,118	412	4.009	193	.000
	Tribal	99	5,490	2,080	209			
Clothes	Rajput	96	4,038	4,236	432	4.009	193	.000
	Tribal	99	2,137	2,045	205			
School and College Fee	Rajput	50	815	693	98	1.874	96	.064
	Tribal	48	596	429	62			
Medicine Expenses	Rajput	90	534	806	85	1.666	182	.097
	Tribal	94	341	769	79			
	Rajput	14	8,941	14,145	3,780	1.447	40	.156

Monthly Loan Installment	Tribal	28	4,982	2,682	507			
Festival and other occasion expenses	Rajput	96	4,622	6,508	664	5.035	189	.000
	Tribal	95	1,172	1,505	154			
Other unproductive expenses (Pan, Bidi, gutkha, etc.)	Rajput	25	928	1,969	394	2.364	77	.021
	Tribal	54	270	406	55			
Animal Husbandry Expenses	Rajput	99	3,792	3,297	331	.382	196	.703
	Tribal	99	3,653	1,512	152			
Other expenses related to social work	Rajput	75	3,161	3,339	386	2.364	77	.021
	Tribal	58	3,403	2,463	323			
Total	Rajput	51	19,788	16,753	2,346	.848	59	.400
	Tribal	10	15,240	4,150	1,312			

Average monthly household expenditure is very high in Rajput community compared to Tribal and by applying t-test as well it shows that mean expenditure is significantly different. Average Monthly Expenditure on Electricity, water, telephone bill in Rajput community (717) is quite higher compared to Tribal (500), which is supported by applying t-test (p-value = 0.000). Transportation charges (to and fro for work place and School) – Rajput it is 1011, Tribal it is 557(P_Value = 0.002). Household Expenses – 5,985 and for Tribal it is 5,490 (P_value= 0.000). On Clothes – For Rajput it is 4,093 and for it is 2,137 (p-value = 0.000). Tribal Festivals & Other Expenses – For Rajput = Rs.4, 622 and for Tribal it is Rs. 1,162, (p-value = 0.000). Other unproductive expenses (Pan, Bidi, gutkha, etc.) – For Rajput it is Rs.928 and Tribal it is Rs. 270, (p-value = 0.021).

Other expense like Medicine Expenses, Animal Husbandry Expenses and School and college expenses as well it is higher for Rajput compared to Tribal but it is not statistically significant On School & Collage Fees - for Rajput 815 and for Tribal Rs. 596 (p-value=0.064). Medicine Expenses – for Rajput it is Rs. 534 and for Tribal it is Rs. 341(p-value = 0.097). Animal Husbandry Expenses – for Rajput it is Rs. 3,792 and for Tribal it is Rs.3,653 (p-value = 0.703).

But it is noticeable that Other expenses related to social work is higher for Tribal – Rs. 3,403 Compared to Rajput – Rs. 3,161, which is also statistically significant (p-value = 0.021)

Table 27- t-test of the community according to average yearly expenditure (Rs.)

	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Electricity, water, telephone bill	Rajput	96	8,413	4,911	501	2.435	194	.016
	Tribal	100	6,587	5,550	555			
Transportation charges (to and fro for work place and School)	Rajput	78	11,282	17,527	1,985	2.108	159	.037
	Tribal	83	6,749	8,488	931			
Household Expenses	Rajput	97	58,650	30,447	3,091	-.926	194	.355
	Tribal	99	62,509	27,826	2,796			

Clothes	Rajput	93	10,546	7,964	826	-.339	19	.735
	Tribal	10 0	12,652	5,9391	5,939			
School and College Fee	Rajput	46	10,017	8,594	1,267	1.18 1	92	.241
	Tribal	48	7,846	9,206	1,329			
Medicine Expenses	Rajput	88	6,047	11,237	1,198	3.40 3	18 0	.001
	Tribal	94	2,066	1,482	153			
Monthly Loan Installment	Rajput	14	56,376	97,193	25,97 6	2.09 3	39	.043
	Tribal	27	16,148	19,637	3,779			
Festival and other occasion expenses	Rajput	93	11,133	11,895	1,233	2.56 8	18 6	.011
	Tribal	95	7,316	8,189	840			
Other unproductive expenses (Pan, Bidi, gutkha, etc.)	Rajput	22	4,964	2,852	608	.904	77	.369
	Tribal	57	3,746	6,047	801			
Animal Husbandry Expenses	Rajput	95	44,463	36,373	3,732	.796	19 0	.427
	Tribal	97	41,175	17,998	1,827			
Other expenses	Rajput	74	8,955	4,079	474	3.75 1	12 8	.000

related to social work	Tribal	56	5,961	5,021	671			
Total	Rajput	50	2,07,53 9	12,0952	17,10 5	1.48 7	60	.142
	Tribal	12	1,52,56 7	83,280	24,04 1			

Looking at yearly expenditure expenses for Rajput it is higher for Rajput compared to Tribal and it is statistically significant ($p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$) for Electricity, water, telephone bill, Transportation charges (to and from for work place and school). Medicine Expenses, Monthly Loan Installment, Festival and other occasion expenses are other expenses related to social work.

Other expense as well the mean is higher for Rajput compared to Tribal but it is not statistically significant ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$), which includes Schools and college fees, Monthly Loan Installment, Festival and other occasion expenses unproductive expenses (Pan, Bidi, Gutakha, etc.) and Animal Husbandry Expenses.

Household Expenses and Clothes average yearly expenses are higher for Tribal compared to Rajput but it is not statistically significant.

Table 28- Pearson's Chi Square of the community according to annual balance sheet

	“Yes” Responses						
	Rajput		Tribal		Pearson's Chi-Square	Df	Sig. (2 sided)
	N	%	N	%			

Do you think your income is enough to meet your expenses?	96	96.0%	98	98.0%	0.407	0.683	0.341
Is any amount of money left after all expenditure?	37	37.0%	47	47.0%	0.152	0,197	0.099

96% of Rajput and 98% of the Tribal said they have enough income to meet their expense. That means they are earning enough. 37% of Rajput and 47% of the Tribal said ‘Yes’ to “is there any amount of money left after all expenditure?”

