

Indigenous Knowledge of Agricultural Practices and Communication Pattern of Tribal Farmers in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in six villages of Kusmi and Majhauri Block of Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh. The primary objective of this paper is to identify the indigenous knowledge used in agriculture practices by tribal farmers in that area. Indigenous knowledge is the knowledge that has been developed over time in a community mainly through accumulation of experiences and intimate understanding of the environment in a given culture. This research covers indigenous knowledge on farming tasks such as managing soil fertility, controlling pests and diseases, harvesting, storage of grains, weather prediction, detection of underground water and mixed cropping pattern. From the results we can conclude that indigenous knowledge should be recorded and used to devise innovative research for agricultural researchers, extension workers and development practitioners for improvement in agriculture. In relation to communication pattern of tribal farmers most of the farmers are preferred Bhauji bazaar (91.11%), for source of information followed by Baithaki/Mukhiya (86.66%).

Key words : Indigenous knowledge, Pest management, Weather prediction.