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EVALUATION OF THE PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAI YOJANA (PMKSY) IN SANGLI DISTRICT

Miss: Aradhana Gorakhnath Kokare
Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT **DOI No: 10.36713/epra17975** **Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra17975**

The paper has evaluated the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) in Sangli district. In this, the farmer's awareness, benefits, satisfaction level and implementation of the scheme have been studied. The 500 farmers selected for the research study. In order to take into account the opinion of the farmers in ten talukas of Sangli district such as Palus, Walwa, Shirala, Tasgaon, Miraj, Kadegaon, Kavthemankal, Jat, Atpadi, Khanapur . The primary data used for the research. The Z-proportion test was used to analyse the data and test these hypothesis Farmers are significantly aware of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

The study is analysis the following objectivise awareness, implementation, benefits, and satisfaction level of the famers. In this paper it emerges that there is a need to create awareness among the farmers about the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana and it is necessary to implement the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana properly and only then can it be beneficial for the farmers.

KEY WORDS: ***Agricultural, Sinchai, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Awareness, Implementation, Benefits and Satisfaction Level.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchai Yojana was launched on 1st July 2015. The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme motto is "Har Khet Ko Pani " To make agriculture a more profitable business, to reduce the risk of farmers and to encourage modern agricultural technology, it is necessary to create reliable and protected irrigation systems. The objective of this scheme is to make water available to every farmer's field and to maximize crop production from every drop of water by increasing water efficiency.

The scheme's target is to expand cultivated areas with assured irrigation and reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency. The schemes promote Micro Irrigation "Per Drop More Crop"

The government of India has announced the establishment of ₹. 50,000 crore corpus Fund for the development of small irrigation with NABARD within 5 years. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana has been included in the ambitious scheme of the central government.

Aim

1. The main objective of the PMKSY scheme is to bring water to every farm.
2. Building a farm irrigation supply chain.
3. The PMKSY scheme is formed by amalgamation of AIBP, IWMP and OFWM (On Farm Water).
4. Although these schemes are implemented by various ministries, PMKSY includes all three ministries.
5. The PMKSY scheme weaves all the schemes related to irrigation into one thread.

Procedure

The schemes related to the three principles of water resources development, water distribution and water planning have been co-scheme by PMKSY.

Development of Water Resources

1. Increase in gross irrigated area through AIBP.
2. Bridging the irrigation capacity and utilization gap through CAD.
3. Development of Watershed through IWMP.

Water Distribution

1. Development of water distribution network through integrated watershed management programme.

Water Planning

1. Efficient use of water and water planning through NMSA.
2. Water planning at the farm level through On Farm Water Management.

Execution

It is to increase agricultural production, rural prosperity and harvest more crops for every drop.

Sharing

Centre: The states will be 75:25 percent. In the case of the north- eastern region and hilly states, it will be 90:10. Out of about 141 million Hectare of net area sown in the country, about 69 million hectare (or 48%) is presently covered under irrigation

Components

1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)
2. Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP)
3. Watershed Development (WD)
4. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A. Narayanamoorthy, P. Alli, R. Suresh (2015) the paper studies the role of irrigation in increasing the value of agricultural produce. The paper used descriptive statistics of variables for study analysis. Secondary data sources of 235 Indian districts enclosed. The Descriptive analysis shows that in the last few years the difference in value of agricultural produce per hectare has decreased in lower , medium, high irrigated districts and the effect of irrigation on production value has decreased. Regression analysis suggests that although irrigation increased the value of a product its coefficient value decreased over time. No one can estimate for sure that the role of irrigation determining the value of agricultural produce has diminished over time as it may have been due to acceleration.

A. Mukharji (2016) This article discussed an evaluation of the irrigation sector, Year by year changing irrigation patterns, and problems facing these challenges.in this study authors use secondary data sources. In this article authors studied Historical evolution and shifts, implications, Mandate of proposed NWC. Public investment from the 1950s, when private investments took over groundwater judgment is slowing down, increased dependency on surface irrigation, expansion of the electricity grid. The paper suggests that although the recommendations of the Mihir Shah committee are welcome to set up a National Water Commission the new body should work on a think tank basis.

