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IMPACT OF RYTHU BHAROSA ON AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION – A STUDY

Dr.K.Chalapathi Rao
Lecturer in Economics, University PG College (K.U), Khammam, Telangana, India.

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Abstract

Rythu Bharosa Scheme also farmers investment support scheme (FISS) in a welfare programe to support all farmers investment for like seeds, fertilizers and labours etc., two crops a year by the Government of Telangana. The government is providing 69.40 lakh farmers, Rs.6,000/- per acre per season to support the farm investment twice a year for Rabi and Kharif seasons. This is a first direct farmer investment support scheme in India, where the cash is paid directly. Rythu Bharosa Scheme is to rescue Telangana farmers from their financial plight and not allowing the agriculture workers to fall in the dept trap again by providing financial support. Rythu Bharosa Scheme helps farmers to increase agricultural productivity and increase the state economic output. This scheme will be boost to the rural economy.

Keywords: Importance of the Rythu Bharosa, Production, Investment & Debt etc.,

Introduction:

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for most of Telangana rural population. With growing population Telangana urgently needs to enhance food production and quality to combat malnutrition and food security, number of schemes had been formulated to help the farmers to increase production, decrease the cost of cultivation and to protect them. Keeping this in the view, Rythu Bharosa is Telangana flagship agricultural investment support scheme. It's run by the department of agriculture and co-operation launched on January 26, 2025.

Investment is the sorest way to enhance agriculture production and productivity also income to the farmers besides breaking the various cycle of rural indebtedness. In order to ensure that the farmers do not fall again into the debt trap, once a new scheme called "Agriculture Investment support scheme" (Rythu Bandhu) is proposed to be implemented from the year 2018-

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19 Kharif season onwards to take case of initial investment needs of every farmer. A budget of Rs.12,000 crores has been provided for the financial year 2018-19 by Government of Telangana. Relieving the farmers from debt burden and not allowing them to fall in the debt trap again Rythu Bandhu Scheme is proposed by Government of Telangana providing investment support agriculture and horticulture crops by way of grant of Rs.4,000/- per acre farmer each season far purchase of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labour and other investments in the field operations of farmers choice for the crop season.

Telangana extend the Rythu Bandhu Scheme for 2019-2020 while enhancing the amount from Rs.4000 to Rs.5000 and now Rs.6000. It is pet scheme is aimed at providing income support to the agriculturists directly to back their crops. During vanakalam 2025, an amount of 8744.13 crore was release within a short span of nine days.

Financial issues loom large on the small and marginal farmers in the state. In astride to assist these agricultural labours financially the state government of Telangana has come with the Rythu Bharosa (replacing Rythu Bandhu) Scheme. It will offer additional funds to help farmers during the two main crops.

Financial Aid: split into two equal seasonal installments of Rs.6,000/- for Kharif and Rs.6,000/- Rabi seasons provides Rs.12,000/- per acre per year.

Eligibility: Paid directly via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to pattadars (land owners) with actively cultivate land verified through satellite mapping and the Bhu Bharati Portal.

Exclusions: Non-cultivable real estate, industrial zones, mining areas, flow lands, and unverified plots are excluded. Tenant farmers are covered under separate, welfare frame works like Indiramma Atmiya Bharosa.

Review of Literature:

M.J.Khan (2018) said, Rythu Bandhu Scheme is benefit of small and marginal farmers, they don't allow into the debt trap.

Ajay Kakra (2018) of PWC India said PM-Kisan, Rythu Bandhu Scheme is the right direction as the income can be helpful to protect the small and marginal farmers from market and price fluctuation and absorb the inflationary cost increments.

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Objectives: The objective of the study are:

- To analyze the socio-economic impact of "Rythu Bharosa Scheme" on rural areas.
- To evaluate the impact of Rythu Bharosa programme development factors in perspective of poor farmers beneficiaries.

Hypothesis:

- Rythu Bharosa Scheme provides financial assistances / economic development to all farmers in the study area.
- Farmers improve their production by getting some extra income.

Methodology:

The present study "Impact of Rythu Bharosa on agriculture productions" in rural areas. 1000 respondents have been selected of Thallada Mandal, Khammam District. On the basis of primary and secondary data this study has been conducted.

