

## Participation and Problems of Tribal Farmers in Employment Generation Activities: An Analytical Study

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### ABSTRACT

*This study was attempt to get the response regarding extent of employment generated among tribal beneficiaries and constraints faced by the tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities organized by KVK in Dungarpur district of Rajasthan. A complete list of vocational training beneficiaries of KVK Dungarpur was prepared and 100 respondents were selected randomly in the sample of the study. Findings revealed that majority of respondents i.e. 56.00 percent of total respondents reported participation in training on dairy management to a great extent, whereas, 63.00 per cent respondents reported participation in training on propagation of plant to some extent. It may be concluded that participation in most of the employment generation trainings of KVK was moderate and more efforts are required to encourage their participation in these training which can provide employment to beneficiary farmers in a real meaning. Results found that lack of skill about employment generation activities, timely unavailability of seeds, lack of credit facility, lack of training institution for training of farmers/ farm women, fatalistic attitude towards employment generation activity etc. were important problems perceived by the tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities.*

**Keywords:** Employment generation; Level of participation; Problems;

The present study was conducted to understand the level of participation of tribal in employment generation activities organized by KVK and constraints faced by the tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities. The basic aim of KVKs is to improve their technical literacy and they are designed to impart skill oriented training through work experience and "learning by doing". The vocational trainings offered by KVK Dungarpur are practical in nature and provides opportunities to establish self enterprises for livelihood. These vocational training have many dimension but the ultimate goal is employment generation in rural areas. Hence, this aspect is a key indicator to assess problems faced by the tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities and level of participation in trainings organised by KVK.

### METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted in the purposely

selected Dungarpur and Simalwara tehsils of Dungarpur district of Rajasthan. Five villages from each selected tehsil were taken on the basis of maximum tribal population. Thus, in all 100 farmers were included in the sample of the study. Data were collected through tailor made interview schedule. To work out the level of participation, the information related to level of participation was recorded on a three-point continuum scale viz. 'regular', 'some time' and 'rarely' by assigning score 2, 1 and 0, respectively. To work out the problems faced by the tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities, the information related to problems faced by tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities was recorded on a three-point continuum scale viz. 'to a great extent', 'to a some extent' and 'not at all' by assigning score 2, 1 and 0, respectively. Frequency and percentage were calculated. Thereafter, data were analyzed and results were interpreted.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*Level of participation of tribal in employment generation activities organized by KVK :* Table 1 intends to depict the data related to participation of tribal in employment generation activities organized by KVK. The data evidently shows that participation in dairy management increased to a great extent as it was reported by 56.00 per cent beneficiary respondents. On the other hand, 29.00 per cent respondents reported their participation to some extent in training of dairy management after becoming KVK beneficiaries. A small number of respondents (15.00%) reported no participation in training of dairy management. Further analysis of table shows that 51.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries reported participation to a great extent in training on organic farming/vermin-culture, whereas only 23.00 per cent respondents didn't participated in trainings on this aspect and 26.00 per cent respondents viewed participation to some extent. Likewise, majority of tribal beneficiaries (44.00%) agreed that they had participated in the training of KVK on off season vegetable production to some extent, whereas 38.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries reported participation at a great extent for off season vegetable production training organized by KVK. About 18.00 per cent tribal beneficiary respondents reported not at all for off season vegetable production training. Above results implies that KVK had a direct impact on increasing the participation in dairy management, organic farming/vermiculture and off season vegetable production of the majority of tribal beneficiaries from moderate to remarkable extent.

Regarding participation in training on propagation of plants, it was found that 63.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries agreed to some extent, whereas only 18.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries agreed to a great extent after becoming the participant of trainings on propagation of plants and only 19.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries found not at all for training on propagation of plants in KVK. The participation of beneficiaries in training on nursery management organized by KVK was found to some extent by majority of respondents (53.00%), whereas 34.00 per cent and 13.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries reported the participation to a great extent and not at all, respectively in the training on propagation of plants. The participation to a great extent was reported by 55.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries with respect to training on goat rearing organized by KVK, while 21.00 per cent and 24.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries reported the participation to some extent and not at all about this aspect, respectively.

The data incorporated in Table 1 further shows that the majority of respondents (56.00%) found participation in the training on poultry management to a great extent, whereas 17.00 per cent of respondents reported their participation in poultry management to some extent and 27.00 per cent tribal beneficiary respondents reported not at all for this training of KVK. Regarding training on stitching for women, 59.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries reported participation to some extent, whereas 32.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries had participated to a great extent and only 9.00 per cent tribal beneficiary respondents reported not at all on this of training. Likewise, participation in training on

**Table 1. Participation of tribal in employment generation activities (Trainings) organized by KVK (N= 100)**

Aspects	GreatExtent		SomeExtent		Not at all	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Training on Dairy management	56	56	29	29	15	15
Training on organic farming/Vermicomposting	51	51	26	26	23	23
Training on off season vegetableProduction	38	38	44	44	18	18
Training on propagation of plants	18	18	63	63	19	19
Training on nursery management	34	34	53	53	13	13
Training on goat rearing	55	55	21	21	24	24
Training on poultry management	56	56	17	17	27	27
Training on stitching for women	32	32	59	59	9	9
Training on mushroom cultivation	23	23	60	60	17	17
Training on preservation of products	32	32	55	55	13	13
Training on Artificial insemination	42	42	22	22	36	36

