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Income sources of villagers' in the vicinity of Kalisindh Thermal Power Project (KaTPP), Jhalawar, Rajasthan

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Abstract
The Kalisindh Thermal Power Project is constructed in State Rajasthan. For construction of this power project land of nearby villages viz Devri, Motipura, Nimoda, Singhania and Undal was acquired. Sources of Income available for residents of these villages have been analyzed to know their income growth. A survey has been carried out on people living in these villages through a structured questionnaire to collect data. Convenience sampling has used for this purpose. Frequency, percentage, simple arithmetic mean and ANOVA are the statistical tools used in this analysis. It has been concluded that sources of income available for villagers' are Wage/Salary, Farming, Shop and Selling Milk. From farmer many of them became daily wage workers as their land was acquired for the plant.

Keywords: ANOVA, convenience sampling, income sources, social life

1. Introduction
Income is very important for survival of people and their families. Every person whether living in village or city has the right to fulfil their basic needs. For fulfilling basic need like food, water, clothes etc. money is required. To earn money people have to work. Source of income is essential for life but it may not be same for everybody. It depends upon education and opportunities.

Townsend (1995) [18] reported evidence from a Thai household data set, suggesting that there were few common regional components in income growth. The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) collected data of southern India also suggested relatively limited co-movement in incomes within the villages.

Kalisindh thermal power plant is constructed in state Rajasthan. It is located near village Undal approximately 15 km far from District Jhalawar. Construction of Kalisindh Thermal Power Plant started in Oct 2009. For constructing this thermal power plant land was acquired in the year 2008. During land acquisition, land of five villages i.e. Devri, Motipura, Nimoda, Singhania and Undal was also acquired, for which compensation was paid to villagers. A research on socio-economic impact of Kalisindh thermal power project has been carrying out. As a part of this research, Sources of Income for villagers' of these five villages have been analyzed. This paper presents the findings.

2. Literature Review
Good deal of literature is available related to this work. A few are presents below:-

Bliss and Stern (1982) [1] provided an estimate for Palanpur, India: if the onset of production is delayed by two weeks, then yields decline by 20 per cent.

Rosenzweig (1988) [15], Work on India estimates that transfers amount to less than 10 per cent of the typical income shocks.

Deaton (1991) [4] explored theoretically, the effects of autocorrelation in income on buffer stock behaviour.

Gaiha and Deolalikar (1993) [9] reported that only 12 per cent of households were never poor.

Rosenzweig and Binswanger (1993) [16] suggested that the portfolio of activities (and investments) in the ICRISAT villages in India is affected by high risk. Increasing the coefficient of variation of rainfall timing by one standard deviation would reduce farm profits for the poorest quartile by 35 per cent; for the richest quartile the effect is negligible. Efficiency is affected and average incomes of the poor are reduced. Wealthier farmers are not affected and achieve therefore higher incomes. The long-term wealth distribution is affected: 54 per cent of wealth is held by the top 20 per cent of households.

Townsend (1994) [17] reported high yearly yield fluctuations (in monetary terms) per unit of land for the dominant crops.

Kochar (1995) [12] argued that labour supply adjustments, rather than asset or other strategies, are the main strategy used by households in India to cope with negative idiosyncratic shocks. Increased labour force participation in response to economic shocks is also found elsewhere.

Townsend (1995) [18] noted that income variability remains high in the ICRISAT data for India: diversification and other income strategies are only used to a limited extent and in any case insufficient'. Risk coping strategies are also typically

insufficient. Townsend (1995) [18] suggested that in the ICRISAT villages in India, substantial scope for diversification exists, but in practice relatively little takes place. Or at least, income remains highly variable.

Deaton (1997) [5] found that common components for particular villages explain very little of the variation of household income changes within villages in the Côte d'Ivoire Living Standard Measurement Studies (LSMS) data for 1985–86.

Jacoby and Skoufias (1997) [10] found that in South India (ICRISAT-villages) children are often taken out of school in response to adverse income shocks; the result is lower accumulation of human capital.

