

Original Research Article

Participation of Tribal Youth in On-Farm and Off-Farm Activities

ABSTRACT

Background: More than 50.00 per cent of India's current population is below the age of 25 years and it highlighted the importance of youth in country's development. The study on tribal youth is an essential exercise in comprehending and combating with their various problems as tribal youth belonged to disadvantaged social group and suffer from many crippling problems that retard their development.

Methods: The study was undertaken in Dhanora and Etapalli tahsil of Gadchiroli district. 140 tribal youth selected from 14 villages of 2 tahsil, an exploratory research design of social research was used and the data were collected with the help of structured and pretested interview schedule.

Result : The findings revealed that majority of tribal youths were regularly participated in land preparation viz, ploughing of land (72.14%), spreading of FYM (63.57%) and levelling of land (52.14%) and occasionally participated in harrowing (52.14%) and crushing (50.00%), they were regularly participate in transplanting (73.57%), sowing activities (63.57%) and occasionally seeds treatment (70.00%) and selection of seeds (57.86%). The majority of them occasionally participated intercultural operations. The majority of tribal youths were regularly participated in off-farm activities ,Temdupatta cutting (60.71%) and collection of Mahua flowers and fruits (53.57%)

Keywords: Tribal youth, On-farm and Off-farm activities, Participation, Gadchiroli district.

INTRODUCTION

The youth constitute a numerically dominant potential, resourceful and also adventurous segment of the population in our country. More than 50.00 per cent of India's current population is below the age of 25 years and over 65.00 per cent up to the age of 35 years. Majority of them lives in rural areas. The population in the age group of 15-34 years increased from 351 million in 2001 to 430 million in 2011. Current predictions suggest a steady increase in the youth population to 464 million by 2021. By 2020, India set to become the world's youngest country with 64.00 per cent of its population in the working

Comment [31]: The information is outdated. The forecast was made in 2011 for 2021. We are in 2022, so it is no longer a forecast, the author must reformulate and update the information

age group (Anonymous, 2011). Tribal youth is defined as a person in the age group of 15 to 35 years belonging to any tribal community. Youth population in India with the age group of 15 to 35 years is around 43,02,28,000 (35.56%) of the total population. Out of this, 70 per cent (301 million) are urban youth. As majority of youth comes from rural area, they are considered as the national builders of tomorrow more than 50 per cent of the total population below the age 25. (Anonymous, 2011).

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According to government of India, Tribal population is 104.3 million in India, which is 8.6 per cent of total population. Out of which youth contributes to 50 per cent Maharashtra contributes 10.1 per cent of tribal population out of India. 930 villages are 100 per cent tribal population, 3,760 villages constitute more than 90 per cent tribal population, and 4,836 villages constitute more than 75 per cent tribal population 6,738 villages constitute more than 50 per cent tribal population and 10,257 villages constitute more than 25 per cent tribal population. Gadchiroli district constitute 4,15,306 tribal populations which is 38.17 per cent of total population (Anonymous, 2011).

Comment [33]: what year is it referring to? 2011? review this information to update it

The study on tribal youth is also essentially an exercise in comprehending and combating with their various problems. The tribal youth as a disadvantaged social group suffer from many crippling problems that retard their development keeping them relatively backward and marginalized in growing economy, thus paving the path of dissension and social unrest of which the tribal states have a better experience. The young people might lack experience but they tend to be highly motivated and capable of offering new ideas or insights. India has the second largest concentrated of tribal population after African continent. The tribal population of India is more than 8.00 per cent of the total population; however, in Maharashtra it is over 9.00 per cent of the state population.

METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was carried out with following objective

1. To study the participation of tribal youth in on-farm and off-farm activities

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The present investigation was carried out in Gadchiroli district of Vidarbha region as having the highest population of tribals. From Gadchiroli district two tahsils Etapalli (66,596) and Dhanora (58,748) were purposively selected as both the selected tahsils having the highest population of tribal people. Seven villages were selected from each tahsil thus total fourteen villages were selected. From each selected village 10 tribal youth (between age group 15-35) and who have minimum 1.00 acre of land holding were selected randomly. Thus, from selected 14 villages of Etapalli and Dhanora tahsils 140 tribal youth were selected randomly, out of these 128 were male and 12 were female youth. Thus, these total 140 tribal youth were considered as respondents in the present investigation.

Participation was defined as the active involvement of tribal youth in different on-farm and off-farm activities. For its measurement teacher made scale was developed. It was measured on three point continuum as Regular participation, Occasionally participation and Never participation by assigning score 2, 1 and 0 respectively.

On the basis of obtained score of each respondents further Participation index was developed as follows and they were categories on the basis of equal interval method.

$$\text{Participation Index (PI)} = \frac{\text{Obtained participation score}}{\text{Obtainable participation score}} \times 100$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Participation of tribal youth in different on-farm activities

The data depicted in Table 1, regarding participation of tribal youth in on farm activities, revealed that majority of the tribal youth regularly participated in land preparation viz., ploughing the land (72.14%), spreading of FYM (63.57%) and levelling of land (52.14%), followed by clod crushing (45.51%), preparation of nursery (45.51%) and harrowing (40.71%), respectively. The data further stated that majority of the tribal youth occasionally participated in land preparations viz., harrowing (52.14%) and clod crushing (50.00%), followed by preparation of nursery (45.71%), leveling of land (43.57%), spreading of FYM (30.71%) and ploughing the land (24.29%). This clearly indicated that the tribal youth had either occasionally or regularly participated in land preparation.

The data from Table 1 revealed that majority of the tribal youth were regularly participated in sowing activities viz., transplanting (73.57%) and sowing (63.57%), The data further stated that majority of the tribal youth were occasionally participated in sowing activities viz., seed treatment (70.00%) and selection of seeds (57.86%), followed by broadcasting (43.57%), sowing (34.29%) and transplanting (25.71%). Further it was observed that the tribal youth were never participated in broadcasting (45.00%).

The data from Table 1 found that one-third of the tribal youth were regularly participated in intercultural operation viz., application of fertilizers (35.00%) and preparation of channel/ furrow for irrigation (33.57%). The data further stated that about majority of tribal youth occasionally participated in intercultural operations viz. disease management (72.86%) and insect-pest management (72.14%), followed by irrigation (62.86%), preparation of channel / furrow for irrigation (62.14%) and application

of fertilizers (55.71%), respectively. This indicates that the majority of tribal youth were occasionally participated in intercultural operations.

Regarding Harvesting and Post harvesting activities it was observed that, more than half of the tribal youth regular participated in harvesting and post-harvest activities *viz.*, harvesting (52.14%), followed by threshing (46.43%), the respondents were regularly participated in transportation farm produce (12.14%), marketing (11.43%), storage (10.00%) and grading/ processing (05.71%). The data further stated that majority of tribal youth were occasionally participated in harvesting and post-harvest activities. Storage (72.14%), marketing (56.43%) and transportation farm produce (54.29%). This was followed by threshing (47.14%), harvesting (45.71%) and grading /processing (13.57%). This clearly indicated that the majority tribal youth were not regularly participated in marketing, storage and grading/processing activities.

In case of animal husbandry activities it was observed from Table 1 that, over one-fourth of respondents (28.57%) were regularly performing goat rearing activities, whereas only 37.14 and 29.29 per cent of respondents were occasionally participated in care of sick animal and grazing of animal activity, respectively. The majority of tribal youth were not participated in feed & fodder purchasing (89.29%), care of Animal breed (82.86%), feeding of animals (79.29%), grazing of animals (67.14%), goat rearing (60.71%) and care of sick animals (57.86%), respectively. It clearly indicated that majority of respondents never participated in animal husbandry activities.

