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PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE FARMERS OF AKKALKOT TALUKA WITH RESPECT TO NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:-After independence in India problem of grains were created. The major cause of this is increasing growth of population, less productivity of lands, increasing prices hoardings, loss of grains, less surplus of selling grains etc. Indian peasants are more poor, illiterate, uneducated, conventional and conservative. Because of this, there is contrary impact on the product. Basically Indian agricultural purity is less because of freak or whimsicalness of monsoon and nature. Increasing influence of politics polluted social environment in rural areas and ignored development of the agriculture.

Keywords: Indian agricultural purity , politics polluted social environment , Indian conductive economic system .

INTRODUCTION

Indian conductive economic system is primary knows as agricultural economic system most of the people from rural area in India depend on agricultural section. There has been a great culmination of underdeveloped agricultural in India since 1960-61. Agriculture is not only a survival object but also a business. From this point of view today's development farmers looking to the agriculture. After 1960 Indian government has made revolutionary transformation of agriculture by solving the problems of grain and applying scientific methods to it by rejecting traditional agricultural system. Production of crops and its business increased with the help ofnew hybrid seeds, innovative cropping system, pesticides and fertilizations, increasing convenience of water irrigation and mechanization.

ORIGIN OF RESEARCH PROBLEM:

The explosion of population absence of new technology has created deficiency of grains. Thinking with economic approach includes more demands of food and less productivity of it has made inflation on agricultural products. Increasing inflation of agricultural products has been badly affected on common people. Poverty stricken people badly affected by starvation. Increasing price level of fundamental needs affected on physical ability of the people. Their life style has been changed.

The less surplus of agricultural selling products has made an impact on productivity for the people. Traditional system of technology creates more expenditure and less productivity for the formers. For that Indian Agriculture need new technological development. Increasing inflation of products has changed the tendency of the people in saving. Actually there is need of six workers in

four hector but there are working twelve workers because of this wages are not satisfactory to the workers so there is increasing poverty.

There is big impact on agricultural sector of some tehsils of Solapur district. It is necessary to study the impact of technology on agriculture. The research will focus on use of technology and convey the benefits to all other tahsils in Solapur District.

THESIS STATEMENT:

I) According to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, 'Technology means scientific knowledge used in practical ways in Industry for example in designing new Machines.'

II) According to MacMillan English Dictionary, 'Technology refers to the advanced scientific knowledge used for the practical purpose'.

III) According to Dictionary of Economics by C.S. Nagpal, 'Technology means a body of information and techniques and of skill and experience developed for the production and use of good and service.'

In the present study the term technology is used in respect of agricultural sector technology envisages. New farm inputs i.e. Chemical fertilizers Bio-fertilizers pesticides, bride seeds, farm equipment etc. The technology also includes new farming , techniques, farm mechanization , new methods of Irrigation etc. the new technology also incorporate the post HYVP techniques in farms.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

The undertaken research is dealing with the meticulous study of farmer's development in Akkalkot with respect to new agricultural technology. For the sake of clear and deep analysis the researcher is restricted to geographical area of Akkalkot.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The following are the main objective of the present study.

1) To examine the impact of the agricultural technology on cropping pattern of food and non-food crops.
2) To examine the impact of new agricultural technology on productivity of food and noon food crops.
3) To examine the impact of the agricultural technology on distribution of income.
4) To examine the impact of agricultural technology on employment pattern.
5) To examine the impact of agricultural technology on consumption pattern.

HYPOTHESIS.

1) There is big impact of new technology on agricultural sector in Akkalkot Taluka.
2) The agricultural production, productivity and social status of farmershave been enhanced due to new farming technology.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

In developing countries like India the average growth rate of population is increasing and most of the people are depend on agriculture. The increasing populationof India needs grain and is totally depend on agriculture. The Agriculture section fulfills essential role in the development of rural area. The raw material such as sugar tea coffee, rubber, ready trade is available only from agricultural sector. Most of the small scale industries are based on raw material of agriculture. Indian agricultural contributes more in national income and as well asinternational trade. The export includes tea, more in national income and as well international trade. The export includes tea, coffee, spice, wool, tobacco, nuts, grapes pomegranate, hapus mango, basmati rice.

In India increasing demand of grain & less productivity has been created growth of inflation. The ups and down of price make an impact of level of price. It ultimately makes& impact on downtrodden and BPL people. It affects their life style. Poverty stricken people and their hunger is big problem in India. This is less productivity of agriculture for the solution of such kind of problems. India must

accept technology and its application tothe agriculture. The purpose of this research isto study the above problem with scientific and critical method and to overcome the above problem. With this purpose, Impact of New technology on economic and social status of farmers in Akkalkot Taluka is selected.

