

“Evaluating Modern Agricultural Innovations and Agriculture productivity in Chirawa FPO: A Study from Farmers’ and Shareholders’ Perspectives.”

A Synopsis for Dissertation submitted
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MBA Development Management

By
Ashok Kumawat
Roll No.- 0041

Under the supervision and guidance
of Dr. Ratna Verma
Associate Professor



IIHMR UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Near Sanganer Airport, Jaipur Rajasthan
PIN: 302029

1. TITLE

“Evaluating Modern Agricultural Innovations and Agriculture productivity in Chirawa FPO: A Study from Farmers’ and Shareholders’ Perspectives.”

2. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture in rural Rajasthan faces numerous challenges including water scarcity, low productivity, and limited access to modern technologies. In recent years, initiatives by organizations such as Ambuja Foundation have aimed to support Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) like Chirawa Farmer Producer Company Ltd. by introducing modern agricultural innovations. These innovations include drip and sprinkler irrigation, rainwater harvesting systems, and improved seed technologies, which promise not only to enhance crop productivity but also to empower farmers through better resource management and increased income. This study seeks to assess how the integration of these technologies influences farmer empowerment and livelihood security. The findings of this research will have significant implications for policy makers, agricultural extension services, and rural development programs.

3. RESEARCH QUESTION

How does the integration of modern agricultural innovations (e.g., modern irrigation systems, improved seed technology, and rainwater harvesting), as perceived and implemented by the farmers and shareholders of Chirawa Farmer Producer Company Ltd., contribute to farmer income and enhance agricultural productivity?

4. OBJECTIVES

- To access the increase in farm productivity.
- To access the different technological innovations through FPO.
- To access the increase in income of benefitted farmers.

5. HYPOTHESIS

H1: The integration of modern agricultural innovations, as implemented by both the farmers connected with Chirawa Farmer Producer Company Ltd. and its shareholders, significantly improves crop productivity and enhances farmer income.

6. MATERIALS AND METHODS

STUDY DESIGN:

A Simple random sampling method will be used for research design incorporating both quantitative (survey) and qualitative (in-depth interviews) approaches.

SETTING:

The study will be conducted in Chirawa, Rajasthan, at the Chirawa Farmer Producer Company Ltd. premises and its affiliated farming communities.

STUDY POPULATION:**Inclusion Criteria:**

- Farmer Beneficiaries of Chirawa FPO who have experienced technological interventions.

STUDY TOOLS:

- Structured interview schedules and questionnaires for quantitative data.
- Semi-structured interview guides for qualitative data collection.
- Field observation checklists for assessing on-farm technological usage.

DURATION OF STUDY:

The study will be conducted over a period of 3 months

SAMPLE SIZE:

A sample of approximately 100 farmers will be selected based on simple random sampling from the list of registered members of the FPO. For qualitative insights and in-depth interviews will be conducted.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

Data will be collected from FPO of farmer beneficiaries with technological innovations, in-depth interviews of random beneficiaries.

7. DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

- Secondary data beneficiaries list from FPO
- Primary data will be collected from the beneficiaries
- Tool:- Microsoft Excel

8. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consent will be taken from FPO and beneficiaries to use the information provided by them.
- The data and information will be used for study purpose only.

9. IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH

The research highlights that Chirawa FPO's technological interventions leading to increased agricultural productivity, better decision-making, and reduced input costs. Where used effectively, these tools are improving farmer incomes, empowering them with knowledge, and enhancing livelihood security. However, gaps remain in awareness, training, and consistent usage. Farmer feedback is crucial to identifying these gaps, allowing the FPO to fine-tune its services, expand reach, and ensure inclusive growth. This continuous improvement loop will drive stronger socio-economic impact across the farming community.