Czukas *et al.* (1998) [3] found evidence that non-farm income is positively correlated with shocks affecting crop income: drought adversely affects not only crop income but also non-farm income. They refer to Sen's analysis of famine – crop failure leads to a collapse of the demand for local services and crafts, limiting the use of diversification to handle risk.

Moser (1998) [14] reported increased female labour market participation and child labour in communities in Ecuador and Zambia.

Collier and Gunning (1999) [2] suggested that the poor have to enter into low return-capital extensive activities, since high return activities require capital. The poor are less diversified despite facing more serious consequences of bad income draws with limited insurance and credit market imperfections. The implication is that many diversification or income skewing strategies are actually mean income reducing, making them less interesting for households: lower risk will have to be weighed against low returns, providing another reason for the limited income smoothing achieved in practice.

Morduch (1999) [13] explained other characteristics of income risk include the frequency and intensity of shocks, and the persistence of their impact. Relatively small but frequent shocks are more easily to deal with than large, infrequent negative shocks.

Jalan and Ravallion (2000) [11] reported that about half the poor in each year were not poor on average in their sample from Rural China.

Jalan and Ravallion (2000) [11] reported using the squared poverty gap that roughly half of total (inter-temporally aggregate) poverty in their Chinese rural panel data set covering 1985–90 is contributed by transient poverty. They find that transient poverty is highest for those with average consumption near the poverty line and about 40 per cent of transient poverty is found among those not poor on average. But almost all transient poverty is for households whose mean consumption is no more than 50 per cent above the poverty line. This evidence implies that in any given year, the measured poverty level will exclude some that are at risk to be poor in the near future. Some of the non-poor tend to have relatively high average consumption over time (but within bounds).

Dercon and Krishnan (2000a), reported by using data from rural Ethiopia, that while poverty remains largely the same on average between 1994 and 1995 at about 40 per cent, about a third of the poor are different households in each year.

Thomas *et al*. (2001), Frankenberg (1999), stated that both female labour adjustment and withdrawal of children from schools were found to feature in the strategies used by households in Indonesia to limit the impact of the recent crisis.

3. Objective

This study is dedicated to a single objective of analysing sources of Income for villagers' after their land was acquired for construction of Kalisindh Thermal Power Project.

4. Rationale

Kalisindh Thermal Power Project is situated near village Undal, in state Rajasthan. Few more villages are also situated in neighbouring area of this Thermal Power Project. No study has earlier been carried out to discover Sources of Income for villagers' in these villages. This research aims analyzing Sources of Income there for villagers'. The researcher has gone through exhaustive amount of literature available related to this field of study. Very little research in this field has been carried out till now. This study is an endeavour to plug this gap.

5. Hypothesis

Following Hypothesis has been framed and tested in the study:-

H_{01}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Wage / Salary".

H_{02}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Farming".

H_{03}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Shop".

H_{04}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Wood and Wood Products".

H_{05}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Tourism".

H_{06}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Trading".

H_{07}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Rental Income".

H_{08}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Handicrafts".

H_{09}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Pension".

H_{10}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Poverty Funds".

H_{11}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from other Governmental Aids / Assistance (i.e. unemployment wage)".

H_{12}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to In Kind aids received from the Government (coal etc)".

H_{13}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Aids / Assistance received from NGOs".

H_{14}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Allowances for Elderly".

H_{15}: "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from other Source".

6. Research Methodology

The descriptive type of research is used in this study. A survey of villagers living in five villages i.e. Devri, Motipura, Nimoda, Singhania and Undal have been carried out by filling a structured questionnaire. Convenience sampling has been used for selection of villagers. Convenience sampling has

been used not only for ease of research but also for the reason is justifiable because villagers are almost on the same background. Reliability analysis was done to identify internal consistency of the variables. Table – 1 shows Cronbach's alpha value of the scale, which found greater than 0.7. This shows adequate internal consistency. Statistical tools used for the analysis are frequency, percentage, simple arithmetic mean and ANOVA.

