



CHAPTER 4

Problems, Conclusion and Suggestions

Chapter- IV

Problems, Conclusion and Suggestion

4.1 Introduction:

The importance of dry land agriculture in Indian context is well known. In the Kavathe Mankal taluka productivity level are very low and unstable in dry lands due to the vicissitudes of the monsoon rainfall which is erratic, unpredictable and also highly fluctuating over year under agro-climatic condition. The situation calls for and adverse effect on the production and income distribution which finally hampers the economic growth of this taluka. In this taluka farmers were taken crops Kharip and Rabi seasons. But maximum farmers were crops taken in Kharip season. In this taluka farmers were very poor because unstable crops and gamble rainfall.

4.2 Problems of Dry Land Farming:

There were some problems in dry farming which are explained as follows.

1. The farmers in dry land are very poor, can neither apply full doses of input nor the improved seeds of high yielding varieties. So yields of various crops grown in dry lands are found to be very low.
2. The Kavathe Mankal known as dry crops taluka because uses of agricultural inputs such as irrigation facilities were very low. Its leads to low production and productivity of crops.
3. The rainfall in dry land was uncertain and very low. It was the main reason behind dry land farming in sample villages.

4. In the Kavathe Mahankal taluka proportion of barren land was high, because supply of capital was less with the farmers.
5. There was unstable agriculture in Kavathe Mahankal taluka, due to the natural climate was unfavorable in this area. This was the major problem in the study area.
6. The debt ness of the farmers was very high in the study area, because there expenditure was more than income.
7. In the whole years farmers were taking only Kharip season, because there were two reasons behind it. One was moor land, second was low soil quality.
8. The standard of living of farmers Kavathe Mahankal taluka was very low this is major problem in the study area.

4.3 Major Findings

The major findings are as following:

1. In India out of total geographical area about 70% land was cultivable land. Out of total production 42% production comes from dry land farming.
2. In Maharashtra out of total geographical area about 85% area was dry land agriculture.
3. Out of total geographical area of Maharashtra 61% land was directly depend on monsoon.
4. In Kavathe Mahankal Taluka, out of geographical area 60.46% was cultivable land and out of that dry land area was 86.55%. Irrigated land was 13.41% only.
5. The average rainfall was 304.74mm in the Kavathe Mahankal Taluka during the study period.
6. In Kavathe Mahankal Taluka Farmers were taking maximum Kharip

crops for production such as bajara, ground nut, Tur, Urid etc.

7. Out of total sample 61% farmers were in the age group of above 46 years.

8. Out of total sample maximum farmers (52.4%) were taken primary education. In case of high education merely one respondent was taken high education.

9. The caste wise distribution of respondents shown that highest farmers were belonging to open category i.e. Open-29.5%, SC-26.7%, NT-24.8% OBC-14.3%, Others-4.8%.

10. The study showed that the out of total sample, maximum farmers were in the category of small farmers. It was 31.4%. Marginal farmers 19.0%, medium farmers 26.7% and large farmers 22.7%.

11) The distribution of farmers by irrigated land shown that maximum irrigated

(83.8) was of median farmers followed large 12.4% small 2.8, and marginal 1.0.

12) The distribution of farmers by size of barren land shown that maximum barren land (68.6%) was of marginal farmers small farmers 18%, medium 8.6%, large 4.8%.

13) Out of total sample, maximum farmers annual aggregate income was in the range of Rs. 5001 to 10000. In case of net annual income maximum farmers were in the income range of Rs. 1001 to 2500.

14) The study showed that the farmers aggregate expenditure was more than income.

15) The study reveals that maximum farmers were belonging into small and marginal farmers group so the proportion of saving was very low.

4.5. SUGGESTIONS:

1. The aggregate income was very low in the study area. So efforts should be made to increase income from agriculture as well as Non-agricultural activity.
2. In the study area “Pani Adwa – Pani Jirwa” Scheme should be implement properly.
3. The Government should provide free infrastructure facilities to farmers, i.e. electricity, marketing etc.
4. Bunding across the slope and leveling the land should be done before on set a monsoon.
5. Deep summer ploughing should be followed by surface tillage during monsoon months and also rest of the year.
6. The farmers should adopt modern agricultural technology than traditional technology.
7. The Government should be made more efforts to bring maximum land under irrigation in the study area.
8. The farmers should stress on allied agricultural occupations, such as diary and poultry.
9. Proper crop rotation should be followed which should preferably have at least on legume crop every year.
10. Inter-cropping of oil seeds and pulses should be done with jowar, bajra and maize crop for the purpose of making best use of soil and inter row moisture harvesting. This also increases crop productivity/unit area/unit time.
11. An efficient plant protection measures should be adopted to protect the plants from various insect/pest and disease damage.