

*Impact of Gujarat Government Schemes related to Farmers
with Reference to Jamnagar District*

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Abstract: The Government of India has introduced ample of schemes for the welfare of the citizens. Among those schemes The Gujarat Government has implemented some schemes. This study investigates the behavior of Farmers of Gujarat on the Gujarat Government scheme which is AGR-50. The objectives of this study are to test the Impact of rural development schemes on availability of agricultural schemes. The motive of the Government by providing scheme is to develop the condition of farmers as well as the farming in Gujarat. On demand side, Most of the farmers are satisfied with the scheme and they also have some suggestions to improve the scheme so that more and more farmers can benefitted from the scheme. The centre point of the present research is the relation between the government welfare schemes and the beneficiaries of these schemes with impact of these schemes on their families, economical, social lives.

Keywords: Gujarat Government, Farmers, welfare, Tractor, Schemes, AGR-50, beneficiaries, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Gujarat has immense fully worked for the welfare of Farmers since independency. There are ample of schemes for the prosperity of the people. There is a lot of shortage of agricultural laborers due to industrialization and urbanization in the state. It is imperative to expand the agricultural mechanization to make the agricultural industries successful, with a low cost and more farm production. The farmer can get good quality and more farm produce at low cost by maximizing and utilizing natural, unimplemented sources such as land, water and atmosphere due to agricultural mechanization. Thus, in order to increase the agricultural mechanization, assistance is given under the AGR-50 (Agricultural Machinery) scheme, in 208 talukas of state where Centrally Sponsored "Submissions on Agricultural Mechanization" scheme is not implemented. The survey of Jamnagar District was having two Talukas and population was 254. The sample was 20 of one Taluka which was selected by Random sampling. The questionnaire has included open ended as well as close ended questions which are given by the head office. The synopsis of the survey is presented in the report.

II. SCHEME AT GLANCE

1.1 AGR-50

Centrally funded scheme was implemented for the farmers to help in buying the tractor up to year 2010-11. Tractor assistance scheme has been started in the state of Gujarat since the year 2011-12. The Government of Gujarat has continued the scheme of AGR-50 by keeping in view the importance of the tractor for mechanization of farming and that too the demand of farmers for the scheme. The cost of the tractor is not affordable for the small-scale farmers and it is non-negotiable, hence the scheme will help out them to buy a tractor. Under the scheme few tractor companies are selected which are empanelled with the scheme. In order to meet the purchasing price of the tractor the government is helping out with the subsidy of Rs.45000 for the

model up to 40 PTO horse power and Rs.60000 for the model more than 40 PTO horse power or 25% of the expense whichever is less. This Scheme is 100% state sponsored scheme.

- Eligibility for the Scheme Any farmer of state is eligible under this scheme. The beneficiary farmer must purchase from the authorized manufacturer of the included manufacturer in the panels prepared for the purpose of periodic disclosed prize discovery by the Agri. office/department
- Benefits of the Scheme tractor is an important tool for expanding farm mechanization and increasing farm power availability. To adopt power operated tools/implements farmer must have tractor, so assistance is given to farmers for purchase of tractor. And rate of assistance as below
- Up to 40 PTO HP Model Tractors: 25% of expense or Rs. 45,000/- , whichever is less
- Above 40 PTO HP and up to 60 PTO HP Model Tractors: 25% of expense or Rs. 60,000/- , whichever is less

1.2 Some Numeric related with the Scheme

Year wise Amount funded and Number of Farmers							
Sr. No	District Name	Year 13-14		Year 14-15		Year 15-16	
		No.of Benefited Farmers	Amount Funded (Rs. in Lacs)	No.of Benefited Farmers	Amount funded (Rs. in Lacs)	No. of Benefited Farmers	Amount Funded (Rs. in Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jamnagar	447	221.70	607	291.90	675	312.15
	Total	447	221.70	607	291.90	675	312.15

