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Impact of integrated tribal development project in terms of socio-techno-economic change among tribal farmers

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Abstract

Webster describes the impact as the force, impression or operation of one thing on the other, affect a forceful control and collusion. To assess this situation, a study was conducted in Khedbrahma and Vijaynagar taluka of Sabarkantha district were selected purposively being tribal dominating area. Total 20 villages were randomly selected from 2 purposively selected talukas and 10 respondents were randomly selected from each village. Thus, total sample size was 200 farmers. And it is observed that 52.00 per cent of the respondents had medium level of socio-techno-economic change followed by 30.00 per cent with low level of socio-techno-economic change, whereas, 18.00 per cent of the respondents were found to have high level of socio-techno-economic change. And it is observed that six independent variables viz., education, annual income, economic motivation, risk orientation, scientific orientation and attitude toward Integrated Tribal Development Project of the respondents had positive and significant correlation with their level of socio-techno-economic change.

Keywords: socio-techno-economic change; tribal farmers; ITDP

Introduction

Every country which has modernized its agriculture and has achieved higher production has done so, only through the introduction of science and technology into the farming system. The Indian peasants in recent years have shown encouraging sign of changing from traditional to modern one, through conversion of agricultural technology into production accomplishment. Webster describes the impact as the force, impression or operation of one thing on the other, affect a forceful control and collusion. It is operationally defined as the resultant changes in the form of socio-techno-economic impact accord among the tribal farmers. It is the assessment of changes in terms of socio-techno-economic impact, the differences of resultant change that accord after implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP). 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. There are 193 Integrated Tribal Area Development Projects with 303.41 lakhs of schedule tribe population. In Gujarat, the tribal population constitutes 14.92 per cent of the total population. 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. To assess this situation present study on "An impact analysis of peasantry modernization in agriculture under Integrated Tribal Development Project of Sabarkantha district" was planned.

Methodology

Ex-post-facto research design was used in present investigation. Multistage random sampling technique was used for selection of districts and talukas. While, villages and respondents were selected using simple random sampling technique. Gujarat state has 33 districts and out of these, Sabarkantha district was purposively selected for this study because of Sabarkantha is a tribal dominating district of North Gujarat. The present study was undertaken in Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) area of Sabarkantha District of Gujarat State. Sabarkantha District comprises eight talukas, out of which two talukas viz.

Khedbrahma and Vijaynagar were selected purposively being tribal dominating area. From each selected taluka, ten villages were selected randomly, thus, finally samples of 20 villages from 2 purposively selected talukas were considered for the study. From each village, ten respondents were selected randomly. Thus, random samples of total 200 tribal farmers were selected for the present study. The data were collected with the help of well-structured, pre-tested, Gujarati version interview schedule through personal contact and data were compiled, tabulated and analysed to get proper answers for objectives of the study. The statistical tools used were frequency and percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation. The respondents were categorized into low, medium and high level of socio- techno-economic change using \pm S.D. from Mean (\bar{X}).

Results and Discussion

Impact of Integrated Tribal Development Project in terms of socio-techno-economic change among tribal farmers Overall Socio-techno-economic change

It is the assessment of changes in terms of socio-techno-economic aspects. For the present study, the resultant changes occurred among the respondents due to implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project in terms of socio-techno-economic aspects in last five years have been taken into account as impact. The information in this regard was collected and the respondents were classified into three groups as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their socio-techno-economic changes (n = 200)

Sr. No.	Level of socio-techno-economic change	Number	Per cent
1	Low (< 39.77 score)	60	30.00
2	Medium (39.77 to 65.75 score)	104	52.00
3	High (> 65.75 score)	36	18.00
Total:		200	100.00

Mean (\bar{X}) = 52.76

S.D. = 12.99

The data in Table 1 indicate that 52.00 per cent of the respondents had medium level of socio-techno-economic change followed by 30.00 per cent with low level of socio-techno-economic change, whereas, 18.00 per cent of the respondents were found to have high level of socio-techno-economic change.

Thus, it can be concluded that great majority (82.00 %) of the respondents had low to medium level of socio-techno-economic change due to implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project. This might be attributed to the benefits availed by tribal farmers in terms of technical guidance and other benefits gained under Integrated Tribal Development Project. Hence, it can be said that Integrated Tribal Development Project had great influence in upliftment of the tribal farmers in terms of socio-techno-economic change during last decade.

Relationship between selected independent variables and socio-techno-economic change

Table 2: Relationship between selected independent variables and socio-techno-economic change (n=200)

Sr. No.	Independent variables	Correlation coefficient ('r' value)
[I]	Personal:	
1	Age	-0.280**
2	Education	0.201*
[II]	Socio-economic:	
3	Size of land holding	-0.119 ^{NS}
4	Annual income	0.225**
5	Migration habit	0.118 ^{NS}
6	Social participation	-0.189**
[III]	Communicational:	
7	Sources of information	0.107 ^{NS}
[IV]	Psychological:	
8	Level of aspiration	0.136 ^{NS}
9	Economic motivation	0.339**
10	Risk orientation	0.377**
11	Scientific orientation	0.415**
12	Attitude towards Integrated Tribal Development Project	0.356**

* Significant at 0.05 level of significance. NS = non significant at 0.05 level.

** Significant at 0.01 level of significance.

The result depicted in Table 2 reveal that out of twelve independent variables, six variables viz., education, annual income, economic motivation, risk orientation, scientific orientation and attitude toward Integrated Tribal Development Project of the respondents had positive and significant correlation with their level of socio- techno- economic change. Two variables viz., age and social participation of the respondents were negatively and significantly correlated with the socio-techno-economic change among tribal farmers and remaining variables viz., size of land holding, migration habit, source of information and level of aspiration could not established significant relationship with their socio-techno-economic change.

Conclusion

It could be concluded that 52.00 per cent of the respondents

had medium level of socio-techno-economic change followed by 30.00 per cent with low level of socio-techno-economic change, whereas, 18.00 per cent of the respondents were found to have high level of socio-techno-economic change. It can be concluded that six variables viz., education, annual income, economic motivation, risk orientation, scientific orientation and attitude toward Integrated Tribal Development Project of the respondents had positive and significant correlation with their level of socio- techno- economic change. Two variables viz., age and social participation of the respondents were negatively and significantly correlated with the socio-techno-economic change among tribal farmers and remaining variables viz., size of land holding, migration habit, source of information and level of aspiration could not established significant relationship with their socio-techno-economic change.

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