

# Government Agriculture Scheme in Chhattisgarh: A Case Study

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## Abstracts

The agricultural sector plays a vital role in India's economy, employing a significant portion of the population and contributing substantially to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). To promote sustainable growth, improve farm productivity, and uplift the livelihoods of farmers, the Indian government has implemented various agriculture schemes over the years. This abstract provides a concise review of select government agriculture schemes in Chhattisgarh, India, focusing on their objectives, implementation strategies, and overall impact. The abstract examines prominent initiatives such as the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojna (RGKNY) which aims to provide direct increased income support to farmers.

**Keywords:** Government agriculture schemes, Rashtriya krishi vikas yojna, livelihood, Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojna.

## Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy, employing over half of its workforce and contributing significantly to its GDP [1]. However, the sector faces numerous challenges, including low productivity, fragmented landholdings, climate uncertainties, and limited access to modern technology and markets. To address these challenges and uplift the agricultural community, the Government of India has initiated several agricultural schemes and policies over the years. A review by Sharma and Kumar [2] provides a comprehensive assessment of the relationship between government agriculture schemes and rural livelihoods in India.

## Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana

Shri Bhupesh Baghel, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh, inaugurated the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana. Farmers are getting financial support of Rs 9000 per acre under this plan. The money will be distributed to farmers that grow maize, kodo, kutki, soyabean, arhar, and sugarcane. Furthermore, in 2022–23, if the farmer sells paddy at the minimum support price and instead cultivates or begins planting Kodo

Kutki, Sugarcane, Arhar, Maize, Soyabean, Pulses, Oilseeds, Aromatic Paddy, Banana, Papaya, and so on, For three years, the plantation grower will get input support. The government has set the budget for the CG Kisan Nyay Yojna at Rs 5100 crore. All farmers in the state are eligible to participate in this plan. The finance minister made the decision to establish the plan when presenting the Budget for 2020–21. Agricultural cultivation has risen as a result of the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana's input support. Furthermore, the number of farmers has expanded. With the implementation of this system, people who had abandoned farming have returned to it. As a result, the government has decided to broaden the scope of the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana. Horticulture crops, in addition to Kharif crops, are now covered in this plan. Aside from that, farmers growing any other crop in place of rice would get an exchange aid of \$100,000 per acre, and plantation growers would receive \$100,000 per acre for the following three years. This plan has enrolled a total of 2276379 farmers in the state for the fiscal year 2022–2033.

## Verification of applications

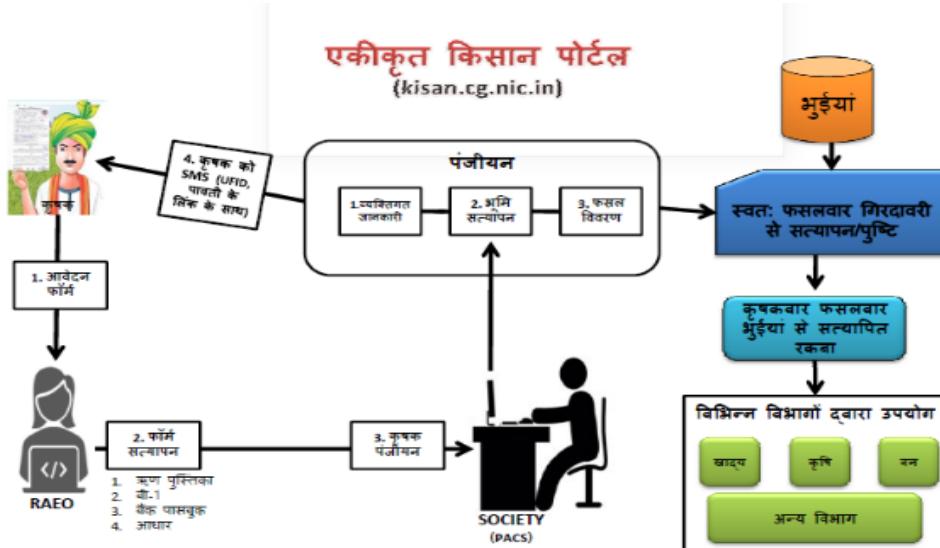
After applying under this system, an acknowledgment of the application may be obtained from the Panchayat Secretary. All applications received must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer of the district panchayat office within the time frame specified. Aside from that, applications received via the portal are also entered at this office. All applications submitted are validated using Bhuiya records. Aside from that, registration is handled by the Janpad Panchayat's head office official in accordance with the guidelines. This plan would give advantages to all farmers who do not hold agricultural land or forest rights patta. Under the Chhattisgarh Kisan Nyay Scheme, the head of the beneficiary household receives a grant of Rs 6,000 in one or two payments via DBT in their bank account.

A total of 2276379 farmers have enrolled under the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Yojana in Chhattisgarh. This program involves a total of 20911 villages, 3301 RAEOs, and 2020 total committees. Chhattisgarh has 46.77 lakh hectares of cultivable land. Agriculture employs 70% of the state's population, and there are around 37.46 lakh farmer households. This scheme's goal is to stimulate crop output and enhance the agricultural industry.

This year (2022-23), I registered four new villagers under the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana in God Gram Digma so that they may sell their paddy to the government under this plan and benefit from the government's subsidy amount, the specifics of which are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Beneficiary	Name of Village
01	Hari Ram	Digma
02	Amal Say	Digma-Khaliba
03	Vinod Kashyap	Digma-Chatirma
04	Sankar Singh	Digma

Digma and its neighbouring villages include Chathirma, Mendrakhurd, Khaliba, and Bhagwanpur. To get extensive information on the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana administered by the government and to educate farmers, I conducted a survey, and the data acquired was analysed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software.



### Respondents were asked the following questions in the survey:

1. Which crops are you selling to the government as part of the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana?
2. When there is a girdawari under the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana, does your area increase or decrease every year?
3. What did you expect from this scheme when it was launched in 2020?
4. Are you benefiting or losing from the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana?
5. If you have benefited from this scheme till date, what work have you done with that benefit?
6. Did you face any problem in joining this scheme?
7. Whom do you contact if you have a problem with the scheme?
8. Who told you about this scheme, and how did you come to know?
9. For how many years have you been taking profits from this scheme?
10. Who is taking profits from this scheme in your house?
11. Is the process of registration under this scheme complex or simple?
12. According to you, the process of applying under this scheme Which one is simple?
13. Should the process of verification be simplified under this scheme or not?
14. How much profit did you make before this scheme came along?
15. Are you happy with the recent rise in paddy prices by the government to 800 per quintal?
16. How beneficial is this scheme to you?

