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Analysis of The Factors Responsible for Occupational Mobility from Agriculture to Non-Agriculture Sectors by The Tribals in Mayurbhanj District of Odisha

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ABSTRACT: *The tribal people are relatively isolates, encysted, tradition bound, inward looking and less enterprising. During the post independence period, they have been experiencing induced social change through planned development and interventions. But in spite of such endeavor, the rate of progress and development are not commensurate with the expectations. Majority of cultivators use land in only in kharif season and migrated to other places for alternative occupation like brickwork, construction work and industrial purposes in lean period. Even if they do not hesitate to leave their house including all other resources and migrated to other districts and continue to work as labourer for the rest period of their life. Due to lack of sufficient scope for livelihood and deterioration of natural resources on which the tribal people depend much for their hereditary occupation, they migrate to other occupation or other places in search of job. Pitrim Sorokin (1927) defined social mobility as "any transition of an individual or social object or value, anything that has been created or modified by human activity, from one social position to another". The mobility of the tribal people mainly depends on the availability of work/job, job satisfaction, relative economic advantage etc. The present study has been carried out with the objectives of to study the modalities of the occupational mobility from the agriculture to non-agricultural activities along with the factors responsible for such mobility.The study was conducted in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha purposefully in which the tribals occupy 58.72 % of the total population. Four blocks were selected randomly each one from four sub divisions. Fifteen tribal people were selected from each village as respondents randomly from twelve villages three from each block totaling to sample size of 180. The finding from the study implies that 86.11 percent respondents were going outside their locality for their occupation. The table indicates that majority of the respondents (63.88 %) were moving within their own locality regularly whereas 40% of the respondents were moving within their block. It was observed that majority of respondents (84.44 percent) were always moving for other occupation during the period of April to June. It was observed that 48.88 percent respondents regularly visited outside after harvest of own crop. It was also observed that mobility of the respondents according to their occupation was highest in case of agricultural labourer (53.88 %) followed by labour in construction work. In the study majority of the respondents opined that to get more income was the main factor responsible for change in occupation followed by skill developed, government developmental schemes, communication facility, infrastructural development, change in life style, educational support, social status, change in climate, extension/technical support, marketability, input support, credit support and political influence.*

Keywords: *occupational mobility, tribal, migration, factors responsible for mobility*

I. INTRODUCTION

The tribal people are relatively isolates, encysted, tradition bound, inward looking and less enterprising. During the post independence period, they have been experiencing induced social change through planned development and interventions. But in spite of such endeavor, the rate of progress and development are not commensurate with the expectations. Majority of cultivators use land in only in kharif season and migrated to other places for alternative occupation like brickwork, construction work and industrial purposes in lean period.

In spite of activities of various agencies in the field of tribal development, the food security problem is not solved. The tribals therefore go for other vocations particularly to work in non agricultural sectors and work as unskilled labourers. Even if they do not hesitate to leave their house including all other resources and migrated to other districts and continue to work as labourer for the rest period of their life.

Enough technology in the field of agriculture has been developed in all land situations which is not only profitable, but also stable, sustainable and equitable. If all these technologies are used by the tribals perhaps they stay in their village and develop economic condition. It is our prime duty to make them conscious and develop competency in use of these technologies.

Karn Deo Singh (2005) in his study under three districts viz. Koraput, Phulbani and Mayurbhanj revealed that most households practice shifting cultivation, which seems to satisfy very essential nutritional requirements in form of pulses and oilseed as well as supplement the intake of cereal produced in low and midlands. Production from shifting agriculture is very comparable (even higher) compared to settled subsistence agriculture, but available only on a periodic basis. The fact is that the people could not meet all their food requirements and income from agricultural sources (settled and shifting) alone. It is also reported that their dependence on forests is declining with time due to deforestation and forest degradation arising from shifting agriculture and changing land use. The hilly terrain, the short and erratic growing season, the small and skewed land holdings, a very low level of technology and the long hauling distance from the market, impose serious socio-economic handicaps to tribal agriculture development and make it a very challenging task.

Due to lack of sufficient scope for livelihood and deterioration of natural resources on which the tribal people depend much for their hereditary occupation, they migrate to other occupation or other places in search of job. Pitrim Sorokin (1927) defined social mobility as "any transition of an individual or social object or value, anything that has been created or modified by human activity, from one social position to another". The mobility of the tribal people mainly depends on the availability of work/job, job satisfaction, relative economic advantage etc. Work, job, occupation and position have generally been used interchangeably.

