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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF MADHYA PRADESH AND THE EFFECT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

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ABSTRACT

State of Madhya Pradesh, which is the second largest by land mass in India, accounts for 9 percent of the country's total land mass. There are 72 million people in the state, and 72% of them live in rural areas. This area of the country is known for its abundance of forests, minerals, rivers, and valleys, making it a popular tourist destination. A wide variety of land uses, soil types, precipitation patterns, and water resources may be found throughout the state's 51 districts' 11 agro-climatic zones and 5 agricultural zones. About 35% of the state's residents are members of the Tribal and Dalit ethnic groups, making them the state's most numerous ethnic group. Primarily, data were gathered through a survey using a questionnaire. The SPSS tool is used to perform statistical analysis on data.

Keywords: Economic, Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, Schemes

Introduction

The state of Madhya Pradesh is predominantly rural. It has climbed from 33.85 percent in 2011-12 to 46.98 percent in 2020-21, the primary sector's contribution to the state's Gross Value Added (GVA).

At current exchange rates, Madhya Pradesh's 2020-21 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was estimated at Rs. 9.18 trillion (US\$ 126.40 billion). The state's gross domestic product (GDP) grew at a CAGR of 11.14 percent between 2015 and 2020. (In rupee terms). In 2020-21, Madhya Pradesh's NSDP was created to the tune of Rs 8.27 trillion (USD 113.94 billion). Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, the state's NSDP grew at a rate of approximately 11.22 percent per year.

Natural resources in Madhya Pradesh include petroleum, minerals, agriculture, and wildlife. In addition, it is the only U.S. state where diamonds are mined. In 2019-20, the state's diamond production totaled 25,603 thousand tonnes.

Energy, mineral, agricultural and biological resources are all abundant in the state. Industry parks in Indore and food parks in a variety of locales are aimed at promoting sectoral growth in the foreseeable future. Minerals are abundant in the state, having the greatest stone, diamond, and copper reserves in India, as well as notable amounts of coal, coal-bed methane, manganese, and dolomite. In addition, there are about 280 pharmaceutical companies in the industrial zones of Dewas, Indore, Pithampur, Mandideep, and Malanpur in the state. (IBEF, 2021)

"The Heart of India" refers to the state of Madhya Pradesh in central India. Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Gujarat form its four borders, making it an island in the middle of the subcontinent. As the largest state in terms of landmass till 2000, Chhattisgarh was created from the former state of Madhya Pradesh's easternmost sliver in November 2000. Currently, MP is the second-largest state in India, after Rajasthan, and it has an area of over 308 million hectares, which is approximately 9 percent of the country's total land area. During the monsoon season, MP receives an average of 95.2 cm of rain. Around 91% of the state's total precipitation falls at this time of year. According to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), eastern India receives more monsoon rains (105.1 cm) than western India (87.6 cm).

Agriculture Growth in Madhya Pradesh:

Since 2005–06 through 2018–19, MP's agricultural GDP grew at a rate of 7.5 percent per year, which has been well praised. Agricultural GDP has grown at an annual rate of 11.5%, compared to a national average of 4.7 percent, in each of the last three years, which is extraordinary. Sector volatility was once high, but it has dropped significantly in recent years. The agricultural growth coefficient of variation was 626 percent from 2000–01 to 2008–09 and fell to 113% from 2009–10 to 2018–19. Droughts plagued the agricultural sector for much of the country's early years. As a result of this lack of rainfall, irrigation investment was made in the sector in subsequent years.

1. Price Deficiency Payments Scheme - There are eight kharif crops that are covered by the Price Deficiency Payment Scheme, which was introduced in September 2017. An APMC yard farmer will receive the difference between their MSP and the average sale price (ASP), which is the average of current modal mandiprices in MP and two other states. Some crops included in the scheme are maize (corn), urad (tur), soybean (peanut), sesame (seed), and ramtil. In addition, registered farmers are eligible for warehouse storage incentives as part of the scheme (WSI). (Gulati et al., 2021)

2. Soil testing - The Madhya Pradesh Government has begun a soil testing programme (Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Department). Farming techniques that are more advanced are encouraged as part of this programme. Among other things, the programme offers inexpensive soil testing and a soil health card. Samples cost Rs. 5 for general category farmers and Rs. 3 for SC/ST/BC category farmers. 75 laboratories have been set up by the government of Madhya Pradesh to provide this service. Farmers in Madhya Pradesh are eligible for this programme, regardless of their location. (Sawai, 2017)

3. Kisan Anudan Yojana - The Madhya Pradesh government has put in place the Kisan Anudan Yojana, which provides financial assistance to local farmers. Agriculture equipment is subsidized by the Kisan Anudan Yojana programme. Farm equipment of any kind can be requested online by any farmer in Madhya Pradesh who wants to take advantage of this scheme. (Shankar, 2021)

(Rathi & Sharma, 2020) Financial inclusion is the new economic growth paradigm. Approximately 68% of Americans live in rural areas, where poverty is 25.7% of the population (census 2011). In India's economy, rural lending poses a significant credit risk. Madhya Pradesh's agricultural output has increased the greatest in recent years, and the infrastructure in the state has also improved. In the wake

of this kind of agricultural advancement, the state's economy is taking off. Between 2000 and 2010, agricultural production in Madhya Pradesh (MP) increased at an average annual rate of 9.7 percent (2008-18). The agricultural sector grew at a pace of 18 percent per year over the past five years. Farmers in Madhya Pradesh will be the focus of a new research project.

