

A STUDY ON PM KISAN SCHEME AND ITS IMPACT ON FARMERS OF PRAYAGRAJ DISTRICT OF U.P.

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken in Prayagraj District of Uttar Pradesh during the year 2022. The aim of the study was to measure the attitude of the respondents towards PM KISAN scheme in Prayagraj District of Uttar Pradesh. A total of 120 beneficiaries were chosen selectively from Kaundhiyara village coming under Kaundhiyara block because of the most of the registered beneficiaries. A well-prepared research design was adopted for this study and data were collected through personal interview method by using prestructured interview schedule. The study stated that majority of the beneficiaries (54.17%) are of middle age group. All the independent variables like age, education status, family size, occupation status, land holdings, farming experience, progressiveness, access to government schemes, extension status and caste were significantly and positively co related with the overall attitude of beneficiaries towards PM KISAN scheme. Among all the independent variables the study stated that majority of beneficiaries (44.17%) hold medium level of attitude towards PM KISAN scheme.

KEYWORDS: *PM KISAN Scheme, Significant, Beneficiaries*

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INTRODUCTION

In India, agriculture is considered a primary livelihood for most of the population, which cannot be underestimated. Agriculture sector plays a building role in the economic development of country by contributing total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 16.5 per cent (2018-2019) in Indian economy. It plays an important role in the economic Development of India as 3/4th of the population relies upon on agriculture. In order to avoid the risk, challenges and uncertainty in agriculture sector at various agricultural development schemes are implemented by central and State government for empowering small and marginal farmers and uplifting the agriculture sector. One such scheme is PM KISAN scheme.

The Indian government implemented a central sector scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)" to help agricultural families to meet their agriculture related needs. The scheme was effective from 1st December, 2018, while it was officially launched on the 24th February, 2019 (**Vikaspedia, 2021**).

The scheme provides 100% funding from the Indian central government and seeking to provide benefit to all small and marginal landholding farmer and their families with up to 2 hectares' cultivable land to complement their

monetary requirements intended for acquiring several inputs associated to cultivation and allied activities as well as domestic needs by the means of payment of Rs. 6000 per year, subjected to certain exclusions. Small and marginal farmers from the urban and rural area are eligible to acquire benefits of the scheme. PM-KISAN not only help farmers during the harvest season to meet emergent needs but also pave the way for respectful living. Under the Scheme, Rs. 6000 (in 3 equal instalments), wages support will be directly transferred into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers. **(Ahmad and Haneef, 2019).**

PM KISAN can play important role, as the significant role of PM-KISAN in stimulating the adoption of modern technologies through KVKs, which, in turn, provides a pathway to encourage farmers to make productive investments in the agriculture sector. Therefore, PM-KISAN shows a potential to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty and low income of farmers through investment in modern technology. (Varshney D. et al., 2020)

PM-KISAN scheme provides the input and harvesting support to the agricultural land holder of different states and union territories. This might also defend them from deteriorating within side the clutches of moneylenders for meeting such charges and ensure their continuance in the farming activities. Easily accessible mobile application has been developed, farmer can collect all the information regarding the scheme using this app. The PM-KISAN, is launched in 2018, however there is need to arrange various open conference and training programme through which the land holder can get more useful information. The scheme is like a boon to farmers that somehow improved their situation. In the future, the government should boost its budget so that it can meet emerging needs of farmers. **(Balkrishna A., Sharma H., Sharma N., Sakshi and Arya V., 2021)**

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A descriptive well prepared research design was adopted for the study. The present study was conducted in Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 20 blocks of Prayagraj district, Kaundhiyara block is selected purposively based on maximum number of registered beneficiaries. From the selected block, Kaundhiyara village was chosen based on the maximum number of registered beneficiaries under this scheme.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the socio economic profile of PM KISAN scheme beneficiaries
- To assess the attitude level of PM KISAN scheme beneficiaries

