

Agricultures crisis and its remedies

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Abstract

Agriculture sector plays a vital role in India's economy. Over 58 per cent of the rural people depend on agriculture sector. Agriculture sector has same serious issue. This review paper has mainly discuss the issue related agriculture sector of Maharashtra state. Last ten year farmers are suicides continuously near about half of country. So without discuss, finding permanent solution of agriculture sector, Maharashtra not say as develop state.^[9]

In this paper we are discuss the cause of agriculture crisis in Maharashtra such as rainfall, land condition, fertilization, soil condition, Market policy, seed research, effect of air and water pollution on the agriculture land, effect of technology on agriculture sector. Also in this paper are discuss same remedies to overcame the agriculture crisis.

Keywords: Agriculture crisis, Maharashtra state

Introduction

Maharashtra state is leading in social, economic, education, industrialization, same extend in the agriculture in India. The principle crops grown in the Maharashtra state include rice, Jowar, Bajra, wheat, pulses, cotton, sugarcane, several oil seeds including sunflower, groundnut and soybean, onions and other vegetables. Maharashtra is also famous for its fruit production. The major fruits produced in the state are: mangoes, bananas, grapes and oranges. Nagpur and Nasik are the major producers of fruits. In the Maharashtra state, Agro-industry additionally contributes in thirteen national GDP. Quite fifty fifth individuals are depending upon this agro trade. The agro trade principally sugarcane mill, textile mill, cow milk production, poultry and egg, flower cut, oilseeds, Food Park^[11]. In the additional in 2014, the National Crime Records Bureau of India reportable 5650 farmer suicides. The higher range of farmer suicides were recorded in 2004 once 8241 farmers committed suicide. According NCRB, Maharashtra state has leading within the former suicides. Activists and students have offered variety of conflicting reasons for farmer suicides, like monsoon failure, high debt burdens, genetically changed crops, government policies, public psychological state, personal problems and family issues

Hence government policy maker, national planning Commission, Activists, Researcher, Socialist Must Be Concentrate on the Agriculture Development. According Kelkar Committee Report, It Is Prove That The Poor Regional Development Of Marathwada And Vidarbha Region. All The Regions Of The State Could Not Achieve Progress At The Same Place Due To Several Political, Economic And Social Factors. But it is possible and necessary to Remove At Least All 'man-made' obstacles.

A. Vaidya Nathan has been concluding that "The institutional barrier comprising governance, the quality of public systems, and economic policies has become the most serious impediment to agriculture growth"^[8]. Below the same agriculture crisis is given such as

Cause of agriculture crisis

1) Rainfall

According to the Rainfall Recording & Analysis, Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of Maharashtra, the average rain fall in the Maharashtra state. The konkan region is highest rainfall (757.1mm) and Aurangabad region has lower. But, at the ground, marathwada and Vidarbha lowest rainfall^[6].

2) Soil condition

Due to exceed used of fertilizer and pesticide, agriculture land is polluted. The soil is high rainfall area are moderate organic matter. Soil is low in total N status, p is medium and k is high. Soil fertility downside is directly having an effect on to the crop production system. If balanced used of nutrition, soil fertility downside is overcome. The matter is arises the soil check facility in in the main district wise laborites. This soil testing facility came to the village wise. Investigator should be notice simply understanding soil testing methodology, thus as farmer do check simply at its own kind.

3) Fertilization and pesticide

Former used more fertilizer and pesticide used for more crop production. But its fact day by day, soil fertility is decreases.

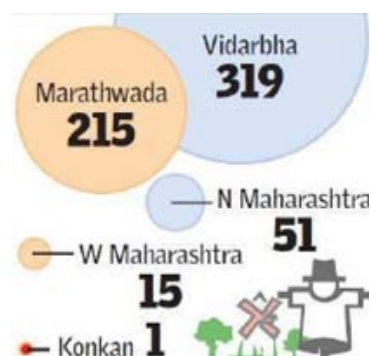


Fig 1: former suicides in the three month (Jan to march 2015) in Maharashtra

4) Acid Rain (Air Pollution)

When fossil fuels like oil and coal are burned in powerhouse, factories and residential. The acid gas gases are made like gas, oxides of N. These gases are blow within the sky and add within the clouds. Then air pollution came into earth, soil and surface water is acidic. The soil could transform acidic and its harmful plant growth. Acidic rain additionally result on the soil fertility [5].

