

Farmers' Notion towards Creation of Casteless Society – A Comparative Analysis among Organic and Inorganic Farmers

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Abstract: Caste system is considered to have a social impact of all the people in the society. Caste is an integral part of Indian Society. It is said to have originated during ancient times as mentioned in certain ancient texts. Caste system which is deep rooted in India is found in all the states of India. Even today, in this era of digitalization caste system is widely practiced all over India. Caste or varna has also deeply impacted the lives of farming community. A majority of farmers belong to socially marginalized society in India. Such farmers often face discrimination and exploitation at every levels of farming. In spite of strict enactment of laws, discrimination of marginalized farmers continue till date. Discrimination in the access to training, latest information and exploitation in terms of land and yield exist in all parts of the country. Caste based discrimination is a social evil which should be removed from all sects of the society by implementing far reaching policies. Farming community all over India has been facing this social evil since time immemorial. An urgent sense of responsibility on the part of officials concerned is the need of the hour. Against this backdrop, the present study explores in detail the opinion of both organic and inorganic farmers on the casteism by analyzing their support towards caste system, attitudinal change, etc.

Keywords: Caste, Casteism, Farming Community, organic farming, inorganic farming.

Introduction

Caste is an integral part of Indian Society. It is said to have originated during ancient times as mentioned in certain ancient texts. Caste system which is deep rooted in India is found in all the states of India. Even today, in this era of digitalization caste system is widely practiced all over India. Caste or varna has also deeply impacted the lives of farming community. A majority of farmers belong to socially marginalized society in India. Such farmers often face discrimination and exploitation at every levels of farming. In spite of strict enactment of laws, discrimination of marginalized farmers continue till date. Discrimination in the access to training, latest information and exploitation in terms of land and yield exist in all parts of the country. Caste based discrimination is a social evil which should be removed from all sects of the society by implementing far reaching policies. Farming community all over India has been facing this social evil since time immemorial. An urgent sense of responsibility on the part of officials concerned is the need of the hour. Against this backdrop, the present study explores in detail the opinion of both organic and inorganic farmers on the casteism by analyzing their support towards caste system attitudinal change, etc.

Objectives of the Study

- To know the opinion of farmers on casteism
- To analyse the opinion of farmers on casteism and its variables by using relevant statistical tools
- To summarize and present the results

Methodology:

A well designed interview schedule was administered among the farmers. A sample of 150 organic farmers and 150 inorganic farmers, (in total 300) were surveyed, in Tamil Nadu across the five major districts. The respondents were contacted through chain-referral system by adopting snowball sampling technique and the researcher administered the interview schedule among the farmers. The collected data were classified and analyzed by using relevant statistical tools. The socio economic factors like Age, Education and Community were taken as independent variables and analysis were made on the dependent variables such as attitude on caste system and casteless society.

Results and Discussion:

Significant association between the Age group of Organic and inorganic farmers and Support towards Caste Based Society

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the age group of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society, a two-way classification table with age group of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society was formed. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,

H₀: There is no significant association between age group of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society

The age group wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of support towards caste based society is shown in the following Table.

Table-1
Chi-square test for significant association between age group of organic and inorganic organic and inorganic farmers and Support towards Caste Based Society

Type of farmers	Opinion	Age group					Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	Above 60 years			
Organic farmers	Strongly Agree	-	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	6 (4)	11 (7.3)	22 (14.7)	35.098	0.004
	Agree	1 (0.7)	11 (7.3)	23 (15.3)	19 (12.7)	14 (9.3)	68 (45.3)		
	No Opinion	4 (2.7)	6 (4)	13 (8.7)	21 (14)	5 (3.3)	49 (32.7)		
	Disagree	1 (0.7)	3 (2)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	8 (5.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	1 (0.7)	-	2 (1.3)	-	-	3 (2)		
	Total	7 (4.7)	22 (14.7)	43 (28.7)	47 (31.3)	31 (20.7)	150 (100)		
Inorganic farmers	Strongly Agree	-	2 (1.3)	4 (2.7)	7 (4.7)	9 (6)	22 (14.7)	28.797	0.025
	Agree	1 (0.7)	13 (8.7)	24 (16)	18 (12)	19 (12.7)	75 (50)		
	No Opinion	7 (4.7)	5 (3.3)	13 (8.7)	12 (8)	5 (3.3)	42 (28)		
	Disagree	-	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	10 (6.7)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	-	1 (0.7)	-	-	1 (0.7)		
	Total	8 (5.3)	24 (16)	44 (29.3)	39 (26)	35 (23.3)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