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1, shows that majority of the beneficiaries (54.17%) were of middle age group. It can be seen from the survey that most of the beneficiaries were either illiterate (28.34%) or educated up to primary level (27.50%) and most of them (33.33%) have agriculture as their only occupation followed by significant majority (22.50%) having agriculture and subsidiary (like services and allied activities) as their primary occupation. In terms of annual income majority of them (45%) belong to medium level of income categories and most of them (38.34%) have small family and about (43.34%) of them holds 2.5-5 acre of land holdings. In terms of farm experience majority of them (48.34%) holds medium level of farm experience and about (44.16%) of them carries medium level of progressive attitude towards this scheme. And beneficiaries have medium level of access to govt. schemes and extension contact. majority beneficiaries (46.67%) belong to other backward classes. Based on similar findings by **(Singh and Ramchandra, 2019)**

From table 2, it was clear that majority of the beneficiaries (39.17%) have medium level of socio economic status (Singh and Ramchandra, 2019)

From Table 3, it was confirmed that 48.33% respondents believed that PM KISAN scheme provide Monetary assistance to farmers than any other schemes and 51.67% of them completely satisfied with it, and about 40.83% of the beneficiaries believe that rate of cash transfer under PM KISAN scheme is better. 48.33% of the beneficiaries are partially satisfied with the PM KISAN scheme as good measure against uncertainty. 43.33% of the beneficiaries believe that it is the good measure to uplift socio economic condition of small and marginal farmers. 40.00% of the beneficiaries are satisfied that the scheme helped them in productive utilization. 43.33% of the beneficiaries are satisfied that they receive the cash in stipulated time interval. 45.00% of the farmers are partially satisfied with the benefits of this scheme. 48.34% of them believe that there is reasonable rate of cash transfer under this scheme. 51.67% of the respondents believe that it is welfare-oriented scheme. 44.17% respondents are partially agreed that this scheme helps in drought and economic troubles. 50.83% of the beneficiaries believed that it is the good initiative by government for the farmers. 60% of the beneficiaries are satisfied that PM KISAN scheme is a boon for the farmers. And from table 4 it was confirmers that most of the beneficiaries (44.17%) have medium attitude level towards PM KISAN Scheme. Based on the findings of (Kumar P. et al, 2021). From Table 5 it is concluded that the independent variables i.e., age, family size, annual income, land holdings farming experience, progressiveness, access to govt. schemes benefits and caste were highly positive and significantly correlated with the attitude of beneficiaries towards PM KISAN scheme at 0.01% level of probability these variables. Whereas, other independent variables like education and occupation status were positively but have moderately significant correlation with the attitude of beneficiaries towards PM KISAN scheme at 0.05% level of probability. Based on the finding of (Akhilesh K., 2019)

Table 1: Socio-Economic Profile of the Beneficiaries

S.N.	Independent Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age	Young (18 - 35 years)	30	25.00
		Middle (36 - 45 years)	65	54.17
		Old (45 years above)	25	20.83
2.	Education	Illiterate	34	28.34
		Primary School	33	27.50
		High School	26	21.66
		Intermediate	15	12.50
		Graduate& above	12	10.00
3.	Occupation	Agriculture	40	33.33
		Agriculture + Labour	27	22.50
		Agriculture + Business	25	20.83
		Agriculture + Subsidiary	28	23.34
4.	Annual income	Low(Below Rs 50000)	36	30
		Medium(Rs 50,000- Rs1,00,000)	54	45
		High(Above Rs 1,00,000)	30	25

Table 1 Contd.,

5	Family size	Small (1-5)	46	38.34
		Medium (6-10)	41	34.16
		Large (10 and above)	33	27.50
6	Size of land holding	Below 2.5 acre	36	30.00
		2.5- 5 acre	52	43.34
		Above 5 acre	32	26.66
7	Farm Experience	Low	37	30.83
		Medium	58	48.34
		High	25	20.83
8	Progressiveness	Low	38	31.66
		Medium	53	44.16
		High	29	24.18
9	Access to govt. schemes	Low	40	33.33
		Medium	51	42.50
		High	29	24.17
10	Extension Contact	Low	40	33.33
		Medium	57	47.50
		High	23	19.17
11	Caste	General	40	33.33
		Other Backward Classes	56	46.67
		Scheduled Class/Scheduled Tribes	24	20.00