Features of the Rythu Bharosa Scheme:

- Development of agriculture and farmers – 135 lakh acres area under the scheme.
- Land ownership proof every agricultural worker will receive this pass book. 17 safety features of this pass book.
- All types of farmers: SC, ST, BC, OC and minorities are eligible.
- Life insurance support to cultivators labourers.
- Relieves farmers from debt burden.
- Takes care of initial investment of every farmer (financial assistance).

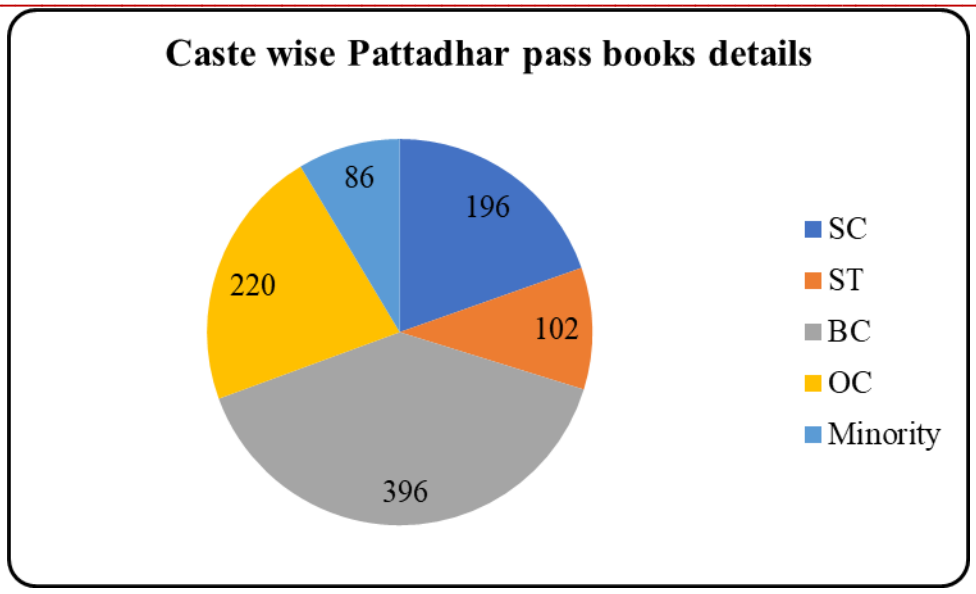
Table – 1

Caste wise Pattadhar pass books details

Name of the area	SC	ST	BC	OC	Minority	Total
Khammam Dist.	196	102	396	220	86	1000
Thallada Mandal	(19.6)	(10.2)	(39.6)	(22.0)	(8.6)	(100.00)

Source: Field study

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In this table show that caste wise pattadhar pass book holders. The main aspects covered in the socio-economic background are discussed in the table. Out of 1000 respondents, 19.6 per cent of scheduled castes, 10.2 per cent of scheduled tribes, 39.6 per cent to backward castes, 22.0 per cent to forward castes and 8.6 per cent minorities. The backward classes dominate more than the other castes to this occupation from this we can conclude that the agriculture workers are mostly supplied from the depressed castes.

Land concentration is taking place too and land reforms have field leading is crisis in rural livelihoods. Formers debts are increasing and suicides in certain parts seemed to be an everyday occurrence. There is credit squeeze, especially for small and marginal farmers. New initiatives are taking place in rural areas like crop holiday.

