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**RP Khule**

Department of Extension  
Education, N.M.C.A., NAU,  
Navsari, Gujarat, India

**GR Patel**

Directorate of Extension  
Education, NAU, Navsari,  
Gujarat, India

**RD Pandya**

Department of Extension  
Education, N.M.C.A., NAU,  
Navsari, Gujarat, India

## Profile of the Tribal Beneficiaries of *Wadi* Project

**RP Khule, GR Patel and RD Pandya**

**Abstract**

The profile of tribal beneficiaries of *Wadi* project were studied in the present investigation. A list of all tribal beneficiaries of *Wadi* project were collected from the Baif-Dhruva office of Village Lachhakadi, P.O. Gangpur, Tal. Vansda Dist. Navsari, Gujarat. The proportionate random sampling method was used for selection of 200 tribal beneficiaries from the 55 villages of 4 talukas of three districts of South Gujarat viz. Navsari, Valsad and The Dangs for the present investigation. The total 20 independent variables were studied for the profile of the tribal beneficiaries of *Wadi* project.

**Keywords:** profile, tribal beneficiaries, *wadi* project

**Introduction**

*Wadi* project is agri-horti-forestry based farming system in the rain fed tribal areas, which envisaged empowering women through community participation, initiatives for micro financing as well as processing and marketing of products. The project is focused on development of small fruit orchard (*WADI*), agriculture improvement through inter cropping and restoration of denuded land through soil and moisture conservation measures. It was observed that this project is an effective tool for addressing the livelihood problems of the tribal families. Profile refers to study the personal socio-economic characteristics of tribal beneficiaries. In present study total 20 personal socio-economic characteristics i.e. independent variables were studied.

**Methodology**

An ex-post facto research designs was used in present investigation. The present study was conducted in Navsari, Valsad and The Dangs districts purposively, because the *Wadi* project was started in 1982 in these three districts with maximum number of beneficiaries of the project. A list of all tribal beneficiaries of *Wadi* project were collected from the BAIF-Dhruva office of Village Lachhakadi, P.O. Gangpur, Tal. Vansda, Dist. Navsari, Gujarat. The proportionate random sampling method was used for selection of 200 tribal beneficiaries from the 55 villages of 4 talukas of three districts of South Gujarat for the present investigation. The study covers 20 independent variables.

**Results and Discussion**

The information in regards with profile of the tribal beneficiaries was collected and presented in table 1.

**Correspondence**

**RP Khule**

Department of Extension  
Education, N.M.C.A., NAU,  
Navsari, Gujarat, India

**Table 1:** Distribution of tribal beneficiaries according to their profile, (n=200)

Sr.	Independent variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	Young	30	15.00
		Middle	115	57.50
		Old	55	27.50
2.	Education	Primary	83	41.50
		Secondary	111	55.50
		College & above	06	03.00
3.	Family size	Small	81	40.50
		Medium	103	51.50
		Big	16	08.00
4.	Land holding	Small	138	69.00
		Medium	62	31.00
		Large	0.00	00.00
5.	Farming experience	Low	15	07.50
		Medium	148	74.00
		High	37	18.50
6.	Occupation	Farming	150	75.00
		Farming + Animal husbandry	46	23.00
		Farming + Animal husbandry + Service	04	02.00
7.	Annual income	Low	89	44.50
		Medium	106	53.00
		High	05	02.50
8.	Source of information	Rarely	30	15.00
		Frequently	145	72.50
		Regularly	25	12.50
9.	Social participation	Membership in one organization	118	59.00
		Membership in more than one organization	75	37.50
		Holding position in an organization	07	03.50
10.	Risk orientation	Lower	27	13.50
		Moderate	168	84.00
		Higher	05	02.50
11.	Economic motivation	Lower	18	09.00
		Moderate	169	84.50
		Higher	13	06.50
12.	Scientific orientation	Lower	33	16.50
		Moderate	121	60.50
		Higher	46	23.00
13.	Extension contact	Lower	25	12.50
		Moderate	132	66.00
		Higher	43	21.50
14.	Innovativeness	Lower	15	07.50
		Moderate	132	66.00
		Higher	53	26.50
15.	Training acquired	Agriculture ( <i>Wadi</i> project)	134	67.00
		Agriculture ( <i>Wadi</i> project + Animal husbandry)	64	32.00
		Agriculture ( <i>Wadi</i> project + Animal husbandry + Home science)	02	01.00
16.	Aspiration	Lower	27	13.50
		Moderate	138	69.00
		Higher	35	17.50
17.	Cohesiveness	Lower	32	16.00
		Moderate	161	80.50
		Higher	07	03.50
18.	Management orientation	Poor	21	10.50
		Moderate	134	67.00
		Higher	45	22.50
19.	Communication skill	Poor	38	19.00
		Normal	145	72.50
		Good	17	08.500
20.	Distance from market	Short	21	10.50
		Moderate	147	73.50
		Faraway	32	16.00

The data of table 1 revealed that majority of the tribal beneficiaries (85.00 per cent) were in middle to old age group. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (97.00 per cent) had primary to secondary level of education. Majority of the tribal

beneficiaries (92.00 per cent) in between small to medium level of family size. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (69.00 per cent) were having small size of land holding. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (92.50 per cent) had medium to high

level of farming experience. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (98.00 per cent) had farming alone or farming alone with animal husbandry as main occupation. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (97.50 per cent) were in low to medium level of annual income. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (85.00 per cent) found in frequently to regularly assess the source of information categories. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (86.50 per cent) had moderate to higher level of risk orientation.

Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (91.00 per cent) had moderate to higher level of economic motivation. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (91.00 per cent) had moderate to higher level of economic motivation. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (87.50 per cent) were having moderate to higher level of extension contact. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (92.50 per cent) possessed medium to higher level of innovativeness. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (99.00 per cent) were acquired training on agriculture (*Wadi* project + animal husbandry). Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (86.50 per cent) possessed moderate to higher level of aspiration. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (84.00 per cent) had moderate to higher level of cohesiveness. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (89.50 per cent) had moderate to higher level management orientation. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (81.00 per cent) possessed normal to good communication skill. Majority of the tribal beneficiaries (89.50 per cent) possessed moderate to faraway distance from market.

### Conclusions

It can be concluded that majority of the tribal beneficiaries belonged to middle to old age groups, having primary to secondary level of education, had small to medium level of family size, small to medium size of land holding, had medium to high level of farming experience, had farming alone or farming alone with animal husbandry as main occupation, low to medium level of annual income, were frequently to regularly assess the source of information, membership in one organization to membership in more than one organization, had moderate level of risk orientation, had moderate to higher level of economic motivation. Further, they had had moderate to higher level of scientific orientation, moderate to higher level of extension contact, medium to higher level of innovativeness, acquired training on agriculture (*Wadi* project + animal husbandry), moderate to higher level of aspiration, had moderate to higher level of cohesiveness, had moderate to higher level management orientation, possessed normal to good communication skill, possessed moderate to faraway distance from market about *Wadi* project.

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