

DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES INTRODUCED BY CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT WITH REFERENCE TO TUMAKURU ZILLA PANCHAYAT

Dr. Shiva Shankar K C

Assistant Professor, Department of Studies and Research in Business Administration,
Tumkur University, Tumkur
k.cshivashankar@yahoo.com

Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone of the country, to support the agriculture and to influence the agriculture activity in the country may happen only through the support of the Government of the nation. The government can take initiative by providing fertilizer through subsidy, machinery through subsidy, funding facility through banks with less interest and other activities. In this paper I focused more on various schemes introduced by central and state government to the farmers through Zilla panchayat and how effectively it is useful to the farmers.

PRELUDE

Indian socio economic structure is pre-dominantly rural in character even in the last decade of 20th century. There are more than 5 lakh villages and more than 27% of our population lives below poverty line. It is perhaps against this background that top-priority has been given to rural development by the government by earmarking half of the total plan allocation for the upliftment of the socio-economic and political status of rural people during previous five year plan periods.

The Indian local self system which known as panchayat raj system is an innovative mechanism to bridge the gap between the rulers and ruled. Again, it s the system which fills up the organizational gap between the Master and the governing national elite. It is regarded as the foundation for the extension of democratic forms of government. Since Independence, the Government of India has launched a number of Central Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Community/Area Development Programmes in the areas of health & family welfare, education, employment & poverty eradication, agriculture, women & child development, sanitation, housing, safe drinking water, irrigation, transport, tribal development, border area development, social welfare, etc both in rural and urban areas of the Country. The main objectives of all these schemes are to generate employment, improve quality of life and remove poverty & economic inequality and human deprivation. Besides, these schemes are also aimed at creation of basic infrastructure and assets essential for economic development in rural areas.

PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM IN KARNATAKA

In Karnataka organised local government were in existence during the period of Gangas and Rastrakutas. Later in old Mysore state, Mysore local self government act of 1902 established local bodies in Karnataka. In the post independence period, due to mounting pressure for establishing local bodies, Venkatappa committee in 1950 and Chandrashekaraiah committee in 1954. But due to reorganisation of states in 1956, it could not be implemented similar was the fate of Kondajji Basappa Committee of 1963. In India, Rajasthan was first State to implementing Balawant Rai Mehta committee's recommendations in October 2nd 1958 but the Karnataka Government executed this recommendation in 1959. The year 1983, was a mile stone year in the history of Panchayat raj in Karnataka. The Janata Party Government came to power in Karnataka under the Chief Ministership of Ramakrishna Hegde and Abdul-Nazir Saab was the firm believer of Gandhian concept of Gram Swaraj became Minister for Panchayat Raj and Rural development. They took a keen interest to re-organise the rural self government institutions in a comprehensive manner. In this direction, they introduced Karnataka state Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Mandal Panchayat and Nayay Panchayat Act, 1983. It got approval of the President of India on 10th July 1985.

The Panchayat Raj Act of 1983 provided for Zilla Panchayat at the District level, Taluk Panchayat at the taluk level and Gram Panchayat at the village level. The 1983 Panchayat raj Act was amended in 1993 to correct the deficiencies and strengthen the Act.

The highlights of the 1993 act are as follows,

- Establishing a Gram Panchayat for every 5000 population.
- Direct elections for Panchayat raj institutions and Party less election for Gram Panchayat.
- Election for Gram Panchayat to be conducted by the state election commission.
- Based on the proportion of population, reservation of 18 percent for S.C, 3 percent for S.T., 1/3 for backward classes and 1/3 for women is given.
- Members of parliament state legislatures are a part of the Zilla and Taluk Panchayat and are eligible to vote.
- More financial autonomy to Panchayat raj institutions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

The present research paper is based on certain objectives, they are

1. To examine the significance of PRIs in rural development.
2. To know the working of select Taluk Panchayat.
3. To examine the different agricultural schemes offered by Central and State Government to Tumakuru Zilla Panchayat

