

Ascertain the Knowledge and Attitude of the respondents towards Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana

¹Shashidhar Meena, ² Dr. Dipak Kumar Bose, ³ Dr.(Ms.) Jahanara

¹ M.Sc. Agricultural Extension student, ² Associate Professor, ³ Professor and Head
Department of Agricultural Extension and Communication, SHUATS Allahabad
Email – ¹meenashashi22@gmail.com

Abstract: Swarna jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) which had its effect from - April 1, 1999 and emerged as the main programme for promoting poverty alleviation through self-employment. The main aims of SGSY is at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line in three years by providing them income-generating assets through a way of bank credit and government subsidy, ensuring at least Rs.2,000 net income to the assisted families. Hence the study was under taken on Impact of SGSY on women empowerment in Shambhar block Jaipur district (RAJ.). It was found from the study that that majority of the beneficiaries were medium level whereas majority of the non beneficiaries were low level of knowledge but in case of attitude beneficiaries were categorized in the high level of attitude whereas majority of the non beneficiaries were categorized in the low level of attitude.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The government of India had launched “Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)” which had its effect from - April 1, 1999 and emerged as the main programme for promoting poverty alleviation through self-employment. SGSY is an improvement over earlier livelihood support schemes, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWACRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), Supply of Tool Kits in Rural Area (SITRA), Million Wells Scheme (MWS), which gave loans to BPL persons without any training or skill building. . The whole strategy of SGSY implementation rests with the officials of the district, block and village level authorities and participation of rural poor people.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Dixit and Veera bhandra (1997) It was found that 72 per cent of the respondents possessed medium level knowledge, 17 per cent and 11 per cent of them had low and high knowledge level respectively. It was encouraging to note that 66 per cent of the respondents had a favourable attitude towards the programme. A fair degree of knowledge and favourable attitude about development programmes often lead to the betterment of their beneficiaries. **Sharma et al. (2000)** concluded that the more favourable attitude towards IRDP was expressed by pretty nearly half of the respondent. For shaping the attitude of beneficiaries towards IRDP the variables caste, extension contact and social economic status alone accounted 84.2% variation.

Jegadesan et al. (2002) came up with the findings that the factors annual income, innovativeness and decision making ability had shown maximum positive direct effects on the dependent variable attitude of farmers towards privatisation of Agricultural extension services.

Panjabli et al. (1999) stated that the opinion expressed by the respondents towards increase in present employment duration seems genuine and acceptable because the average mandays employment provided to the beneficiaries was quietly higher. Also beneficiaries had highest degree of awareness and knowledge about the scheme.

Sharma et al. (1997) revealed that the majority of the trained (72.50%) and untrained farmers (64.17%) were found in medium level of knowledge regarding maize production technology. Further, it was found that there was a significant difference between trained and untrained farmers with respect to their knowledge regarding improved practices of maize crop.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study will be conducted in jaipur district of Rajasthan. It is bounded by Alwar district in the east side, Ajmer district in the west side and Sikar district in the north side. Ex-post facto design will be followed for the present study Jaipur district is selected purposively because SGSY project was implemented in this district in the year 2007. At present majority of district area covered by the project district comprises 13 blocks out of which sambhar block is selected purposively because the maximum area of the block covered by SGSY project and appropriate number of beneficiaries will be selected by using random sampling method and similar number of respondents also will be selected from non beneficiaries..

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Distribution of respondents according to their socio-economic status

S.N.	Category & S.E.S score (interval)	Beneficiaries		Non Beneficiaries	
		Frequency	percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low (20-26)	28	46.67	17	28.33
2	Medium (27-33)	30	50.00	37	61.67
3	High (34-39)	02	03.33	06	10.00
	Total	60	100.00	60	100.00

It is clear from the above table that 50.00 per cent of beneficiaries and 61.67 per cent non-beneficiaries had medium socio-economic status. 46.67 per cent beneficiaries and 28.33 per cent non-beneficiaries had low and 03.33 per cent beneficiaries and 10.00 per cent had high socio-economic status respectively.

Over all distribution of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries knowledge towards SGSY.

Sr .N o	Knowledge	Beneficiaries		Non beneficiaries		
		Frequency	Percentage	Knowledge	Freque ncy	Percentage
1	Low(23-33)	09	15.00	Low(23-33)	29	48.33
2	Medium(34-44)	31	51.67	Medium(34-44)	23	38.33
3	High(44-55)	20	33.33	High(44-55)	08	13.34
4	Total	60	100.00	Total	55	100.00

The data in table shows that majority of the beneficiaries (51.67%) were medium level of knowledge followed by (33.33%) beneficiaries were high level of knowledge and (15.00%) were low level of knowledge respectively. Whereas majority of the non beneficiaries (48.33%) were low level of knowledge followed by (38.33%) non beneficiaries were medium level of knowledge and (13.34%) were high level of knowledge respectively.

Distribution of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries according to their overall level of attitude.

Sr .N o	ATTITUDE	Beneficiaries		Non beneficiaries		
		Frequency	Percentage	ATTITUDE	Freque ncy	Percentage
1	Low(18-21)	08	13.33	Low(13-17)	32	53.33
2	Medium(22-25)	24	40.00	Medium(18-22)	19	31.67
3	High(26-29)	28	46.67	High(23-27)	09	15.00
4	Total	60	100.00	Total	60	100.00

The data in table shows that beneficiaries (46.67%) were categorized in the high level of attitude followed by (40.00%) beneficiaries were categorized in the high level of attitude and (13.33%) were categorized in the low level of attitude respectively. Whereas majority of the non beneficiaries (53.33%) were categorized in the low level of attitude followed by (31.67%) non beneficiaries were categorized in the medium level of attitude and (15.00%) were categorized in the high level of attitude respectively.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC ATTRIBUTES AND KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS TOWARDS SGSY.

Socio Economic Attributes	Beneficiaries('r 'value)	Non-Beneficiaries('r 'value)
Age	-0.189	-0.154
Education	0.278	0.217
Annual income	0.066	0.018
Land holding	0.014	0.009
Extension participation	0.172	0.132
Social participation	0.322	0.241

Mass media exposure	0.246	0.165
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It was found from above table that education ,extension participation, social participation, mass media exposure had positively significant with the knowledge of respondents whereas age, annual income had non-significantly correlated with the knowledge of respondents towards SGSY.

5. CONCLUSION:

It was conclusion that majority of the beneficiaries were medium level of knowledge followed by beneficiaries were high level of knowledge and were low level of knowledge respectively. Whereas majority of the non beneficiaries were low level of knowledge followed by non beneficiaries were medium level of knowledge and were high level of knowledge respectively but in case of attitude towards SGSY found that beneficiaries were categorized in the high level of attitude followed by beneficiaries were categorized in the high level of attitude and were categorized in the low level of attitude respectively. Whereas majority of the non beneficiaries were categorized in the low level of attitude followed by non beneficiaries were categorized in the medium level of attitude and were categorized in the high level of attitude respectively and education, extension participation, social participation, mass media exposure had positively significantly correlated with the knowledge of respondents whereas age, annual income had non-significantly correlated with the knowledge of respondents towards SGSY.

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