

Agricultural Analysis of Farmers of Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT

Rajasthan is the largest state of India constituting 10.4 per cent of total geographical area and 5.67 percent of total population of India (census,2011). The state is divided into 7 divisions, 33 districts, which are further subdivided into 244 tehsils, 249 panchayat samitis and 9,168 gram panchayats. Physiographically, the state can be divided into 4 major regions.

- The Western desert with barren hills, rocky plains and sandy plains
- The Aravalli hills
- The Eastern plains with rich alluvial soils
- The South-Eastern plateau.

Over 40% of the area of the state is non desert land and 60% of the area falls under the desert climate. Farmers of this area depend on alternate jobs such as construction work and labor based jobs in urban areas. Farmers also earn their income through cattle rearing, horticulture and other small agriculture value chain based jobs. Six of the eleven districts of western Rajasthan, namely Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Sriganganagar, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur, fall in the arid zone. Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Pali fall in semi arid areas . In the arid zone, less rainfall restricts the agriculture crops and prosperity of farmers. The total geographical area of the state is 342 lakh hectares.

Nearly 70% of the fully cultivable land of state is mainly dependent on rainfall. Rajasthan is one of the country's water scarce states .For the purposes of agriculture growth and crop management, knowledge of water availability and its potential is key. The understanding of these factors and their effect on agricultural income would be remarkably useful. Crop yields will increase over the long term due to the combination of new varieties, more efficient use of fertilizers and water planning, and creative efforts such as the development of tankas and ponds on land. Progress by mechanical improvement and technology is usually seen in less time .

INTRODUCTION

Proper scientific approach plays an important role in crop improvement in all crops. Even though rainfall is a main factor that affects crop produce and hence agribusiness, overall efficiency across districts depends on various other factors. The seed quality and soil fertility is fundamental for wheat, millet, buckwheat, groundnut, maize, rice and kharif cropping in the state. Wells are an important part of agriculture.

While there is still a notable population in Rajasthan who don't get enough to eat, managing this issue requires various government schemes that pick up the places of the discouraged and not systems that originally produce more food. Fortunately, the general performance of the public economy has actually expanded as compared to the past, and high-value food varieties (common items, vegetables, oils, fish, checked animal items, and so on) are available. Premium and prepackaged food are available at amazing rates. Adding to this the possibility of an unexpected opening of the new markets, new reforms for large-scale operations, and a mismatch between market arrangements and the condition is forcing farmers to move into higher value activities. The frustration for farmers is the degraded land and dwindling commercial versatility. Agriculture is not done to create an attractive position or business and to have a specialized workforce to offer a substantial way out of distress for the country.

Even though there is high demand that has kept people in the construction sector occupied, the cycle has been remarkably sluggish. Improvement in the present methods and reducing panic is fundamental in the areas that more or less benefited from the Green Troubles. Fortunately, the task of building high infrastructure is taken up in many parts of the state which provides an alternate employment for rural farmers (with low income), and as the field clear up, another painting on the country's despair may be ready. Various parts of Rajasthan are currently using almost all of their open freshwater wealth, and many are mining springs and groundwater at alarming rates. The agriculture-dominated areas must find a sensible way to withdraw less water for development structures that utilize soil and water assets, while continuing to cultivate the value of a comparably outcome. Ordinary wage work in the existing schemes such as MGNREGA, stone cutting and cleaning industry, was seen as a higher type of wage.

Rajasthan has a strategic geographical position wherein it is situated between Northern and Western growth hubs in the country and 40 per cent of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) runs via the state.

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While the seeds of many crops are used from the past year crop for growing wheat, the seeds of bajra are continuously purchased from the market. In general, there will be an increase in the use of pesticides in the production of cotton and vegetables. As the speed of institutional credit was found to be particularly low in some rural areas and the original sources of credit, money lenders still play an important role in providing loans to farmers. Basically all farmers who have KCC at some point rarely have any profit credits because the cycle is off-base. None of the farmers disclosed the security of their produce under PMFBY.

The dairy production is always seen as exceptionally novel and most farmers did not refuse to sell milk to nearby guilds. Beekeeping is also a common practice. Fuel wood, crop improvement and manure cake were seen as important sources of energy for cooking.

In dry Jodhpur where each household has some land, there has been a shift in size due to bifurcation of land over generations. Safe crops such as millet, moth dal, moong, sesame, guar and jowar etc. are produced in the dry season. Hardly any household that owns a water body grows rabi crops like gram and rapeseed-mustard.

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In Udaipur district, two towns each of Girwa and Kotra block were casually analysed. The district has a vast array of convenient opportunities. In Kotra farming is done due to direct availability of water in both Kharif and Rabi, whereas in Girwa the main agriculture produce os of Kharif crop. Maize, tur, chickpea and urad are the major kharif crops while wheat, gram and cotton are planted in the rabi season. Vegetables are grown on the basis of availabilitiy of water, size of land (creating food crops is considered more important as it gives significant consideration to the food security of the family) and aptitude of the farmer.

