

annum in three installments, in association with Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi with the state government contributing ₹7500 and the central ₹6000 in a view to support the cultivators in meeting the investment during the crop season.

Karnataka:

In Karnataka Krishi Bhagya and Krishi Yantra Dhare are considered as flagship schemes because of their importance. Under Krishi Bhagya scheme, the farmers obtain grants for constructing farm ponds (Krishi Honda) to conserve rainwater and for buying lift pumps, diesel motors to draw water during deficit rainfall. The main objective of Krishi Yantra Dhare scheme is to provide Hi - Tech farm machinery and equipments to farmers on Custom hire service basis for carrying out timely agricultural operations in their vicinity. As of 2022, there are 696 custom hiring centers under Krishi Yantra Dhare scheme.

Tamil Nadu:

In Tamil Nadu, Uzhavar Santhai is considered as flagship scheme in Agriculture. The main objective of this scheme is to promote direct contact between farmers and consumers in the state of Tamil Nadu by eliminating the middlemen. These are also called as Farmers markets and at present there are 180 Uzhavar Santhais which are operating in Tamil Nadu.

Research studies

Indumathy *et al.*, (2016) reported that after joining Uzhavar Santhai majority 74.00 per cent of the respondent's purchasing power was increased. One third 35.50 per cent of the respondents mainly bought farm animals like dairy and goat followed by 30.00 per cent purchased farm machineries and implements like sprayers, 26.00 percent of the respondents revealed that their purchasing power was not increased after joining Uzhavar Santhai.

Gondali *et al.*, (2022) reported that in Kalaburagi and Bellary districts of North-Eastern Karnataka region among various components of Krishi Bhagya scheme, only 1.11 per cent of the farmers had farm pond before the implementation of Krishi Bhagya scheme, while 1.11 per cent of them had farm pond after Krishi Bhagya scheme. In case of diesel pump set, earlier the pump set was possessed by 12.78 per cent whereas, after Krishi Bhagya scheme it is increased to 87.22 per cent. Among Micro irrigation, it was practiced by 57.22 per cent and 13.33 per cent after and before Krishi Bhagya scheme. In case of protective cultivation, 9.44% and 1.67% of the respondents possessed shade net and poly house after Krishi Bhagya scheme.

Conclusion

Since the ultimate objective of any agricultural scheme is to support farmers, instead of coming up with new schemes all the time the respective state governments can follow the flagship schemes of other states which proved to be highly successful in meeting the needs of the farmers to carry out agriculture and enhance their living standards.

References

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