



A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND ITS COMPONENTS ON THE GROWTH IN INCOME OF HERBAL TRIBE VENDORS IN PATALKOT, MADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Madhya Pradesh is the hub of tribal communities which consists of 1.53 crore tribals in the state which is 21.09% of total population of Madhya Pradesh. the growth and development of states economy cannot be accomplished without the contribution of tribals, but because of various challenges due to less connectivity to modern world they are untapped and hidden area of the region. The importance of tribals in the state grabbed the attention of researcher and focused more on the prime objective to examine the impact of the skill development programme and its components such as PRK, PRAT and PRT, on the growth in income of herbal tribe vendors in Patalkot (Tamiya, Chhindwada District) in Madhya Pradesh. Through conducting interview, the researcher taken data from 69 respondents of patalkot region and for further analysis reliability test, correlation, and multiple regressions were used to interpret the data using SPSS software. Researcher in the end come to the conclusion that tribals of patalkot are earning more revenue by doing various plant related training programmes and advanced education on plant have developed their skills more.

INTRODUCTION

The term "tribe" is used to refer to a group of people who dwell in a given territory. Tribes are communities of people that have traditionally lived in a certain area and share a common culture. Those who live in such communities are referred to as tribes, and there is no such thing as functional specialization among them. Many smaller groups make up a tribe, and it is generally accepted that life in these smaller groupings is extremely challenging and primitive as a whole. A "Tribal Society" structure Many individuals still adhere to the age-old practice of living in woodland tribes, which dates back to prehistoric times. Roughly 80% of India's entire tribal population is in Central India. Roughly 9.6 percent of India's population identifies as tribal. More indigenous people are living in India than in any other country. The bulk of the Scheduled Tribes in India resides in the country's rural, mountainous, and forest regions. The location of a tribe in India and the culture it has made there are two of the most important things about that tribe. Tribes create their economies through a variety of activities such as agriculture, mining, tourism, and the use of local resources such as herbal and forest product products that nature provides as a gift to them. The tribal economy is mostly focused on the collecting and processing of Minor Forest Products, as well as horticulture primarily for domestic consumption. With such a meagre salary, they frequently struggle to meet all of their financial commitments (cash). The economy of the Patalkot people is also based on the products of the forest. To proceed further, first and foremost, everyone should be aware of the demographic position of Patalkot. Patalkot is a valley in the district of Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh. Its name means "Very Deep." It is in the tehsil of Tamiya. Patalkot is 78 kilometres from the administrative center of Chhindwara. This valley is home to both native cultures and a lot of herbs that can be used to heal. The Patalkot valley covers an area of 79 km² and is 2750-3250 feet above mean sea level. It is between 22.24 degrees North and 22.29 degrees North and between 78.43 degrees East and 78.50 degrees East. From Chhindwara in the northwest, it is 78 kilometres to the valley, and from Tamiya in



the northeast, it is 20 kilometres. There are a total of 2012 people living in the 12 villages and 13 hamlets that make up the valley (1017 males and 995 females). These towns are all within two to three kilometres of each other. Rated, Chintipur, Gujjar Dongri, Sahra Pachgol, Harra-ka-Char, Sukhabhand, Dhurni mani, Jhiram, Palani Gaidubba, Ghatlinga, Gudichattri, Gaidubba, Kareyam, Ghana, and many other towns and villages stand out in the valley. The "Doodhi" river flows through the valley in a winding path. This valley looks like a horseshoe and is surrounded by hills. In the valley, several towns can be reached by several trails. During the Archaean epoch, which lasted about 2500 million years and happened almost everywhere on Earth, most of the rocks formed were granite gneiss, green schists, basic rocks, and quartz. Gondwana sediments like conglomerate sandstone, shales, and carbonaceous shales were also formed during this time. There are also a few places in the upper zones where rocks have shilajit, which is a carbon compound. Medicinal plants and herbs that are hard to find are found in Patalkot. These plants and herbs are used by bhumkas, who are herbal healers (Patalkot, India - Wikipedia, 2009). *Abrus precatorius*, *Annona squamosa*, *Bryonia lacinosa*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Madhuca indica*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Holoptelea integrifolia*, *Lawsonia enermis*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, and other plants are among them. People who were born and raised in Patalkot make medicines from plants they find in the forest. People who know a lot about herbal medicine are called bhumkas. They use pulps and extracts from plants to treat a wide range of diseases. They offer drug treatments for a variety of diseases, such as measles, cholera, high blood pressure, diabetes, coughs, and pains (Acharya and Shrivastava, 2008). Dr Suneesh Buxy's ethno botanical studies in the area found that people in the Bharia community use flowers from around 220 different flower populations to treat a wide range of illnesses. Some medicinal plants, like sundew, are part of species that are very close to going extinct and need extra protection. Opening up Patalkot's medicinal plants and other plants used for other things to the outside world could upset the ecological balance of the valley. The people who live in the many settlements in the valley have been able to keep their way of life for a long time. In addition, their herbal medical practices, known as ayurvedic, are well-known in MP, and the government has been attempting to encourage their economic growth by establishing skills development programmes and schemes over time.

