

To Study the level of overall Modernization in Agriculture under Integrated Tribal Development Project

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ABSTRACT

In Gujarat, there are certain districts, where progress in peasantry modernization is very low in general and tribal districts in particular. Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) was implemented in 1976 throughout the state in tribal pockets for welfare of the tribal peasants even though majority of the peasants in this area not yet able to reach expected level of socio-techno-economic change and overall modernization. The present study was undertaken in Integrated Tribal Development Project area of Vadodara district of Gujarat State. Out of five tribal talukas of Vadodara district, two talukas having highest tribal population were selected purposively. Majority of trainees belongs to middle age, Secondary education (VIII to X Std.), with Farming and animal husbandry occupations and small land holding. They have middle level of aspiration, medium economic motivation and risk orientation. Half of the respondents having no Migration habit, medium level of Organizational participation and Social participation. Majority of the respondents have low income. More than three fourth (79.00 per cent) of the tribal peasants had low to medium level of overall modernization. The reasons for above situation might be due to the medium level education, poor mass media exposure, medium extension contact, limited resources, poor economic condition and low adoption of improved technology.

Keywords: Modernization, Integrated Tribal Development project

INTRODUCTION

Every country which has modernized its agriculture and has achieved production has done so, only through the introduction of science and technology into the farming system. India, therefore, can not be an exception. The Indian peasants in recent years have shown encouraging sign of changing from traditional to modern one. During the last 65 years, a number of changes have taken place in Gujarat and India through implementation of various development programmes. In spite of this, we are yet to modernize the rural peasants and their economy up to the desired level. In Gujarat, there are certain districts, where progress in peasantry modernization is very low in general and tribal districts in particular. Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) was implemented in 1976 throughout the state in tribal pockets for welfare of the tribal peasants even though majority of the peasants in this area not yet able to reach expected level of socio-techno-economic change and overall

modernization. To assess this situation present study on “ To Study the level of overall modernization in agriculture under Integrated Tribal Development Project of Vadodara district” was undertaken with following specific objectives:

- 1 To study the profile of tribal farmers of Vadodara district.
- 2 To measure the level of overall modernization of the tribal farmers.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was undertaken in Integrated Tribal Development Project area of Vadodara district of Gujarat State. Out of five tribal talukas of Vadodara district, two talukas having highest tribal population were selected purposively. In each selected taluka, ten villages were selected randomly and from each village ten respondents were selected randomly. Finally, sample of 200 tribal peasants from total 20 villages of two talukas were selected for the study. In order to measure the level of overall modernization

the instrument was developed for the purpose was used. An interview schedule was developed in accordance with the objectives of the study and it was pre-tested and translated into Gujarati language. The data of this study were collected through personal interview. The statistical measures such as percentage, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation, stepwise multiple regression, standard partial regression coefficient and path analysis were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was beyond the scope of the present study to include all the characteristics of the tribal peasants. However, some important characteristics of the tribal peasants were selected and classified into four groups viz., personal, socio-economic, communicational and psychological characteristics. However, some important factors were selected and the findings have been presented

Table 1: PROFILE OF THE TRIBAL PEASANTS

n=200

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Number	Percent
1	Age		
	Young age (up to 30 years)	28	14.00
	Middle age (31 to 50 years)	136	68.00
	Old age (above 50 years)	36	18.00
2	Education		
	Illiterate	32	16.00
	Primary education (up to VII Std.)	32	16.00
	Secondary education (VIII to X Std.)	72	36.00
	Higher secondary education (XI and XII Std.)	44	22.00
	Graduate and above	20	10.00
3	Occupation		
	Farming and animal husbandry	108	54.00
	Farming, animal husbandry and backyard poultry	80	40.00
	Farming, animal husbandry and business	12	6.00
4	Size of land holding		
	Marginal (Up to 1.0 ha)	78	39.00
	Small (1.1 to 2.0 ha)	75	37.50
	Medium (2.1 to 3.0 ha)	32	16.00
	Large (above 3.0 ha)	15	07.50