Table – 2

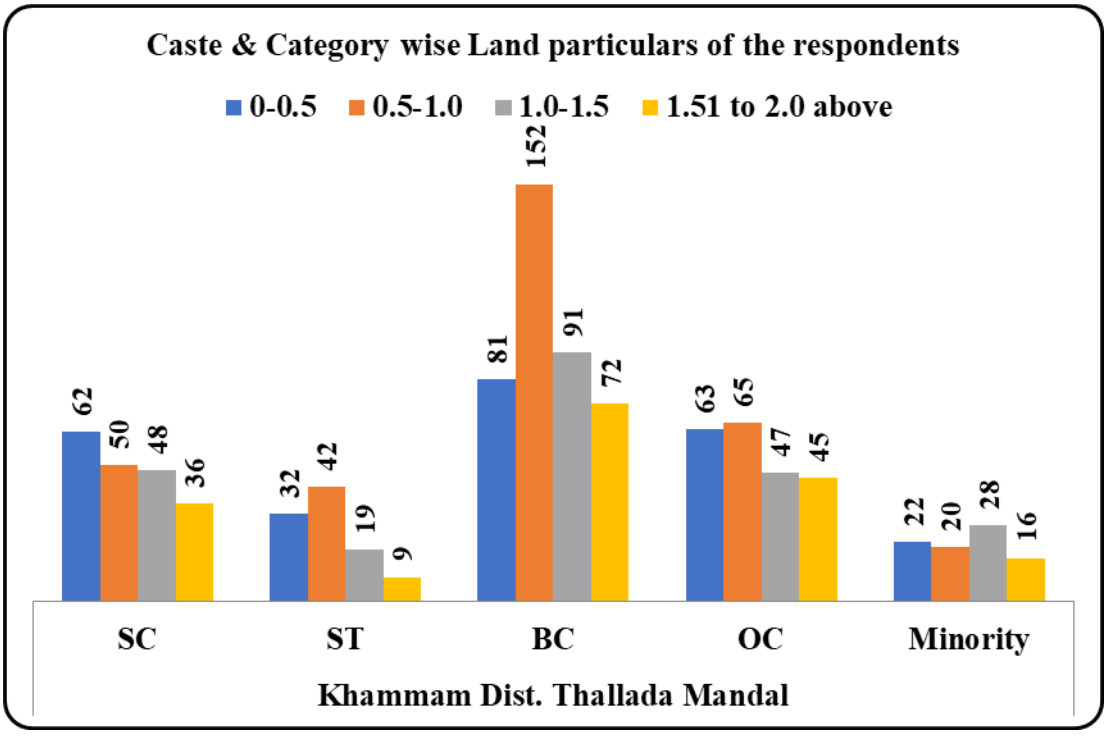
Caste & Category wise Land particulars of the respondents

Name of the area	Caste wise	0-0.5	0.5-1.0	1.0-1.5	1.51 to 2.0 above	Total
Khammam Dist. Thallada Mandal	SC	62 (6.2)	50 (5.00)	48 (4.8)	36 (3.6)	196 (19.6)
	ST	32 (3.2)	42 (4.2)	19 (1.9)	9 (0.9)	102 (10.2)

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	BC	81 (8.1)	152 (15.2)	91 (9.1)	72 (7.2)	396 (39.6)
	OC	63 (6.3)	65 (6.5)	47 (4.7)	45 (4.5)	220 (22.00)
	Minority	22 (2.2)	20 (2.00)	28 (2.8)	16 (1.6)	86 (8.6)
	Total	**260 (26.00)**	**329 (32.9)**	**233 (23.3)**	**178 (17.8)**	**1000 (100.00)**

Source: Field study



Out of 1000 respondents there are 26.00 per cent of respondents possess land below half acres. About 56.2 per cent of the respondents possess land above half acres and below one and half acres. Most of the respondents have ancestral lands i.e., they got them from their father and fore fathers, have purchased lands with their own income. SC responds have 201 acres, ST respondents have 75 acres, BC, OC and minority have 1251 acres all responds got their Rythu Bharosa money 91,62,000 rupees Kharif season. Most of the lands were occupied by the rich families and the small farmers are selling their lands of cheaper rates to the other farmers due to their poverty, indebtedness and also illiteracy.

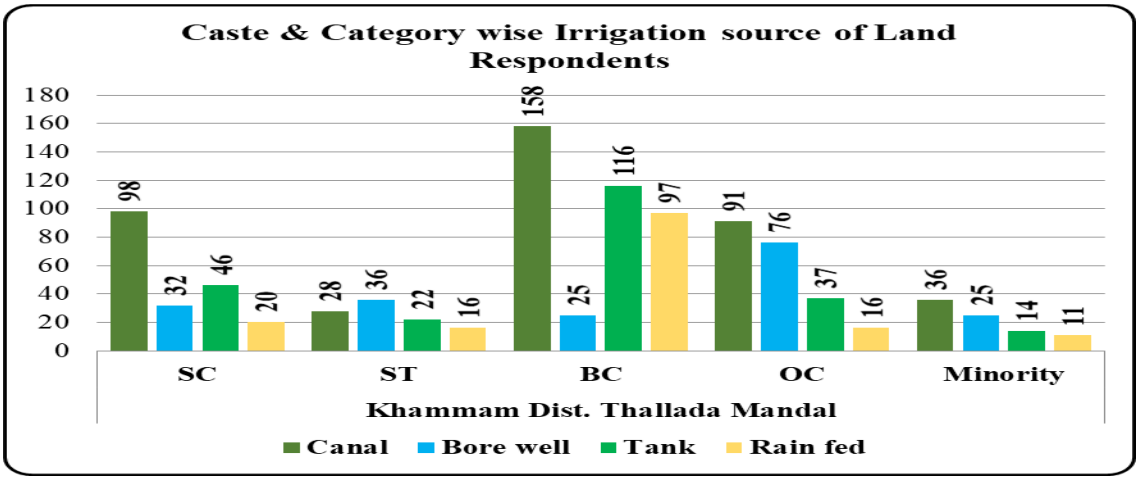
Table – 3

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Caste & Category wise Irrigation source of Land Respondents

