



LEVEL OF ASPIRATION OF TRIBAL YOUTHS REGARDING DIFFERENT ON-FARM AND OFF-FARM ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

The study was conducted during the year 2014-15 in the Korea district of the Chhattisgarh State, India. The tribal youth agricultural level of aspiration had shown majority of respondents preference (91.67%) crop production, majority of the tribal youths occupational aspiration (58.33%) aspired to take up agriculture farming, majority of tribal youths (77.08%) aspired to take up agriculture labours and most educational aspirations of tribal youth in the order of priority were tribal youth aspired up to (37.84%) graduation level. Regarding overall level of aspiration of the tribal youth (60.42%) had medium level of aspiration.

Key words : On-farm, Off-farm, tribal youth, participation, aspiration.

Introduction

The total population of India according to recent estimates in 2015 is 1.28 billion (Anonymous, 2011). The population in the age-group of 15-34 years in India increased from 353 million in 2001 to 430 million in 2011. More than 50 per cent of India's current population is below the age of 25 years old and over 65 per cent below the age of 35 years old.

The total population of Chhattisgarh State is 25,545,198 of which male and female are 12,832,895 and 12,712,303. Sex Ratio is 991 *i.e.* for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940. Literacy rate in Chhattisgarh has seen upward trend and is 71.04 per cent (Anonymous, 2011). Out of total population of Chhattisgarh 23.24 per cent people live in urban regions and 76.76 per cent people live in the villages of rural areas.

The total population of the Korea district was 6,59,039 out of which 51.38 per cent were male and 48.62 per cent were female, 70.2 per cent of this population was rural and 29.8 per cent were urban, 8.2 per cent belonged to the scheduled castes and 44.4 per cent belonged to the scheduled tribes (Anonymous, 2011). Literacy rate 71.41 per cent, the male literacy rate being 75.7 per cent and female literacy being 49.7 per cent. Korea has a Sex

Ratio of 971 females for every 1000 males.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted during the year 2014-15 in the Korea district of the Chhattisgarh State, India. The Chhattisgarh State consists of 27 districts out of which Korea district was selected purposively because 68.84 per cent of the population of Korea district lives in rural area of villages and the total population of this district 57.2 per cent comes under Scheduled Tribes population (Anonymous, 2011). Out of total 5 blocks in the district only three blocks namely Khadgawan, Baikunthpur and Manendragarh were selected purposively. Four villages were selected randomly from each selected block to take a total of 12 villages in the sample. 12 tribal youth were selected randomly from each selected villages. Thus the total 144 tribal youth were considered as respondents for this study.

The data were collected and analyzed by using appropriate statistical methods like mean, S.D., percentage, correlation and multiple regression analysis etc.

Results and Discussion

Level of aspiration

The data regarding level of aspiration presented in table 1 depicts that level of aspiration of the tribal youths

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regarding different on-farm and off-farm activities.

The data reveals that, all six selected agricultural activities are important to tribal youth, the majority of respondents shows preference for income increase (91.67%) crop production, followed by cultivated land (88.19%), Poultry (52.77%), Animal husbandry (65.97%) and while 65.28 and 37.5 per cent of the respondents preference fish farming and piggery for their aspiration, respectively.

The data reveals that, majority of tribal youths (58.33%) aspired to take agriculture farming, followed by tribal youth aspired to take business work (47.22%), Tribal youth aspired to take small industry (42.36%), while 31.94 of the respondents aspired to do office work.

The data reveals that, majority of tribal youths (77.08%) aspired to take up agriculture labours, followed by tribal youth aspired to take up road/pull construction (68.06%), tribal youth aspired to take up building construction (32.64%) and only 18.05 of respondents aspired to do land leveling work.

Correlation analysis of independent variables with the tribal youth participation of different on-farm and off-farm activities

Correlation between the selected characteristics of the respondents with the tribal youth involvement in different on-farm and off-farm activities was worked out and the values of correlation are presented in table 2. It was found from the data that out of selected 11

characteristics, the two variables viz. marital status and extent of involvement in decision making process was found to be positively significant correlation and education, parent education, family annual income and attitude towards on-farm negatively significant with the involvement of on-farm activities.

Whereas, the variables extent of involvement in decision making process and level of aspiration positively significant correlation and education, parent education, family annual income and source of information was found to be negatively and significantly correlation with the involvement of tribal youth in different off-farm activities.

The other variables viz. social participation, family occupation and scientific orientation had no statistically significant correlation with the tribal youth involvement of different on-farm and off-farm activities.

