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Attitude of villagers about drought management schemes in Satara district

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Abstract

The study was conducted during the year 2019-20 in the Satara district of Maharashtra state. The present investigation “Attitude of Villagers towards Drought Management Schemes in Satara district.” 10 respondents from each village were selected. Data were collected by personally interviewing 140 villagers with the help of specially designed interview schedule. The statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Karl’s Pearson correlation coefficient were used for grouping the data. Result obtained after analysis have been summarized below.

With respect to relationship between independent variables and attitude of respondents towards Drought Management Schemes, it was found that variables like education, family size, cropping pattern, annual income, source of information, extension contact, risk orientation positively and significantly related with knowledge about drought management schemes. The variables like age, land holding, occupation negatively and non-significantly correlated with the Attitude towards drought management schemes. Also finding that overall high (85.72 per cent) favourable attitude followed by respondents having partial favourable attitude were 7.14 per cent toward Drought Management Schemes. Remaining 7.14 per cent respondents showed unfavourable attitude towards Drought Management Schemes.

Keywords: Attitude, drought management schemes

Introduction

Water is a precious resource on the earth surface but the distribution of water is uneven on the earth surface. 97.39 per cent water is stored in the oceans. Only 2.61 per cent is fresh water in available on the earth. Out of that 0.59 per cent located in the ground, lakes, rivers. The entire survival is depends on the small amount of fresh water. Satara district is situated in the Western part of Maharashtra State. The government as well as NGO’s launched water conservation programmes. Government implement Drought Management Schemes in man and khatav tahsils. The major efforts were taken by “Jalyukta Shivar Yojana” and “Magel Tyala Shetatale” schemes of State government and “Paani Foundation” which is Private NGO for drought management in Man and Khatav tahsils of Satara District.

The main purpose of the Drought Management Scheme are storage of water and create awareness about utilization of water in farm, increase water holding capacity, increase construction as well as storage capacity of water resources and participation of villagers about tree plantation and water utilization. But some practical constraints faced by the villagers during adoption of Drought Management Schemes. This indicates that there is urgent need to know their existing knowledge level, for deciding the future strategy in respect of promoting the Drought Management Schemes. In view of this the study was conducted with objectives to know the level of knowledge of villagers about the Drought Management Schemes.

Methodology

The study was undertaken in Satara district from Maharashtra state. Man and Khatav tahsils were selected on the basis of low rainfall and implementation of Drought Management Schemes. Data were collected from 140 respondents from 14 villages of these two tahsils. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Karl’s pearson correlation coefficient these statistical tools were used to analyze the data. Responses regarding knowledge of villagers about Drought Management Schemes were recorded with the help of structured interview schedule. Total score for awareness was calculated for each respondent and on the basis of score obtained they were categorized into three categories using mean and standard deviation. The same was analyzed and presented in the following tables.

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Result and Discussion

Table 1: Classification of respondents according to their Attitude towards Drought Management Schemes (N=140)

