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ROLE OF JVS MISSION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN MELGHAT



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ABSTRACT :

Jeevan Vikas Sanstha (Amravati Diocesan Social Development Society) is the voluntary organization and non-profit development wing of the Catholic Diocese of Amravati. The core objectives of Jeevan Vikas Sanstha is to promote and facilitate the integrated human development. Particularly of the disadvantaged and weaker section of society and to assist the poor and the marginalized families and communities through various social and economic development activities. Main trust area of JVS is integrated tribal development. Through this paper researcher focused on the sustainable activities run by JVS for the agricultural development of korku tribals lived in Melghat region

KEYWORDS : Agriculture, Integrated tribal development, JVS.

INTRODUCTION

Melghat region is considered as the most backward area of Amravati district. Melghat is a forest area and the people of this area are Korku. Their main livelihood opportunities are agriculture based. Therefore for strengthening the Alternative livelihood opportunities of the target community, project will focus on enhancing the fertility of the soil and by various sustainable agriculture interventions which will increase food security of the individual families. The soil fertility will be enhanced by developing various soil and water conservation measures and promotion of sustainable agricultural practices for the targeted farmers of the project area. During 3 years period the project will target on the promotion of livelihood opportunities apart from the existing agricultural practices of the people by the intervention of Natural Resources Management. Many Mechanical structures will be constructed i.e. Stone bund, Farm bund, Gully plugs etc. In the sustainable e agricultural practices priority will be given for promoting seeds of Indigenous and traditional varieties of the area, increase in the growth of food crop production, Mixed farming, organic farming practices and promotion and development of livestock. For maintaining the sustainability of the income various income generation activities will be carried with groups of farmers and women by value addition and processing.

OBJECTIVES:-

- 1) To ensure increase in crop production and annual food security by promotion of sustainable agricultural practices of the 305 farmers in the four villages
- 2) To establish soil and water conservation measures for increasing profitable agriculture and enhance knowledge and skills of the farmers on Natural Resource Management.
- 3) To enhance and promote income generation programs to create and develop Alternatives livelihood sources.
- 4) To empower communities to access entitlements and establish convergence for ensure livelihood of the 500

farmers.,

Sampling:- The project team Selected four village of korku tribes in malghat region and in the four village of korku community 650 people belonging on agriculture but out of 650 305 people were selected as sampling by purposive sampling methods , because 305 people out of 650 people were below Rs 40,000 income

Method of data collection:-The project proposal development team conducted household sample survey and Focus Group discussion with 305 farmers out of 650 families of four villages within the community in which certain numbers of problems were identified. The identified problems are dependency on Agriculture and its limited potential due to which there is 60-65% of seasonal migration thereby creating limited livelihood sources.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES:-

- + Established soil and water conservation measures of increasing profitable agriculture and enhance knowledge and skill of the farmers on Natural Resource Management
- + The project will take up certain number of farmers having undulating land of Constructing soil and water conservation structures in their land according to the Net planning report, small and low cost mechanical structure i.e. Bunds, CCT WAT, gully Plugs etc.
- + Enhance and promote Income Generation programs (IGP) to create and develop Alternative livelihood sources.
- + With Government networking and with the support of CBOs and PRI to strengthen process Empower communities to access entitlements and establish convergence for ensure livelihood of the 500 Families.
- + In the initial stage by the process of community mobilization project was creating awareness for promotion for Sustainable Agricultural practices (village meeting, corner meeting, Awareness Rally etc.
- + Conducting Three Orientation and Capacity building training for CAD (Committee for Agricultural Development)
- + The Sustainable Agriculture Practices (SAP) training was conducted in the initial six month of 150 farmers will be provided training . In the second year new 155 farmers will be given training in the second and third year and follow up training was conducted.
- + As the project is completely based on Agriculture regeneration first 200 samples will be tested in the initial period of 200 farmers.
- + The training of seed growing and Preservative techniques for development of seeds bank was be imparted to 305 farmers who are growing seed bank by SAP techniques.
- + Increase the diversified cropping pattern by increasing income and nutrition of the farmers who have irrigation facilities covering 50 of the total farmers.
- + JVS promote the model of Vermin compost and its uses 8 units were be constructed in 1st year. The farmer who has good number of livestock's will be given preference
- + The training was given to the farmers group and the individual farmer level at his land. This was conducted by the project staff on a regular basis on the topics of Integrated Nutrient management and Integrated Pest Management.
- + Through the networking 150 farmers were provided with timber sapling which will help them to get fuel, promote for cultivation of fodder crops for the livestock consumption
- + 10 farmers start pultry farming and manure suing in crop production.
- + JVS conducted six training on Alternatives and profitable cropping system
- + JVS linking various govt. Schems to the farmers from ITDP dept, Animal Husbandry, Forest dept etc.
- + For the promotion of organic vegetables and grains grown by our farmers from the four villages there is no market and no proper rate for organic produce , Hence JVS look for getting possibilities of for getting good rates nearby towns and rates The organic market outlet was set up in Harisal lacated on Amravati-Indore highway.

Table-1
JVS working Since How Many Year

Sr.No	JVS Working in the village	Frequency	Percentages
1	5-10Years	34	56.66
2	10-15 Years	23	38.34
3	15-20 Years	03	05.00
	Total	60	100.00

Table-2
JVS Development Programme

Sr.No	JVS Development Programme	Frequency	Percentages
1	Formation of CBOs	22	36.66
2	IGP	11	18.34
3	Capacity Building	10	16.66
4	Watershed	10	16.66
5	Advocacy and networking	07	11.66
	Total	60	100.00

Table-3
Opinion about organic farming

Sr.No	JVS Development Programme	Frequency	Percentages
1	Very Good	28	36.66
2	Good	32	18.34
	Total	60	100.00

Table-4
Opinion about JVS Development Programme

Sr.No	Opinion about JVS Development Programme	Frequency	Percentages
1	Very Good	38	63.34
2	Good	22	36.66
3	Total	60	100.00

RECOMMENDATION :-

- 1.JVS works for the korku tribal communities through CBOs, RBA and PRA and the whole communities are formed into different group such as Farmers group, women SHG group, Youth group, VDC, CAD and SMC for the integrated development of the korku tribal communities.
2. JVS also provides and promotes various IGPs for the alternatives livelihood SAP is the major concern of JVS for the korku tribal community. To promote sustainable livelihood JVS focuses on land treatment activities to enhance soil and water conservation, organic farming, natural resource management, herbal pesticide and mix cropping pattern.
- 3.JVS also works through the networking and advocacy with Gov.t and likeminded NGO's for the benefits and sustainable development of korku tribal communities

CONCLUSION:-

Scientific and modern technologies must be promoted on the basis of sustainable agriculture practice and natural resource management. Area like Melghat where there are korku tribals and other people who totally

depend on agriculture should be supported with alternatives of cultivation

Majority of the Korku tribal communities depend on agriculture for their livelihood and whatever they produce they get from the field with which they have to manage practically everything. Melghat is famous for access rain fall but during the summer time there is scarcity of water and people have to fetch water from miles and miles. There is no water management system in Melghat, watershed activities is very poor, no check dams or water storage facilities. If Govt. can provide good irrigation facilities then they can have better Agri-based sustainable livelihood and their socio-eco status also improved.

Systemic and time bounded action programmes need to be chalked out by various development partners' to bring the rural farmers to the mainstream of the society. Farmers in general and tribal farmers in particular stand in dire need of social, economic and agriculture empowerment. That needs to be understood by the policy makers and development partners

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