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Since the establishment of PRIs, researchers have made continuous efforts to examine the work of these institutions. Because enormous innovations are taking place in the field of rural development, it is important to know how such institutions have contributed to achieving the rural development objectives. Such advances inspired researchers to see how much these organizations are interested in addressing the challenges of rural India by introducing their development programs. Some studies have mainly focused on the performance of these institutions in the field of rural development. The majority of the available studies have focused and given less importance to the structural and functional aspects of these bodies, focusing on PRI 's role in rural development. They are primarily abstract and neglect analytical study. In fact, there is no systematic research on SGSY schemes in particular. The SGSY system is one of the most effective self-employment initiatives in rural regions. This study is based on several sources, such as full-scale team research, intensive studies by interested citizens, researchers, bureaucrats, academics and practitioners. We can group these widespread sources in the form of books, seminars, conference reports, reports of the committee. Individual study and analysis group work.

The studies give a context to the historical history of PR with conventional Panchayat, the creation of rural institutions from CDP to PR, the definition and theory of PR and the institutional dimensions and the legal system for PR in India. In addition, the studies on issues and problems related to the functioning of the PRIs are available and certain of them propose corrective measures to overcome obstacles. The third plan documents stated "PR is a profound and far-reaching shift in the system of district administration and the trend of rural growth." The idea behind the implementation of PRIs with outstanding roles was that they would speed up the pace of reform by meeting the rural development targets. The literature available on the role of the PRIs in rural development is extremely limited and the problems of these institutions are hardly touched on.

Some studies focus on the administration of agricultural and allied development and non-agricultural programs in rural areas. Many of the articles are often concise and detailed and aim to explain some of the facets of administrative reform in the various areas of the administration of rural development in the region. The main focus of these studies was on the social and economic background of officials and representatives of the people to analyze the factors of rural leadership development. These studies are mostly mainly anthropological case studies based on current and

evolving patterns of contact between the officials and the non-functioning public officials and their political affiliations, their perceived position, their actions and their attitudes to social problems.

The available literature on the Karnataka Panchayat Raj system is scarce and empirical studies are insignificant. The studies available are general and informative. At best these studies only serve as a backdrop for researchers to understand the Panchayat Raj state system in its entirety. As stated previously, the Balvantray Mehta research team suggested a three-stage structure consisting of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samitis on the stage of the district / taluk and Panchayats on the level of the community. In these, Panchayat Samiti was regarded as the principal bodies responsible for formulating and executing its own and government-sponsored development programs.

The literature available focuses on the structural and functional aspects of the Panchayat samitis without a sound empirical base. S. Kuldeep Mathur (1973) P.R.R. Sinha (2011), C.M. Maheshwari (1961). Jain and S.G. (1978) Deogankar (1980) analyzes the particulars of the position of Panchayat functionaries, officers and non officials in their social science study. Such studies concentrate on the position, duties, practices, recruiting strategies and training programs of those functionaries on which rural development plan performance or failure depends in large measure. F. Ram Reddy (1965), who researched the Kota district of Andhra Pradesh, provides an account of the administration in the district stage. The research is focused on case studies covering virtually all facets of Panchayat Samiti from environmental blocking to the execution of primarily preparation monitoring systems and decision-making. The study does not give a clear picture on the precise role of Panchayat Samiti in implementing rural development programs despite the author's holistic approach. Nonetheless, the analysis gives a concise account of the control of blocks and offers some concrete outcomes.

Jain (1999) stressed the need for a Gram Sabha Action Plan to increase awareness. He said: "It has been observed over years that the efficiency of the Gram Sabha has been suffering because of the people's lack of knowledge of the meaning and utility of the Gram Sabha institution and their own role in its progress. Every initiative to improve this organization therefore needs a very clear Action Plan to raise understanding of the different facets of people's job with Gram Sabhas.

Shah (2002) shows that the experience of Gujarat of rendering its Panchayati Raj Institution autonomous was not contradictory to other places in the world. But if the overall revenue of District Panchayats is increasing, this rise only tends to be important at current levels. If we take into consideration the price hike, we can see that late District Panchayats' gross income is stagnating. Nevertheless, it should be noted that about 70 to 95 percent of District Panchayats' overall revenue is received through grants.

In a case study by SC Women in Haryana, Dhaka and Dhaka (2004) revealed that many of them are not conscious of their position and obligations in PRIs. They are not permitted to express themselves through societal inhibitions and limitations. Mainly because most of them are analphabets, lack leadership quality, are forced to observe purdah, and are represented at panchayat meetings by their husbands or their brethren and take on the expected duties of elected women.

