Chapter IX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

9.0 Introduction:- The scheduled tribes occupy a significant place in Jashpur district as its population. Nearly 65.38% of the people were scheduled tribes in the district based on 1991 census. According to 2001 census the population of the scheduled tribes is 4,69,953 out of the total population of 7,43,160. The population of scheduled caste is 36,400 and the population of the others is 2,36,807. So it is crystal clear as the 2001 census represents that 63.24% of the population belongs to scheduled tribe, 4.90% of the population is of scheduled caste and 31.86% of the population belongs to the others in the district. Hence it is right to say that it is a tribal populated district. Earlier their inhabitation was mainly forests and isolated areas away from civic life of the state. They were tillers of the land and the collection of forest produce as basically a subsidiary source of income. The tribals today particularly in Chhattisgarh state too occupy a very significant position in the field of cultivation. According to 2001 census the population of scheduled tribes and scheduled caste is 31.76% and 11.61% respectively. Today most of the tribal farmers have a good portion of land for their agriculture in Jashpur district. They are known in the field of cultivation because their main occupation is agriculture in the whole of the district. But their agriculture is based on the traditional methods and they do not have irrigation facilities also for their cultivation. They are dependent on rain which is irregular every year. The inadequacy or heavy rain every year affects the crops of the tribal farmers very much. Today they produce many different types of main crops such as under cereals- paddy, maize, bajra, jowar; under pulses- urad, kulthi, arhar, masur, teora and under oilseeds- ramtil, til, mustard in the district.

Under this research study the indicators of analysis are: average area under main crops, irrigated area through different means, productivity, production, number of family members, number of family members involved in agriculture, number of educated persons in the families, number of families interested in taking loans, number of families dependent on modern methods of agriculture, number of families benefiting through irrigation, number of families cultivated main crops in the past, number of families cultivate main crops in the present and number of families interested taking loans in future.

The research study is conducted in five gram pANCHAYATs (Jamjunwani, Pharsabahar, Charaidand, Sitonga and Jaria) of five blocks (Pathalgaon, Pharsabahar, Duldula, Jashpur and Manora) in Jashpur district. Multi-stage sampling method is empowered for primary data collection for selecting district, tehsils, blocks, gram panchayats and families based on the division of three categories of land (0-5 acres, 5-8 acres, 8-above acres). The sampling
numbered 300 in whole of five gram panchayats of five blocks in the district. The study is based on the primary and secondary sources of data. These are the following findings on the basis of the analysis of data sources.

1. There has been no change in the growth of production continuously from 1984-1985 to 2004-2005. There has been fluctuation in the growth of production every year.

2. In Jashpur district the cropping pattern is more of traditional. Cropping pattern is not for commercial purpose but for subsistence purpose only. There is less inclination among the tribal farmers towards commercial crops.

3. There is a significant impact of irrigation facilities, transport facilities, marketing facilities and the price of agricultural products on cropping pattern.

4. Irrigation facilities are not available much among the tribal cultivators in Jashpur district, therefore there is only one crop system. The farmers mostly depend on rain only for their cultivation which is every year quite uncertain for agriculture. The uncertainty of rain every year affects the production of the crops very much.

5. The agriculture is based on traditional methods rather than the technological methods. The farmers are quite at ease and comfortable with old methods in cultivation. It is found in the research study that the farmers are not interested to use modern technological means like tractors, high yielding variety seeds and organic chemical fertilizers etc in agriculture.

6. The natural factors such as soil, rain, climate and economic factors namely price of produce, size of cultivated land, availability of agricultural inputs, and government policies have affected cropping pattern quite much in Jashpur district.

7. Planned and rational use of land and suitable cropping pattern are not being implemented in the district. Therefore cropping pattern is traditional among the tribal farmers.

8. Since most of the tribal farmers are uneducated in the district, they do not know much about the government policies made as regards the loans with subsidies for the benefit of tribal farmers and development of agriculture. The illiteracy and ignorance of the tribal farmers has caused fear among them hence they are not implementing modern techniques in the field of agriculture.

9. There has been no correlation between the land size and the cropping pattern among the tribal farmers in the district.

10. There has been no correlation between cropping pattern and production among the tribal farmers in the district.
11. There has not been a change in the growth of production every year. This has happened either on account of less rain or plenty of rain every year in the district.

12. It is found that due to the absence of modern methods of agriculture and proper use of land the rate of productivity is quite low in the field of agriculture.

13. It is found through the research study that the average number of members in the family is quite high. This is owing to illiteracy and poverty in the family.

14. There has not been a rapid change in the cropping pattern continuously from the year 1984-1985 to 2004-2005 in Jashpur district.

15. The research study has showed that the tribal farmers have no any motivation and plan in taking loans for agricultural purposes in the future too.

16. The standard of education among the tribal families is very low. They have not understood the importance of education till now.

17. The tribal farmers are very poor in keeping the account of their produce. They may be either lethargic to do so or they do not understand the importance of the accounts of their produce in order to know the financial position in the families.

Based on the findings of research study the following suggestions are made here under.

1. The tribal farmers should change their traditional attitudes pertaining to cropping pattern and should go for the production of those crops which are more of commercial purposes.

2. The farmers should be encouraged to adopt the modern technologies in the agricultural fields more so that there may be more production.

3. The tribal farmers need to be educated more and more in order to understand the importance of planned and rational use of land and suitable cropping pattern in the district.

4. The government should make known its policies in a wider scale to the illiterate farmers as regards the loan facilities with much subsidies in the agricultural fields. At the same time there should be a proper channel and easy access of the loans to the tribal farmers. So that they can be encouraged to take loans for the development of agriculture.

5. The government should make more and serious efforts in creating more irrigation facilities in Jashpur district. So that there could be opportunities for the tribal farmers for double or triple crop system, crop rotation, more use of developed seeds, new techniques and organic and chemical fertilizers in agriculture.

6. The government should enthuse and train the farmers to cultivate crops with a view of more production.
7. The farmers should be taught and encouraged to take risks in agricultural occupation.

8. The government should give the farmers the help of insurance to risks. At the moments of drought or flood, the farmers experience lots of loss in the agricultural production. If the government gives the help of insurance to the farmers in those situations, then it will affect positively in the cropping pattern too very much.