Table 29 Percentage distribution of the community according to help sought for money

If No, Who do you ask for help when	Relatives	Count	Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
If No, Who do you ask for help when	Relatives	Count	14	13	27
		Percentage	22.2%	24.5%	
	Money Lender	Count	48	37	85
		Percentage	76.2%	69.8%	
	Selling of house hold thing	Count	0	2	2
		Percentage	0.0%	3.8%	
	Decreasing Expense	Count	2	1	3
		Percentage	3.2%	1.9%	
	NR	Count	1	0	1
		Percentage	1.6%	0.0%	
Total		Count	63	53	116

There are multiple responses for the help asked when there is money required, 14 (22.2%) of Rajput and 13 (24.5%) Tribal takes help from relative. 48 (76.2%) of Rajput and 37 (69.8%) of Tribal said they take help from Money Leaders. 2 (3.8%) of Tribal said they have sold household things. 2 (3.2%) of Rajput and 1 (1.9%) of Tribal said they try to Reduce their expenses.

Table 30 Percentage distribution of the community according to loan seeking

			Community		Total	
			Rajput	Tribal		
Did you take any loan for daily or event expenses in the last two years?	Yes	Count	59	68	127	
		Percentage	59.0%	68.0%	63.5%	
	No	Count	41	32	73	
		Percentage	41.0%	32.0%	36.5%	
Total		Count	100	100	200	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

59% of Rajput and 68% of Tribal have taken loan for their daily or event expenses. This % difference is not statistically significant after applying chi-square (p-value = 0.120)

Table 31 Percentage distribution of the community according to sources of loan

			Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
If yes, From where did you get the loan?	Relatives	Count	7	5	12
		Percentage	11.9%	7.4%	9.4%
	Money Lender	Count	0	3	3
		Percentage	0.0%	4.4%	2.4%

	SHG	Count	33	12	45
		Percentage	55.9%	17.6%	35.4 %
	NGO	Count	3	1	4
		Percentage	5.1%	1.5%	3.1%
	Bank	Count	16	47	63
		Percentage	27.1%	69.1%	49.6 %
Total		Count	59	68	127
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %

Out of these 128 respondents who have taken loan, 11.9% of Rajput and 7.4% of Tribal have taken loan from Relatives. 3 (4.4%) of Tribal have taken it from Money Landers. 33(55.9%) of Rajput and 12 (17.6%) of Tribal have taken it from SHG and 3 (5.1%) of Rajput and 1 (1.5%) of Tribal have taken it from their own cooperative. This difference is statistically significant from Chi-square results (p-value = 0.00)

Table 32 Chi square distribution of the community according to loan seeking

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.747 ^a	1	.186		
Continuity Correction ^b	1.381	1	.240		

Likelihood Ratio	1.751	1	.186		
Fisher's Exact Test				.240	.120
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.739	1	.187		
N of Valid Cases	200				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.50.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

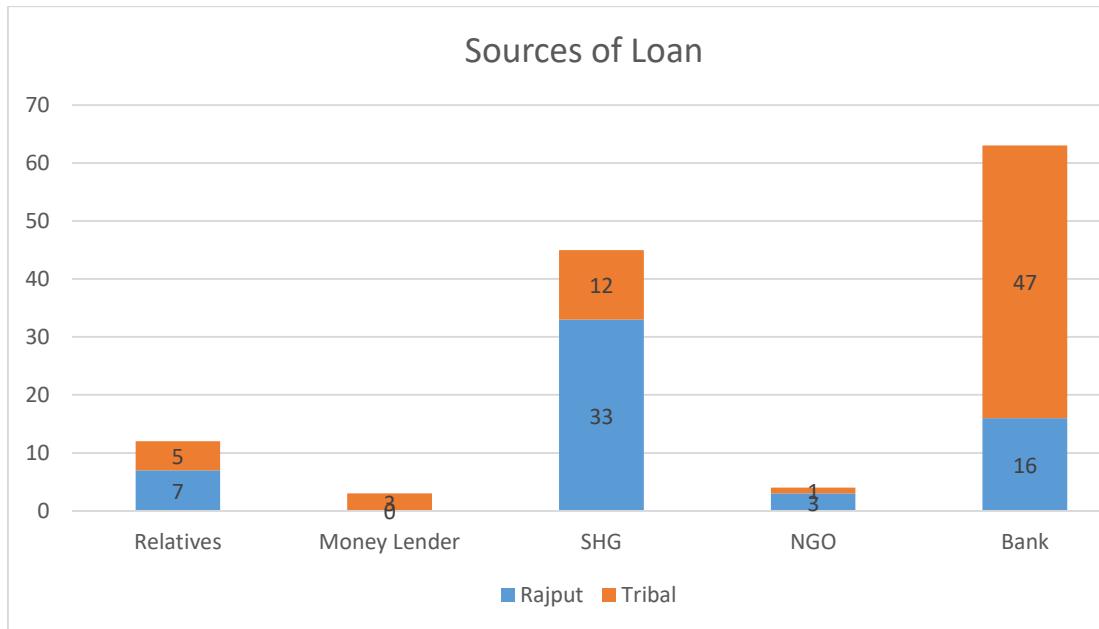


Figure 4- Percentage distribution of the community according to sources of loan

2. Understanding of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Business

Table 33 Percentage distribution of the community according to possession of agricultural land by the family

			Community		Total	
			Rajput	Tribal		
Does your family have agricultural land	Yes	Count	83	92	175	
		Percentage	83.0%	92.0%	87.5%	
	No	Count	17	8	25	
		Percentage	17.0%	8.0%	12.5%	
Total		Count	100	100	200	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 34 Chi Square distribution of the community according to possession of agricultural land by the family

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.703 ^a	1	.054		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.926	1	.087		
Likelihood Ratio	3.777	1	.052		

Fisher's Exact Test				.086	.043
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.684	1	.055		
N of Valid Cases	200				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.50.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

For the question asked “Does your family have agricultural land?” 83% of Rajput and 92% of Tribal said “Yes” for the question. I.e. 9 % more Tribal families having agricultural land compared to Rajput. Which means Tribal are agriculturally sounder compared to Rajput. Which is proven after applying the Chi-Square distribution, P-Value = 0.043.