Table 1: Reliability Statistics

Name of Village	Cronbach Alpha
Devri	0.735
Motipura	0.771
Nimoda	0.724
Singhania	0.757
Undal	0.809

7. Data Analysis and Findings

As the result of Data Analysis following findings have emerged:-

7.1 Income Sources

Table – 2A shows that primary income source of most of respondents of village Devri is Wage/Salary. Only few respondents are dependent on farming as their income source. Few people are having farming as a secondary source of income. It infers that land of most of villagers was acquired for construction of this Thermal Power Plant. Hence they had to work for wages for fulfilling daily needs of their family.

Table 2A: Income Sources - Village Devri

Income Sources	Important (%)	Less Important (%)	Least Important (%)	None (%)
Wage/salary	86	12	0	2
Farming	12	32	0	56
Shop	2	0	0	98
Wood and wood products	0	0	0	100
Tourism	0	0	0	100
Trading	0	0	0	100
Rental income	0	0	0	100
Handicrafts	0	0	0	100
Pensions	0	0	0	100
Poverty funds (State which one…….)	0	0	0	100
Other governmental aids/assistance (i.e. unemployment wage)	0	0	0	100
In kind aids from the government (coal etc)	0	0	0	100
Aids/assistance from NGOs	0	0	0	100
Allowances for elderly	0	2	2	96
Other Source of Income (please specify)	0	0	0	100

Table – 2B shows that primary income source of most of respondents of village Motipura is Farming. Only few respondents are dependent on wage/salary as their income source. Few people are having farming as a secondary source of income. It infers that only few villagers residing near thermal power plant lost their land for construction of Thermal Power plant.

Table 2B: Income Sources - Village Motipura

Income Sources	Important (%)	Less Important (%)	Least Important (%)	None (%)
Wage/salary	36	4	0	60
Farming	62	21	0	17
Shop	0	0	0	100
Wood and wood products	0	0	0	100
Tourism	0	0	0	100
Trading	0	0	0	100
Rental income	0	0	0	100
Handicrafts	0	0	0	100
Pensions	0	0	0	100
Poverty funds (State which one…….)	0	0	0	100
Other governmental aids/assistance (i.e. unemployment wage)	0	0	0	100
In kind aids from the government (coal etc)	0	0	0	100
Aids/assistance from NGOs	0	0	0	100
Allowances for elderly	0	0	2	98
Other Source of Income (please specify)	2	9	2	87

Table – 2C shows that primary income source of most of respondents of village Nimoda is Wage/Salary. Only few respondents are dependent on farming as their income source. Few people are having farming as a secondary source of income. It infers that land of most of villagers was acquired for construction of this Thermal Power Plant. Hence they had to work for wages for fulfilling daily needs of their family. Very few villagers are having income from their shop as a primary source of income.

Table 2C: Income Sources - Village Nimoda

Income Sources	Important (%)	Less Important (%)	Least Important (%)	None (%)
Wage/salary	56	22	0	22
Farming	39	35	0	26
Shop	2	0	0	98
Wood and wood products	0	0	0	100
Tourism	0	0	0	100
Trading	0	0	0	100
Rental income	0	0	0	100
Handicrafts	0	0	0	100
Pensions	0	0	0	100
Poverty funds (State which one…….)	0	0	0	100
Other governmental aids/assistance (i.e. unemployment wage)	0	0	0	100
In kind aids from the government (coal etc)	0	0	0	100
Aids/assistance from NGOs	0	0	0	100
Allowances for elderly	0	2	2	96
Other Source of Income (please specify)	2	6	9	83

Table – 2D shows that few respondents of village Singhania are having wage/salary as a primary source of income while few are dependent on Farming. Some villagers are having income from their shop as a primary source of income. Very few villagers are dependent on pension. Some villagers are having wage/salary as a secondary source of income while few are having Farming as a secondary source of income. It infers many villagers lost their land for construction of Thermal Power Plant but not all villagers lost their land.

