

Original Research Article

Suggestions from the Tribal Farmers for Improvement of Front Line Demonstration Programme Implementation

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Amravati district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. The study "Suggestions from the tribal farmers for improvement of Front line demonstration programme implementation" was conducted in Chikhaldara and Dharni talukas of Amravati District. 80 respondents (tribal farmers) were purposively selected for study. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of structured interview schedule. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted. Distribution of the respondents according to the suggestions by the tribal farmers to improvement of Front line demonstration programme implementation.

Keywords

Tribal farmers,
KVK, Front line
demonstration

Introduction

Agriculture in India is one of the most important sectors of its economy. It is the means of livelihood of almost two thirds of the work force in the country and according to the economic data for the financial year 2017-18, agriculture accounts for 17-18% of India's GDP. About 43% of India's geographical area is used for agricultural activity. Though the share of Indian agriculture in the GDP has steadily declined, it is still the single largest contributor to the GDP and plays a vital role in the overall socio-economic development of India. India has the second largest tribal concentration with population of 8,43,26,240 in the world after Africa (census 2001). There are altogether 461 tribal communities in all over the India. India's tribal population is over-dependent on agriculture and forest-related

livelihood sources. While 43 per cent of non-tribals depend on agriculture, 66 per cent of the tribal population survives on these primary sector livelihood sources. But in recent decades, the number of tribal farmers is coming down, and more are becoming agricultural labourers. In the past decade, 3.5 million tribals have quit farming and other related activities. Between 2001 and 2011 census reports, the number of tribal cultivators reduced by 10 per cent while number of agricultural labourers increased by 9 per cent.

In Maharashtra programme of front line demonstrations (FLDs) is being conducted successfully by KVK in tribal area i.e. Chikhaldara and Dharni tahsil of Amravati District. The FLDs on pulses and oilseed has fabulous impact not only the farmers

adopting but also on nearby farmers. The number of FLDs carried out by KVK, Ghatkhed on the pulses and oilseed crop specially Bengal gram and soybean. Location specific production technology of crop production pertaining to use of improve variety seed, sowing method, fertilizers application, insect, pest and disease management, varietal replacement and cropping system were demonstrated.

Materials and Methods

Present study was carried out in Amravati districts of Vidarbha region, Maharashtra state. Chikhaldara and Dharni taluka were purposively selected as for the further study because these two tahsils found to represent the FLD programme conducted by KVK in Amravati district. One village was selected from Chikhaldara i.e., Kesharpur and Three villages i.e., Kara, Kota and Nanduri were selected from Dharni tahsil of Amravati district, total 4 villages were selected for the present study. From each of the selected villages, 20 tribal farmers were selected randomly comprising total sample of 80 respondents. An exploratory research design

of social research was used for present study. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency and percentage were used for the analysis of data.

Results and Discussions

From Table 1, 88.75 per cent of respondents reported that Front line demonstrations should be arranged in fixed date and time, 87.50 per cent of respondents reported that Programme should be arranged in consistent at the village level, 81.25 per cent of respondents reported that Brief explanation of new techniques and practical knowledge should be given in local condition by demonstrator, 90.00 per cent of respondents reported that Use of projected and non projected Audio-visual aids for better and quick understanding in demonstration and 82.50 per cent of respondents reported that Farmers want to kept personal contact with demonstrator.

In conclusion, majority of the respondents (90.00) reported that Use of projected and non projected Audio-visual aids for better and quick understanding in demonstration.

Table.1 Distribution of the respondents according to the suggestions by the tribal farmers to improvement of Front line demonstration programme implementation

Sr. No.	Suggestion	Frequency (N=80)	Percentage
1.	Front line demonstrations should be arranged in fixed date and time.	71	88.75
2.	Programme should be arranged in consistent at the village level.	70	87.50
3.	Brief explanation of new techniques and practical knowledge should be given in local condition by demonstrator.	65	81.25
4.	Use of projected and non projected Audio-visual aids for better and quick understanding in demonstration.	72	90.00
5.	Farmers want to kept personal contact with demonstrator.	66	82.50

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