Table 35 Percentage distribution (cross tab) of the community according to capacity of agricultural land by the family

		Community		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
If yes, how much land (Adre)	1	Count	33	43
		Percentage	39.8%	46.7%
	2	Count	23	33
		Percentage	27.7%	35.9%
	3	Count	8	10
		Percentage	9.6%	10.9%
	4	Count	8	1
				9

		Percentage	9.6%	1.1%	5.1%
5	Count	11	5	16	
	Percentage	13.3%	5.4%	9.1%	
Total	Count	83	92	175	
	Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 36 Chi Square distribution of the community according to capacity of agricultural land by the family

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.583 ^a	4	.032
Likelihood Ratio	11.378	4	.023
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.950	1	.015
N of Valid Cases	175		

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.27.

39.8% Rajput and 46.7% of Tribal have 1 acre land. 27.7% of Rajput and 35.9% Tribal owned 2 acres of land. 9.6% of Rajput and 10.9% of Tribal have 3 acres of land. 9.6% of Rajput whereas only 1.1% Tribal owned 4 acres of land. 13.3% of Rajput and 5.4% of Tribal owned 5 acres of land. Which means for ≥ 4 acres owned by more Rajput than Tribal. The difference of how much land is owned by them is statistically significant p-value (0.032) for the Rajput

Table 37 Percentage distribution (cross tab) of the community according to type of soil in the land

			Community		Total	
			Rajput	Tribal		
What is the type of soil?	Loamy	Count	71	12	83	
		Percentage	85.5%	13.0%	47.4%	
	Black	Count	10	80	90	
		Percentage	12.0%	87.0%	51.4%	
	Sandy	Count	2	0	2	
		Percentage	2.4%	0.0%	1.1%	
Total		Count	83	92	175	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Maximum of Rajput (85.5%) have loomy type of land where as maximum of Tribal (87.0%) have black land. Only 2% of Rajput have sandy land. There is different types of land in both the communities.

Table 38 Percentage distribution (Cross tab) of the community according to availability of irrigation facility

			Dist_N		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
Is irrigation facility available or not?	Irrigated	Count	46	59	105
		Percentage	55.4%	64.1%	60.0%
	Un-irrigated	Count	37	33	70
		Percentage	44.6%	35.9%	40.0%

Total	Count	83	92	175
	Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 39. Percentage distribution (Cross tab) of the community according to type of irrigation facility

What is the facility for irrigation? ^a	Bore	Dist_N		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
What is the facility for irrigation? ^a	Bore	Count	37	8
		Percentage	44.6%	8.7%
	Well	Count	3	29
		Percentage	3.6%	31.5%
	Canal	Count	46	61
		Percentage	55.4%	66.3%
	Rain fed	Count	36	58
		Percentage	43.4%	63.0%
	NR	Count	2	4
		Percentage	2.4%	4.3%
Total	Count	83	92	175
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.				
a. Group				

They have multiple irrigation facilities available, for availability of Types of irrigation facilities 44.6% of Rajput vs. only 8.7% of Tribal have Bore. Only 3.6% of Rajput compared to 31.5% of Tribal have ‘Well’ facility. 55.4% of Rajput and 66.3% of Tribal

have Canal facility available. Rain Fed facility is available to 43.4% of Rajput and 63% of Tribal. 2.4% of Rajput and 4.3% of Tribal could not answer for type of irrigation facility available.

Table 40 Percentage distribution (Cross tab) of the community according to type of equipments for agriculture

What tools do you have for agriculture? ^a			Dist_N		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
Plough		Count	5	13	18
		Percentage	6.0%	14.1%	
Cart		Count	0	11	11
		Percentage	0.0%	12.0%	
Tractor		Count	16	4	20
		Percentage	19.3%	4.3%	
Well /Bore		Count	4	1	5
		Percentage	4.8%	1.1%	
Electric Motor		Count	6	3	9
		Percentage	7.2%	3.3%	
Tube well		Count	9	1	10
		Percentage	10.8%	1.1%	
Rental		Count	3	0	3
		Percentage	3.6%	0.0%	
NR		Count	48	68	116
		Percentage	57.8%	73.9%	

Total	Count	83	92	175
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.				
a. Group				

Looking for the availability of agricultural tools, they have more than one tool available. 6.0% of Rajput vs. 14.1% of Tribal have plough. 12% of Tribal owned carts (no one of Rajput have cart). 19.3% of Rajput and 4.3% of Tribal have Tractor available. Which shows more Rajput compared to Tribal uses high technology for ploughing the earth.

4.8% of Rajput vs. 1.1% of Tribal owned well/Bore, 7.2% Rajput vs. 3.3% of Tribal have Electric motor, 10.8% of Rajput and 1.1% of Tribal having Tube well. Which means Rajput are using latest technology for fetching water for farming than Tribal? 3.6% of Rajput uses rented land.