Year wise Provision/Distributed Amount and Benefited Farmers				
Sr.No	Year	Provision (Rs. in Lacs)	No. of Benefited Farmers	Amount funded (Rs. in Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5
1	2011-12	7500.00	11066	5500.00
2	2012-13	8430.00	17221	8430.50
3	2013-14	4200.00	8613	4199.78
4	2014-15	4620.00	9985	4620.00
5	2015-16	12000.00	23256	10917.75
6	2016-17	12000.00	22098	14063.00
7	2017-18	12000.00	23770	11272.80
	Total	60753.00	116013	59008.83

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the standard of living of the farmers
2. To analyse the status of farmers after and before benefitted by the scheme.
3. To study whether it was ease or difficult to get benefit of the scheme.
4. To survey whether the scheme should be continued or discontinue.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study involves the data collected from the primary sources. The structured questionnaire was formed with open and close ended questions. The secondary data has been collected from journals, Research paper, Newspapers, Literature review, Websites. An Exploratory research was chosen in order to develop a profound understanding of the research topic and obtain in depth data about the research objectives.

Type of data	Primary and Secondary data
Sources of data	Questionnaire, Literature review, newspapers, Research papers
Research design	Exploratory research design
Tool of analysis	Conceptual survey
Research Population	Gujarat State
Sampling Method	Random Sampling
Sampling Area	Jamnagar District
Sampling Unit	Two Blocks (Taluka)
Sample Population	254
Sample Size	40

V. LITERATURE REVIEW

- **VENU B.N. 1*, UMESH K.B. 1, GAJANA T.M. 2 AND JAGANNATH OLEKARI**

(Published: November 01, 2016, ISSN: 0975-3710 & E-ISSN: 0975-9107, Volume 8, Issue 53, pp.-2739-2742)

The study investigates the labor supply behavior of agricultural laborers at different wage rates. The objectives of this study are to test the Impact of rural development schemes on availability of agricultural labors supply and to observe agricultural labors responsiveness to changes in the wage rates by using 2013 cross-sectional data. The reason for sub-optimal utilization of labor offerings was the provision of food in the public distribution system, which upsurges the food availability and security for a month with only one or two person days of labor offering. If agricultural laborers were food d secure, then they have every reason to prefer leisure. On demand side, most of the farmers also opinioned that, labor availability has reduced due to implementation of MGNREGA and migration of agricultural labor to other regions had a more significant role. In addition, in the rural areas, due to increased wages in the non-agricultural sector, there appears to be operation of backward bending supply curve of labor at two levels.

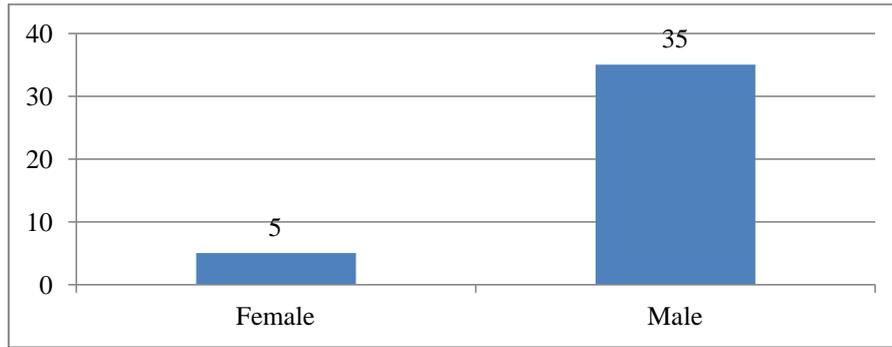
- **ANWESHA BORTHAKUR ; PARDEEP SINGH**

(International Journal of Social Science & Interdisciplinary Research Vol.1 Issue 9, September 2012, ISSN 2277 3630)

The agricultural research system in India includes some 27,500 scientists and more than one lakh supporting staff actively engaged in agricultural research, which makes it probably the largest research system in the world. Historically, the Indian agricultural research system is the zenith of a process which started in the 19th century and which resulted in the establishment of the Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on the recommendation of a Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1929. In the present research system, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) at the National level mainly aids, promotes and coordinates research and education activities in the country. The development of agricultural research system in India, ever since the colonial era till today, is being tried to trace in the paper. An attempt has been made to portray the role of Five Year Plans regarding investment, technology transfer and other aspects related to agricultural development in India. Although agriculture has been playing the most vital role in Indian economy, during the course of the study, it has been observed that not much emphasis has been given to the history of evolution of agricultural research in India.

