

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.905.317>

Personal Profile of the Beneficiaries of Agriculture Technology Management & Quality Improvement Centreof SKNAU Jobner

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A B S T R A C T

Keywords

ATMQIC,
Beneficiaries,
RKVY,
Programmes,
Production,
Agriculture

Article Info

Accepted:
23 April 2020
Available Online:
10 May 2020

ATMQIC project was started to provide the facility of a ‘single window’ approach. The kind of information and the way it is to be used are critical factor to the growth of agriculture. The present study was conducted in three selected villages’ viz., I Dhan Ka bas of Panchayat Samiti Dudu and khejrawas, Dhani Boraj of Panchayat Samiti Sambhar Lake of district Jaipur, Rajasthan. Where the ATMQIC project was only introduced and implemented the activities related to agriculture. Out of prepared list of total beneficiaries of ATMQIC, 120 respondents were selected from these selected villages through proportional allocation to the size of the population. The results of the research indicated that majority of respondents (64) were belonged to adult age group (53.33 per cent), (87) of ATMQIC were from OBC caste (72.50 per cent), 25.83 per cent (31) were educated upto middle, 53 (44.17) per cent respondents of ATMQIC were having 1-2.5 ha. Landholding and majority of the respondents belonged to large family size constituted 70.83 per cent (85) of the total sample.

Introduction

The cornerstone of India’s agricultural revolution has been the availability of improved varieties of cereals, oilseeds, and pulses etc., breeds of livestock including poultry and fisheries, horticultural plant materials, and improved management practices for increasing the productivity,

sustainability and stability of various crops and livestock enterprises. This has raised the search by farmers for future availability of seeds, planting materials and other materials, easy accessibility to diagnostic services for soil fertility and plant protection, availability of appropriate information through leaflets, pamphlets and increased scope in sale of consultancy services.

Often the farmers are not aware of as to whom and where to approach for field problems. It is felt that the facility of a single window" approach at the entrance of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) Institute/ State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) will enable the farmers to have the required information for the solution to their problems related to the areas in which the concerned institute is involved. Because of the dominance of small and resource poor farmers and concentration of poor people in several sectors, public institutions like ICAR Institutes and SAUs will continue to play a vital role in supply of information for increasing the overall productivity in agriculture. Government of India has started a number of programmes related to Agriculture growth which includes: KVK, IRDP, NREP, NABARD, RLEGP, CIS, TMO, SFPP, JRY, IVLP, SJSRY, NATP, KCC, JGSY, NAIS, PGSY, SGRY, NFWP, NAIP, NFSM, and RKVY to enhance Agriculture production strengthening of regional research stations, Krishi Vgyan Kendra of SAUs by providing funds for infrastructural development as well as for transfer of technology to the farmers.

There are so many programmes initiated by Government of India: These programmes increase Agriculture growth and help the farmer to increase the Agriculture production. Out of them Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is one of the important programmes for agriculture development. The Agriculture Technology Management & Quality Improvement Centre (ATMQIC) project was one of them submitted under RKVY to the Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Rajasthan. ATMQIC project was started to provide the facility of a 'single window' approach at the entrance of the SKNAU, Jobner which enables the farmers to have the required information for the solution to their problems related to the areas in which

institute is involved. Because of the dominance of small and resource poor farmers and concentration of poor people in several sectors, SKNAU, Jobner continues to play a vital role in supply of information for increasing the overall productivity in agriculture.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. The district Jaipur was selected purposely because the ATMQIC project was only introduced and initiated the activities related to agriculture in the selected area of Jaipur district. As the district Jaipur comprises 15 Panchayat Samiti's, but the ATMQIC project activities were implemented in the selected villages of Panchayat Samiti of Sambhar Lake and Dudu. Therefore Panchayat Samiti's Sambhar Lake and Dudu were selected purposely.

The ATMQIC project was operated in the three selected villages namely I Dan Ka Bas, Khejrasas, Dhani Boraj and various activities of the project were implemented in the selected villages. Hence, these three villages were selected for the study purpose. A list of all the respondents/ farmers of three selected villages that has been benefited under ATMQIC was prepared with the help of ATMQIC project staff and 120 beneficiaries were selected from these selected villages randomly through proportional allocation to the size of the population. The ex post facto research design was adopted, since the phenomenon has already occurred and is continuing. An interview schedule was developed in accordance with the objectives of the study and it was pre tested and translated into Gujarati. The data of this study were collected with the help of structural interview schedule. The collected data were classified, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in order to make the findings meaningful.