Name of the area	Category	Canal	Bore well	Tank	Rain fed	Total
Khammam Dist. Thallada Mandal	SC	98 (9.8)	32 (3.2)	46 (4.6)	20 (2.0)	196 (19.6)
	ST	28 (2.8)	36 (3.6)	22 (2.2)	16 (1.6)	102 (10.2)
	BC	158 (15.8)	25 (2.5)	116 (11.6)	97 (9.7)	396 (39.6)
	OC	91 (9.1)	76 (7.6)	37 (3.7)	16 (1.6)	220 (22.0)
	Minority	36 (3.6)	25 (2.5)	14 (1.4)	11 (1.1)	86 (8.6)
	Total	**411 (41.1)**	**194 (19.4)**	**235 (23.5)**	**160 (16.0)**	**1000 (100.00)**

Source: Field study



The table gives of the source of irrigation for cultivating the land. 16.00 per cent of the respondents depend on rain fed. Thus we find majority of irrigation depend on canal 41.1%. Second major source of irrigation is tank 23.5%. Telangana state implement the 24 hours current supply, mission Kakatiya, fertilizers and pesticides subside, machinery supply, minimum support price and Rythu Bharosa scheme to encourage the small and middle farmers, due to motivation the productions of paddy, cotton, chillies, maize and pulses etc., After Rythu Bharosa scheme a lot of changes have been recorded in respect of cropping pattern in Telangana.

