no occupational mobility, no agricultural development and no development in health and mass media.

Low Transitional Household:

Low transitional household means a household developed from 1 to 33 per cent, i.e. less educated, less occupationally mobile, less agriculturally developed, less health conscious and medically aware and with less mass-media development.

A High Transitional Household:

This household means a household developed from 34 to 66 per cent, i.e. more educated, more occupationally mobile, more agriculturally developed and more health, and medically conscious.

Modern Household:

A modern household means a household developed from 67 to 100 per cent, i.e. highly educated, highly occupationally mobile, highly agriculturally developed, highly health, and medically conscious, and highly developed in mass-media.

2) The Research Design and Methodology:

The following research procedures were applied for the study.

2.1) The Objectives of Study:

The specific objectives of the study were - (1) To measure

a level of modernization. i) On some of the selected structural elements of rural development such as education, occupation, agriculture, health and mass media, and (2) To establish the relative order of modernization among the structural elements of rural development.

2.2) Hypotheses to be Tested:

The household interview schedule was prepared to collect the data to test the following hypotheses.

1) A village community with more structural elements of rural development is more likely to be modernised.

2) A village community which is nearer to the urban centres and which is directly under the influence of agro-industrial centres is more likely to be modernised.

3) Modernization is dependent upon higher caste-group, higher income group, larger land holdings, higher education, more mass media facilities, and more medical facilities.

4) Modernization is connected with taking cash crops and having irrigation and agricultural development.

2.3) Locale of the Study:

The selected village Bahirewadi is located in Panhala taluka of the Kolhapur district and it is nearer to the Warna Sugar Factory, Warananagar, as shown in the map attached.

KOLHAPUR DISTRICT
LOCATION OF BAHIREWADI
(TALUKA - PANHALA)
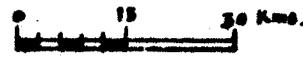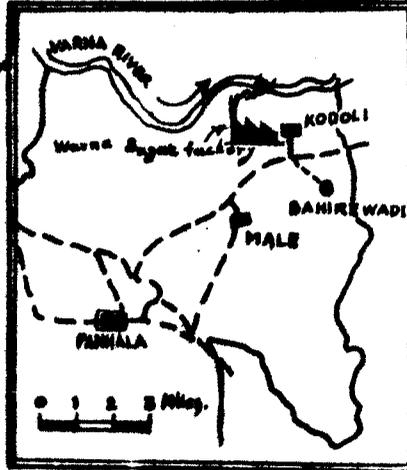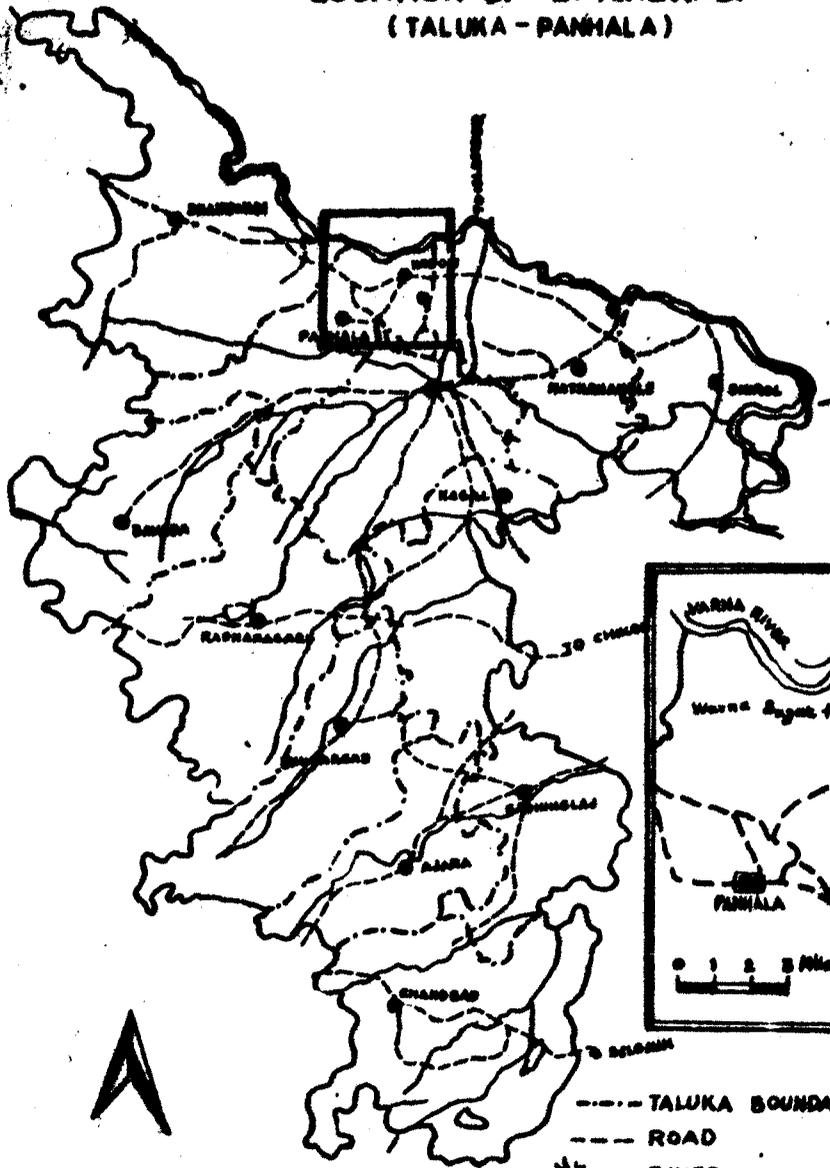
TALUKA BOUNDARY
ROAD
RIVER
● TALUKA PLACE

Bahirewadi village is to the north-west of Kolhapur city; and the Kolhapur district lies between 15° to 17° north latitude, and 73° and 74° east longitude[1].