The present study has been carried out with the objectives of to study the socio-economic profile of tribal people of the district and to analyse the modalities of the occupational mobility from the agriculture to non-agricultural activities along with the factors responsible for such mobility.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sabirianova (2000) from his study found that the restructuring process increased the rate of occupational reallocation. He noted that structural changes account for a substantial part of the increase in gross occupational flows. The econometric results also indicated that the local outside opportunities and the scale of structural change largely determined the probability of occupational switching.

The study of Society for Regional Research and Analysis for Planning Commission (2010) in four cities Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa among tribal women had revealed that unemployment, poverty and lack of basic facilities of education, health and hygiene were still a major problem in the tribal areas forcing them for migration to various towns and cities. The tribal families were not able to meet their basic needs out of their meager income from their occupations.

III. REASEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa purposefully as the district enriched with most number of tribal people. The tribals occupy 58.72 % of the total population. The districts and sub divisions were selected purposively where as random sampling technique was followed to select blocks, villages and respondents. Four blocks were selected randomly each one from four sub divisions like Shamakhunta from Baripada Sadar, Kaptipada from Kaptipada, Bijatala from Rairangpur and Jasipur from Karanjia. Three villages were selected randomly from each block. Likewise twelve villages in total were selected randomly. Fifteen tribal people were selected from each village as respondents randomly totaling sample size of 180.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE.1 Distribution of the respondents according to their Age n=180

Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Young (18-35 years)	103	57.22
2	Middle (36-50 years)	46	25.56
3	Old (more than 50 years)	31	17.22

From the table.1, it was indicated that most of the respondents (57.22 percent) belonged to young age group (between 18- 35 years).

TABLE.2 Distribution of the respondents according to their Educational Status n=180

Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	36	20.00
2	Primary Level	40	22.22
3	Middle school Level	33	18.33
4	Matriculation	40	22.22
5	Higher secondary	18	10.00
6	Graduation	06	03.33
7	Post-Graduation and above	04	02.22
8	Any technical degree	03	01.66

The table presented above implied that majority of the respondents made their education up to primary level and matriculation level (22.22 percent each) followed by illiterates (20 percent). From the observation it is evident that most of the respondents had very poor educational background.

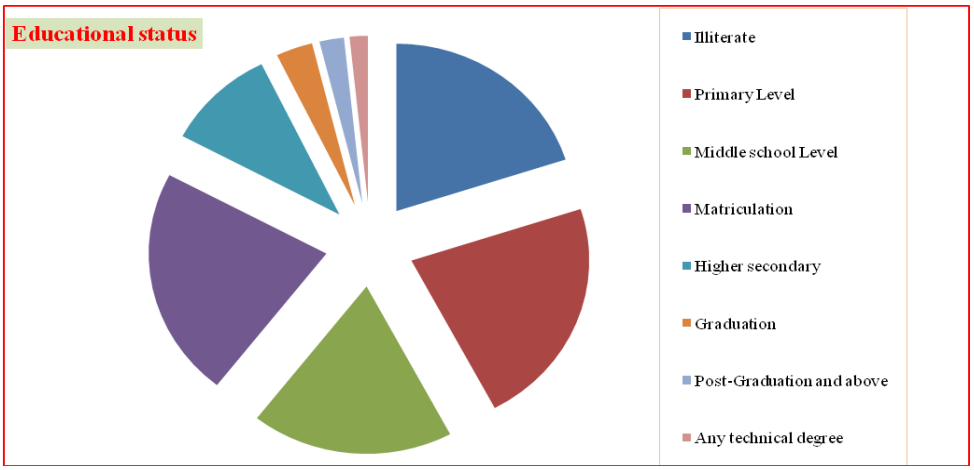

Fig. 1 Distribution of the respondents according to their Educational Status

Table.3 Distribution of the respondents according to their Land holding n=180

Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Less than 1 ac	67	37.22
2	Within 1-2 ac	56	31.12
3	Within 2-5 ac	42	23.33
4	More than 5 ac.	15	08.33

From the table, it was found that the majority of the respondents belonged to marginal land holding category (37.22 percent).