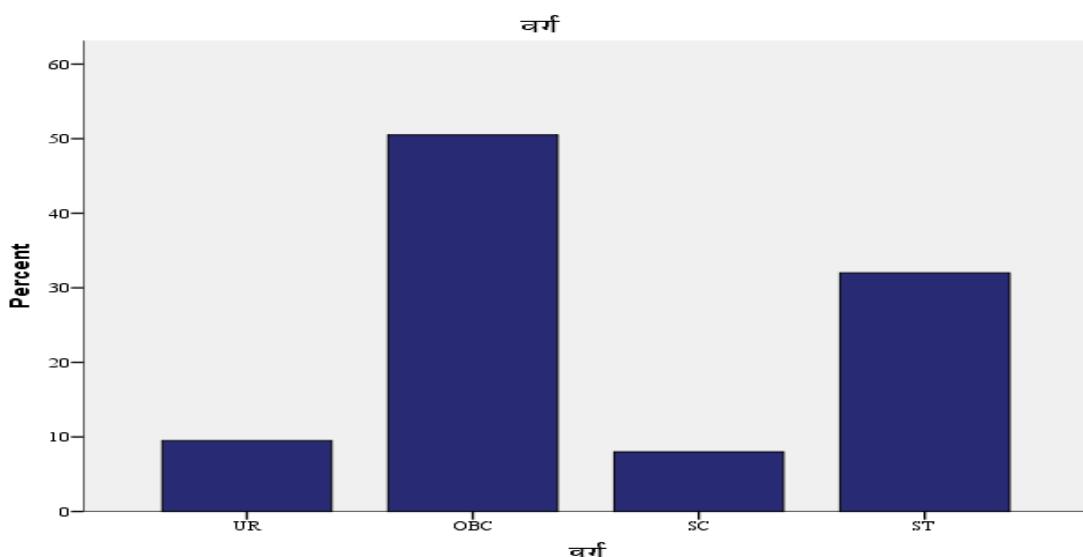
**Table 1. Total number population in Village**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	185	92.5	92.5	92.5
Female	15	7.5	7.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

About 200 respondents from villages were surveyed, of whom 92.5 percent were men and 7.5 percent were women.

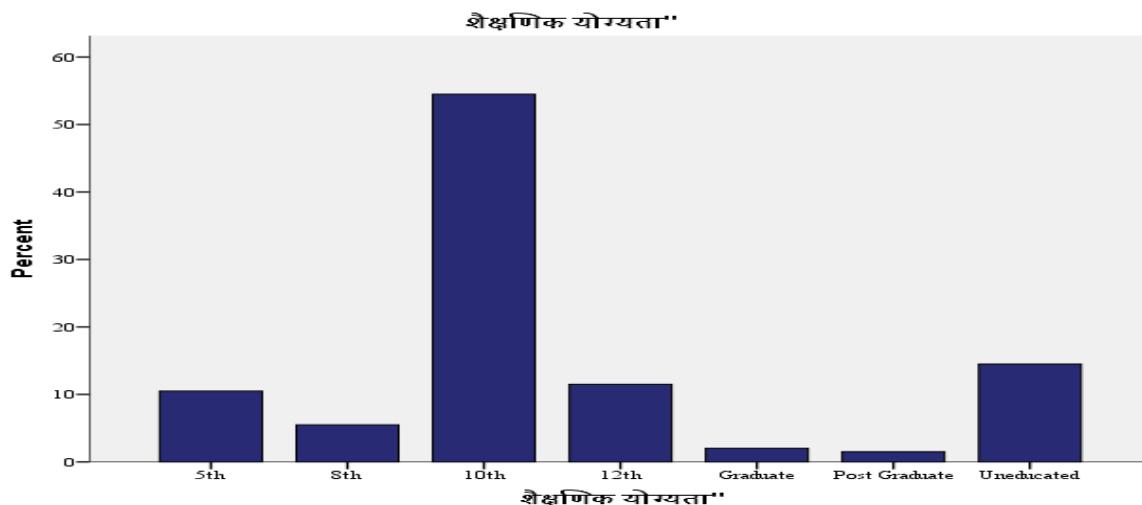
**Table 2**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
UR	19	9.5	9.5	9.5
OBC	101	50.5	50.5	60.0
SC	16	8.0	8.0	68.0
ST	64	32.0	32.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	


**Figure 1**
**Table3**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
5th	21	10.5	10.5	10.5
8th	11	5.5	5.5	16.0
10th	109	54.5	54.5	70.5
12th	23	11.5	11.5	82.0
Graduate	4	2.0	2.0	84.0
Post Graduate	3	1.5	1.5	85.5
Uneducated	29	14.5	14.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Of the respondents, 54.5 percent have studied up to Class X, 14.5 percent are unreserved, 11.5 percent have studied up to Class XII, 10.5 percent have studied up to Class V, 5.5 percent have studied up to Class VIII, 2.0 percent have studied up to Class X, and the remaining 1.5 percent have studied up to post-graduation.