57.8% of Rajput and 73.9% of Tribal could not respond for the question what tools they are using for farming

Table 41 t-test of the community according to number of cattles owned

	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t_value	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Buffalo (Adult)	Rajput	93	2.53	1.434	.149	-1.135	185	.258
	Tribal	94	3.55	8.606	.888			
Bull calf/buffalo calf	Rajput	71	2.62	2.835	.336	-2.452	126	.016
	Tribal	57	4.77	6.690	.886			
Cow	Rajput	42	2.86	2.055	.317	1.337	96	.184
	Tribal	56	2.29	2.121	.283			
	Rajput	23	4.26	4.965	1.035	1.271	45	.210

Ox calf / cow calf	Tribal	24	2.67	3.547	.724			
Goat	Rajput		.	.	.			
	Tribal	1	5.00	.	.			
Sheep	Rajput		.	.	.			
	Tribal		.	.	.			
Bullock	Rajput	3	2.00	.000	.000	1.225	6	.267
	Tribal	5	1.60	.548	.245			

More than 90% of both community are having Buffalos, Rajput are having average 2.53 and Tribal have average 3.55 buffalos. Mean no of Bull calf/buffalo calf owned are 2.62 and 4.77, Cows are 2.86 and 2.29, Ox calf/ Cow calf are 4.26 & 2.67 respectively with Rajput and Tribal. Here we can observe that buffalos are more with Tribal whereas cows are more with Rajput community. But this difference is not statistically significant, as we checked them by applying independent T-Test and couldn't find p-value ≤ 0.05 for any cattle except Bull calf/Buffalo calf

Table 42 t-test of the community according to number of days the cattle gives milk

	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	T_value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Buffalo (Adult)	Rajput	92	224.13	39.777	4.147	-.756	180	.451
	Tribal	90	228.22	32.863	3.464			
Cow	Rajput	33	239.39	45.617	7.941	4.938	75	.000

	Tribal	44	280.57	27.178	4.097			
Ox calf / cow calf	Rajput	4	230.00	55.976	27.988			
	Tribal	0 ^a	.	.	.			

On an average no of day's milk given by these cattle are for Buffalo it is 224 days (Rajput) vs. 228 days (Tribal). Cow 239 days (Rajput) vs. 280 days (Tribal). Mean no of the days milk given by Buffalo are almost similar in both communities, which is proven by (t-value = -0.756, DF = 180 and p-value= 0.451). Whereas difference for the no of days milk given by Cows for Tribal is higher and is significant as well (t value = 4.938, df = 75 and p-value =0.000). It means, in Tribal community they get for more no of days milk from cow then the Rajput.

Table 43 t-test of the community according to milk produced by the cattle (Litres)

	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Buffalo (Adult)	Rajput	94	7.61	3.856	.398	-.020	186	.984
	Tribal	94	7.62	3.492	.360			
Cow Milk in liters	Rajput	43	11.74	7.653	1.167	2.368	97	.020
	Tribal	56	8.46	6.129	.819			

Table 44 t-test of the community according to total income from animals

	Community	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
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Milk Production_Litres	Rajput	58	4,217	7,796	1,024	- 1.166	154	246
	Tribal	98	6,529	13,852	1,399			
Selling animals	Rajput	0 ^a	.	.	.			
	Tribal	0 ^a	.	.	.			
Compost_Weight	Rajput	5	3,060	737	330	- 1.136	16	.273
	Tribal	13	4,269	2,297	637			
Bonus_Litres/Weig ht	Rajput	5	7423	1,578	706	- 3.355	6	.015
	Tribal	3	59,754	36,922	21,31 6			
Milk Production_Rate	Rajput	12	3,041	9,226	2,663	- 43.68 7	11	.000
	Tribal	1	42,2579	.	.			
Selling animals_Rate	Rajput	0 ^a	.	.	.			
	Tribal	0 ^a	.	.	.			
Compost_Rate	Rajput	9	323	392	131	1.112	9	.295
	Tribal	2	2	0	0			
Bonus_Rate	Rajput	0 ^a	.	.	.			
	Tribal	0 ^a	.	.	.			

Milk Production_Income	Rajput	98	1,09,82 0	89,555	9,046	- 1.143	194	.159
	Tribal	98	1,43,80 2	2,20,617	22,28 6			
Selling animals_Income	Rajput	5	26400	21,031	9,405			
	Tribal	0 ^a	.	.	.			
Compost_Income	Rajput	97	6,782	5,915	600	-.532	195	.595
	Tribal	10 0	7139	3,092	309			
Bonus_Income	Rajput	95	13,135	8,920	915	-. 1.718	193	.087
	Tribal	10 0	1,25,33 4	6,36,458	63646			

Table 45 t-test of the community according to information of services (Litres)

	“Yes” Responses						
	Rajput		Tribal		Pearso n Chi- Square	df	Sig. (2- sided)
	N	%	N	%			
Are you a member of women’s dairy Cooperative Society?	100	100.0%	99	99.0%	1.005 ^a	1	.316

How much bonus do you get when you give milk to women's dairy cooperative society?	99	99.0%	99	99.0%	.000	1	1.000
Are your animal insured?	50	50.0%	51	51.0%	.020	1	.888
Services of Veterinary Doctor for illness of cattle?	94	94.0%	64	64.0%	27.125	1	.000

Regarding the services –like being a member of women's dairy Cooperative Society, bonus received from women's dairy cooperative society, insurance of animal, etc. There is no difference for the responses of Rajput vs. Tribal. But there is significant difference in the treatment received for the cattle during illness" 94% Rajput vs. 64% of Tribal. (Pearson's Chi-square = 27.125, df = 1 an p-value - .000)

Table 46 Percentage Distribution (Cross tab) of the community according to priority amongst agriculture or cattle rearing

Out of agriculture and Cattle rearing? What is a priority For You?	Farming	Count	Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
For You?	Animal husbandry	Count	0	1	1
		Percentage	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%
	Both	Count	57	58	115
	Percentage	57.0%	58.0%	57.5%	
	Both	Count	21	7	28

		Percentage	21.0%	7.0%	14.0%
NR	Count	22	34	56	
	Percentage	22.0%	34.0%	28.0%	
Total	Count	100	100	200	
	Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 47 Chi- Square of the community according to priority amongst agriculture or cattle rearing

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.580 ^a	3	.014
Likelihood Ratio	11.312	3	.010
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.466	1	.063
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

Rajputs are able to do integrated farming and animal husbandry. Since there is significant correlation in the data- both (i.e. Farming + Animal Husbandry) from Rajput 21% compared to Tribal 7%. This difference is significant (Pearson's Chi-Square = 10.580, df = 3 and p-value = .014). Rest however have preferred and given higher priority to animal husbandry.

