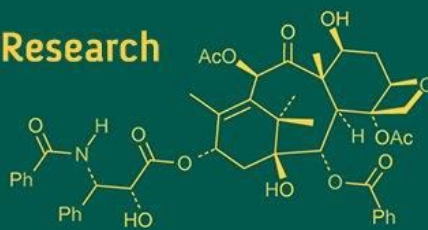


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Relationship between the profile of beneficiaries and impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee yojana

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Abstract

The present study on Relationship between profile of beneficiaries and Impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana was conducted in Jalna district in Marathwada region. For current study Ex post facto research design was used. Data were gathered with the help of interview schedule. The study revealed that majority of beneficiary farmers were middle aged, educated up to primary school level, belonged to medium level category of family size, farming experience (i.e. 16 to 30 years.), annual income (i.e. Rs.127601/- to Rs.281800/-), social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, risk orientation with medium (2.01 to 4.0 ha) land holding, Borewell as good source of irrigation and Marginal (Up to 1 ha.) area under irrigation. Finding of study also concluded that age, education, land holding, sources of irrigation, area under irrigation, annual income, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, risk orientation had positive and significant relationship with impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana beneficiaries. Whereas family size and farming experience had positive and highly significant relationship with impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee yojana beneficiaries.

Keywords: Profile, impact, beneficiary farmers, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Introduction

Water is vital for agricultural and food production. It is necessary for personal and household needs, energy and industrial production, and the survival of critical water-dependent ecosystems and ecosystem services. Despite increases in water usage by non-agricultural industries, irrigation remains the world's largest water user, accounting for 70% of all fresh water drawn. Despite the critical need to use water more efficiently in agriculture, irrigation remains one of the most effective ways for increasing food production and rural incomes. So, the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana" is a national initiative to boost farm productivity and encourage better resource utilization in the country.

Water is an essential resource for farming, thus every drop in the distribution system must be managed efficiently to boost overall agricultural output. PMKSY wants to accomplish this by providing financial assistance to farmers for the construction of irrigation systems, including micro-irrigation, which has been demonstrated to be an effective method of water utilization. The invention of micro-irrigation technologies, such as drip and sprinkler systems, has resulted in considerable increases in crop yields and water efficiency. The present research was conducted to understand the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary farmers.

Objective

To know the relationship between the profile of beneficiaries and impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

Materials and Methods

A current investigation was carried out to study the relationship between profile of beneficiary farmers with impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana purposively in Jalna district of Marathwada region. Three talukas namely Jalna, Badnapur, Ghansawangi were selected purposively based on the maximum number of PMKSY beneficiaries. From each taluka four villages i.e. total twelve villages were selected purposively. From each selected village, 10 Beneficiary farmers were selected randomly from beneficiary list.

Therefore, total sample size consist of 120 respondents was chosen from selected 12 village. For the present study Ex-post-facto research design was used. Data were gathered with the help of pre-structured interview schedule. The statistical methods such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation, and Z test were used for the evaluation of the data.

Results and Discussion

1. Profile of Beneficiary Farmers

- The profile of beneficiary farmers is provided in Table 1.
- 2. Age:** From Table 1, it was revealed that majority (65.00%) of the PMKSY beneficiaries were belonged to middle age group, followed by (17.50%) of the PMKSY beneficiaries were belonged to young age group and similar (17.50%) of the PMKSY beneficiaries were belonged to old age group.
- 3. Education :** From Table 1, it is observed that 30.00 per cent of the PMKSY beneficiaries educated up to primary level, followed by (28.33%) of beneficiaries can read and write, (19.17%) of the beneficiaries can read only , (11.67%) of the beneficiaries educated up to middle level, (9.16%) of the beneficiaries were illiterate, (1.67%) of the beneficiaries educated up to high school level and none of the beneficiary was graduated.
- 4. Family Size:** it is evident from Table 1 that majority (56.67%) of the beneficiaries were belonged to medium family size followed by 28.33 per cent of them were found in small family size category and 15.00 per cent belonged to large family size.
- 5. Farming Experience:** Table 1 reported that majority (75.00%) of the beneficiaries had medium farming experience followed by low (15.83%) and high (9.17%) farming, respectively.
- 6. Land Holding :** Table 1 revealed that 48.33 per cent of the beneficiaries were having medium size of land holding ranging from 2.01 to 4.00 ha., followed by 33.34 per cent of the beneficiaries were having small land holding i.e.1.01 to 2.00 ha., 17.50 per cent of them had marginal land holding i.e. up to 1 ha.,Whereas,0.83 per cent of the beneficiaries were having semi-medium size of land holding and none of them were in big land holding category. As majority (48.33%) of the beneficiaries were having medium size of land holding ranging from 2.01 to 4.00 ha., the probable reason might be that land holdings are constantly decreasing due to fragmentation of land caused by family separations.
- 7. Sources of Irrigation:** From Table 1, it was observed that majority (50.83%) of the beneficiaries had a bore well as good irrigation source followed by 32.50 per cent of the beneficiaries had well and 15.00 per cent of

the beneficiaries had farm pond as an irrigation source and only 1.67 per cent of the beneficiaries had canal as an irrigation source and no any beneficiary had dam, pond or river as an irrigation source.

