



RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Impact of pumpset supply scheme on Tribal farmers

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SUMMARY : Tribal population in India is generally designated as Adivasi/Advibasis, implying original inhabitants. The ancient and medieval source of information including the Vedic and Epic literature mentions various tribes namely the Bharat, the Bhills, the Kholas, the Nisadas and the Banars prior to introduction of the caste system during Brahmanic age, people were divided into various tribes was a homogenous and self-contained unit without only hierarchical discrimination. Tribes are also identified as 'indigenous people' Dhebar Commission in an attempt to define the word tribe ultimately said that information labour organization has called such people indigenous. The tribal constitute a small bit an important element in India's population. The tribal situation in India present varied and complex picture. Most of these constitute separate socio-culture group having distinct customs, traditions, marriage system. The needs of the tribal people are very few and limited. The majority of the tribal population is engaged in agriculture. In order to bring about a change in the prevalent conditions of tribals, the State and Central Government has implemented the various agricultural development schemes. The schemes in operation at Akola district under MADA pocket/Block, since the year of inception and has benefited a large number of tribal farmers from the area. The present study "Impact of pumpset supply scheme on tribal farmers" has been undertaken in order to determine the effect of pumpset supply schemes (*i.e.* Electric motor and Oil engines). As a result of actual utilization of pumpset supply scheme the changes regarding production, productivity, annual income and cropping intensity were studied by the present investigation. Majority (58.33 %) of per cent change in production, about 53.79 per cent increase in per cent change in productivity while 52.35 per cent increase in per cent change in annual income as well as only 18.63 per cent mean per cent change in cropping intensity changes.

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