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Number	Percent
5	Farm power		
	Low (up to 5.3 score)	16	8.00
	Medium (5.4 to 17.55 score)	144	72.00
	High (above 17.56 score)	40	20.00
6	Migration habit		
	Number of house holds from which migration took place	98	49.00
	No migration	102	51.00
7	Organizational participation		
	Low (\leq 0.06 score)	60	30.00
	Medium (0.06 to 2.7 score)	100	50.00
	High ($>$ 2.7 score)	40	20.00
8	Social participation		
	No membership in any organization	40	20.00
	Membership in one organization	100	50.00
	Membership in more than one organization	50	25.00
	Position holder	10	5.00
9	Annual income		
	Low (up to Rs. 50,000/-)	128	64.00
	Medium (Rs. 50001 to 1,00,000/-)	40	20.00
	High (above Rs. 1,00,000/-)	32	16.00
10	Mass media exposure		
	Low ($<$ 3.23 score)	76	38.00
	Medium (between 3.23 to 9.27 score)	80	40.00
	High ($>$ 9.27 score)	44	22.00
11	Level of aspiration		
	Low (\leq 6.29 score)	42	21.00
	Medium (6.29 to 15.64 score)	134	67.00
	High ($>$ 15.64 score)	24	12.00
12	Economic motivation		
	Low ($<$ 7.99 score)	28	14.00
	Medium (between 7.99 to 20.71 score)	124	62.00
	High ($>$ 20.71 score)	48	24.00
13	Risk orientation		
	Low ($<$ 9.86 score)	38	19.00
	Medium (between 9.86 to 20.22 score)	126	63.00
	High ($>$ 20.22 score)	36	18.00

The data presented in table 1 indicates that Majority (68.00 per cent) of the respondents belonged to middle age group (31 to 50 years) having more than half (52.00 per cent) of the respondents were having primary to secondary level of education. According to their occupation, majority (54.00 per cent) of the respondents were found to be dependent on farming and animal husbandry whereas, 40.00 per cent were engaged in farming, animal husbandry along with backyard poultry and more than three fourth (76.50 per cent) of the respondents were found to have marginal to small size of land holding. Majority (72.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium farm power with them. More than half (51.00 per cent) of the respondent's families from which migration did not took place and rest 49.00 per cent respondent's families from which migration took place. Exactly half (50.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of organizational participation, while 30.00 per cent had low level of organizational participation. Exactly half (50.00 per cent) of the respondents were member in one organization followed by 25.00 per cent having membership in more than one organization. Majority (64.00 per cent) of the respondents had low level of annual income of less than Rs. 50000/- , while Vast majority (78.00 per cent) of the respondents were having low to medium level of mass media exposure. More than two third (67.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of aspiration, while 21.00 per cent of them had low level of aspiration. Nearly two-third (62.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of economic motivation. Majority (63.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of risk orientation.

This finding was supported by the findings of Chauhan (1994), Patel (2000) and Ghosh (2004)

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their level of overall modernization n=200

Sr. No.	Level of overall modernization	Number	Per cent
1	Low (< 30.26 score)	52	26.00
2	Medium (between 30.27 to 60.30 score)	126	53.00
3	High (> 60.30 score)	42	21.00

Mean = 45.28

SD = 15.02

It could be seen in Table 22 that majority (53.00 per cent) of the respondents had medium level of overall modernization, followed by 26.00 per cent with low level

while, 21.00 per cent had high level of overall modernization.

In general, more than three fourth (79.00 per cent) of the tribal peasants had low to medium level of overall modernization. The reasons for above situation might be due to the medium level education, poor mass media exposure, medium extension contact, limited resources, poor economic condition and low adoption of improved technology.

Chauhan (1994), Jagdeeshwara (1994) and Jadhao (2002) were also obtained similar findings.

CONCLUSION

It could be conclude that majority of trainees belongs to middle age, Secondary education (VIII to X Std.), with Farming and animal husbandry occupations and small land holding. They have middle level of aspiration, medium economic motivation and risk orientation. Half of the respondents having no Migration habit, medium level of Organizational participation and Social participation. Majority of the respondents have low income. In general, more than three fourth (79.00 per cent) of the tribal peasants had low to medium level of overall modernization.

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