Sr. No.	Statements	Favorable	Partial favorable	Unfavourable	Mean Score	Rank
A Magel Tyala Shettale						
1	This scheme did not benefit to farmers	8 (5.72)	0 (00)	132 (94.28)	1.94	I
2	In the past, farms constructed under the Farm pond Scheme block the flow of water and help in the cultivation of crops as a supplementary irrigation to that water	135 (96.42)	3 (2.15)	2 (1.43)	1.05	VII
3	The way a farmer takes advantage of the farm pond scheme is more complicated	97 (69.28)	0 (00)	43 (30.72)	1.30	II
4	Lack of guidance from time to time while taking advantage of the farm pond scheme	111 (79.29)	1 (0.71)	28 (20.00)	1.22	IV
5	Taking advantage of water conservation methods has been a boon for farmers	137 (97.85)	3 (2.15)	0 (00)	1.04	VIII
6	Farmer is not getting subsidy for the farm pond scheme on time	107 (76.43)	3 (2.15)	30 (21.42)	1.25	III
7	Farm ponds increases groundwater level of farm	129 (92.14)	8 (5.71)	3 (2.15)	1.13	V
8	The water trapped in the suburbs helps in planting trees as water remains in the soil	137 (97.85)	0 (00)	3 (2.15)	1.02	IX
9	Farmers did not get enough subsidy under the farm pond scheme	128 (91.43)	10 (7.14)	2 (1.43)	1.12	VI
10	After taking advantage of the farm pond scheme there is a good change in the cropping pattern on the field	137 (97.85)	0 (00)	3 (2.15)	1.02	IX
B Jalayukta Shivar Yojana						
1	Under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana, maximum amount of rain water is blocked in the village Shivar	140 (100.00)	0 (00)	0 (00)	1.00	VI
2	Soil and water conservation under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana will definitely help in alleviating poverty in rural areas	129 (92.14)	8 (5.71)	3 (2.15)	1.1	V
3	In Jalayukta Shivar Yojana, dams are constructed horizontally on the slopes of land to conserve soil and water	138 (98.58)	1 (0.71)	1 (0.71)	1.02	IV
4	Strong dams are constructed in the water-rich shivar scheme to improve soil and water conservation.	140 (100.00)	0 (00)	0 (00)	1.02	IV
5	Taking advantage of soil and water conservation methods has been a boon for farmers	136 (97.14)	3 (2.15)	1 (0.71)	1.03	III
6	Under the Jalayukta Shivar Yojana, silt from water sources is removed through public participation	132 (94.29)	8 (5.72)	0 (00)	1.05	II
7	Tree planting is done by promoting tree planting under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana	137 (92.86)	1 (0.71)	2 (1.43)	1.03	III
8	Jalayukta Shivar Yojana is proving to be ineffective for the development of farmers	5 (3.57)	135 (96.43)	0 (00)	1.92	I
C Paani Foundation						
1	The inclusion of actors in the Paani Foundation sees an effective change in the work	78 (55.72)	62 (44.28)	0 (00)	1.49	I
2	Under the Paani foundation, dams are laid horizontally along the land slopes to conserve soil and water	138 (98.58)	1 (0.71)	1 (0.71)	1.02	III
3	Strong dams are constructed in the Paani Foundation to improve soil and water conservation	138 (98.57)	2 (1.43)	0 (00)	1.01	IV
4	Sludge from water sources under Paani foundation is removed through public participation	139 (99.29)	0 (00)	1 (0.71)	1.02	III
5	Tree planting is done by promoting tree planting under the Paani Foundation	140 (100.00)	0 (00)	0 (00)	1.00	V
6	Soil and water conservation under the Paani Foundation will definitely help alleviate poverty in rural areas	136 (97.14)	3 (2.15)	1 (0.71)	1.04	II
7	Under the Paani Foundation, rain water is impounded in maximum on the outskirts of the village	140 (100.00)	0 (00)	0 (00)	1.00	V
Overall Average		120 (85.72)	10 (7.14)	10 (7.14)	1.15	

The table 1. describe the distribution of villagers as per they obtained mean score in respect of their attitude towards various statements about Drought Management Schemes.

A. Magel Tyala Shettale Scheme

The result showed that out of the total villagers, the maximum proportion of them, 94.28 per cent have unfavourable attitude towards “Magel Tyala Shettale scheme did not benefit to farmers.” followed by favourable attitude by 5.72 per cent of villagers.

The result showed that out of the total villagers, the maximum proportion of them, 96.42 per cent have favourable attitude towards “In the past, farms constructed under the Farm pond Scheme block the flow of water and help in the cultivation of crops as a supplementary irrigation to that water.” Followed

by partial favourable attitude by 2.15per cent and unfavourable attitude by 1.43 per cent of villagers.

It is observed that about 69.28 per cent of the respondents had favourable attitude towards “The waya farmer takes advantage of the farm pond scheme is more complicated.” followed by unfavourable attitude of villagers.

The result showed that out of the total villagers, the maximum proportion of them, 79.29 per cent have favourable attitude towards “Lack of time to time guidance while taking advantage of the farm pond scheme.” followed by unfavourable attitude by 20.00 per cent and partial favourable attitude by 0.71 per cent of villagers.