Manjusha Sharma (2005) highlighted the experience of Karnataka that women have an interest in PRIs in the younger generation. Most of them are married, but the importance of marital status seems to decline. In comparison to male counterparts, the participation of women in youth organizations, mahila mandals, cooperative societies, etc. was low. The women favoured family planning and wellbeing over schooling in particular.

Waseem and Ahmad. et. al . (2008) emphasized that women joined the Panchayat Raj institutions in huge numbers during the 2000 Uttar Pradesh Panchayat polls. Women in Uttar Pradesh have demonstrated a similar trend of weak and inefficient leadership in different places. The leadership of women is still rising in Uttar Pradesh. They are still in the process of learning to play a leadership role.

Sarathi Banarjee (2010) represented that Panchayat's sacrosanct institutions were made into instruments in power managers' hands to organize rural people to gain more control and absolute dominance in state politics. Despite the PRIs' process of democratization in rural society, these

institutions, apart from personal corruption, appear too vulnerable to fall victim to party bias (in some other state, they may be caste or class bias). The political usurpation of panchayat power by the party may be more fatal, as is obvious in West Bengal, than the economic usurpation of Panchayat funds.

Harendra Sinha (2011) concluded that it is essential to streamline the democratic grassroots organizations in Mizoram. Rural development initiative and autonomy should go hand in hand. It improves the chances for public action and policy involvement, which inevitably enhances democracy. The dominant parties will demonstrate a real political readiness to create PRIs or enact legislation in the revision of the Councils.

P.K. Viswanathan and Amit Mandal (2012) have observed that NREGS gender mainstreaming in India is also faced with a significant obstacle in terms of creating or improving structural intermediaries to enhance gender participation in the system. In this regard, countries with low levels of participation of women could learn from Kerala's experience, where the institutional intervention of the "Kudumbashree" has succeeded in generating a very high level of participation by gender in the state.

Prasad (2012) has revealed that it will be enough to state that alternatives are available at any stage but they rely upon a collective environment that takes young people and the elders of tribal societies, responsive scholars and academics, legal professionals, and experts in organization, accessible administrators and informed authorities into its orbit.

Karunakar Singh (2012) has disclosed the advent of the 73th Constitutional amendment as an effective instrument to unleash tremendous resources for social change in Indian society. Strong grassroots policies are a necessary precondition for the implementation of the new post-73 constitutional PRIs. The 73rd constitutional amendment aimed to protect Dalits and other poorer groups by allowing quotas.

Sibtosha Bandyopadhyay (2013) emphasized that public bodies must remain exempt from political oversight and influence at grassroots level. Therefore, aside from their legislative responsibility, the duties of members would include original innovation. Yet what has really occurred in the last three decades in rural West Bengal? Moreover, rural West Bengal has been turned into an open arena for political struggle.

Johani Xaxa (2013) stressed the importance of bringing about a change of attitude for both men and women in order to empower rural women. Therefore, education should be given to raise social and political awareness between the two. There should be greater emphasis on ensuring women's participation in Panchayats meetings at all levels.

Jayanandam and Panjala Narasaiah (2014) reported that since states have been given the option of formulating Conformity Acts under the main law, regional government has done better than the other states. This Act challenged the old caste system, the power structure and the domination of "the novices." As predicted, empowered women and marginalized groups have been embarrassed, abused and impeded by the 73rd amendment to the Constitution.

The Association of Cooperatives, Poonam Chauhan & Gulnar Sharma (2015), said that it supports policy reforms and initiatives that boost women's social mobility, provide a platform for social engagement and increase their active participation in community relations. Such programs support humanity and future generations.

ZILLA PANCHAYATH

Zilla Panchayat is the apex body of the panchayat structure. This was called as District Development Council under 1959 Act with having District Commissioner as the Chairman and indirectly elected and the officials as members. In 1983 Act, it was not only renamed as Zilla Parishad with directly elected members and an elected Chairperson but also empowered with vast powers. In the 1993 Act, Zilla Panchayat shall be a corporate body by the name of its District and having the jurisdiction of the whole district excluding the Municipal areas. 30 Zilla Panchayats are constituted for 30 districts.

