

**EVALUATION OF RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA****Dr. D. C. Kurnal**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,
Maharani Women's Arts Commerce and Management College Bangalore.
Karnataka.**

ABSTRACT

The National Development Council (NDC) decided to launch a Central Assistance Scheme (RKVY) in light of the slow growth in agriculture and related industries at a meeting on May 29, 2007. In addition, the NDC aimed to reorient agricultural development strategies to meet farmers' needs. States had a lot of leeway and autonomy under the plan to plan and carry out programs to encourage investment in agriculture and related industries. The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was launched with the intention of supporting the agricultural sector in its pursuit of 4% annual growth. The RKVY program was first implemented in 2007 and later renamed Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RAFTAAR). It will be funded with Rs 15,722 crore over three years, from 2019 to 2021.. Through the creation of the State Agriculture Plan (SAP) and District Agriculture Plans (DAPs), the scheme made it easier for agricultural sector decentralized planning. The plan was based on the agroclimatic conditions, which made sure that the right technology and natural resources were available, meeting the needs of the area. For the IAS Exam, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a crucial topic. The notes PDF can be downloaded by candidates at the article's conclusion.



KEY WORDS: krishi Vikas , Agriculture , natural , planning , Development , Industries.

INTRODUCTION:

The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (RKVY Division), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, entrusted the "Impact evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)" to the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. The study consists primarily of two parts, which are combined into three reports: A report based on primary data from major projects across regions and states and a report based on secondary data on the RKVY website are the first and second, respectively. This is the first report that examines allocation, expenditure, and the ratio of expenditure to allocation across sectors by classification, expected and actual output, and cross-checking with state and national statistics on GDP growth, agricultural expenditures, area, production, and productivity for the most recent planned periods, among other things. together with conclusions and implications for policy. Within RKVY, a pragmatic and objective impact assessment of a project or program must examine three distinct aspects of the program. These include (i) interactions with individuals involved in the scheme's

implementation at all levels, (ii) authentic empirical data, and (iii) accurate feedback from relevant stakeholders. In order to collect qualitative data, the evaluation team would like to interact with all RKVY officials through workshops, meetings, and individual discussions. Using a questionnaire tailored to each industry, a survey would be conducted concurrently to gather all pertinent information and feedback from RKVY stakeholders. The presented conclusions are based on secondary data downloaded from the RKVY website and other relevant websites for the time being. Where necessary, policy recommendations and implications are also provided, as are conclusions derived from these secondary sources. Three growth indicators were used to measure the macro-level impact of RKVY at the national and state levels. These are the indicators: i) an increase in GDP, overall GSDP, and agricultural GSDP; ii) an increase in agricultural area and production; and iii) a decrease in the percentage of states' budgets that go toward agriculture expenditures and agriculture GSDP.

OBJECTIVES OF RKVY RAFTAAR

- ❖ The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana's main goal is to make farming the main economic activity. Additionally, some of the goals include:
- ❖ Through the construction of agri-infrastructure, reducing risk, bolstering farmers' efforts, and encouraging entrepreneurship in agri-businesses are all goals that can be accomplished.
- ❖ Giving each state the freedom and flexibility to make plans that meet their specific needs. Increasing farmers' income by promoting value chain addition-linked production models and boosting productivity.
- ❖ To reduce farmers' risk by concentrating on generating more income through mushroom cultivation, integrated farming, floriculture, and other methods
- ❖ Providing youth with empowerment through a variety of agribusiness, innovation, and skill development models.
- ❖ By adopting a holistic approach to development, the RKVY hopes to expand the agricultural industry. The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has the following goals:
- ❖ to persuade the governments of each state to increase public investment in agriculture and related industries.
- ❖ to give state governments more leeway and autonomy when it comes to creating and implementing programs for the agricultural and related sectors.
- ❖ Achieve the objective of minimizing yield gaps in critical crops through targeted interventions.
- ❖ to guarantee the preparation of agriculture plans for states and districts. The availability of technology, natural resources, and agroclimatic conditions must all be taken into account in the plan.
- ❖ To ensure that state agriculture plans more accurately reflect local requirements, crops, or priorities.
- ❖ Bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of numerous agricultural components and associated sectors by employing a holistic approach.
- ❖ to maximize agricultural and related industry returns to farmers.

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY .

The Impact Evaluation Study (IES) of the RKVY's main goal is to find out how well the RKVY's components and activities have actually met or are meeting their stated goals for increasing agricultural productivity, production, and farmers' economic conditions. There will be three reports that present the study's findings. Based on secondary data analysis of the program's major components, allocation and use of funds, and program outcomes and outputs at the national and state levels, the first report covers all of India. This will provide DAC with feedback on how to fix the program's flaws and achieve the desired outcomes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RKVY SCHEME

It is the responsibility of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana scheme to plan and carry out programs that give states a lot of freedom and autonomy to encourage investment in agriculture. The agricultural state's GDP grew and agri-entrepreneurship was encouraged as a result of this plan. The following are some useful implications of the RKVY Scheme:

1. Providing incentives to all Indian states to increase allocations to the agricultural and related sectors.
2. In addition to supporting the efforts of farmers by providing market facilities, RKVY contributes to the development of the post-harvest infrastructure that is necessary for the expansion of agriculture.
3. It will assist in promoting private investment in the nation's farm sector.

The Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP), Saffron Mission, Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), and other major sub-schemes are all implemented under RKVY-Raftaar.