Further it is seen that 97.85 per cent of the respondents had favourable attitude towards “Taking advantage of water conservation methods has been a boon for farmers.” followed

by favourable attitude by 2.15 per cent villagers. The result showed that out of the total villagers, the maximum proportion of them, 76.43 per cent have partial favourable attitude towards “Farmers is not getting subsidy from the farm pond scheme on time.” followed by unfavourable attitude by 21.42 per cent and partial favourable attitude by 2.15 per cent of villagers.

Also it is observed that 92.14 per cent of the villagers had favourable attitude towards “Farmponds increase groundwater levels of farm.” followed by partial favourable attitude by 5.71 per cent and unfavourable attitude by 2.15 per cent of villagers.

It is revealed from the result that 97.85 per cent of the villagers had favourable attitude towards “The water trapped in the suburbs helps in planting trees as water remains in the soil.” followed by unfavourable attitude by 2.15 per cent of villagers.

The result showed that out of the total villagers, the maximum proportion of them i.e. 91.43 per cent have favourable attitude towards “Farmers did not get enough subsidy under the farm pond scheme.” Followed by unfavourable attitude by 7.14 per cent and favourable attitude by 1.43 per cent of villagers.

It is revealed from the result that 97.85 per cent have favourable attitude towards “After taking advantage of the farm pond scheme there is a good change in the cropping pattern on the field.” followed by unfavourable attitude by 2.15 per cent.

B. Jalyukta Shivar Yojana

It is observed that 100.00 per cent of the respondents had favourable attitude towards “Under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana, maximum amount of rain water is blocked in the village Shivar.” of villagers.

The result showed that out of the total villagers, the maximum proportion of them i.e. 92.14 per cent have favourable attitude towards “Soil and water conservation under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana will definitely help in alleviating poverty in rural areas.” followed by unfavourable attitude by 5.71 per cent and partial favourable attitude by 2.15 per cent of villagers.

Total 98.58 per cent have favourable attitude towards “In Jalayukta Shivar Yojana, dams are constructed horizontally on the slopes of land to conserve soil and water.” followed by 0.71 per cent unfavourable attitude and 0.71 per cent partial favourable of villagers.

Also 100.00 per cent of the villagers had favourable attitude towards “Strong dams are constructed in the water-rich shivar scheme to improve soil and water conservation.” of villagers.

It is observed that 97.14 per cent of the villagers had favourable attitude towards “Taking advantage of soil and water conservation methods has been a boon for farmers.” followed by unfavourable attitude by 2.15 per cent and partial favourable 0.71 per cent of villagers.

The result showed that 94.29 per cent of this villagers had favourable attitude towards “Under the Jalayukta Shivar Yojana, silt from water sources is removed through public participation.” followed by unfavourable attitude by 5.72 per cent of villagers.

The result showed that out of the total villagers, 92.86 per cent had favourable attitude towards “Tree planting is done by promoting tree planting under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana.” followed by partial favourable attitude by 1.43 per cent and unfavourable attitude by 0.71 per cent of villagers.

It is also seen that 96.43 per cent of the respondents had favourable attitude towards “Jalayukta Shivar Yojana is

proving to be ineffective for the development of farmers.” followed by favourable attitude by 3.57 per cent of villagers.

3. Paani Foundation

It has seen from the result that 55.72 per cent had favourable attitude towards “The inclusion of actors in the Paani Foundation sees an effective change in the work.” followed by unfavourable attitude 44.28 per cent of villagers.

Also it is observed that 98.58 per cent of the respondents had favourable attitude towards “Under the Paani foundation, dams are laid horizontally along the land slopes to conserve soil and water” followed by unfavourable attitude by 0.71 per cent and partial favourable attitude by 0.71 per cent of villagers.

The result showed that 98.57 per cent of the respondent had favourable attitude towards “Strong dams are constructed in the Paani Foundation to improve soil and water conservation.” followed by 1.43 per cent unfavourable attitude of villagers.