Table 48 Percentage Distribution of the community according to reason for choosing one over another (agriculture and Cattle rearing)

Reason for choosing animal husbandry or not preferring		Community		Total	
		Rajput	Tribal		
Want a 'Tabelo'/No facility for keeping Buffalo	Get good amount of income/ For income generation /Need more money for education	Count	21	31	
		Percentage	21.0%	31.0%	
	Want a 'Tabelo'/No facility for keeping Buffalo	Count	2	3	
		Percentage	2.0%	3.0%	
NR	No need to go out of village for earning/ good to keep buffalo	Count	0	4	
		Percentage	0.0%	4.0%	
	NR	Count	79	66	
		Percentage	79.0%	66.0%	
Total		Count	100	100	
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.					
a. Group					

2% of Rajput and 3% of Tribal said they cannot do cattle rearing because they do not have facility to keep them (Tabelo). All other said reasons for priority of Cattle rearing – that it is a good source of income, we need more money (21% of Rajput and 31% of Tribal). We need not have to go out of village to earn by doing cattle rearing – 4% of Tribal said. 79% of Rajput and 66% of Tribal did not have any reason.

Table 49 Percentage Distribution of the community according to willingness to keep more cattle in the future.

	Community	Total

			Rajput	Tribal		
Increasing Cattle for animal husbandry	Yes	Count	100	99	199	
		Percentage	100.0%	99.0%	99.5%	
	NR	Count	0	1	1	
		Percentage	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	
Total		Count	100	100	200	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Are you willing to keep more cattle's? For this question, 100% of Rajput said 'Yes' and 99% of Tribal said 'Yes'. Which means in both the communities all are willing to keep more animals

Table 50 Percentage Distribution of the community according to reason for willingness to keep more cattles in the future

Reason for willing to keep more cattle		Community		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
Need more money for education	Count	23	13	30
	Percentage	23.0%	13.1%	
	Count	5	6	11
		5.0%	6.1%	
More milk production	Count	4	0	4
	Percentage	4.0%	0.0%	
For farming	Count	1	0	1

		Percentage	1.0%	0.0%	
No wastage of access fodder	Count	3	0	3	
	Percentage	2.0%	0.0%		
NR	Count	70	81	151	
	Percentage	70.0%	81.8%		
Total	Count	100	99	199	
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.					
a. Group					

Out of 199 respondents 151 did not reply for the reason for willing to keep more cattle. (70% of Rajput and 81.8% of Tribal did not reply for this question). 23% of the Rajput said they want to earn more, 13.1% of the Tribal said the same. 5% of Rajput and 6.1% Tribal said they want to make Tabelo 4% of said for more milk production, 1% said for farming and 2% said there will be no wastage of access fodder while keeping more cattle said by the Rajput.

3. Empowerment of Women through Dairy Business

Table 51 Percentage Distribution (cross tab) of the community according to type of kitchen

Do you have a separate Kitchen?	Yes	Count	Community		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
		Count	46	50	96
		Percentage	46.0%	50.0%	48.0%

	No	Count	54	50	104
		Percentage	54.0%	50.0%	52.0%
Total		Count	100	100	200
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 52 Percentage Distribution (cross tab) of the community according to partnership in household decision making (financially empowered)

Impact of Financial Empowerment in household decision making	Yes	Community		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
	No	Count	96	97
		Percentage	96.0%	97.0%
		Count	4	3
		Percentage	4.0%	3.0%
Total		Count	100	100
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%

Table 53 Chi Square distribution of the community according to partnership in household decision making (financially empowered)

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.148 ^a	1	.700		

Continuity Correction ^b	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.149	1	.700		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.500
Linear-by-Linear Association	.147	1	.701		
N of Valid Cases	200				
a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.50.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

The data suggests that 96 percent Rajput and 97 percent tribal women have increased their space in household decision making due to financial empowerment. This definitely shows that women dairy and financial empowerment has enhanced space for women in their families.

Table 54 Percentage Distribution (cross tab) of the community according to income spent on oneself independently

Decision making in spending income as per their needs	According to need/ As per requirement/ As per my wish	Community		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
Some fix amount	Count	38	26	46
	Percentage	38.0%	26.0%	32.0%
Some fix amount	Count	6	3	9
	Percentage	6.0%	3.0%	4.5%

	All / 100%	Count	4	4	8	
		Percentage	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	
NR		Count	52	67	119	
		Percentage	52.0%	67.0%	59.5%	
Total		Count	100	100	200	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 55 Chi Square of the community according to income spent on oneself independently

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.034 ^a	4	.197
Likelihood Ratio	6.155	4	.188
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.449	1	.035
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 6 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.00.

For the question “What part of your income can you independently spend for yourself?”, 38% of Rajput and 26% of Tribal said they can use it as per requirement or as per their wish. 6% of Rajput and 35% of Tribal said they can use some fix amount and 4% of respondents of both the communities can use 100% of the amount earn by them. There are 52% of Rajput and 67% of Tribal cannot reply for this question.

