

A STUDY ON INVOLVEMENT OF TRIBAL YOUTH IN DIFFERENT AGRICULTURE PRACTICES IN KORIYA DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Koriya District of Chhattisgarh to measure the involvement of tribal youth in different agriculture practices. A total number of 122 respondents were selected purposively from 11 villages under Baikunthpur block to measure the level of involvement in different agriculture practices. The data was collected by personal interview method by using pre-structured interview schedule and latter appropriate statistical analysis was done to draw logical conclusion. The study revealed that (44.26%) of the respondents are under middle young age group (26-30 years). It was found that most (40.16%) of the respondents are under higher secondary passed. It was found that most (61.47%) of the respondents are under medium family size. It was found that most (50%) of the respondents are under 1 to 3 lakh annual income. It was found that majority (50%) of the respondents are under agriculture as main occupation. It was found that majority (45.90%) of the respondents are having source of information are medium level. Majority of the respondents (53.57%) had medium level of participation, followed by (31.14%) of the respondents had high level of participation and only (15.57%) of the respondents had low level of participation in different agriculture practices.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture Practices, Involvement, Tribal Youth

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INTRODUCTION

Youth is a formative as well as a transitory phase. In the fields of youth research, the concept of 'transitions' is problematised in terms of its usefulness for understanding and developing programmes to support young people. The focus on youth, although recent, is imminent because of the potential of this age group to shape not just the socio-political and economic sphere of one's community but also sustain mooring of one's culture and values. **Steinberg (2006)** rightly points out that youth culture is influenced by the historical and social forces. She further argues that any study of youth culture should appreciate the diversity and complexity of youth and should never equate difference with deficiency. As we know, a country like India has varied differences across region, religion, class and other social categories. Indian youth culture, therefore, shows tremendous varieties. Despite global influences, Indian youth culture mirror continuity along with change. **DeSouza et al. (2009)** has proposed few rubrics to understand the Indian youth in a changing world. These include trust and circles of belonging, family and social networks, leisure and life style, politics and democracy, governance and development, nation and the world and, finally, anxiety and aspiration. This study by **DeSouza et al.** was very popular and trend setting for future studies on Indian youth. At this stage, we would like to recognise that most of these rubrics form the

everyday experiences of ST youth as well. They echo the life and time of tribes in India. For instance, ST youth would live in harmony with nature and would attest to egalitarian lifestyle. Individual identity was less important as they are one with nature and with their community of practice. To these youth, therefore, displacement has been traumatic no matter if this was physical, cultural or socioeconomic. Becoming part of the mainstream would require efforts by the ST youth as well as those in the mainstream. It is usually found that ST youth culture differences are equated with deficiency. This deficiency, then, is attempted to be solved by remedial measures in most public policy discourses of the government. While cultural traits and practices should be a matter of celebration, the ST youth experience abject humiliation. **Guru (2009)** makes us aware that humiliation is a matter of attitude in the West, whereas in the East it is a notion. The former case is mainly grounded in the experience of race; the latter foregrounds it in untouchability. The social paradox produced by the dominant elite in either society for perpetuating humiliation is constructed and re-constructed using social practices to differentiate 'us' and 'them'. To minimise this distance, ST youth try to deculturalise themselves by learning mainstream culture and values (**Raj and Raj, 2004**). While this allows them to become part of the mainstream, the traits of their culture are lost. The educational system devised and being implemented in tribal areas only creates mirage for these youth even as they deprive them of their heritage, their processes of knowing, and their being. The pedagogy followed relies on banking concept of education that limits their capacity to think and makes them mere recipient of 'deposit' considered useful by the dominant elite of Indian society.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research design was followed for this study as it describes the characteristics or phenomenon that are being studied. The study was conducted at Koriya district of Chhattisgarh. Baikunthpur block was selected purposively out of 4 blocks in Koriya districts. 11 villages were selected randomly out of 126 villages under this block from where 122 respondents were interviewed randomly for the study.

OBJECTIVE

1. To determine the socio-economic profile of the respondents.
2. To determine the involvement of tribal youth in different agriculture practices.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

1. To Determine the Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1: Socio-Economic Profile and Selected Independent Variables of the Respondents

S.No.	Independent Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	Lower young age	32	26.22%
		Middle young age	54	44.26%
		Upper young age	36	29.50%
2.	Education	Illiterate	1	0.81%
		Primary school	4	3.28%
		Middle school	9	7.37%
		High school	30	24.60%
		Higher secondary	49	40.16%
		Graduate and above	29	23.77%
3.	Marital status	Unmarried	96	78.68%
		Married	26	21.31%