Zilla panchayath is the third tier of the panchayath raj system in India. Zillah parishad is an elected body. Zilla parishad are Panchayats at Apex or District Level in Panchayat Raj Institutions.

The 73rd Amendment is about Governments' (which are also known as Panchayati Raj Institutions

- Panchayat at District (or apex) Level
- Panchayat at Intermediate Level
- Panchayat at Base Level

The **Zilla Panchayat** or **District Council** or **Zilla Parishad** or **District Panchayat**, is the third tier of the Panchayati Raj System. Zilla Parishad is an elected body. Block Pramush (President) of Panchayat Samit (Block) are also represented in Zila Parishad. The members of the state legislature and the parliament of India are members of the Zila Parishad.

Members of the Zila Parishad are elected from the district on the basic adult franchise for a term of five years. Zila Parishad has a minimum of 50 and maximum of 75 members. There are Seats reserved for scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and women These Councillors chosen by direct election from electro divisions in the District. The Chairman of the Panchayat Samitis under the district are the Ex-Officio members of Zila Parishad. The Parishad is headed by a President and a Vice-President. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer from General Administration department at district level is Ex-Officio Secretary of Zilla Parishad.

The Chief Executive Officer, who is an IAS officer or Senior State Service Officer heads the administration set up of the Zilla Parishad. He supervises the divisions of the Parishad and is assisted by Deputy CEOs and other Officials at district and block level officers. Administrative structure The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is an IAS or a State Civil Service Officer, heads the administrative machinery of the Zilla Parishad. District Magistrate in some states. The CEO supervisors the divisions of the Parishad and executes its development schemes.

FUNCTIONS

1. Provide essential service and facilities to the rural population and the planning and execution of the development programmes for the district.
2. Supply improved seeds to farmers. Inform them of new techniques of training. Undertake construction of small-scale irrigation projects and percolation tanks. Maintain pastures and grazing land,
3. Set up and run school in villages. Execute programmes for adult literacy. Run libraries.
4. Start Primary Health Centres and hospitals in Villages. Start Vaccination drives against epidemics and family welfare campaigns.
5. Construct bridges and road wherever needed.
6. Execute Plans for the development of the scheduled caste and tribes. Run ashramshalas for adivasi children. Set up free hostels for scheduled caste students.
7. Encourage entrepreneur to start small-scale industries like cottage industries, handcraft, agriculture produce processing mills, farms, etc. Implement rural employment schemes.
8. They even supply work for the poor and needy people.

ZILLA PANCHAYAT - TUMAKURU

The Department of Agriculture is one of the oldest departments in the state which started in the year 1913. The main aim of the department is to achieve sustainable food production, thereby increasing the socio-economic status of the farming community.

The department aims at transferring the latest technology evolved at Agricultural Universities to the farming community. Agriculture assistant, the basic level extension worker in the department is placed at Grama Panchayat level to drive home the new technology to the farmers and ensure the adoption to the maximum extent possible.

Tumakuru district falls under agriculture zone 4 (Central dry zone), zone 5 (Eastern dry zone) and zone 6 (Southern dry zone). The Zone 4 consists of 6 taluks namely Chikkanayakanahali, Tiptur, Koratagere, Sira, Madhugiri and Pavagada. The Zone 5 consists of Gubbi and Tumakuru taluks and

the Zone 6 consists of Kunigal and Turuvekere taluks. The Annual average rainfall of the district is 593.0 mm. The South west monsoon starts normally from 1st week of June and Peak precipitation will occur during September.

In the district, Kharif is the main cropping season. Ragi and Groundnut are the major crops which occupy about 70% of the cultivable area followed by Paddy, Maize and Red gram. The Total normal Kharif area under agricultural crops is 5.00 lakh hectares. Around 0.15 lakh hectares is covered during Rabi and 0.30 lakh hectares during Summer season. The production is over and above the requirements of the district with regard to cereals. (3.87 lakh tons) but Tumakuru falls behind in meeting the requirement of pulses and oil seeds 0.306 and 1.06 lakh tons respectively.