Cotton was basically grown by farmers in towns of Kotra block for seed manufacture. In spite of the huge risks the farmers choose these varieties as a result of the organized accountability of the information sources and credit. Households usually show a clear inclination for seeds of neighborhood varieties for food grains due to social factors. In case of failure, the farmer has to buy seeds from the market. The seed spread by the state government was not declared in any of the towns. The farmers buys manure from the market . Pesticides are applied to food grains only sporadically. It was used for Bt cotton and vegetables.

The eastern plains region covers 2.93 million hectares of Ajmer, Jaipur and Tonk regions and parts of Dausa region (Bandikui, Dausa, Lalsot and Sikrai blocks). It covers for the mostpart of the sandy areas. Scattered tilths with suitable sand banks and covered pediments and required area under alluvium are the constituents of this zone. On the western side, the region is bounded by a low Aravalli ridge which opens from south-west to north-east. The annual rainfall of the region varies from 313 to 694 mm increasing towards the east. Summer and winter temperatures are usually not particularly extreme, as is the case with the excellently dry region.

The Banas stream, along with some of its feeders, forms a rich subsidiary plain. Surface water sources are insufficient and ground water is the fundamental source of water infrastructure. Standard vegetation is of mixed xerophytic and mesophytic type.

Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur and Karauli areas in Dausa (Mahuva Block) and Sawai Madhopur (Bamanwas, Bonli and Gangapur Blocks) are also fertile areas. Except for one or two low lying areas of Alwar and Sawai Madhopur area, the whole district is flood plain of Banganga and Gambhir streams. In the midst of severe rainfall, streams overflow their banks and undercut the cities under wraps. The location has rich alluvial soil. The soil ranges from yellowish-brown to light yellowish-brown, sandy soil to clayey soil and is largely non-calcareous. The annual rainfall ranges from 500 to 736 mm. Standard vegetation exists on mountain slopes and in wetlands and protected areas, but has been heavily exploited. The district produces various crops considering that the sources of both surface water and groundwater aquifers are present. Upper Yamuna channel and canals coming from Panchna dam are concerned in this district. The significance of the groundwater table changes from 5 to 15 m and the composition of the well water becomes relatively clear as needed.

A huge chunk of the farmers revealed no knowledge about the security plans or the government schemes available to help them. Less incomes and compensation also deters farmers from setting new infrastructure when an event of collective hardship (such as rain) emerges.

DISCUSSION

Jodhpur has shown the highest increase in point-to-point wool suggestion, followed by Ajmer and Udaipur. A decline in interest for woolen materials has been cited as one explanation for the decline. Camels used to provide support to farmers since ancient times so camels are still a very important of western Rajasthan. Despite this, after the movement of camels outside the expressway led to problems in camel rearing. Households in the past used camels as security for loan assistance, a preparation that has been widely reduced.

Any assessment of the situation with farmers must begin with the social turn of events, social plans, general practices and value structures that influence social questions about the way many individuals act and manage the status of women and their position in the public eye. A holistic person is created by using various grounds and the overall doubts about them are the framework of good family and relationship, marriage and practices. They provide individuals with a firm belief framework and moral guard regarding their possibilities, obligations and their position and work.

Various surveys reveal that greater the dependence of farmers on commercial markets for obligations and the greater the market specificity in the cost of production, the more likely farmers are to commit suicide. Farmers who have higher family wages through various means of agriculture or other alternate means are less likely to commit suicide

An idea that has gained positive progress is construction in rural areas itself. It is currently well known in France, Germany, Romania, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Kenya and Bangladesh. There are a few clusters to obtain credit fastly, obtain information sources and raise construction cooperatives that equally strengthen land pooling; task pooling; Joint Concept, Joint Water Board and Joint Construction.

Possible additions of farmers and the grouping of smaller farmers into more specialized, firm, cooperatives are the ways to make more productive, more explicit supervisory power and better terms on purchase or lease of land, for approval credits, purchase information sources and recommendation of produce.

The agrarian crisis is turning into a social nightmare. There are various illustrations of Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) formation in Rajasthan and abroad which helps in the institutional differentiation in our farmer economy and also engaging in a larger scale to overcome agrarian distress.

CONCLUSION

Rural communities, especially those currently living in vulnerable conditions, face a brief and sustained bout of extended crop failure, loss of organic matter, and reduced accountability for forestry operations. . This will obviously disproportionately affect food security and the businesses of small farmers. Small farmers need to be focused on being sensitive to simple changes and robust techniques of new farming methods.

The diversity and convenience of agribusiness can benefit small farmers. There is a huge potential for smallholder farmers to sequester soil carbon if the appropriate mindset change is implemented. Evaluation and practice have shown that lump-sum action based establishments are fundamental to

growth in agribusiness and general resources of farmers.

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