

**RESEARCH ARTICLE :**

Impact of farm pond on beneficiary farmers in Amravati district

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SUMMARY : The present study was conducted mainly with the specific objective to study. For the study Amravati district was selected and from this district four tahsils selected, from this tahsils five villages selected and from each village four beneficiaries were selected on the basis of maximum number of farm pond. For this study 80 respondents are selected. Ex-post facto research design was used for the research study. It was noticed that, 47.5 per cent respondents were educated upto middle school level, half 51.25 per cent of the respondents were having semi medium land holding, majority 75.00 per cent of the respondents had medium farming experience, majority 53.75 per cent of the respondents had low area under irrigation, majority 73.75 per cent of the respondents had medium family size, majority 65.00 per cent of the respondents had low social participation, most 66.25 per cent of the farmers medium extension contact, half of the respondents *i.e.* 47.5 per cent had medium economic motivation, half of the respondents *i.e.* 61.25 per cent were having medium risk preferences. The independent variables namely land holding, area under irrigation, family size, extension contact, risk preferences are positively and highly significant with impact of the farm pond beneficiaries at 0.01 level of probability. The variables namely education, farming experience, economic motivation are significantly correlated with impact of the farm pond beneficiaries at 0.05 level of probability. Whereas, social participation showed non-significant relationship with farm pond beneficiaries.

KEY WORDS:

Farm pond, Socio economic, Impact

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

India has been predominantly an agricultural country. Hence, it is true that progress of India is very much dependent on the development of agriculture. The increased agricultural production depends upon the number of factor of which, water play an important role. Soil and water are the major natural resources essential for crop

production. Efficient management and utilization of these resources is very important to increase crop productivity per unit area in particular and total agricultural production in general. One of the principle reasons for low agricultural productivity is irrigation which is one of the basic requirement for sustainable agricultural production in Indian condition particularly life saving irrigation. Agriculture is one of the largest and most important sectors

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in Indian economy. The main occupation of 65 per cent people in India is farming. Main objectives of the study is to study the impact of farm pond and relationship with profile of beneficiaries of farm pond and to find out the constraints.

RESOURCES AND METHODS

Amravati district was purposively selected for the study. The data were collected by personal interview method with the help of structured interview schedule. 80 respondents were selected randomly for research purpose. The interview schedule was constructed by formulating relevant questions in accordance with objectives of the study. The schedule included questions pertaining to education, land holding, farming experience,

area under irrigation, family size, social participation, extension contact, economic motivation and risk preferences. Data were collected, Mean, S.D. and coefficient of correlation methods were used for analysis of the data.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Majority of the respondents 62.50 per cent of the beneficiary of farm pond had medium level of overall impact of farm pond followed by 18.75 low and high level of overall impact of farm pond.

Relational analysis:

It is observed from Table 2 that, land holding, area under irrigation, family size, extension contact, risk

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their overall impact of farm pond

Sr. No.	Impact	Respondents (n=80)	
		Number	Percentage
1.	Low (Upto 50)	15	18.75
2.	Medium (51 to 80)	50	62.50
3.	High (Above 80)	15	18.75
	Total	80	100.00

Table 2 : Relationship between profiles of beneficiaries of farm pond with impact on beneficiaries

Sr. No.	Variables	('r' value)
1.	Education	0.2715*
2.	Land holding	0.3068**
3.	Farming experience	0.2695*
4.	Area under irrigation	0.3113**
5.	Family size	0.2914**
6.	Social participation	0.1666 ^{NS}
7.	Extension contact	0.3351**
8.	Economic motivation	0.2418*
9.	Risk preferences	0.3046**

* and ** indicate significance of values at P=0.05 and 0.01, respectively

NS = Non-significant

Table 3 : Constraints faced by the beneficiaries in impact of farm pond

Sr. No.	Constraints	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Lack of proper leadership	40	50.00
2.	Lack of co-operation	32	40.00
3.	Increased labour wages	53	66.25
4.	Lenthy time required for completing procedure	37	46.25
5.	Unavailability of labour or J.C.B.	56	70.00
6.	More cost for J.C.B. than labour	52	65.00
7.	Presence of agriculture assistant for taking photo	43	53.75

preferences are positively and highly significant with impact of the farm pond beneficiaries at 0.01 level of probability. The variables namely education, farming experience economic motivation are significantly correlated with impact of the farm pond beneficiaries at 0.05 level of probability. Whereas, social participation showed non-significant relationship with farm pond beneficiaries.

It is observed from Table 3 that, 70.00 per cent of the beneficiaries faced problem of unavailability of labour or J.C.B., 66.25 per cent of the beneficiaries faced problem of increased labour wages, 65.00 per cent of the beneficiaries faced problem of more cost for than labour, 53.75 per cent of the beneficiaries faced problem of presence of agriculture assistant for taking photo, 50.00 per cent of the beneficiaries faced problem of lack of proper leadership, 46.25 per cent of the beneficiaries faced problem of lengthy time required for completing procedure, 40.00 per cent of the beneficiaries faced problem of lack of co-operation (Ghintala and Singh, 2013; Pise *et al.*, 2018 and Supe *et al.*, 2017).

Conclusion :

Majority of the respondents 62.50 per cent of the beneficiary of farm pond had medium level of overall impact of farm pond followed by 18.75 low and high

level of overall impact of farm pond. The changes occurred due to the development of the farm pond were increased crop production, change in cropping pattern, increased employment, changes in material possession, change in education level of family members and changes in farm implement of beneficiaries.

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