Table.A Selection of respondents of ATMQIC

Name of selected Panchayat Samiti	Name of selected villages	Total no. of beneficiaries	No. of selected respondents
Dudu	I Dhan Ka Bas	140	60
Sambhar Lake	Dhani Boraj	80	34
Sambhar Lake	Khejrawas	60	26
Total		280	120

Results and Discussion

To study the selected characteristics of the respondents was one of the objectives under study. On the basis of review of literature, some independent variables were selected under study like age, cast, education, landholding and size of family. The findings of these characteristics were presented in the following sections.

Personal profile of the respondents

Age

On the basis of classification given by ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India, the respondents were classified into three categories i.e. young (below 18-35 years), adult (from 36 to 55 years) and old (above 55 years). The distribution of respondents with respect to their age has been presented in Table 1 and diagrammatically in Figure 1.

The data given in table 1 show that majority of respondents (64) were belonged to adult age group (53.33 per cent) followed by young (39) and old (17) age group with 32.50 and 14.17 per cent, respectively. This finding is in conformity with the finding of Prajapati (1997), Gangaiah *et al.*, (2006), Soni (2009), Kumar (2009) and Naik *et al.*, (2012). The data given in table 2 reveal that majority of the respondents (87) were from other backward class category (72.50 per cent) followed by general (14), scheduled caste (10) and scheduled tribes (9) categories with

11.67, 8.33 and 7.50 per cent, respectively. The data also presented through diagrammatically in figure 2. These finding are in support with findings of Nayak *et al.*, (2014) Lenka and Behera (2015).

Education

The data incorporated in table 3 clearly show that out of the total 120 respondents, 25.83 per cent of the respondents (31) were educated up to middle, whereas 18.33 per cent (22) were primary school level and 17.50 per cent (21) upto higher secondary/ senior secondary level, 10.83 per cent (13) were graduate or above, 10.00 per cent (12) were can read only and 8.34 per cent respondents (10) were illiterate categories. The results were also shown by diagrams in figure 3. These finding are in support with findings of Yaligar (1997) and Soni (2011).

Landholding

The data given in table 4 indicate that out of 120 respondents, 53 (44.17 per cent) farmers were having 1-2.5 ha. landholding, while 51 (42.50 per cent) farmers were having less than 1 ha. Landholding, 7 (5.83 per cent) farmers were possessed 2.6-4.0 ha. landholding, 3 (2.50 per cent) farmers were having 4.1-6.0 ha. landholding, 2 (1.67 per cent) farmers were having 6.1-8.0 ha. landholding, 2 (1.67 per cent) farmers were having 8.1-10.0 ha. landholding and 2 (1.66per cent) farmers were having more than 10.0 ha. landholding. The results were also presented diagrammatically in figure 4.

Table.1 Distribution of respondents according to their age n=120

S No.	Age categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Young (18-35 years)	39	32.50
2.	Adult (36 to 55 years)	64	53.33
3.	Old (>55 years)	17	14.17
Total		120	100.00

Table.2 Distribution of respondents according to their caste n=120

S No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Scheduled caste (SC)	10	8.33
2.	Scheduled tribe (ST)	9	7.50
3.	Other backward class (OBC)	87	72.50
4.	General (GEN)	14	11.67
Total		120	100.00

Table.3 Distribution of respondents according to their education n=120

S No.	Education Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	10	8.34
2.	Can read only	12	10.00
3.	Primary	22	18.33
4.	Middle	31	25.83
5.	Secondary school	11	9.17
6.	Higher secondary/Senior Secondary	21	17.50
7.	Graduate/Above	13	10.83
Total		120	100.00

Table.4 Distribution of respondents according to their size of landholding n=120

S No.	Landholding Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	No land	0	0.00
2.	Less than 1 ha	51	42.50
3.	1-2.5 ha	53	44.17
4.	2.6- 4.0 ha	7	5.83
5.	4.1-6.0 ha	3	2.50
6.	6.1-8.0 ha	2	1.67
7.	8.1-10.0 ha	2	1.67
8.	More than 10 ha	2	1.66
Total		120	100.00

Table.5 Distribution of respondents according to their size of family n=120

S No.	Size of family categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Small (Upto 5 Member)	35	29.17
2.	Large (More than Five Member)	85	70.83
Total		120	100.00