**Figure 2**
**Table 4**

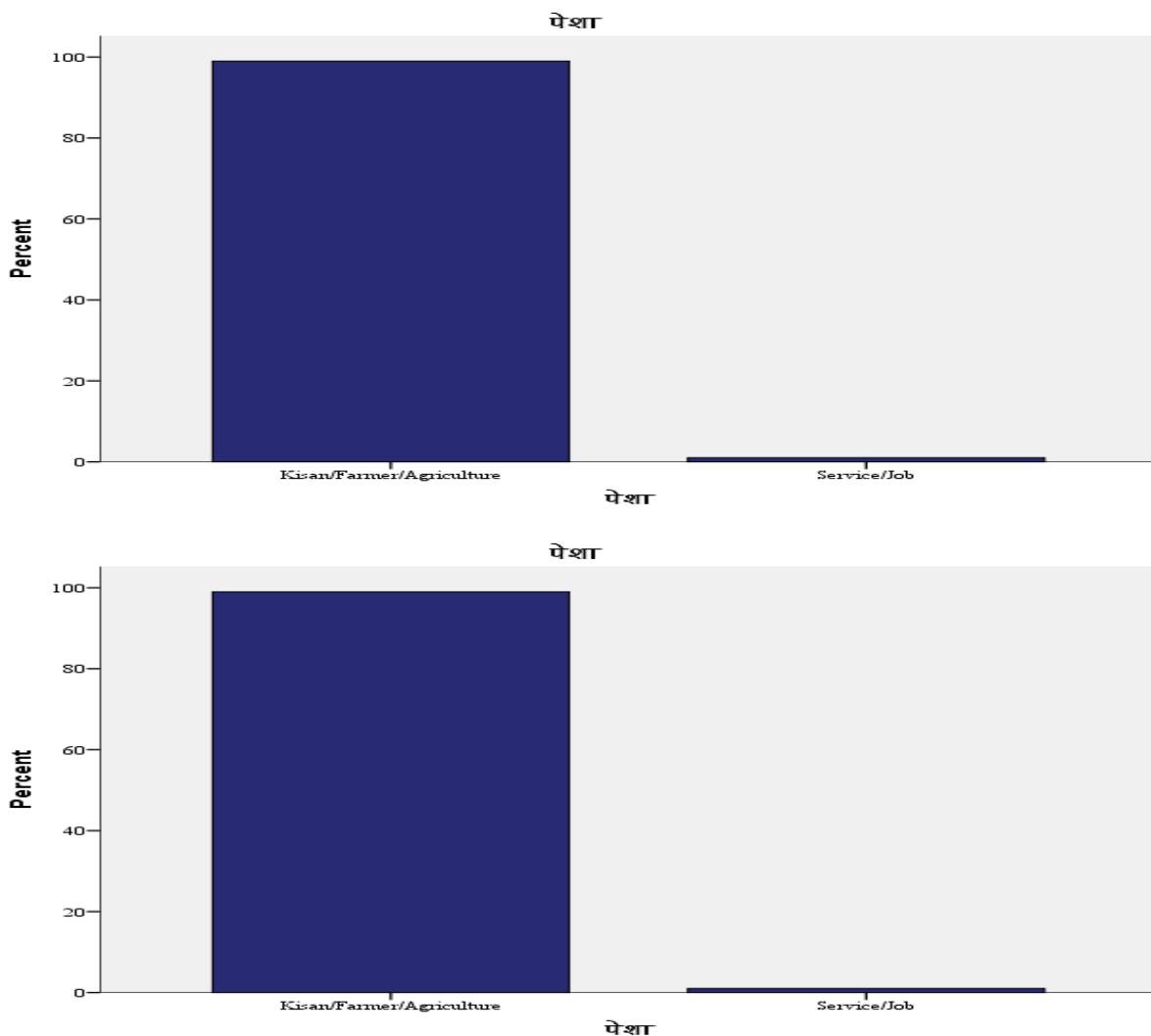
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 4 Members	25	12.5	12.5	12.5
Above 4 members	175	87.5	87.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

87.5 percent of respondents had more than four individuals in their families, while the remaining 12.5% have less than four members.

**Table 5**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kisan/Farmer/Agriculture	198	99.0	99.0	99.0
Service/Job	2	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

99% of the respondents are farmers by profession and the remaining 1% are employed.



**Figure 3**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 1 Lacs	91	45.5	45.5	45.5
Bet 1 to 2 Lacs	88	44.0	44.0	89.5
Above 2 Lacs	21	10.5	10.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

45.5% of the respondents surveyed have an income of less than Rs. 1 lakh, 44% have an income between Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 lakh, and the remaining 10.5% have an income of more than Rs. 2 lakhs.

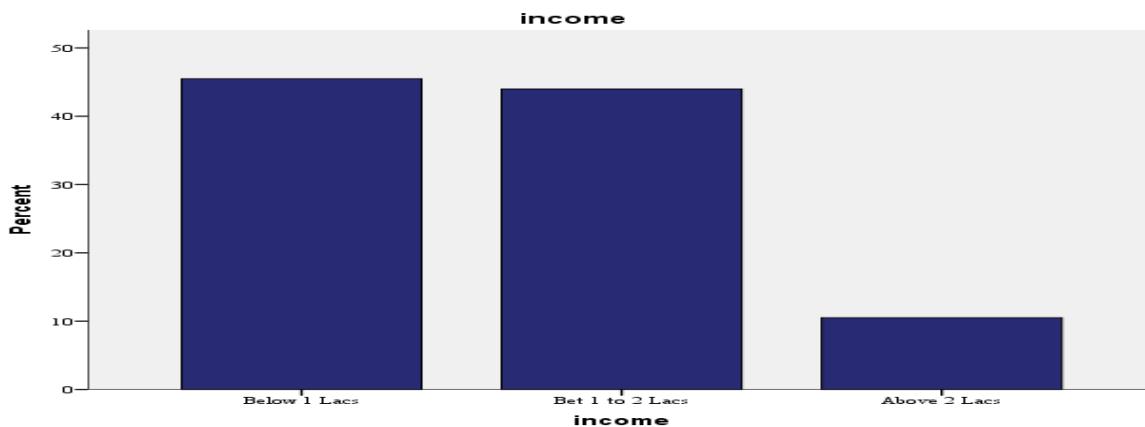


Figure 4

Table 6

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Tube well, Electricity	167	83.5	83.5	83.5
Refrigerator	16.5	16.5	16.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Out of the respondents, 83.5 percent have electricity and bore well facilities at home, and the remaining 16.5 percent have non-refrigerator facilities.

Table 7

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 1 Hectare	42	21.0	21.0	21.0
Bet 1 to 2 Hectare	158	79.0	79.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

79% of the respondents surveyed have an area of between one and two hectares, and the remaining 21% have less than one hectare.