Multiple regression analysis of independent variables with the tribal youth participation of different on-farm activities

The results of multiple regression analysis are presented in table 3. The results of multiple regression analysis reveals that, out of 11 independent variables, three variables education, family annual income and extent of involvement in decision making had positively significant contribution towards with the involvement of different on-farm activities.

The variables marital status, Parent education, social participation, family occupation, source of information,

Table 1 : Distribution of the respondents according to their aspiration level of different activities.

S. no.	Particular	Level of Aspiration					TotalF/ (%)
		Nil	Less than 25%	25 to 50%	50 to 75%	More than 75%	
A	Agricultural aspirations						
1	Cultivated land	17(11.85)	37(25.69)	58(40.28)	27(18.75)	5(3.47)	127(88.19)
2	Crop production	12(8.33)	6(4.17)	21(14.58)	56(38.89)	49(3.03)	132(91.67)
3	Animal husbandry	49(34.03)	55(38.19)	29(20.14)	11(7.64)	0(0.00)	95(65.97)
4	Poultry farming	68(47.22)	34(23.61)	29(20.14)	11(7.64)	2(1.39)	76(52.77)
5	Fish farming	50(34.72)	13(9.02)	64(44.44)	16(11.11)	1(0.69)	94(65.28)
6	Piggery	90(62.5)	42(29.17)	9(6.25)	3(2.08)	0(0.00)	54(37.5)
B	Occupational aspirations						
1	Agriculture (farming)	59(40.97)	24(16.67)	24(16.67)	31(21.53)	6(4.17)	84(58.33)
2	Business	76(52.78)	45(31.25)	14(9.72)	8(5.56)	1(0.69)	68(47.22)
3	Small industry	83(57.64)	23(15.97)	20(13.89)	18(12.50)	0(0.00)	61(42.36)
4	Office work	98(68.05)	17(11.81)	15(10.42)	14(9.72)	0(0.00)	46(31.94)
C	Labours work aspirations						
1	Agriculture labours	33(22.91)	28(19.44)	49(34.03)	16(11.11)	8(5.56)	111(77.08)
2	Road/pull construction	46(31.94)	24(16.67)	25(17.36)	41(28.47)	8(5.56)	98(68.06)
3	Building construction	97(67.36)	20(13.89)	14(9.72)	13(9.02)	0(0.00)	47(32.64)
4	Land leveling	118(81.94)	20(13.89)	29(20.13)	16(11.11)	0(0.00)	26(18.05)

Table 2 : Correlation analysis of independent variables with the tribal youth participation in different on-farm and off-farm activities.

S. no.	Independent variables	Correlation “r” value	
		On-farm	Off-farm
1.	Education	-0.523**	-0.402**
2.	Marital status	0.194*	0.042NS
3.	Parent education	-0.170*	-0.220**
4.	Social participation	0.007 NS	-0.049NS
5.	Family occupation	0.100 NS	0.104NS
6.	Family annual income	-0.208*	-0.261**
7.	Source of information	-0.057 NS	-0.165*
8.	Attitude towards tribal youth	-0.164*	-0.083NS
9.	Extent of involvement in decision making process	0.554**	0.488**
10.	Level of aspiration	0.128 NS	0.387**
11.	Scientific orientation	0.121 NS	-0.016NS

** Significant at 0.01 level of probability (“r” value = 0.212)

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability (“r” value = 0.162)

NS = Non significant.

Table 3 : Multiple regression analysis of independent variables with the tribal youth participation in different on-farm activities.

S. no.	Variables	“t” value	Regression coefficient “b” value
1.	Education	-4.689	-5.253**
2.	Marital status	0.072	0.203NS
3.	Parent education	-0.740	-2.144NS
4.	Social participation	0.642	1.683NS
5.	Family occupation	1.162	1.203NS
6.	Family annual income	-2.253	-3.675*
7.	Source of information	0.569	0.306NS
8.	Attitude towards on-farm	-0.744	-0.618NS
9.	Extent of involvement in decision making process	5.202	1.089**
10.	Level of aspiration	-0.740	-2.144NS
11.	Scientific orientation	0.740	4.297NS

** Significant at 0.01 level of probability (t value = 2.610)

$R^2 = 0.461$

*Significant at 0.05 level of probability (t value = 1.97)

NS = Non-significant.

Attitude towards on-farm, level of aspiration and Scientific orientation had no significant contribution in the involvement of tribal youth in different on-farm activities.

Conclusion

From the findings of this study, it can be concluded that, the tribal youth agricultural level of aspiration had preference for income increase crop production, majority of the tribal youths occupational aspiration aspired to take agriculture farming, majority of tribal youths aspired to take agriculture labours. Regarding overall level of aspiration of the tribal youth had medium level of aspiration.

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