



SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF BENEFESERIES OF PMKSY

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to investigate the profile characteristics of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) beneficiaries of district Satna (M.P.). One hundred twenty beneficiaries from Sohawal blocks were selected on the basis of availability of highest beneficiaries of the PMKSY scheme. The study revealed that higher percentage of PMKSY beneficiaries were middle aged, illiterate & high school level of education, farming a main occupied, General caste are high, , joint family, mixed type of house, high income, low social participation, well + tubewell as an irrigation source. Majority of the PMKSY beneficiaries were found different medium attributes viz. land holding, size of family, farming, extension contact and innovativeness.

Key words: PMKSY, Socio-Economic, Respondents

INTRODUCTION

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is a national mission to improve farm productivity and ensure better utilization of the resources in the country. The decision was taken on 1st July 2015 at the meeting of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to address India's key agricultural challenges in the 21st century *i.e.*, to reduce poverty and ensure food security for the growing population in the face of climate change, scarce of limited water and land resources.

This initiative proposes to provide irrigation to every farm in the country (*Har Khet Ko Pani*) and improve water use efficiency through Per Drop More Crop (Micro irrigation). It aims to bring together various schemes and programmes for water harvesting, conservation and efficient management in order to ensure

there is enough water for agriculture. This programme also aims to harness the potential of agriculture by effectively utilizing green (soil moisture) and blue water (irrigation) for improving efficiency, sustainability, equity and resilience at the farm level for rainfed, marginal and fragile areas. The four main components of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) are: **Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)**, Per Drop More Crop (Micro irrigation), **Har Khet Ko Pani (Water to each field)**, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). In this connection a study is conducted to understand the various socio-economic characteristics of the beneficiaries. The outcome will be useful on redesign the further out reach of the programme.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Satna district of M.P. The Satna District comprises of eight Blocks out of which Sohawal block were purposively selected for the study. Four villages were selected from Sohawal block. Total 120 PMKSY Beneficiaries were selected randomly as respondents. The data collection was done by the use of interview schedule through personal interview. Data were analyzed with help of suitable statistical tools.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The socio-economic characteristics of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) beneficiaries of district Satna (M.P.) were analyzed and presented in Table-1

Table 1. Distribution of the PMKSY beneficiaries according to their profile attributes

S. No.	Variable	Attributes	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	Young age group (up to 35 years)	19	15.3
		Middle age group (35 to 55 years)	65	54.7
		Old age group (above 55 years)	36	30
2.	Education	Illiterate	30	25
		Up to primary school	20	16.7
		Up to secondary school	25	20.3
		High School	30	25
		Intermediate	5	4.7
		Graduate and above	10	8.3
3	Occupation	Farming	55	48.3
		Farming +Animal Husbandry	50	41.7

		Farming + Service	10	8.3
		Farming + Service + Business	05	4.7
		Farming + Service + Business + Other	00	00
4	Caste	General	75	62.5
		OBC	15	12.5
		SC	25	20.3
		ST	5	4.7
5	Land holding	Marginal farmer (Up to 1.00 ha)	16	13.3
		Small farmer (1.01 to 2.00 ha)	20	16.7
		Medium farmer (2.01 to 4.00 ha)	44	36.7
		Large farmer (Above 4.00 ha)	40	33.3
6	Type of family	Nuclear	40	33.3
		Joint	80	66.7
7	Size of family	Small (1-5 member)	10	8.3
		Medium (6-10 member)	56	46.7
		Large (more than 10 member)	54	45
8	Type of house	Kaccha	16	13.3
		Pakka	26	21.7
		Kaccha+Pakka	78	65
9.	Annual income	Low (below 50,000 Rs.)	20	16.7
		Medium (50001 to 100,000Rs.)	28	23.3
		High (above 100,001 Rs.)	72	60
10.	Social Participation	Low (up to 4)	60	50
		Medium (4 to 7)	30	25
		High (above 7)	30	25
11	Sources of irrigation	Well	15	12.5
		Tube well	25	20.3
		Well + Tube well	45	37.5

		Pond	5	4.7
		Canal	30	25
12	Sources of information	Low	30	25
		Medium	63	52.5
		High	27	22.5
13.	Extension contact	Low (up to 4)	32	26.67
		Medium (5 to 7)	62	51.67
		High (above 7)	26	21.66
14	innovativeness	Low (up to 4)	50	41.7
		Medium (4 to 7)	36	30
		High (above 7)	34	28.3

Table 1 show that majority of the respondents belonged to middle age group 54.7 per cent followed by 30 percent old age group and 15.3 percent young age group respectively. highest 25 per cent illiterate & high school followed by 20.3 percent up to secondary school, 16.7 per cent respondents up to primary school, 8.3 percent graduate & above and 4.7 percent intermediate. highest 48.3 per cent respondents are occupied in farming, 41.7 per cent in Farming + Animal Husbandry, 8.3 per cent in Farming + Service and 4.7 percent in Farming + Service + Business. out of the total respondents 62.5 per cent respondents are of General category followed by 20.3 per cent of SC, 12.5 percent of OBC and only 4.7 per cent of ST category. highest, 36.7 percent is medium farmer followed by 33.3 per cent large, 16.25 percent small and only 13.3 per cent marginal farmers. highest 66.7 percent of joint family and only 33.3 per cent respondents of nuclear family. 46.7 percent have medium family followed by 45 percent large and only 8.3 per cent small family. Highest 65 per cent respondents have kaccha + pakka house followed by 21.7 per cent Pakkka and 13.3 per cent respondents kaccha house. 60 per cent respondents have high income followed by 23.3 per cent medium and 16.7 percent low income. 50 per cent have low followed by 25 percent respondents medium & high social participation. maximum 37.5 percent have well+Tube well followed by 25 percent canal, 20.3 percent tube well, 12.5 percent well and only 4.7 percent pond for irrigation. highest 52.5 percent respondents medium followed by 25 percent low and 22.5 per cent high sources of information. highest 25 percent respondents had medium category of extension contact followed by 26.67 percent had low and 21.67 per cent had high category of extension contact. highest 41.7 percent respondents low followed by 30 percent medium and 28.3 percent high innovativeness.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that the profile of the respondents of schemes for PMKSY concluded from the present study that majority of the respondents were having middle of age, high school level of education, farming +Animal husbandry a main occupied, General caste are high, medium land holding category, joint family, medium size of family, mixed type of house, high annual income, low social participation, well + tubewell as an irrigation & drinking water sources, medium sources of information. medium extension contact and medium category of innovativeness.

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