The Adivasi herbal system of treating illness is always laughed off as a superstitious practice, rather than being developed and included in the Ayurveda school of medicine. This is because of the stigma associated with the Adivasi people. These practices, which are mostly rituals that involve sacrifices and making the gods of the village pleased, are also carried out in civilizations that are not considered to be tribal; nevertheless, the majority of people are oblivious to them. The government decided to take action in response to this disturbing scenario by implementing a skill development programme. As part of this initiative, the government and non-governmental organizations worked together to educate participants, promote awareness, and give advanced education. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Vigyan Mahasabha play a significant part in aiding competent patalkot herbal medicine sellers to earn more money. These NGOs play a function similar to that of the government. The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of these types of programmes on the growth in income of herbal sellers in Patalkot.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

P.Vijaya (2021) the tribes are able to better their economic conditions by participating in skill development programmes, which enable them find jobs. The skill development programmes have a beneficial impact on the increasing economic standing of the tribal beneficiaries, and the tribal beneficiaries have expressed happiness as a result of the considerable social advancements that have occurred in their lives.

V.k.et al. (2019) indicated that plant related training (PRT) on value addition was found to be helpful in increasing the knowledge of trainees. As a result, it is possible to draw the conclusion that more and more training programmes on value addition, which would be beneficial for tribal males, may be organized in the future.

A.k. & A.N.'s (2009) stated that plant related advance teaching (PRAT) plays a part in determining the state of the economy. The research came to the conclusion that advanced teaching has a direct bearing on the state of the economy. This is due to the fact that advanced teaching alters an individual's mentality as well as the path their ideas go.

Shane and Venkatraman (2000) stated that increasing plant-related knowledge (PRK) among tribal members through study might play a significant part in bolstering the local economy. Less financial capital and a lower level of technical expertise are required for business ventures that focus on plants and the products they produce. In the surrounding districts, there is an abundance of markets that are suitable for such goods. It is imperative that educational institutions design their courses of study so that students acquire relevant technical and marketing abilities.

Sharma et al (1998) discussed about various traditional agricultural ideas which require a well-developed and systematic education and trainings. A program for tribal farmers training is a key input for farmers for rapid



technology transfer, a way to improve agriculture and improve socio-economic conditions. Therefore, the importance of training is an essential tool for human resource development at all levels cannot be ignored. In this regard, Vidya Bhawan Krishi Vigyan Kendra has organized his caliphate's seasonal training programs on cereals, legumes, and oilseeds. With these points in mind, this study was conducted with the following objectives:

"In order to study the knowledge gained by the tribal farmers attending the training, in connection with improving agricultural practices of cereals, legumes and oilseeds."

Rajan et al (2015) Vidya Bhawan Krishi Vigyan Kendra organizes institutional and non-institutional vocational training programs for farmers and youth in the Udaipur district. Three pre-Khalif training sessions were held on campus for tribal farmers on cereals, legumes, and oilseeds. Maize, urad, and peanuts were selected from the cereals for the training impact assesment. Legumes or oilseeds. These crops are mainly grown by local farmers. Respondents invited to participate in short-term training provided a sample for this survey. A total of 103 tribal farmers from Panchayat Samithi in Gonda, Jador and Kotla in Udaipur attended these training courses. The training was provided to tribes through lectures, group discussions, and hands-on learning methods provided by respondents were improved farming practices for corn, peanuts and urad. The study clearly shows that tribal farmers have greatly benefited from Kharif's institutional training programmes. Therefore, it is suggested to prioritize follow-up programs so that trainees can put their knowledge into practice.

Dwivedi et al (2014) the current research focuses mainly on sociological and economic awareness about resources and natural resources of Patal Kot. In twelve villages economically social activities are completely dependent on nature. Plant products were collected seasonally depending on the season, hala, baheda, amala, chilounge, mahua, shahad, aam, imali and gum are kept in his house and used as much as possible on market days. Among them on market day, obtain a certain amount of plant goods from the shopkeeper and take them with you. Materials such as edible oil, soap, sugar, and spices.

Patal Kot Forest was so well hidden that outsiders didn't know about their existence. A very special place, rich in plants and animals. indigenou people living know how to gather and grow plants for food, clothing, etc. Build their house. They also have special abilities that have been passed down to all generations.

