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Worship Practice Among Organic And Inorganic Farmers A Comparative Analysis.

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ABSTRACT

Worship is considered as a form of recognition and honour to the deity of choice. Worship of deities reflects the beliefs of an individual or a community as a whole. Worshipping deities among the farming community has been a practice since time immemorial. Many farmers have the practice of ancestral worship, which had been followed from generations to generations. In order to have prosperity and positivity, the farmers believe that paying visit to their places of worship is highly essential. The faith in existence of God and visit to place of worship has been studied in this paper.. Against this backdrop, the present study has been taken up to analyse the opinion on workship among organic and inorganic farmers in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: Worship, Farming Community, organic farming, inorganic farming.

INTRODUCTION

Worship is considered as a form of recognition and honour to the deity of choice. Worship of deities reflects the beliefs of an individual or a community as a whole. Worshipping deities among the farming community has been a practice since time immemorial. Many farmers have the practice of ancestral worship, which had been followed from generations to generations. In order to have prosperity and positivity, the farmers believe that paying visit to their places of worship is highly essential. The faith in existence of God and visit to place of worship has been studied in this paper.. Against this backdrop, the present study has been taken up to analyse the opinion on workship among organic and inorganic farmers in Tamil Nadu.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyse the opinion of farmers on worship and its variables by using appropriate 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 in organic 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 faith in god and visit to place of worship .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

Significant association between the Age group of Organic and inorganic farmers and Belief in God .

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the age group of organic and inorganic farmers and belief in God, a two-way classification table with age group of organic and inorganic farmers and belief in God was formed. Accordingly, sample organic and inorganic farmers have been categorized into five groups on the basis of their age group. 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 belief in God

The age group wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of belief in God is shown in the following Table 1.

Table -1

Chi-square test for significant association between age group of organic and inorganic farmers and Belief in God

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	Yes	5 (3.3)	16 (10.7)	34 (22.7)	40 (26.7)	23 (15.3)	118 (78.7)	2.216	0.696
	No	2 (1.3)	6 (4)	9 (6)	7 (4.7)	8 (5.3)	32 (21.3)		
	Total	7 (4.7)	22 (14.7)	43 (28.7)	47 (31.3)	31 (20.7)	150 (100)		
Inorganic farmers	Yes	8 (5.3)	21 (14)	37 (24.7)	32 (21.3)	26 (17.3)	124 (82.7)	3.857	0.426
	No	-	3 (2)	7 (4.7)	7 (4.7)	9 (6)	26 (17.3)		
	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 belief in God highlights that 40 (26.7%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years have belief in God, 34 (22.7%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 40-50 years have belief in God and 23 (15.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group of above 60 years have belief in God.

The age group of inorganic farmers’ wise analysis of belief in God highlights that 37 (24.7%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group between 40-50 years have belief in God, 32

(21.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years have belief in God and 26 (17.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group of above 60 years have belief in God.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for belief in God among different age group of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 2.216 and 3.857 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.696 and 0.426. 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 sample organic and inorganic farmers and belief in God.

Significant association between the Educational Qualification of Organic and inorganic farmers and Belief in God

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and belief in God, a two-way classification table with educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and belief in God 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 belief in God

The educational qualification wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of belief in God is shown in Table 2.

Table - 2
Chi-square test for significant association between Educational Qualification of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Belief in God

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Educational Qualification					Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		Illiterate	Primary	HSC	Higher Education	Technical			
Organic Farmers	Yes	23 (15.3)	32 (21.3)	25 (16.7)	32 (21.3)	6 (4.0)	118 (78.7)	5.870	0.209
	No	6 (4.0)	5 (3.3)	13 (8.7)	6 (4.0)	2 (1.3)	32 (21.3)		
	Total	29 (19.3)	37 (24.7)	38 (25.3)	38 (25.3)	8 (5.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Yes	20 (13.3)	33 (22)	28 (18.7)	37 (24.7)	6 (4.0)	124 (82.7)	9.126	0.058
	No	4 (2.7)	5 (3.3)	13 (8.7)	3 (2)	1 (0.7)	26 (17.3)		
	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 belief in God highlights that 32 (21.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are primary education have belief in God, 32 (21.3%) of the sample organic farmers who are higher education have belief in God and 25 (16.7%) of the sample organic farmers who are HSC qualification have belief in God.

The educational qualification of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of belief in God highlights that 37 (24.7%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are higher education have belief in God, 33 (22%) of the

sample inorganic farmers who are primary education have belief in God and 28 (18.7%) of the sample inorganic farmers who are HSC qualification have belief in God.

Table indicates that the calculated chi square value for belief in God among different educational qualification of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 5.870 and 9.126 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.209 and 0.058. 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 belief in God.