(Gulati, 2017) An annual average of 9.7 percent agricultural growth in Madhya Pradesh (MP) was the highest rate of agricultural growth in any major Indian state between 2005-06 and 2014-15. A 14.2 percent annual growth rate has been seen in agriculture GDP over the last five years. Enhancing irrigation, an efficient wheat procurement system and an additional incentive beyond the minimum support price for wheat are among the state government's many efforts to rapidly advance agriculture. With the state government focusing on supplying farmers with high-quality electricity supplies throughout the wheat irrigation season, tube-well coverage was increased.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The SPSS 26.0 statistics programme was used to analyse the study's data. Anova test was used to analyse the primary data, tests such as ANOVA test analysis was used to examine nearly all of the data, highlighting the study's most important variables. Data can be better understood and compared when using percentage analysis. It is the simplest way to convey all of the necessary information. It aids in getting a comprehensive picture of the outcomes from the collected data.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives for the research study are as follows:

- To study the economic condition of farmers,
- To study the integrated agricultural plans for the farmers,
- To analyze the effect of agricultural schemes on the economic condition of the farmers.
- To study the benefits that farmers are getting from agricultural schemes.

Hypothesis:

Null hypothesis H₀: There is a significant effect of agricultural schemes in Madhya Pradesh.

Alternative hypothesis H₁: There is no significant effect of agricultural schemes in Madhya Pradesh.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A thorough explanation of how the questionnaire results should be interpreted. Analyses of Variance (ANOVA) were used in the research. When there are more than two variables, ANOVA is used to show the relationship between the variables, with one variable serving as the independent variable and the other as the dependent one.

ONE WAY ANOVA DESCRIPTION

This ANOVA table discusses economic situation of farmers. Impact of Kisan Call Centre on farmers in Madhya Pradesh. its sig value is 0.00 shows significant impact its sig value is less than 0.05 significant scale value and the F Value is 17.48. Agree with the impact of Integrated Agriculture Schemes for farmers its sig. value is 0.00 shows significant impact its sig value is less than 0.05 significant scale value and F Value is 6.77. Impact of agricultural schemes on the economic condition of the farmers its sig. value is 0.00 shows significant impact its sig value is less than 0.05 significant scale value and F Value is 5.71. Source of Information about agricultural schemes its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 23.86. Methods available for irrigation of agricultural land in Madhya Pradesh its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 7.96. Water sources available for agriculture in Madhya Pradesh. Its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 5.69. Borrow any money for agriculture related activities its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 14.95. Agree with the various agricultural schemes being run by the government to promote the welfare of farmers its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 8.77. Present scenario of rural economy and society

its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 17.69. Other source of income except agriculture its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 17.30. Impact of Price Deficiency Payments Scheme in M.P. its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 8.81. Impact of Kisan Anudan Yojana in M.P. its sig. value is 0.25 and F value is 1.40. Impact of Soil testing Programme in M.P. its sig. value is 0.00 and F value is 11.37.

Hence, Result shows significant impact and satisfies null hypothesis.

Table 1.1 : ANOVA Test on economic situation of farmers.

ANOVA			
	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Impact of Kisan Call Centre on farmers in Madhya Pradesh	9.678571429	17.48387	0
Agree with the impact of Integrated Agriculture Schemes for farmers	5.505546218	6.770919	0.001
Impact of agricultural schemes on the economic condition of the farmers	5.041092437	5.717677	0.002
Source of Information about agricultural schemes	13.02475257	23.8646	0
Methods available for irrigation of agricultural land in Madhya Pradesh	5.527310924	7.965905	0
Water sources available for agriculture in Madhya Pradesh.	5.638655462	5.69011	0.002
Borrow any money for agriculture related activities	2.043828198	14.95044	0
Agree with the various agricultural schemes being run by the government to promote the welfare of farmers	7.193473389	8.77728	0
Present scenario of rural economy and society	10.91605042	17.69847	0
Other source of income except agriculture	2.177161531	17.3014	0
Impact of Price Deficiency Payments Scheme in M.P.	7.273772176	8.814677	0
Impact of Kisan Anudan Yojana in M.P.	1.62745098	1.409376	0.252
Impact of Soil testing Programme in M.P.	9.055518207	11.37707	0

Conclusion

Various agricultural schemes and the state of the economy in Madhya Pradesh were the subject of research. We conclude that Madhya Pradesh's economy is stable and that agricultural programmes have a significant impact. Programs like the Price Deficit Payments Scheme, soil testing, and the Kisan Anudan Yojna have a significant impact on the economy of Madhya Pradesh.

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