

Contribution of Different Variables in the Peasantry Modernization

N. B. Chauhan¹ and O. S. Rathore²

In the context of peasantry modernization, positivism, in terms of education, knowledge, attitude, adoption, mass media exposure extension contact, risk orientation economic motivation, scientific orientation, cosmopolitaness, aspiration, achievement, political efficacy, role taking empathy, secularism, non-fatalism, socio-techno-eco-change, is must for their all round development. These are some important pillars on which the peasantry modernization is grounded on. Thus modernization is a multi faced, multi diomentional concept. It views the individual in totality and enhance his entire personality. It is thus, felt necessary to examine existing level of peasantry modernization and contribution of different variables on it.

METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken in twelve randomly selected villages from all the three tehshils of Dungarpur district of Rajasthan.

A sample, of total 210 peasants who had adopted maize as a major crop with animal husbandry, was selected. The data were collected by personal interview with the help of interview schedule from the selected peasants. The overall modernization of the respondents was measured with the help of scale adopted by Mody Bella (1979). The stepwise regression analysis was employed to predict overall modernization by independent variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is obvious from the table-1 that majority of the small and big peasants had low and medium level of overall modernization respectively. While, in general, nearly (49.52 percent) of the peasants had low level of overall modernization. The reasons for this situation might be due to the low rate of education, poor empathy, limited resources, poor economic condition, influence of caste related norms, low aspiration, low

Sr.No.	Level	Small peasants		Big peasants		General peasants	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1.	Low	101	67.33	3	5.00	104	49.52
2.	Medium	49	32.66	45	75.00	94	44.76
3.	High	00	00.00	12	20.00	12	5.72
Total		150	100.00	60	100.00	210	100.00

1. Asso. Prof., Deptt. of Extn. Education., B. A.C.A., Anand.

2. Retired Prof. and Head & Director of Extn. Edu., R.A.U., Udaipur (Rajasthan).

Table-2 : Stepwise multiple regression analysis of overall modernization of peasants :

Sr. No.	Name of Variables	Partial regression coefficient (b_1)	Standard error of regression coefficient (S.E. of b_1)	't' value	Multiple correlation coefficient (R)	Multiple R^2 (%)	'F' value	Rank
1.	Education	1.2947	0.6060	2.14*	0.9256	85.67	4.564*	8
2.	Caste	0.9144	0.4725	1.94	0.9225	85.09	3.746*	6
3.	Land holding	2.8927	0.3905	7.41*	0.9139	83.53	54.878*	3
4.	Occupation	2.4399	0.9153	2.67*	0.9207	84.76	7.105*	5
5.	Cosmopolitaness	0.1299	0.0605	2.15*	0.9181	84.29	4.603	4
6.	Knowledge of maize	0.1652	0.0418	3.95*	0.8028	79.72	15.585*	2
7.	Adoption of maize	-0.0766	0.0350	2.19*	0.9238	85.35	4.793*	7
8.	Socio-techno-eco-change.	0.1341	0.0222	6.04*	0.8385	70.31	36.479*	1

* Significant at 0.05 level probability.

achievement level, scattered and small size of fields which are not suitable for farming, lack of irrigation, and unavailability of suitable agricultural technology for hilly area of Dungarpur district.

Contribution of different variables on the peasantry Modernization.

The table 2 revealed that 70.31 per cent contribution in the level of overall modernization was observed due to socio-techno-economic change. While, socio-techno-economic change + knowledge of maize + land holding + cosmopolitanism + occupation + caste + adoption of maize + education contributed 85.67 percent in the level of overall modernization of peasants.

Presual of the partial regression coefficient (b1) indicated that for a unit increase in socio-techno-eco-change, knowledge of maize, land holding, cosmopolitanism, number of occupation, caste level, adoption of maize and education, 0.1341, 0.1692, 0.1299, 2.4399, 0.9144, -0.0766 and 1.2947 units increase were observed in the level of overall modernization of peasants, respectively by keeping other variable constant.

So, it can be said that variables like socio-techno-eco-change, knowledge of maize, land holding, cosmopolitanism, occupation, caste, adoption of maize and education of general peasants had contributed major role in the peasantry modernization. Probable reasons for above situation are due to the fact that education, cosmopolitanism, knowledge of maize, land holding, occupation and higher caste, which in turn let to greater socio-techno-economic

change and finally overall modernization. Education, higher caste, knowledge, cosmopolitanism led to different mental abilities such as a capacity to deal with modernization consequences.

IMPLICATIONS

It is observed that, majority of the peasants had low level of overall modernization. Variables like education, caste land holding, occupation cosmopolitanism, knowledge and adoption of maize and socio-techno-eco-change contributed significantly in peasantry modernization. It is therefore high priority should be given to improve the existing level of education. During investigation majority of the peasants from lower castes did not observe with high level education, knowledge, adoption, socio-techno-eco-change, so high priority should be given in the process modernization to the peasants from lower caste. Suitable agril. technology should be developed so that peasants having very small size of scattered fields, can also earn better through high adoption of these technology. Better road, bus transport facilities to all villages should be provided for better cosmopolitanism. To improve socio-techno-eco-change, poultry, fishries, cottage industries, export oriental local crafts and other sources of income should be encouraged.

REFERENCES

- Mody, Bella (1979) Differential effect of television on modernization as a function of economic class. A one village case study. Ph.D. thesis. Psychology Dept., Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.