It could be seen from the above table that there is a relationship between the age group of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society. The age group of organic farmers' wise analysis of support towards caste based society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 23 (15.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 40-50 years have agreed to support towards caste based society, whereas 21 (14%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years have no opinion to support towards caste based society and 19 (12.7%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years have agreed to support towards caste based society.

The age group of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of support towards caste based society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 24 (16%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group between 40-50 years have agreed to support towards caste based society, whereas 19 (12.7%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group of above 60 years have agreed to support towards caste based society and 18 (12%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years have agreed to support towards caste based society.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for support towards caste based society among different age group of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 35.098 and 28.797 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.004 and 0.025. Since the 'p' value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the age group of sample organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society.

Significant association between the Educational qualification of Organic and inorganic farmers and Support towards Caste Based Society

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society, a two-way classification table with educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society was formed. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,

H₀: There is no significant association between educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society

The educational qualification wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of support towards caste based society is shown in Table 2.

Table - 2
Chi-square test for significant association between Educational Qualification of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Support towards Caste Based Society

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Educational Qualification					Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		Illiterate	Primary	HSC	Higher Education	Technical			
Organic Farmers	Strongly Agree	4 (2.7)	5 (3.3)	7 (4.7)	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	22 (14.7)	18.157	0.315
	Agree	9 (6.0)	20 (13.3)	15 (10)	20 (13.3)	4 (2.7)	68 (45.3)		
	No Opinion	15 (10)	9 (6.0)	12 (8)	12 (8)	1 (0.7)	49 (32.7)		
	Disagree	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.7)	1 (0.7)	-	8 (5.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	-	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	3 (2)		
	Total	29 (19.3)	37 (24.7)	38 (25.3)	38 (25.3)	8 (5.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Strongly Agree	3 (2)	3 (2)	10 (6.7)	5 (3.3)	1 (0.7)	22 (14.7)	18.440	0.299
	Agree	11 (7.3)	24 (16)	17 (11.3)	18 (12)	5 (3.3)	75 (50)		
	No Opinion	7 (4.7)	10 (6.7)	9 (6.0)	15 (10)	1 (0.7)	42 (28)		
	Disagree	3 (2)	-	5 (3.3)	2 (1.3)	-	10 (6.7)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	1 (0.7)	-	-	-	1 (0.7)		
	Total	24 (16)	38 (24.7)	41 (27.3)	40 (26.7)	7 (4.7)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The educational qualification of organic farmers' wise analysis of support towards caste based society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 20 (13.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are higher education have agreed to support towards caste based society, whereas 20 (13.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are primary education have agreed to support towards caste based society and 15 (10%) of the sample organic farmers who are HSC qualification have agreed to support towards caste based society.

The educational qualification of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of support towards caste based society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 24 (16%) of the sample inorganic

farmers who are primary education have agreed to support towards caste based society, whereas 18 (12%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are higher education have agreed to support towards caste based society and 17 (11.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are HSC qualification have agreed to support towards caste based society.

Table depicts that the calculated chi square value for support towards caste based society among different educational qualification of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 18.157 and 18.440 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.315 and 0.299. Since the 'p' value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the educational qualification of sample organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society.

Significant association between the Community of Organic and inorganic farmers and Support towards Caste Based Society

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the community of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society, a two-way classification table with community of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society was formed. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,

H₀: There is no significant association between community of organic and inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society

The community wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of support towards caste based society is shown in Table 3.

