

Impact of PM Kissan Samman Nidhi on Socio-Economic Status of Farmers

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ARTICLE DETAILS

Research Paper

Keywords :

*PM Kissan Samman Nidhi,
Farmers, Socio-economic
status*

ABSTRACT

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi program, a financial aid initiative launched by the Government of India to support small and marginal farmers. The review covers various aspects of the scheme, including its objectives, implementation timeline, impact on farmers, and challenges faced during its execution. The article effectively outlines the primary objective of the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi program, which is to provide monetary assistance to farmers to help them overcome financial challenges associated with their occupation. The scheme's launch date, disbursement process, and the number of installments are clearly explained, giving readers a clear understanding of how the program operates. The article also addresses concerns related to the implementation of the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi program, such as issues with fund transfers and ensuring all eligible farmers benefit from the scheme. By acknowledging these challenges and discussing the government's efforts to enhance the program's efficiency, the review presents a balanced perspective on the scheme's effectiveness and areas for improvement.

1. Introduction

PM Kisan Samman Nidhi is a financial aid program launched by the Government of India under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The primary objective of this scheme is to provide monetary support to small and marginal farmers, who often face financial challenges due to their occupation. The government announced the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana on February 24, 2019. The first installment of the financial assistance under this scheme was released on December 1, 2018, ahead of the elections. The program was officially launched on February 24, 2019, by the Prime Minister. The first installment of Rs. 2,000 was transferred to the bank accounts of more than 12 crore (120 million) farmers in three equal installments during the fiscal year 2019-2020. Under this program, eligible farmers receive an annual financial benefit directly into their bank accounts in three equal installments. The amount disbursed is INR 6,000 per year (as of now). This financial assistance helps farmers in meeting their daily expenses, investing in their farms, and improving their overall living conditions. The PM Kisan Samman Nidhi has been well-received by the farming community and has been lauded for its intent to support farmers' income. However, there have been concerns regarding the scheme's implementation, including issues related to the inclusion of all eligible farmers and the timely transfer of funds. The government has been working to address these concerns and improve the program's efficiency.

2. Literature Review

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme provides income support to small and marginal landholding farmer families in India. It aims to supplement their financial needs for agricultural inputs and domestic expenses, benefiting around 12 crore farmers annually with direct payments of Rs. 6000 per year (Ahmad and Haneef, 2019). Farmers primarily allocate scheme benefits to household consumption, fertilizers, and seeds. Satisfaction levels vary, with some beneficiaries extremely satisfied while others cite rising input prices as a concern (Kumari and Dahiya, 2022). This scheme is impact on small and marginal farmers, aiming to improve their financial well-being through direct benefit transfers and support for agricultural activities (Gaur et al.,2023).

3. Objectives

- 3.1. To study the importance of PM Kissan Samman Nidhi.
- 3.2. To examine the difficulties in the implementation of this scheme.

3.3. To analyze the impact of PM Kissan Samman Nidhi on Socio-economic status of the farmers.

4. Research Methodology

The study focuses on the impact of PM Kissan Samman Nidhi scheme on Socio-economic status of farmers. The present study is empirical in nature and the study particularly confined to Tumakuru District of Karnataka. Tumakuru district is the fourth largest district in karnataka (10597 square) and it includes ten Taluks. For the purpose of the study 250 samples were taken and data collected through the interview schedule method. Convenience sampling technique has been used for the purpose of obtaining the sample units for the study.

5. Data Analysis

In order to fulfill the objectives laid in this paper, the results of the field survey are depicted in the subsequent tables and due interpretation and discussion have been made. These characteristics are discussed in the following table:

Table 1: Demographic Profile of the respondents

Sl.No.	Particulars	Groups	Frequency	Percent
1	Gender	Male	203	81.2
		Female	47	18.8
Total			250	100
2	Age (year)	18 - 25 Years	35	14
		25 - 35 Years	63	25.2
		35 - 45 Years	97	38.8
		45 - 55 Years	33	13.2
		55 Years and above	22	8.8
Total			250	100
3	Educational Qualification	Illiterate	137	54.8
		Primary	81	32.4
		Matriculation	25	10

		Intermediate/PU	5	2
		Graduate	1	0.4
		Post Graduate	1	0.4
	Total		250	100
4	Marital Status	Unmarried	36	14.4
		Married	214	85.6
	Total	250	100	
5	Social Category	Unreserved	58	23.2
		OBC	123	49.2
		SC	48	19.2
		ST	21	8.4
Total		250	100	

(Source: Primary Data)

The table 1 represents the gender of the farmers in total 250 farmers 203 are male and 47 are female farmers. The majority age group of the farmers is 25 years to 45 years of age. It means the farmers of Karnataka are mostly young. The table also shows 54.8% of the respondents were illiterate, 32.4% got primary education and remaining 10% were studied matriculation and above. The study shows that 85.6 % of farmers of Karnataka are married and rest 14.4% are unmarried.

The table also shows in the total 150 respondents 23.2% of respondents related to unreserved social category, 49.2% related to OBC , 19.2% are belongs to SC and remaining 8.4% respondents belongs to ST community.

Table No.2: Accessability of PM Kissan Samman Nidhi Scheme

	Particulars	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a)	Accessibility of the information related to PM Kissan Samman Nidhi is convenient	80 (32)	122 (48.8)	16 (6.4)	25 (10)	7 (2.8)
b)	Enrollment process is simple and easy	102 (40.8)	135 (54)	10 (4)	3 (0.8)	Nil

c)	Government officers are support in very well manner	22 (8.8)	47 (18.8)	61 (24.4)	98 (39.2)	22 (8.8)
d)	Claim process is simple and easy	31 (12.4)	55 (22)	23 (9.2)	111 (44.4)	30 (12)

The table 2 shows accessibility of agricultural schemes. 48.8% respondents are agreed accessibility of the information related to schemes is convenient. Only 2.8% respondents are strongly disagreeing. 54% of the respondents agreed to enrollment process is simple and easy. 0.8% respondents are disagree but no one respondents is strongly disagree for this. Regarding Government officers are support in very well manner 18.8% respondents are agreed that and majority 39.2% respondents are disagreed. 44.4% respondents are disagreed regarding claim process only 22% are agreed.

Table 3: Socio-economic development aspect

PM Kissan Samman Nidhi schemes is helpful to promote	F	%	
1 Education for your children	Yes	150	60
	No	100	40
Total		250	100
2 Access good health care facilities	Yes	130	52
	No	120	48
Total		250	100
3 Better clothing for family	Yes	98	39.2
	No	152	60.8
Total		250	100
4 Assets creation	Yes	35	14
	No	115	86
Total		250	100
5 Savings from income	Yes	65	26
	No	185	74
Total		250	100

Table 3 shows how the PM Kissan Samman Nidhi scheme is helpful to promote the different aspects. 60% of the respondents are agreed to the above scheme is promote the education for children. Regarding access good health care 52% respondents say yes. 39.2% respondents are agreed PM kisan scheme is improved clothing for family. 86% respondents are disagreed with the above scheme is not helpful to assets creation. But 74% respondents are not ok with the PM kisan samman nidhi scheme is not promote the savings from income.

6. Conclusion

PM Kissan Samman Nidhi scheme is a scheme offered by the government. This scheme is financial supported to farmers. Even though many initiatives taken by the government still the scheme is not reached to 100% and also study found that government need to increase the contribution amount per year.

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