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## Study Of Farmers In Walawa And Shirala Taluka Of Sangli District

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### **Abstract:**

*This study investigates the farming practices and challenges faced by farmers in Walwa and Shirala talukas of Sangli district, Maharashtra. The study explores Crop cultivation pattern, crop productivity, socio-economic factor influencing agricultural activities. Suicides of farmers is one of dark part of Indian farming. Globalization badly affected this business. On this background attempt is taken to find out the situation of farmers and their standard of living, changing pattern of agricultural sector in this study area.*

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**Keywords:** *Agriculture, Crops, Production, Farmer.*

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### **Introduction:**

The economic development of India is directly and indirectly depends upon agricultural growth. Overall economic development remains in slower growth rate while agricultural sector run under slow down. The scenario of agricultural sector changed in post green revolution period. Cropping pattern, crop productivity were changed. Different type technical and biological components were adopted in agriculture. Agricultural marketing system also changed. General standard of living of farmers upgraded since last forty years, but at grass root level nothing is going right in agricultural business. Farm business is become business of loss, different reports come to conclusions that marginal and medium farmers are in the position to leave this business if any substitute business

available to them. Suicides of farmers is one of dark part of Indian farming. Globalization badly affected this business. On this background attempt is taken to find out the situation of farmers and their standard of living, changing pattern of agricultural sector in this study area.

### **Objectives:**

1. To study the change in agricultural production in Walwa and Shirala taluka.
2. To study of income and expenditure pattern of farmers.
3. To study loan status of farmers.
4. To evaluate general standard of living of farmers

**Scope of the Study:**

1. Investigating the cropping patterns, farming techniques in the study area.
2. Assessing the socio-economic characteristics of farmers.
3. Considering environment factor
4. Identify challenges faced by farmers.

**Purpose of the Study:**

The study aims to examine the association between cropping patterns and agricultural productivity.

**Methodology and Data Collection:**

This study is based on primary and secondary data. In order to collect the primary data random convenient sampling method is used for all purposes. Total number of 12 villages is selected from Walwa and Shirala talukas. Out of these 12 villages 10 families from small, marginal, medium and large framers are selected. Thus, 240 total numbers of respondents are selected for data collection. By using questionnaires and interview methods primary data is collected. Reference books, journals, government publications, annual reports of cooperative institutes, Panchayat Samites etc are used. For the analysis of data various statistical and mathematical tools and methods are used viz average, growth rate ratios analysis are used

**Productivity of Different Corps:**

Productivity of various crops find out by data collected by respondent *Miss. Chivate N. A.*

farmers in the study area. Farmers are trying to increase the yield capacity of main crops especially sugarcane, soya bean, wheat, jawar and groundnuts in Walwa and Shirala taluka. Table No 1 shows the per acre productivity of different crops in Walwa and Shirala Taluks.

**Table No. 1:Productivity of Different Corps in Walwa and Shirala Taluka**

Crop	Walawa Average productivity	Shirala Tauga productivity
Rice	907.52	1127.42
Wheat	843.92	737.72
Jawar	980.16	894.18
Maize	587.2	672.3
Groundnut	342.64	345.54
Soybean	1440.24	1237.21
*Sugarcane	41.69	40.69

*Source: Field Survey*

*\*Sugarcane Productivity in Tonne*

It founds that there is no big difference in above crops in both talukas.

**Per Acre Gross Income From Different Crops:**

Income from agricultural business is the main source of income for farmers. Farming activities are conducted by our farmers to accumulate the income for meet out the living expenditure. Farmer needs income for reinvestment and developmental agricultural activities. Also he requires fulfilling the other need and wants of family like food and beverages, education, travelling, clothing, health and medical factors, entertainments etc. We studied the cost and income statues from

agricultural business of respondent farmers and find out results. Table No.3 shows the average per acre income, cost of production, and net income from different

crops of respondent farmers. It calculated as Net income = Average per acre income – Average per acre cost of production.

**Table No. 2: Average Income - Cost and Net Income**

Crop	Walwa			Shirala		
	Average Income	Average Cost	Net Income	Average Income	Average Cost	Net Income
Rice	11715.6	8094.8	3620.2	10815.6	8074.6	2741.2
Wheat	12730.8	7874.8	4856	12331.7	7874.4	4457.3
Jower	5639.6	3484.4	2155.2		3398.9	2032.3
Maize	11983	6368	5615	12291	6298	5993
Groundnut	7150	6555.6	595	6756	6254.8	502
Soybean	15025	8518	6507	14980	8619	6361
*Sugarcane	77283.6	28454.58	48829.2	79976	31898.96	48077.04

Source: Field survey

Table No. 2 shows that average per acre income of rice, wheat, jawar, maize, groundnut soya and sugarcane in Walwa taluka is Rs. 5639.6 to 77283.6. Per acre income from sugarcane is higher than other crop income, while per acre income from jawar is 5639.6 is at least level. It founds that income from soya bean. Wheat and rice are followed by income from sugarcane in Walwa taluka. In the range of rank, per acre income from sugarcane stood first, soya stood second, maize at third rank in Walwa taluka. Wheat and rice stood at fourth and fifth rank. Net per acre income from jawar and groundnuts are not satisfied level in Walwa taluka.