VI. DATA INTERPRETATION

1.1 Total Number Of beneficiaries



Interpretation:-

There are 87.5% male beneficiaries and 12.5% are female beneficiaries among the total sample.

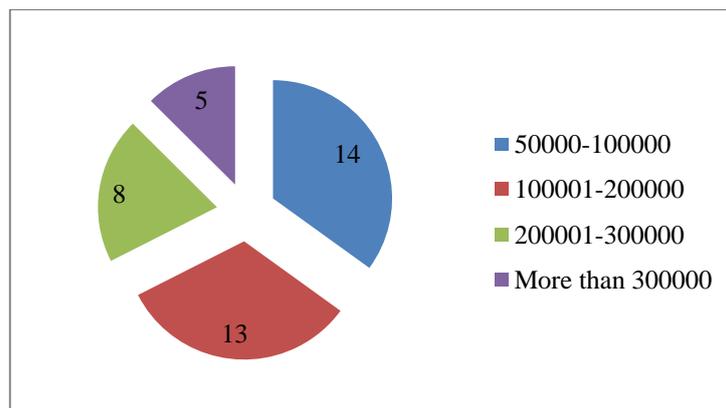
2. Occupation of the Beneficiaries

Occupation Of the Beneficiaries
Farming
Labor farming
Animal Husbandry
Labor
Business (except farming & animal husbandry)
Job
Others

Interpretation

There are 39 beneficiaries who are involved purely in farming. There are only two beneficiaries who opted for more than one occupation. Only one beneficiary is doing job.

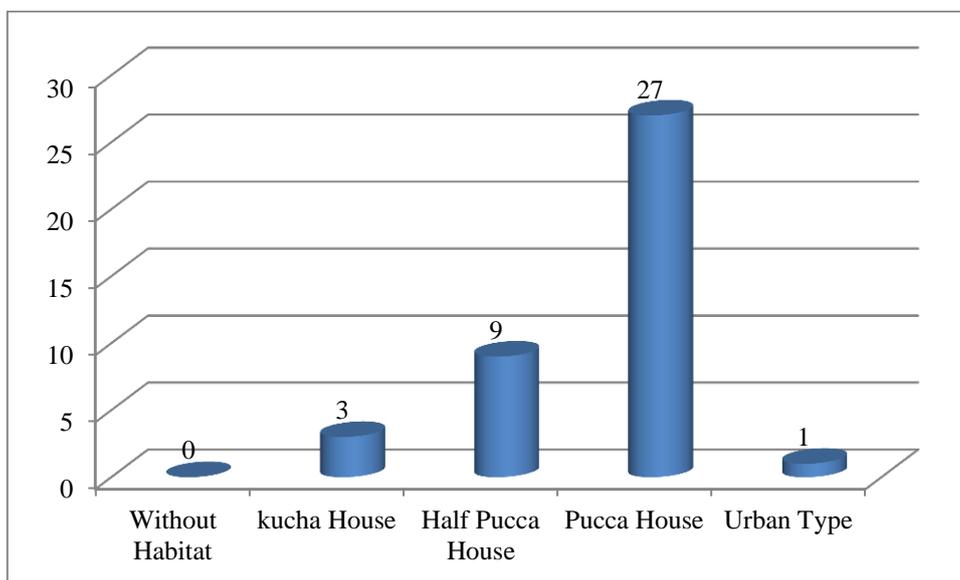
3. Annual Income of the Beneficiaries



Interpretation:-

There are 5 beneficiaries who are having income more than 3 lakh and 8 beneficiary having income between 2 to 3 lakh, 13 beneficiaries are having income between 1 to 2 lakh and 14 beneficiaries are having income less than 50 thousand.