**Table -3
Community of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Support towards Caste Based Society**

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Community				Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		OC	BC	MBC	SC/ST			
Organic Farmers	Strongly Agree	1 (0.7)	8 (5.3)	13 (8.7)	-	22 (14.7)	42.644	0.000
	Agree	16 (10.7)	13 (8.7)	39 (26)	-	68 (45.3)		
	No Opinion	21 (14)	17 (11.3)	10 (6.7)	1 (0.7)	49 (32.7)		
	Disagree	-	6 (4)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	8 (5.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	-	3 (2)		
	Total	38 (25.3)	45 (30)	65 (43.3)	2 (1.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Strongly Agree	4 (2.7)	8 (5.3)	10 (6.7)	-	22 (14.7)	19.708	0.073
	Agree	16 (10.7)	27 (18)	31 (20.7)	1 (0.7)	75 (50)		
	No Opinion	10 (6.7)	22 (14.7)	8 (5.3)	2 (1.3)	42 (28)		
	Disagree	-	8 (5.3)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	10 (6.7)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	-	1 (0.7)	-	1 (0.7)		
	Total	30 (20)	65 (43.3)	51 (34)	4 (2.7)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The community of organic farmers' wise analysis of support towards caste based society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 39 (26%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to MBC have agreed to support towards caste based society, whereas 21 (14%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to OC have no opinion to support towards caste based society and 17 (11.3%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to BC have no opinion to support towards caste based society.

The community of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of support towards caste based society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 31 (20.7%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to MBC have agreed to support towards caste based society, whereas 27 (18%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to BC have agreed to support towards caste based society and 22 (14.7%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to BC have no opinion to support towards caste based society.

Table depicts that the calculated chi square value for support towards caste based society among different community of sample organic farmers is 42.644 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.000. Since the 'p' value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the community of sample organic farmers and support towards caste based society.

Table further depicts that the calculated chi square value for support towards caste based society among different community of sample inorganic farmers is 19.708 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.073. Since the 'p' value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the community of sample inorganic farmers and support towards caste based society.

Age group of Organic and inorganic farmers and Attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

In order to examine the relationship between age group of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society, a two way table with age group of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society was constructed. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,

H₀: There is no significant association between age group of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

The age group wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society is shown in Table 4.

Table -4
Chi-square test for significant association between age group of organic and inorganic organic and inorganic farmers and Attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

Type of farmers	Opinion	Age group					Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	Above 60 years			
Organic farmers	Strongly Agree	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	5 (3.3)	4 (2.7)	5 (3.3)	16 (10.7)	14.852	0.535
	Agree	1 (0.7)	11 (7.3)	21 (14)	27 (18)	15 (10)	75 (50)		
	No Opinion	4 (2.7)	8 (5.3)	15 (10)	14 (9.3)	10 (6.7)	51 (34)		
	Disagree	-	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	5 (3.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	1 (0.7)	-	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	-	3 (2)		
	Total	7 (4.7)	22 (14.7)	43 (28.7)	47 (31.3)	31 (20.7)	150 (100)		
Inorganic farmers	Strongly Agree	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	7 (4.7)	4 (2.7)	4 (2.7)	18 (12)	8.170	0.944
	Agree	3 (2)	15 (10)	20 (13.3)	17 (11.3)	17 (11.3)	72 (48)		
	No Opinion	4 (2.7)	5 (3.3)	15 (10)	14 (9.3)	12 (8)	50 (33.3)		
	Disagree	-	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	2 (1.3)	9 (6)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	-	1 (0.7)	-	-	1 (0.7)		
	Total	8 (5.3)	24 (16)	44 (29.3)	39 (26)	35 (23.3)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The age group of organic farmers' wise analysis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 27 (18%) of the sample organic farmers

who are in the age group between 50-60 years have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society, whereas 21 (14%) who are in the age group between 40-50 years have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society and 15 (10%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group of above 60 years have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