Organization Structure

Objectives & Vision :

Vision of the department; To increase the production & productivity of the agricultural crops by which the farming community will get the increased income and ensure food security to the population.

The Objectives of the department are:

1. Transfer of new technology evolved at Agricultural Universities to the farming community.
2. Supply of agricultural inputs.
3. Monitoring the quality of the inputs supplied to farmers.
4. Implementation of programmes of the department.

Programmes and Schemes Highlights:

State Sector Schemes

- Supply of Seeds : (S-02)
- Certified/ quality seed will be distributed based on seed replacement guidelines, for each season and crop, under subsidized rates in co-ordination with various seed supplying agencies. Certified/ Truthful labeled seeds are distributed to all the categories of the farmers and the seeds of higher cost like Cotton, Sunflower and Maize are distributed only to the small and marginal farmers, subject to maximum of 2 hectares.

Plant Protection (state) Insecticide control Laboratory:

Grants under this scheme is provided for supply of biopesticides, bio-agents and grain storage bins to farmer at 50%subsidy, besides meeting the expenditure for drawal of samples of seeds / fertilizer and chemicals and to initiate legal action in respect of substandard samples . Seed treatment campaigns and trainings on safe use of chemicals will be organised.

Krishi Melas and Exhibitions:

Under the scheme, progressive farmers/ farm women will be taken to exhibitions and Krishi mela at KVK's and Research farms, V.C.Farm, Mandya, so as to provide them an opportunity to observe the latest technologies in agriculture and allied sectors and to encourage them to adopt feasible technologies in their fields.

Exhibitions are organized at Sree Siddaganga mutt, Tumakuru, to provide an opportunity to farmers of the district to observe the performance of different varieties of various crops and also to be aware of programmes and developments in agriculture and related sectors for their overall improvement.

Farm Information:

Technical information on control of pests and diseases, crop insurance and details of any new scheme/ programme will be publicized to the farming community through local/ State News papers, hand bills and posters, besides displaying them at all RSK's of the district.

District Agricultural Training Center:

The scheme envisages for training Farmers / Farm women in agricultural and allied activities. Traveling allowance, daily allowance, lodging expenses, and the expenses for educational tours and honorarium for trainers are provided under this scheme. However it also makes provision for training materials. The schemes helps to upgrade the technical knowledge of farming community and thereby increase in productivity.

Special component and Tribal sub-plan:

The scheme aims at increasing per acre yield in the lands of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families and to uplift them. Scheme envisages the distribution of plant protection equipments, pump sets, diesel/kerosene engines, hi-tech equipments, storage bins etc., at 75% subsidy and demonstration inputs at 100% subsidy.

Compensation for Farmers suicide:

A compensation of Rs.5.00 lakh will be paid to the immediate survivor of the family in case any of the farmers commits suicide, due to his inability to repay the loan taken from money lending Government institutions Survivors should submit the required documents pertaining to the loan in order to get the compensation.

Krishi Prashasthi scheme:

Scheme aims to recognize and award farmers doing outstanding work in increasing agricultural production and to initiate healthy competitive spirit among the farmers. Prizes are given to farmers who achieve record yields in the crops offered for competition at state/district and taluk level each year.

Organic Farming:

Organic farming is one of the integrated agricultural production programmes where in we use locally available raw materials to increase the soil fertility and achieving sustainability. Apart from this, organic farming mission programme provides 50% subsidy to organic input and organic materials required for organic crop production.

Processing of Agricultural produce:

To enable the farmers to get better returns for their produce farmers are encouraged to process the produce and take up value addition. 50% subsidy to general farmers and 90% subsidy to SC ST farmers (subject to maximum limitation). Will be provided for purchasing processing/value adding implements / equipments.

Farm Mechanization:

The Scheme reduces risks of scarcity of agricultural labour and enables timely implementation of agricultural activities and also helps to reduce time of operation. It ensures adoption of mechanization among farming community by distribution of hi-tech agricultural implements, diesel pump sets, tractors, power tillers and mechanized plant protection equipments at 50% subsidy. (subject to maximum limitation)

Enrichment of Soil Fertility:

The Scheme envisages increasing soil fertility by providing organic manure crops seeds, like sunhemp etc., supplying by fertilizers, vemi compost, City compost, Agrigold and Micronutrients, at 50% subsidy rates to general farmers and 75% subsidy to SC ST farmers subject to maximum limit. Scheme also aids in construction of bio digester units, vermi compost units, thereby helping in increasing organic carbon content in the soil and to make available all other nutrients in the soil for plant up take.