In case of other agriculture related activities, it was observed that nearly one-fourth of the tribal youth were regular participated poultry farming (22.14%), followed by fish farming (16.43%) and fishing (10.71%), respectively. Whereas only (22.86%) of tribal youth were occasionally participated in fishing activity. This indicated that tribal youth very less participated in others agriculture related activities.

Participation of tribal youth in different off-farm activities

The data from Table 2, it was found that majority of the tribal youth were regularly participated in forest production *viz.*, Tendu patta cutting and collection (60.71%), followed by Mahua flower/fruits collection (53.57%). The tribal youths were regularly participated in off farm activities such as labour (12.14%), driving and transportation (11.43%), service and educational activity (10.00%) respectively. The 07.14 per cent respondents also regularly produced the handicraft material and also done Bamboo cutting (02.12%). Tembrun fruit collection, Aonla/ Hirda collection and selling and Forest works as labour very few respondents are regular. It was further observed that majority of the tribal youth occasionally participated in forest production activities *viz.*, Forest works as labour (64.29%), followed by Mahua flower/fruits collection (42.86%), Tendu patta cutting and

Collection (34.29%), Aonla/ Hirda collection and selling (26.43%), Charoli collection (25.00%), Tembrun fruit collection (23.57%), Hunting (13.57%) Production of handicrafts (11.43%), Bamboo cutting (09.29%) and Honey collection and selling (07.86%), respectively. This indicated that more than half of the tribal youth are regular participated in Tendu patta cutting and Collection and Mahua flower/fruits collection while majority of the tribal youth were occasionally participated in forest works as labourer.

Overall Participation of tribal youth in on-farm and off-farm activities

From Table 3 it was revealed that more than half of the tribal youth (51.42%) had medium level participation in on-farm and off-farm activities, followed by low (39.29%) and high level (09.29%) participation.

The finding of present study is similar with findings of Suman Verma (2019) and Tekaleet *al.* (2019) who reported that majority of respondents had medium level of participation.

CONCLUSION

From present investigation it can be concluded that, the tribal youth actively participated in on-farm activities as it is a core occupation for their livelihood, their participation in on-farm activities like land preparation, sowing, intercultural operations harvesting and post harvesting activities highlighted remarkably and express their role in these activities. While in case of off-farm activities, they mainly engaged in collection of forest products such as Tendu pattas and Mahua flowers as it is a predominant activity in their locality. While their participation in other off-farm activities were negligible.

With this background the effort should be taken by the extension personnel and policy makers to make on-farm activities much productive, motivate the tribal youth to take part regularly in on farm and off farm activities, Extension personnel can organize various trainings and programmes for tribal youth related to on farm and off farm activities so that tribal youth can be benefited from it.

REFERENCES

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Comment [35]: redone according to the journal's requirements

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Table 1. Distribution of respondents according to frequency wise participation in on-farm activities

Sl. No.	On-farm activities	Participation of respondents (n=140)		
		Regular	Occasionally	Never
A) Land preparation				
1	Ploughing the land	99 (72.14)	36 (25.71)	05 (03.57)
2	Clod crushing	64 (45.71)	70 (50.00)	06 (04.29)
3	Harrowing	57 (40.71)	73 (52.14)	10 (07.15)
4	Levelling of land	73 (52.14)	61 (43.57)	06 (04.29)
5	Spreading of FYM	89 (63.57)	43 (30.71)	08 (05.72)
6	Preparation of nursery	64 (45.71)	64 (45.71)	12 (08.58)
B) Sowing activities				
1	Selection of seeds	51 (36.43)	81 (57.86)	08 (05.71)
2	Seed treatment	20 (14.29)	98 (70.00)	22 (15.71)
3	Sowing	89 (63.57)	48 (34.29)	03 (02.14)
4	Broadcasting	16 (11.43)	61 (43.57)	63 (45.00)
5	Transplanting	103 (73.57)	36 (25.71)	01 (00.71)
C) Intercultural operations				
1	Preparation of channel / Furrow for irrigation	47 (33.57)	87 (62.14)	06 (04.29)

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Tables should be presented as per their appearance in the text.