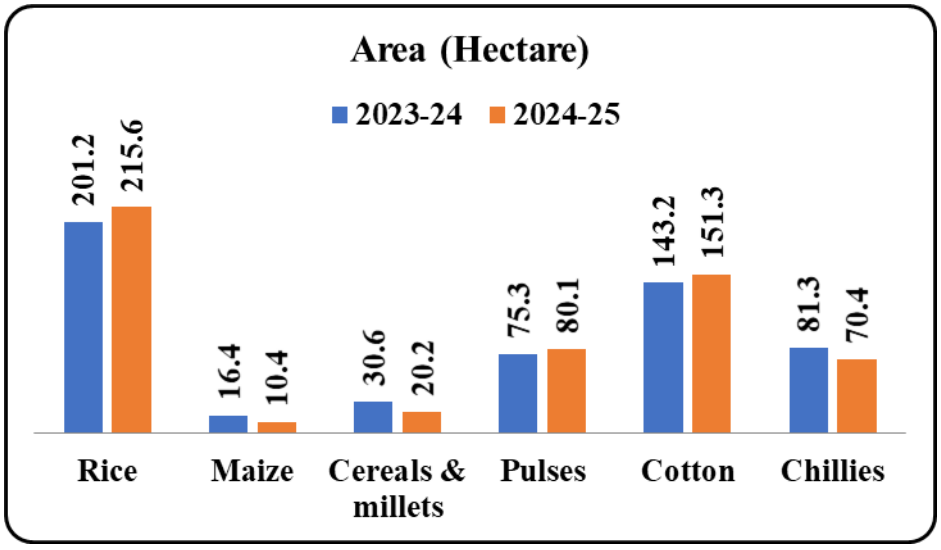
Table – 4

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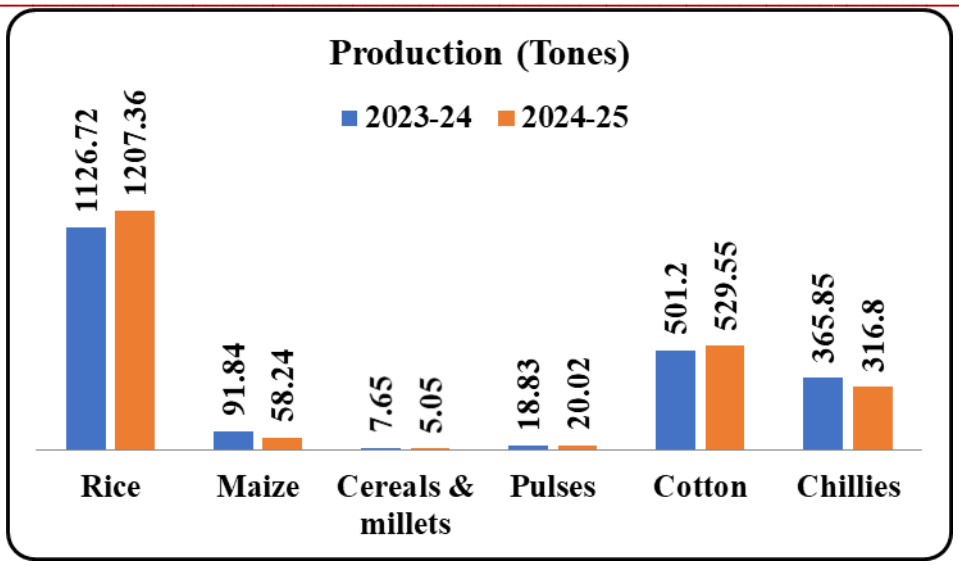
Area, Production and yield in – 2023-25

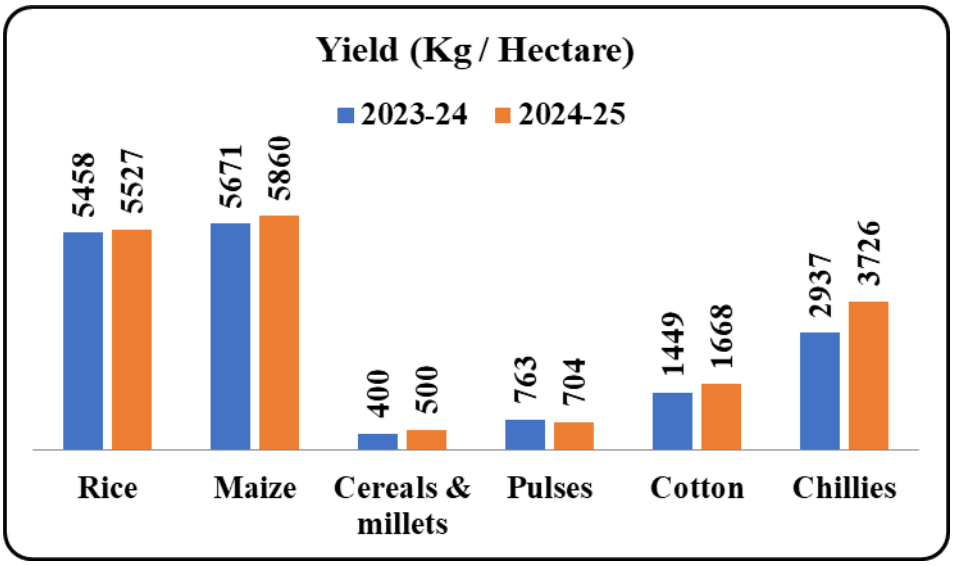
Name of the area	Crops	Area (Hectare)			Production (Tones)			Yield (Kg / Hectare)		
		2023-24	2024-25	Dev.	2023-24	2024-25	Dev.	2023-24	2024-25	Dev.
Khammam Dist. Thallada Mandal	Rice	201.2	215.6	+14.4	1126.72	1207.36	+80.64	5458	5527	+69
	Maize	16.4	10.4	-6	91.84	58.24	-33.6	5671	5860	+189
	Cereals & millets	30.6	20.2	-10.4	7.65	5.05	-2.6	400	500	+40
	Pulses	75.3	80.1	+4.8	18.83	20.02	+1.19	763	704	-59
	Cotton	143.2	151.3	+8.1	501.2	529.55	+28.35	1449	1668	+219
	Chillies	81.3	70.4	-10.9	365.85	316.8	-49.05	2937	3726	+789

Source: Field study



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The area under food and non-food crops: Net Cropped Area (NCA) is Thallada in the year 2024-25 was 560 hectares while Gross Cropped Area (GCA) was about 618 hectares. Out of the total GCA 326.3 hectares (58.27 per cent) was under food crops and 233.7 hectares (41.73 per cent) was under non-food crops. The important food grains cultivated in the village are rice, maize, pulses, fruits etc., cotton and chillies is an important commercial crops, climate change is a serious threat to crop productivity in the study area. In 2023-24 to 2024-25 are crops has recorded change from 2,112.09 tones to 2,137.02 tones. Thus in recent year there is definite shift in crop