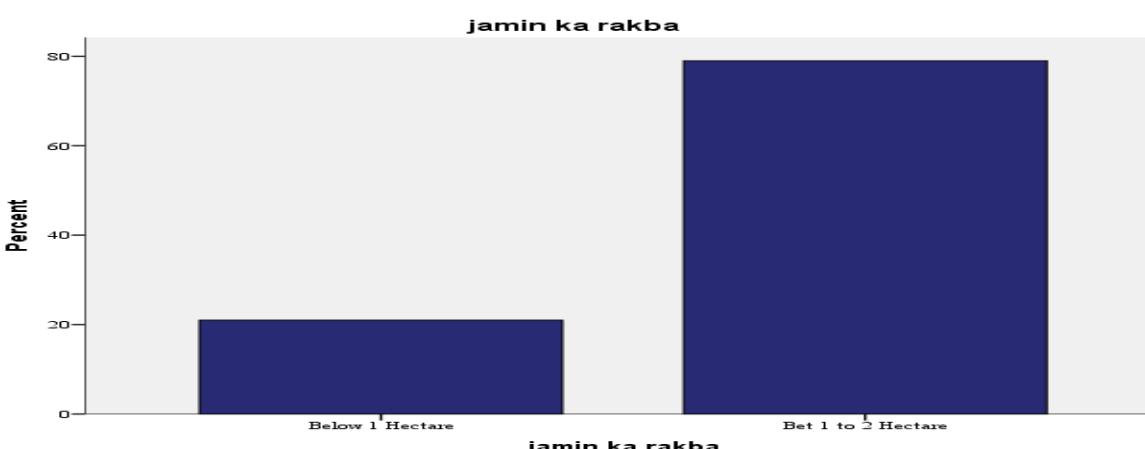


Figure 6

## Which crop do you sell to the government under the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana?

**Table 8**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Dhaan/Paddy	200	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the survey, the respondents were asked which crop they sell to the government under the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana, in response to which 100% of respondents said that they sell paddy crops.



**Figure 7**

When there is a girdawari under the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana, does your area increase or decrease every year?

**Table 9**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Decreases	8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Increases	167	83.5	83.5	87.5
Does not Change	20	10.0	10.0	97.5
Increased this year	4	2.0	2.0	99.5
Depends on the crop every year/keeps changing	1	0.5	0.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

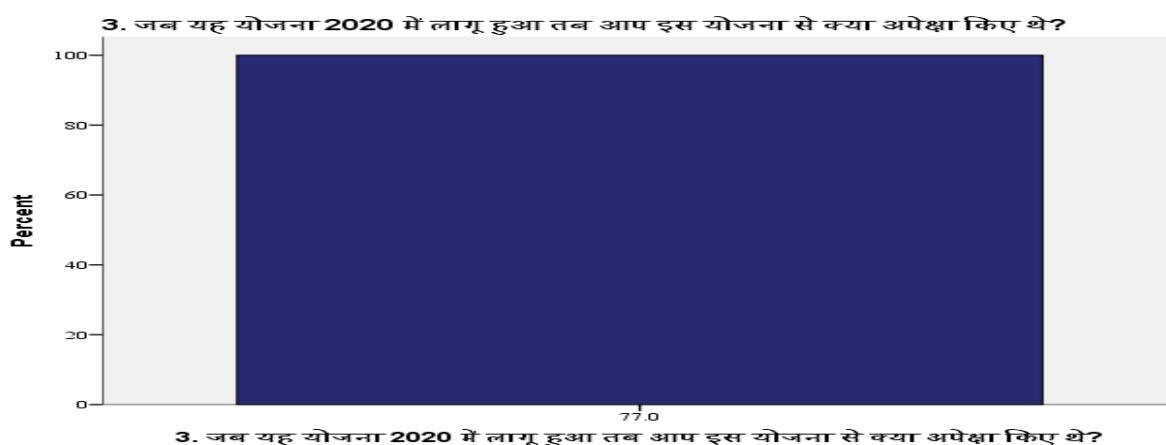
In the survey, respondents were asked whether their area increases or decreases when girdawari takes place under the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana. In response, 83.5% of respondents reported that the area increases, 4% respondents reported that it decreases, 2% respondents reported that the year increases, and the remaining 60.5% respondents reported that it increases or decreases according to the crop.

What did you expect from this project when it was launched in 2020?

**Table 10**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
You will benefit in the coming days.	200	100.0	100.0	100.0

The survey asked respondents what they expected from the scheme when it came into effect in 2020. In response to this, 100% of respondents said that there would be benefits in the coming days.



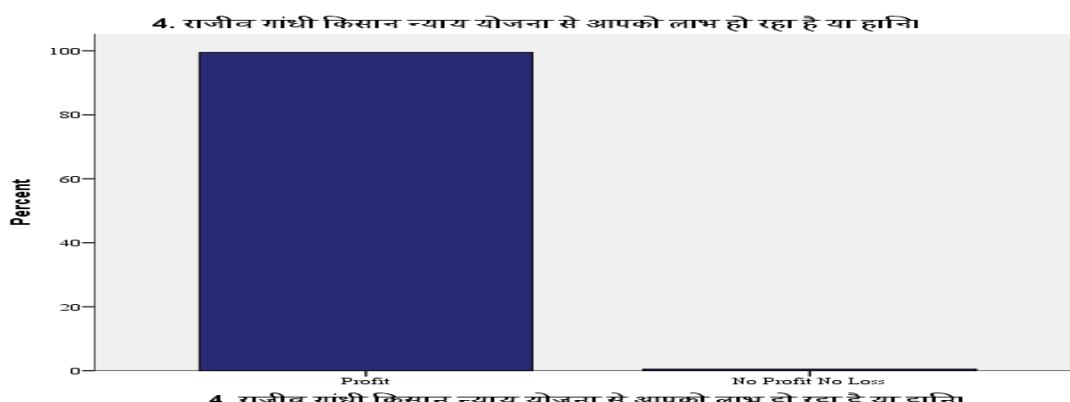
**Figure 8**

Are you benefiting or losing from the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana?

**Table 11**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Profit	199	99.5	99.5	99.5
No Profit No Loss	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, the respondents were asked whether they were benefiting or losing from the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana. In response, 99.5 percent of respondents reported a gain, and the remaining 2.5 percent reported no gain or loss.



