From the foregoing study it is seen that the socio-economic transformation made by the Community development movement is poor due to inadequate facilities offered by the projects. Besides the inadequacy, there may be lot of factors which are influencing the rural people in adopting the modern innovations, excluding medical facilities, offered by the Community development movement. The undermentioned factors have been considered as important and prominent. They are - 

1. distance between village and block headquarters,
2. household's income per annum,
3. literacy per household,
4. active worker per household,
5. farm-size per household,
6. number of plough per household and
7. number of financially benefited household per village. These factors are correlated with household. In order to examine the relationship, the coefficient of correlations have been calculated and shown in Table 13.1.

The household adopters or beneficiaries which avail the facilities of the Community development movement are considered as dependent variable and the above mentioned factors as independent variables. The coefficient of correlation between
Table 13.1
Coefficient of Correlation between Adopters of Modern Innovation and Some Variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Distance Between Village and B.H.Q.</th>
<th>Average Household Income</th>
<th>Average Numbers of Literate per Household</th>
<th>Average Numbers of Active Worker per Household</th>
<th>Average Numbers of Plough per Household</th>
<th>Average Farm Size per Household</th>
<th>Average Numbers of Household Received Financial Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rampur</td>
<td>- 0.77</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>- 0.17</td>
<td>- 0.25</td>
<td>- 0.08</td>
<td>- 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rani</td>
<td>- 0.37</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>- 0.18</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>- 0.02</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimoria</td>
<td>- 0.26</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>+ 0.17</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Significant at 95 per cent Level of Significance.

Source: Based on R.S.S.
the adopter and the straight line distance between the place of residence and the location of block headquarters indicate a general trend of negative relationship which gives a true picture about the geographical understanding of the distance decay function. The largest being in Rampur block \( r = -0.77 \) and the lowest is in Dimoria \( r = -0.26 \). The average household income and the average number of literate persons per household show a positive coefficient of correlation with the number of adopters. In respect of household income, the correlation are quite significant in Dimoria \( r = 0.45 \) and Rampur \( r = 0.36 \) whereas it is quite low for Rani Development Block \( r = 0.03 \).

The coefficient of correlation between literate and adopters is high in case of Dimoria \( r = 0.56 \) and Rampur \( r = 0.40 \); and it is low in Rani \( r = 0.22 \). The adopters and the average number of active workers in a household show equal value of coefficient of correlation \( r = 0.20 \). The relationship is negative in case of Rampur and Rani Development Block while the tribal block (Dimoria) shows the positive relation. The adopters of Dimoria block has strong correlation \( r = 0.51 \) with the average numbers of plough per household while that of Rani \( r = 0.08 \) show weak positive coefficient of correlation. In this case Rampur shows negative correlation coefficient \( r = -0.25 \). Similarly the tribal block (Dimoria) shows higher positive coefficient \( r = 0.55 \) of correlation with the farm size, while the Rampur \( r = -0.10 \) and Rani \( r = -0.02 \) show low negative coefficient. The adopters or beneficiaries of the blocks show a very weak coefficient of correlation with the number
of financial assistance receiving households (Table 13.1). Strong and positive coefficient of correlation between the adopters and the stated factors have occurred in most of the cases of tribal development block, probably because of their unsophisticated and simple nature. But in the case of the other two blocks the correlation are not so strong. There may be some other factors which are not included in the analysis and such factors may interfere with the process of adoption of modern innovations offered by the community development projects. The significance of the coefficients of correlation have been tested by the Student t-test.

It is seen from the Table 13.1 that six strong coefficients of correlation exist between the adopters of modern innovations and the certain variables. For such pair of variables trends are plotted the lines of Regression (lines of best-fit) have been drawn (fig. no.13.1).

The line of regression (fig. no.13.1-a) shows that with the increase of distance of residence from the block headquarters the number of modern innovation adopting household decreases in Rampur block. That means the facilities of the Community development block are concentrated in the near-by areas of the Block headquarters and lesser is the impact on the distant places. The sharp gradient of the regression line indicates that the impact is fast slowed down with the increase of the said distance. The superimposed map (fig. no.13.2) also gives the same picture. The bad transport and communication and the
RAMPUR, RANI & DIMORIA C. D. B.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES OF
P & C D.P. 1979 (FIGURES IN P.C)

SUPER IMPOSED MAP OF FIG NO. 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8,
4.9, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 9.4, 9.5, 10.1, 11.1, 12.1

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FIG. NO. 13.2
lack of incentive of the block authority are responsible factors for the low impact of the Community development projects at the distant places. In the Rampur block the number of adopting household or beneficiary depend on the number of literate per family (fig. no. 13.1-b). More the literacy, higher is the adoption of facilities offered by the block. Literacy helps the people to understand the use and benefits of the facilities. In Dimoria Development block, income of a household is an important criteria for the adoption of modern innovations by the household. With the increase of households' income the number of adopting household increases (fig. no. 13.1-c). Higher income encourages and helps the household in the use of modern innovations offered by the Community development block. The literacy is also an important factor in adoption of such facilities by the households. The sharp gradient of the regression line in fig. no. 13.1-d gives an idea of strong influence of literacy on adoption of modern facilities offered by the Block office. The literate persons easily understand the use and benefits of modern innovations. That is why the literate persons are attracted towards such benefits. In the tribal block number of plough per family plays an important role in adoption of not only modern agricultural practices but also other practices. The line of regression in fig. no. 13.1-e shows that with the increase of number of plough per household helps in adoption of modern innovations. The farm size is an important factor, too, for the adoption of modern innovations in the tribal block. Larger
farm size encourages them to use modern agricultural practices. Fig. no. 13.1-f shows that with the increase of farm size the number of modern innovations adopting household increases. Number of plough, farm size and income of a household act in a combined way in adoption of facilities offered by the block office. More ploughs and the bigger farm size yield better income which ultimately helps the households to adopt other innovations.

From the above analysis it is observed that the factors viz. the distances of residence from the block headquarters, income, literacy, active workers, farm size, number of plough and financial benefit are influencing the households in adoption of modern innovations. In the case of Rampur block literacy and the distance of residence from the block headquarters have strong influence. In the Dimoria tribal block literacy, farm size, number of plough and income have strong influence on the households in adoption of modern innovations. Thus these factors have influence in the impact of community development projects on socio-economic transformation in the study area.