Table.4 Distribution of the respondents according to their Annual Family Income n=180

Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	More than 1 lakh	22	12.22
2	75,000-1 lakh	09	05.00
3	50,000-75,000	39	21.66
4	25,000-50,000	74	41.11
5	Less than 25,000	36	20.00

It was found that majority of the respondents had annual family income in the range Rs 25,000 to 50,000 (41.11 percent) followed by in the range of 50,000 to 75,000 (21.66 percent (5 percent).

TABLE.5 Distribution of the respondents according to their Extension Contact n=180

Sl. No.	Extension Personnel	Extent of Contact			
		Very frequently	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
		Number	Number	Number	Number
1	Field level official/workers	24 (13.33)	51 (28.33)	67 (37.22)	38 (21.11)
2	Block level officials	06 (03.33)	27 (15.00)	51 (28.33)	96 (53.33)
3	Sub division level officials	03 (01.66)	03 (01.66)	57 (31.66)	117 (65.00)
4	District level officials	03 (01.66)	03 (01.66)	21 (11.66)	153 (85.00)
5	State level officials	0	03 (01.66)	03 (01.66)	174 (96.66)
6	Private companies	0	06 (03.33)	21 (11.66)	153 (85.00)
7	NGOs	0	12 (06.66)	30 (16.66)	138 (76.66)

*Figures shown in the parentheses indicates the percentage

The table displayed the extent of extension contact of the tribal people under study in which it was found that very few were in contact with state, district, sub division and block level extension personnel. They had also very low rapport with the private companies and non-government organizations.

TABLE. 6 Distribution of respondents according to their nature of occupational mobility n=180

Sl. No.	Mobility to Sectors	Nature of mobility			
		More than 6 months/year		Less than 6 months/year	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Govt. service	13	07.22	0	0
2	Private/NGO service	09	05.00	0	0
3	Business	07	03.88	03	01.66
4	Farming	63	35.00	70	38.88
5	Animal husbandry	12	06.66	63	35.00
6	Fishery	03	01.66	12	06.66
7	Household produces	06	03.33	03	01.66
8	Industrial sector	09	05.00	0	0
9	Wage earner	37	20.55	30	16.66
10	Political work	03	01.66	0	0
11	Contract job	09	05.00	0	0
12	Skilled work	09	05.00	36	14.44

The findings shows that, majority of the respondents (35.0 percent) had fully engaged in the farming sector more than six months in a year followed by wage earning in which 20.55 percents were engaged more than six years.

TABLE.7 Distribution of respondents according to mobility towards outside the locality n=180

Sl. No.	Mobility	Number	Percentage
1	Movement towards outside their locality	155	86.11
2	Not going outside their locality	25	13.88

From the above table it was found that 86.11 percent respondents were going outside their locality for their occupation.

TABLE.8 Distribution of respondents according to extent of mobility by self and with other members n=180

Sl. No.	Associates	Extent of mobility					
		Regularly		Occasionally		Never	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Self	155	86.11	0	0	25	13.88
2	With wife/husband	43	23.88	36	20.00	101	56.11
3	Own family members	70	38.88	18	10.00	92	51.11
4	With friends/neighbor	0	0	79	43.88	101	56.11
5	With relatives	0	0	70	38.88	110	61.11

It was observed that majority of the respondents (86.11 percent) visited outside the locality alone regularly.

TABLE.9 Distribution of respondents according to their mobility at different places n=180

Sl. No.	Places	Extent of mobility					
		Regularly		Occasionally		Never	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Within block	72	40.00	43	23.88	65	36.11
2	Within sub division	30	16.66	33	18.33	117	65.00
3	Within district	22	12.22	36	20.00	122	67.77
4	Within state	09	05.00	18	10.00	153	85.00
5	Outside state	0	0	09	05.00	171	95.00

The table indicates that majority of the respondents (63.88 %) were moving within their own locality regularly whereas 40% of the respondents were moving within their block.

TABLE.10 Distribution of respondents according to their seasonality of mobility n=180

Sl. No.	Period	Extent of mobility					
		Always		Some times		Never	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	January-March	125	69.44	36	20.00	19	10.55
2	April-June	152	84.44	12	06.66	16	08.88
3	July-September	58	32.22	58	32.22	64	35.55
4	October-December	107	59.44	48	26.66	25	13.88

It was observed that majority of respondents (84.44 percent) were always moving for other occupation during the period of April to June followed by 69.44 percent during January to March, 59.44 percent during October to December and 32.22 percent during July to September.