Significant association between the Community of Organic and inorganic farmers and Belief in God

An attempt has been made to test the significant association between the community of organic and inorganic farmers and belief in God, a two-way classification table with community of organic and inorganic farmers and belief in God 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 belief in God

The community wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of belief in God is shown in Table 3

Table -3
Community of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Belief in God

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Community				Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		OC	BC	MBC	SC/ST			
Organic Farmers	Yes	31 (20.7)	37 (24.7)	50 (33.3)	-	118 (78.7)	8.024	0.046
	No	7 (4.7)	8 (5.3)	15 (10)	2 (1.3)	32 (21.3)		
	Total	38 (25.3)	45 (30)	65 (43.3)	2 (1.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Yes	24 (16)	56 (37.3)	40 (26.7)	4 (2.7)	124 (82.7)	2.178	0.536
	No	6 (4)	9 (6)	11 (7.3)	-	26 (17.3)		
	Total	30 (20)	65 (43.3)	51 (34)	4 (2.7)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The community of organic farmers' wise analysis of belief in God highlights that 50 (33.3%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to MBC have belief in God, 37 (24.7%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to BC have belief in God and 31 (20.7%) of the sample organic farmers who belong to OC have belief in God.

The community of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of belief in God highlights that 56 (37.3%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to BC have belief in God, 40 (26.7%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to MBC have belief in God and 24 (16%) of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to OC have belief in God.

Table indicates that the calculated chi square value for belief in God among different community of sample organic farmers is 8.024 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.046. 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 belief in God.

Table further indicates that the calculated chi square value for belief in God among different community of sample inorganic farmers is 2.178 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.536. 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 belief in God.

Age group of Organic and inorganic farmers and Visit to place of worship

In order to examine the relationship between age group of organic and inorganic farmers and visit to place of worship, a two way table with age group of organic and inorganic farmers and visit to place of worship 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 visit to place of worship

The age group wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of visit to place of worship is shown in Table 4

Table - 4

Chi-square test for significant association between age group of organic and inorganic farmers and Visit to place of worship

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	Daily	3 (2)	3 (2)	7 (4.7)	7 (4.7)	5 (3.3)	25 (16.7)	9.328	0.899
	Weekly once	1 (0.7)	8 (5.3)	14 (9.3)	15 (10)	10 (6.7)	48 (32)		
	Twice in a week	-	1 (0.7)	-	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	5 (3.3)		
	Once in a year	-	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	6 (4)		
	Never going	3 (2)	8 (5.3)	21 (14)	21 (14)	13 (8.7)	66 (44)		
	Total	7 (4.7)	22 (14.7)	43 (28.7)	47 (31.3)	31 (20.7)	150 (100)		
Inorganic farmers	Daily	3 (2)	6 (4)	7 (4.7)	7 (4.7)	5 (3.3)	28 (18.7)	13.013	0.672
	Weekly once	3 (2)	11 (7.3)	17 (11.3)	11 (7.3)	14 (9.3)	56 (37.3)		
	Twice in a week	-	2 (1.3)	-	3 (2)	2 (1.3)	7 (4.7)		
	Once in a year	-	1 (0.7)	3 (2)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	6 (4)		
	Never going	2 (1.3)	4 (2.7)	17 (11.3)	17 (11.3)	13 (8.7)	53 (35.3)		

Worship Practice Among Organic And Inorganic Farmers A Comparative Analysis.

	Total	8 (5.3)	24 (16)	44 (29.3)	39 (26)	35 (23.3)	150 (100)		
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Source: Primary data

The age group of organic farmers' wise analysis of visit to place of worship highlights that 10 per cent of the sample organic farmers who are in the age group between 50-60 years are visiting the place of worship once in a week who are followed by a group of 14 sample organic farmers accounting for 9.3 per cent who are in the age group between 40-50 years are visiting the place of worship once in a week.

The age group of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of visit to place of worship highlights that 11.3 per cent of the sample inorganic farmers who are in the age group between 40-50 years are visiting the place of worship once in a week who are followed by a group of 14 sample inorganic farmers accounting for 9.3 per cent who are in the age group of above 60 years are visiting the place of worship once in a week.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for visit to place of worship among different age group of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 9.328 and 13.013 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.899 and 0.672. 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 visit to place of worship.

