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Rafiya Ameen

1. Faculty of Agricultural Science & Technology. AKS University, Satna, Madhya Pradesh, India
2. Faculty of Agricultural Science & Technology. M.G.C.G.V.V Chitrakoot, Satna, Madhya Pradesh, India

DP Rai

Faculty of Agricultural Science & Technology, M.G.C.G.V.V Chitrakoot, Satna Madhya Pradesh, India

Neha Gautam

Faculty of Agricultural Science & Technology, M.G.C.G.V.V Chitrakoot, Satna Madhya Pradesh, India

Rahil Qureshi

Faculty of Agricultural Science & Technology, M.G.C.G.V.V Chitrakoot, Satna Madhya Pradesh, India

S Srivastav

Faculty of Agricultural Science & Technology, M.G.C.G.V.V Chitrakoot, Satna Madhya Pradesh, India

Nag K

Research Scholar, Department of FLA, CoA, IGKV Krishak Nagar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

Correspondence**Rafiya Ameen**

1. Faculty of Agricultural Science & Technology. AKS University, Satna, Madhya Pradesh, India
2. Faculty of Agricultural Science & Technology. M.G.C.G.V.V Chitrakoot, Satna, Madhya Pradesh, India

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Study the social and occupational change accrued as a result of agriculture modernization

Rafiya Ameen, DP Rai, Neha Gautam, Rahil Qureshi, S Srivastav and Nag K

Abstract

Modern agriculture is meant as a process by which farmers change from traditional way of farming to a more complex technologically advance method agriculture. More recently, a new extension method known as T & V was implemented in the country in 1977 to better agricultural production and encourage farmers to adopt latest agricultural technology to have better yields of crops, K.V.K was especially introduced by I.C.A.R. increasing agriculture production and there by uplifting living standard of rural masses. It is obvious that the modern agriculture has helped in increasing the yield of crops and income of peasant communities but its effect on social and rural occupational structure, such as on education, family system, marriage system, and rural urban, migration, need further deep investigation. Because the changes must have shaken the traditional socio-economic structure of rural communities. Education has also greatly motivated the progress of man along with rural women in modern times during the past few decades. The recent year change in family system modernization has tended to break up the joint family system. Agriculture modernization the peasant communities witnessed a serious problem of rural-urban migration. Migration causing lack of job opportunities, lack of high educational facilities, and much factor courage the migration of urban area. Considering the above few facts, the present study was planned with a wide scope of assessing effect of agriculture modernization of peasant communities. To study about the social and occupational change occurred as a result of agriculture modernization. The study was conducted in Satna district. There are 7 blocks in Satna district, out of which Majhagawan block was selected for the study. The Majhagawan block comprise of 180 villages. A list of villages where farmers were doing modern farming was prepared with the help of Senior Agriculture Development Officer, out of which 4 villages were selected randomly. A list of farmers, who were doing modern farming, was prepared with the help of RAEO's of block out of which 30 farmers from each village were selected on the basis of random sampling method. Thus total 120 farmers were considered as sample size of the study. The data were collected using survey method through a pre-tested interview schedule and responses were recorded. Collected data were then tabulated and analyzed using percentage, rank order and chi square test.

Keywords: Social, occupational, accrued, agriculture & modernization

Introduction

Modernization of agriculture is a process of transforming agriculture from traditional labor-based agriculture to technology-based agriculture. It is one of the fundamental issues in agriculture policies, particularly in countries, where agriculture is less developed. We can see that in many countries agriculture is a sector of economy which keeps a greater distance than the remaining sectors from modern solution in the areas of production technology and organization, implementation of modern technology and organization, implementation of modern technological and IT solution as well as management methods, but also with regard to the utilization of the institutional setting. The speed and the scope of the creation and implementation of modernization of farms ensure their permanent competitive edge. We can also see that low-income countries are burdened with primitive technologies, which is both a reason for, and a consequence of low income. Therefore the modernization process and technological change are regarded as the driving force behind economic growth. As the result of an appropriately implemented process of modernization of farms, the effectiveness of