Table 2D: Income Sources - Village Singhania

Income Sources	Important (%)	Less Important (%)	Least Important (%)	None (%)
Wage/salary	38	12	0	50
Farming	48	40	2	10
Shop	12	6	0	82
Wood and wood products	0	0	0	100
Tourism	0	0	0	100
Trading	0	0	0	100
Rental income	0	0	0	100
Handicrafts	0	0	0	100
Pensions	2	0	0	98
Poverty funds (State which one…….)	0	0	0	100
Other governmental aids/assistance (i.e. unemployment wage)	0	0	0	100
In kind aids from the government (coal etc)	0	0	0	100
Aids/assistance from NGOs	0	0	0	100
Allowances for elderly	0	0	2	98
Other Source of Income (please specify)	0	4	0	96

Table – 2E shows that primary income source of most of respondents of village Undal is Wage/Salary. Only very few respondents are dependent on farming as their primary income source. Some villagers are having income from their shop as a primary source of income. Few people are having Farming as a secondary source of income. It infers that land of most of villagers was acquired for construction of this Thermal Power Plant. Hence they had to work for wages for fulfilling daily needs of their family.

Table 2E: Income Sources - Village Undal

Income Sources	Important (%)	Less Important (%)	Least Important (%)	None (%)
Wage/salary	73	5	0	22
Farming	8	17	0	75
Shop	12	2	0	86
Wood and wood products	0	0	0	100
Tourism	0	0	0	100
Trading	0	0	0	100
Rental income	0	2	0	98
Handicrafts	0	0	0	100
Pensions	0	0	0	100
Poverty funds (State which one…….)	0	0	0	100
Other governmental aids/assistance (i.e. unemployment wage)	0	0	0	100
In kind aids from the government (coal etc)	0	0	0	100
Aids/assistance from NGOs	0	0	0	100
Allowances for elderly	0	2	0	98
Other Source of Income (please specify)	7	0	0	93

8. Interpretation of ANOVA

The interpretation of ANOVA table is mentioned as under:-

8.1. Income from Wage / Salary

Table – 3 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Wage/Salary is 10.732 with degree of freedom 4, which is significant at the 0.01 level. It means that there is significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Wage/Salary. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Wage/Salary" is rejected.

Further observations from table – 4 are as follows:

i) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Motipura at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Devri is higher than that of Motipura, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Devri are earning their income through wage/salary.

ii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Singhania at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Devri is higher than that of Singhania, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Devri are earning their income through wage/salary.

iii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Undal at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Devri is higher than that of Undal, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Devri are earning their income through wage/salary.

iv) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Motipura and Nimoda at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Nimoda is higher than that of Motipura, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Nimoda are earning their income through wage/salary.

v) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Motipura and Undal at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Undal is higher than that of Motipura, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Undal are earning their income through wage/salary.

vi) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Nimoda and Singhania at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Nimoda is higher than that of Singhania, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Nimoda are earning their income through wage/salary.

vii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Singhania and Undal at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Undal is higher than that of Singhania, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Undal are earning their income through wage/salary.

Table 3: ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Income Sources						
Wage/salary	Between Groups	13.888	4	3.472	10.732	.000
	Within Groups	80.230	248	.324		
	Total	94.119	252			
Farming	Between Groups	27.233	4	6.808	11.685	.000
	Within Groups	144.490	248	.583		
	Total	171.723	252			

Shop	Between Groups	2.181	4	.545	5.059	.001
	Within Groups	26.728	248	.108		
	Total	28.909	252			
Wood and wood products	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	248	.000		
	Total	.000	252			
Tourism	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	248	.000		
	Total	.000	252			
Trading	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	248	.000		
	Total	.000	252			
Rental income	Between Groups	.051	4	.013	.802	.525
	Within Groups	3.933	248	.016		
	Total	3.984	252			
Handicrafts	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	248	.000		
	Total	.000	252			
Pensions	Between Groups	.016	4	.004	1.015	.400
	Within Groups	.980	248	.004		
	Total	.996	252			
Poverty funds (State which one…….)	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	248	.000		
	Total	.000	252			
Other governmental aids/assistance (i.e. unemployment wage)	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	248	.000		
	Total	.000	252			
In kind aids from the government (coal etc)	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	248	.000		
	Total	.000	252			
Aids/assistance from NGOs	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	248	.000		
	Total	.000	252			
Allowances for elderly	Between Groups	.201	4	.050	.268	.898
	Within Groups	46.518	248	.188		
	Total	46.719	252			
Other Source of Income (please specify)	Between Groups	5.486	4	1.372	4.505	.002
	Within Groups	75.502	248	.304		
	Total	80.988	252			

8.2. Income from Farming

Table – 3 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Farming is 11.685 with degree of freedom 4, which is significant at the 0.01 level. It means that there is significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Farming. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Farming" is rejected.