Near about all (99.29 per cent) had favourable attitude towards “Sludge from water sources under Paani foundation is removed through public participation.” Followed by partial favourable 0.71 per cent of villagers.

The result showed that 100.00 per cent of the respondents had favourable attitude towards “Tree planting is done by promoting tree planting under the Paani Foundation.” of villagers.

Also it is observed that 97.14 per cent of the villagers had favourable attitude towards “Soil and water conservation under the Paani Foundation will definitely help alleviate poverty in rural areas.” followed by unfavourable attitude by 2.15 per cent and partial favourable 0.71 per cent of villagers.

The result showed that 100.00 per cent of the respondents had favourable attitude towards “Under the Paani Foundation, rain water is impounded in maximum on the outskirts of the village.” of villagers.

Overall attitude of villagers towards Drought Management Scheme: The detail of overall distribution of villagers according to their attitude towards Drought Management Schemes is presented in table 2.

Table 2: Classification of the respondents according to their overall attitude toward Drought Management Schemes

Sr. No.	Category	Respondent(N=140)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Favourable (Upto 26.14)	120	85.72
2	Partial Favourable (26.15 to	10	7.14
3	Unfavourable (32.04 and	10	7.14
	Total	140	100.00

It is evident from Table 2. that percentage of respondents having favourable attitude was 85.72 per cent followed by respondents having partial favourable attitude were 7.14 per cent toward Drought Management Schemes. Remaining 7.14 per cent respondents showed unfavourable attitude towards Drought Management Schemes.

Hence, it may be inferred that most of the farmers had favourable positive attitude toward Drought Management Schemes. This might be due to fact that the beneficiaries realized by experience the importance of soil and water conservation work.

This lead to the understanding that the phenomena with regards to more favourable attitude by villagers towards

Drought Management Schemes. These findings are similar of Gebrelibanos and Assen (2013) ^[3].

Relational analysis

Relationship between Personal and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Villagers with their Attitude towards Drought Management Schemes

The coefficient of correlation (r) of Attitude with profile of the respondents has been furnished in Table 3.

Table 3: Relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the villagers with their Attitude towards Drought Management Schemes

Sr. No.	Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient (r)
1	Age	-0.053NS
2	Education	0.178*
3	Family Size	0.166*
4	Land Holding	-0.028NS
5	Cropping Pattern	0.171*
6	Occupation	-0.068NS
7	Annual Income	0.341**
8	Source of Information	0.167*
9	Extension Contact	0.179*
10	Risk Orientation	0.243**

* = 5 per cent level of significance

** = 1 per cent level of significance

NS= Non-significant

The correlation coefficients of attitude of villagers towards Drought Management Schemes with independent variables have been depicted in Table 3.

It could be seen from the Table 3 that among selected independent variables like education, family size, cropping pattern, annual income, source of information, extension contact, risk orientation positively and significantly related with knowledge about drought management schemes. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected for these variables. The variables like age, land holding, occupation negatively and non-significantly correlated with the Attitude towards drought management schemes. Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted for these variables.

Conclusions

The finding regarding the attitude of villagers towards Drought Management Schemes shows that high (85.72 per cent) favorable attitude followed by respondents having partial favourable attitude were 7.14 per cent toward Drought Management Schemes. Remaining 7.14 per cent respondents showed unfavourable attitude towards Drought Management Schemes.

Also Findings of relational analysis revealed that, independent variables like education, family size, cropping pattern, annual income, source of information, extension contact, risk orientation positively and significantly related with knowledge about drought management schemes. The variables like age, land holding, occupation negatively and non-significantly correlated with the Attitude towards drought management schemes.

This needs of guidance by extension personnel about drought management schemes. Government should simplify the procedure to get easily benefit of Magel Tyala Shettale Yojana with increase subsidy amount and provide subsidy to farmers on time. There is necessary to watch work of Jalyukta Shivar Yojana seriously by the implementing authority and the constructed dams should be repaired every year. Also the

government should help with financial support to villages for conducting Paani Foundation work.

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