Educational qualification of Organic and inorganic farmers and Visit to place of worship

In order to examine the relationship between educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and visit to place of worship, a two way table with educational qualification of organic and inorganic farmers and practice of Ancestral Worship was constructed. 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 visit to place of worship

The educational qualification wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of visit to place of worship is shown in Table 5

Table -5

Chi-square test for significant association between Educational Qualification of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Visit to place of worship

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Educational Qualification					Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		Illiterate	Primary	HSC	Higher Education	Technical			
Organic Farmers	Daily	4 (2.7)	8 (5.3)	4 (2.7)	7 (4.7)	2 (1.3)	25 (16.7)	8.558	0.930
	Weekly once	9 (6.0)	9 (6.0)	15 (10)	13 (8.7)	2 (1.3)	48 (32)		
	Twice in a week	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	-	-	5 (3.3)		
	Once in a year	15 (10)	16 (10.7)	15 (10)	16 (10.7)	4 (2.7)	6 (4)		
	Never going	-	-	-	-	-	66 (44)		
	Total	29	37	38	38	8	150		

		(19.3)	(24.7)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(5.3)	(100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Daily	2 (1.3)	10 (6.7)	7 (4.7)	7 (4.7)	2 (1.3)	28 (18.7)	11.062	0.806
	Weekly once	11 (7.3)	15 (10)	14 (9.3)	14 (9.3)	2 (1.3)	56 (37.3)		
	Twice in a week	2 (1.3)	2 (2.3)	2 (2.3)	1 (0.7)	-	7 (4.7)		
	Once in a year	-	-	3 (2)	3 (2)	-	6 (4)		
	Never going	9 (6.0)	11 (7.3)	15 (10)	15 (10)	3 (2)	53 (35.3)		
	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 visit to place of worship highlights that 10.7 per cent of the sample organic farmers who are higher education are visiting the place of worship once in a year who are followed by a group of 16 sample organic farmers accounting for 10.7 per cent who are primary education are visiting the place of worship once in a year.

The educational qualification of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of visit to place of worship highlights that 10 per cent of the sample inorganic farmers who are primary education are visiting the place of worship once in a week who are followed by a group of 14 sample inorganic farmers accounting for 9.3 per cent who are HSC qualification are visiting the place of worship once in a week.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for visit to place of worship among different educational qualification of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 8.558 and 11.062 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.930 and 0.806. 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 visit to place of worship.

Community of Organic and inorganic farmers and Visit to place of worship

In order to examine the relationship between community of organic and inorganic farmers and visit to place of worship, a two way table with community of organic and inorganic farmers and visit to place of worship 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 visit to place of worship

The community wise classification of the sample organic and inorganic farmers on the basis of visit to place of worship is shown in Table 6.

Table -6**Community of Organic and Inorganic Farmers and Visit to place of worship**

Type of Farmers	Opinion	Community				Total	Chi-square Value	p Value
		OC	BC	MBC	SC/ST			
	Daily	4 (2.7)	4 (2.7)	16 (10.7)	1 (0.7)	25 (16.7)	12.124	0.436

Worship Practice Among Organic And Inorganic Farmers A Comparative Analysis.

Organic Farmers	Weekly once	13 (8.7)	17 (11.3)	17 (11.3)	1 (0.7)	48 (32)		
	Twice in a week	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	-	5 (3.3)		
	Once in a year	-	3 (2)	3 (2)	-	6 (4)		
	Never going	20 (13.3)	19 (12.7)	27 (18)	-	66 (44)		
	Total	38 (25.3)	45 (30)	65 (43.3)	2 (1.3)	150 (100)		
Inorganic Farmers	Daily	6 (4)	8 (5.3)	12 (8)	2 (1.3)	28 (18.7)	9.999	0.616
	Weekly once	9 (6)	31 (20.7)	15 (10)	1 (0.7)	56 (37.3)		
	Twice in a week	1 (0.7)	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	-	7 (4.7)		
	Once in a year	1 (0.7)	3 (2)	2 (1.3)	-	6 (4)		
	Never going	13 (8.7)	19 (12.7)	20 (13.3)	1 (0.7)	53 (35.3)		
	Total	30 (20)	65 (43.3)	51 (34)	4 (2.7)	150 (100)		

Source: Primary data

The community of organic farmers' wise analysis of visit to place of worship highlights that 11.3 per cent of the sample organic farmers who belong to MBC are visiting the place of worship once in a week who are followed by a group of 17 sample organic farmers accounting for 11.3 per cent who belong to BC are visiting the place of worship once in a week.

The community of inorganic farmers' wise analysis of visit to place of worship highlights that 20.7 per cent of the sample inorganic farmers who belong to BC are visiting the place of worship once in a week who are followed by a group of 15 sample inorganic farmers accounting for 10 per cent who belong to MBC are visiting the place of worship once in a week.

Table discloses that the calculated chi square value for visit to place of worship among different community of sample organic and inorganic farmers is 12.124 and 9.999 which is not significant at the 'p' value of 0.436 and 0.616. 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 organic and inorganic farmers and visit to place of worship.

CONCLUSION

In order to know the various aspects associated with worship among the farming community, the present study was taken up. The study analysed the demographic variables like Age, Education and

Community along with the Worship variables. Belief in God and Visit to place of worship were the worship variables considered for the purpose of the study. This extensive coverage of variables revealed that the demographic profile of the respondents has a significant impact on the various worship related variables.

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