TABLE.11 Distribution of respondents' mobility according to crop calendar n=180

Sl. No.	Crop calendar	Extent of mobility					
		Regularly		Occasionally		Never	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	After harvest of own crops	88	48.88	36	20.00	56	31.11
2	After harvest of crops of locality	88	48.88	36	20.00	56	31.11
3	During the cropping season	27	15.00	58	32.22	95	52.77
4	Throughout the year	80	44.44	36	20.00	64	35.55
5	As and when necessary	58	32.22	57	31.66	65	36.11

It was observed that 48.88 percent respondents regularly visited outside after harvest of own crop and same number of respondents go after harvest of crops in locality. 44.44 percent go throughout the year, 32.22 percent as and when necessary and 15.0 percent during the cropping season on regular basis.

TABLE.12 Distribution of respondents' mobility according to their type of occupation n=180

Sl. No.	Type of work	Extent of mobility					
		Always		Sometimes		Never	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Agricultural labourer	97	53.88	0	0	83	46.11
2	Labour in industrial sector	09	05.00	0	0	171	95.00
3	Brick making	09	05.00	18	10.00	153	85.00
4	Labour in construction work	18	10.00	09	05.00	153	85.00
5	Domestic servant	0	0	09	05.00	171	95.00
6	Supervising job	09	05.00	0	0	171	95.00

From the table, it was observed that mobility of the respondents according to their occupation was highest in case of agricultural labourer (53.88 %) followed by labour in construction work.

TABLE.13 Factors responsible for change in occupation by the respondents n=180

Sl. No.	Factor	Extent of agreement			Mean score	Rank
		Fully agree	Agree	Disagree		
		Number	Number	Number		
1	Climatic Imbalance/ Hostile Climate	0	83	97	0.461	IX
2	Educational Support	40	34	106	0.633	VII
3	Skill Developed	66	49	65	1.005	II
4	More Income	80	100	0	1.444	I
5	Infrastructural Deterioration/ development	0	129	51	0.716	V
6	Credit Support	0	22	158	0.122	XIII
7	Input Support	0	40	140	0.222	XII
8	Marketability	0	44	136	0.244	XI
9	Extension/ Technical Support	06	52	122	0.355	X
10	Government developmental scheme	09	136	35	0.855	III
11	Change in life style	25	76	79	0.700	VI
12	Social Status	25	58	97	0.600	VIII
13	Communication Facility	0	140	40	0.777	IV
14	Political Influence	03	0	177	0.033	XIV

Maximum obtainable score- 2

The analysis from the above table indicates the factors responsible for change in occupation among the tribal people under study. As per the finding of the table, majority of the respondents opined that to get more income was the main factor responsible for change in occupation followed by skill developed, government developmental schemes, communication facility, infrastructural development, change in life style, educational support, social status, change in climate, extension/technical support, marketability, input support, credit support and political influence.

TABLE.14 Correlation co-efficient between the occupational mobility with factors responsible for change in occupation n=180

