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Original Research Article

Association between Profile of the Farmers and Perceived Effect of Industrialization on Agriculture and Allied Sectors

S.C. Holkar[1], J.R. Kadam[2], Y.S. Ekhande[1*] and S.S. Raykar[1]

[1]Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli- 415712, District - Ratnagiri (M.S.), India
[2]Department of Extension Education, College of Agriculture, Dapoli (M.S.), India

**Corresponding author*

A B S T R A C T

The present study was conducted in Mahad and Khalapur tahsils of Raigad district of Konkan region. The sample was constituted 120 respondents drawn from twelve villages of two tahsils. The respondents were interviewed with the help of a specially designed schedule. The ex-post-facto research design was used for the present study. The main objective of this study is to study association between profile of the farmers and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors. The analysis of data revealed that the correlation coefficient of age and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be negative but significant at 0.01 level of probability. the correlation coefficient of education and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be positive and significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of land holding and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of area under cultivation and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be positive and significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of farming experience and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of annual income and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability. the correlation coefficient of cropping pattern and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be negative and non-significant. The correlation coefficient of information seeking behaviour and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of risk preference and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be negative but significant at 0.01 level of probability. the correlation coefficient of scientific orientation and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability.

Keywords

Association, profile of the farmers and perceived effect of industrialization

Introduction

Industry plays an important role in the growth and development of a country. Industrialization enhances productivity, raised per capital income and accelerates the pace of saving and capital formation. Industrialization in India can help the progress of agriculture, trade transport and all other economic activities. Industrialization is the key of economic commodity development. It will make possible in use of our human and physical resource. Industrialization is an important for generating employment opportunities, utilization of all types of resources, education, training, research and

development, improving the productivity of labour and balanced regional development. Importance of Industrial growth brings a rapid increase in the national income of the country. To establish the large number of industrial units we can create more employment opportunities and absorb large number of unemployment's. In India other sectors cannot use all resources, but industrialization is a uses of optimum resources. In India agriculture wastages materials used to make different products i.e. animal foods, paper, winery, jute bags etc. Industrial sector create a quality manpower, provides education, training for workers, thus it will prove the quality of our manpower. The industrial development of Raigad district has really catalyzed when in 1970 the industrial establishment has been banned in Mumbai Metropolitan. The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has developed the full facilities in industrial estates at Patalganga, Uran, Panvel, Taloja, Khalapur, Khopoli, Roha, Nagothane, Managoan and Mahad. The Raigad district is having various prominent industrial areas which includes MIDC areas, co-operative industrial estates and scattered industrial development. The Chemical Industry, Iron Industry and many other industries are located at the most fertile areas in Raigad districts. People use polluted water, pesticide, fertilizers to gain the growth of rice, coconut, vegetables, fruits and flowers. This has created serious ecological problems and atmosphere is polluted due to emission of poisonous and hazardous gas by chemical and fertilizer plants. The 70.00 per cent of the world's poor who live in rural areas, agriculture is the main source of income & employment development of national economy is not successful unless and until there is development of rural sector. In India agriculture development is critical for meeting the growing demand for food, raw material and for creating more employment opportunities in rural sector. The development progress of the economy depends upon the performance of agriculture. Today also rural area has not improved significantly over the years. In rural youth seek employment in urban areas. In the absence of regular and gainful employment, rural labour migrates and joins the formal sector in urban areas, where conditions are not better. In India, after green revolution, use of agricultural chemicals got momentum and it raised manifold. As these were used more unscientifically, they started showing negative impact on the soil, water and air, and as a whole, on the environment which otherwise could be termed as pollution. More than 1000 agrochemicals are being manufactured and used for agriculture, as well as, public health purposes. Fungicide represents about 10.00 per cent of total. Although efforts are made to restrict pesticides to the targeted crops and their pests, pesticides easily reach adjacent vegetation, wild life, soil, water and sometimes humans. In this way, the impact of pesticides is felt throughout the environment and public health. Industrial farming is bad for the health of workers, eaters, and downstream neighbors. Some of its costly health impacts, herbicides and insecticides commonly used in agriculture have been associated with both acute poisoning and long-term chronic illness. Industrial farming treats that fertility as a resource to be tapped, not maintained. Monoculture exhausts soil fertility, requiring costly applications of chemical fertilizers. Soils used to grow annual raw crops and then left bare for much of the year have poor drought resistance, increasing irrigation costs. Monoculture degrades soil structure and leaves it more vulnerable to erosion, resulting for soil replacement, cleanup, and lost farmland value. Industrial farms don't support the rich range of life that more diverse farms do. As a result, the land suffers from a shortage of the

ecosystem services, such as pollination, that a more diverse landscape offers. There is a need to convey the message that prevention of adverse health effects and promotion of health are profitable investments for employers and employees as a support to a sustainable development of economics. There is thus every reason to develop health education packages based on knowledge, aptitude and practices and to disseminate them within the community in order to minimize human exposure to effect of industrialization.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Raigad district. Two tahasils Mahad and Khalapur having maximum industries in red zone area were selected purposively for present study. Six villages from each tahsils adjacent to industrial red zone area were selected. Thus, total twelve villages from two tahsils were selected. Ten farmers from each village were selected to comprise a sample of 120 respondents. Collected data were classified, tabulated and analyzed by using statistical methods like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Correlation Coefficient. 'Ex-post facto' research design was used in the present study.

Results and Discussions

The findings of the present study as well as relevant the discussion have been summarized under the following heads:

It is observed from Table 1 that, the correlation coefficient of age (X_1) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be negative but significant at 0.01 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of education (X_2) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be positive and significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of land holding (X_3) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of area under cultivation (X_4) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be positive and significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of farming experience (X_5) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of annual income (X_6) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of cropping pattern (X_7) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be negative and non-significant. The correlation coefficient of information seeking behaviour (X_8) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of risk preference (X_9) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be negative but significant at 0.01 level of probability. The correlation coefficient of scientific orientation (X_{10}) and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors (Y) was found to be negative but significant at 0.05 level of probability.

In conclusion, the investigation on relationship has clearly shown that the variables namely age, education, land holding, area under cultivation, farming experience, annual income, information seeking behaviour, risk preference and scientific orientation were influence on

perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sector. Hence, these variables may be focused by the policy makers and extension workers by adopting suitable strategy to increase awareness of effect of Industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors.

Table.1 Association between profile of the farmers and perceived effect of industrialization on agriculture and allied sectors

Sl. No.	Independents variable	Variables code	Correlation Coefficient (r)
1.	Age	X_1	-0.2266**
2.	Education	X_2	0.1878*
3.	Land holding	X_3	-0.2033*
4.	Area under cultivation	X_4	0.1806*
5.	Farming experience	X_5	-0.1717*
6.	Annual income	X_6	-0.1490*
7.	Cropping pattern	X_7	-0.1187NS
8.	Information seeking behaviour	X_8	-0.1902*
9.	Risk preference	X_9	-0.3222**
10.	Scientific orientation	X_{10}	-0.1756*

** Significant at 0.01 level, * Significant at 0.05level, NS- Non significant

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