Table 1. Contd.,

4.	Family occupation	Agriculture	61	50%
		Agriculture + labour	24	19.67%
		Agriculture +business	20	16.39%
		Agriculture + service	17	13.93%
5.	Family size	Small (up to 4 member)	18	14.75%
		Medium (5 -8 members)	75	61.47%
		Large (above 8 members)	29	23.77%
6.	Family annual Income	Low (up to Rs 100000)	38	31.14%
		Medium (Rs 100001 to Rs 300000)	56	45.90%
		High (above Rs 300000)	28	22.95%
7.	Source of information	Low utilization	38	31.14%
		Medium utilization	56	45.90%
		High utilization	28	22.95%
8.	Extension contact	Low	35	28.68%
		Medium	59	48.36%
		High	28	22.95%
9.	Attitude	Less favourable	26	21.31%
		Moderate favourable	77	63.11%
		More favourable	19	15.57%
10.	Decision making	Low	24	19.67%
		Medium	59	48.36%
		High	39	31.96%
11.	Scientific orientation	Low	19	15.57%
		Medium	63	51.64%
		High	40	32.78%

Table 1 It was found that most (44.26%) of the respondents are under middle young age group (26–30 years). It was found that most (40.16%) of the respondents are under higher secondary passed. It was found that most (61.47%) of the respondents are under medium family size. It was found that most (50%) of the respondents are under 1 to 3 lakh annual income. It was found that majority (50%) of the respondents are under agriculture as main occupation. It was found that majority (45.90%) of the respondents are having source of information are medium level. It was found that majority (48.36%) of the respondents are having medium extension contact. It was found that majority (57.64%) of the respondents are having medium level of scientific orientation. It was found that most (78.68%) of the respondents are unmarried. it was found that majority (63.11%) of the respondents have under moderate attitude.

2. Involvement of Tribal Youth in Different Agriculture Practices

Table 2: Involvement of Tribal Youth in Different Agriculture Practices

S.No	Agriculture Practices	Mostly		Sometimes		Never	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	In land ploughing	42	34.43%	26	21.31%	36	29.51%
2.	In land levelling	58	47.54%	43	35.25%	21	17.21%
3.	Construction of drains and bunds	59	48.36%	40	32.79%	23	18.85%
4.	In scattering of cow dung manure in the field	56	45.90%	41	33.61%	24	19.67%
5.	Nursery preparation	72	59.02%	25	20.49%	15	12.30%
6.	Selection of seed	61	50.00%	40	32.79%	20	16.39%
7.	In seed treatment	32	26.23%	20	16.39%	70	57.38%
8.	In sowing	54	44.26%	48	39.34%	20	16.39%
9.	Ploughing at the time of sowing	52	42.62%	38	31.15%	32	26.23%
10	Preparation the field before planting	52	42.62%	44	36.07%	26	21.31%
11.	In planting	60	49.18%	46	37.70%	16	13.11%
12	In the construction of drains and goons for irrigation	26	21.31%	27	22.13%	69	56.56%

Table 2: Contd.,

13	While irrigation	37	30.33%	36	29.51%	49	40.16%
14	In construction of drains for drainage	36	29.51%	41	33.61%	45	36.89%
15	In weeds	34	27.87%	59	48.36%	29	23.77%
16	In nidai and gudai	35	28.69%	68	55.74%	19	15.57%
17	In standing crop care	30	24.59%	52	42.62%	40	32.79%
18	In herbicides used	33	27.05%	47	38.52%	32	26.23%
19	In manure/ fertilizers used	38	31.05%	43	35.25%	21	17.21%
20	In pesticides and insecticides used	41	33.61%	58	47.54%	32	26.23%
21	In harvesting	63	51.64%	38	31.15%	21	17.21%
22.	In the transport of the threshing floor of harvested crop	78	63.93%	36	29.51%	8	6.56%
23	In minjai and osai	57	46.72%	46	37.70%	19	15.57%
24	In storage of crop	51	41.80%	51	41.80%	21	17.21%
25	In the sale of produce	28	22.05%	85	69.67%	9	7.38%

In Land Ploughing

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 34.43% respondents are mostly involved and 21.31% respondents are sometimes and 29.51% respondents were involved never involved in land ploughing.

In Land Levelling

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 47.54% respondents are mostly involved and 35.25% respondents are sometimes and 17.21% respondents were never involved in land levelling.

Construction of Drains and Bunds

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 48.36% respondents were mostly involved and 32.79% respondents were sometimes and 18.85% respondents were never involved in construction of drains and bunds.

In Scattering of Cow dung Manure in the Field

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 45.90% respondents are mostly involved and 33.61% respondents are sometimes and 19.67% respondents are never involvement in scattering of cow dung manure in the field.

Nursery Preparation

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 59.02% respondents are mostly involved and 20.49% respondents are sometimes and 12.30% are never involved in nursery preparation.

Selection of Seed

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 50.00% respondents are mostly involved and 32.79% respondents are sometimes and 16.39% are never involved in selection of seed.

In Seed Treatment

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 57.38% respondents are never involved and 26.23% respondents are mostly involved and 16.39% are sometimes involved in seed treatment.

In Sowing

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 44.26% respondents are mostly involved and 39.34% are sometimes and 16.39% are never involved in sowing.

Ploughing at the Time of Sowing

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 42.62% respondents are mostly involved and 31.15% are sometimes and 26.23% are never involved in ploughing at the time of sowing.