Average per acre income of rice, wheat, jawar, maize, groundnut soya and sugarcane in Shirala taluka is Rs.5429.9 to 79976. Per acre income from sugarcane is higher as like Walwa taluka than other crop income, while per acre income from

jawar is 5429.9 is at least level. It founds that income from soya bean, wheat and rice are followed by income from sugarcane in Shirala taluka also. In the range of rank, per acre income from sugarcane stood first, soya stood second, maize at third rank in Shirala taluka. Wheat and rice stood at fourth and fifth rank. Net per acre income from jawar and groundnuts are not satisfied level even in Shirala taluka also. It is important that per acre income from different crops; the ranking is same in both talukas. It is because of the climatic geographical and other factors are mostly same in both regions. The only sugarcane crop gives satisfied income to farmers, remaining other crops are financially supporting to farmers. This is main cause of indebtedness of farmers in the study area.

Average per acre cost of production of above crops in Shirala taluka is greater than per acre production cost in

Walwa taluka. Per acre cost of production in Shirala is Rs.31898.96 and Rs. 28454.58 is in Walwa, its difference is

Rs.34444.36. except this we found that in other crops difference is remains very minute.

**Table No.3: Comparative Position**

Particulars	Walwa	Shirala
Average Annual Income of family	89929.2	85195.6
Average Annual Expenditure of family	62950.44	59636.92
Average Annual Loan of family	47976.95	46186.5

(Figures shows in Rs.)

Table No.3 shows the financial comparative position of responded farmers in Walwa and Shirala taluka. It found that annual income of respondent farmer family in Walwa is Rs.89929 and expenditure on different factors is Rs.62950. It means that family have a net annual income is Rs.26979. The same situation founds in Shirala taluka its income is Rs.85195.6 and expenditure is Rs. 59636.92 so net incomes Rs. 25559.6. Average loan of family in Walwa is Rs.47976.95 and Rs.46186.5 in Shirala it is very painful found is that if whole net income amount transfer to loan then also loan remains of farmers family. This situation brings very bad hangover for our farmer and it resulted that farmers are forever carrying the big burden of loan and they are pushed in the deep dark valley of uncertainty of life.

#### **Conclusions:**

1. Due to Climatic fluctuation and uncertainty, limited capital investment, obstacles in irrigation facilities, productivity of all crops is less in both talukas.

2. Productivity of sugarcane, wheat and soya bean of respondent farmers in Walwa taluka is greater than productivity of whole taluka average productivity level. New techniques and methods are utilizing by them
3. Average per acre cost of production of main crops in Shirala taluka is greater than per acre production cost in Walwa taluka. Climatic and geographical, condition is different in Shirala taluka, irrigation facilities are less as compare to Walwa taluka. It is cause of difference in cost of production.
4. It found that only sugarcane crop can give maximum net income to farmers. So farmers cultivating the sugarcane as a prime crop in both talukas.
5. Percentage of net income from gross of rice, jawar and wheat are 30.90%, 38.22% and 38.14% respectively in Walwa taluka. It is found in Shirala taluka that rice, jawar and wheat are 25.34%,

34.32% and 36.47% respectively. Percentage of these crops in Walwa founds greater than percentage in Shirala taluka.

6. 80% farmer families in Walwa taluka and 79.16% in Shirala taluka are living with below Rs.60000 annual income. It means that they have only Rs.5000 monthly income which is not sustainable for maintain the standard of living; this is one of main causes of indebtedness of farmers.
7. It founds that above 60% marginal and small farmers in both talukas are carrying average annual loan..
8. Major portion of loan is covered by PACCS, national banks and urban banks, 88.88% loan holders in Walwa and 84.34% are under this system. 77% loans are short term loans 22.22% are medium and long term loans in Walawa. It found in Shirala that 85.21% are short term and 14.78% are medium and long term loans.
9. Expenditure of all farmers is mostly spending on food grain and other consumers durables. Large

farmers spend 47 % in Walwa and 48% in Shirala on food grain and marginal farmers spend 64 % in Walwa and 66% in Shirala on it.

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