The RKVY – Raftaar serves all of the country's major sectors, including:

Dairy development, Agricultural Research and Education, Forestry and Wildlife, Plantation and Agricultural Marketing, Food Storage and Warehousing, Soil and Water Conservation, Agricultural Financial Institutions, Other Agricultural Programs, and Cooperation, and Crop Cultivation and Horticulture.

Background on RKVY

At its meeting on May 29, 2007, the National Development Council (NDC) decided to launch a unique Additional Central Assistance Scheme (RKVY) due to concern over the sluggish growth of agriculture and related industries. The National Democratic Congress (NDC) decided that agricultural development strategies needed to be refocused on farmers' needs and urged the Central and State governments to come up with a plan to revive agriculture. During the eleventh plan, the NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieving 4% annual growth in the agricultural sector.

The guidelines for the RKVY program, which will be known as the National Agriculture Development Program (RKVY), have been prepared by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the aforementioned resolution and after consulting with the Planning Commission.

Basic features of RKVY

- It is a scheme under the State Plan
- A state's eligibility for the RKVY is contingent on the state maintaining or increasing expenditures under the State Plan for the agricultural and allied sectors
- The base line expenditure is calculated using the average expenditures made by the state government over the three years preceding the year in question.
- The scheme encourages convergence with other programs like NREGS
- The preparation of district and state agriculture plans is required
- The funding source is the Central Government Grant in its entirety.
- If a state reduces its investment in subsequent years and leaves the RKVY basket, the remaining resources needed to finish projects that have already begun would need to be committed by states.
- Because it is an incentive program, allocations are not automatically made
- It will fully integrate agriculture and related sectors
- It will give states a lot of flexibility
- Projects with clear deadlines are strongly encouraged.

Areas of focus under the RKVY

- Agriculture Mechanization
- Soil Health and Productivity
- Rainfed Farming Systems Development

- Integrated Pest Management
- Extension Services Promotion
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries
- Sericulture
- Study Tours of Farmers
- Organic and Bio-fertilizers
- Innovative Schemes.

Objectives of the programme

- To encourage states to invest more in agriculture and related industries;
- To provide states with flexibility and autonomy in planning and implementing agricultural programs;
- To guarantee the preparation of agriculture plans for districts and states;
- To achieve the goal of reducing yield gaps in important crops;
- To maximize farmers' returns;
- To address agriculture and related industries holistically

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)?

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was established in 2007 as an umbrella program to guarantee the complete growth of the agricultural and related industries. Each state government can select their own agriculture and related sector development activities through the scheme. District and state agriculture plans serve as the foundation for these activities. The National Development Council (NDC) launched this initiative due to concerns regarding the slow expansion of agriculture and related services. The initiative was implemented as an Additional Central Assistance to State Plan Scheme with 100% funding from the Central Government. The funding structure has been changed to split 60:40 between the Centre and the States from 2015 to 2016.

The program has made significant progress since its inception. In addition, it has been carried out over two plan periods. The project has made progress in a number of areas, including crop development, horticulture, agricultural mechanization, natural resource management, marketing and post-harvest management, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, and extension.

Give the states incentives to boost public investment in agriculture and related industries. Allow states to plan and carry out agricultural sector

- schemes on their own. In order to achieve these goals, the scheme was implemented with an allocation of Rs. 25000 crore in all 28 States and 6 Union Territories of the country beginning in 2007-08. It was intended to:
- Ensure the preparation of detailed agricultural plans for districts and States;
- Achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops;
- Maximize returns to farmers in agriculture and allied sectors;
- Capitalize agriculture and allied sectors in an integrated manner.
- To meet these objectives, the scheme was implemented. A further allocation of Rs was added to this investment. 63,000 crore, representing a 150% increase in the 12th Plan. The State Governments have taken on the responsibility of putting RKVY into action by involving relevant departments, institutions, organizations, and agricultural universities in twenty agricultural and allies sectors. More than 5700 projects and programs costing Rs. 27,000 crores were launched in states by the end of 2011-2012.

CONCLUSION:

Through the creation of the State Agriculture Plan and District Agriculture Plans , the scheme made it easier for agricultural sector decentralized planning. The plan was based on the agroclimatic conditions, which made sure that the right technology and natural resources were available, meeting

the needs of the area. The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation , Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, entrusted the "Impact evaluation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana " to the Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre , Institute for Social and Economic Change , Bangalore.

These are the indicators:

- i) an increase in GDP, overall GSDP, and agricultural GSDP; ii) an increase in agricultural area and production; and
- iii) a decrease in the percentage of states' budgets that go toward agriculture expenditures and agriculture GSDP.

Dairy development, Agricultural Research and Education, Forestry and Wildlife, Plantation and Agricultural Marketing, Food Storage and Warehousing, Soil and Water Conservation, Agricultural Financial Institutions, Other Agricultural Programs, and Cooperation, and Crop Cultivation and Horticulture. The guidelines for the RKVY program, which will be known as the National Agriculture Development Program , have been prepared by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the aforementioned resolution and after consulting with the Planning Commission.

REFERENCE :

1. Arora, R.C., 1979, "Intergrated Rural Development", New Delhi.
2. Batra, M.M., "Agriculture Production prices and Tecnology", Allied Publishers Pvt.Ltd. 1978.
3. Brown, Deris, 1971, "Agricultural Development in Indian Districts".
4. Behari, B., 1974, "Economic Growth and Technology Change in India".
5. Brown, Murray, 1966, "On the Theory and Measurement of Technological Change".
6. Chadha, G.K., 1979, "Production Gains of New Agricultural Technology: a Farm Size-Wise Anlysis of Panjab Experience".