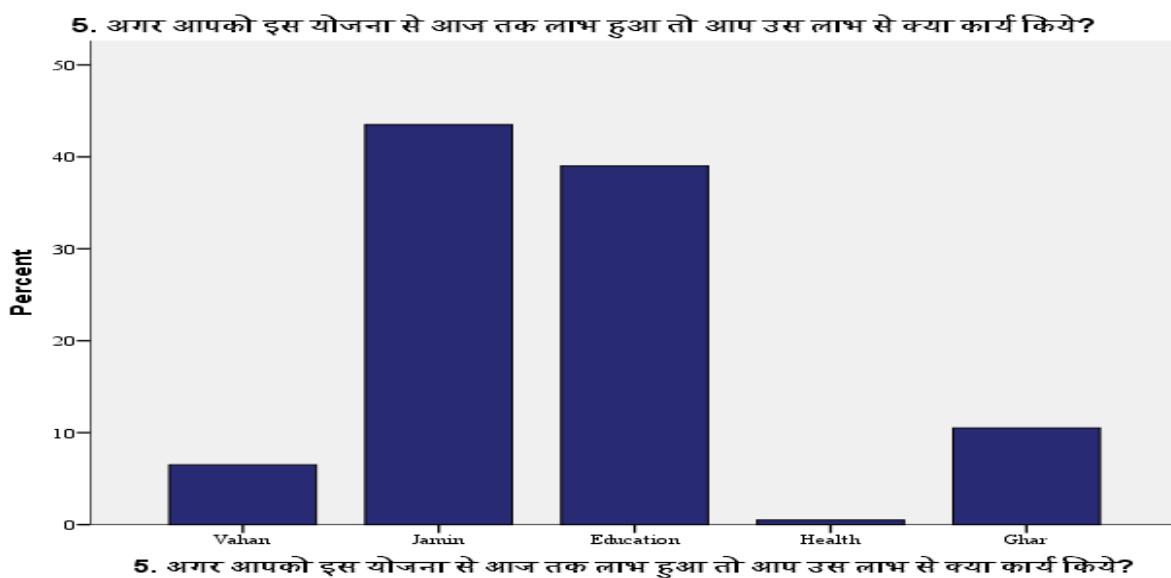
**Figure 9**

If you have benefited from this scheme to date, what have you done with the benefits?

**Table 12**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Vehicle	13	6.5	6.5	6.5
Land	87	43.5	43.5	50.0
Education	78	39.0	39.0	89.0
Health	1	.5	.5	89.5
House	21	10.5	10.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, the respondents were asked if they have benefitted from the scheme till date and what they have done with the benefit. In response, 43.5% of respondents said they have bought land, 39% respondents said they have spent on education, 0.5% respondents said they have built a house, 6.5% respondents said they have bought a vehicle, and the remaining 0.5% respondents said they have used it for family treatment.


**Figure 10**

Have you had any problems with this plan?

**Table 13**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	32	16.0	16.0	16.0
No	168	84.0	84.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Respondents in the survey were asked if they had had any problems connecting to the scheme, with 84% of respondents saying there had been no problems and the remaining 16% of respondents saying there had been a problem.

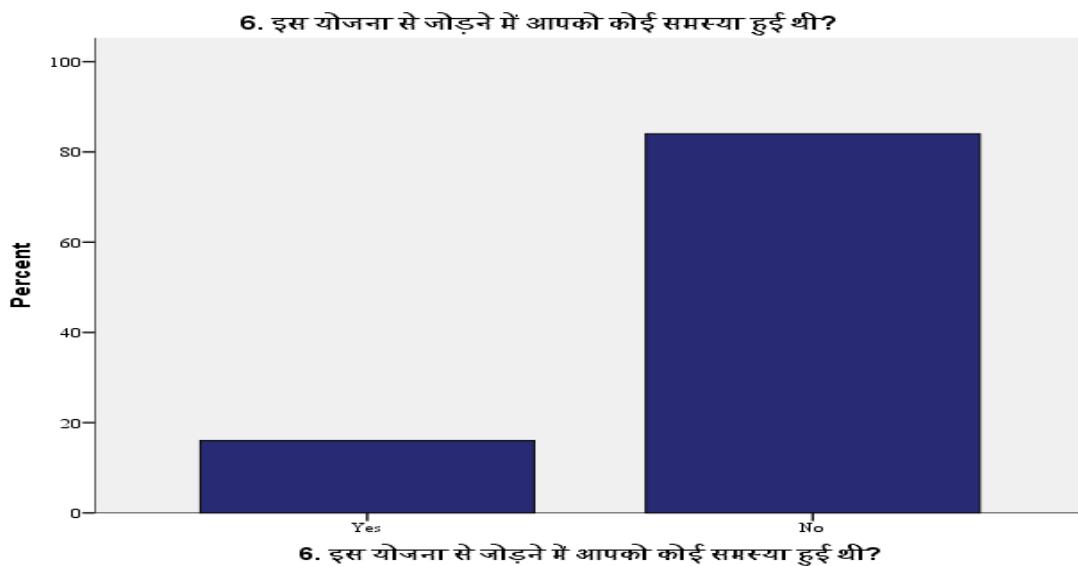


Figure 11

Who do you contact if you have a problem related to the scheme?

Table 14

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Patwari	167	83.5	83.5	83.5
Tehsildar	16	8.0	8.0	91.5
Krishi Vistar Adhikari	17	8.5	8.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, the respondents were asked, who do you contact if you have a problem related to this scheme? In response to the above, 83.5% of respondents said that they contact the Patwari, 8.5% respondents said that they contact the Agricultural Extension Officer, and the remaining 8% respondents said that they contact the Tehsildar.

