

A Study on Profile beneficiaries of IAMWARM farmers in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamilnadu

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted purposively in Tiruchirappalli district of Tamilnadu during the year 2018-2020. The research focused on Ponnaniyar sub-basin of Cauvery delta region and study conducted on 120 IAMWARM beneficiaries to ascertain their profile character. It was found that majority (59.20per cent) of the beneficiaries were middle aged, 31.67per cent beneficiaries were educated up to middle school level followed by primary school 22.50per cent, 20per cent of them were functionally literate followed by higher secondary level 15per cent, having 7.50per cent graduates and finally 3.33per cent were illiterates. Nearly more than half of the beneficiaries were marginal farmers (56.67%) followed by landless (33.33%) and small farmers (10%).

Key words: Profile analysis, IAMWARM, Functional Literate.

INTRODUCTION:

Water is the elixir of life, a precious gift of nature to mankind and millions of the other species living on the Earth. Tamil Nadu constitutes 4 per cent of India's land area and is inhabited by 6 per cent of India's population but has only 2.5 per cent of India's water resources. More than 95 per cent of the surface water and 80 per cent if the ground water have already been put into use. IAMWARM is a 6-year water management project in Tamil Nadu, which aims to facilitate efficient irrigation practices by farmers. The project intends to expand the area under irrigated agriculture

through effective and efficient irrigated water management practices in order to decrease the water level not only to cultivate more crops per drop, but also to facilitate the farmer in achieving more income per drop of water in the agricultural management. Tamil Nadu is averaging with only 925 millimetres of rainfall per year.

The per capita availability of water resources in Tamil Nadu (population about 62 million) is only 900 cubic meters per year. The irrigation infrastructure is the backbone of the irrigated areas for considerable need of modernization and a new paradigm of

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operations and maintenance. This includes rehabilitation of irrigation canal systems restoration and revival of tanks etc.,

In this context the Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM) project has been formulated. The IAMWARM project is implemented in 63 sub-basins in Tamil Nadu with an outlay of ₹ 2547 crores for a period of 6 years from 1.04.2007 to 31.03.2013 may be extended up to 30.09.2014. It was implemented by the Water Resource Organization (WRO), Public Work Department (PWD) and Government of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu as the Nodal Agencies. And now TN-IAMWARM name is modified as TN-IAMP. The present investigation suffered from the limitation in respect of time, finance and physical facilities to cover the entire path in Ponnaniyar sub – basin areas. Since the researcher had to restrict the study only to a limited sub – basin area and sample size, its findings to hold the better way good for implementation of this project to other areas.

In spite of these limitations, every effort has been made by the researcher to keep this study as lively as possible by deliberately following all the principles of scientific research

METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted purposively in Cauvery Delta region. Tiruchirapalli district were purposively

selected which fall under Ponnaniyar sub-basin of Cauvery basin. This project is mainly concentrated on the Tiruchirapalli district as it comes under the Cauvery delta region. The IAMWARM project was implemented in Tiruchirapalli district of Tamil Nadu in Phase I during the year 2007-2008. The river Cauvery flows through the length of district and is the principal source of irrigation and drinking water. Totally 41 blocks in Tiruchirapalli district. In that 14 blocks are considered as Revenue blocks. Manikandam block was selected as they had maximum number of beneficiaries. In Manikandam block totally 26 villages are there. Among the 26 villages, 5 villages were selected for my research study, because these 5 villages has the maximum number of IAMWARM beneficiaries. They are, Navalur Kuttapattu, Thayanur, Pirattaiyur, K. Kallikudi and Poolangudi. IAMWARM beneficiaries were the respondents for the present study. The list of villages under Manikandam block was obtained from the Block Development Office. 23 beneficiaries were selected from Navalur Kuttapattu, 35 from Thayanur, 23 from Pirattaiyur, 25 from K. Kallikudi and 14 from Poolangudi. Totally 120 beneficiaries were selected to assess their profile characters. Ex-Post facto research design were used in this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Personal and socio-economic beneficiaries of IAMWARM Project.

Age

It was observed from Table-1 that, majority of the beneficiaries (59.20percent) i.e. up to 35 years were found in middle age group, followed by (28.30 per cent) and (12.50 per cent) in the old i.e. above 58 years and young age group i.e. 35 to 58 years.

Education

From the Table-2, it was evident that (31.67 per cent) of the beneficiary farmers had middle school level education followed by primary school (22.50percent), functionally literate(20.00percent), Illiterate (3.33 per cent), higher secondary level (15.00 per cent), graduate (7.50 per cent) and middle school level (31.67 per cent).

Land Holding

From the Table-3, it could be understood that (56.67 per cent) of the beneficiaries were Marginal farmers followed by (33.33 per cent) of the beneficiaries were landless and only (10.00 per cent) of the beneficiaries were owned small size farm. The possible reasons for majority of the farmers are marginal because they are having 2.5 to 5 acres of land in the study area. As in the village most of the farmers having below 5acres. This finding is in accordance with the findings of Palanisamy (2011).

Farming Experience

It is evident from the Table- 4, that 45.83 per cent of the beneficiary farmers had a medium farming experience followed by low (31.67 per cent) and high farming experience (22.50 per cent). This might be the middle followed by old age farmers engaged in farming and interest show over farming contributes to the years of farming experience. This may entails the above result shows the medium farming experience. This result in support with the findings of Palanisamy (2011).