Further observations from table – 4 are as follows:

i) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Nimoda at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Nimoda is higher than that of Devri, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Nimoda are earning their income through Farming.

ii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Singhania at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Singhania is higher than that of Devri, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Singhania are earning their income through Farming.

iii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Undal at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Devri is higher than that of Undal, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Devri are earning their income through Farming.

iv) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Motipura and Undal at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Motipura is higher than that of Undal, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Motipura are earning their income through Farming.

v) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Nimoda and Devri at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Nimoda is higher than that of Devri, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Nimoda are earning their income through Farming.

vi) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Nimoda and Undal at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Nimoda is higher than that of Undal, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Nimoda are earning their income through Farming.

vii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Singhania and Undal at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Singhania is higher than that of Undal, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Singhania are earning their income through Farming.

Table 4: Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons							
LSD							
Dependent Variable	(I) Village Name	(J) Village Name	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Wage/salary	Devri	Motipura	.65319*	.11556	.000	.4256	.8808
		Nimoda	.10000	.11620	.390	-.1289	.3289
		Singhania	.48000*	.11376	.000	.2559	.7041
		Undal	.26667*	.10891	.015	.0522	.4812
	Motipuras	Devri	-.65319*	.11556	.000	-.8808	-.4256
		Nimoda	-.55319*	.11797	.000	-.7855	-.3208
		Singhania	-.17319	.11556	.135	-.4008	.0544
		Undal	-.38652*	.11079	.001	-.6047	-.1683
	Nimoda	Devri	-.10000	.11620	.390	-.3289	.1289
		Motipura	.55319*	.11797	.000	.3208	.7855
		Singhania	.38000*	.11620	.001	.1511	.6089
		Undal	.16667	.11147	.136	-.0529	.3862
	Singhania	Devri	-.48000*	.11376	.000	-.7041	-.2559
		Motipura	.17319	.11556	.135	-.0544	.4008
		Nimoda	-.38000*	.11620	.001	-.6089	-.1511
		Undal	-.21333	.10891	.051	-.4278	.0012
	Undal	Devri	-.26667*	.10891	.015	-.4812	-.0522
		Motipura	.38652*	.11079	.001	.1683	.6047
		Nimoda	-.16667	.11147	.136	-.3862	.0529
		Singhania	.21333	.10891	.051	-.0012	.4278
Farming	Devri	Motipura	-.28255	.15508	.070	-.5880	.0229
		Nimoda	-.32696*	.15594	.037	-.6341	-.0198
		Singhania	-.58000*	.15266	.000	-.8807	-.2793
		Undal	.34333*	.14616	.020	.0555	.6312
	Motipura	Devri	.28255	.15508	.070	-.0229	.5880
		Nimoda	-.04440	.15831	.779	-.3562	.2674
		Singhania	-.29745	.15508	.056	-.6029	.0080
		Undal	.62589*	.14868	.000	.3330	.9187
	Nimoda	Devri	.32696*	.15594	.037	.0198	.6341
		Motipura	.04440	.15831	.779	-.2674	.3562
		Singhania	-.25304	.15594	.106	-.5602	.0541
		Undal	.67029*	.14959	.000	.3757	.9649
	Singhania	Devri	.58000*	.15266	.000	.2793	.8807
		Motipura	.29745	.15508	.056	-.0080	.6029
		Nimoda	.25304	.15594	.106	-.0541	.5602
		Undal	.92333*	.14616	.000	.6355	1.2112
	Undal	Devri	-.34333*	.14616	.020	-.6312	-.0555
		Motipura	-.62589*	.14868	.000	-.9187	-.3330
		Nimoda	-.67029*	.14959	.000	-.9649	-.3757
		Singhania	-.92333*	.14616	.000	-1.2112	-.6355
Shop	Devri	Motipura	.02000	.06670	.765	-.1114	.1514
		Nimoda	-.00174	.06707	.979	-.1338	.1304
		Singhania	-.22000*	.06566	.001	-.3493	-.0907
		Undal	-.13000*	.06286	.040	-.2538	-.0062
	Motipura	Devri	-.02000	.06670	.765	-.1514	.1114
		Nimoda	-.02174	.06809	.750	-.1558	.1124
		Singhania	-.24000*	.06670	.000	-.3714	-.1086
		Undal	-.15000*	.06395	.020	-.2760	-.0240
	Nimoda	Devri	.00174	.06707	.979	-.1304	.1338
		Motipura	.02174	.06809	.750	-.1124	.1558
		Singhania	-.21826*	.06707	.001	-.3504	-.0862
		Undal	-.12826*	.06434	.047	-.2550	-.0015
	Singhania	Devri	.22000*	.06566	.001	.0907	.3493
		Motipura	.24000*	.06670	.000	.1086	.3714
		Nimoda	.21826*	.06707	.001	.0862	.3504
		Undal	.09000	.06286	.153	-.0338	.2138
	Undal	Devri	.13000*	.06286	.040	.0062	.2538
		Motipura	.15000*	.06395	.020	.0240	.2760
		Nimoda	.12826*	.06434	.047	.0015	.2550