Table 2: Overall Socio-economic status of the Beneficiaries

S. N.	Socio-Economic Status	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (20-30)	40	33.33%
2.	Medium (31-40)	47	39.17%
3.	High (41<)	33	27.50%
	Total	120	100.00

Table 3: Distribution of Beneficiaries According to their Attitude Level

S.No.	Statement	Response		
		Fully Agree F%	Partially Agree F%	Disagree F%
1.	Is Pradhan Mantri Krishi Samman Nidhi providing better support and assistance to farmer than other government projects?	48(40.00%)	58(48.33%)	14(11.67%)
2.	Are you satisfied with PM KISAN Scheme benefits?	36(30.00%)	62(51.67%)	22(18.33%)
3.	Is the rate of Cash Transfer under PM KISAN scheme is better?	32(26.67%)	49(40.83%)	39(32.50%)
4.	Do you think benefits of PM KISAN Scheme are good measure against uncertainty?	47(39.17%)	58(48.33%)	15(12.50%)
5.	PM KISAN Scheme is necessary for uplifting socio-economic condition of small and marginal farmers?	52(43.33%)	49(40.83%)	19(15.84%)
6.	Do the benefits of this scheme help you in productive utilization?	48(40.00%)	36(30.00%)	36(30.00%)

Table 3 Contd.,

7.	Did you receive the cash within stipulated time interval?	52(43.33%)	38(31.67%)	30(25.00%)
8.	Are all farmers satisfied with benefits of PM KISAN?	41(34.17%)	54(45.00%)	25(20.83%)
9.	Is premium rates of cash transfer under PM KISAN are reasonable?	31(25.83%)	58(48.34%)	31(25.83%)
10.	Do you see PM KISAN scheme is welfare-oriented scheme?	34(28.33%)	62(51.67%)	24(20.00%)
11.	Does it help you out in during drought and economic troubles?	42(35.00%)	53(44.17%)	25(20.83%)
12.	Is PM KISAN scheme is good initiative by government in alleviating socio economic status of small and marginal farmers?	46(38.33%)	61(50.83%)	13(10.84%)
13.	Is PM KISAN can be a boon for farmers?	72(60.00%)	29(24.17%)	19(15.83%)

Table 4: Distribution of Beneficiaries According to their Overall Attitude Level

S.No.	Attitude level	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low	39	32.50%
2.	Medium	53	44.17%
3.	High	28	23.33%
	Total	120	100.00



Figure 1: Distribution of Beneficiaries according to their Overall Attitude level of towards PM KISAN Scheme.

Table 5: Relationship between Selected Beneficiaries' Independent Variables with their Attitude Level

S.N.	Variable	Correlation Co-Efficient
1	Age	0.9429*
2	Education Status	0.2986**
3	Family Size	0.5538*
4	Annual income	0.9776*
5	Occupation Status	0.3876**
6	Land holding	0.9653*
7	Farming experience	0.9962*
8	Progressiveness	0.9973*
9	Access to govt. scheme benefits	0.9980*
10	Extension Contact	0.9978*
11	Caste	0.9971*

Correlation is Significant at the 0.01 %Level Of Probability
 Correlation is Significant at the 0.05% Level Of Probability

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that most of the beneficiaries were of middle age group with most of them were either illiterate or educated up to primary level. Most of the beneficiaries solely relied on agriculture. Most of them belong medium level of annual income categories having medium level of extension contact. Large number of the beneficiaries were of OBC (Other Backward Classes). Most of the beneficiaries were having medium level of socio-economic status and also having medium size of their family. Majority Beneficiaries were having medium level of approach towards progressiveness and having medium level of farm experience. Independent variables like age, family size, annual income, land holding, farm experience, progressiveness, access to govt. scheme benefits, extension contacts, caste were highly positive and significant with attitude level of PM KISAN scheme beneficiaries. It is suggested that benefits of scheme should reach all section of society and focus must be on providing benefits to scheduled classes and focus must also be on productive utilization of scheme benefits through KVK and NGO support such that farmers can make better investment in agriculture and allied activities

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