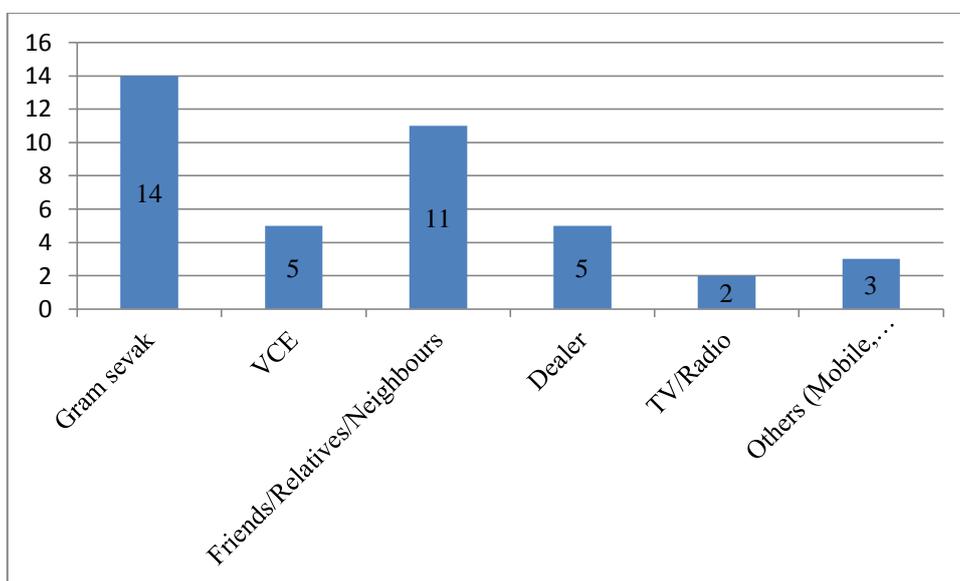
4. Type of beneficiaries' house



Interpretation:-

There is no beneficiary without having habitat. 27 beneficiaries are living in pucca house and 9 beneficiaries are living in a kucha house and only one beneficiary is having urban type house.

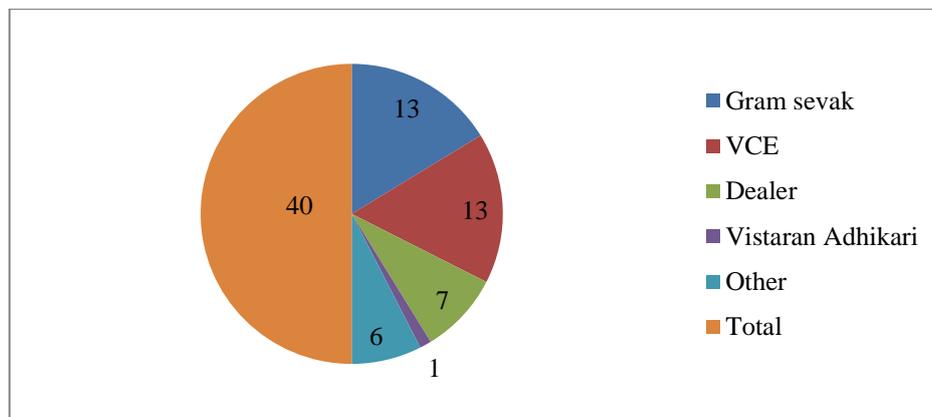
5. How do the farmers come to know about the Scheme?



Interpretation:-

There are 14 numbers of beneficiaries who come to know about the scheme form Gram Sevak. 11 beneficiaries come to know about the scheme from their friends, relatives, neighbors, etc. 5 beneficiaries get information of the scheme by VCE (Village computer Entrepreneur).

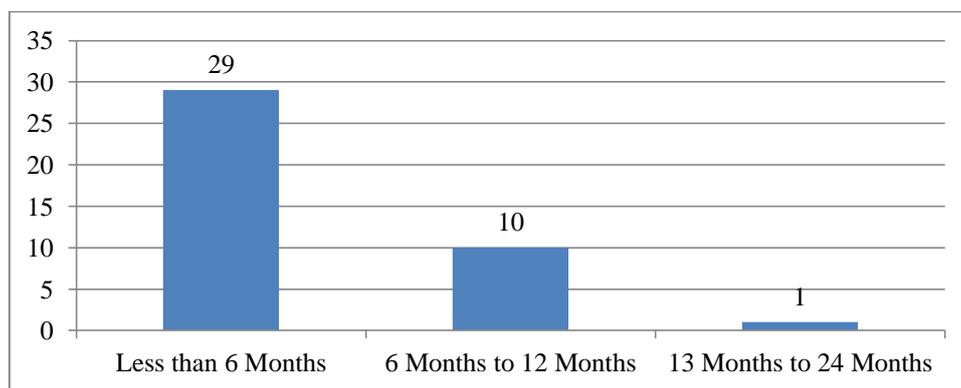
6. Who helped the farmers for the process of application?