2	Application of fertilizers	49 (35.00)	78 (55.71)	13 (09.29)
3	Weeding	18 (12.86)	68 (48.57)	54 (38.57)
4	Irrigation	32 (22.86)	88 (62.86)	20 (14.29)
5	Insect-pest management	22 (15.71)	101 (72.14)	17 (12.14)
6	Disease management	29 (20.71)	102 (72.86)	09 (06.43)
D) Harvesting and Post Harvest activities				
1	Harvesting	73 (52.14)	64 (45.71)	03 (02.14)
2	Threshing	65 (46.43)	66 (47.14)	09 (06.43)
3	Transportation farm produce	17 (12.14)	76 (54.29)	47 (33.57)
4	Storage	14 (10.00)	101 (72.14)	25 (17.86)
5	Grading/ processing	08 (05.72)	19 (13.57)	113 (80.71)
6	Marketing	16 (11.43)	79 (56.43)	45 (32.14)
E) Animal husbandry activities				
1	Animal breeding	05 (03.57)	19 (13.57)	116 (82.86)
2	Feeding of animals	04 (02.86)	25 (17.86)	111 (79.28)
3	Care of sick animals	07 (05.00)	52 (37.14)	81 (57.86)
4	Feed and fodder purchasing	08 (05.71)	07 (05.00)	125 (89.29)
5	Grazing of animals	05 (03.57)	41 (29.29)	94 (67.14)
6	Goat rearing	40 (28.57)	15 (10.72)	85 (60.71)
F) Others agriculture related activities				
1	Fishing	15 (10.71)	32 (22.86)	93 (66.43)
2	Fish farming	23 (16.43)	12 (08.57)	105 (75.00)

3	Poultry farming	31 (22.14)	11 (07.86)	98 (70.00)
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Table 2. Distribution of respondents according to frequency wise participation in off-farm activities

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Sl. No.	Off-farm activities	Participation of respondents (n=140)					
		Regular		Occasionally		Never	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Labour work	17	12.14	75	53.57	48	34.28
2	Construction of roads/ buildings	11	07.86	60	42.86	69	49.28
3	Driving /Transportation	16	11.43	13	09.29	111	79.29
4	General store/ Kirana shop	06	04.28	02	01.43	132	94.29
5	Cycle/Motorcycle repairing shop	03	02.14	00	00.00	137	97.86
6	Pan/Supari shop	07	05.00	02	01.42	131	93.57
7	Tailoring	07	05.00	06	04.28	127	90.71
8	Electrician	05	03.57	03	02.14	132	94.28
9	Service	14	10.00	00	00.00	126	90.00
10	Education	14	10.00	04	02.86	122	87.14
11	Tadi selling	10	07.14	23	16.43	107	76.43
12	Selling of liquor	03	02.14	13	09.29	124	88.57
13	Musician (<i>Wajantri</i>)	06	04.29	22	15.71	112	80.00
A) Forest production							
1	Tendu patta cutting and Collection	85	60.71	48	34.29	07	05.00

2	Mahua flower/fruits collection	75	53.57	60	42.86	05	03.57
3	Bamboo cutting	03	02.12	13	09.29	124	80.57
4	Tembrun fruit collection	02	01.43	33	23.57	105	75.00
5	Production of handicrafts	10	07.14	16	11.43	114	81.43
6	Aonla/ Hirda collection and selling	02	01.43	37	26.43	101	72.14
7	Charoli collection	00	00.00	35	25.00	105	75.00
8	Honey collection and selling	00	00.00	11	07.86	129	92.14
9	Hunting	00	00.00	19	13.57	121	86.43
10	Forest works as labour	01	0.71	90	64.29	49	35.00

Table 3. Distribution of respondents according to their overall participation

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Sl. No.	Participation	Respondents (n=140)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	55	39.29
2	Medium	72	51.42
3	High	13	09.29
Total		140	100.00