ANALYSIS:

This research paper concentrates on the problems, prospects and consequences of new agricultural technology in Akkalkot tahasil of Solapur District. Solapur district is catalyst between Maharashtra &Karnataka State. Maharashtra State has divided from Karnataka with the creation of new Solapur district in 1960. There are eleven tahsils in Solapur district and the mansoon arrive in an average in some tahsils. But some tahsils are strucked by drought. Geographic are of Solapur district is 14.88 lac and crop holding are of this district is 13.35 lac hector. From the last side of this district, there are some tahsils such as Barshi, North Solapur, South Solapur and Akkalkot having medium specimens and substantial kind of lands. Middle part of this district comprises or includes Mohol, Mangalwedha and Pandharpur &there eastside also includes Madha tahsils.

The land ofthis tahsilsbeing with ordinary to medium. The western part of this district includes Karmala, Sangola, and Malshiras which is droughty areas. This also includes western part of Madha , Pandharpur tahsils. The lands of such tahsils are ordinary.

In this district Malshiras Karmala and Sangola tahsils are struck by droughts were agricultural system is traditional. Modern technology is not used because of absence of irrigation system. Peasants give more prominence to the traditional cropping system. However economic condition is not satisfactory so this area remained backward.

In Solapur district Pandharpur, Malshiras tahsils are well developed. The availability or irrigation system made there tahsils highly developed by using modern technology. By using hybrid seeds, fertilization, pesticides and technical equipments, farmers focused on crops with business point of view. Farmer economic condition developed from the productivity of crops. Farmer from there tahsils products more crops by using technology and from that they invested big amount on the base of agriculture. More developed agricultural industries were produced in there tahisils.

As the largest private enterprise in India, agriculture contributes one fourth of the national GDP. Agriculture has been and will continue to be the life line of India economy. However, agriculture productivity and development differ very much from region to region, which needs a detail investigation. The temperature and pedagogical conditions are favorable for growing valuable crops like jawar, sugarcane, oil seeds, bajara, wheat, etc. By contrast, very low level of agriculture productivity is confined to the tahsils belonging to drought prone areas having irregular rainfall, rugged topography and poor irrigation facilities. Inadequacy of water is main hurdle in agriculture productivity. For the pre- sent investigation tahsilwise secondary data has been collected from socio-economic review and District Statistical Abstract. The data collected has been processed and method of yield co-efficient method has been employed to find out the levels agriculture productivity. The result are shown in tabular and from and are also depicted by choropleth method on map. Hence, in present paper an attempt has been made to assess the regional disparities in levels of agriculture productivity in Akkalkot of Solapur District.

Agriculture has been and will continue to be the lifeline of Indian economy. The progress made by agriculture in the last four decades one of the biggest success stories of free India. Agriculture and allied activities constitute the single largest contributor to the gross domestic product. Agriculture is the means of livelihood of about two-third of the workforce in the country. This increase in agriculture product has been brought about by bringing additional area under cultivation, extension of irrigation facilities, the use of improved high variety of seeds, water management and better techniques evolved through agriculture research, pesticides and cropping practices. However, agriculture productivity differ very much from region to region in Akkalkot which needs a detail investigation.

Present study mostly relies on the secondary data collected through Agriculture Department, District statistical Department of Solapur and socio-economic abstract of Solapur district in 2013-14. For the present investigation, District is selected as in general and Akkalkot tahsil

in particular. Firstly, major crops productivity is measured and the productivity indices have been calculated on the basis of a statistical technique formulated by Jasbir Singh. The Figers and district maps are used for comparative study of spatial distribution.

Wheat, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Tur, Gram, Sugarcane, Cotton and Groundnuts are the important crops of the Solapur District. Sugar- cane and Jawar is accounting for more than 50 percent of the total cultivated area of the region. Jawar can be grown both a Rabi and Kharif crops in Akkalkot. Wheat is more common in dry are- as. Sugarcane is the principal crop of the region. It is a late arrival in the field of cash crops. Its cultivation is confined to the areas receiving adequate and timely irrigation. The crop productivity changes have occurred in response to many technological developments during the last few decades. The adoption of seeds, fertilizers and irrigation has resulted into in- crease of farm production and diversifying the production pattern. The soil conservation has been an addition, for increasing the productivity. Thus, all these factors interact the changes in agricultural production.

CONCLUDING REMARKS:

The analysis reveals that there is great variation in level of agriculture productivity throughout the study region. Only 25.20 per- cent area of the study region is high productivity region, whereas 36 percent area of the study region is belong to low level of agriculture productivity. Another group of tahsils belongs to high use of irrigation water where one crop (sugercane) is continuous cultivated. The foresaid analysis clearly indicates that there are rare variation in level of agriculture productivity in the region. It needs to be taken care of while formulating development of productivity policies. The Akkalkot tahsil with low level of agriculture productivity should be given top priority so that they may come up at par with high productivity areas and the concept of social justice may be fulfilled.

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