Interpretation:-

65 % of the total beneficiaries are gone through process of application with the help of Gram Sevak and VCE. Only 2.5% (1 beneficiary) is helped by Vistran Adhikari. 30% of the total beneficiaries are helped by the Dealer and other Sources.

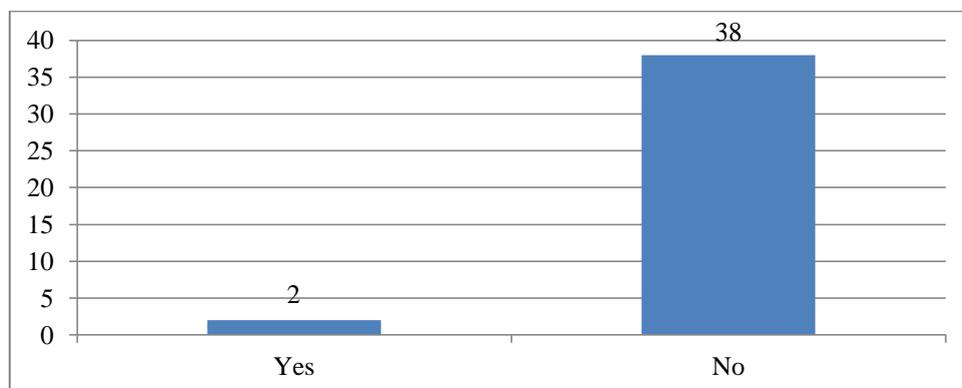
7. In what time the farmers got benefit of the scheme.



Interpretation:-

72.5 % beneficiaries got benefit of the scheme in less than 6 months. 25% beneficiaries got benefit of the scheme in 6 to 12 months. 2.5% beneficiaries got the benefit of the scheme in 13 to 24 months.

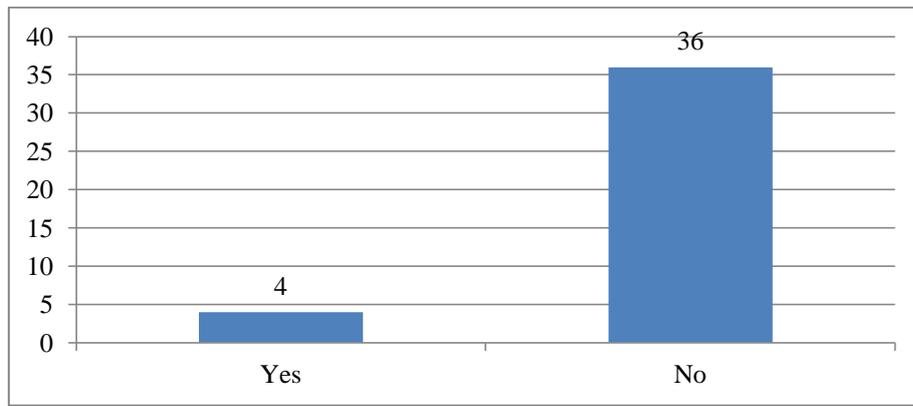
8. Do the farmers face any problems for the approval of application?



Interpretation:-

5% of the beneficiaries face problems like twice application, delay in documentation. 95% of the beneficiaries do not any face any problems.

