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Knowledge 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.

Findings of relational analysis revealed that, independent variables like education, cropping pattern, occupation, annual income, source of information, extension contact, risk orientation were positively and significantly related with knowledge about drought management schemes. The variable age, land holding negatively and non-significantly correlated with the knowledge about drought management schemes. And relation between family sizes of the villagers is non-significant with Knowledge towards Drought Management Schemes. Also finding that overall high (91.63%) level of knowledge followed by partial knowledge (6.43%) and least knowledge (2.14%) regarding Drought Management Schemes.

Keywords: Knowledge, 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% water is stored in the oceans. Only 2.61% is fresh water in available on the earth. Out of that 0.59% 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.

Result & Discussion

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

Sr. No.	Statements	Level of knowledge			Mean score	Rank
		Full knowledge	Partial knowledge	Least knowledge		
A. Magel Tyala Shettale						
1	Magel Tyala Shettale scheme was started in the year 2017 to 2018	105 (75.00)	33 (23.58)	2 (1.42)	1.03	VII
2	Magel Tyala Shettale needs to apply online to avail the benefits of the farm scheme.	136 (97.14)	2 (1.43)	2 (1.43)	1.07	VI
3	Farmers have to apply on this website https://aaplesarkar.maharashtra.gov.in/en/for-online-registration	127 (90.72)	12 (8.57)	1 (0.71)	1.11	V
4	The scheme is implemented to increase productivity in agriculture and to alleviate drought In order to benefit from the farm scheme	140 (100.00)	0 (00)	0 (00)	1.32	I
5	Farmers need to have at least 0.60 hectare of land In order to avail the benefit of Magel Tyala Shettale Yojana.	127 (90.72)	9 (6.43)	4 (2.85)	1.12	IV
6	In order to avail the benefit of Shettale Yojana, the farmer has to be a resident of Maharashtra and he needs Aadhar Card and 7/12 Utara	130 (92.86)	8 (5.71)	2 (1.43)	1.07	VI
7	Beneficiaries from villages where at least one paise less than 50 paise has been declared in the last five years are eligible for the farm pond scheme	119 (85.00)	20 (14.29)	1 (0.71)	1.17	III
8	In the past, under the Farm pond Scheme, a maximum of Rs. 50,000 / - is credited directly to the farmer's account according to the size of the farm	129 (92.15)	7 (5.00)	4 (2.85)	1.11	V
9	In the past, the benefit of the Farm pond Scheme has been given priority to the farmers below the poverty line and the heads of the families who have committed suicide	96 (68.57)	43 (30.72)	1 ((0.71)	1.30	II
B. Jalyukta Shivar Yojana						
1	Jalayukta Shivar Yojana was started by the Government of Maharashtra in the year 2015	116 (82.86)	20 (14.29)	4 (2.85)	1.19	II
2	Jalayukta Shivar Yojana is implemented for a period of five years	132 (94.29)	5 (3.57)	3 (2.14)	1.12	V
3	The Gram Sabha has to be informed once in six months about the work being done in the selected village under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana	127 (90.72)	11 (7.86)	2 (1.42)	1.15	IV
4	The Gram Panchayat has to be informed about the work as per the action plan of the village before and after the completion of the work	127 (90.72)	12 (8.57)	1 (0.71)	1.10	VI
5	The plan of the village selected under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana is prepared by map	132 (94.29)	5 (3.57)	3 (2.14)	1.18	III
6	Training is imparted to the farmers of the villages selected for the Jalayukta Shivar Yojana	127 (90.72)	11 (7.85)	2 (1.43)	1.10	VI
7	Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Center has been set up to monitor Jalayukta Shivar Yojana	106 (75.72)	28 (20.00)	6 (4.28)	1.32	I
C. Paani Foundation						
1	The Paani Foundation was started by Amir Khan and Kiran Rao	135 (96.43)	4 (2.86)	1 (0.71)	1.04	VII
2	The Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition was launched under the Paani Foundation	140 (100.00)	0 (00)	0 (00)	1.03	VIII
3	Under the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition, water retention and water reclamation works are done	131 (93.58)	6 (4.28)	3 (2.14)	1.02	IX
4	The first, second and third place winners of Satyamev Jayate Water Cup have been awarded Rs 75 lakh, Rs 50 lakh and Rs 40 lakh respectively	131 (93.57)	5 (3.57)	4 (2.86)	1.10	VI
5	The Paani Foundation does not pay the villagers directly for the work in the village	130 (92.86)	4 (2.86)	6 (4.28)	1.13	IV
6	The villagers are trained before the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition	115 (82.14)	17 (12.14)	8 (5.72)	1.11	V
7	Velu under the first Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition held in the year 2016 under Paani Foundation. It was a winning village	121 (86.43)	10 (7.14)	9 (6.43)	1.24	I
8	In the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition 2019, Surdi came first and Shindi (Khurd) came second	120 (85.72)	13 (9.28)	7 (5.00)	1.21	II
9	After the Water Cup competition, the villages were selected on the basis of 100 marks	124 (88.57)	9 (6.43)	7 (5.00)	1.2	III
Overall Average		128 (91.63)	9 (6.43)	3 (2.14)	1.5	