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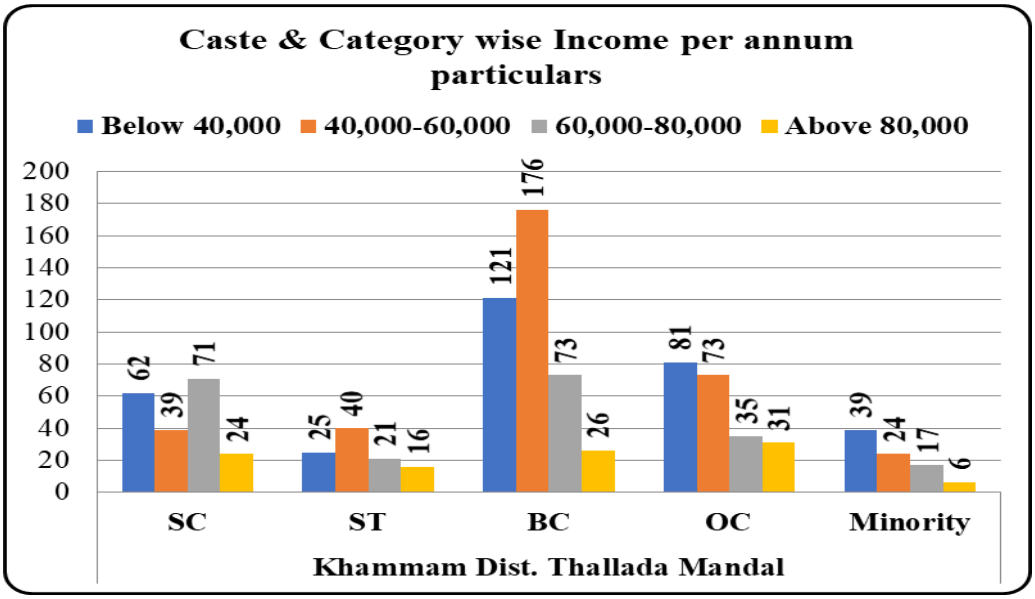
area. The production is depended on prices, yield for growing in all crops impact of Rythu Bharosa Scheme.

Table – 5

Caste & Category wise Income per annum particulars

Name of the area	Category	Below 40,000	40,000-60,000	60,000-80,000	Above 80,000	Total
Khammam Dist. Thallada Mandal	SC	62 (6.2)	39 (3.9)	71 (7.1)	24 (2.4)	196 (19.6)
	ST	25 (2.5)	40 (4.0)	21 (2.1)	16 (1.6)	102 (10.2)
	BC	121 (12.1)	176 (17.6)	73 (7.3)	26 (2.6)	396 (39.6)
	OC	81 (8.1)	73 (7.3)	35 (3.5)	31 (3.1)	220 (22.0)
	Minority	39 (3.9)	24 (2.4)	17 (1.7)	6 (0.6)	86 (8.6)
	Total	**328 (32.8)**	**352 (35.2)**	**217 (21.7)**	**103 (10.3)**	**1000 (100.00)**

Source: Field study



Agriculture is the all source of income for these who depends on this occupation. Out of 1000 respondents, 328 respondents of all categories have on average annual income below

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Rs.40,000/-. About 352 respondents have an average annual income between Rs.40,000/- and Rs.60,000/-, 217 respondents earn between Rs.60,000/- to 80,000/- and about 103 respondents have their income above Rs.80,000/- this will make agriculture even less remunerative. Thus we can observe that the agriculture farmers are living in a subsistence level of income.