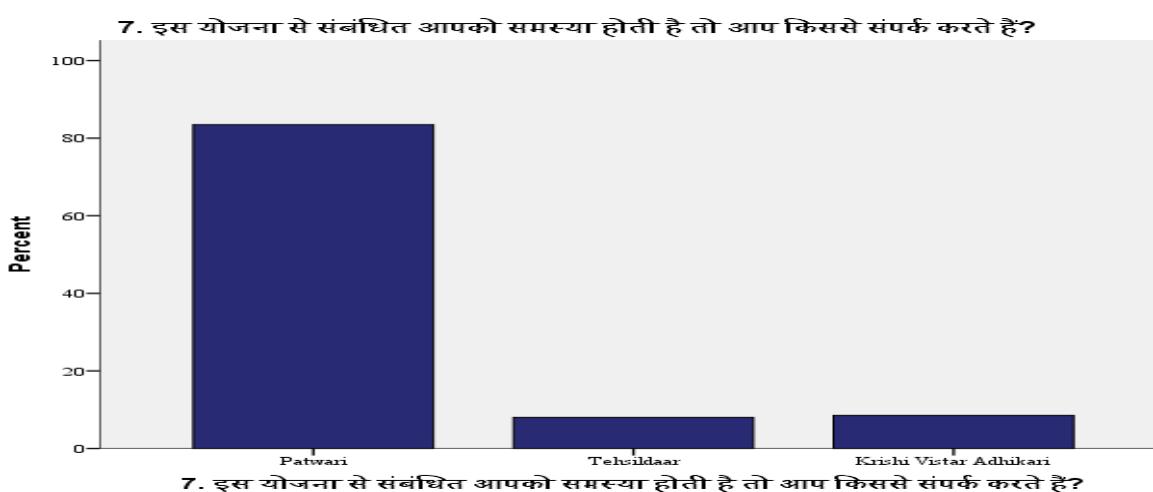


Figure 12

Who told you or how did you come to know about this scheme?

**Table 15**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sarpanch	140	71.5	71.5	71.5
Dwara				
Sachiv Dwara	30	15.0	15.0	86.5
Kotwar Dwara	16	8.0	8.0	94.5
Online se	11	5.5	5.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

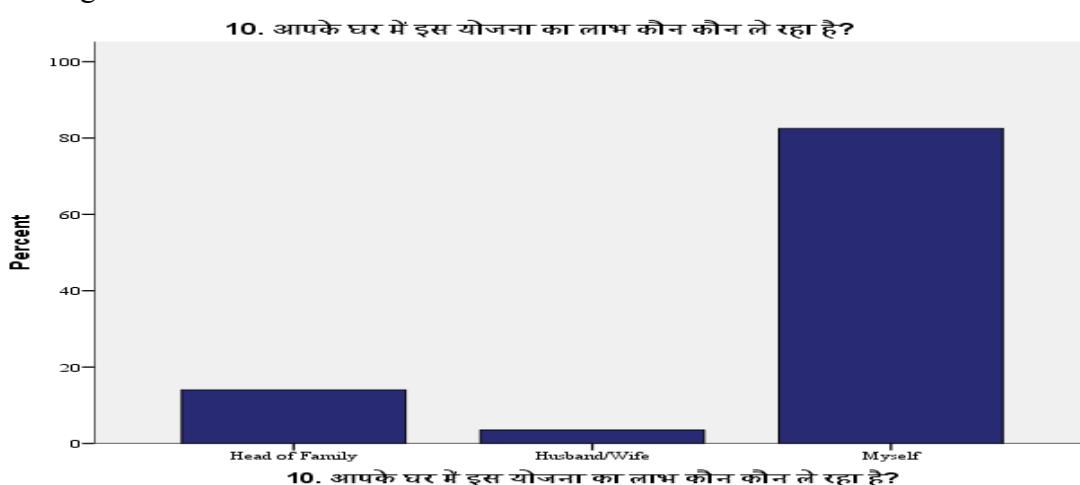
In the survey, the respondents were asked how they came to know about the scheme. In response to the said survey, 71.5% of respondents said that they were told about the scheme by the Sarpanch, 15% respondents said that they were told by the Secretary, 8% respondents said that they were told by the Kotwar, and the remaining 5.5% respondents said that they came to know about the scheme through the online medium.

Who is taking advantage of this scheme in your house?

**Table 16**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Head of Family	28	14.0	14.0	14.0
Husband/Wife	7	3.5	3.5	17.5
Myself	165	82.5	82.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, the respondents were asked who is availing themselves of this scheme in their house. In response, 82.5% of respondents said that they are availing the benefit themselves, 14% respondents said that they are availing the main benefits of the house, and the remaining 3.5% respondents said that their spouse is availing the benefit.

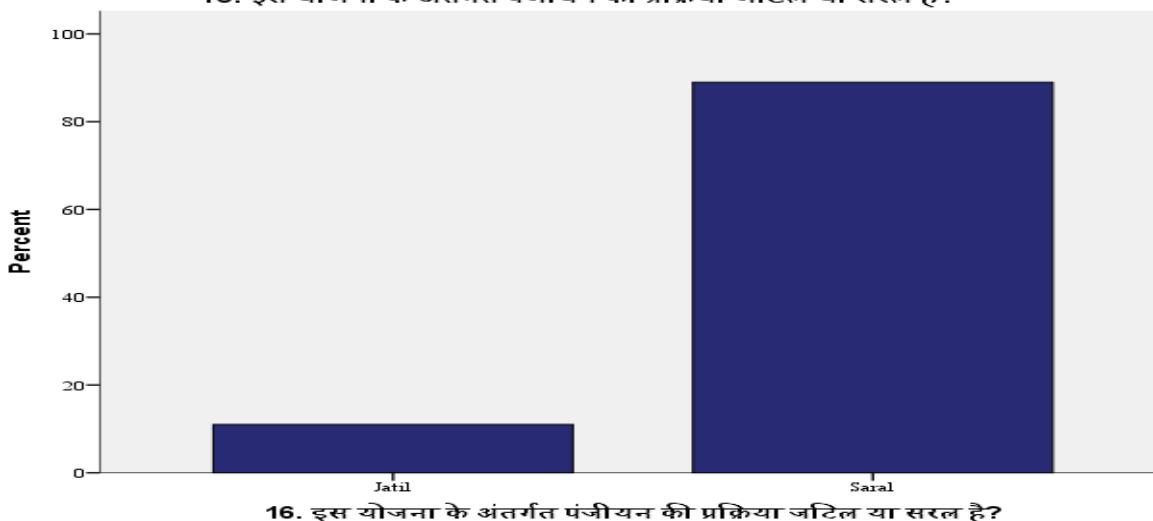

**Figure 13**

Is the registration process under this scheme complicated or simple?

**Table 17**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Complex	22	11.0	11.0	11.0
Easy	178	89.0	89.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

16. इस योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीयन की प्रक्रिया जटिल या सरल है?

