DOI : 10.5958/2349-4433.2024.00043.0

J Krishi Vigyan 2024, 12(2) : 220-225

Development Programmes for enhancing Technical Knowledge and Skill competency of the Tribal people in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha

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ABSTRACT

There are various agencies like ITDA, DWO, Lodha and Mankadia development agency working for the development of tribal people. In spite of that majority of tribal people use land only in kharif season and migrated to other places for alternative occupation in lean period. The study was conducted to analyse the development programme of these agencies in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha purposefully as the district enriched with most number of tribal people. Four blocks were selected randomly each one from four sub divisions and three villages were selected randomly from each block totaling to twelve villages. Fifteen tribal people were selected from each village with sample size of 180. The findings showed that majority of the respondents knew very well about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act programme which was most useful developmental programme for the benefit of tribals. The extent of facilities availed by the respondents reflected that the respondents got maximum facility from Antodyoya Anna Yojana or popularly known as BPL rice. Regarding the availability of technical support from the departments in farm activities, it was found that maximum support came from the agriculture departments. The respondents availed the seed from department as critical input most of the times. About the benefit of the developmental schemes, it was found that District Primary Education Programme had a major role for the change in knowledge. With regards to the extent of demand for different departments for the development in the agriculture and allied sector, it was found that there was intense demand for the service from agriculture department.

Key Words: Developmental programme, Occupational mobility, Tribal, Technical support.

INTRODUCTION

The tribal people are relatively isolates, encysted, tradition bound, inward looking and less enterprising. During the post independence period, they have been experiencing induced social change through planned development and interventions. There are various agencies working for the development of tribal people like ITDA, DWO, Lodha and Mankadia development agency including line departments and non government organisation. But in spite of such endeavor, the rate of progress and development are not commensurate with the expectations. Although due to intervention of different extension activities, the situation has been improving, still there are some areas of concern to be looked into specifically for the overall development. The tribals, therefore go for other vocations particularly to work in non agricultural sectors and work as unskilled labourers. Even if they do not hesitate to leave their house including all other resources and migrated to other districts and continue to work as labourer for the rest period of their life. Enough technology in the field of agriculture has been developed in all land situations which are enough profitable. If all these technologies are used by the tribals perhaps they stay in their village and develop economic condition. The occupational mobility in the present context refers to the transition from one occupation to that of another. This may occur in two different directions, horizontally and vertically.

The mobility of the tribal people mainly depends on the availability of work/job, job satisfaction, relative economic advantage etc.

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Table 1. Extent of Knowledge of the respondents about the farming activities (n=180)

Sr. No.	Activity	Extent of Knowledge				Mean score
		Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	
1	Crop production	15	54	64	47	1.26 (I)
2	Poultry farming	03	66	27	84	0.93 (II)
3	Goat rearing	0	57	18	105	0.73 (III)
4	Horticultural plantation	03	21	09	147	0.33 (IV)
5	Sabai grass rope making	0	18	21	141	0.32 (V)
6	Operation of Farm machinery	0	15	18	147	0.27 (VI)
7	Rural handicrafts	0	18	0	162	0.20 (VII)
8	Dairy management	0	03	27	150	0.18 (VIII)
9	Collection of non-timber forest produce	0	03	27	150	0.18 (VIII)
10	Bee keeping	0	06	09	165	0.12 (IX)
11	Mushroom cultivation	0	06	04	170	0.09 (X)
12	Sericulture	0	0	06	174	0.03 (XI)

**The figures mentioned in the parentheses indicate the rank order.*
**Maximum obtainable score- 3*

Kailash (1993) revealed that there was a positive impact of various development programmes on the socio-economic, cultural and behavioural patterns of the tribal communities. He had clearly examined the relationship between the socio-economic profiles and the extraneous development forces such as education, modern technology, urbanisation and social interaction.

Considering the above facts the study was carried out with the objective of analysing the different developmental programme through the existing extension system for the benefit of the tribal people of the district in transferring and equipping technical knowledge and skill competency of the tribal people.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha purposefully as the district enriched with most number of tribal people. The districts and sub divisions were selected purposively whereas random sampling technique was followed to select blocks, villages and respondents. Four blocks were selected randomly each one from four sub divisions like Shamakhunta from Baripada Sadar, Kaptipada from Kaptipada, Bijatala from Rairangpur and Jasipur from Karanjia. Three villages were selected randomly from each block. Likewise twelve villages in total were selected randomly. Fifteen tribal people were selected from each village as respondents randomly totaling sample size of 180.