Information Source Utilization

The Table-5, reveals that (49.17 per cent) of the beneficiary farmers had medium level of information sources utilization, followed by high (25.83 per cent) and low level of information sources utilization (25.00 per cent). It was clear from the above results that the beneficiary farmers had a higher level of information sources utilization. This might be due to the fact that beneficiary farmers possess information sources like radio, television and subscription for agricultural magazine viz, Valarum Velanmai, Pasumai Vikadan for more update information.

Economic Motivation

A glance of Table-6, revealed that 55.00 per cent of the beneficiary farmers had a medium level of economic motivation, followed by high (29.17 per cent) and low

level of economic motivation (15.83 per cent). This might be due to better exposure and close interaction with extension personnel about economically sound production technologies which have helped the beneficiary of farmers to orient towards medium and high economic motivation. Unless one is not exactly motivated, one cannot make sincere efforts and exalt interest in their profession.

Scientific Orientation

A cursory look at the Table-7, revealed that (42.50 per cent) of beneficiary farmers had medium level of scientific orientation, followed by high (34.16 per cent) and low level of scientific orientation (23.34 percent). It was clear from the table the beneficiary farmers had a higher level of scientific orientation. Possible reason for this is due to the beneficiaries might prepare to understand the principle behind the technologies through the training programmes, demonstrations, frequent visits by the project officials and more information sources utilization made inclined them towards scientific orientation. This finding is in line with the findings of Abirami (2012).

Innovativeness

From the Table-8, it is evident that (48.33 per cent) of beneficiary farmers had medium level of innovativeness, followed by high (27.50 per cent) and low level of innovativeness (24.17 per cent). It was

observed from the above results that the beneficiary farmers had higher level of innovativeness. This might be due to their high scientific orientation coupled with high risk orientation lead them to adopt innovations. This is in accordance with the findings of Vaidyanath (2016).

Risk Orientation

It could be seen from the Table-9, that exactly half of the beneficiary farmers had a medium level of risk orientation, followed by high (28.33 per cent) and low level of risk orientation (21.67 per cent). These results indicated that the beneficiary farmers had a higher level of risk taking. This might be due to the fact that strong economical background, innovativeness, economic motivation, credibility of project officials and local adaptability of the technology experienced by the farmers motivated them to take more risk. This finding is support with the findings of Abirami (2012).

Training Received

From the Table-10, it was observed that (42.50 per cent) of the beneficiary farmers belonged to medium level of training received, followed by low (33.33 per cent) and high level of training received (24.17 per cent) category. It was obvious from the results that the beneficiary farmers had outnumbered in the training received. It might be due to the beneficiaries got the opportunity to attend

training programmes organized by the project implementing organization. This result is in accordance with the findings of Ravi Nayak (2010).

Table-1: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their age (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Young age	15	12.50
2	Middle age	74	59.50
3	Old age	31	28.30
	Total	120	100.00

Table- 2: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their education (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Illiterate	4	3.33
2	Functional Literate	24	20.00
3	Primary School	27	22.50
4	Middle School	38	31.67
5	Higher Secondary	18	15.00
6	Graduate	9	7.50
	Total	120	100.00

Table-3: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their Land holding (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Landless labourers	40	33.33
2	Marginal farmers	68	56.67
3	Small farmers	12	10.00
	Total	120	100.00

Table-4: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their farming experience (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Low	38	31.67
2	Medium	55	45.83
3	High	27	22.50
	Total	120	100.00

Table-5: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their information source utilization (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Low	30	25.00
2	Medium	59	49.17
3	High	31	25.83
	Total	120	100.00

Table-6: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their economic motivation (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Low	19	15.83
2	Medium	66	55.00
3	High	35	29.17
	Total	120	100.00

Table-7: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their scientific orientation (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Low	28	23.34
2	Medium	51	42.50
3	High	41	34.16
	Total	120	100.00

Table-8: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their innovativeness (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Low	29	24.17
2	Medium	58	48.33
3	High	43	27.50
	Total	120	100.00

Table-9: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their risk orientation (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Low	26	21.67
2	Medium	60	50.00
3	High	34	28.33
	Total	120	100.00

Table-9: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their risk orientation (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Low	26	21.67
2	Medium	60	50.00
3	High	34	28.33
	Total	120	100.00

Table-10: Distribution of beneficiaries according to their training received (n=120)

S. No	Category	Number	Per cent
1	Low	40	33.33
2	Medium	51	42.50
3	High	29	24.17
	Total	120	100.00

CONCLUSION

Majority of the beneficiary farmers were under middle age group (59.20 per cent), majority of the beneficiary farmers had middle school level education (31.67 per cent), followed by more number of the beneficiary farmers were marginal farmers (56.67 per cent) followed by majority of the beneficiary farmers had medium farming experience (45.83 per cent), more number of the beneficiary farmers had medium level of information sources utilization (49.17 per cent), majority of the beneficiary farmers had medium level of economic motivation (55.00 per cent), majority of beneficiary farmers had medium level of scientific orientation (42.50 per cent), followed by highest number of the beneficiary farmers had medium level of innovativeness (48.33 per cent).

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

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