The above data describe the distribution of villagers as per their level of knowledge on the basis they obtained mean score in particular statements of Drought Management Schemes. The villagers are ranked as per the ascending order of mean score obtained in the statements of knowledge and prescribed simultaneously.

A. Magel Tyala Shettale

The data presented in table 1 represent 9 statements regarding Magel Tyala Shettale to examine the knowledge of villagers in each statements.

The villagers had highest knowledge regarding “The scheme is implemented to increase productivity in agriculture and to

alleviate drought In order to benefit from the farm pond scheme” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.32 and got rank I among the all Statements. In this case majority of the villagers 100.00% pertaining high knowledge about this statement. The findings go in line with findings reported by Ghosh *et al.*, (2012) ^[7].

The villagers had higher knowledge regarding “In the past, the benefit of the Farm pond Scheme has been given priority to the farmers below the poverty line and the heads of the families who have committed suicide.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.30 and got rank II among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers 68.57% pertaining full knowledge followed by partial knowledge

(30.72%) and least knowledge (0.71%) respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Rai (2008) ^[19].

The villagers also had more knowledge regarding “Beneficiaries from villages where at least one paise less than 50 paise has been declared in the last five years are eligible for the farm scheme.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.17 and got rank III among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers 85.00% pertaining full knowledge followed by partial knowledge (14.29%) and least knowledge (0.71%) respectively. The findings go in line with findings reported by Muni (2006) ^[14].

The villagers acquired highest knowledge regarding “Farmers need to have at least 0.60 hectare of land and In order to avail the benefit of Magel Tyala Shettale Yojana.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.12 and got rank IV among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers 90.72% pertaining full knowledge followed by partial knowledge (6.43%) and least knowledge (2.85%) respectively. The findings go in line with findings reported by Parhad (2011) ^[16].

The villagers had highest knowledge regarding “In the past, under the Farm pond Scheme, a maximum of Rs. 50,000 / - is credited directly to the farmer's account according to the size of the farm.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.11 and got rank V among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers 92.15% pertaining full knowledge followed by partial knowledge (5.00%) and least knowledge (2.85%) respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Todmal (2012) ^[21].

The villagers had full knowledge regarding “Farmers have to apply on this website <https://aaplesarkar.maharashtra.gov.in/en/for> online registration.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.11 and got rank V among the all statements. In this case majority of the villager's 90.72% pertaining full knowledge followed by partial knowledge 8.57% and least knowledge 0.71% respectively. The findings go in line with findings reported by Patel *et al.*, (2014) ^[18].

Nearly all the villagers had knowledge regarding “In order to avail the benefit of Shettale Yojana, the farmer has to be a resident of Maharashtra and he needs Aadhar Card and 7/12 Utara.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.07 and got rank VI among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (92.86%) were from full high knowledge followed by partial knowledge 5.71% and least knowledge 1.43% respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Islam and Rashid (2016) ^[8].

Majority of the villagers had knowledge regarding “Magel Tyala Shettale needs to apply online to avail the benefits of the farm pond scheme.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.07 and got rank VI among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (97.14%) had full knowledge followed by partial knowledge (1.43%) and least knowledge (1.43%) respectively. The findings go in line with findings reported by Ghosh *et al.*, (2012) ^[7].

Nearly three fourth of the respondent has knowledge regarding “Magel Tyala Shettale scheme was started in the year 2017 to 2018.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.03 and got rank VII among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers 75.00% were full knowledge group followed by partial knowledge (23.58%) and least knowledge (1.42%) respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Parhad (2011) ^[16].

B. Jalyukta Shivar yojana

The data presented in table 1 represent 7 statements regarding Jalyukta Shivar Yojana to examine the knowledge of villagers in each statements.