Sahu et al (2019) This study was conducted to explore and test the impact of skills development training programs provided by VVTC on the employment and income of Indigenous youth. The larger question posed was whether this skill-development training would make a difference in the lives of youth from designated tribes. Both primary and secondary data were used in the analysis. Primary data were collected from 102 of his 'fainted' students distributed in batches from 2010 to 2018 by interview method. Secondary data were collected from reports and information available at the Vagaldhara Vocational Training Centre. The main purpose of this study was to assess the effects of VET. Employment, income, training for life, our focus was on trainees and their opinions on the above aspects. Moreover, the results of this study will not only help us understand the employability and income of Indigenous youth but will also have greater policy implications in terms of accountability for VET centers. These results may also help in making decisions to improve the coverage of Indigenous youth in such training programs. A larger issue that needs to be focused on is whether skill development training Whether it makes any difference in her ST adolescent life. It is also necessary to know the problems and difficulties that students face after finishing their education. Understanding these issues is important. This is because it helps training centers assess whether tuition and placement arrangements are life-changing for trainers. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the views and experiences of the students for whom these vocational training programs are designed. Students can share their perceptions, complaints, and suggestions for improving VTC, Vaghaladhara's education, infrastructure, and mediation processes.

Pamecha et al (2020) Indigenous people rely primarily on low-skilled agricultural and related activities, where only human labor is essential. Therefore, the tribal rural people are suitable for unskilled occupations such as subsistence farming and animal husbandry. Almost all of the population in these tribal areas are engaged in agriculture and related occupations where skills are not essential for the job, and thus labor is not highly productive. It is also very

A key fact is that agriculture does not provide enough employment opportunities for people. As a result, tribesmen migrate to other areas in search of work. If these tribesmen receive skill training, they will have better employment opportunities. These skilled people can better contribute to the development of the country. It is therefore very important to study the areas where the tribesmen needed skilled training to contribute to the development of the country. This study will help you identify areas of focus for skill development and improve productivity.

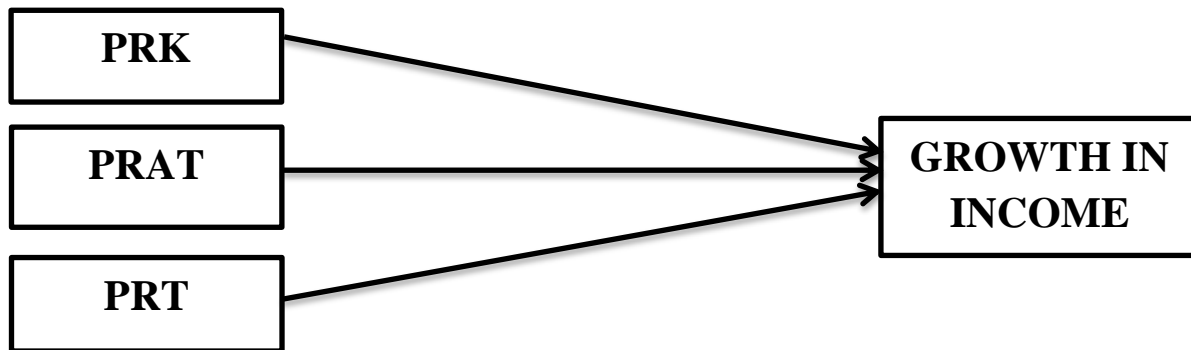
Babel et al (2016) reported that developing skills is very important for development in all areas of business. It is worth noting that each sector of the economy is growing very rapidly. But labor skills work with ancient



technology and devices. No sector of the economy can increase production and productivity. The impact of upskilling tribal women in rural areas on the awareness about the skill development program hence, entrepreneurship is becoming a widespread concept and phenomenon these days. These women can be rural or urban, individuals or groups. This concept can be viewed from many angles, including social, economic, and cultural. It is estimated that around 36% of small business owners worldwide are women.

Joseph et al (2020) There are few consistent and comprehensive guidelines for the development of Scheduled Tribes within the state, and the various stakeholders have little opportunity to follow them. A proposed tribal empowerment policy should be passed to set the standard for multi-level tribal development. A well-documented and up-to-date program should be initiated to address changing economic and social conditions to ensure sound development across the board. Students should be allowed access to all reputable educational institutions nationwide if deemed suitable for financial support.

Rai et al (1996) The researchers discuss the benefits of several chindawara plants in this research. Most of our country's population lives in remote villages. In particular, tribesmen living in affluent forest areas. A disease with the help of traditional medicine especially plants available in plants. But that knowledge is being lost due to rapid advances in conventional medicine. Modernization of drugs and strains of plant-based narcotics and Traditional herbs can only offer a common goal of good health for all in the year 2000 However, despite the massive use of natural medicinal products, little effort has been made to ensure that they benefit the health and economy of the community. The researcher finds that there should be an urgent need to establish an herbal research center in Chindwara.



RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The primary purpose of this study is to examine the impact of the skill development programme and its components such as PRK, PRAT and PRT, on the growth in income of herbal tribe vendors in Patalkot (Tamiya, Chindwada District) in Madhya Pradesh.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀1: There is no impact of PRK on the growth in income of herbal tribe vendors in the skill development programme.

H_a1: There is impact of PRK on the growth in income of herbal tribe vendors in the skill development programme.

H₀2: There is no impact of PRAT on the growth in income of herbal tribe vendors in the skill development programme.

H_a2: There is impact of PRAT on the growth in income of herbal tribe vendors in the skill development programme.

H₀3: There is no impact of PRT on the growth in income of herbal tribe vendors in the skill development programme.

H_a3: There is impact of PRT on the growth in income of herbal tribe vendors in the skill development programme.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to collect data from respondents, we used a method called judgmental sampling. 125 herbal tribal vendors from patalkot have been given official recognition by Ayurveda Seva Sameeti. The researcher intended to collect data from 125 respondents by conducting an interview. However, because there were not enough registered members due to a lack of respondents' availability, only 69 people were questioned. The researcher employed the reliability test, correlation, and multiple regressions to analyze the data. SPSS software was also employed in this investigation.



DATA ANALYSIS

Cronbach's Alpha reliability test between the dependent and all independent variables using SPSS, which is **.915** and the value of Cronbach's Alpha is extremely close to 1, indicating that data is more reliable for fitting multiple regression models.

| Reliability Statistics | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
| .915 | 4 |

Table 1: Reliability of Data
Correlations

| | | Growth In Income | PRK | PRAT | PRT |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pearson Correlation | Growth In Income | 1.000 | .845 | .740 | .863 |
| | PRK | .845 | 1.000 | .762 | .782 |
| | PRAT | .740 | .762 | 1.000 | .674 |
| | PRT | .863 | .782 | .674 | 1.000 |
| Sig. (1-tailed) | Growth In Income | . | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| | PRK | .000 | . | .000 | .000 |
| | PRAT | .000 | .000 | . | .000 |
| | PRT | .000 | .000 | .000 | . |
| N | Growth In Income | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| | PRK | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| | PRAT | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| | PRT | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |

Table 2: Correlation Table

| Hypothesis | Regression Weight | Beta coefficient | R ² | F | t- Value | P- Value | Hypothesis Support |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| H1 | PRK → ED | 3.55 | .827 | 102.094 | 3.668 | .000 | Yes |
| H2 | PRAT → ED | .137 | .827 | 102.094 | 1.677 | .098 | No |
| H3 | PRT → ED | .493 | .827 | 102.094 | 5.797 | .000 | Yes |

Note: * p<0.005

Table 3: Multiple Regression Result

The findings of the study indicate that plant-related knowledge and plant-related training have a significant impact on the growth of income among herbal tribe vendors in Patakot. On the other hand, plant-related advance teaching had no effect on the growth of income among herbal tribe vendors in Patakot.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the study's findings, it is evident that the herbal vendors of Patakot are earning more money after participating in plant-related training programmes and, similarly, after receiving plant-related training in which they learn how to extract medicine from herbs and plants, they are able to increase their earnings, which can play a significant role in the economic development of the herbal vendors of Patakot. On the other hand, advanced plant-related education has little effect on the income growth of herbal tribe merchants. In conclusion, we may advocate that skills development programmes are crucial for enhancing the economic growth of tribes, particularly in regions



like Madhya Pradesh where tribes are prevalent. Noteworthy is the fact that skilled development programmes should be undertaken with war-level parameters, as they can significantly influence the economic growth trajectory of tribes like Patalkot.

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Multiple Regression(Additional Tables)

Descriptive Statistics

| | Mean | Std. Deviation | N |
|------------------|------|----------------|----|
| Growth In Income | 3.84 | .987 | 68 |
| PRK | 3.34 | .908 | 68 |
| PRAT | 3.57 | .967 | 68 |
| PRT | 3.28 | .895 | 68 |

Variables Entered/Removed^a

| Model | Variables Entered | Variables Removed | Method |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | PRT, PRAT, PRK ^b | . | Enter |

- a. Dependent Variable: Growth In Income
 b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .909 ^a | .827 | .819 | .420 |

- a. Predictors: (Constant), PRT, PRAT, PRK

ANOVA^a

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | 53.948 | 3 | 17.983 | 102.094 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 11.273 | 64 | .176 | | |
| | Total | 65.221 | 67 | | | |

- a. Dependent Variable: Growth In Income
 b. Predictors: (Constant), PRT, PRAT, PRK

Coefficients^a

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | .268 | .214 | | 1.251 | .216 |
| | PRK | .386 | .105 | .355 | 3.668 | .000 |
| | PRAT | .140 | .083 | .137 | 1.677 | .098 |
| | PRT | .543 | .094 | .493 | 5.797 | .000 |

- a. Dependent Variable: Growth In Income