		Singhania	-.09000	.06286	.153	-.2138	.0338
Other Source of Income (please specify)	Devri	Motipura	-.25532*	.11210	.024	-.4761	-.0345
		Nimoda	-.41304*	.11273	.000	-.6351	-.1910
		Singhania	-.08000	.11035	.469	-.2973	.1373
		Undal	-.06667	.10565	.529	-.2748	.1414
	Motipura	Devri	.25532*	.11210	.024	.0345	.4761
		Nimoda	-.15772	.11444	.169	-.3831	.0677
		Singhania	.17532	.11210	.119	-.0455	.3961
		Undal	.18865	.10748	.080	-.0230	.4003
	Nimoda	Devri	.41304*	.11273	.000	.1910	.6351
		Motipura	.15772	.11444	.169	-.0677	.3831
		Singhania	.33304*	.11273	.003	.1110	.5551
		Undal	.34638*	.10813	.002	.1334	.5593
	Singhania	Devri	.08000	.11035	.469	-.1373	.2973
		Motipura	-.17532	.11210	.119	-.3961	.0455
		Nimoda	-.33304*	.11273	.003	-.5551	-.1110
		Undal	.01333	.10565	.900	-.1948	.2214
	Undal	Devri	.06667	.10565	.529	-.1414	.2748
		Motipura	-.18865	.10748	.080	-.4003	.0230
		Nimoda	-.34638*	.10813	.002	-.5593	-.1334
		Singhania	-.01333	.10565	.900	-.2214	.1948

8.3. Income from Shop

Table – 3 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Shop is 5.059 with degree of freedom 4, which is significant at the 0.01 level. It means that there is significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Shop. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Shop" is rejected.

Further observations from table – 4 are as follows:

i) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Singhania at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Singhania is higher than that of Devri, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Singhania are earning their income through Shop.

ii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Undal at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Undal is higher than that of Devri, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Undal are earning their income through Shop.

iii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Motipura and Singhania at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Singhania is higher than that of Motipura, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Singhania are earning their income through Shop.

iv) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Motipura and Undal at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Undal is higher than that of Motipura, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Undal are earning their income through Shop.

v) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Nimoda and Singhania at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Singhania is higher than that of Nimoda, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Singhania are earning their income through Shop.

vi) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Nimoda and Undal at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Undal is higher than that of Nimoda, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Undal are earning their income through Shop.

8.4. Income from Wood and Wood Products

Table – 4 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Wood and Wood products is negligible, hence insignificant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Wood and Wood products. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Wood and Wood products" is not rejected.