5) Water pollution:

Acidic or alkalinity water is effect on the plant growth and also soil fertility. Water temperature and solid matter is reduced the water nutrient.

6) Urbanization and industrialization:

Rural people are migrate in the urban due to education, better living, employment opportunity, modernization, and industrialization. But due to urbanization and industrialization, agriculture land reduced day by day.

7) Natural disaster

Many Kind of Natural disasters such as floods, tsunami, cyclonic storm, droughts, hailstorms, heat wave. Hail is also common in parts of Maharashtra, causing severe damage to standing crops such as rice and wheat. In previous year 2014, due to hail, wheat crop totally destroy in the north Maharashtra district. Recently in Tamilnadu, all the crop is destroy due to very rain fall,

8) Government policy

Maharashtra government have many scheme for the farmer such as insurance, subsidy, solar pump, warehouse, cold storage, dairy and poultry etc., [2]. But real fact that this policy has politician motivated. Sometime government employee and rural politician is not able handle these policy and scheme.

9) Agriculture crop, food Prices

In Agriculture sector, seed price, fertilizer and pesticide value, cultivation value, operating labor value, electrical bill, market brokerage fee and different expendable product value square measure fix. Day to day these value square measure increase. Government of India offered the minimum support value (MSP) of varied agro product. In India, the costs of industrial sector, service sector, various taxes of government is fix expect agriculture crop and food costs. These cost is depend upon on demand and supply.

Also there square measure several issue related agriculture like level of ground water, labor issue, transportation of crop to the market, lack of information connected agriculture technology and marketing research, limitation of economic capacity, land connected court matter, divide of land in family and most importance is poor perspective toward modern data system.

Remedies to overcome agriculture crisis

1) Shirpur pattern

According to the shri suresh khanapurkar, shirpur pattern of conservation is in three step; one, well recharging using canal water; second cement structure(bandhs) on stream without gates and 3, widening and deepening of stream. The social activists and professional has completely different opinion of shirpur pattern. However real reality is H2O level increase or

maintain once shirpur pattern in shirpur tehsil. Government professional, social activists and researcher should notice chance of implantation of shirpur pattern within the whole geographic area state.

2) Farm ponds

Farm pond is rise in ground water level by 0.5 - 1 Meter. It is Useful to irrigate at critical crop stage under dry condition.

3) Kelkar Committee recommendation:

The committee has been three approaches – increase the share in arranges fund, Institutional reforms and Governance Reforms. Committee has been same goal like (a) Creating agriculture profitable, (b) Generating native employment (c) Reducing the burden of population dependent on agriculture. The kelkar committee has recommendation for rising present crop system in several space like technological interventions, introducing new systems of agriculture, Agro-processing, Agro-based industries, Watershed and irrigation management, Agricultural Education, Extension, Research, Agro- services enterprises, Institutional interventions, The district wise agro-commodity parks, mechanization development, micro-irrigation, gardening development, dry-land program, agro-forestry, agro-industries, agro-services enterprises, women farmers coaching, education, higher education.

- 4) Government policy maker is try to farmer motivate own seed preparation (seed bank).
- 5) Motivation to farmer to use vermiculture fertilizer and compost fertilizer.
- 6) Kisan soil health card compulsory given every farmer by authority.
- 7) Productive agriculture land not given any township planning, SEZ, industrial corridor, MIDCs, or any development activities.
- 8) Markets must be made available for agricultural produce. Farmer must be learn make and buy technic.
- 9) The policy maker must concentration to rise farmer income capacity.
- 10) The farmer must educate to the environment pollution.(air, land, water)
- 11) The policy maker must be concentration with effectively of agro industries such as dairy, sheep, fishery, fruit processing unit, medicine plantation etc.

Conclusion

Many researchers, policy maker, social activists and expert have different opinion on the reform and development of agriculture field. So many things are needed such as infrastructure, education, easily available crop insurance and other subsidy. The farmer must be adopting technology related to the agriculture field. Recent month, government of Maharashtra is launch solar pump scheme. This type scheme very helpful to the farmer.

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