Factors responsible for change	Occupation										
	Govt. service	Pvt./NGO service	Business	Farming	Animal husbandry	Fishery	Industrial sector	Wage earning	Political work	Contract job	Skilled job
Climatic Imbalance/ Hostile Climate	-0.238**	-0.196**	0.312**	0.168*	-0.224**	0.294**	0.175*	-0.154*	0.099	-0.196**	0.557**
Educational Support	0.459**	0.377**	0.296**	-0.424**	-0.498**	0.240**	0.377**	-0.669**	0.214**	-0.173*	-0.192*
Skill Developed	-0.342**	-0.105	0.136	-0.052	0.027	0.234**	0.248**	-0.129	0.041	0.248**	0.581**
More Income	0.312**	-0.205**	0.261**	-0.088	-0.103	0.318**	0.256**	-0.454**	-0.116	0.256**	0.422**
Infrastructural Deterioration/ development	0.379**	0.003	0.170*	-0.094	-0.082	0.386**	0.003	-0.231**	-0.173*	0.003	0.370**
Credit Support	-0.099	-0.081	0.769**	0.207**	-0.060	0.418**	-0.081	-0.355**	-0.046	-0.081	-0.191*
Input Support	-0.141	-0.116	0.425**	0.352**	0.096	0.325**	-0.116	-0.180*	-0.066	-0.116	-0.272**
Marketability	-0.147	-0.121	0.655**	0.273**	-0.025	0.324**	-0.121	-0.172*	-0.069	-0.121	-0.284**
Extension/ Technical Support	-0.165*	-0.136	0.261**	0.526**	0.088	0.554**	-0.136	-0.001	-0.077	-0.136	-0.070
Govt. developmental scheme	-0.236**	-0.362**	-0.173*	0.159*	0.055	0.002	-0.089	0.488**	-0.051	-0.089	0.004
Change in life style	0.491**	0.196**	0.274**	-0.435**	-0.455**	0.157*	0.404**	-0.666**	0.111	-0.013	0.133
Social Status	0.519**	0.223**	0.300**	-0.469**	-0.502**	0.192*	0.427**	-0.716**	0.126	0.018	0.043
Communication Facility	0.320**	0.263**	0.268**	-0.297**	-0.323**	0.137	0.263**	-0.617**	0.149*	-0.042	0.140
Political Influence	-0.036	-0.030	-0.030	-0.183*	-0.136	-0.037	-0.030	-0.131	1.000**	-0.030	-0.070

*Significant at the 5% level **Significant at the 1% level

From the table it was found that climatic imbalance positively influenced the respondents for change of occupation to business, fishery, industrial sector and skilled job whereas it was negatively correlated with the government services, private/NGO services, animal husbandry, farming, wage earning and contract job. Educational support had significant and positive relationship with the government services, private/NGO services, business, fishery, industrial sector and political work whereas it had significant, but negative correlation with the farming, animal husbandry, wage earning, contract job and skilled job. The factor like skill developed by the respondents had positive associationship with the fishery, industrial sector, contract job and skilled job whereas it was negatively associated with the government services. More income was significantly and positively correlated with the government services, business, fishery, industrial sector, contract job and skilled job whereas it was negatively correlated with the private/NGO services and wage earning. Likely the factor infrastructural development/deterioration was positively correlated with the government services, business, fishery and skilled job whereas it was negatively correlated with wage earning and political work. Credit support was positively correlated with the business, farming and fishery whereas it was negatively correlated with the wage earning and skilled job. Input support was positively correlated with the business, farming and fishery whereas it was negatively correlated with wage earning and skilled job. Marketability was positively correlated with the business, farming and fishery whereas it was negatively correlated with the wage earning and skilled job. Extension/technical support was positively correlated with the business, farming and fishery whereas it was negatively correlated with the government services. Government developmental schemes were positively correlated with the farming and wage earning whereas it was negatively correlated with the government services, private/NGO services and business. Change in life style was significantly correlated with the government services, private/NGO services, business, fishery and industrial sector whereas it was also significantly, but negatively correlated with the farming, animal husbandry and wage earning. Social status was positively correlated with the government services, private/NGO services, business, fishery and industrial sector whereas it was negatively correlated with the farming, animal husbandry and wage earning. Communication facility was positively correlated with the government services, private/NGO services, business, industrial sector and political work whereas it was negatively correlated with the farming, animal husbandry and wage earning. Political influence was positively correlated with only political work whereas it was negatively correlated with farming only.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Although the majority of population in the state still depends on agriculture directly or indirectly, the state economy revolves around the agriculture sector. But in a changing trend there has been diversifying and shift moving away from the agricultural sector to non-farm sectors. The industry and services sectors have emerged as main drivers of growth. Despite reduction of the sectoral share of this sector, the agriculture sector is still vital for the state. This sector still provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly, to more than 60 percent of the population.

On the basis of the finding it was suggested for checking mobility of the tribal people from agriculture to non-agriculture sector like enhancing the literacy level should be among the tribal people to increase their efficiency and better understanding of the scientific agriculture. The cropping intensity should be enhanced and other secondary agriculture like poultry farming, goat rearing, mushroom cultivation, bee keeping, dairy

farming, value addition of crop produces and production of household goods must be promoted to provide year round employment to the tribal people. The development of infrastructure in agriculture and allied fields must be emphasized including maximising irrigation facility, marketing facility, input availability, farm mechanisation and post harvest management.

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