Vibha Dhawan (2017) the paper studies the status of agriculture and water related challenges, status and possible option action in India. The paper explained agriculture sector, drought and impact, available water, intensity, water programmes, water use efficiency, institutional and policy technology aspect, watershed development and water utilization. The paper used secondary data sources and explained descriptive analysis. This paper suggests that efficient use of water, the best use of resources and technologies, improvement in water policies and regulatory measures, factors such as use of water for efficient production, water awareness and orientation can be important in overcoming water scarcity problems.

S. Kulkarni (2018) the article explained a canal command and rising inquiry in Maharashtra. In this article irrigation policy, reforms in the last two decades (2000-2017) recollection of water and changing nature of the canal commands, the Kukadi major irrigation project are studied these factors. Secondary data used for study. The paper concluded that inequality is increasing as the private actor is preferred over the public sector and water inequality is only a result of the current neoliberal framework. The government's well planned policy of proper water allocation and access to water can help solve these problems.

Khurso Moin, Azka Kamil (2018) the main objective of this article is to identify the challenge, potential and prospects related to drip irrigation development in India. This paper used secondary data sources data collected from scientific literature, historical and interdisciplinary. The paper suggests that there is a difference in the distribution of water from one region to another as well as excessive wastage of water due to irritation and floods. In order to reduce the growing stress of water scarcity in India, it's necessary to adopt strict measures for conservation, efficient use and prevention of waste.

R. Jain (2019) the paper studies the irrigation status, challenges, water management, government initiatives and their impact in India. Secondary data sources used for study. The paper suggests that efficient water saving technology, canal, rainwater harvesting, irrigation capacity and infrastructure need to overcome the water scarcity problem in the near

future. The paper concludes that micro irrigation and optimal crop plan plays a crucial role in the nation's food security and protection of water resources. For this, farmers need to be made aware of various schemes.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary data used for the research. The period selected for the research of the PMKSY is 2023-24. The 500 farmers selected for the research in sangli district. The Z-proportion test was used to analyse the data and test these hypotheses. The researcher assumed that 90% of the respondents were aware of each selected scheme. The hypothesis was tested at a 0.9 significance level. These statistics are objective in nature, making the Z-proportional test suitable for analysis.

STUDY AREA OF THE RESERCH STUDY-SANGLI

Sangli district is a district of Maharashtra state in India. Sangli is an economically, politically, socially and geographically important district in western Maharashtra state of Maharashtra in India. The Sangli district has a total area of 8,572 Sq.km. Sangli district consists of ten talukas Palus, Walwa, Shirala, Tasgaon, Miraj, Kavathemahankal, Jat, Atpadi, Khanapur and Kadegaon. Agriculture is the major occupation in Sangli district More than sixty percent of farmers are engaged in agriculture. According to the 2011 census, the total population of the Sangli district is 28, 22,143 males population 14, 35,728 and the population is 14, 35,728 females.

In Sangli district both Kharif crops and Rabi crops are cultivated. The main crops cultivated are Rice, Millet, Sorghum, Wheat, Peanuts, Cotton, Sugarcane, Grapes, Tobacco, Bajri, Soybean, Turmeric, Pomegranate, Jowar, and Maize.

OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were selected for a research paper.

1. To study the awareness of farmers of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).
2. To study the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
3. To study the opinion of farmers on the benefits of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (PMKSY).
4. To study the satisfaction level of farmers regarding Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

HYPOTHESIS

Farmers are significantly aware of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

LIMITATIONS

1. The study is only focus on the sangli district.
2. The study analysis the only Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).
3.

IV. ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION AND RESULT OF THE STUDY:

1. Farmers Awareness of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Classification of the sample farmers based on their awareness level of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchan Yojana (PMKSY) is given in the table below.

Table No. 1

Awareness of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Sr. No	Awareness Level	Number of Farmers	Percentage
1	Not at all Aware	210	42
2	Slightly Aware	85	17
3	Moderately Aware	72	14.4
4	Very Aware	76	15.2
5	Extremely Aware	57	11.4
	Total	500	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2023-24)

Table No.1 shows the number of the farmers' awareness level of PMKSY. Out of the 500 farmers, 210 (42%) are not at all aware, 85(17%) slightly aware, 76 (15.2%) very aware, 72 (14.4) moderately aware, 57 (11.4%) extremely aware.

In summary, More than 42% farmers are not at all aware of the PMKSY.

2. Farmers Opinions on benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

Classification of the sample farmers based on their views on benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is given in the table below.