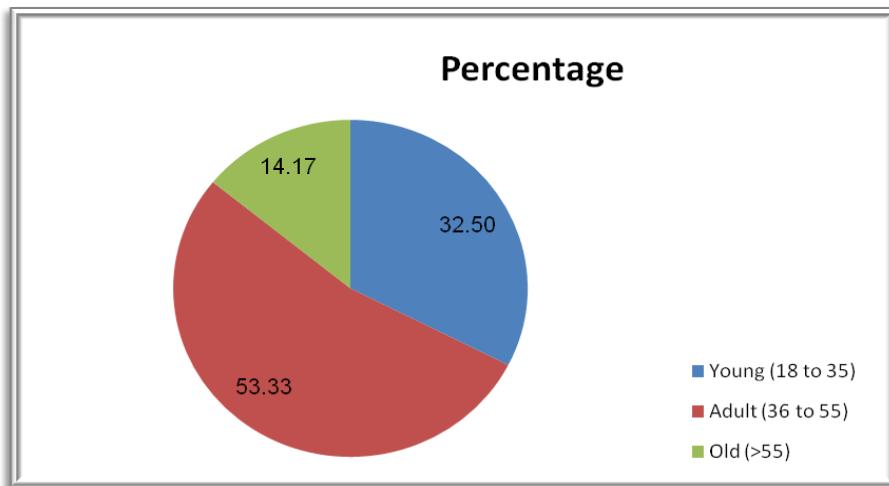


Fig.1 Distribution of respondents according to their age

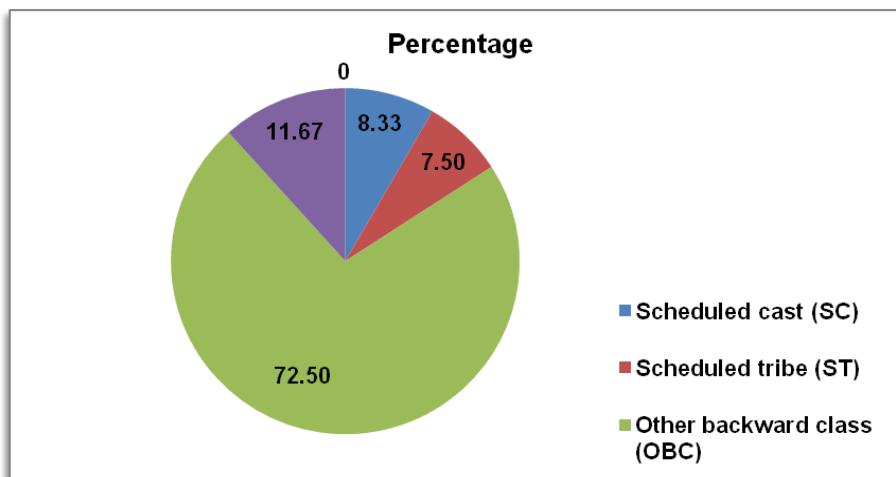


Fig.2 Distribution of respondents according to their caste

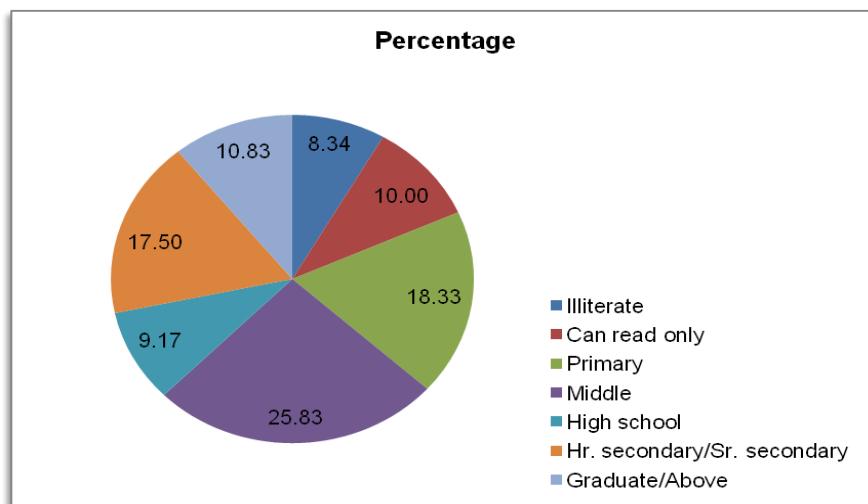


Fig.3 Distribution of respondents according to their education

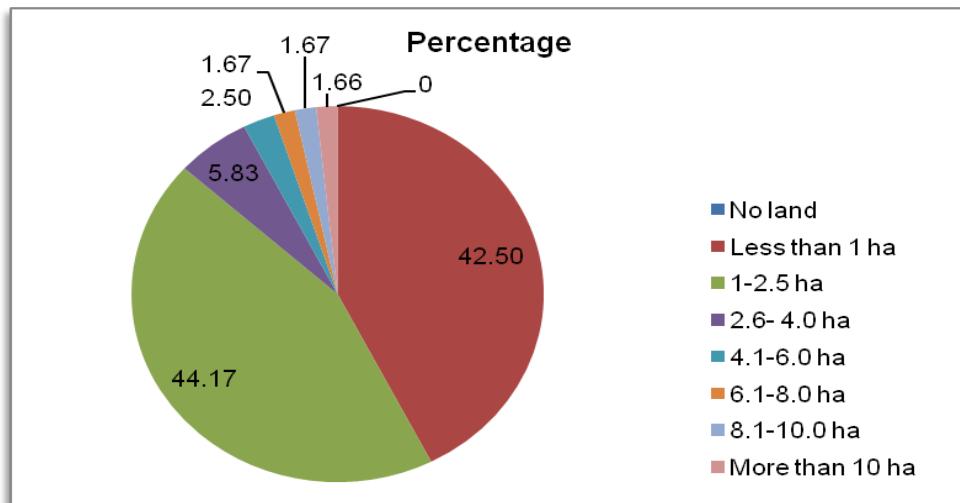


Fig.4 Distribution of respondents according to their size of land holding

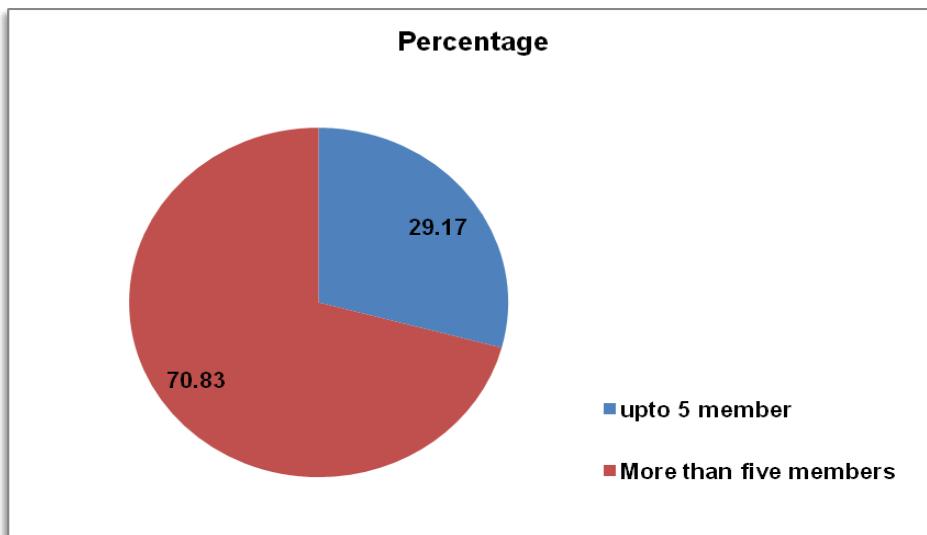


Fig.5 Distribution of respondents according to their size of family

Therefore, conclusion may be drawn from these findings that majority of the respondents were found in the category of having landholding upto 2.5 ha. This finding is in conformity with the finding of Yaligaz (1997), Mandlo (2012).

Size of family

The data given in table 5 reveal that majority of the respondents (85) belonged to large family size. This family size constituted 70.83 per cent of the total sample and 29.16 per cent respondents (35) were from small family size.

The results are also presented diagrammatically in figure 5. These finding are in support with findings of Satyawati *et al.*, (1993) and Ahire *et al.*, (2014).

It was found that Majority of the respondents of ATMQIC 64 (53.33 per cent) fell in medium age group followed by young (39) and old (17) age group with 32.50 and 14.17 per cent, respectively. It was found that Majority of the respondents (87) of ATMQIC were from OBC caste (72.50 per cent) followed by general (14), scheduled caste (10) and scheduled tribes (9)