The age group of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 20 (13.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group between 40-50 years have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society, whereas 17 (11.3%) who are in the age group between 50-60 years have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society and another 17 (11.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group of above 60 years have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society among different age group of organic and inorganic farmers is 14.852 and 8.170 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.535 and 0.944. Since the 'p' value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the age group of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

Educational qualification of Organic and inorganic farmers and Attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

In order to examine the relationship between educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society, a two way table with educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society was constructed. Accordingly, sample organic and inorganic farmers have been categorized into four groups on the basis of their educational qualification. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,

H₀: There is no significant association between educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

The educational qualification wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society is shown in Table 5

Table -5
Chi-square test for significant association between Educational Qualification of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Educational Qualification					Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		Illiterate	Primary	HSC	Higher Education	Technical			
Organic Farmers	Strongly Agree	3 (2)	3 (2)	7 (4.7)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	16 (10.7)	17.123	0.378
	Agree	11 (7.3)	17 (11.3)	20 (13.3)	23 (15.3)	4 (2.7)	75 (50)		
	No Opinion	13 (8.7)	13 (8.7)	9 (6.0)	14 (9.3)	2 (1.3)	51 (34)		
	Disagree	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	-	-	5 (3.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	-	-	-	3 (2)		
	Total	29 (19.3)	37 (24.7)	38 (25.3)	38 (25.3)	8 (5.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Strongly Agree	2 (1.3)	5 (3.3)	8 (5.3)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	18 (12)	20.980	0.179
	Agree	10 (6.7)	20 (13.3)	15 (10)	23 (15.3)	4 (2.7)	72 (48)		
	No Opinion	9 (6.0)	12 (8)	12 (8)	15 (10)	2 (1.3)	50 (33.3)		
	Disagree	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	6 (4.0)	-	-	9 (6)		
	Strongly Disagree	1 (1.3)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.7)		

	Total	24 (16)	38 (24.7)	41 (27.3)	40 (26.7)	7 (4.7)	150 (100)		
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Source: Primary data

The educational qualification of organic farmers' wise analysis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 23 (15.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are higher education have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society, whereas 20 (13.3%) who are HSC qualification have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society and 17 (13.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are primary education have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

The educational qualification of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 23 (15.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are higher education have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society, whereas 20 (13.3%) who are primary education have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society and 15 (10%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are HSC qualification have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

Table reveals that the calculated chi square value for attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society among different educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers is 17.123 and 20.980 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.378 and 0.179. Since the 'p' value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

Community of Organic and inorganic farmers and Attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

In order to examine the relationship between community of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society, a two way table with community of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society was constructed. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,

H₀: There is no significant association between community of organic and inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

The community wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society is shown in Table 6.

Table -6
Community of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Community				Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		OC	BC	MBC	SC/ST			
Organic Farmers	Strongly Agree	2 (1.3)	7 (4.7)	7 (4.7)	-	16 (10.7)	38.593	0.000
	Agree	13 (8.7)	24 (16)	37 (24.7)	1 (0.7)	75 (50)		
	No Opinion	21 (14)	11 (7.3)	19 (12.7)	-	51 (34)		
	Disagree	1 (0.7)	3 (2)	1 (0.7)	-	5 (3.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	1 (0.7)	-	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	3 (2)		
	Total	38 (25.3)	45 (30)	65 (43.3)	2 (1.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Strongly Agree	3 (2)	9 (6)	5 (3.3)	1 (0.7)	18 (12)	16.745	0.159
	Agree	8 (5.3)	32 (21.3)	29 (19.3)	3 (2)	72 (48)		
	No Opinion	17 (11.3)	17 (11.3)	16 (10.7)	-	50 (33.3)		
	Disagree	2 (1.3)	6 (4)	1 (0.7)	-	9 (6)		

	Strongly Disagree	-	1 (0.7)	-	-	1 (0.7)		
	Total	30 (20)	65 (43.3)	51 (34)	4 (2.7)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The community of organic farmers' wise analysis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 37 (24.7%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to MBC have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society, whereas 24 (16%) who belong to BC have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society and 21 (14%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to OC have no opinion to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