Table 56 Percentage Distribution (cross tab) of the community according to income spent every month from savings

	<= Rs.4,000	Community		Total	
		Rajput	Tribal		
How much money is spent every month from your saved money?	<= Rs.4,000	Count	15	28	
		Percentage	15.0%	28.0%	
	Rs.4,001-5,000	Count	34	39	
		Percentage	34.0%	39.0%	
	Rs.5,001-7,000	Count	23	26	
		Percentage	23.0%	26.0%	
	Rs.7,001-15,000	Count	18	4	
		Percentage	18.0%	4.0%	
	NR	Count	10	3	
		Percentage	10.0%	3.0%	
Total		Count	100	100	
		Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	
				200	

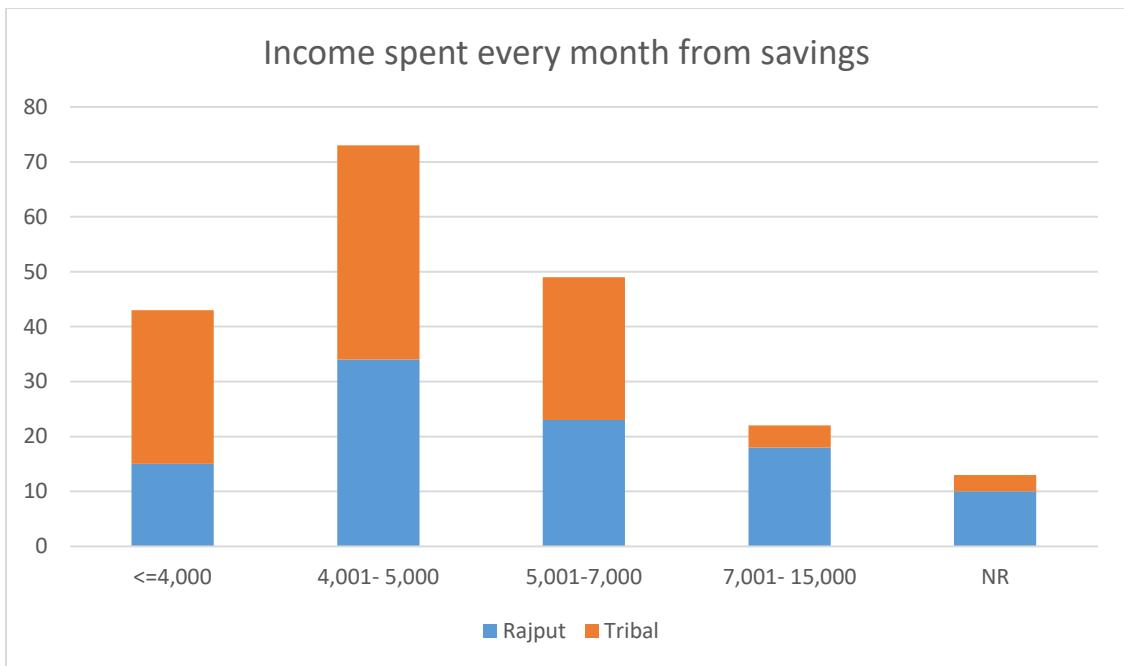


Figure 6- Percentage Distribution (cross tab) of the community according to income spent every month from saving

Table 57 Chi Square Distribution of the community according to income spent every month from saving

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.135 ^a	4	.002
Likelihood Ratio	18.132	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.553	1	.033
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.50.

15% of Rajput and 28% of Tribal spends <=Rs. 4,000 every month from the respondents saved money. 34% of Rajput and 39% of Tribal have to spend Rs. 4,001-5,000, 23% of Rajput and 26% of Tribal spends Rs. 5,001-7,000. Which means more women 62% of Rajput vs. 93% of Tribal women spends <=7,000 every month from

their saved money. Whereas 18% of Rajput vs. 4% of Tribal spend >Rs.7, 000 every month from their saved money

Table 58 Percentage Distribution of the community according to their knowledge regarding the word “Empowerment”

	Yes	Community		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
Have you ever heard about the word empowerment?	Yes	Count	100	98
		Percentage	100.0%	98.0%
	No	Count	0	1
		Percentage	0.0%	1.0%
	NR	Count	0	1
		Percentage	0.0%	0.5%
	Total		100	100
	Percentage		100.0%	100.0%

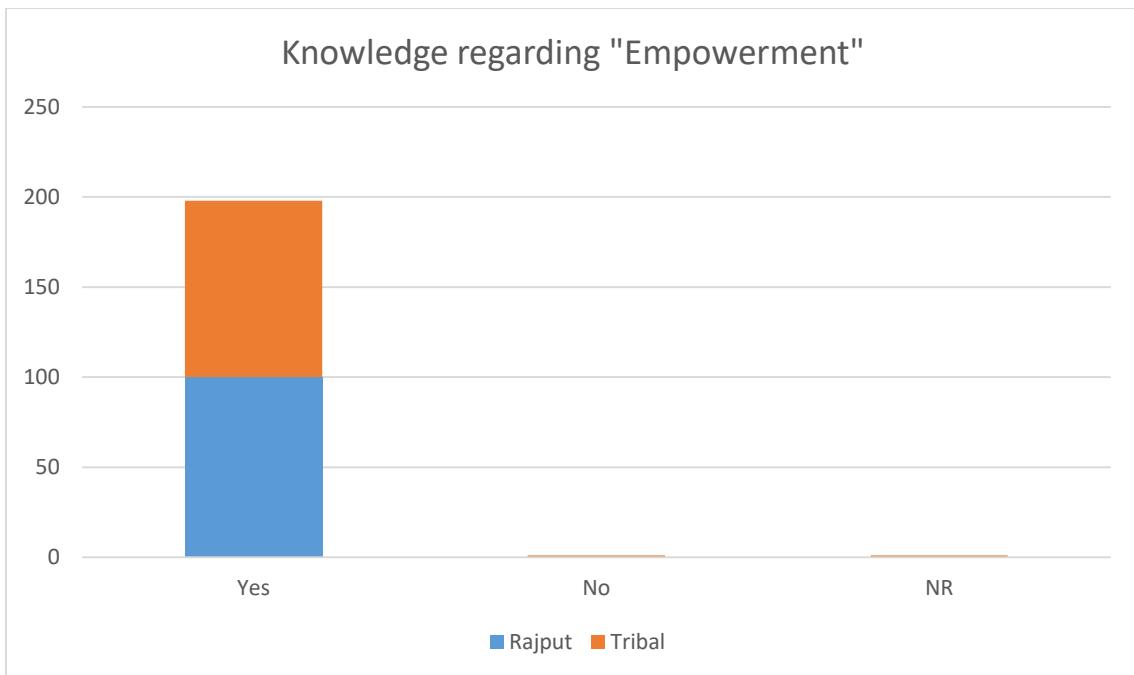


Figure 7- Percentage Distribution of the community according to their knowledge regarding the word “Empowerment”

Table 59 Chi- Square distribution of the community according to their knowledge regarding the word “Empowerment

	Value	df	Asymp.	Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.020 ^a	2	.364	
Likelihood Ratio	2.793	2	.247	
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.023	1	.312	
N of Valid Cases	200			

a. 4 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .50.

