

LEVEL OF YIELD OBTAINED BY BENEFICIARY AND NON-BENEFICIARY FARMERS WITH RESPECT TO GROUNDNUT PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was conducted in Bikaner and Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Three Panchayat Samities of Bikaner district namely, Bikaner, Nokha & Kolayat and three Panchayet Samities of Jaipur district namely, Chomu, Amber & Samber lake were selected randomly for the study purpose because Front Line Demonstrations were conducted by KVKs. Bikaner, 50 FLDs were conducted at farmers field in 9 villages of Bikaner district, Similarly in Jaipur 100 FLDs were conducted at farmer field in 22 villages. All the 31 villages where FLDs were conducted by KVKs were included in the study. The total sample size was 300 consisting of 150 beneficiary and 150 non-beneficiary farmers. The result of demonstrations had remained the effective medium of extension in India since 1952 when the Community Development Programme was started, since then the concept of result demonstrations had gone many changes including its theory, principles, aim and objectives. The latest concept in this series is "Front Line Demonstration" and this new concept of field demonstration evolved by the ICAR with the inception of the "Technology Mission on Oilseed" in 1986. The significant difference was found between level of yield obtained by beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers.

INTRODUCTION

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is one of the most important oilseed crops in India. India is the first largest producer of groundnut whereas china stands at second rank. Groundnut was grown over an area of 5.95 million hectares, the production was 7.54 MT with average productivity however around 1268 kg/ha during 2010-11. In Rajasthan, it was cultivated in 346940 ha with an annual production of 681075 tonnes and productivity of 1963 kg/ha. In this state, it is mainly grown in Bikaner and Jaipur districts which constitute 33.75 per cent of the state area and 13.58 per cent of the production of Rajasthan.2010-11.

The groundnut is particularly valued for its protein content (26%). On equal weight basis (Kg for Kg), groundnuts contain more protein than meat and about two and a half times more than eggs. Being an oil seed crop, it contains 40 to 49% oil. In addition to protein, groundnuts are a good source of calcium, phosphorus, iron, zinc and boron. The

groundnut also contains vitamin E and small amounts of vitamin B complex.

Oil seeds are rich source of fat and edible oils, carbohydrates and minerals. They are also rich in calcium, phosphorus, magnesium and iron which are essential nutritional constituents for our body. Apart from these, oilseed-cakes being rich in protein are extensively used as cattle feed.

The result of demonstrations had remained the effective medium of extension in India since 1952 when the Community Development Programme was started, since then the concept of result demonstrations had gone many changes including its theory, principles, aim and objectives. The latest concept in this series is "Front Line Demonstration" the new concept of field demonstration evolved by the ICAR with the inception of the "Technology Mission on Oilseed" in 1986. The field demonstrations conducted under the close supervision of the scientists of the National Agricultural Research System which are called Front

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Line Demonstration because the technologies are being demonstrated for the first time by the scientists themselves before, it is fed into the main system of the state department of agriculture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was conducted in Bikaner and Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Three Panchayat Samities of Bikaner district namely, Bikaner, Nokha & Kolayat and three Panchayat Samities of Jaipur district namely, Chomu, Amber & Samber lake were selected randomly for the study purpose because Front Line Demonstrations were conducted by KVKs. Bikaner ,50 FLDs were conducted at farmers field in 9 villages of Bikaner district, namely Pemaser, Ambaser, Kolaser, Raiser, Lalamdeser bara, Jhadoli, Kilchu, Akaser and Chani. Similarly in Jaipur 100 FLDs were conducted at farmer field in 22 villages namely, Bhutera, Nagal bharda, Kishanmanpura, Baga-ka-bas Madho ka bas, Khejroli, Badawali (Dhodhsar), Tigriya, Bilandarpur, Itwa Bhopji, Mood ghasoi(Gudlia), Lalpura, Sirsali, Jaitpura, Rampuara dabri, Sundarshanpura, Hanipura, Rughanapura, Lalaser, Bagawas, Kabru-ka-bas and Badhal in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. All the 31 villages where FLDs were conducted by KVKs were included in the study. The total sample size was 300 consisting of 150 beneficiary and 150 non-beneficiary farmers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Level of yield obtained by beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers with respect to groundnut production technology:

The data collected from the farmers about groundnut yield obtained by farmers and were analyzed the data and converted into percentage. The level of yield obtained by beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers were grouped into three categories on the basis of mean and standard deviation:-

Low producers	=	Mean - S.D.
Medium producers	=	Mean \pm S.D.
High producers	=	Mean + S.D.

The data in this table 1 show that 58.00 per cent of beneficiary farmers were medium producers of groundnut. Whereas, 24.00 per cent and 18.00

per cent of the beneficiary farmers were high and low producers of groundnut respectively.

Table 1. Level of yield obtained by beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers with respect to groundnut production technology

S. No.	Level of yield	Beneficiary (N=150)		Non-beneficiary (N=150)	
		f	%	f	%
1	Low (below 18.06 score)	27	18.00	37	24.67
2	Medium (from 18.06 to 26.44 score)	87	58.00	98	65.33
3	High (above 26.44 score)	36	24.00	15	10.00
Total		150	100.00	150	100.00

Mean=22.25, SD=4.19

The data further show that 65.33 per cent of non-beneficiary farmers were medium producers of groundnut. Whereas, 24.67 per cent and 10.00 per cent of the non-beneficiary farmers were low and high producers of groundnut respectively.

Similar findings were reported by Mathukia (1981), Hirevenkangouder (1984), Kilbey et al. (1984) and Chander et al. (2009)

The table 2 shows that there was significant difference (Z' value 4.44**) between level of yield obtained by beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers with regard to groundnut production technology. The calculated 'z' value was also greater than that of its tabulated value it means beneficiary farmers obtained higher yield per unit area as compared to non-beneficiary farmers. It may be due to the fact that beneficiary farmers being in continuous touch with the K.V.K. personnels which might have acquired sufficient skills pertaining to groundnut production technology.

The findings are in conformity with that of Kilbey et al. (1984), Vanparia and Chander et al. (2009).

Table 2. Comparison between level of yield obtained by beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers with respect to of groundnut production technology

S.No	Beneficiary farmers N=150		Non-beneficiary farmers N=150		Z value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
1	23.74	4.71	20.74	3.68	4.44 ^{**}

** Significant at 1 per cent level

CONCLUSION

The majority of beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers were found medium producers of groundnut. The significant difference was found between level of yield obtained by beneficiary and non-beneficiary farmers.

Recommendations

1. The farmers should be motivated to participate more in the extension activities like training, demonstrations, exhibition, agriculture quiz programme and farmers fair etc., so that they may have opportunity to learn new technology related to groundnut production technology.
2. The farmers should be motivated to adopt HYVs that are stable, hardy to adverse climate

conditions and resistant to insect-pest and diseases.

3. The credit facility should be made available to the farmers on lower interest rate so that they can easily adopt the new technologies.

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