

## STUDY ON THE TRAINING NEEDS OF TRIBAL FARMERS OF BASTAR

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Modern agricultural technology is sophisticated precise and locality specific requiring adequate knowledge for its on farm use. India is one among the few nations of the world noted for its tribal concentration. The tribal in India account for about 7.18 percent of total population. They are mostly concentrated in the states of Chhattisgarh Andra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orrisa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

Out of different tribal dominant states in Chhattisgarh, Bastar district has 67 percent tribal population out of total population. The total villages are 1570 in Bastar district.

The tribal population in Chhattisgarh is mostly concentrated in Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Sarguja, Korla and Jashpur district in order of population. The predominant tribal communities are found Halbi, Halba, Muria, Madia, Dhruwa, Gond, Bhatra, and abujmadia in Bastar district. Agriculture is the main occupation of the tribal in this region. It is established fact that the tribal agriculture is mostly subsistence on the nature. The tribal cultivates various crops applying traditional system and do not bear any effort to adopt advanced agriculture techniques presently.

According to Parthsarthy (1987) the pace and content of technology that is being adopted in Indian agriculture, appear to be inadequate. Nearly 60.70% of the technology yet to reach to door steps of the farmers. This problem is very serious and severe in case of tribal farmers who resides in the remote area of hill and in the forest. The various scheme have

been started for helping the weaker section of community even then the gap between tribal and non tribal which was fairly wide at the time of liberation was not greatly narrowed till today. The economy of the tribal people is mainly based on agriculture and other subsidiary (Forest product collection) occupation. Since the cultivation of high yielding varieties involves efficient use of all the available resources a in skillful way, the tribal people need to be trained about scientific farming training discipline is complicated by the process of education where training is directed to wards acquisition necessary skill on habits on order to make training more meaningful and contributing it is imperative to identify the needs of paddy cultivating tribal farmers to provide a guide line for the organiser' s in the formation of effective realistic and need based training programmers.

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Bakawand block Bastar district in Chhattisgarh state out of 14 blocks of Bastar district bakawand block was purposively selected for the study. Four villages were randomly selected within the 25 kms radius of Jagdalpur (Bastar).

The data were collected from 80 tribal farmers selected through stratified random sampling technique. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of interview schedule the data were processed on percentage basis in order to ascertain the training needs of tribal farmers on the basis of an index having 18 of main aspects of paddy



cultivation. Practices were prepared in consultation with agricultural experts and few innovative farmers. A three point rating scale containing most essential, essential and not essential with the score of 3, 2 and 1 respectively was used to assess the training needs of the tribal farmers against each item of the index as perceived by them.

After calculation of the total scores and mean score of each item of the index and the rank value were assigned and for preference training in a particular the below mentioned scale was adopted.

Most essential = 2.25 -3 I Category  
Essential = 1.80 -2.25 II Category  
Not essential = 1.0 -1.79 III Category

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Training needs in eighteen different topics under four main subject viz. crop improvement, crop production, crop protection, and crop management areas covering various aspects in tribal paddy cultivators. On the basis of mean score they have ranked in their importance to indicate on a three point continuous. The data presented in table-1 revealed that crop protection stands as the first aspect for training followed in order of sequence crop improvement, crop production and crop management, respectively, similar finding was also reported by Singh *et. al* (1981), A.M. Tantray (1989), and T.R. Nikam *et. al* (1992).

**Table-1 Perceived training need of Tribal farmers in paddy cultivation (N=80)**

S. No.	Aspects of paddy cultivation	Level of training need			Total Score	Mean Score	Rank	Category of preference
		Most essential	Essential	Not essential				
<b>A. Crop Improvement</b>								
1. Nursery raising		38	32	10	188	2.35	III	I
2. Interculture operation		26	32	22	163	2.03	VIII	II
3. Land reclamation		36	23	21	175	2.18	VII	II
<b>B. Crop Production</b>								
1. Improved varieties of paddy		28	37	15	208	2.60	I	I
2. Time of seed sowing		16	35	23	147	1.83	XIII	II
3. Field preparation		20	33	27	153	1.91	XI	II
4. Soil testing		12	29	39	133	1.66	VXII	III
5. Manure and fertilizer		31	39	10	181	2.26	V	I
6. Method of transplanting		15	35	30	145	1.81	XIV	II
7. Harvesting of paddy		15	28	37	138	1.72	VX	III
<b>C. Crop Protection</b>								
1. Weed control		39	29	12	187	2.33	IV	I
2. Plant protection measure		41	32	07	194	2.42	II	I
3. Seed treatment		29	40	11	178	2.22	VI	II
4. Drying of paddy		22	31	27	155	1.93	X	II
<b>D. Crop Management</b>								
1. Storage of paddy		21	37	22	159	1.98	IX	II
2. Water management		17	35	28	149	1.86	XII	II
3. Marketing of paddy		14	28	38	136	1.70	VX	III
4. Farm machinery and implements		12	27	41	131	1.63	VXIII	III

**(A) Crop Improvement**—Nursery raising has found to be a most essential as against the essential as land reclamation and intercultural operation under category of preference

mentioned by the tribal farmers for inclusion of the list of training needs.

**(B) Crop Production**—This comments has been viewed with regards to seven sub area



& aspect namely improved varieties, time of seed sowing, field preparation, soil testing manure and fertilizer, method of transplanting and harvesting of paddy. Most of the tribal farmers had been recognized the sub area "Improved varieties of paddy is most essential ranked number one for inclusion in the list of training needs.

**(C) Crop Protection**—Plant protection measure and weed control had found to be a most essential as against the essential as seed treatment and drying of paddy under category of preference mentioned by the tribal farmers

**(D) Crop Management**—This areas indicate that farmers do not show any training

interest in marketing of paddy and farm machinery and nimplements as against storage ofg paddy and water management expressed by tribal farmers essential.

## CONCLUSION

It is evident from the foregoing study that the paddy cultivators are preferred training need mainly, focus on plant protencntio and used of improved rice varieties, weed control, nursery raising ad manure and fertilizer most essentially seed ntrneatment, land reclamation interculture operation, storage of paddy during of paddy, field preparation, water management time of seed sowing, method of transplanting as essential aspects.

## REFERENCES

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