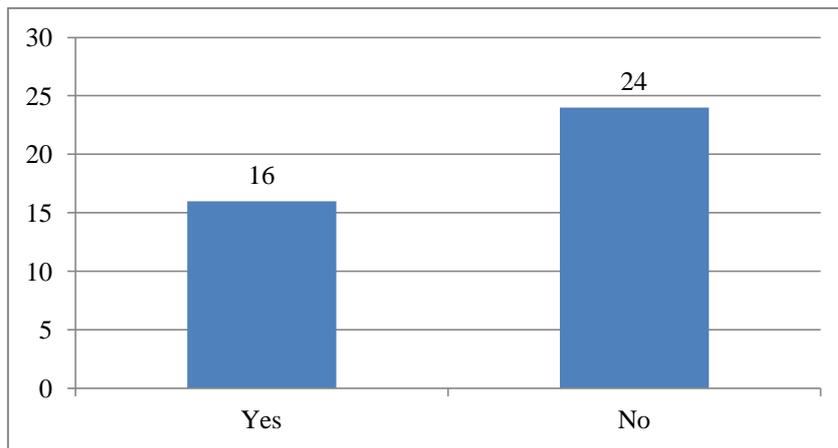
9. Do they have benefited previously from this scheme?



Interpretation:-

10% of the beneficiaries have previously benefitted from this scheme and 90% are new to this scheme.

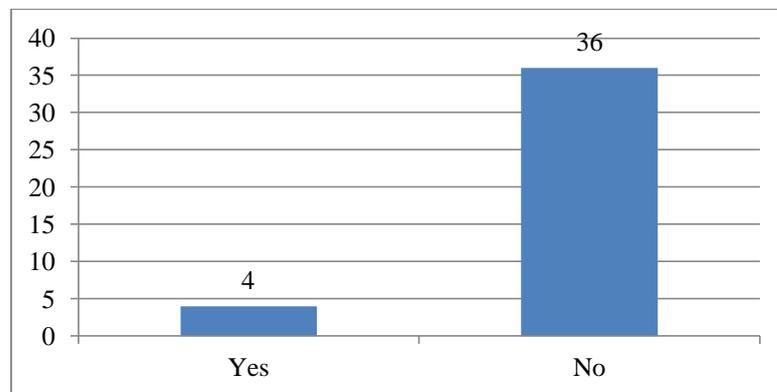
10. Application for the scheme is starting in the month of April is that appropriate?



Interpretation:-

60% of the beneficiaries find the application month inappropriate, it should start in the month of December, January, or February. 40% among the total beneficiaries have no issues.

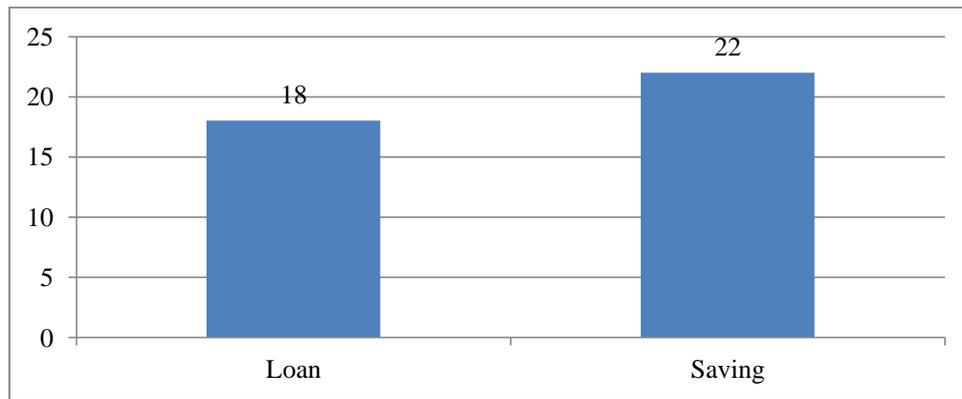
11. Have the beneficiaries exchange their old tractors while purchasing the Tractor?



Interpretation:-

Only 10% of beneficiaries have exchanged their old tractors while purchasing new one under the scheme. 90% of the beneficiaries have not exchanged their or maybe they have purchased first time before they might be doing farming by others tractor or bullock cart.