categories with 11.67, 8.33 and 7.50 per cent, respectively. It was also found that majority of the respondents *i.e.* 25.83 per cent (31) were educated upto middle, whereas 18.33 per cent (22) were primary school level and 17.50 per cent (21) upto higher secondary/senior secondary level, 10.83 per cent (13) were graduate or above, 10.00 per cent (12) were can read only and 8.34 per cent respondents (10) were illiterate categories.

It was found that majority of respondents 53 (44.17) per cent respondents of ATMQIC were having 1-2.5 ha. Landholding and 42.50 per centre respondents were having less than 1 ha. Landholding, 5.83 per cent respondents were possessed 2.6-4.0 ha. Landholding, 2.50 per centre respondents were having 4.1-6.0 ha. Landholding, 1.67 per cent respondents were having 6.1-8.0 ha. Landholdings, 1.67 per centre respondents were having 8.1-10.0 ha. landholding, whereas 1.66 per cent respondents were having more than 10.0 ha. landholding. It was found that majority of the respondents belonged to large family size. This family size constituted 70.83 per cent (85) of the total sample and 29.16 per cent respondents (35) were from small family size.

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How to cite this article:

Pushpa Kumawat, J. P. Yadav, Tribhuwan Singh Rajpurohit, Sarjeet Singh and Neelesh Raghuwanshi. 2020. Personal Profile of the Beneficiaries of Agriculture Technology Management & Quality Improvement Centreof SKNAU Jobner. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 9(05): 2758-2765. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.905.317>