Asking the question to the respondents that “Have you heard about the word empowerment?” 100% of Rajput are aware and 98% of the Tribal as well have awareness about the word empowerment

Table 60 Percentage Distribution of the community according to description of “Empowerment”

Perception of Empowerment ? ^a			Dist_N		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
Started taking decision/ Able to solve problems/Help others/ Can talk to others without fear / Could go out of house	Count	19	6	25	
	Percentage	19.0%	6.0%		
Got awareness by attending meetings/training,	Count	50	39	89	
	Percentage	50.0%	39.0%		
Become an employee of Dairy/ started giving milk in dairy	Count	11	27	38	
	Percentage	11.0%	27.0%		
Becoming empowered/independent, self-development through self-confidence,	Count	31	18	49	
	Percentage	31.0%	18.0%		
Became a member of dairy, leader	Count	5	7	12	
	Percentage	5.0%	7.0%		
Got support from Govt./ Family members	Count	4	9	13	
	Percentage	4.0%	9.0%		
	Count	3	8	11	

	Understanding value of education for children/girl child	Percentage	3.0%	8.0%	
Got Job	Count	2	3	5	
	Percentage	2.0%	3.0%		
Got an opportunity/ Do not have to go out of village	Count	6	17	23	
	Percentage	6.0%	17.0%		
Got respect everywhere	Count	1	0	1	
	Percentage	1.0%	0.0%		
Creation of 'Mahila Mandal' / "Mahila Dairy" / "Bachat Mandal" /"Sahkari Mandali"	Count	4	0	4	
	Percentage	4.0%	0.0%		
No Response	Count	7	17	24	
	Percentage	7.0%	17.0%		
Total	Count	100	100	200	
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.					
a. Group					

For the question, “what is Empowerment? 19% of Rajput and 5% of Tribal said that ‘Started taking decision/ Able to solve problems/ Help others/ Can talk to others without fear/ could go out of house which was not the possible before. 50% of Rajput and 39% of Tribal said that – they Got awareness by attending meetings/training. 11% of Rajput and 27% of Tribal said that – they are becoming Empowered/independent/ self-development through self-confidence’. 55 of Rajput vs. 7% of Tribal replied that they ‘Became a member of dairy or became a leader of the dairy. 4% of Rajput vs. 9% of Tribal said that ‘Got support from Govt. / Family members’. 3% of Rajput and 8% of Tribal said that ‘Understanding value of education for children/girl child’. 2% of Rajput

and 3% of Tribal said that ‘Got support from Govt. /Family members’. 3% of Rajput and 8% of Tribal agreed that they are now understanding the value of education for children/ girl child. 2% of Rajput and 3% of Tribal said that ‘Got Job’. 6% of Rajput vs. 17% of Tribal agreed that they got an opportunity/Do not have to go out of the village. 1% of Rajput said that they got Respect everywhere. 45 percent of Rajput created “Mahila Mandal / Mahila Dairy / Bachat Mandal / Sahkari Mandali”. 7% of Rajput vs. 17% of Tribal could not express it.

Table 61 Percentage Distribution (cross tab) of the community according to description of “Empowerment”

What is the need of Empowerment? ^a	Could able to understand the importance of people support		Dist_N		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
What is the need of Empowerment? ^a	Could able to understand the importance of people support	Count	1	0	1
		Percentage	1.0%	0.0%	
Increased awareness due to 'Mahila Dairy'	With income from dairy, created 'Bachat Mandal'/Started doing saving	Count	2	2	4
		Percentage	2.0%	2.0%	
With income from dairy, created 'Bachat Mandal'/Started doing saving	Females started working outside / doing job / many women benefited/ can work independently	Count	2	0	2
		Percentage	2.0%	0.0%	
Females started working outside / doing job / many women benefited/ can work independently	Can take decisions without any fear/ can	Count	9	4	13
		Percentage	9.0%	4.0%	
		Count	13	5	18
		Percentage	13.0%	5.0%	

	talk confidently /Able to go out				
For education, household work etc.	Count	3	2	5	
	Percentage	3.0%	2.0%		
Got awareness through training	Count	3	2	5	
	Percentage	3.0%	2.0%		
It is mandatory for social/political/financial growth	Count	43	40	83	
	Percentage	43.0%	40.0%		
Do not have to go out of village now/Can increase income being in the house	Count	2	1	3	
	Percentage	2.0%	1.0%		
Able to face atrocities	Count	1	0	1	
	Percentage	1.0%	0.0%		
Female should be able to manage in any situation	Count	1	0	1	
	Percentage	1.0%	0.0%		
Got respect in society	Count	6	5	11	
	Percentage	6.0%	5.0%		
NR	Count	21	44	65	
	Percentage	21.0%	44.0%		
Total	Count	100	100	200	
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.					
a. Group					

In reply of question, "What is need of Empowerment? " 43% of Rajput vs. 40% of Tribal said it is mandatory for social/political/financial growth. 6% of Rajput vs. 5% of Tribal said they Got respect in society