The villagers acquired highest knowledge regarding “Maharashtra Remote Sensing Application Center has been set up to monitor Jalayukta Shivar Yojana.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.32 and got rank I among the all Statements. In this case majority of the villagers 75.72% pertaining high knowledge followed by partial (20.00%) and least knowledge (4.28%) respectively. The findings go in line with findings reported by Patel *et al.*, (2014) ^[18].

Majority of the villagers had knowledge about “Jalayukta Shivar Yojana was started by the Government of Maharashtra in the year 2015.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.19 and got rank II among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (82.86%) pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge (14.29%) and least knowledge 2.85% respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Parhad (2011) ^[16].

The villagers had full knowledge regarding “The plan of the village selected under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana is prepared by map.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.18 and got rank III among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (94.29%) pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge (3.57%) and least knowledge (2.14%). The findings go in line with findings reported by Todmal (2012) ^[21].

The villagers had more knowledge regarding “The Gram Sabha has to be informed once in six months about the work being done in the selected village under Jalayukta Shivar Yojana.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.15 and got rank IV among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (90.72%) pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge (7.86%) and least knowledge (1.43%) respectively. The findings go in line with findings of Rai (2008) ^[19].

The villagers had knowledge regarding “Jalayukta Shivar Yojana is implemented for a period of five years.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.12 and got rank V among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (94.29%) pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge (3.57%) and least knowledge (2.14%) respectively. The findings are similar to findings of Muni (2006) ^[14].

As far as concerned villagers had full knowledge regarding “Training is imparted to the farmers of the villages selected for the Jalayukta Shivar Yojana.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.10 and got rank VI among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (90.72%) pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge (7.85%) and least knowledge (1.42%) respectively. The findings go in line with findings reported by Islam and Rashid (2016) ^[8].

The villagers acquired next important knowledge regarding “The Gram Panchayat has to be informed about the work as per the action plan of the village before and after the completion of the work.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.10 and got rank VI among the all statements. In this case majority of the villager's 90.72% pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge 8.57% and least knowledge 0.71% respectively. The findings are similar to findings of Ghosh *et al.*, (2012) ^[7].

C. Paani Foundation

The data presented in table 1 represent 9 statements regarding Paani Foundation to examine the level of knowledge of villagers in each statements.

The villagers acquired highest knowledge regarding “Velu under the first Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition held in the year 2016 under Paani Foundation It was a winning village.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.24 and got rank I among the all Statements. In this case majority of the villagers 86.43% pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge 7.14% and least knowledge 6.43% respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Choudhary (2010) [6].

The villagers acquired another highest knowledge regarding “In the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup Competition 2019, Surdi came first and Shindi (Khurd) came second.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.21 and got rank II among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers 85.72% pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge 9.28% and least knowledge 5.00% respectively. The findings are similar to findings of Kale *et al.*, (2012) [9].

The villagers acquired next important knowledge regarding “After the Water Cup competition, the villages were selected on the basis of 100 marks.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.2 and got rank III among the all statements. In this case majority of the villager’s 88.57% pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge 6.43% and least knowledge 5.00% respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Ghosh *et al.*, (2012) [7].

The villagers acquired next important knowledge regarding “The Paani Foundation does not pay the villagers directly for the work in the village.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.13 and got rank IV among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers 92.86% pertaining high knowledge followed by least knowledge 4.28% and least knowledge 2.86% respectively (Mishra, 2012) [13].

The villagers acquired next important knowledge regarding “The villagers are trained before the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.11 and got rank V among the all statements. In this case majority of the villager’s 82.14% pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge 12.14% and least knowledge 5.72% respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Islam and Rashid (2016) [8].

The villagers had knowledge regarding. “The first, second and third place winners of Satyamev Jayate Water Cup have been awarded Rs 75 lakh, Rs 50 lakh and Rs 40 lakh respectively.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.10 and got rank VI among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers 93.57% pertaining full knowledge followed by partial knowledge (3.57%) and least knowledge (2.86%) respectively. The findings are similar to findings of Todmal (2012) [21].

The villagers also had full knowledge regarding “The Paani Foundation was started by Amir Khan and Kiran Rao.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.04 and got rank VII among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (96.43%) pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge (2.86%) and least knowledge (0.71%) respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Thakur (2007) [20].

The villagers had knowledge regarding “The Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition was launched under the Paani Foundation.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.03 and got rank VIII among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (100.00%) had full knowledge.

