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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Personal co-relates of sprinkler irrigation technology

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ABSTRACT

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Correspondence to : VIDYA V. TANDE Department of Extension Education, L.D.P. College of Agriculture, Dahegaon, AURANGABAD (M.S.) INDIA The Present study was conducted in eighteen Villages in Akot and Telhara Panchyat samiti in Akola district of Maharashtra State. A sample of 100 respondents was drawn randomly with an object to study the Presonal ,Socio-economic,Communicational and Psychological Characterstice of beneficiaries and to study the relationship between personal personal characteristics with evaluation of sprinkler Irrigation Scheme.Data were collected by personally interviewing the respondents and analyzed stastically. The findings revealed that majority of respondent were middle age group, mostly matriculate, possessed land between 4.01 to 10ha.belonged moderately deep category of soil with an annual income between Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 2,00,001. Majority of beneficiaries had medium level of social participation, middle level of socio-economic status, medium access to source of information and medium level of innovativeness. The education, land holding ,annual income,social participation, socioeconomic status, sources of information and innovativeness were found to be positively significantly correlated with change in cropping pattern, production and productivity, income, employment generation, occupation material possession. Multiple regression analysis showed that all the independent variables together accounted for 18.68, 26.17,21.74,22.68,15.76 and 11.79 in respect of change in cropping pattern, production and productivity, income, employment generation, and material possession. It was found to be significant in all the dependent variables except change in occupation. None of the variables was found to be significantly affecting the change in material possession and employment generation, area under sprinkler irrigation was found to be significant determinant of evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

The prime importance is given for agricultural development involving land and water management in relation to improved crop production keeping in view the need of resources conservation, development and utilization for higher productivity and profitability. Maharashtra Government implemented the sprinkler irrigation scheme. Keeping this in view, the present investigation was carried out with specific objective to study the Personal, Socio-economic communicational psychological characteristics of and beneficiaries and to study the relationship between personal characteristics with evaluation of sprinkler irrigation scheme.

Key words : Personal

characteristics, sprinkler irrigation technology, correlation

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METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Akola district of Maharashtra state. Out of seven panchayat samities, two panchayat samities, namely Akot and Telhara were selected purposively on the basis of maximum beneficiaries. A sample of 100 beneficiaries was drawn randomly. The experimental design of social research was used to assess the evaluation (impact) of scheme on farmer beneficiaries. The data were collected from them in the structured interview schedule by the researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A perusal of Table 1 revealed that majority of the respondents (56.00%) were middle age, followed by 42.00% in the secondary level of education. Nearly three-fourth of respondent (74.00%) were medium farmer possessing the land between 4.01to 10 ha. Over half of the respondent (57.00%) had moderately deep category of land. Nearly two-third of the beneficiaries (64.00%) had an area above 2ha. Under sprinkler irrigation. Nearly half of the respondent (47.00%) had annual income between Rs. 1,00,001 to 2,00,000/. An overwhelming majority of the beneficiaries (90.00%) were found to be with medium social Participation with a membership in formal social organization. Nearly three-fourth of the beneficiaries (72.0%) were found to have moderate level Socio-economic status in the village community. Three-fourth (75.00%) of the beneficiaries had an access to the different sources of information about sprinkler irrigation scheme to a moderate extent. Over half of the respondents (57.00%) beyond to the medium level of innovations, followed by 23 per cent in