- 8. Area under Irrigation:** Table 1 revealed that 40.00 per cent of the beneficiaries were having marginal size (up to 1.00 ha.) of area under irrigation, followed by 32.50 per cent of them had small size (1.01 to 2.0 ha) of area under irrigation. Whereas, 27.50 per cent of the beneficiaries had medium size (2.01 to 4.0 ha) of area under irrigation.
- 9. Annual Income:** It was observed from Table 1 that majority (69.17%) of the beneficiaries were belonged to medium annual income category, followed by 15.83 per cent and 15.00 per cent of them were belonged to low and high annual income category respectively.
- 10. Social Participation:** It was evident from Table 1 that majority (61.67%) of the beneficiaries had medium social participation, while 26.66 per cent of the beneficiaries had low social participation and 11.67 per cent of beneficiaries had high social participation.
- 11. 10.Extension Contact:** From Table 1, it is observed that majority (68.33%) of the beneficiaries had medium level of extension contact followed by 18.33 per cent of the beneficiaries had low level of extension contact. Whereas, 13.34 per cent of the beneficiaries had high level of extension contact.
- 12. 11.Mass Media Exposure:** Table 1 reported that majority (61.66%) of the beneficiaries had medium level of mass media exposure followed by 26.67 per cent and 11.67 per cent of them were in low and high level of mass media exposure respectively.
- 13. 12. Risk Orientation:** It was concluded from Table 1 that majority (58.33%) of beneficiaries had medium level of risk orientation followed by low (25.00%) and high (16.67%) levels of risk orientation, respectively.

2. Relationship between profile of beneficiaries with impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Data regarding relationship between profiles of beneficiary farmers with impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee yojana is presented in Table 2.

It was observed from Table 2 that age, education, land holding, sources of irrigation, area under irrigation, annual income, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, risk orientation had positive and significant relationship with impact of PMKSY on its beneficiaries. Whereas family size and farming experience had positive and highly significant relationship with impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee yojana on its beneficiaries. These findings were supported by Pise (2017) ^[5], Babu *et al.* (2017) ^[1], Kharatmal (2021) ^[3], Nigade *et al.* (2022) ^[4], Kale *et al.* (2023) ^[2].

Table 1: Profile of Beneficiary Farmers

Sr. No.	Variable	Attributes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	Young (Up to 35)	21	17.50
		Middle (36 to 45)	78	65.00
		Old (Above 45)	21	17.50
2	Education	Illiterate	11	9.16
		Can read only	23	19.17
		Can read and write	34	28.33
		Primary	36	30.00
		Middle	14	11.67
		High school	2	1.67
		Graduate	0	0.00
3	Family size	Small (Up to 4)	34	28.33
		Medium (5 to 9)	68	56.67
		Large (Above 9)	18	15.00
4	Farming experience	Low (Up to 15)	19	15.83
		Medium (16 to 30)	90	75.00
		High (Above 30)	11	9.17
5	Land holding	Marginal (Up to 1 ha.)	21	17.50
		Small (1.01 to 2.0 ha)	40	33.34
		Medium (2.01 to 4.0 ha)	58	48.33
		Semi-medium (4.01 to 10.0 ha)	1	0.83
		Big (Above 10.01 ha)	0	0.00
6	Sources of Irrigation	River	0	0.00
		Pond	0	0.00
		Well	39	32.50
		Bore well	61	50.83
		Farm pond	18	15.00
		Dam	0	0.00
		Canal	2	1.67
		None of these	0	0.00
7	Area under Irrigation	Marginal (Up to 1 ha.)	48	40.00
		Small (1.01 to 2.0 ha)	39	32.50
		Medium (2.01 to 4.0 ha)	33	27.50
		Semi medium (4.01 to 10.0 ha)	0	0.00
		Big (Above 10.01 ha)	0	0.00
8	Annual income	Low (Up to 127600)	19	15.83
		Medium (127601 to 281800)	83	69.17
		High (Above 281801)	18	15.00
9	Social Participation	Low (Up to 6)	32	26.66
		Medium (7 to 13)	74	61.67
		High (Above 13)	14	11.67
10	Extension contact	Low (Up to 11)	22	18.33
		Medium (12 to 23)	82	68.33
		High (Above 23)	16	13.34
11	Mass media exposure	Low (Up to 5)	32	26.67
		Medium (6 to 12)	74	61.66
		High (Above 12)	14	11.67
12	Risk orientation	Low (Up to 10)	30	25.00
		Medium (11 to 22)	70	58.33
		High (Above 22)	20	16.67

Table 2: Relationship between the profile of beneficiaries with Impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Sr. No.	Independent Variable	Correlation coefficient (r)
1.	Age	0.212*
2.	Education	0.201*
3.	Family size	0.295**
4.	Farming experience	0.278**
5.	Land holding	0.234*
6.	Sources of irrigation	0.224*
7.	Area under irrigation (Drip or Sprinkler)	0.241*
8.	Annual income	0.237*
9.	Social participation	0.208*
10.	Extension contact	0.243*
11.	Mass media exposure	0.215*
12.	Risk orientation	0.203*

* Significant at 0.05 level of probability ** Significant at 0.01 level of probability NS: Non-Significant

Conclusions

The study revealed that majority of beneficiary farmers were middle aged, educated up to primary school level, belonged to medium level category of family size, farming experience (i.e. 16 to 30 years.), annual income (i.e. Rs.127601/- to Rs.281800/-), social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, risk orientation with medium (2.01 to 4.0 ha) land holding, Borewell as good source of irrigation and Marginal (Up to 1 ha.) area under irrigation.

Finding of study also concluded that age, education, land holding, sources of irrigation, area under irrigation, annual income, social participation, extension contact, mass media exposure, risk orientation had positive and significant relationship with impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana beneficiaries. Whereas family size and farming experience had positive and highly significant relationship with impact of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee yojana beneficiaries.

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