Bhoochetana:

Scheme envisages increasing the yield of major rainfed crops of the district by 20% through adoption of agricultural technologies, application of major and micronutrients based on soil analysis and taking up intercrops and mixed cropping. Techniques and Technologies are widely published & Facilitators are engaged to motivate fellow farmers to adopt the technologies properly and at right time. Micronutrients are supplied at 50% & 90% subsidy, subject to maximum limit.

Bhoo Samruddhi:

Bhoosamruddhi scheme is taken up as an innovative scheme implemented in association with consortium of CGIAR institutions namely ICRISAT, ILRI, IRRI, SIMMYT, IWMI, AVRDC, IFPRI & Agriculture Universities & KVK's to operationalize action research scaling-up model in partnership with line departments in the State of Karnataka to increase crop yields by 20 per cent and farmers incomes by 25% in four years.

Scheme would help to establish sites of learning of integrated participatory research for development to benefit small and marginal farmers in irrigated and rain fed agriculture areas.

Under this scheme the capacity of agricultural related development agencies in the state are developed for enhancing the impact of the development programs through science-led support systems.

Compensation for snake bite death cases:

This scheme provides compensation of Rs.1.00 lakh to the immediate survivor of the family of farmers who die due to snake bite / fall from trees / fire accident while engaged in agricultural activities.

PMKSY erst while IWMP:

The major objective of PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies. The main objectives are to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

Krishi Bhagya:

Krishi bhagya is the government of Karnataka flagship scheme supporting farmers to make a farm pond with polythene lining (to prevent percolation loss, install pump (for lifting collected water) Sprinkler irrigation system (for efficient water utilization) and grow high value agriculture and horticulture crops.

In District 70% of farmers depend on rain for their crops and rainfall fields do not have any form of assured irrigation during dry spell. This intervention former to harvest surplus rain water.

Krishi Abhiyaan:

Krishi Abhiyaan scheme is implemented as a single window system to disseminate agriculture & allied line department's information's in improving productivity at farm level. The main objectives of the scheme are Coordinating efforts to disseminate total integrated farming system information, Disseminating technology in improving productivity, Scientists & Farmers interaction. Three main components under the scheme are IFS, Agriculture Exhibition & Farmers interaction Mobile unit containing display units covers all gram Panchayats on 1st & 2nd day & culminating on 3rd day at Hobli level with Exhibition & Farmers Scientist interactions.

District Sector Schemes

Micro Irrigation: The Scheme envisages minimum use of available water and to get maximum productivity per unit of water. Under this scheme, drip and sprinkler units are provided to farmers at 90% subsidy.

Raitha Samparka Kendra: Raitha Samparka Kendra is the basic unit of agriculture department, situated at Hubli level. An Agriculture officer heads the Raitha Samparka Kendra. This scheme provides funds for conducting local need based demonstrations. Funds are provided for office expenses.

District Agricultural Training Centre: The scheme envisages for training Farmers / Farm women in agricultural and allied activities. Traveling allowance, daily allowance, lodging expenses, and the expenses for educational tours and honorarium for trainers are provided under this scheme. However it also makes provision for training materials. The schemes helps to upgrade the technical knowledge of farming community and thereby increase in productivity.

Farm Mechanization: The Scheme reduces risks of scarcity of agricultural labour and enables timely implementation of agricultural activities and also helps to reduce time of operation. It ensures adoption of mechanization among farming community by distribution of hi-tech agricultural implements, diesel pump sets, tractors, power tillers and mechanized plant protection equipments at 50% subsidy.

Post Harvest Technology: The scheme envisages the supply of HDP sheets for safe and clean handling of agriculture produce.

Organic Fertilizers: To improve soil productivity and to reduce the ill effects of using chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and to achieve sustainability in farm yields. 'Agrigold' or 'Vermicompost' is supplied at 50% subsidy under this scheme.