The community of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of attitudinal changes alone can create Casteless Society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 32 (21.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to BC have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society, whereas 29 (19.3%) who belong to MBC have agreed to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society and another 17 (11.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to OC have no opinion to attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

Table reveals that the calculated chi square value for attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society among different community of organic farmers is 38.593 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.000. Since the 'p' value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the community of organic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

Table further reveals that the calculated chi square value for attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society among different community of inorganic farmers is 16.745 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.159. Since the 'p' value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the community of inorganic farmers and attitudinal changes alone can create casteless society.

Significant association between the Age group of Organic and inorganic farmers and Education and Economic Empowerment create casteless society

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the age group of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society, a two-way classification table with age group of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society was formed. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,

H₀: There is no significant association between age group of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society

The age group wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society is shown in Table 7.

Table - 7
Chi-square test for significant association between age group of organic and inorganic farmers and Education and Economic Empowerment create casteless society

Type of farmers	Opinion	Age group					Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	Above 60 years			
Organic farmers	Strongly Agree	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	6 (4)	7 (4.7)	7 (4.7)	22 (14.7)	27.981	0.032
	Agree	3 (2)	7 (4.7)	6 (4)	13 (8.7)	11 (7.3)	40 (26.7)		
	No Opinion	2 (1.3)	8 (5.3)	28 (18.7)	25 (16.7)	10 (6.7)	73 (48.7)		
	Disagree	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	9 (6)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	4 (2.7)	1 (0.7)	-	1 (0.7)	6 (4)		
	Total	7 (4.7)	22 (14.7)	43 (28.7)	47 (31.3)	31 (20.7)	150 (100)		

Inorganic farmers	Strongly Agree	-	3 (2)	6 (4)	4 (2.7)	5 (3.3)	18 (12)	11.088	0.804
	Agree	2 (1.3)	9 (6)	11 (7.3)	10 (6.7)	14 (9.3)	46 (30.7)		
	No Opinion	5 (3.3)	8 (5.3)	22 (14.7)	21 (14)	14 (9.3)	70 (46.7)		
	Disagree	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	4 (2.7)	1 (0.7)	11 (7.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	-	1 (0.7)	5 (3.3)		
	Total	8 (5.3)	24 (16)	44 (29.3)	39 (26)	35 (23.3)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The age group of organic farmers' wise analysis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 28 (18.7%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 40-50 years have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society, whereas 25 (16.7%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society and 13 (8.7%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years have agreed to education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

The age group of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 22 (14.7%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group between 40-50 years have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society, whereas 21 (14%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society and 14 (9.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group of above 60 years have agreed to education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for education and economic empowerment create casteless society among different age group of sample organic farmers is 27.981 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.032. Since the 'p' value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the age group of organic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

Table further discloses that the calculated chi square value for education and economic empowerment create casteless society among different age group of sample inorganic farmers is 11.088 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.804. Since the 'p' value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the age group of inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

Significant association between the Educational Qualification of Organic and inorganic farmers and Education and Economic Empowerment create casteless society

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society, a two-way classification table with educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society was formed. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,
H₀: There is no significant association between educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society

The educational qualification wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society is shown in Table 8

Table -8

Chi-square test for significant association between Educational Qualification of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Education and Economic Empowerment create casteless society

