

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPACT OF CHECK DAM ON SOCIO-TECHNO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBAL FARMERS

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was conducted in Dahod district of Gujarat state to study the relationship between profile of the tribal farmers and impact of check dam on socio-techno-economic status of beneficiary farmers. Total 120 (60 beneficiary and 60 non-beneficiary) tribal farmers were selected by proportionate random sampling as respondents. The findings of this investigation states that the independent variables like education, social participation, extension contact, land holding, herd size, annual income, scientific orientation, risk orientation, had positive and highly significant correlation with socio-techno-economic status of beneficiary tribal farmers due to impact of check dam. Whereas age and attitude toward modern agriculture had positive and nonsignificant relation with socio-techno-economic status of beneficiary tribal farmers.

Keywords: relationship, tribal beneficiary farmers, check dam

INTRODUCTION

Check dams are a sustainable source of water. Small check dams which built across streams to prevent the seasonal water from flowing away into the sea. A series of check dams built on a stream help conserve a phenomenal amount of water, and they are a prime example of. Thinking globally and acting locally.

The green revolution that our country witnessed in the past was confined mainly to irrigated area and development of rainfed/dryland farming was relegated to the background. Moreover, during this era the thrust in agriculture development were placed on irrigated area only dryland farming did not receive equal attention, financial support and priority from the government. Rainfed area accounts for nearly 70 per cent of the total cultivated land of 142 million hectares of cropped area in the country and contributes 46.00 per cent national agricultural production. Realizing the importance of rainfed farming, check dam as a major plank of strategy of new agricultural production, was introduced with the assumption that its widespread adoption will generate a dynamic spark resulting in the economic revolution of the farming community. The impacts of the check dam are reflected in terms of socio-techno-economic changes. Hence considering the important of these characteristics and review

of past research studies, an attempt has been made in this investigation to ascertain relationship if any, between their characteristics and impact of check dam on socio-techno-economic status of tribal farmers.

OBJECTIVE

To know the relationship between impact of check dam on socio-techno-economic status of tribal farmers and their selected characteristics

METHODOLOGY

Dahod district was chosen for the study. Total 120 (60 beneficiary and 60 non-beneficiary) tribal farmers were selected by proportionate random. The data were collected with the help of well structured pre-tested, Gujarati version interview scheduled through personal contact and data were compiled, tabulated and analyzed to get proper answers for objectives of the study. Relationship was determined with the help of Karl Pearson's coefficient correlation. The statistical tools used were frequency, percentage, independent paired test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The action of individual farmer was governed by personal, socio-communicational, agro-economic and

psychological factors involved in situation. Some farmers adopt new agricultural technology more quickly than others because of the difference in personal characteristics. Hence considering the important of these characteristics relationship

between impact of check dam on socio-techno-economic status of tribal farmers with their characteristics was worked out and result were obtained is presented in Table.

Table 1: Relationship between profile of the farmers and impact of check dam on their socio-techno-economic status n=120

Sr. No.	Profile of the farmers	Correlation coefficient ('r' value)	
		Beneficiary farmers (n=60)	Non-beneficiary farmers (n=60)
X ₁	Age	0.105	0.201
X ₂	Education	0.542**	0.312*
X ₃	Social participation	0.281*	0.076
X ₄	Extension contact	0.415**	0.122
X ₅	Land holding	0.259*	0.712**
X ₆	Herd size	0.300**	0.497**
X ₇	Annual income	0.372**	0.743**
X ₈	Scientific orientation	0.385**	0.139
X ₉	Risk orientation	0.380**	0.139
X ₁₀	Attitude toward modern agricultural practices	0.145	0.159

* = significant at 0.05 level

** = significant at 0.01 level

It is apparent from the data presented in the Table that in case of beneficiary farmers' variable like education, social participation, extension contact, land holding, herd size, annual income, scientific orientation, risk orientation had positive and highly significant correlation with socio-techno-economic status of beneficiary tribal farmers.

It is clearly indicate that increase in education social participation, extension contact, land holding, herd size, annual income, scientific orientation, risk orientation was increase impact of check dam on their socio-techno-economic status of the beneficiary tribal farmers and vice versa.

The variable like age and attitude toward modern agricultural practices were observed positive and nonsignificant relationship with socio-techno-economic status of beneficiary tribal farmers due to check dam.

Whereas in case of non-beneficiary farmers variable like education, land holding, herd size and annual income was positively and significantly correlated and age, social participation, extension contact, scientific orientation, risk orientation and attitude toward modern agriculture was found

positive and non-significantly related with socio-techno-economic status of non-beneficiary farmers.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the above findings that the independent variables viz. education, social participation, extension contact, land holding, herd size, annual income, scientific orientation, risk orientation, had positive and highly significant correlation with socio-techno-economic status of beneficiary 0due to impact of check dam. Whereas age and attitude toward modern agriculture had positive and nonsignificant relation with socio-techno-economic status.

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