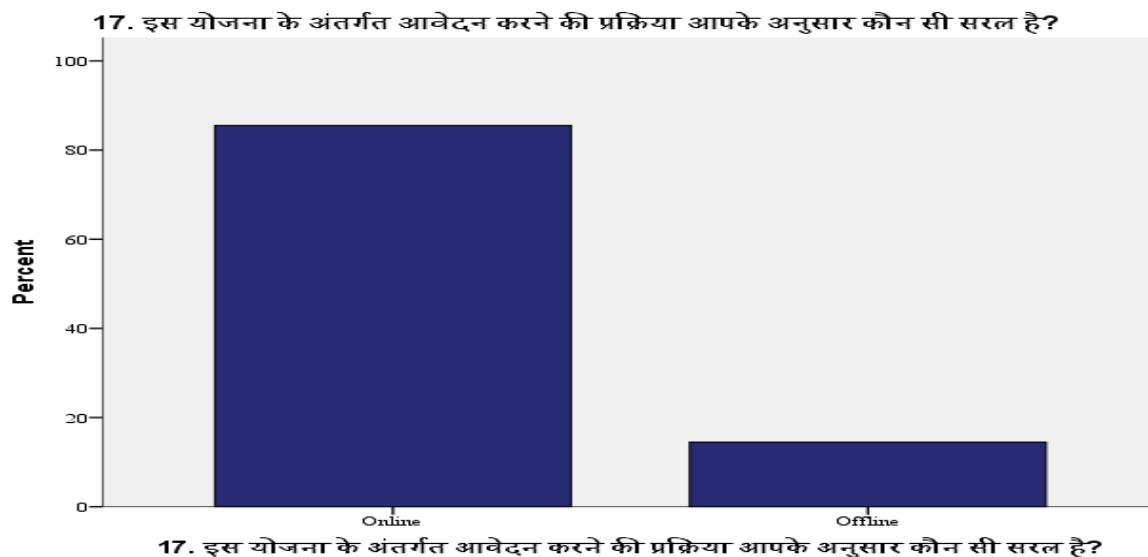

**Figure 14**

What, according to you, is the simplest process to apply under this scheme?

**Table 18**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Online	171	85.5	85.5	85.5
Offline	29	14.5	14.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, respondents were asked which process, according to them, was the easiest to apply under the scheme. In response, 85.5 percent of respondents said that the online process is the easiest, and the remaining 14.5 percent respondents said that the offline process is the easiest.

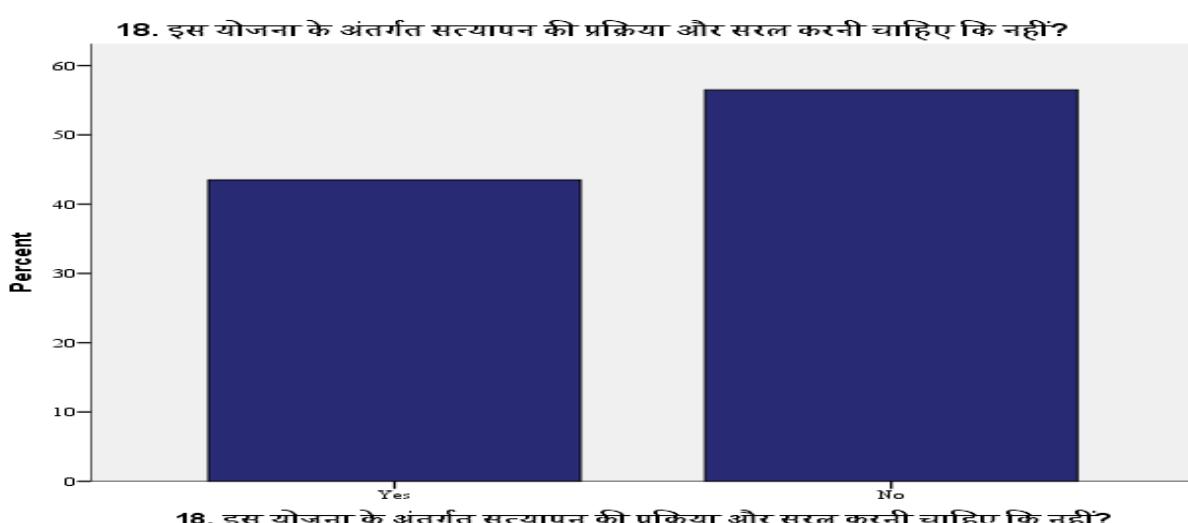

**Figure 15**

Whether the process of verification should be further simplified under this scheme?

**Table 19**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	87	43.5	43.5	43.5
No	113	56.5	56.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, respondents were asked whether the process of verification under the scheme should be further simplified. In response, 56.5 percent of respondents said it should not be simplified, and the remaining 43.5 percent said it should be simplified


**Figure 16**

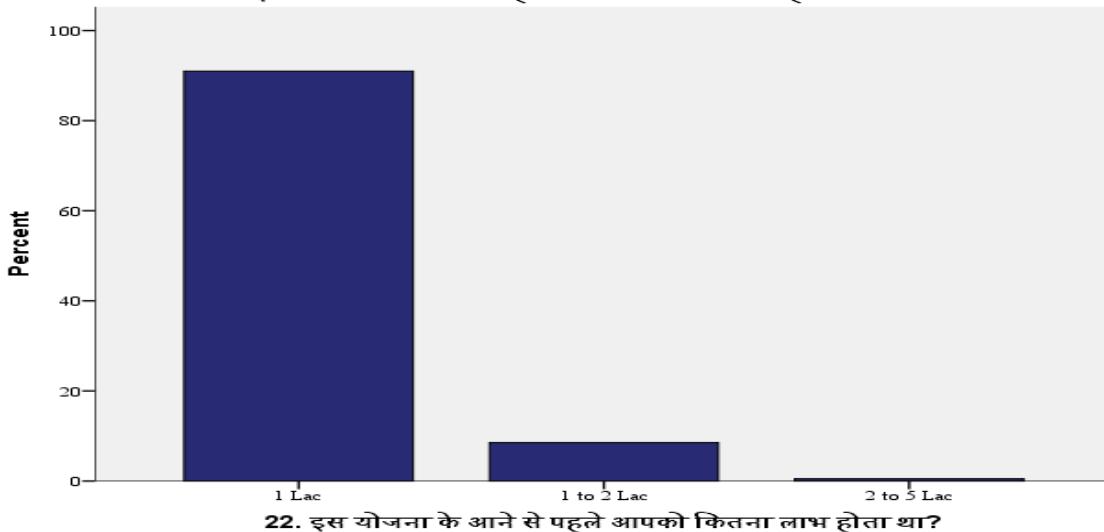
How much benefit did you get before the introduction of this scheme?