Table 2. Knowledge of the respondents about the agriculture development programme (n=180)

Sr. No.	Programme	Extent of Knowledge			Mean value
		Fully known	Partially Known	Not Known	
		Number	Number	Number	
1	MG National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	136	44	0	1.76 (I)
2	Mid Day Meal	87	93	0	1.48 (II)
3	Antodyoya Anna Yojana/BPL Rice	75	105	0	1.41 (III)
4	District Primary Education Programme	70	101	09	1.34 (IV)
5	PM Gram Sadak Yojana	61	102	17	1.24 (V)
6	Integrated Child Development Program	52	79	49	1.02 (VI)
7	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana	58	64	58	1.00 (VII)
8	RG Gramin Bidyut Yojana	52	75	53	0.99 (VIII)
9	Integrated Tribal Development Agency	31	73	76	0.75 (IX)
10	National Rural Health Mission	25	66	89	0.64 (X)
11	Agriculture Technology Management Agency	36	34	110	0.59 (XI)
12	Krushak Sahayata Kendra	21	45	114	0.48 (XII)
13	Pani Panchayat	24	37	119	0.47 (XIII)
14	National Horticulture Mission	18	34	128	0.39 (XIV)
15	Watershed Development Programme	09	43	128	0.34 (XV)
16	PM Employment Generation Programme	13	30	137	0.31 (XVI)
17	Backyard Region development Fund	13	27	140	0.29 (XVII)
18	NABARD WADI/Krushak Club	06	37	137	0.27 (XVIII)

**The figures mentioned in the parentheses indicate the rank order*
**Maximum obtainable score- 2*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The extent of knowledge of the respondents indicated that majority of the respondents had better knowledge in crop production followed by poultry farming and goat rearing than other enterprises. This is probably due the compatible with their traditional occupation. They had very little knowledge in sericulture and mushroom cultivation. However the respondents had some knowledge on horticultural plantation, sabai rope making, operation of farm machinery, rural handicraft and collection of non-timber forest produce.

The findings showed that majority of the respondents knew very well about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act programme, probably this is due to operated at grass root level and most of tribal people are the beneficiaries to this programme. They had also sufficient knowledge in Mid Day Meal, Antodyoya Anna Yojana, District Primary Education Programme, PM Sadak Yojana, and ICDS due to its wide coverage in the rural pocket. They had very little knowledge in NABARD/ WADI project, PMEGS, Backward Region Development Fund due to its limited implementations.

Majority of the respondents opined that MG National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was most useful developmental programme for the benefit of tribals followed by Mid Day Meal and District Primary Education Programme which was found from the table.3. As per the opinion of the respondents the programme like NABARD/WADI, watershed development programme, Krushak Sahayata Kendra, Pani Panchayat, PMEGP were perceived as least useful as compared to other programmes.

The maximum support came from the agriculture departments due to its wide spread coverage in terms of subsidy and inputs from different schemes. Secondly the respondents opined about availability of support from horticulture department probably due to introduction of different subsidy schemes. The

Development Programmes for enhancing Technical Knowledge and Skill competency

Table 3.Opinion of the respondents regarding the benefit of the developmental programme. (n=180)

Sr. No.	Programme	Opinion				Mean Value
		Very much useful	Useful	Somewhat useful	Not Useful	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	
1	MG National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	91	83	06	0	2.47 (I)
2	Mid Day Meal	66	85	29	0	2.20 (II)
3	District Primary Education Programme	61	92	27	0	2.19 (III)
4	Antodyoya Anna Yojana/BPL Rice	39	98	43	0	1.98 (IV)
5	RG Gramin Bidyut Yojana	45	71	42	22	1.77 (V)
6	Integrated Tribal Development Agency	49	46	67	18	1.70 (VI)
7	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana	52	30	89	09	1.69 (VII)
8	PM Gram Sadak Yojana	37	66	55	22	1.65 (VIII)
9	Integrated Child Development Programme	39	55	64	22	1.62 (IX)
10	National Rural Health Mission	30	55	55	40	1.42 (X)
11	Backyard Region development Fund	10	52	78	40	1.18 (XI)
12	Agriculture Technology Management Agency	15	51	56	58	1.13 (XII)
13	National Horticulture Mission	15	33	74	58	1.03 (XIII)
14	Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme	28	30	39	83	1.02 (XIV)
15	Pani Panchayat	12	46	39	83	0.93 (XV)
16	Krushak Sahayata Kendra	15	42	34	89	0.90 (XVI)
17	Watershed Development Programme	03	18	71	88	0.64 (XVII)
18	NABARD/WADI programme	03	15	70	92	0.60 (XVIII)

**The figures mentioned in the parentheses indicate the rank order*
**Maximum obtainable score- 3*

Table 4. Opinion of the respondents about technical support availed in farm activities from different departments. (n=180)