3) **The Design of the Study Sampling:**

Sampling involved the selection of a village community and households from the selected village community for further study.

3.1) **Selection of the Village:**

In the selection of the village the main purpose was to select a representative village which is neither more developed nor less developed from the district.

Now a days, this village is under the process of modernization due to the influence of the Warana Co-Operative Sugar Factory, Warananagar. The main reasons in the selection of this village were as follows:

Firstly, this village is situated on the threshold of the sugar factory, as a result of which a number of developmental facilities are available to it.

Secondaly, this village is not directly connected to any other big city, because it is 11 Km. away from Kini-Wathar (Bus station on Poona-Bangalore highway). So, to reach this village the regular state transport service is available only upto Warnanagar. But from Warnanagar, one has to walk down

a distance of about 1 Km. in order to reach it.

Thirdly, the educational facilities are also available. There is a primary school having 8 teachers and 264 students up to 7th standard. The Warna Vidhyalaya and Warna Mahavidyalaya, Warnanagar, are also 1 Km. away, so that students in this village can take secondary and higher education in Warnanagar which is on the threshold of the village.

Fourthly, a multi-purpose co-operative society has been developed to the fullest extent and is efficiently operating, and all economic activities of the village are geared through this co-operative society. The co-operative society was founded in 1921, and has a share capital of Rs.1,35,000/- and 360 members. It provides chemical fertilizers and all other daily necessities through its supply w- wing.

Fifthly, free medical facilities are not available, but there is a private medical practicener, so the medical facilities can be availed of by the people.

Sixthly, there is no development of trade and commerce in the village, only a floor mill and a retail shop is there.

On the above mentioned qualitative criteria, therefore, this village is neither more developed, nor less developed, but it is under the process of modernization.

3.2) Selection of Households:

Next step in the sampling was to select households, as household was conceived to be the unit of analysis in this study. The method used for the selection of households was quota sampling[2]. Thus, a list of the land owing households in village was prepared. This list of households was prepared in such a way as to divide the households in to two strata on the basis of land holdings.

The first strata included the households from 0.1.to 5 acresof dry land holding and from 0.1 to 1 acre of wet land holdings.

A second from 5.1 and above acres of dry land and 1.1 and above acres of wet land holdings.

Thus, taking into consideration the nature of this study, limitations of time, money and resources, the 29 households were selected from the first group e.g. smaller group, and 21 household were selected from second group e.g. Larger group. Thus, in all 50 householdsfrom this village were sampled out for a detail study.

4)   Tools and Techniques of Data Analysis:

4.1) Indices and Scales:

With the help of indices and scales the level of modernization of each household is measured in terms of percentages on all the variables of modernization in this study, i.e. education, agriculture, occupational mobility,

health and communication.

4.1.1)Index of household Educational Status:

After taking into consideration the pecularity of this study, the educational achievement of each member of the household was noted and scored. The actual score of household on education was then divided by total maximum possible score of the household which was again multiplied by 100 in order to get the educational status of each household in percentages. But, the children before 6 years of age were not taken in to account while scoring the household for determihing the position of household on education.

The formula developed is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Index of household}}{\text{educational status}} = \frac{\text{Total actual score on education}}{\text{Total maximum possible score}} \times 100$$

4.1.2)Index of Household Occupational Mobility:

The index of occupational mobility[3] of the households in the context of this study measures the degree to which the members of a cultivating householdsare engaged in non-agricultural occupation.

In this index children below 15 years of age and old people above 60 have not been taken into consideration as they do not come under the working age category according,

to the Registrar, General of Census of India.

In this index total number of members employed in non-agricultural occupation from the household was divided by the total number of members in the working age group from 15 to 60 which was multiplied by 100 to get the occupational mobility of the household in percentages.

The formula used is given below:

$$\text{Index of household occupational mobility} = \frac{\text{Members employed in non-agricultural occupation}}{\text{size of working age of group}} \times 100$$

4.1.3)Index of Household Agricultural Modernization:

Agricultural modernization of every household is measured on a seven item scale in this study. The seven items representing agricultural development were selected and the position of each household pertaining to agricultural development was tested accordingly.

A household scoring zero (lacking all the seven items) was termed as a static household, the one scoring from 1 to 33 (possessing 1 to 2 items) was defined as low transitional, the one scoring from 34 to 66 (possessing 3 to 4 items) was defined as high transitional, and the one scoring from 67 to 100 (possessing 5 to 7 items) was defined as a modern household on agricultural development.

4.1.4) Index of Household Modernization in Health:

Modernization of household in health was measured on a seven item scale as in the case of agricultural modernization index.

Seven items representing development in health, sanitation and medical awareness were chosen carefully.

4.1.5) Household Index in Communicational Development:

Communicational development of each household was measured on a four item scale. Four items representing communicational development were selected and scored, remaining from 0 to 100 in order to define the position of each household on communicational development in percentages.

5)   The Field Work and Interviewing:

In this village, quite some time was spend in establishing report, before interviewing started actually. It was only after they were fully convinced of the academic nature and objective of study, that the field work was started.

In order to faciliate the field work the schedule was prepared in the local languagei.e. Marathi. The field work was conducted in April & May 1980.

Lastly, the head of the household was interviewed on behalf of the household and in his absence the next responsible person from the household was interviewed. And

it can be mentioned that the field work was completed
without any kind of interference either from within
or from without.

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