



CHAPTER-VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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6.1 Conclusions.

6.2 Suggestions and expectations of sample farmers.

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With the help of fieldwork and analysis made so far, the following conclusions have been drawn.

1) The Per man land ratio of village (2001) has come down i.e.0.15 hectare.

2) Adoption of new agriculture strategy has certainly benefited all the farmers. The use of electric pumps has made by the farmers in Kognoli village for irrigation. The area under irrigation has increased. As a result of which the farmers had cultivated crops twice/ thrice in a year.

3) Due to the availability of water, subsistence farming was transferred in to commercial farming. The cropping pattern has changed, from traditional crops like tobacco, jawar groundnuts,paddy etc.into commercial crops. Such as sugarcane and soyabean. The cropping pattern has changed and the per hector productivity of agriculture has increased.

4) Farmers are taking the sugarcane only i.e. 33 % of total cultivable land.

5) Farmers are using chemical fertilizers instead of farm yard manure.

6) The number of bullock has drastically gone down i.e. from 100 in 1990 to 30 in 2002 year.

7) The farmers now are busy in subsidiary occupation depending on the agriculture such as animal husbandry, dairy, plantation etc. The subsidiary occupation has helped to reduce the disguised unemployment in agriculture sector. The attitude of farmers has changed and they are becoming optimistic.

8) The farmers of the study area have used excess water for agriculture and the land salinity problem has risen. The considerable application of chemical fertilizers has destroyed the microorganism of the soil, which is vital for maintaining the fertility of the soil. At the same time the farmers have changed the cropping pattern of the village for getting more agriculture returns and they have injured the soil health.

9) Most of the farmers of the sample village particularly marginal and small are unknown for maintaining soil fertility through soil testing, proper cropping pattern, natural farming, use of Bio-fertilizers, etc.

10) The villagers are using outside soil for their field from common land, which brings imbalance in the village environment.

11) The number big and aged trees have also decreased.

12) Farmers sell their produce with private traders. The co-operative market facility is negligible.

13) In the study area the farmers have destroyed the grassland on bank of the river. Because of the reduction in grassland, the number of milch animals as well as bullock has gone down. This has badly affected on the supply side of farm manure. The farmers use excess chemicals due to shortage of farm yard manure.

6.2 SUGGESTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF SAMPLE FARMERS:

On the basis of the study made so far the following suggestions can be made for the development of agriculture in the sample village.

1) Regular guidance from the government officer should be provided.

2) Agricultural Schemes should reach directly to the farmers.

3) Periodicals and magazines regarding agriculture must be reached to the farmers free of cost.

4) Provisions of bioorganic fertilizers at subsidised rate by the government is still essential.

5) Viable farm organization should be developed i.e. Service co-operative farming societies.

6) Political Interference should be lowest while giving the government facilities to the farmers.

7) Farmers club should be established in every village.

8) The free of cost Agricultural literature should be available in every library of each village.

9) The farmers should adopt new technology in agriculture, but it should be environment friendly.

10) Each farmer should attend the Gramsabha of village and they could ask the questions to the officer to solve their problem regarding to agriculture.

11) The farmers should accept natural farming system. The study tours should be organized by the Government Agriculture Department.

12) IDEAL AGRICULTURE FORMULA:

The ideal village norms should be adopted. The following 5 rules should be brought to the notice of farmers;

- 1) Ban on Free Grazing (Charai Bandi)
- 2) Ban on Failing Trees (Kurhad Bandi)
- 3) Ban on Liquor (Nasha Bandi)
- 4) Family Planning (Nas Bandi)
- 5) Shramadan (Voluntary Labour)

13) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENTS

For the better environmental quality the following things can be implemented by the village Co-operative Societies.

- 1) Contour Bunding
- 2) Afforestation
- 3) Continuous, Contour Trenching on Panchayat Land and Tree Plantation.
- 4) Continuous Contour Trenching on Private Land and Tree Plantation
- 5) Continuous Contour Trenching on Private Land and tree Plantation.
- 6) Tree Plantation on farm Bunds.
- 7) Tree Plantation of Road side.
- 8) Nalla Bunds.
- 9) Percolation Tank.
- 10) Storage Bandhara.
- 11) Repairs of Nala Bunds.