



CHAPTER VI

**SUMMARY
AND
CONCLUSIONS**

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6.1 Conclusions:

With the help of field work the data collected in the survey the following conclusions can be made;

- 1) Adoption of new agriculture strategy has certainly benefited all farmers in large scale. Use of electric pumps for irrigation has been largely accepted by the farmers in Khatav Tahsil. The area under irrigation increased as a result of which the farmers can cultivate crops twice / thrice in a year.
- 2) Due to the use of electricity in agriculture, subsistence farming was transferred into commercial farming. The cropping pattern has changed, traditional crops into commercial crops. Traditional crops such as jawar, bajara, pulses etc. transferred into commercial crops such as cotton, potato, onion, sugarcane etc. The cropping pattern has changed the per hector productivity agriculture which raised farmers annual income.
- 3) The farmers now are about to use electricity for various domestic purposes. Simultaneously, farmers are busy in subsidiary industry depending on the agriculture such as poultry, animal husbandry, plantation etc. This

development of subsidiary industry helped to reduce the disguised unemployment in agriculture sector. The attitude of farmers is changing and they are becoming optimistic. The rural youth are interested in accepting agriculture as their occupation as they can get equivalent income as could get in industry.

4) Various equipments depending on electricity are becoming common for agricultural use. Agriculture output can be use as an input in various agro-based industries like sugarcane for sugar factory, cotton for yarn industry, jute, rubber used for corresponding industries. So, for overall economic development not only industrial development is useful but also agricultural development is essential. In Khatav Tahsil the modernization of agriculture has definitely improved the economic life of people and has benefited for the fast rural development of the tahsil.

5) The rural farmers have to face many difficulties in the use of electricity. The main difficulties such as inadequate supply of water in dug well, low power supply, irregular electricity supply etc.

6) Discussion and planning at the government level should be held to reduce the difficulties of farmers and electricity supply.

6.2 Suggestions and expectations of sample farmers regarding use of electricity:

- a) Out of sample farmers, 17 % farmers wanted good behaviour from the MSEB officials.
- b) Reduction in the electricity rate : Farmers must be given some concessions as the income from the agriculture is less and he has to face number of difficulties. Most of the farmers should get the electricity supply at lower rates.
- c) Regular electric power supply : Almost all the farmers says that they need regular power supply because the water in the well becomes less in the summer season, so constant water must be supplied for the agriculture.
- d) Notice must be issued before desecration of electricity supply: In the rural area there is continuously desecrate supply so there is low production in the agriculture.
- e) Guidance from the government officer.
- f) Agricultural schemes must be reached directly to the farmers
- g) Periodicals and magazines regarding guidance for agriculture must be reached to the farmers.

h) Ware housing facility must be provided at tahsil level.

i) Market facility at tahsil level

j) Provisions of fertilizers at appropriate rate by the Government.