

Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security (SRLS) in Disadvantaged Districts of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security in Disadvantaged districts Maharashtra state is one of the NAIP projects being undertaken in Maharashtra State. The data is collected from the Yavatmal district for the period 1990-91 to 2005-06 and tahasil levels for Ralegaon and Ghatanji tahasils. The area irrigated in Ralegaon tahasil has decreasing trend for the two sources of irrigation, Surface and Well irrigation with negatively significant growth rates. Similar is the situation for these indicators in Ghatanji tahasil except surface irrigation source which has shown negative but non-significant growth rate. Yavatmal district has indicated positive change in its status during 2003-04 over 1995-96 with increase in number of Tractors, Electric pumps and oil pumps have indicated positive change implying farm mechanization. Similar is the increase in number of tractors in Ralegaon and Ghatanji tahasils.

INTRODUCTION

In many parts of the world, the rural poor population substantially depends on the freely available natural resources for their livelihood (R. Mahesh, Ph.D. Thesis). These resources provide them a range of goods for household use, as consumer durables, production inputs, and capital assets. Even when the poor have access to other resources, these natural resources provide a cushion to them during periods when income from other sources decline or become unavailable. Under such situations, the natural resources is the only assets to which the poor people have access (Shyamsundar, 2002). Hence it is these groups that are the most impacted due to the declining natural resource environment, especially in the absence of any successful process of regeneration. But the ways in which natural resource degradation affects the poor and the extent to which it affects individual groups depend to a large extent on the types of 'poverty' of such groups and their assets.

The National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) was launched on 26th July, 2006 with the total budget for the project as US\$ 250 million with 80 per cent fund sharing by the World Bank. The NAIP is functioning through four components as under :

- The ICAR as Catalyzing Agent for Management of Change in the Indian NARS
- Research on Production to

Consumption Systems (PCS)

- Research on Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security (SRLS), and
- Basic and Strategic Research in the Frontier Areas of Agricultural Sciences (BSR)

Objective: To study the performances of the Natural and Infrastructural resources in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra.

METHODOLOGY

The following indicators are identified for studying the performance of the natural and infrastructural resources in Yavatmal District.

- The land use pattern,
- Infrastructural parameters, such as population density,

District income / Per capita income, Area under irrigation source-wise, Major/Minor Projects, Farm Implements, Livestock population, Veterinary hospitals, Forest areas, Agricultural Cooperative Societies, Electrification of Villages, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Industries, Educational Institutions, and others.

- The values of the compound growth rates obtained through fitting of exponential regression function to the data on different parameter of the Infrastructure.

$$\text{Compound growth rate} = (b - 1) \times 100$$

where b is the parameter in the exponential model

Key words :
Pumps irrigation,
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