The findings are similar to findings of Rai (2008) [19]. The villagers had full knowledge regarding “Under the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup competition, water retention and water reclamation works are done.” with mean score of this statement was found to be 1.02 and got rank IX among the all statements. In this case majority of the villagers (93.58%) pertaining high knowledge followed by partial knowledge (4.28%) and least knowledge (2.14%) respectively. The findings is in conformity with the findings of Parhad (2011) [16].

Table 2: Classification of respondents according to their overall knowledge regarding Drought Management Schemes

Sr. No.	Category	Respondent (N=140)	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Least knowledge (Up to 22.47)	3	2.14
2	Partial knowledge (22.48 to 34.91)	9	6.43
3	High knowledge (34.92 and above)	128	91.43
	Total	140	100.00

The result presented in table 2. showed that out of the total villagers, the highest proportion of the villagers 91.43% had overall high knowledge regarding Drought Management Schemes followed by partial knowledge (6.43%) and least knowledge (2.14%) regarding Drought Management Schemes respectively

This lead to the understanding that the phenomena with regards to the adoption of Drought Management Schemes would be related more by the overall High knowledge regarding Drought Management Schemes. These findings are similar to the findings of Muni (2006) [14], Thakur (2007) [20], Rai (2008) [19], Choudhary (2010) [6], Parhad (2011) [16], Kale *et al.*, (2012) [9], Ghosh *et al.*, (2012) [7], Mishra (2012) [13], Todmal (2012) [21], Patel *et al.*, (2014) [18] and Islam and Rashid (2016) [8].

Relational analysis

Relationship between personal and socio-economic characteristics of the villagers with their knowledge towards drought management schemes

The coefficient of correlation (r) of knowledge 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 Knowledge towards Drought Management Schemes

Sr. No.	Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient (r)
1	Age	-0.018NS
2	Education	0.165*
3	Family Size	0.013NS
4	Land Holding	-0.075NS
5	Cropping Pattern	0.228**
6	Occupation	0.183*
7	Annual Income	0.262**
8	Source of Information	0.169*
9	Extension Contact	0.283**
10	Risk Orientation	0.446**

* = 5% level of significance
 ** = 1% level of significance
 NS= Non significant

The correlation coefficients of knowledge of villagers about 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, cropping pattern, occupation, annual income, source of information, extension contact, risk orientation were positively and significantly related with knowledge about drought management schemes. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected for these variables. These findings are similar to the findings of Badhala (2008) ^[11], Bairolia (2008) ^[4] and Kumawat (2015) ^[11].

The variables age, land holding negatively and non-significantly correlated with the knowledge about drought management schemes. And relation between family size of the

villagers is non-significant with Knowledge towards Drought Management Schemes Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted for these variables. These findings are similar to the findings of Bunkar *et al.*, (2013) ^[5], and Badhala and Jat (2014) ^[2].

Constraints

In the present study constraints referred to problems or difficulty faced by the villagers towards Drought Management Schemes. The relevant data in this regard has been depicted in Table 3.

Table 4: Constraints faced by the villagers about the implementation of drought management schemes

Sr. No.	Constraints	Respondents (N = 140)		Rank
		Frequency	Percentage	
A.	Magel Tyala Shettale			
1	Taking advantage of the farm pond scheme is more complicated	97	69.28	IV
2	Lack of guidance from time to time while taking advantage of the farm pond scheme	111	79.28	II
3	The beneficiaries does not get the subsidy from the farm pond scheme on time	107	76.42	III
4	Farmers did not get enough subsidy under the farm pond scheme	128	91.42	I
B.	Jalyukta Shivar Yojana			
1	Lack of time to time guidance	99	70.71	II
2	Inadequate training to villagers regarding Scheme	72	51.42	IV
3	The dams work under this scheme is not up to the mark	95	67.85	III
4	The construction under the scheme is not as per the requirements of the villagers	122	87.14	I
C.	Paani Foundation			
1	Inadequate training to villagers regarding Scheme	07	5.00	III
2	Lack of money to construct water storage Structure	28	20.00	II
3	Lack of public participation in the scheme	43	30.71	I

A. Magel Tyala Shettale

From table 4 it is observed that majority (91.42%) farmers having “farmers did not get enough subsidy under the farm pond scheme” followed by 79.28% respondents having constraints of “lack of guidance from time to time while taking advantage of the farm pond scheme”, 76.42% respondents having constraints that they does not get the subsidy from the farm pond scheme on time.” and 69.28% respondents having constraints of “Taking advantage of the farm pond scheme is more complicated” The findings are similar in line with Patel (2012) ^[17].