Preparation the Field before Planting

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 42.62% respondents are mostly involved and 36.07% are sometimes and 21.31% are never involved in preparation the fields before planting

In Planting

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 49.18% respondents are mostly involved and 37.70% are sometimes and 13.11% are never involved in planting.

In the Construction of Drains and Goons for Irrigation

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 56.56% respondents are never involved and 21.31% are sometimes and 22.13% are mostly involved in the construction of drains and goons for irrigation.

While irrigation

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 40.16% are never involved and 30.33% respondents are mostly and 29.51% are sometimes in while irrigation.

In Construction of Drains for Drainage

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 36.89% respondents are never involved and 33.61% are sometimes and 29.51% are mostly involved in construction of drains.

In Weeds

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 48.36% respondents are sometimes involved and 27.87% are mostly involved and 23.77% are never involved in weeding.

In Nidai and Gudai

This study revealed that (Table 2) 55.74% respondents are sometimes involved and 28.69% are mostly involved and 15.57% are never involved in nidai and gudai.

In Standing Crop Care

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 42.62% respondents are sometimes involved and 32.79% are never involved and 24.59% are mostly involved in standing crop care.

In Herbicides Used

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 38.52% respondents are sometimes involved and 27.05% are mostly involvement and 26.23% are never involved in herbicides used.

In Manure/Fertilizers used

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 35.25% respondents are sometimes involved and 31.05% are mostly involved and 17.21% are never involved in manure / fertilizers used.

In Pesticides and Insecticides used

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 47.54% respondents are sometimes involved and 33.61% respondents are mostly involved and 26.23% are never involved in pesticides and insecticides used.

In Harvesting

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 51.64% respondents are mostly involved and 31.15% are sometimes involved and 17.21% are never involved in harvesting.

In the Transport of the Threshing Floor of Harvested Crop

This study revealed that (Table 2) 63.93% respondents are mostly involved and 29.51% are sometimes and 6.56% are never involved in the transport of the floor of harvested crop.

In minjai and osai

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 46.72% respondents are mostly involved and 37.70% are sometimes and 15.57% are never involved in minjai and osai.

In Storage of Crop

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 41.80% respondents are mostly and sometimes involved and 17.21% are never involved in storage crop.

In Sale of Produce

This study was revealed that (Table 2) 69.67% respondents are sometimes involved and 22.05% respondents are mostly involved and 7.38% are never involved in the sale of produce.

2.1 Overall Involvement of Tribal Youth in Different Agriculture Practices

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Based on Overall Involvement of Tribal Youth in Different Agriculture Practices

S.No.	Involvement	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	19	15.57%
2.	Medium	65	53.27%
3.	High	38	31.14%

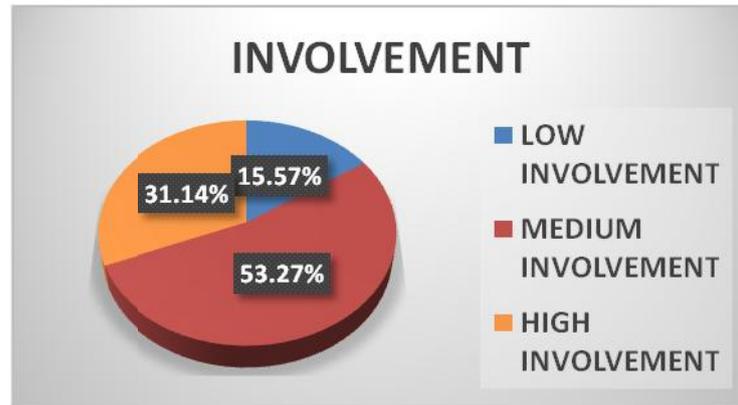


Figure 1: Distribution of Respondents According to their Overall Involvement in Agriculture Practices.

The data concerning the overall participation of tribal youth in different agriculture practices are compiled in Table 3. Majority of the respondents (53.57%) had medium level of participation, followed by (31.14%) of the respondents had high level of participation and only (15.57%) of the respondents had low level of participation in different agriculture practices. Similar finding are also reported by **Sandeliya (2015)**.

CONCLUSION

Most of the respondents had middle young age group 44.26%. About 40.16% of the respondents had higher secondary education level, 78.68% of the tribal youth had unmarried. Majority of tribal youth parents are father were literate and mother were illiterate, majority of the respondent doing agriculture as the main occupation and most the respondents were having annual income in the range of Rs 1 to 3 lakh.

Almost all the respondents get information regarding the agriculture practices from friends, neighbour and relatives and majority of the respondents had moderately favourable perception of the tribal youth towards agriculture practices.

Most of the respondents had medium level of decision making of different agriculture practices and majority of the respondents had medium level of extension contact.

Regarding scientific orientation of the respondent majority had medium level of scientific orientation of different agriculture activities.

As regards to the maximum involvement of tribal youth of agriculture practices were found in sale of produce and overall involvement in agriculture practices is medium involvement.

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