Sr. No.	Activity	Opinion over the technical support availability				Mean Value
		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
		Number	Number	Number	Number	
1	Crop production	15	49	60	56	1.13 (I)
2	Horticultural plantation	03	21	0	156	0.28 (II)
3	Operation of Farm machineries	0	15	09	156	0.22 (III)
4	Poultry farming	03	0	27	150	0.20 (IV)
5	Sabai grass rope making	0	18	0	162	0.20 (IV)
6	Dairy management	03	0	18	159	0.15 (V)
7	Bee keeping	0	06	09	165	0.12 (VI)
8	Mushroom cultivation	0	10	0	170	0.11 (VII)
9	Goat rearing	0	09	0	171	0.10 (VIII)
10	Rural handicrafts	0	0	09	171	0.05 (IX)

**The figures mentioned in the parentheses indicate the rank order*
**Maximum obtainable score- 3*

Table 5. Methods followed by the line departments for transfer technology to the respondents. (n=180)

Sr. No.	Method	Extent of methods followed			Mean Value	Rank Order
		Regularly	Occasionally	Never		
		Number	Number	Number		
1	Training	61	70	49	1.07	I
2	Farm and home visit	37	67	76	0.78	II
3	Group meeting	24	49	107	0.54	III
4	Demonstration	15	58	107	0.49	IV
5	Supply of printed material	15	42	123	0.40	V
6	Film and video shows	03	42	135	0.27	VI
7	Exhibition	03	36	141	0.23	VII
8	Field day	03	24	153	0.17	VIII
9	Exposure visit	03	15	162	0.12	IX

**Maximum obtainable score- 2*

Table 6. Availability of different agricultural inputs from developmental departments as perceived by the respondents. (n=180)

Sr. No.	Input	Extent of availability			Mean Value	Rank order
		Regularly	Occasionally	Never		
		Number	Number	Number		
1	Seeds	54	61	65	0.94	I
2	Marketing of the produce	15	39	126	0.38	II
3	Plant protection chemicals	09	45	126	0.35	III
4	Healthcare for animals	03	154	123	0.33	IV
5	Chicks	0	39	141	0.22	V
6	Credit facilities	03	27	150	0.18	VI
7	Planting material	06	18	156	0.17	VII
8	Nutrients	0	24	156	0.13	VIII
9	Post harvest management	0	09	171	0.05	IX

**Maximum obtainable score- 2*

support from farm machineries operation comes in the third rank as government had extended much subsidies and schemes in these sectors in some past years.

The line department extension personnel were following different extension method for technology transfer. Among them training was the most adopted method as per opinion of the respondents which was stated in the above table. This was followed by the farm and home visit, group meeting, demonstration, supply of printed material.

Proper input and its availability are very much crucial in case of the agricultural activities. The data (Table 6) showed that the respondents availed the seed as critical input most of the times followed by the marketing of produce, plant protection chemicals, health care for animals, chicks, credit facilities, planting material and nutrients. The post harvest management was least

Table 7. Extent of demand by the respondents for technical support from different departments. (n=180)

Sr. No.	Department	Extent of demand			Mean value	Rank order
		Regularly	Occasionally	Never		
		Number	Number	Number		
1	Agriculture department	76	39	65	1.06	I
2	Animal resource department	39	48	93	0.70	II
3	Agriculture University/KVK	15	49	116	0.44	III
4	Horticulture department	24	18	138	0.37	IV
5	Industry department	03	18	159	0.13	V
6	Soil conservation department	0	15	165	0.08	VI

**Maximum obtainable score- 2*

availed by the respondents.

It was found that there was intense demand for the service from agriculture department followed by the animal resource department, KVK, horticulture department and industry departments. The extent of knowledge of the respondents on farming activities indicated as majority had better knowledge in crop production followed by poultry farming and goat rearing than other enterprises.

CONCLUSION

The findings showed that majority of the respondents knew very well about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act programme followed by Mid Day Meal, Antodyoya Anna Yojana. Regarding the availability of technical support from the departments in farm activities, it was found that maximum support came from the agriculture departments. Among the different extension methods followed by the line department extension personnel, training was the most adopted method followed by the farm and home visit. The respondents availed the seed from department as critical input most of the times. With regards to the extent of demand for different departments for the development in the agriculture and allied sector, it was found that there was intense demand for the service from agriculture department followed by the animal resource department. On the basis of the finding it was suggested for checking mobility of the tribal people from agriculture to non-agriculture sector like enhancing the knowledge and skill level among the tribal people to increase their efficiency and better understanding of the scientific agriculture.

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Received on 21/3/2024 Accepted on 22/4/2024