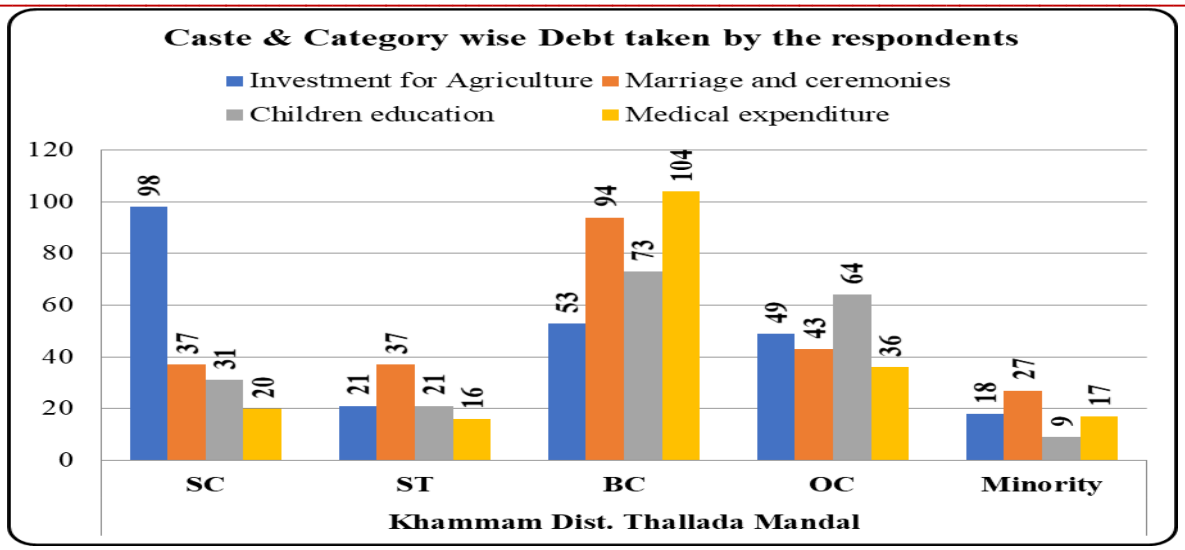
Table – 6

Caste & Category wise Debt taken by the respondents

Name of the area	Caste wise	Investment for Agriculture	Marriage and ceremonies	Children education	Medical expenditure	To pay old debt	Total
Khammam Dist. Thallada Mandal	SC	98 (9.8)	37 (3.7)	31 (3.1)	20 (2.0)	10 (1.0)	196 (19.6)
	ST	21 (2.1)	37 (3.7)	21 (2.1)	16 (1.6)	7 (0.7)	102 (10.2)
	BC	53 (5.3)	94 (9.4)	73 (7.3)	104 (10.4)	72 (7.2)	396 (39.6)
	OC	49 (4.9)	43 (4.3)	64 (6.4)	36 (3.6)	28 (2.8)	220 (22.0)
	Minority	18 (1.8)	27 (2.7)	9 (0.9)	17 (1.7)	15 (1.5)	86 (8.6)
	Total	**239 (23.9)**	**238 (23.8)**	**198 (19.8)**	**193 (19.3)**	**132 (13.2)**	**1000 (100.00)**

Source: Field study

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The above table explains about the purposes of borrowing. Out of 1000 respondents, 23.9 per cent of respondents have borrowed amounts for investment in agriculture for crops, 238 respondents (23.8 per cent) have borrowed for marriages and other ceremonies, 198 respondents (19.8 per cent) have taken loans for children education, 193 respondents (19.3 per cent) have taken loans for medical expenditure while 132 respondents (13.2 per cent) have borrowed to repay the old debt. It is observed that Rythu Bharosa scheme majority of farmers relieve from debt burden.

Criticisms:

- The criticisms against the Rythu Bharosa Scheme is that it benefits rich landlords instead of "real cultivating as land-holding is a pre-requisite for getting benefit of the scheme. Telangana government had previously appealed to rich farmers to give up benefits of the scheme.
- Farmer groups have demanded that tenant cultivators who numbers around 1.5 lakhs to be included under the scheme. The scheme is providing investment support to farmers, but it is excluding tenant farmers who cultivate 30 per cent of land in Telangana.

Suggestions:

- Improvement in irrigation facilities (like lift irrigation, check dams etc.,).
- Flood irrigation should be avoided and in its place spring irrigation and drip irrigation should be encourages.
- The industries linked with agriculture should be encouraged and developed.
- Provide greater coverage of weather linked agriculture – insurance.

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Conclusion:

The Rythu Bharosa scheme remains avital support system for farmers in Kharif & Rabi season ensuring timely financial assistance and improved agricultural planning. It not only reduces financial stress but also boosts overall productivity. This scheme was introduced in 2018, it was organized to support the farmers of the Telangana State. In this scheme the farmers will get the financial support twice a year. The idea behind this scheme was to support the farmers so that their productivity could increase and ultimately the state's output or GNP increases people can actually donate in this scheme in order to help the farmers better.

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