2% of Rajput vs. 2% of Tribal said that Increased awareness due to 'Mahila Dairy'. 9% of Rajput vs. 4% of Tribal replied Females started working outside / doing job / many women benefited/ can work independently. 13% of Rajput vs. 5% of Tribal said we can take decisions without any fear/ can talk confidently /Able to go out. 3% of Rajput vs. 2% of Tribal said it is necessary for household, education. " 1% of Rajput said they Could able to understand the importance of people support and 2% of them said With income from dairy, created 'Bachat Mandal'/Started doing saving

Table 62 Percentage Distribution of the community according to need of Women Empowerment

What is the need of Women Empowerment? ^a	Got awareness	Dist_N		Total
		Rajput	Tribal	
What is the need of Women Empowerment? ^a	Got awareness	Count	2	1
		Percentage	2.0%	1.0%
Can take decisions/ can solve problems	Can take decisions/ can solve problems	Count	5	0
		Percentage	5.0%	0.0%
Can be empowered by self-improvements	Can be empowered by self-improvements	Count	20	20
		Percentage	20.0%	20.0%
For social/financial growth /became empowered socially financially	For social/financial growth /became empowered socially financially	Count	21	9
		Percentage	21.0%	9.0%
		Count	1	0
				1

	Can increase income by earning	Percentage	1.0%	0.0%	
Socially empowered / can take care of house	Count	2	1	3	
	Percentage	2.0%	1.0%		
It is important to for women's growth	Count	5	4	9	
	Percentage	5.0%	4.0%		
Got respect in society	Count	1	1	2	
	Percentage	1.0%	1.0%		
Children's Education / increase awareness for female education	Count	2	3	5	
	Percentage	2.0%	3.0%		
Can get support from family members/ village people	Count	0	1	1	
	Percentage	0.0%	1.0%		
Can understand importance of animal husbandry	Count	1	1	2	
	Percentage	1.0%	1.0%		
Can be a part of social service	Count	1	0	1	
	Percentage	1.0%	0.0%		
Yes	Count	48	62	110	
	Percentage	48.0%	62.0%		
Total	Count	100	100	200	

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

a. Group

When asked about “What is need of Woman’s Empowerment?” 20% of Rajput vs. 20% of Tribal said that can be empowered by self-improvements. 21% of Rajput vs. 9% of Tribal said it is necessary for social/financial growth /became empowered socially financially. 5% of Rajput vs. 4% of Tribal said it is important to for women's growth. 1% of Rajput as well as Tribal agreed they got respect in Society. 2% of Rajput vs. 3% of Tribal agreed that it is important for children’s education, as well it gives awareness for importance of woman’s education

Table 63 Percentage Distribution of the community according to importance of self-sufficiency of women financially

Why should the women be self-sufficient financially?	Got awareness Can manage house properly For children's education and growth	Count Percentage	Dist_N		Total
			Rajput	Tribal	
Got awareness		Count	2	0	2
		Percentage	2.0%	0.0%	
Can manage house properly		Count	4	2	6
		Percentage	4.0%	2.0%	
For children's education and growth		Count	11	0	11
		Percentage	11.0%	0.0%	

	Need to became women empowered	Count	4	2	6	
		Percentage	4.0%	2.0%		
	For self-development / Can live life independently / Can take decisions	Count	3	1	4	
		Percentage	3.0%	1.0%		
	"Samajik Kurivajo ne door karava"	Count	2	0	2	
		Percentage	2.0%	0.0%		
	Many of them have started doing animal husbandry with farming	Count	1	1	2	
		Percentage	1.0%	1.0%		
	It was difficult to go out from home	Count	0	1	1	
		Percentage	0.0%	1.0%		
	Can help in increasing household income	Count	11	9	20	
		Percentage	11.0%	9.0%		
	It is necessary in society	Count	0	2	2	
		Percentage	0.0%	2.0%		
	No Response	Count	77	83	160	
		Percentage	77.0%	83.0%		
Total		Count	100	100	200	
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.						

a. Group

Table 64 Pearson's Chi-Square distribution of the community according to social effect within the family

	Rajput		Tribal		Pearson's-Chi-Square	Df	Sig. (2-sided)
	N	%	N	%			
Own Bank Account	100	100.0%	100	100.0%			
Ownership of household income	100	100.0%	100	100.0%			
Participation in household decisions	99	99.0%	96	96.0%	0.174	0.369	0.184
Any challenge from family members while going out for work	30	30.0%	11	11.0%	0.001	0.001	0.001
Taken any training for animal husbandry	77	77.0%	45	45.0%	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respect increased in the Family	100	100.0%	100	100.0%			
Participation in financial decisions	100	100.0%	100	100.0%			
Participation in decision regarding	100	100.0%	100	100.0%			

children's education							
Participation in decisions related to children's Marriage	100	100.0%	99	99.0%	.316	1.000	.500
Participation in decision taken during any Panchayat, Loksabha elections	85	85.0%	51	51.0%	0.000	0.000	0.000

All the respondents own bank account and has participation in household decision making like children's education, marriage, control on income. This proves that women have created space for themselves in families and empowerment process has been supportive in the process. There is no any difference observed. Which says that the 'Dairy Program' run in both the communities is highly successful and have they have become self-dependent and powerful and also have received respect in the family as well as in the communities.

Women of both communities are equally involved in the decision making processes of family. The 'Yes' response for Rajput it is 99.0% and for Tribal it is 96.0%, but this difference is not statistically significant.

For the following questions the "Yes" responses for Rajput is higher compared to Tribal and it is statistically significant. 33 percent of Rajput women faced challenges while going out for work of dairy which shows more conservatism in Rajput community compared to Tribals where only 11 percent faced the challenge, (p-value 0.001). Whereas on the other side on 55 percent of tribals were able to participate or were asked opinion in local political processes at village level compared to Rajputs, similarly lesser tribals had access to animal husbandry training compared to Rajput– Rajput 77.0% vs. Tribal 45.0% (p-value – 0.000).