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Educational Qualification					Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		Illiterate	Primary	HSC	Higher Education	Technical			
Organic Farmers	Strongly Agree	4 (2.7)	3 (2)	8 (5.3)	3 (2)	4 (2.7)	22 (14.7)	33.195	0.007
	Agree	4 (2.7)	6 (4.0)	13 (8.7)	17 (11.3)	-	40 (26.7)		
	No Opinion	18 (12)	24 (16)	11 (7.3)	17 (11.3)	3 (2)	73 (48.7)		
	Disagree	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	4 (2.7)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	9 (6)		
	Strongly Disagree	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	-	-	6 (4)		
	Total	29 (19.3)	37 (24.7)	38 (25.3)	38 (25.3)	8 (5.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Strongly Agree	2 (1.3)	4 (2.7)	7 (4.7)	2 (1.3)	3 (2)	18 (12)	28.600	0.027
	Agree	4 (2.7)	10 (6.7)	13 (8.7)	18 (12)	1 (0.7)	46 (30.7)		
	No Opinion	15 (10)	21 (14)	13 (8.7)	19 (12.7)	2 (1.3)	70 (46.7)		
	Disagree	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	7 (4.7)	-	1 (0.7)	11 (7.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	-	5 (3.3)		
	Total	24 (16)	38 (24.7)	41 (27.3)	40 (26.7)	7 (4.7)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The educational qualification of organic farmers' wise analysis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 24 (16%) of the sample organic farmers who are primary education have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society, whereas 18 (12%) of the sample organic farmers who are illiterates have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society and 17 (11.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are higher education have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

The educational qualification of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 21 (14%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are primary education have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society, whereas 19 (12.7%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are higher education have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society and 18 (12%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are higher education have agreed to education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for education and economic empowerment create casteless society among different educational qualification of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 33.195 and 28.600 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.007 and 0.027. Since the 'p' value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

Significant association between the Community of Organic and inorganic farmers and Education and Economic Empowerment create casteless society

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the community of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society, a two-way classification table with community of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society was formed. Chi-square test is applied with the null hypothesis as,

H₀: There is no significant association between community of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society

The community wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society is shown in Table 9.

Table -9
Community of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Education and Economic Empowerment create casteless society

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Community				Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		OC	BC	MBC	SC/ST			
Organic Farmers	Strongly Agree	3 (2)	9 (6)	10 (6.7)	-	22 (14.7)	28.638	0.004
	Agree	4 (2.7)	14 (9.3)	21 (14)	1 (0.7)	40 (26.7)		
	No Opinion	28 (18.7)	18 (12)	27 (18)	-	73 (48.7)		
	Disagree	3 (2)	3 (2)	3 (2)	-	9 (6)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	1 (0.7)	4 (2.7)	1 (0.7)	6 (4)		
	Total	38 (25.3)	45 (30)	65 (43.3)	2 (1.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Strongly Agree	3 (2)	7 (4.7)	7 (4.7)	1 (0.7)	18 (12)	30.813	0.002
	Agree	1 (0.7)	30 (20)	14 (9.3)	1 (0.7)	46 (30.7)		
	No Opinion	22 (14.7)	21 (14)	26 (17.3)	1 (0.7)	70 (46.7)		
	Disagree	4 (2.7)	5 (3.3)	2 (1.3)	-	11 (7.3)		
	Strongly Disagree	-	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	1 (1.3)	5 (3.3)		
	Total	30 (20)	65 (43.3)	51 (34)	4 (2.7)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The community of organic farmers' wise analysis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society highlights that among the total 150 sample organic farmers surveyed, 28 (18.7%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to OC have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society, whereas 27 (18%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to MBC have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society and 21 (14%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to BC have agreed to education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

The community of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of education and economic empowerment create casteless society highlights that among the total 150 sample inorganic farmers surveyed, 30 (20%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to BC have agreed to education and economic empowerment create casteless society, whereas 26 (17.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to MBC have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society and 22 (14.7%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to OC have no opinion to education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for education and economic empowerment create casteless society among different community of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 28.638 and 30.813 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.004 and 0.002. Since the 'p' value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the community of organic and inorganic farmers and education and economic empowerment create casteless society.

Conclusion

The study has presented the analysis of the opinion of farming community on casteism in a detailed manner. The study has thrown light on the various opinions of farming community at large. Farmers who are the backbone of the agricultural society should be treated without any discrimination so as to ensure of creating a conducive environment. The results presented above reveals the opinion of the farmers by comparing the demographic profile of the respondents.

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