**Table 20**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Lac	182	91.0	91.0	91.0
1 to 2 Lac	17	8.5	8.5	99.5
2 to 5 Lac	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, respondents were asked how much benefit they used to get before the introduction of this scheme. In response to this, 91% of respondents said that up to one lakh was the benefit, 8.5% respondents said that 1 lakh to 2 lakh was the benefit, and the remaining 0.5% respondents said that 2 to 5 lakh was the benefit.

22. इस योजना के आने से पहले आपको कितना लाभ होता था?



**Figure 17**

Recently, the price of paddy has been increased by the government to ₹2800 per quintal; are you satisfied with this?

**Table 21**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
\Satisfied	194	97.0	97.0	97.0
Dissatisfied	6	3	3	100
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, the respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with the recent increase in the price of paddy by the government to Rs 2800 per quintal. In response, 97% of respondents said they were satisfied, and the remaining 3% respondents said they were dissatisfied.

**How beneficial is this scheme to you?****Table 22**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very Beneficial	143	72	72	72.0
Beneficial	56	28.0	28.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In the survey, respondents were asked how profitable the scheme is for them, to which 72% of respondents said that it is very profitable, and the remaining 28% respondents said that the scheme is profitable.

**The results of the analysis were as follows:**

Of the surveyed villagers, 92.5% were men and 7.5% were women. 5.0.5% belonged to the Most Backward Classes, 32% to the Scheduled Tribes, 9.5% to the General Category, and 8% to the Scheduled Castes. 9.5% were married, and 0.5% were unmarried. 99% were farmers by profession, and 1% had rural jobs. 45.5% had an income of less than one lakh, 44% between one and two lakh, and 1.0.5% more than two lakhs. 79% of the villagers owned between one and two hectares of land, and 2.1% owned more than two hectares.

When a survey related to the Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Yojana was conducted in village Digma, the villagers were asked which crops they sell to the government under this scheme, and they were told that they sell paddy. After this, it was asked if, when girdwari is done by Patwari, your rakba increases or decreases. Then, of the villagers who said that rakba decreased, 167(83.5%) villagers told that their rakba increased. It was also told by the villagers that there is no change in the area, which is 20(83.5%), 4(2%) villagers also told me that the area has increased this year, 1(0.5%) villager told me that the area depends on the crop being grown. When this scheme was implemented in 2020, 200 (100%) villagers were told that there would be benefits in the coming days. Villagers were asked whether they were benefiting from this scheme or not; 199 (99%) villagers said that they were benefiting, and 1 (0.5%) villager said that there was neither profit nor loss. This scheme has benefited you to date, so what work have you done with that benefit? 13(6.5%) villagers said that they have bought vehicles; 87(43.5%) villagers said that they have bought land; 78(39%) villagers Said that they have spent on education; 1(0.5%) villager said that they have used for their medical treatment; 21(10.5%) villagers said that they have built their own houses. Then it was asked if there was any problem with joining this scheme; 32 (16%) villagers answered yes and 168 (84%) villagers answered no. 167(83.5%) villagers told me that they contact Patwari if there is any problem related to this scheme; 16(8%) people told me that they contact the Tehsildar; 17(8.5%) villagers told me that Those Agricultural Extension Officers share their problems. Who told you or how did you come to know about this scheme? 140(70%) villagers said that they were told by the sarpanch, 30(15%) people told that came to know through the secretary, that is, 16(8%) villagers told me that they came to know through Kotwar, 11(5.5%) people told me that they came to know through the online medium. When people were asked for how many years they are availing of the benefits of this scheme, 172(86.5%) people said that they are availing of benefits for 3 years, 23(11.5%) villagers said that they are availing of benefits for 2 years. (2%) of the villagers said that they have been involved in this scheme since last year. When the villagers were asked who is taking advantage of this scheme in their household, 28 (14%) people said that the head of the house is taking it, and 7 (3.5%) people said that the husband and wife are taking it.

165 (82.5%) villagers told me that they themselves are taking advantage of this scheme. When the villagers were asked whether the process of registration under this scheme is complicated or simple, 22 (11%) people said that it is complicated, while 178 (89%) people said that it is simple. Villagers were asked, according to them, which process of applying is easy; then 171(85.5%) villagers said that the online application process is easy, and 29(14.5%) people said that the offline application process is easy. When villagers were asked whether the process of verification should be simplified or not, 87 (43.5%) people answered that the process of verification should be simplified, and 113 (56.5%) people answered no. When the villagers were asked how much profit they used to get before this scheme, 182(91%) people said that the profit was up to one lakh, 17(8.5%) villagers said that the profit was from one lakh to two lakh. Used to be, 1 (0.5%) villager told me that he used to get a profit of two to five lakhs. When the villagers were asked if recently the price of paddy had been increased by the government to ₹ 2800 per quintal, they were satisfied with it. 194 (97%) villagers said that they were satisfied with it, and 5 (2.5%) people said that they were dissatisfied. When a question was asked to the villagers about how beneficial this scheme is for them, 144(72%) people said that this scheme is very beneficial, 56(28%) villagers said that this scheme is beneficial.

## Conclusions

The villagers got the facility to get all the information related to this scheme sitting at home. Maximum registration of the scheme should be done so that the farmers get more benefits.

The following media can be used to increase the publicity of the scheme.

1. Online medium (social media)
2. Offline medium (posters, wall paintings etc.)

It was said by some villagers that the time period for paddy procurement should be extended so that the late ripening crop (paddy) can also be sold to the government. Villagers will benefit from this scheme. And they can use the money received from it to buy land, purchase vehicles and improve their education level. It has helped to a great extent in improving the situation. Many villagers are still hopeful that there will be more changes in the coming time so that they can benefit more.

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