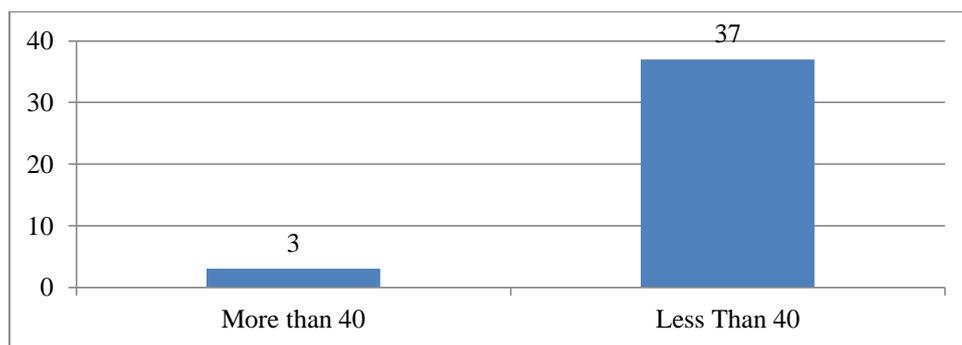
12. Source of Amount other than Subsidy for purchasing Tractor.



Interpretation:-

55% among the beneficiaries have purchased the tractor from their savings while 45% beneficiaries have opted for loan.

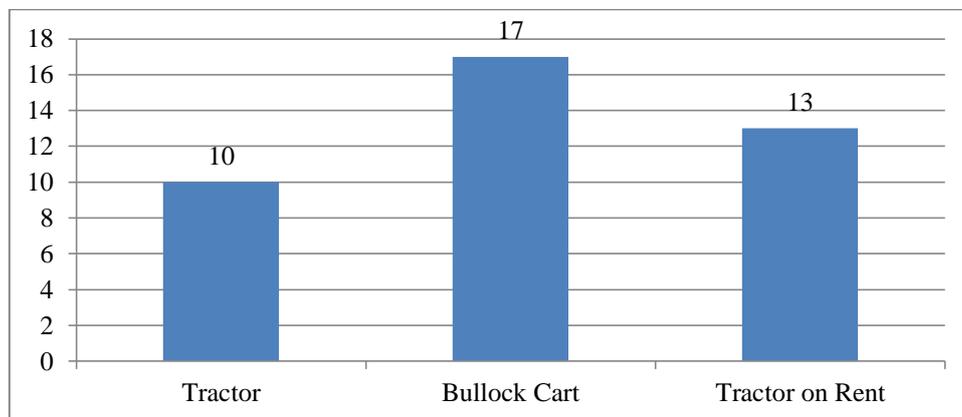
13. Capacity of the Tractor (Horse Power)?



Interpretation:-

Among total beneficiaries 3 beneficiaries are having tractors more than 40 horse power and 37 beneficiaries having the tractors which have capacity of 40 or less horse power.

14. How was the beneficiaries were doing farming before they benefited by the Scheme?



Interpretation:-

Among total beneficiaries 10 beneficiaries were doing farming by tractor before the benefit of scheme. 17 beneficiaries were doing farming by bullock Cart while 13 beneficiaries were doing the farming by tractors on rent.

VII. FINDINGS

The Beneficiaries had given good response as well as they are positive towards the scheme AGR-50 of Gujarat Government. The scheme had helped the beneficiaries economically as well as the mechanism of the farming. The small-scale farmers who opted for Bullock Cart before benefitting by the AGR-50 Scheme are saving their time and that time to be consumed in farming and other opportunity as well. Most of the beneficiaries had confessed that their income has increased after the benefiting under the Scheme AGR-50, meanwhile because of less rainfall few beneficiaries have same income as compared to last year before benefitting by the scheme. According to the beneficiaries they are doing the farming as per their convenience because of their own Tractors. Overall the Scheme AGR-50 had survived successfully till now.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The Gujarat Government has initiated the different schemes for the well-being of the farmers. Gujarat has an agricultural economy, the total crop area amounts to more than one-half of the total land area. Thus, after the implementation the schemes also evaluated by the government. The scheme has benefitted near about one lakh farmers since the scheme started. The scheme helped the farmers economically and improves their status as well.

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