management improves, the working condition improves and finally, the level of satisfaction from the performed work increases. However, inappropriately implemented modernization may bring unfavorable effects. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for 86 percent of these rural households. Some 75 percent of poor people still live in rural areas and derive the major part of their income from the agricultural sector and related activities. Agriculture provides food, income, and jobs, and hence can be engine of growth in agriculture based developing countries. Agricultural modernization is process by which farmer change from a traditional way of farming to a more complex technologically advanced and rapidly changing style of farming. Agricultural modernization should be viewed a process of involving the interaction of many factors such as land cropping system and cropping intensity, mechanization of agriculture credit institution water management and rural electrification, private and government agencies. These factors simultaneously affect the social and occupational structure of rural communities. Traditional agriculture was based heavily an indigenous inputs such as the use of organic manure, seeds, Deshi plough and other primitive agricultural tools weak bullocks etc. Modern technology on the other hand, consists improved variety of seed including hybrid seeds agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer, intensive irrigation use of diesel and electric power etc. Since 1966 the use of modern agricultural inputs has increased at compound rate 10 percent per annum in contrast to the traditional inputs rising at the rate of only 1 percent per annum during the same period. The Government of India has set-up a few large mechanized state farm and several demonstration farms to propagate the use of new implements, improved seeds and modern techniques of farming. The high yielding variety program was launched in 1966 in selected areas of the country. The recent change in the family in the context of urbanization, industrialization and modernization has tended to break-up the joint family. Sometimes the breakup has been into individual typically, nuclear households, but quit often the joint family has splitting into a small Joint family. Further, this breakup of joint household is only a temporal change: after periodic absence towns and industrial area, the member of the old family often return to their native homes and reunite in the form of joint family. This kind of changes in thus only structural, functionally the members of such families remain

jointly and continue to discharge there all obligations by momentary remittances and periodic visits and participation in all social occasions.

Material and Methods

Sampling techniques used; Local of the study: Since this study related to the district Satna, Madhya Pradesh as such studies were strictly undertaken in the district. The result of this study was well acquainted with the various occupation stratification of population level, village cottage industries and the socio-cultural condition of the area. Secondly the university is situated in the district. The researcher conducted his field work during study the period of PG. Satna District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The town of Satna is the district headquarters. The district has an area of 7,502 km², and a population of 768'648 (2011 census), 20.63% of which is urban. The district has a population density of 249 people per km²

Table 1: Salient feature of the district Satna

Country	India
State	Madhya Pradesh
District	Satna district
Area	187km ² (72 sq ml)
Elevation	315m (1,033 ft)
Population (2011) City	280,222
Rank	8 th in state
Density	1,500/km ² (3,900/sq mi)
Languages Official	Hindi

Results

Social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization

(i) According to society

Table 2: Distribution of farmers according to social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society.

S. No.	Categories & Scores	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (0-3)	19	15.83
2.	Medium (4-7)	58	48.34
3.	High (8-10)	43	35.83
	Total	120	100.00

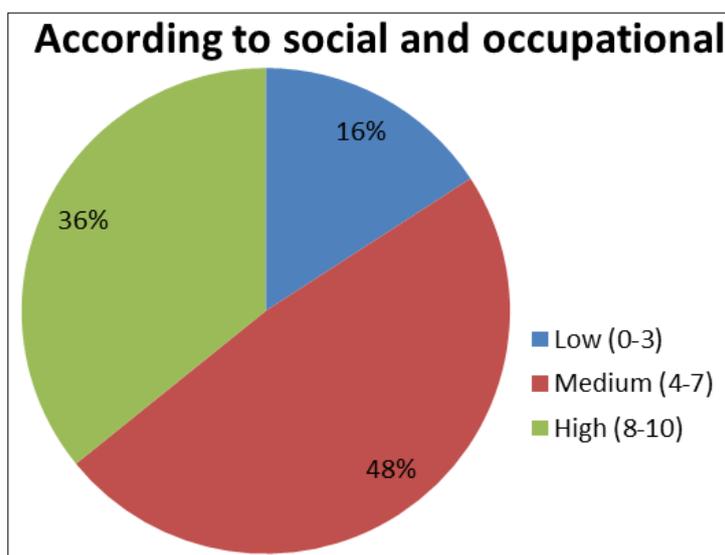


Fig 1: Distribution of farmers according to social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society.

(ii) According to Caste

Table 3: Distribution of farmers according to social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to caste.

S. No.	Categories & Scores	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (0-3)	17	14.17
2.	Medium (4-7)	63	52.50
3.	High (8-10)	40	33.33
	Total	120	100.00

According to Religion

Table 4: Distribution of farmers according to social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to religion.

S. No.	Categories & Scores	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (0-3)	35	29.17
2.	Medium (4-7)	47	39.16
3.	High (8-10)	38	31.67
	Total	120	100.00

Table 5: Distribution of farmers according to social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to Jajmani System.

S. No.	Categories & Scores	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (0-3)	18	15.00
2.	Medium (4-7)	55	45.83
3.	High (8-10)	47	39.17
	Total	120	100.00

(iii) According to women status

Table 6: Distribution of farmers according to social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to women status.

S. No.	Categories & Scores	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (0-3)	8	06.66
2.	Medium (4-7)	53	44.17
3.	High (8-10)	59	49.17
	Total	120	100.00

(iv) According to role of education

Table 7: Distribution of farmers according to social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to role of education.

