

## SCIENTIFIC ORIENTATION OF CHECK DAM'S BENEFICIARY AND NON-BENEFICIARY TRIBAL FARMERS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR SOCIO-TECHNO-ECONOMIC STATUS

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### Abstract

*The tribal farmers and tribal economy is predominantly depends on agriculture. Agriculture is not only their source of income but also a way of life. Tribal area development is equally important to improve state economy. Backwardness of farmers is due to many factors. There may be number of difficulties faced by the tribal farmers to come forward. Scientific orientation of an individual play important role in shaping favourable attitudes towards the use of innovation and hence it has significant influence on socio-techno-economic change. It is also important psychological factor in decision-making process of the farmers. It is true that scientifically oriented farmers always inclined to use scientific methods in farming and have a favourable perception towards innovations. This helps the farmers to adopt improved farm practices, which directly impact on their socio-techno-economic status.*

**Keywords:** scientific orientation, check dam's beneficiary tribal farmers

### INTRODUCTION

Agricultural development is the primary aim of all the developmental efforts. 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. India, therefore, can not be an exception. The Indian farmers in recent years have shown encouraging sign of changing from traditional to modern one, through conversion of agricultural technology into production accomplishment. It would be necessary to review the development activities and programmes undertaken by Government to improve the socio-economic conditions of farmers and tribal through increased agricultural production. Tribal area development is equally important to improve state economy. Backwardness of farmers is due to many factors. There may be number of difficulties faced by the tribal farmers to come forward. Patel (2011) Kapur et al., (2015). A belief in science and scientific approaches to solve the problems in farming. The process of seeking information of improved technology requires firm decision by an individual. The scientific orientation, which is a degree to which person is oriented to the use of scientific methods in decision making in relation to socio-

techno-economic change plays an important role. It is an important psychological factor in decision-making process of the farmers. It is true that scientifically oriented farmers always inclined to use scientific methods in farming and have a good awareness towards innovations. This leads the farmers to perceived and adopt improved farm practices. Keeping in view the above said facts and information about the tribal farmer's situation a study on "Scientific orientation of Tribal farmers and its relationship with their socio-techno-economic status" was undertaken.

### OBJECTIVE

To know the scientific orientation of tribal farmers and its relationship with their socio-techno-economic status

### METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was undertaken in Dahod district which comes under the jurisdiction of Anand Agricultural University, Anand. This district is comprised of eight talukas. Out of these, two talukas namely Dahod and Zalod was purposively selected for the study as they have maximum area under check dam irrigation. From each selected taluka, six villages were selected purposively.

Out of which, three villages having check dam beneficiary farmers and nearby three villages having non-beneficiary farmers are selected. Thus, total twelve villages were selected for the study. From each selected village ten farmers were randomly selected for the study. Thus, total 120 farmers (60 beneficiaries and 60 non-beneficiaries) were selected for the study. The interview schedule was prepared keeping in view the objectives of the study. The data was analysed by using appropriate statistical tools.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The scientific orientation, which is a degree to which person is oriented to the use of scientific methods in decision making in relation to socio-techno-economic change plays an important role. It is an important psychological factor in decision-making process of the farmers. To understand role of this variable, information was collected and the data regarding scientific orientation of the respondents were categorized into five groups as shown in Table 1.

n=120

**Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their level of scientific orientation**

Sr. No.	Category	Beneficiary farmers (n=60)		Non-beneficiary farmers (n=60)	
		Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
1	Very low (Up to 25.20 score)	01	01.67	02	03.33
2	Low (25.21 to 36.40score)	03	05.00	23	38.33
3	Medium (36.41 to 47.60 score)	34	56.66	29	48.34
4	High (47.61 to 58.80 score)	21	35.00	06	10.00
5	Very high (58.81 to 70.00 score)	01	01.67	00	00.00

The results in Table 1 indicate that slightly more than half (56.66 per cent) of the beneficiary farmers had medium scientific orientation, followed, by 35.00 per cent, and 05.00 per cent had high and low level of scientific orientation respectively. While, only 1.67 per cent had very low and very high level of scientific orientation. Whereas, less than half (48.34 per cent) of the non-beneficiary farmers had medium level of scientific orientation, followed by 38.33 per cent and 10.00 per cent had low and high level of scientific orientation, respectively. While, none of them had very high level of scientific orientation.

having more scientific orientation will have more reception power regarding the complicated agricultural technologies, thereby creating positive disposition towards an innovation which ultimately reflected in socio-techno-economic status.

This finding is in support with that of Patel (2000) and Patel and Prajapati (2012).

It can be concluded that beneficiary farmers had comparatively higher level of scientific orientation than the non-beneficiary farmers. They might have adopted hybrid variety and attributed to their moderate trustworthiness in scientific methods of farming due to moderate extension participation and literacy level.

**Relationship between Scientific orientation of non-beneficiary tribal farmers and its relationship with their socio-techno-economic status**

In case of the non-beneficiary farmers calculated correlation co-efficient value of  $r = 0.139$  was non-significant at 0.05 level. It can be concluded that, there is non-significant relationship between the scientific orientation and socio-techno-economic status of the non-beneficiary tribal farmers.

**Relationship between Scientific orientation of beneficiary tribal farmers and its relationship with their socio-techno-economic status**

**CONCLUSION**

The calculated correlation co-efficient value of  $r = 0.385^{**}$  was significant at 0.01 level. It can be concluded that, there is a positive and highly significant relationship between the scientific orientation and socio-techno-economic status of beneficiary tribal farmers. It is logically assumed that farmers

Finally we can conclude that more than half (56.66per cent) of the beneficiary farmers had medium scientific orientation, followed by 35.00 per cent. Whereas, less than half (48.34 per cent) of the non- beneficiary farmers had medium level of scientific orientation followed by 38.33 per cent. It is also observed that there is a positive and highly significant relationship between the scientific orientation and socio-techno-economic status of beneficiary tribal farmers

whereas there is non-significant relationship between the scientific orientation and socio-techno-economic status of the non-beneficiary tribal farmers.

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