B. Jalyukta Shivar Yojana

From table 4 it is observed that majority (87.14%) villagers having constraints of “The construction under the scheme is not as per the requirement of the villagers.” Followed by 70.71 percent respondent shaving constraints of “lack of

guidance time to time.” 67.85% respondents having constraints of “The dam’s works under this scheme not up to the mark.” and 51.42% respondents having constraints of “Inadequate training to villagers regarding schemes” The findings go in line with findings reported by Narayanamoorthy (2010) ^[15].

C. Paani Foundation

From table 4 it is observed that majority (30.71%) number of villagers having constraints of “Lack of public participation in the scheme.” followed by 28.00% respondents having constraints of “Lack of money to construct water storage structure.” And 5.00% respondents having constraints of “Inadequate training to villagers regarding scheme” The findings is in conformity with the findings of Madhuresh Kumar and Mark Furlong (2010) ^[12].

Table 5: Suggestion made by villagers to overcome the constraints in implementing Drought Management Schemes

Sr. No.	Suggestion	Respondents (N=140)		Rank
		Frequency	Percentage	
A.	Magel Tyala Shettale			
1	There is need of guidance by extension personnel about Magel Tyala shettale scheme	115	82.14	II
2	Government should simplify the procedure for getting benefit of this scheme easily	80	57.14	III
3	Government should increase subsidy amount and provide subsidy to farmers on time	130	92.85	I
B.	Jalyukta Shivar Yojana			
1	It is necessary to watch work of this Scheme seriously by the implementing authority	132	94.28	I
2	The constructed dams should be repaired every year	119	85.00	II
C.	Paani Foundation			
1.	The government should help with financial support to villages for conducting Paani Foundation work	135	96.42	I

A. Magel Tyala Shettale

It is observed from Table 5 that majority (92.85%) respondents were having suggestions of "Government should increase subsidy amount and provide subsidy to farmers on time" followed by 82.14% respondents were having suggestion of "There is need of guidance by extension personnel about Drought Management Schemes." and 57.14% respondents were having suggestion of "Government should simplify the procedure for getting benefit of this scheme easily." The findings go in line with findings reported by Yadav and Garag (2010) [22].

B. Jalyukta Shivar Yojana

It is observed from Table 5 that majority (94.28%) respondents were having suggestions of "There is necessary to watch work of this Scheme seriously by the implementing authority." Followed by 85.00% respondents were having suggestion of "The constructed dams should be repaired every year." The findings is in conformity with the findings of Kumar and Haorei (2010) [10].

C. Paaani Foundation

It is observed from Table 5. That 96.42% respondents were having suggestions of "The government should help with financial support to villages for conducting Paani Foundation work." These findings are similar in findings of Badole (2014) [3].

Conclusions

The Majority (91.63%) level of knowledge followed by partial knowledge (6.43%) and least knowledge (2.14%) regarding Drought Management Schemes. Also Findings of relational analysis revealed that, independent variables like education, cropping pattern, occupation, annual income, source of information, extension contact, risk orientation were positively and significantly related with knowledge about drought management schemes. The variable age, land holding negatively and non-significantly correlated with the knowledge about drought management schemes. And relation between family sizes of the villagers is non-significant with Knowledge towards Drought Management Schemes.

The important constraints in Magel Tyala Shettale Yojana reported by the respondents were did not get enough subsidy (91.42%), beneficiaries does not get the subsidy on time (76.42%) and taking advantage of the farm pond scheme is more complicated (69.28%). The major constraints in Jalyukta Shivar Yojana reported by villagers were construction under the scheme is not as per the requirement of villagers (87.14%), lack of time to time guidance (70.71%), the dams work under this scheme not up to the mark (67.85) and inadequate training to villagers regarding scheme (51.42%). Also major constraints in Paani foundation reported by villagers were lack of public participation (30.71%), lack of money to construct water storage structure (28.00%) and inadequate training to villagers (5.00%).

The important suggestions made by farmers to overcome constraints in Magel Tyala Shettale Yojana are government should increase subsidy amount and provide subsidy to farmers on time (92.85%), need of guidance by extension personnel about this scheme (82.14%), government should simplify the procedure to get easily benefit of this scheme (57.14%). The major suggestions made by villagers about Jalyukta Shivar Yojana are there is necessary to watch work

of this Scheme seriously by the implementing authority (94.28%) and the constructed dams should be repaired every year (85.00%). Also major suggestions made by villagers to overcome constraints about Paani Foundation are the government should help with financial support to villages for conducting Paani Foundation work (96.42%).

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