Plant Protection: The scheme aims at controlling insects and pests by using suitable insecticides and pesticides provided at subsidized rates (50%) thereby by increasing the production, besides distribution of plant protection equipments at 50% subsidy

Agricultural Fairs and Exhibition: Under the scheme, progressive farmers/ farm women will be taken to exhibitions and Krishi mela at KVK's and Research farms, and University of Agriculture Sciences, so as to provide them an opportunity to observe the latest technologies in agriculture and allied sectors and to encourage them to adopt feasible technologies in their fields.

Exhibitions are organized at Sree Siddaganga mutt, Tumakuru, to provide an opportunity to farmers of the district to observe the performance of different varieties of various crops and also to be aware of programmes and developments in agriculture and related sectors for their overall improvement.

Central Sponsored Schemes

National Mission on oil Seeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP): The Scheme aims at increasing the production of oil seeds giving various inputs to oil seed growers. It ensures subsidy for distribution of certified/truthful label seeds and also incentives for production of certified/foundation seeds. Demonstration like large scale demonstrations, Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Nutrient Management are being conducted by providing inputs at 50% subsidy to growers. It also ensures the distribution of irrigation equipments, agricultural implements, equipments, and p.p.chemicals, micro nutrients and organic manures at 50% subsidy. Further, it ensures giving training to oil seed growers about recent technologies in the field.

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): Sustaining agricultural productivity depends on quality and availability of natural resources like soil and water. NMSA will cater to key dimensions of "water use efficiency", Nutrient management and livelihood diversification through adoption of sustainable development pathway by progressively shifting to environmental friendly technologies, adoption energy efficient equipments, conservation of natural resources, integrated farming etc. The main objective of the scheme is to make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilience by promoting location specific integrated/composite farming systems. To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil & moisture conservation measures. To optimise utilization of water resource through efficient water management, to expand coverage for achieving "More crop per drop" etc.

Soil Health Mission: Soil health centre located in the district head quarters, analyze the soil samples collected from the lands of farmers throughout the district for major and micronutrients. Recommendations are made based on the analysis report, so as to enable the farmers to apply optimum quantity of required nutrients to get maximum yield. Soil health cards will be issued to all farmers. Assistance to farmers to replenish the soil by deficient nutrients will be given. Water samples are also analyzed to test the quality of irrigation water and appropriate recommendations are made accordingly.

National Mission On Food Processing (NMFP): The NMFP Programmes main objective is to promote facilities for post harvest operations including setting up of food processing industries to undertake decentralization of schemes in order to take in to account the requirements suitable to the local needs. To augment the capacity of working to upscale their operations through capital infusion, technology transfer, skill up gradation and hand holding. To support established self help groups

working in food processing sector to facilitate them to achieve SME status. Capacity development and skill up gradation through institutional training to ensure sustainable employment opportunities to the people and also to reduce the gap in requirement and availability of skilled man power in food processing sector etc.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY): RKVY aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth during 12th Plan period by ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. The main objective of the scheme are to incentivize the states so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors. To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied schemes. To ensure preparation of Agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro climatic condition, availability of technology and natural resources. To ensure the local needs / crop / priorities are better reflected in agriculture plans of the state. To achieve goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops through focus interventions etc.

Farm Mechanization: The Scheme reduces risks of scarcity of agricultural labour and enables timely operations of agricultural activities and also helps to reduce time of operation. It ensures adoption of mechanization among farming community by distribution of hi-tech agricultural implements, diesel pump sets, tractors, power tillers and mechanized plant protection equipments at 50% to general farmers and 90% subsidy to SC ST farmers (subject to maximum limitation).

Karnataka Seed Mission: Certified/ quality seed will be distributed based on seed replacement guidelines, for each season and crop, under subsidized rates in co-ordination with various seed supplying agencies. Certified/ Truthful labeled seeds are distributed to all the categories of the farmers, subject to maximum of 2 hectares.

Bhoochetana Scheme: Scheme envisages increasing the yield of major rainfed crops of the district by 20% through adoption of agricultural technologies, application of major and micro nutrients based on soil analysis and taking up of inter crops and mixed cropping. Techniques and Technologies are widely published through pamphlets, street plays and wall paintings. Facilitators are engaged to motivate fellow farmers to adopt the technologies properly and at right time. Micronutrients are supplied at 50% subsidy, subject to maximum limit.

