

ANALYTICAL STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS IN MANGALWEDHA TAHSIL

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ABSTRACT

Present paper is focus on reason of deficiency of agricultural development of MANGALWEDHA tahsil. An attempt is also made to discuss agricultural problems. The Present paper Studied about “Problems and prospects of agriculture in MANGALWEDHA TAHSIL and geographical Analysis” is an attempt to find out some problems and their remedies.

INTRODUCTION -

Agriculture is a traditional occupation of MAHARASHTRIAN people and it also backbone of economy . Most of people depends on agri[near about 65 to 70%] but production is much less. The numbers of problems of agricultural developments have been discussed. Most of these problems are associated to the questions of agricultural research and training. The following are the problems of agriculture, which are very serious and acute in the MANGALWEDHA TAHSIL . Those are below.

1. LACK OF RAINFALL -

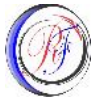
Out of the total regions annual rainfall, nearly 85 percent rainfall is received during monsoon period some times region gets more rainfall some time it will provide less rainfall to the region. Rainfall is the dominant single weather element influencing the intensity and location of farming system and the farmer’s choice of the enterprises.

2. INCREASING POPULATION -

The real problem of agricultural regions is that, there are too many people who depend on agriculture. Since 1981, the proportion of people depends on agriculture has remained by and large constant around to percent.

3. BACKWORDNESS OF THINK AND AFFECTED ATMOSPHEREIN IN RURAL SIDE -

The farmers of the region are generally speaking, poor, illiterate, ignorant, superstitious, conservative and bound by out mode customs and institutions such as the caste system and the joint family. Except for a small group of enlightened farmers who adopted quickly modern techniques of production, while majority of farmers are not motivated by consideration of economic progress. Besides, they are so poor that they do not have sufficient means to improve their economic conditions. The farmers of the study region are using wooden ploughs and iron ploughs on large scale. The density of tractor per thousand hectare of land is relatively low in MANGALWEDHA TAHSIL



4. SOIL EROSION PROBLEM -

The problem of soil erosion is a complicated problem. Soil erosion varies from place to place according to the character of the soil, the slope of the ground, the vegetation cover, the use to which the soil is being put and the nature and amount of rainfall. The very shallow and medium shallow soils have poor water retention capacity, poor fertility and are vulnerable to severe soil erosion. These soils do not support the rabi crops. Such soils are found in Bhima, Chandrabhaga, Sina basins in Pandharpur and Mangalwedha tahsil. Due to the soil erosion, the crop productivity is very low.

5. PROBLEM OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES -

There are few and lack of major projects of irrigation in the study region. There are some medium and minor schemes in the Mangalwedha Tahsil district. Most of the medium and minor irrigation schemes become dry in the summer season due to shortage of proper rainfall distribution.

6. BACKWARDNESS AND POORNESS LABOUR -

Mostly, 50 percent agricultural laborers are having poor economic status. Most of the agricultural workers belong to the depressed classes who have been neglected for ages. They have been like dumb driven cattle. Agriculture workers are still illiterate and ignorant in Mangalwedha tahsils. Another thing is that agricultural worker does not have continuous work in farm. They are getting only 100 to 150 rupees per day from the farmers. Agriculture laborers do not get work in the rainy and summer seasons regularly.

7. LACK KNOWLEDGE OF PLANT PROTECTION -

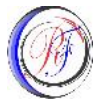
No systematic quantitative studies have been conducted in the study region so far to determine the losses caused by insect, pests and plant diseases except in irrigated tract. Most of the farmers of the region are economically poor and they are unable to use pesticides on large scale in the fields.

8. LACK USE OF HYV SEEDS -

Agriculture in the study region, suffers from the application of inadequate and bad seeds. Usually, seeds are kept unprotected for the next sowing season. Thus, the seed is badly affected by the worms and when sown the resulting plants also are badly affected by the worms and when sown the resulting plants turn unhealthy. Some times, the farmers have to open their seed for consumption and for sowing purpose borrow from the local grain merchants, which is bad and unhealthy. Therefore, the yield of agricultural crops is very low as compared to EASTERN AND WESTERN Maharashtra.

9. LARGE PROBLEM OF DROUGHT -

Entire Mangalwedha Tahsil comes under drought prone area. Some times region gets heavy rainfall and wet farming occurs in the region. Some times dry famine found in the region due to absence of monsoon rainfall. During summer season irrigation, wells become dry. Even there is shortage of drinking water in the various villages during the summer season.



10. LESS PRICE FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES -

Till now, the government has been fixing food grains prices at “Slightly” higher than the average of immediate postharvest prices during the previous few years. The principle of fixing farm prices is indeed wrong, as the immediate post harvest prices are nothing but distress prices and if these are to be fixed for the whole year this would act as disincentive to the farmer who has to invest heavy so as produce more.

11. ILLITERATE FARMERS -

The farmers of the study regions are generally speaking, poor, illiterate, ignorant, superstitious, and conservative bound by out mode customs and institutions such as the caste system and the joint family superstition and belief in fate, are the causes which keep the farmers satisfied with their primitive system of cultivation. There are only few training centers in the region under study. They are unable to give the training to the entire study region. The farmers are away from the recent agricultural technology.

12 . DIVERSITY OF CROP -

The agriculture of Solapur district is predominantly characterized by the cultivation of a wide variety of food and non-food crops. There exist, sharp differences among the region with respect to the methods of cultivation. Due to the differences in soil and climatic conditions different varieties of crops are grown which includes Kharif as well as Rabi cereals.

SOLUTION ;

Untimely and unequal distribution of rainfall , Overcrowding in agriculture should be reduced, Problem of discouraging rural atmosphere by increasing literacy, Soil erosion and its conservation ., Inadequate irrigation facilities should be enhanced, Poor economic condition of labor should be improved , Problem of plant protection by using herbicides, pesticides and Insecticides , Use of HYV seeds should be encouraged , Problem of credit facilities and indebtedness should be given concession , Problem of draught should be tackled by harvesting water , Marketing system should be given proper facilities ,Prices of agricultural commodities must be revised from time to time , Problem of training centers should be improved and Large diversity of crops should be encouraged.

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