

**CHAPTER - V**  
**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTONS**

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# **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **5.1 - INTRODUCTION**

Washi irrigation scheme is one of the major irrigation schemes in the Walwa Taluka of Sangli district. This scheme is located in south of Walwa Taluka. It was started through common efforts of farmers in command area and Rajarambapu Cooperative Sugar Factory. This scheme is working on Warana River since 1992. Farmers have been benefited from this scheme. There are 3 villages covered under this irrigation scheme. The command area of this project is 2302 acres with total membership of 1191 from three villages. Water has been provided for various crops like, sugarcane, wheat, soyabean etc. Consequently, agricultural scenario of the region has undergone a phenomenal changes and rural life of the command area has been gradually changing for better living.

### **5.2 - MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

The major findings of the study on the basis of primary and secondary data are given below.

- 1) The study observed that, out of total sample households 47.33% households were in the age group of 36-65 years, 35 % households were in 61- 125 year age group, and only one family found under 1- 18 age group
- 2) The 61.7% majority farmers were belonging to Maratha castes and in the remained 32.30% farmers were belonging to Mahar (12%), Matang (4%), Chambhar (4%), Nhavi (4.7%), Dhanagar (1.3%) and Muslim were 7 (1.3%). The percentage of total farmers to joint family was 78.70% and to nuclear family 31.30%. Thus it predominant of joint family in rural areas.
- 3) It was revealed that, out of total farmers 20.7% farmers were illiterate, 38% were primary school educated, 15.3% were high school educated, and 16% of higher secondary, 5.3% of graduation and 4.7% were Post graduates.

- 4) Area of owned land of marginal farmer was the same (28%) in before and after scheme. Also small farmers were on the same 24.7% in before and after scheme. The position of medium farmers reduced from 37% to 36% in before and after scheme. While share of large farmers increased from 35 to 36 before and after scheme.
- 5) The higher percentage change of cultivated land was 10.8 % of medium farmers, followed by 3.22% of small farmers, 2.04% of marginal farmers, and -12% was of large farmer.
- 6) The study revealed that, 94.7% farmers' land was not under irrigation before scheme. It reduced upto 2% after scheme. The 5.3% of marginal farmers land was under irrigation before and it increased upto 32.7%.
- 7) The study observed that, 34% marginal farmers land was under non-irrigation before scheme. It reduced upto 13.33% after scheme. The 20% of small farmers land was under non-irrigation before and it decreased upto 4%. Medium farmers were 24% before and it was 5.33% after. Large farmers were 22% before and it was 1.33% after.
- 8) It was also observed that, cropping pattern in command area has changed due to washii irrigation scheme. Before scheme food grain crops were main crops i.e. Jowar & Groundnut but after scheme cash crops were main crops i.e. Sugarcane, Soyabean etc. Total area under sugarcane was 5.35 acres before scheme which increased it to 394.34 acres after scheme. It shows expansion of land under sugarcane.
- 9) Moreover due to change cropping pattern, production of food grain crops reduced on the one hand but production of cash crops was increased other hand. Because farmers preferred to cultivate cash crops in place of food grains.
- 10) Production of hybrid Jowar reduced from 1233 quintals to 104 quintals while production of sugarcane was tremendously increased from 77 tonnes to 15534 tonnes. It was occurred due to increased areas and yield of Sugarcane.

- 11) Total agricultural income from food grain crops after scheme was reduced compared to before scheme. However, agricultural income from cash crops was increased as compared to before scheme.
- 12) Total agricultural income from hybrid jowar reduced from Rs. 922669 before to Rs. 97136 after scheme. Total agricultural income from Sugarcane increased from Rs. 57904 before to Rs. 12847031.50 after scheme.
- 13) The study observed that the income before scheme period, maximum farmers were in the ranges of Rs.10001-25000, after scheme maximum farmers were concentrated in the income range of Rs.50001 – 100000.
- 14) The study also showed that participation of farmers' in various institutions and societies was encouraging. The farmers were participated in Village Panchayat, Co-operative Societies, Washi Irrigation Scheme, PACS, and Other Societies, Institution.
- 15) All farmers were participated in PACS, Co-operative Society, and Washi Irrigation Scheme. Moreover 20.67% farmers were member of other institutions and societies.

### **5.3 SUGESTIONS**

- 1) Farmers should acquire scientific knowledge about cropping pattern, production and resource management. Hence, it should provide through agricultural extention service effectively.
- 2) The washi irrigation scheme should not be supply water only flows system. It should be adopt modern irrigation technique e.g. drip irrigation,
- 3) Farmers want to increase yield of crop with the help of regional agricultural department and other agricultural institutions. Hence collaboration with such institution should be strengthening.

- 4) The management of scheme should fine that member who misuses water.
- 5) Government should give assurance about proper price for agricultural production to make farming more profitable.
- 6) Government should provide educational facility and others like agricultural extension services to farmers in the command area.
- 7) Moreover an attempt should be made to develop social integrity in villages.
- 8) Special Policy for small farmers should be developed by government
- 9) More care should be taken to use water scientifically and bring about dynamic change cropping pattern.