

## Chapter No.8

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### Conclusion and Suggestion

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- 1) The agricultural production of the state has decreased during the period under study. About 20 percent of the total income of the state comes from agriculture crop intensity of the state has increased.
- 2) In the cropping pattern, the share of the non food grain increased and that of the food grains declined giving some evidence of diverfication in this direction.
- 3) The area under gram, other cereals, Tur, other pulses, total pulses and cotton have shown as decreasing, whereas area under rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, total cereals, total food-grains, groundnut, sugarcane and tobacco have a increasing in the Maharashtra state the period.
- 4) The land use pattern shows not very much change in each land put to non-agricultural uses and double sown area is significantly increased during the period under study.
- 5) The technological enhancement may influence the production of the yield. The area under various High Yielding Varieties of seeds like paddy, sowar etc. have shown an increasing. No HYV of any crop have shown decreasing, which indicate that farmers of Maharashtra state are becoming increasingly aware about the use of HYV.
- 6) The overall consumption of chemical fertilizer shows an increasing in which again the potasic and phosaphstic fertilizers have shown increasing, whereas Nitrogenous fertilizers shows a decreasing trend by 8.42 percent during the period under study.
- 7) The production rice, wheat, other cereals, total pulses, gram, tur, other pulses, total cash crops, cotton and sugarcane have shown an increasing.

On the other hand the productions of total cereals, jowar, bujara, groundnut and tobacco have shown a decreasing trend during the period under study.

- 8) It is observed that, the agriculture sector in Maharashtra faces with some of the emerging problem, which influences the overall agricultural production in negative direction.
- 9) These emerging problems are lack of credit facilities, lack of suitable marketing system, lack of efficient irrigation method, lack of new technology, small land holding, lack of extension of agricultural research from agriculture universities to the field of the farming, lack of infrastructural facilities, lack of storage and processing facilities, and lack of modern mind sets of the farmers.
- 10) Progressive nation gives support to his nation farmer money and other subsidy therefore our farmer do not fight to fight with progressive nations farmers in the international market, it's totally effect on nary at. Our nation is not support to our farmers in the nary at factor to international market so our crops price became heavy so its effect on our nation crops price.
- 11) Progressive nation is a lot of type's rules on other states crops and it given to support to agriculture production and producers. Its effect means the farmer is not throwing his crops on the other nation for the sales. The rich farmer and a lot of farms people is benefit of open market system and world nation, it's totally bad effect on small farmers and short areas farm.
- 12) Though exact comparisons of agricultural subsidies across countries May not be possible or precise due to differences by OECD countries and subsidies as computed in India. Developed countries is largest subsidy per hectare in the world to it farmers as a result of this policy that directly influences production, enormous surpluses have emerged in major agricultural commodities in this these countries resulting in downward

pressure on international prices for agricultural commodities with adverse impact on the livelihood of resource poor farmers in developing countries.

- 13) Tariff by the stipulated 20 percent tariff reduction requirement for developed countries and this level of reduction is insufficient to achieve any significant degree of market access for many of the developing country.

### **Suggestions:**

Following strategies have been suggested for the agricultural development in Maharashtra state.

- 1) The agriculture is not adequately supported by required infrastructure facilities. In this present situation rethinking about the reform policies are very much in urgent for the future development of Maharashtra agriculture. Protective technology, proper infrastructure, credit facilities, proper diffusion of the development strategies, scientific knowledge and motivation etc. are needed to enter in to the world market on equal footing with the farmers. And in all these endeavours the central consideration should be given to the small and marginal farmers.
- 2) For its future growth Maharashtra agriculture is in need of substantial public investment in irrigation, power, roads and agriculture research and extension, rather than subsidies on inputs. Indeed there is a consensus now among planners and policy makers that declining investment in agriculture is basically attributable to the mounting subsidies on irrigation, power and fertilizers.
- 3) Should be given high priorities in the agenda of development planning. Besides contributing to conservation of natural resources, these activities are expected to result into additional employment and income generation in rural areas several economic studies reveal the positive impact of watershed development on the farm economy.

- 4) Capital is a constraint in developing agriculture all efforts aiming at increasing capital use intensity would definitely carry a good dividend of increased productivity of land and labour resources. There is a need to stop the public and private investment in agriculture so as to support farmer is efforts to strengthen capital base of agriculture, especially in the areas, where the levels of agriculture production continue to be considerably lower, the potential and at the same time strengthen the incentive farm work for agriculture with a view to attracting more private investment into this sector.
- 5) In general the urban as well as rural market expanding in relation to population growth and increased purchasing power of people. Also there are signs of shift in consumption patterns of people in favors of processed product. The marketing and processing system, however, seem to be inadequate and inefficient to support and safeguard in tersest of the producers and consumers under the changing circumstances.
- 6) when our government given to support for the open international market system and world nation system one problem create at against of Maharashtra farmer it means support, but in the Maharashtra unfolded farm (unproductive farm) and using farm is not going in the land of large industrialist and richest person because it's bad effect on the small farmers or short farmers throwing out of his farm.
- 7) Maharashtra farmers using totally natural productive facts taken benefit of open international market. One large market bringing to fruit production and vegetable production in the international market to our nations farmer. In the Maharashtra the farmer's needs of a lot of basic service who is support for the agriculture productive farmers as we are saw a dream about quickly progresses in farm factor.
- 8) The export oriented products should, however meet the quality requirements of the leading international markets. All out efforts are needed to increase production of quality products for export purpose. This task could successfully

be accomplished by fostering high tech agriculture production system that are rather capital intensive. Also our export policies are well tuned and made complementary to production of export trade with leading countries.

- 9) Based on these lessons, we should try hard to enhance our programmers implementation efficiency to the extent possible for extension of programmers concerning to development and utilization of irrigation water in view of increasing irrigation deserves a lot of significance for developing agriculture in Maharashtra.
  
- 10) Maharashtra government has declined the Krishi Saptahreek plan including crop Insurance scheme, organic farming, integrated pest management, market intelligence, marketing network, empowerment of farm women, agricultural export zones marketing network etc. be given top most priority for sustainable agriculture in Maharashtra state.