8.5. Income from Tourism

Table – 4 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Tourism is negligible, hence insignificant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Tourism. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Tourism" is not rejected.\

8.6. Income from Trading

Table – 4 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Trading is negligible, hence insignificant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Trading. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Trading" is not rejected.

8.7. Income from Rental Income

Table – 3 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Rental Income is 0.802 with degree of freedom 4, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Rental Income. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Rental Income" is not rejected.

8.8. Income from Handicrafts

Table – 4 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Handicrafts is negligible, hence

insignificant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Handicrafts. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Handicrafts" is not rejected.

8.9. Income from Pension

Table – 3 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Pension is 1.015 with degree of freedom 4, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Pension. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Pension" is not rejected.

8.10. Income from Poverty Funds

Table – 4 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Poverty funds is negligible, hence insignificant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Poverty funds. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Poverty funds" is not rejected.

8.11. Income from Other Governmental Aids/Assistance (i.e. Unemployment Wage)

Table – 4 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from other Governmental Aids/Assistance (i.e. Unemployment Wages) is negligible, hence insignificant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from other Governmental Aids/Assistance (i.e. Unemployment Wages). In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from other Governmental Aids/Assistance (i.e. Unemployment Wages)" is not rejected.

8.12. In Kind Aids received from Government (coal etc)

Table – 4 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and In Kind Aids received from Government (coal etc) is negligible, hence insignificant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to In Kind Aids received from Government (coal etc). In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to In Kind Aids received from Government (coal etc)" is not rejected.

8.13. Aids / Assistance received from NGOs

Table – 4 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Aids / Assistance received from NGOs is negligible, hence insignificant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Aids / Assistance received from NGOs. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Aids / Assistance received from NGOs" is not rejected.

8.14. Income from Allowances for Elderly

Table – 3 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from Allowances for Elderly is 0.268 with degree of freedom 4, which is not significant. It means that there is no significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from Allowances for Elderly. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from Allowances for Elderly" is not rejected.

8.15. Income from Other Source of Income

Table – 3 shows that f value of interaction between the villagers and Income from other sources of Income is 4.505 with degree of freedom 4, which is significant at the 0.01 level. It means that there is significant difference in the villagers with respect to Income from other sources of Income. In the light of this the null hypothesis namely "There is no significant difference among the villagers with respect to Income from other sources of Income" is rejected.

Further observations from table – 4 are as follows:

i) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Motipura at 0.05 level. Mean score of village Motipura is higher than that of Devri, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Motipura are earning their income through other sources such as selling milk.
ii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Devri and Nimoda at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Nimoda is higher than that of Devri, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Nimoda are earning their income through other sources such as selling milk.
iii) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Nimoda and Singhania at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Nimoda is higher than that of Singhania, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Nimoda are earning their income through other sources such as selling milk.
iv) Significant difference is found between the villagers of village Nimoda and Undal at 0.01 level. Mean score of village Nimoda is higher than that of Undal, so it can be concluded that more villagers of Nimoda are earning their income through other sources such as selling milk.

9. Conclusion and Suggestions

For construction of Kalisindh Thermal Power Project land of villages Devri, Motipura, Nimoda, Singhania and Undal were acquired. After land acquisition major sources of income available for villagers' are Wage/Salary, Farming, Shop and Selling Milk. Majority of villagers' are dependent on daily wages for their earnings. It seems that villagers are not aware about Government aids and allowances provided for elders and unemployed people.

NGOs can adopt these villages and may work out some plans for raising their income growth and henceforth their living standard. NGOs shall educate villagers about Government aids, allowances, subsidies and Government schemes. Traders can also avail the opportunity to expand their business and also generate employment opportunities for local villagers.

10. Limitations of the Study

The study has following major limitations:-

- The study is limited to the villagers living in villages located near to the Kalisindh Thermal Power Plant only; therefore findings may not be valid for other areas. However, it may indicate certain features.

- Non probabilistic Convenience sampling has been used for collecting primary data from villagers for the study and it has its own limitations.
- Results cannot be generalized.

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