National Food Security Mission: The main objective of this scheme is to increase production of pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy i.e. farm profits to restore confidence amongst the farmers. It allows the distribution of certified seeds at 50% subsidy. Inputs for demonstration, I.P.M. demonstration, I.N.M. demonstration are subsidized to the extent of 50% to encourage higher yields by adopting new technologies. Further, organic fertilizers, micronutrients, agricultural implements, p.p.equipments, conveyance pipe, diesel/ kerosene pump sets are distributed at 50% subsidy.

ATMA : Agricultural Technology Management Agency aims at making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through new institutional arrangements to operationalize the extension reforms on a participatory mode. the scheme focus on Encouraging multi agency extension strategies involving public / private extension service providers. Ensuring an integrated, broad based extension delivery mechanism consistent with farming system approach with a focus on bottom up planning process. Adopting group approach to extension inline with the identified needs and requirements of the farmers in the form of CIG's and FIG's and consolidate them as farmers producer organisations; Facilitating convergence of farmers centric programmes in planning, execution and implementation Addressing gender concerns by mobilizing farm women into groups and providing training to them. ATMA is an autonomous institution set up at district level to ensure delivery of extension services to farmers. ATMA Governing Board is the apex body of ATMA which provides overall policy direction. ATMA Management Committee is the executive body looking after implementation of the scheme.

Different schemes introduced to Zilla Panchayat Tumakuru and the percentage of amount released to each scheme

Sl. No.	Scheme	2015-16		2016-17	
		Amount Sanctioned	Percentage	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage
1	SGSY	47,15,285.00	0.2122	53,29,136.00	0.2028
2	SGSY Village Habitats	239,583.00	0.0107	286,762.00	0.0109
3	DPAP (Hariyali)-1	3,310,931.00	0.149	4,879,598.00	0.1857
4	CMGSY	3,729.00	0.0001	3,860.00	0.0001
5	NRLM	11,758,488.00	0.5294	13,687,377.00	0.5211
6	RGCY	29,836,674.56	1.3433	32,918,341.89	1.2532
7	Swajaladhara	16,673,284.32	0.7506	18,874,553.55	0.7185
8	Swajaladhara (Additional)	1,028,898.08	0.0463	1,093,738.09	0.0416
9	PMGY	8,540,253.12	0.3845	9,764,837.23	0.3717
10	Mini Ambedkar Bhavans	2,098,169.92	0.0944	2,998,234.90	0.1141
11	TCS	448,949,533.76	20.213	490,267,344.90	18.6655
12	12 th Finance	1,798,437.76	0.0809	1,999,982.12	0.0761
13	Biogas	9,699,643.52	0.4367	9,999,873.12	0.3807
14	IREP	19,818.40	0.0008	19,818.40	0.0007
15	DRDA	16,545,431.84	0.7449	18,876,871.87	0.7186
16	NREGA	734,908,638.24	33.0878	926,982,872.90	35.2922
17	Suvarna Graodaya Yojana	191,296,730.24	8.6127	234,783,620.89	8.9387
18	IAY	554,044,854.72	24.9447	634,345,783.89	24.1509
19	13 th Finance Commission	166,155,371.20	7.4808	198,244,344.92	7.5475
20	PYKKA	19,461,050.56	0.8764	21,234,983.32	0.8084
Total		2,221,084,746.24	100	2626592235	100

Analysis:

above table gives you complete information about the amount sponsored by the government to zilla panchayat Tumakuru for different schemes, the government introduced 20 variety of schemes out of that more than 33% in the year 2015-16 and 35% in the year 2016-17 on NREGA scheme and 20% in 2015-16 and 18% in the year 2016-17 for TCS scheme, 24% in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. The government spent majority of the amount on these three schemes for the benefit of the formers.

Conclusion

From the above paper we can conclude that the government was continuously supporting to farmers by providing various schemes through Zilla Panchayat. The government distributed the subsidies as well financial support to the agriculture for the development of the country. Here the major responsibility of the zilla panchayat is to create the awareness to the farmers to utilise these benefits for the agriculture purpose.

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