

**CHANGE IN STANDARD OF LIVING AND
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURS
IN SANGLI DISTRICT WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCES TO WALWA TALUKA**

A MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT

COMPLETION REPORT

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SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1) Change in standard of living and problem of agricultural labours in Sangli district with special reference to Walwa Taluka:

Economical status, work potentiality, socio-economic status, migration capacity and organizations of agricultural labours have been attempted in Sangli district with special reference to Walwa Taluka. The economical status of other cultural labours in the study area of two hundred rural families revealed 40 % families with poor economical status. The work potentiality in agricultural sector for unskilled labours revealed gradual decrease in work potentiality in agricultural sector. The change in socio-economic status in the study area found gradual increase in socio-economic status. It is also noted that agricultural labours are not organized and not educated and found to be traditional. The migration capacity of labours in the study area was found to be increased. The possibilities of organizations of agricultural labours in rural area noted 35% agricultural labours were participated in their organizations.

Environmental factors and economical status of agricultural labours:

The humidity record noted maximum humidity (94%) in the months of July and September, as highest rainfall was recorded in these months and minimum value for humidity (24%) was recorded in the month of March. The aerial temperature recorded was found to be maximum (36⁰C) in the month of May and minimum (20⁰C) in December. The maximum rainfall reported in the month of July and later it decreases in subsequent months. Minimum rainfall found to be in the month of January. The rainfall was total absent in the months like February, March, April, May and December. A record of average rainfall in the Sangli district is 692.4 mm (27.26").

SUMMARY:

The green revolution which commenced in 1968 raising productivity per units of land, water, time and labour, made India self sufficient despite a growing population. However, with challenges of stagnant resource, base, low factor productivity, environmental concerns, soil degradation, the strategies adopted for the first green revolution are not helping a second green revolution to occur in India. Therefore, increased availability of agriculture production is undoubtedly an effective engine for reduction of poverty and hunger. Conventional technologies of agriculture are not adequate to meet the current challenges of enhancing production. By 2025 the world population will have increased to over 8 billion people and at the same time, there will be no significant increase in the amount of farmland. To cope with the challenges and opportunities of the agricultural revolution, research programmes in present position should be concentrated on capital formation in relation with labour employment, modern farming, rural needs, yield loss analysis, cost policy and subsidy issues, and efficient management of agricultural and industrial resources. In the, issues related to national food and nutrition security, efficiency and sustainability of agricultural production systems, poverty alleviation, environmental impact assessment and priority setting, export potential of agri-products, etc. should be in high priority. Besides these, attempts should be in the recent past to assess food demand and supply scenario, impact of WTO regulations, food safety requirements, market information systems, peri-urban agriculture.

In the present study of Change in standard of living and problem of agricultural labours in Sangli district with special reference to Walwa Taluka following results were summarized.

- 1) The study area revealed 40 % families with poor economical status in Sangli district with special reference to Walwa Taluka.
- 2) The work potentiality in agricultural sector for unskilled labours revealed gradual decrease in study area.
- 3) The gradual increase in socio-economic status in the study area was noted and agricultural labours are not organized and not educated.
- 4) The migration capacity of labours in the study area was found to be increased.
- 5) The possibilities of organizations of agricultural labours in rural area showed 35% agricultural labours were participated in their organizations.
- 6) Environmental factors like maximum humidity (94%) in the months of July and September and minimum humidity (24%) in the month of March. The temperature was found to be maximum (36⁰C) in the month of May and minimum (20⁰C) in December. The maximum rainfall reported in the month of July and later it decreases in subsequent months. Minimum rainfall found to be in the month of January.

CONCLUSION:

Presence of xenobiotic and recalcitrance compounds in the soil leads to decrease the fertility of soil. The study of different physicochemical parameters of soil in the agriculture practices with respect to application of fertilizers and pesticides is urgent need. There is scope for using the nitrogen fixing and phosphate solubilizing bacteria as effective inoculants in the agriculture soil. Some of the environmental factors such as rainfall, salinity, temperature both

aerial and water, dissolved oxygen, pH, nutrients in the form of phosphate and nitrate etc. are directly or indirectly influencing the economic status of labours. Domestic animals for various purposes may be reared according to habitat, feeding, breeding, growth, ecology, physiological and biochemical parameters. The fluctuations in the some of the environmental parameters clearly indicate unbalanced ecosystem or environmental stresses. The seasonal as well as diurnal variation or distribution of the environmental parameters like water, humidity, rainfall, temperature both, air and surface water, dissolved oxygen, pH, salinity carbon, nitrogen, phosphorous on agricultural land of study area. It is essential to conserve species richness and genetic diversity within the species. Genetic resources means genetic material of actual or potential value and genetic material is any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity. Notwithstanding the paucity of information on the nature and extent of diversity in agriculturally important species, it is clear that genetic diversity in them must be preserved for the species to continue and remain useful under changing biotic and abiotic pressures and human demands. Soil is important for agriculture in the study area and can be used for high yield only after proper fertilizer and water supply. The unirrigation land at some villages will threaten the soil quality which need water supply to it. Low-qualified jobless adults have suffered a greater rise in unemployment than any other group in study area. This study shows how programmes combining key competence development, contacts with employers and hands-on learning can be of value in helping this group rejoins the labour market. I am sure the project work will be helpful for labours, policy issues and teaching on the subject. In nut shell it is concluded that-

- 1) Environmental factors adversely affect the economical status of labours.
- 2) The economical status of other cultural labours in the study area was poor.

- 3) The agricultural labours were not organized due to lack of higher education.
- 4) The landless agricultural labours need migration for their fundamental needs.
- 5) The life insurance, medical facilities, residential facilities and free education to their children should be provided. Working opportunities of other sectors should be provided to agricultural labours.
- 6) Male labours get more benefit as compare to female labours.
- 7) The agricultural labours should provided beneficial government schemes.
- 8) The agricultural labours need migration for their fundamental needs.
- 9) The statistical information should be provided and supplied to policy

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