**Table 2. Technological problems faced by the tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities (N= 100)**

Aspects	MPS	Rank
<i>Technological problems</i>		
Lack of skill about employment generation activities	74	I
Lack of training facilities for new technology	68	II
Inadequate knowledge about symptoms of various diseases	60	III
Unsuitable hybrids for polyhouse	57	IV
Poor yield of hybrids	49	V
<i>Supply problems</i>		
Timely unavailability of seeds	69	I
Non availability of labour.	63	II
Non-availability of improved implements.	60	III
Hybrid seeds are not available in time.	49	IV
High cost of farm implements.	48	V
<i>Economic problems</i>		
Lack of credit facility	75	I
Non-availability of money in time.	69.5	II
High price of agricultural inputs	61.5	III
High Labour charges	59	IV
Lack of awareness towards financial agencies	46.5	V
<i>Institutional problems</i>		
Lack of training institution for training of farmers/farm women	74	I
Lack of training to the agricultural supervisors	66.5	II
Inadequate no. of training for farmers.	65.5	III
Lack of women extension personnel at village level.	63	IV
Lack of adequate technical guidance to farmers	55	V
Poor participation of in training programmes	49	VI
<i>General problems</i>		
Fatalistic attitude towards employment generation activity	64.5	I
Poor communication component of instructor during training programme	63	II
Lack of guidance during initiation of activities	61	III
Less use of local language in training programme	58.5	IV
Lack of motivation	52	V

MPS = Mean per cent score

mushroom cultivation to a great extent was viewed by 23.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries, whereas participation to some extent in this aspect was reported by 60.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries. Only 17.00 per cent respondents reported no at all in training on mushroom cultivation.

The data in Table 1 apparently reveals that the

majority of tribal beneficiaries (55.00%) reported that their participation in training on preservation of products was to some extent, whereas 32.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries reported the participation to great extent and only 13.00 per cent respondents reported no participation in training on preservation of products after becoming beneficiary KVK. Similarly, participation in training on artificial insemination was viewed by majority of respondents (42.00%) to great extent, whereas to some extent about this aspect was reported by 22.00 per cent respondents. Only 36.00 per cent tribal beneficiaries reported not at all participation in training on artificial insemination after affiliation with KVK. These findings are in conformity with the findings of Singh, et.al (2013).

*Problems faced by the tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities :*

*Technological problems :* Table 2 reveals that in the technical constraints ‘Lack of skill about employment generation activities’ ranked first with MPS 74, ‘Lack of training facilities for acquiring new technology’ with MPS 68 ranked second, ‘Inadequate knowledge about symptoms of various diseases’ with MPS 60, ‘Unsuitable hybrids for polyhouse’ and ‘poor yields of hybrids’ with MPS 57 and MPS 49 were ranked II, III and IV, respectively. Table 2 shows that in the service – supply constraints ‘Timely unavailability of seeds’ ranked first with MPS 69, ‘non availability of labour’ with MPS 63 ranked second. Table 23 further shows that ‘non-availability of improved implements’ with MPS 60, ‘Hybrid seeds are not available in time’ and ‘High cost of farm implements’ with MPS 49 and MPS 48 were ranked II, III and IV, respectively.

*Economic problems :* The data of Table 2 shows that in the economic constraints ‘Lack of credit facility’ ranked first with MPS 75, ‘Non-availability of money in time’ with MPS 69.5 ranked second. Rank III further given to ‘High price of agricultural inputs’ with MPS 61.5 and IV rank was given to ‘high labour charges’ with MPS 59. ‘Lack of awareness towards financial agencies’ with MPS 46.5 was ranked fifth.

*Institutional problems :* Table 2 shows the data of the institutional constraints, under this aspect ‘Lack of training institution for training of farmers/farm women’ ranked first with MPS 74, ‘Lack of training to the agricultural supervisors’ with MPS 66.5 ranked second.

Rank III further given to 'Inadequate no. of training for farmers' with MPS 65.5 and IV rank was given to 'Lack of women extension personnel at village level' with MPS 63. 'Lack of adequate technical guidance to farmers' with MPS 46.5 ranked fifth and poor participation of SMS in training programmes' ranked sixth with 49 MPS. *General problems:* The data of Table 2 reveals that the constraints 'Fatalistic attitude towards employment generation activity' ranked first with MPS 64.5, 'Poor communication component of instructor during training programme' with MPS 63, 'Lack of guidance during initiation of activities' with MPS 61 and 'Less use of local language in training programme' with MPS 58.5 were found most serious constraints and were ranked II, III and IV, respectively. The fifth important constraints were found 'Lack of motivation' with MPS 52.

In general, it can be said that lack of skill about employment generation activities, timely unavailability of seeds, non availability of labour, lack of credit facility, lack of training institution for training of farmers/farm women and fatalistic attitude towards employment generation activity were the major problems faced by the respondents in taking up the employment generation activities. The similar kind of problems was also reported by *Narmatha, et. al. (2010)*, *Ahmad, et. al. (2012)* and *Shahid et. al. (2013)*.

## CONCLUSION

Regarding the level of participation, it can be concluded that change to a great extent was reported by respondents in the aspects like training on dairy management, training on organic farming/vermiculture, training on goat rearing, poultry rearing and artificial insemination. Regarding other aspects like training on off season vegetable production, training on propagation of plants, training on nursery management, training on stitching for women, training on mushroom cultivation, training on preservation of products, the majority of tribal beneficiary respondents had reported participation to some extent which implies that majority of beneficiary respondents have observed some improvement due to KVK training programmes. Hence, it may be concluded that participation in most of the employment generation trainings of KVK was moderate and more efforts are required to encourage their participation in these training which can provide employment to beneficiary farmers in a real meaning And lack of skill about employment generation activities, timely unavailability of seeds, lack of credit facility, lack of training institution for training of farmers/farm women, fatalistic attitude towards employment generation activity *etc.* were most important problems perceived by the tribal farmers in taking up employment generation activities

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