Table No. 2
Farmers Opinions on benefits of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Sr. No	Benefits of the Scheme	Number of Farmers	Percentage
1	Not at all Beneficial	213	42.6
2	Slightly Beneficial	82	16.4
3	Moderately Beneficial	130	26
4	Beneficial	32	6.4
5	Completely Beneficial	20	4
6	Don't Know	23	4.6
	Total	500	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2023-24)

Table No. 2 Shows the number of farmers' views on benefits of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) Out of 500 selected farmers 213 (42.6%) farmers think that PMKSY is not beneficial at all, 130 (26%) farmers think it is moderately beneficial, 82 (16.4%) farmers think it is slightly beneficial, 32 (6.4%) beneficial among farmers and completely beneficial according to 20 (4%) farmers.

In summary, more than 213 farmers think PMKSY is not beneficial at all and 130 farmers think it is moderately beneficial.

3. Farmers Views on Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

Classification of the sample farmers based on their views on implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is given in the table below.

Table No. 3
Farmers Views on Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Sr. No	Implementation of the PMKSY	Number of the Farmers	Percentage
1	Very Poor	67	13.4
2	Poor	33	6.6
3	Medium	38	7.6
4	Good	30	6
5	Very Good	14	2.8
6	Don't know	318	63.6
	Total	500	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2023-24)

Table No. 3 Shows the number of the farmers views on implementation of the PMKSY, Out of 500 selected farmers, 318 farmers are not participating in PMKSY Out of 182 participating farmers, 67 (13.4%) farmers think that the implementation of the scheme is very poor, 38 (7.6%) farmers think it is moderate, 33 (6.6%) %) according to farmers as bad, among 30 (6%) farmers as good and among 14 (2.8%) farmers as very good.

In summary the implementation of PMKSY is very bad according to 67 farmers and bad according to 33 farmers.

4. Farmers Satisfaction Level on Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

Classification of the sample farmers based on their satisfaction level of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is given in the table below.

Table No. 4
Farmers Satisfaction Level on Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Sr. No	Satisfaction Level	Numbers of the Farmers	Percentage
1	Not at all satisfied	18	23.6
2	Slightly satisfied	12	2.4
3	Moderately satisfied	8	1.6
4	Very satisfied	33	6.6
5	Completely satisfied	11	2.2
6	Don't know	118	63.6
	Total	500	100

(Source: Primary Data, 2023-24)

Table No. 4 Shows the number of the farmer's satisfaction level with PMKSY. Out of 500 selected farmers 318 farmers have not benefited from PMKSY. Out of 182 benefited farmers 118(23.6%) are not at all satisfied, 33 are very satisfied, 12 (2.4% are slightly satisfied, 11(2.2%) are completely satisfied and 8 (1.6%) are moderately satisfied.

In summary, Out of 500 selected farmers 318 farmers did not participate in PMKSY. Only 182 farmers participated in this scheme. Out of 182 participating farmers, 118 farmers are not satisfied at all.

TESTING OF THE HYPOTHESIS

Farmers are significantly aware of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).

Sr. No	Awareness of the PMKSY Schemes	Frequency		Sample Ratio		Sub-hypotheses	Z-Test statistic (One Tailed)	P-value	Decision
		Yes	No	Yes	No				
1	PMKSY	290	210	0.58	0.42		-23.851	0.000	**Null Rejected**

In this study, the researcher aims to determine how well farmers in the research area are aware of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). To achieve this, the researcher formulated The Z-proportional test was used to analyse the data and test these hypotheses.

The researcher assumed that 90% of the respondents were aware of each selected scheme. The hypothesis was tested at a 0.9 significance level. The primary data for hypothesis testing was taken from Table 1 in the research paper these statistics are objective in nature, making the Z-proportional test suitable for analysis.

However, the p-values for the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana 0.000 which is much lower than the 0.09 significance level. This allowed the researcher to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. The alternative hypothesis suggests that much less than 90% of the farmers are aware of these schemes.

In summary, the study found that Awareness of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana is moderate, with about 50% to 60% of farmers knowing about it.

V. CONCLUSION

The research paper inferred that the awareness among farmers of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana is only 58 percent, more than half of the farmers do not think the scheme is beneficial and the level of satisfaction of the farmers towards the scheme is negative. In the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, there is a need to improve on the following factors such as adequate publicity, encouraging farmers, emphasis on easy and quick processing, transparency, grievance redresses in time, changes in the subsidy system, and increase in the number of irrigation tools and equipment**,** focus on case and ward adjudication in time.

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