

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

# Effectiveness of NAIP in strengths of NAIP with special reference to livestock based ifs interventions among the tribal beneficiaries

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**SUMMARY :** Six year ambitious agricultural research Programme was launched in India on 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2006, which is known as National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), the project focused on innovations in agricultural technology. Four districts of Rajasthan *viz.*, Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur and Sirohi figure prominently as the disadvantaged districts identified by the planning commission, based on income, tribal population, their resources, state of agriculture, etc. Keeping in view the challenges of food and nutritional security, National Agricultural Innovation consortia project was initiated by the ICAR in MPUAT, Udaipur. The NAIP was implemented in four districts of southern Rajasthan state *viz.*, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Udaipur. Two clusters of Dungarpur district were selected for the present study. These were (a) Faloj and (b) Bichhiwara. Total 10 villages out of 15 villages (under NAIP) were selected proportionately on random basis for inclusion in the study. Total size of sample was of 104 respondents. It was found the strengths that 95 (91.35 %) of the farmers were of their face values expressing strengths of NAIP with moderate extent. Negligible respondents 5 (4.81 %) and 4 (3.84 %) could be observed falling under high and low strengths of NAIP, respectively. Furthermore, data clearly show strong aspects of NAIP with special reference to livestock based IFS were “green fodder production”, “milk production”, “use of agricultural implements”, “feeding pattern of animals”, “artificial insemination” and “use of processing equipments” as per the perception of tribal beneficiaries. These were ranked from 1 to 6 in sequential order in the hierarchy of 14 aspects of strengths. On the other hand, the aspects *viz.*, saving, use of biogas plants, fish production, use of mangers, water management and composting / vermin-composting were perceived by the farmers as comparatively less strong for deriving benefits out of NAIP.

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**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

The prestigious and ambitious agricultural research project, “National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP)” focused on

innovations in agricultural technology. It was expected that it would facilitate an accelerated and sustainable transformation of the Indian agriculture, so that it can support poverty

alleviation and income generation. This would be achieved through collaborative development and application of agricultural innovations by the public organizations in partnership with farmers' groups, the private sector and other stakeholders.

Attaining livelihood and nutritional security, improved quality of life and sustainability of agriculture are the important goals for the government to have social equity and inclusive growth. Despite many efforts by the central and state governments, the productivity and profitability of the tribal regions in the country has not improved.

Four districts of Rajasthan *viz.*, Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur and Sirohi figure prominently as the disadvantaged districts, identified by the planning commission, based on income, tribal population, their resources, state of agriculture, etc. Keeping in view the challenges of food and nutrition security, National Agricultural Innovation consortia projects have been initiated by the ICAR in many of the SAUs of India.

Maharana Paratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur was also sanctioned a consortia project entitled "Livelihood and Nutritional security of Tribal Dominated Areas through Integrated Farming system and Technology Models" under component 3. The budget outlay for this project was of Rupees 1838.34 lac for the duration of 5 years (2007-2012).

In the present project proposal, two models (I) Horticulture based integrated farming system (IFS) and (II) Livestock based integrated farming system (IFS) with judicious mix of proven need assessed technologies, appropriate for small and marginal farmers encompassing end to end approach were planned and implemented for development of appropriate replicable model. To the best of knowledge to the researcher, no study so far has been undertaken by any researcher regarding the effectiveness of livestock based integrated farming system (LBIFSs) model run under NAIP. This was right time (June, 2012) to evaluate the programme.

## RESOURCES AND METHODS

The NAIP was implemented in four districts of southern Rajasthan state *viz.*, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Udaipur. As far as number of beneficiaries covered under NAIP was concerned, District Dungarpur stood at the second rank consisting of total 2361 beneficiaries. It was next to District Udaipur where beneficiaries under NAIP were 3794. Hence, district

Dungarpur was selected for investigation. The NAIP was executed in two clusters of Dungarpur district, these were Faloj and Bichhiwara. As such, both these clusters were purposively included for the present investigation. There were 15 villages in Dungarpur district where NAIP was in execution, of which 7 were in Faloj cluster and remaining 8 villages were in Bichhiwara cluster. Total 10 villages out of 15 villages (under NAIP) were selected proportionately on random basis for inclusion in the study. Relevant data were collected from the targeted respondents with the help of tailor-made interview schedule. Face-to-face interview technique was employed for collecting the data. The interview was conducted in Hindi as well as in local dialect as and when required. Frequency distribution and MPS were worked for arriving at findings.

## OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

The results obtained from the present study as well as discussions have been summarized under following heads:

### Strengths of NAIP with special reference to livestock based IFS:

The statistics of Table 1 and Fig.1 that the respondents 95 (91.35 %) of the farmers were of their face values expressing strengths of NAIP with moderate extent. Negligible respondents 5 (4.81 %) and 4 (3.84 %) could be observed falling under high and low strengths of NAIP, respectively.

Hence, concluded that still the NAIP could be said to be effective because more than 90 per cent expressed its strengths moderately.

### Aspects wise strengths of NAIP with special reference to livestock based IFS technologies among the tribals:

Besides seeing the level of strengths of NAIP, detailed views of the strengths of the project are being depicted in Table 2.

It is evident from Table 2 that foremost strong aspects of NAIP with special reference to livestock based IFS were "green fodder production", "milk production", "use of agricultural implements", "feeding pattern of animals", "artificial insemination" and "use of processing equipments" as per the perception of tribal beneficiaries. These were ranked from 1 to 6 in sequential order in the

hierarchy of 14 aspects of strengths. On the other hand, the aspects *viz.*, saving, use of biogas plants, fish production, use of mangers, water management and composting / vermin-composting were perceived by the farmers as comparatively less strong for deriving benefits out of NAIP.

Based on the findings, it is concluded that the strengths of NAIP in relation to livestock based IFS were green fodder production, milk production, use of agricultural implements, feeding pattern of animals, artificial insemination and use of processing equipments. It implied that the components that are crucial and are of paramount importance for livestock and dairy development had been very seriously and cautiously taken care of by the NAIP consortia project in the study area during its execution. Hence, proved that the NAIP with special reference to above given six aspects (strengths) was most effective. The findings are in parallel with the findings of Sagar and Singh (1999); Sawant *et al.* (2000) and Awasthi *et al.* (2002). On the other hand, these findings were not confirmed by Upadhyaya (2000); Rathore and Kalla (2002) and Pual (2004).

In accordance with the strengths, it is recommended

and suggested that week points of the NAIP namely, saving, use of biogas plants, fish production, use of

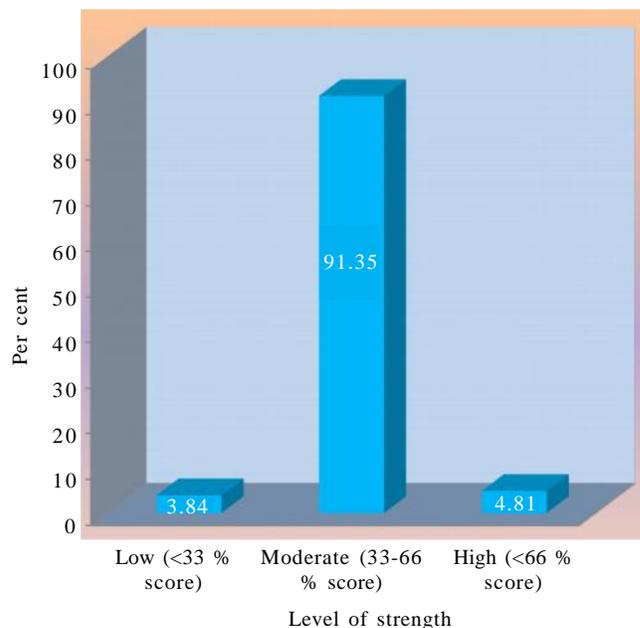


Fig. 1 : Level of strengths of NAIP with special reference to livestock based IFS technologies among the tribals

Sr. No.	Level of strength	f	%
1.	Low (< 33 % score)	4	3.84
2.	Moderate (33-66 % score)	95	91.35
3.	High (> 66 % score)	5	4.81
	Total	104	100

f = Frequency, % = Percentage of respondents

Sr. No.	Aspect	MPS	Rank
1.	Use of processing equipments	65.19	6
2.	Green fodder production	80.58	1
3.	Milk production	77.69	2
4.	Feeding pattern of animals	76.54	4
5.	Artificial insemination	74.42	5
6.	Use of mangers	52.12	11
7.	Chaffing of fodders	54.04	8
8.	Fish production	22.69	12
9.	Water management	52.69	10
10.	Composting / vermin-composting	52.88	9
11.	Use of agricultural implements	76.92	3
12.	Use of biogas plants	22.69	13
13.	Marketing of livestock output	56.15	7
14.	Saving	20.00	14

MPS = Mean per cent score

mangers, water management and composting/vermin-composting must be pressed and strengthened under the project true to the type of NAIP.

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12<sup>th</sup>  
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