S. No.	Categories & Scores	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (0-3)	11	09.17
2.	Medium (4-7)	42	35.00
3.	High (8-10)	67	55.83
	Total	120	100.00

Discussion

Social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization: According to society; Higher percentage of the farmers 48.34 percent having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society followed by high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society 35.83 percent and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society 15.83 percent respectively. Thus, it may be concluded that in study area, most of the farmers were having medium social and

occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society followed by high and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society. According to Caste; Higher percentage of the farmers 52.50 percent having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to caste followed by high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to caste 33.33 percent and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to caste 14.17 percent respectively. Thus, it may be concluded that in study area, most of the farmers were having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to caste followed by high and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to caste. This finding is in conformity with the findings as reported by N Sivanna (2014) [6], Ksatyanarayana (2014). According to Religion; Higher percentage of the farmers 39.16 percent having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to religion followed by high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to religion 31.67 percent and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to religion 29.17 percent respectively. Thus, it may be concluded that in study area, most of the farmers were having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to religion followed by high and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to religion. This finding is in conformity with the findings as reported by J. Devika (2013) [3], Saurbha Arora (2015). According to Jajmani System; Higher percentage of the farmers 45.83 percent having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to Jajmani System followed by high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to Jajmani System 39.17 percent and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to Jajmani System 15.00 percent respectively. Thus, it may be concluded that in study area, most of the farmers were having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to Jajmani System followed by high and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to Jajmani System. This finding is in conformity with the findings as reported by Chen, M.A. (2005) [1], Karamsi, S.R. (2010) [4]. According to Women Status; Higher percentage of the farmers 49.17 percent having high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to women status followed by medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to women status 44.17 percent and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to women status 6.66 percent respectively. Thus, it may be concluded that in study area, most of the farmers were having high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to women status followed by medium and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to women status. This finding is in conformity with the findings as reported by Romatra (1989) [7]. According to Role of Education; Higher percentage of the farmers 55.83 percent having high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to role of education followed by medium social and occupational

change due to agriculture modernization according to role of education 35.00 percent and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to role of education 9.17 percent respectively. Thus, it may be concluded that in study area, most of the farmers were having high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to role of education followed by medium and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to role of education. This finding is in conformity with the findings as reported by Dantwala (1976) [2].

Summary: Modern agriculture or agriculture modernization is meant as a process by which farmers change from traditional way of farming to a more complex technologically advance method agriculture. More recently, a new extension method known as T & V was implemented in the country in 1977 to better agricultural production and encourage farmers to adopt latest agricultural technology to have better yields of crops, K.V.K was especially introduced by I.C.A.R. increasing agriculture production and there by uplifting living standard of rural masses. It is obvious that the modern agriculture has helped in increasing the yield of crops and income of peasant communities but its effect on social and rural occupational structure, such as on education, family system, marriage system, and rural urban, migration, need further deep investigation. Because the changes must have shaken the traditional socio-economic structure of rural communities. Education has also greatly motivated the progress of man along with rural women in modern times during the past few decades. The recent year change in family system modernization has tended to break up the joint family system. Agriculture modernization the peasant communities witnessed a serious problem of rural-urban migration. Migration causing lack of job opportunities, lack of high educational facilities, and much factor courage the migration of urban area. Considering the above few facts, the present study was planned with a wide scope of assessing effect of agriculture modernization of peasant communities. The social and occupational change occurred as a result of agriculture modernization. The study was conducted in Satna district. There are 7 blocks in Satna district, out of which Majhagawan block was selected for the study. The Majhagawan block comprise of 180 villages. A list of villages where farmers were doing modern farming was prepared with the help of Senior Agriculture Development Officer, out of which 4 villages were selected randomly. A list of farmers, who were doing modern farming, was prepared with the help of RAEO's of block out of which 30 farmers from each village were selected on the basis of random sampling method. Thus total 120 farmers were considered as sample size of the study. The data were collected using survey method through a pre-tested interview schedule and responses were recorded. Collected data were then tabulated and analyzed using percentage, rank order and chi square test.

Conclusions

Social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization; Most of the farmers were having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society followed by high and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to society. Most of the farmers were having medium social and occupational change due to

agriculture modernization according to caste followed by high and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to caste. Most of the farmers were having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to religion followed by high and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to religion. Most of the farmers were having medium social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to Jajmani System followed by high and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to Jajmani System. Most of the farmers were having high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to women status followed by medium and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to women status. Most of the farmers were having high social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to role of education followed by medium and low social and occupational change due to agriculture modernization according to role of education.

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